

COP27 Presidency Initiative

AFRICAN WOMEN'S Climate Adaptive Priorities (AWCAP)



COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022



AWCAP
AFRICAN WOMEN'S
CLIMATE ADAPTIVE
PRIORITIES

Women as equal players
in the just transition
#WinWinforAll

SUMMARY

BACKGROUND



African women make up **50%** of the continent's population and are heavily reliant on environment-related livelihoods working in disproportionately climate-exposed sectors such as:



Agriculture



Livestock
management



Forestry



Water
management



Health

Rural women in Africa are at a significant risk of being adversely affected by climate change due to household responsibilities and increased agricultural work and displacement resulting from climate impacts. Not to mention, in the wake of disasters, women and children are **~80%** of those needing assistance while, poor women are 14 times more likely to die during a natural disaster. Climate change exacerbates the disadvantages that women face in their daily lives.

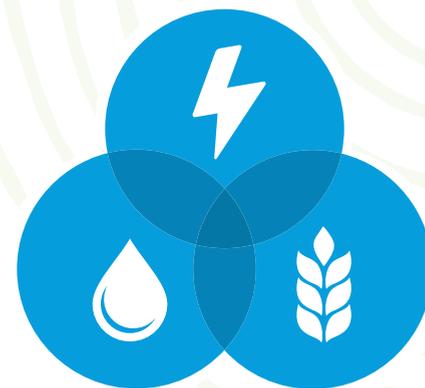
The World Economic Forum (WEF) estimates that it will take roughly 135 years to close the global gender gap. If the impact of climate change on women goes unaddressed, gender equity in 2030 will be back to where it was in 2010. To design and implement effective adaptation strategies, it is imperative to capitalize on the win-win of bringing women into climate action. Women are key agents of change in the fight against a global crisis of this magnitude. The wealth of knowledge in managing natural resources that African women have cumulatively acquired is indispensable for effective adaptation policies and actions.

African women in local agriculture are well-versed in climate-sensitive cropping, seed selection and storage, preparation of biofertilizers, pest management, and post-harvest processing and value addition. Almost 40% agricultural workforce in 46 of 53 African countries are women. They represent just 15% of landholders, and 70% of the continent's food is produced by women¹. African women must be further capacitated and supported with adequate technological and financial means to improve the effectiveness of climate action.



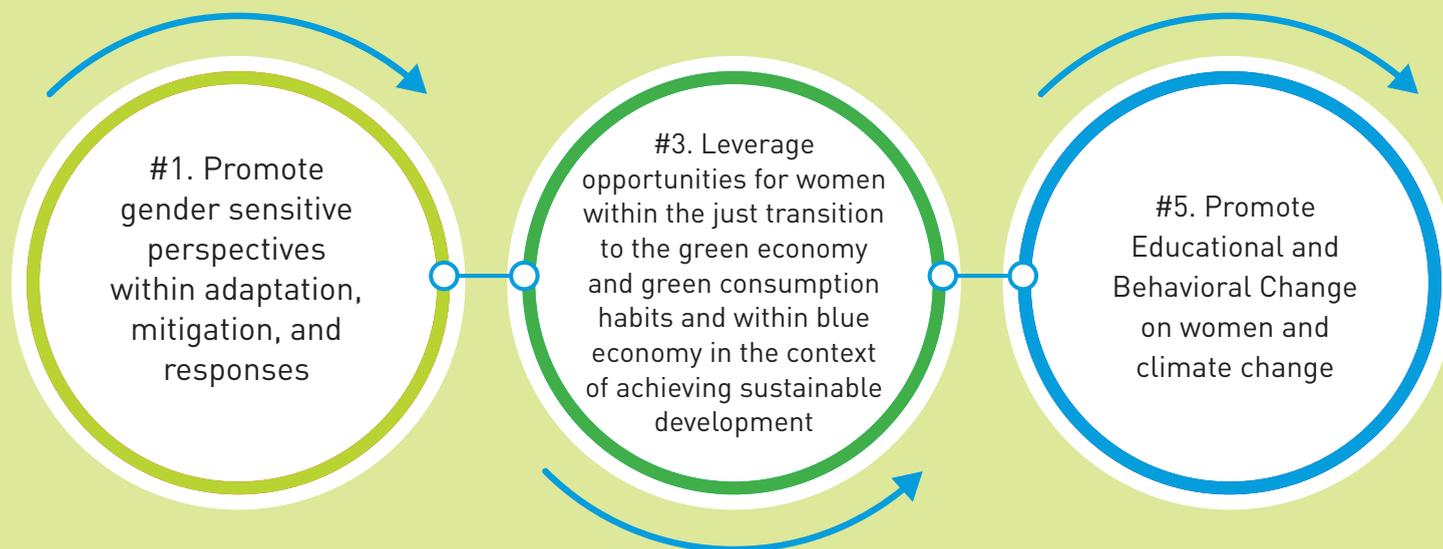
¹ AU and UN

A resilient **water-energy-food** transition has the potential to provide significant socio-economic advantages to African countries where the solution to climate change's problems is green energy coupled with climate proofing water and food systems and the infrastructure. Accordingly, equipping and employing African women in the fields of clean energy and adaptation in water and agriculture are key to tackling this global ordeal. However, the typical barriers for women, such as access to education and limited economic opportunities especially within the upcoming green sectors due to norms and misconceptions, are preventing women from taking part in the just transition. Existing inequalities facing women and girls limit sustainable and equitable transition to resilient water-energy-food systems especially in the most climate change prone areas. Such inequalities and barriers facing African women imply by definition that they are the key actors to sound and efficient just transition and resilience and accelerators to the sustainable development agenda.



MISSION

Consolidating and intensifying the efforts to ensure women's inclusion in the just transition to a climate-resilient future, will benefit everyone. Last March, Egypt launched its "*Global Perspective on Women, Environment, and Climate Change*", with 7 actionable areas. Since its launch, 16 meetings have been conducted on a global scale to further enrich this global perspective. In light of this, the *African Women's CAP Initiative* is proposed based on 3 of the actionable areas:

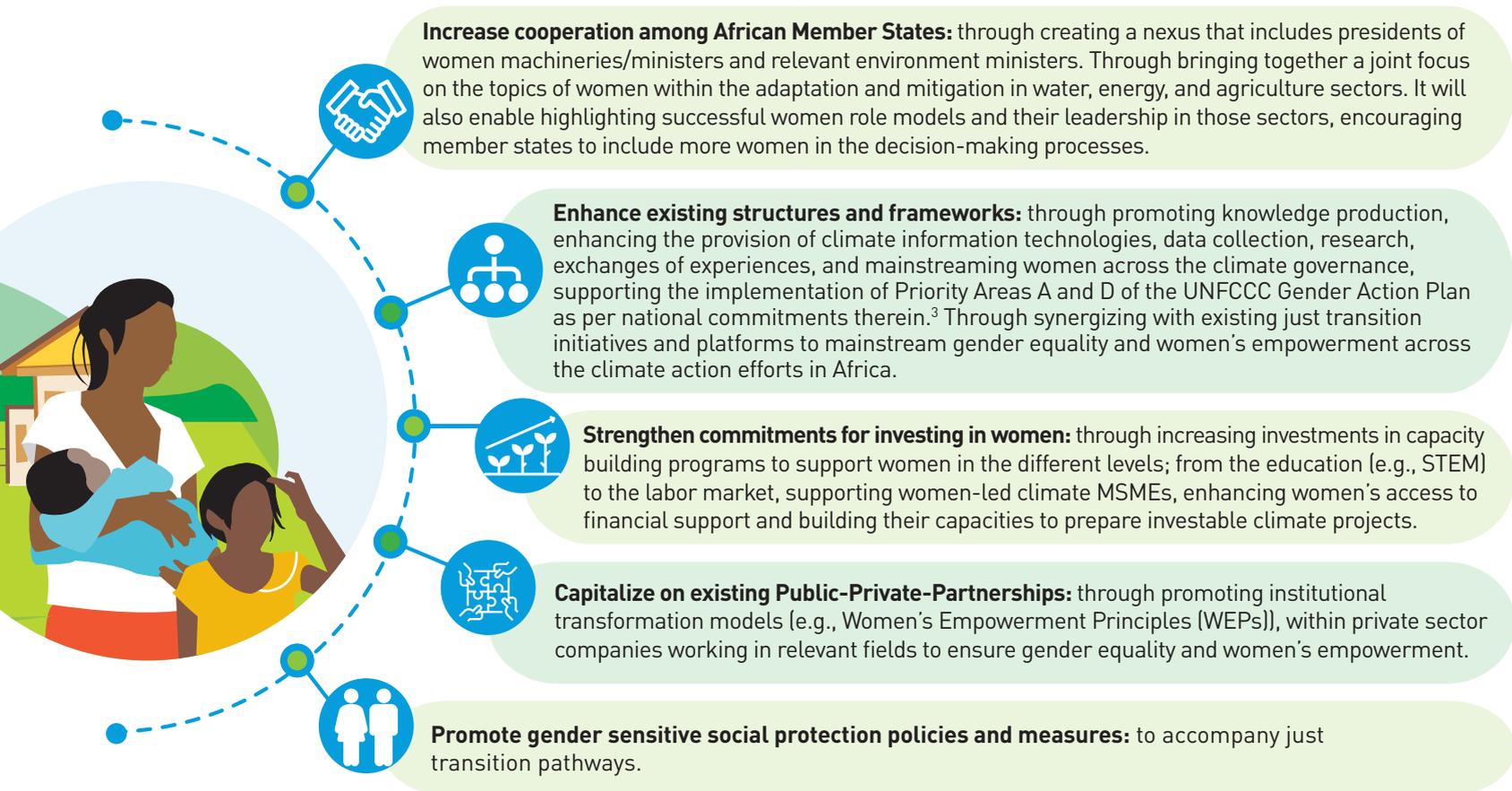


Building on existing mechanisms and structures, and in coherence with COP27 initiatives, the initiative aspires to mobilize its partners' efforts in investing and/or showing forms of contribution to enhance women's participation in just transition through adaptation and mitigation, stirring the momentum for gender sensitive climate governance approaches that consider women's resilience, capacities and contributions in the face of climate-induced environmental degradation and its consequences.

Synergizing with existing mechanisms and platforms that support women, and tailoring Africa specific interventions to support women in the African continent in their role as equal players in the just transition. The African Women's CAP is offering a distinct initiative with a regional focus constituting an opportunity for Africa to lead and achieve the UNFCCC's goals through women's empowerment.²



OVERALL OBJECTIVES



² Annexed to this document, a mapping out key gender equality and women's empowerment-related COP Initiatives over the years.

³ UNFCCC Priority Area A is: Capacity Building, knowledge-sharing and communication; Priority Area D is focused on gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.

KEY FOCUS



Upscaling of Green Sectors:

500B\$ will be spent in the next 10 years to reskill employees in new green skills.

But these re-trainings will be happening in male dominated sectors. The initiative aims to ensure women are fairly included in re-skilling of relevant sectors.



STEM: women and girls represent 36% participation in science, technology, engineering

and mathematics (STEM) fields, the initiative aims to dedicate resources needed in Africa to ensure higher representation.



Green Entrepreneurship:

female led green startups are even less funded than female led startups – because they tend to be more innovative and capital intensive so the conservative bias of investors kicks in. The initiative aims to make sure that women benefit from the massive influx of money coming to green entrepreneurship.

ACTIVITIES



Hold high-level annual events between Presidents of Women Machineries/Women Ministers and concerned Ministers (e.g., Environment/Energy) to better understand the goals and the normative framework of the women within the just transition. The meetings will also encourage prioritization, exchanges of experiences, sharing best practices, and catalyzing efforts.



Identify benchmark tools and approaches for sex disaggregated data collection and analysis.



Support African Member States in setting contextualized women-specific targets within the climate-related sectors, with consideration to each countries' specificities and priorities.



Tailor and disseminate capacity building programs for women in water, energy and agriculture sectors with commitments to dedicated budgets, with consideration to each countries' specificities.



Enhance mobilization of support for women-led climate projects and technologies, and women's access to financial and technological resources.



Hold global networking events to encourage development cooperation to increase financing towards building technical capacities of women to enable enhanced gender-sensitivity of programs.



Hold global networking events to share global best practices on promoting women within the private sector working in the climate sensitive water, agriculture and energy fields.



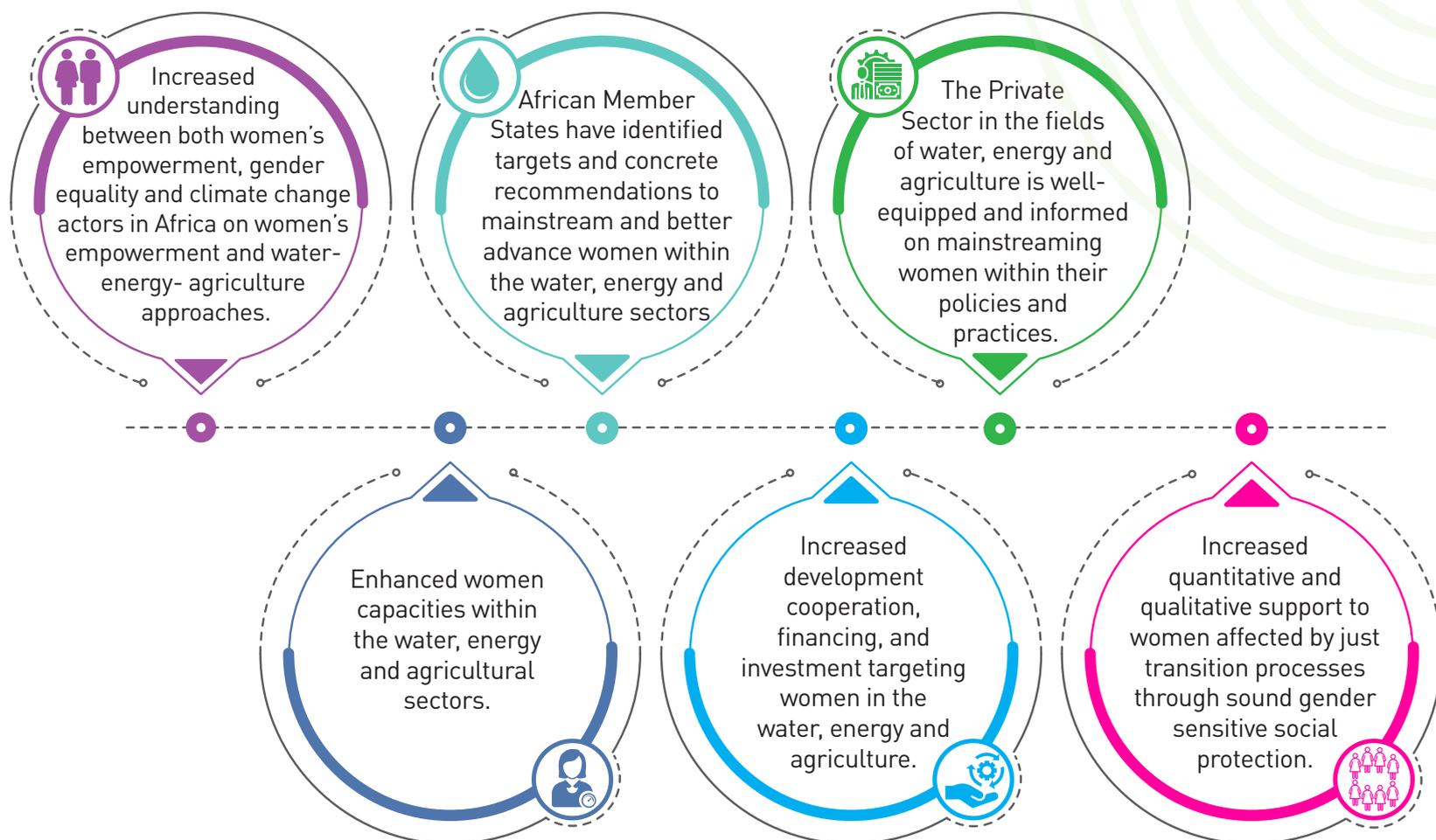
Assessing, benchmarking and boasting social protection policies and measures that aim at addressing women's needs and challenges in the context of just transition.



Implement capacity building programmes for the UNFCCC-coordinated National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points of the African Member States.



INTENDED OUTCOMES



GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The initiative will create a nexus between women ministries, machineries and environment and climate change ministries. It is anchored on a Multi-Stakeholder Approach, drawing on all the efforts, expertise, contributions, experiences of all its partners and stakeholders. The structure will provide normative support and policy guidance to the initiative. Egypt shall lead the launch of the initiative during COP27 and steer its activities in cooperation with international partners and stakeholders.

The AWCAP will be implemented in global partnership with UN Women and the broader UN System, and in support of UNFCCC commitments.

ELABORATIVE ELEMENTS

I. RATIONALE/BACKGROUND

A. Situation Analysis:⁴



Climate change impacts including extreme and slow on-set climatic catastrophes such as erratic, heavy rains, floods, landslides, wildfires and droughts have increased in frequency and severity, driving countries to undertake immediate responses to adapt economies, livelihoods and the ecosystems they depend on to the adverse impacts, and use ecologically friendly energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower. Hence, dealing with climate change necessitates transitioning to a just adaptation and resilience response, and to adopting new and renewable energy while limiting the use of fossil fuels and encouraging the decarbonization.

However, findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) report provide that **3.6 billion** people live in global vulnerability hotspots in the global south exposed to increasing climate-induced water scarcity and food insecurity and lack access to financial and technological resources to address the growing climatic risks. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 tracker refers that the accelerating climate risks by 2030 potentially displacing 700 million people and increasing climate disasters by more than 40%. Further findings of “*Tracking SDG 7: Energy Progress Report*” have revealed that globally coal and oil are still the main energy generators, where three billion people are without access to clean cooking and only 16,3% is the share of total final energy consumption from renewables.⁵



The 2021 Global Commission for Adaptation (GCA) report found that even if the Paris Climate Agreement goals are achieved, the economic costs of climate change in Africa are projected to be significant. Without an appropriate adaptation response, the GCA estimates that climate change will lead to an equivalent of 2% to 4% annual loss in GDP in the continent by 2040. Yet studies show that the benefits of adaptation measures are almost always more than twice the costs and often are more than five times higher. In addition, moving quickly to adapt is incredibly beneficial, with a benefit-cost ratio for early action of at least 12 to 1.

⁴ [ALL NUMBERS TO BE REVIEWED/ENHANCED WITH THE AU&OTHER AGENCIES]

⁵ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/07/to-what-extent-can-renewable-energy-empower-women-in-rural-communities/#:~:text=Involving%20women%20in%20the%20renewable,balanced%2C%20sustainable%20energy%20for%20all>

Women in Africa are heavily reliant on environment-related livelihoods.



African women make up above 50% of the continent's population and are heavily reliant on environment-related livelihoods working in disproportionately climate-exposed sectors such as agriculture and livestock management, forestry, water management, and health. According to the IPCC, climate change is reducing crop yields and has reduced agricultural productivity in Africa by 34% since 1961. Future warming is projected to further affect food systems in the continent by shortening growing seasons and increasing water stress which in turn affects livelihoods and health. Mortality and morbidity are increasing with every increment of warming leading to rising vector-borne diseases and heat-related deaths.

Rural women in Africa are at a significant risk of being adversely affected by climate change due to household responsibilities, and increased agricultural work and displacement resulting from climate impacts. Water, energy and food shortages exacerbated by climate change result in higher costs and intensifying workload for women and girls. For example, the cost of fetching water during the dry season in rural Mali is 20 to 40 times more expensive and requires much greater efforts to find.⁵

However, the inequalities and barriers facing African women imply by definition that they are the key to sustainable and effective just transition and resilience. The wealth of knowledge in managing natural resources that they have cumulatively acquired is indispensable for effective adaptation policies and actions. The awareness, knowledge and skills possessed by women should be harnessed. African women must be further capacitated and supported with adequate technological and financial means to improve the effectiveness of climate action.

Analysis conducted by the GCA refers to the important role of women as agents for adaptation and resilience. African women in local agriculture are well-versed in climate-sensitive cropping, seed selection and storage, preparation of biofertilizers, pest management, and post-harvest processing and value addition.

⁶ https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/02_WTW_14855_GCA_2021_Sect3_GENDER_v4.pdf

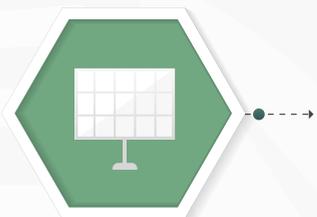




According to the **International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**, Africa's renewable energy potential might reach 310 GW by 2030, placing the continent at the forefront of the world's production of renewable energy.⁷ Given its unrivaled potential for renewables, Africa's starting position for just energy transition is robust. Simultaneously, Africa continues to invest in fossil-fuel energy. In the energy sector, a paradigm shift is required. Africa's youthful, rapidly rising economies can guarantee energy supply is supplied in accordance with international climate targets by leveraging the potential of renewable energy.



A resilient **water-energy-food transition** has the potential to provide significant socioeconomic advantages to African countries by improving electricity access, food security, water availability and creating jobs. In fact, it is predicted that the continent would have the highest energy consumption in the world by 2040, rising by 60%. This emphasizes the need to remove a variety of social and environmental obstacles that continue to deny access to energy and clean water to hundreds of millions of Africans. The solution to climate change's problems is green energy coupled with climate proofing water and food systems and the infrastructure. Accordingly, renewable energy and adaptation in water and agriculture are key in empowering women in Africa, especially in rural communities. Clean energy provision and adaptation in agriculture in Africa have the ability to strengthen women's livelihoods, and minimize the climate impact and consequences.

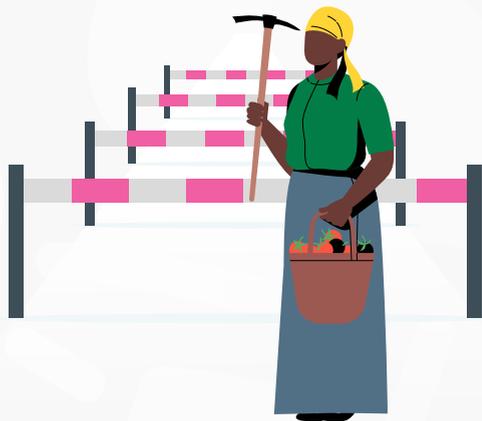


It is estimated that in 2020 the renewable energy labour market has already grown to around 12 million jobs, and is expected to nearly quadruple by 2050.⁸ And as the energy sector is growing, new skills, innovations, creativity, and the different talents of both women and men are urgently needed. Empowering women as leaders and change agents is critical to maximizing the advantages and ensuring a just and fair transition. Accelerating the transition to resilient water and food systems and renewable energy cannot happen unless women are capacitated and skilled. For instance, more women in the energy industry is linked with generating energy solutions for poor communities.⁹ Meanwhile, in Liberia, where just 12% of the population has access to electricity, rural women educated as solar engineers are promoting sustainable solar energy, which decreases reliance on costly and dirty fossil fuels such as kerosene. Solar lamps are lighting villages and towns, allowing for longer work and study hours and providing better security for many people, particularly at night.

7 <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/why-africa-is-the-next-renewables-powerhouse-18822>

8 <https://www.irena.org/events/2022/Sep/Women-in-Solar-PV>

9 <https://www.worldenergy.org/world-energy-community/world-energy-stories/entry/eep-africa-the-power-of-clean-energy-for-women>



However, the typical barriers for women, such as access to education, limited mobility, and norms and misconceptions, have prevented women from pursuing jobs in more male-dominated fields, such as the energy industry and technologies for adaptation. Furthermore, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Existing inequalities facing women and girls limit sustainable and equitable transition to resilient water-energy-food systems especially in the most climate change prone areas. As primary caregivers in poor communities, women are frequently more exposed to energy poverty and harmful energy sources than men.

For instance, many women in sub-Saharan Africa are affected by using toxic energy sources in cooking.¹⁰ Women also face lack access to modern sources of energy in comparison to men.¹¹

Globally, women make up only less than quarter of the workforce of the energy sector and a third of the renewable energy sector.¹² Almost one-third of women's work worldwide are in agriculture, which includes forestry and fisheries - two industries that may benefit directly from adaptation interventions and green energy specially in the African continent. 40% women in agricultural workforce in 46 of 53 African countries. The gender gap in information, communication and technology (ICT) in Africa is 23%. They represent just 15% of landholders, and 70% of the continent's food is produced by women.¹³ Moreover, as *financing* being one of the major obstacles, there is an urgent need for **directing more finance** for increasing women's meaningful participation in the resilient water, agriculture and energy management sectors. Consequently, for women to reach their full potential in catalyzing the just transition different efforts have to be exerted on the different levels.



In this regard, it is of fundamental importance to ensure that just transition processes are accompanied by social protection policies and measures that are gender sensitive and pay specific attention to the needs and challenges of women.

¹⁰ <https://www.worldenergy.org/world-energy-community/world-energy-stories/entry/eep-africa-the-power-of-clean-energy-for-women>

¹¹ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-7-affordable-clean-energy>

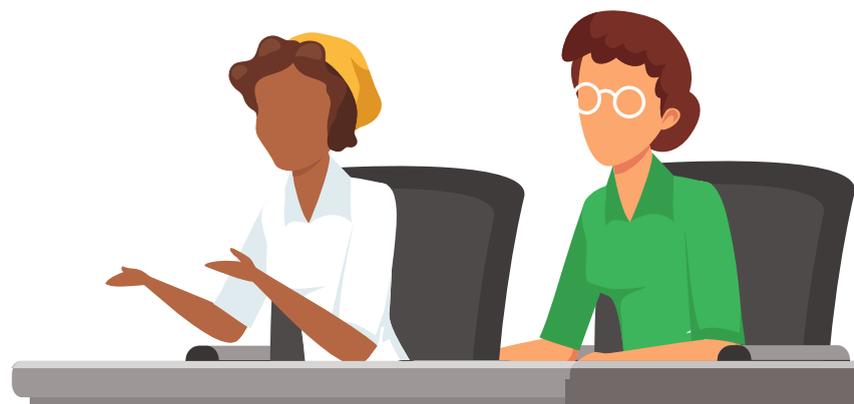
¹² <https://www.irena.org/events/2022/Sep/Women-in-Solar-PV>

¹³ AU and UN



B. Normative Framework:¹⁴

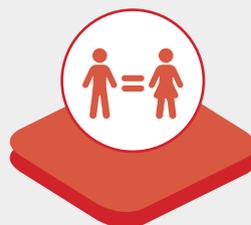
On the global level, gender perspectives in adaptation and mitigation are important aspects under the UNFCCC and other important frameworks. For the last 20 years, work has been building to strengthen the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations. This includes:



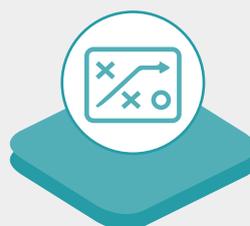
stand-alone decisions on women's participation as negotiators (COP7, COP8)



establishing the Lima Work Programme on Gender (COP20)



including gender equality as an overarching principle to the Paris Agreement (COP21)



adopting and extending a Gender Action Plan (COP23, COP25)



broad efforts to building gender-responsiveness into objectives on adaptation and capacity-building



incorporating gender perspectives into decisions of all thematic areas by COP26



During COP20 of the UNFCCC in 2014, the first Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) was established to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the 2015 Paris Agreement so as to achieve gender responsive climate policy and action on adaptation and mitigation. In 2019 parties of the UNFCCC agreed on a 5-year enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan.

¹⁴ Generic (gender equality and women's empowerment + climate change at large + the scooped topic in specific)



The 66th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) agreed conclusions stresses the importance of investing in accessible and sustainable infrastructure and technology, including in rural areas, such as access to safe water and sanitation, including water for irrigation, energy, transport and information and communications technology, and other physical infrastructure for public services. The CSW calls for Member States to advance relevant women's empowerment commitments under the Rio conventions, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Convention on Biological Diversity including integrating a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective into nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and related national plans.



The UN Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2018 issued General Recommendation No. 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in a changing climate, underscoring the need to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change on women and girls, and to advance their leadership in climate-related processes and policies as a key strategy in support of national.



Africa's development path is centered on its women and youth. The African Union (AU) adopted Agenda 2063, Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063 calls for "An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children." As a result, Agenda 2063 calls for the creation of a more inclusive society in which all citizens actively participate in all decision-making processes and no child, woman, or adult is left behind or excluded on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnicity, locality, age, or other factors.

C. Egypt's Proposed Initiative:

Despite the existing efforts exerted in the fields of women, environment, and climate change, still there is a need for strengthening and enhancing effective partnerships between women machineries and environment machineries. It's crucial that both women's empowerment and gender equality and climate/environment actors have better understanding and are equipped with the latest approaches on women, gender equality and environment/climate, especially in the African context.



15 United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. 2018. General Recommendation No.37 Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in a changing climate. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/general-comments-and-recommendations/general-recommendation-no37-2018-gender-related>

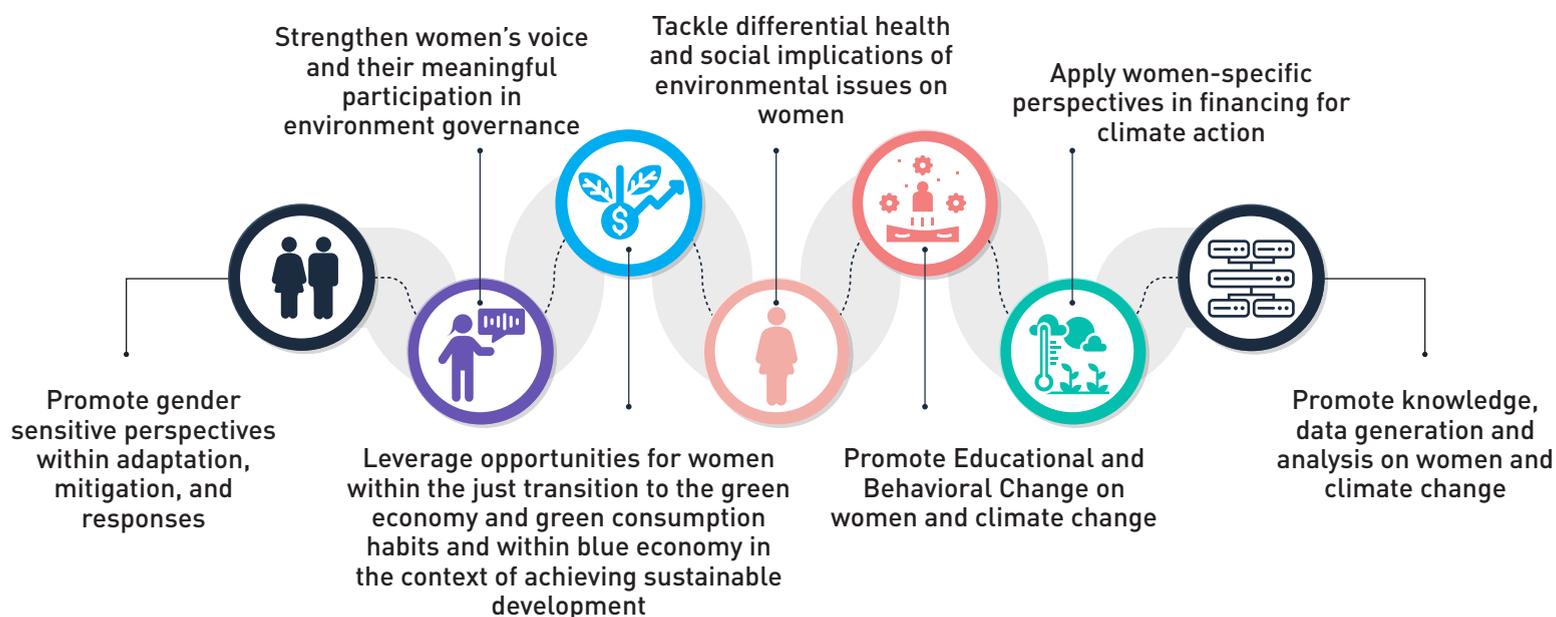
Consolidating and intensifying the efforts and creating better prioritized solutions to ensure women’s inclusion in the just transition to adaptation and low GHG emission development, will benefit everyone. In March 2022, Egypt launched its *“Global Perspective on Women, Environment, and Climate Change”*, with seven actionable areas in this regard. Since the launch of WECC, 16 meetings have been conducted on a global scale to discuss and further enrich Egypt’s global perspective. In light of this, Egypt’s is proposing the *“African Women’s Climate Adaptive Capacities (CAP) Initiative”*.



Building on existing mechanisms and structures, and in coherence with COP27 initiatives, the initiative aspires to mobilize its partners’ efforts in investing and/or showing forms of contribution to enhance women’s participation in just transition through adaptation and mitigation, stirring the momentum for gender sensitive climate governance approaches that consider women’s resilience, capacities and contributions in the face of climate-induced environmental degradation and its consequences.

Synergizing with existing mechanisms and platforms that support women, and tailoring Africa specific interventions to support women in the African continent in their role as equal players in the just transition. The African Women’s CAP is offering a distinct initiative with a regional focus constituting an opportunity for Africa to lead and achieve the UNFCCC’s goals through women’s empowerment.

Action Areas:





The initiative comes within ***Egypt's Global Perspective on Women, Environment, and Climate Change*** Action Areas, specifically concerning the following ones:



Action Area #1. **Promote gender sensitive perspectives within adaptation, mitigation, and responses:** “Identify and address women-specific impacts of climate change in developing and implementing adaptation initiatives, particularly in areas related to water, food security, agriculture, energy, health, disaster management. Important gender equality and women’s empowerment issues associated with climate change adaptation, such as inequalities in access to resources, including credit, extension and training services, and information and technology, should also be taken into consideration”.



Action Area #3. **Leverage opportunities for women within the just transition to the green economy and green consumption habits and within blue economy in the context of achieving sustainable development:** “Facilitate and ensure women’s improved access to and control over: land, financial and productive resources, knowledge and smart technologies (especially renewable energy and climate resilient agriculture services)”. “Train women on skills related to ecologically-friendly job fields (e.g., eco-tourism job opportunities), and promote jobs opportunities for women in the following economic sectors: (including water, agriculture, energy and health)”



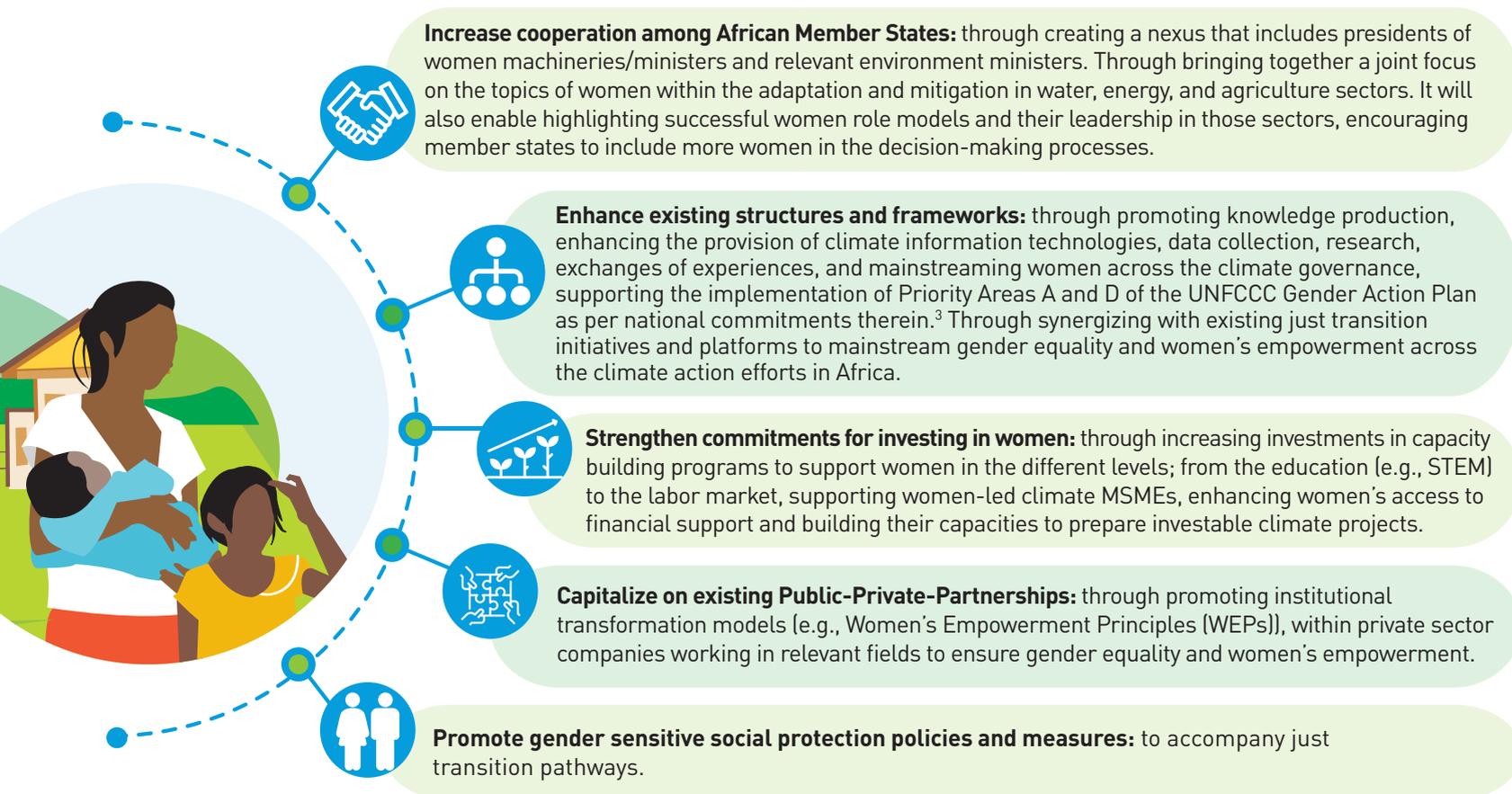
Action Area #5. **Promote Educational and Behavioral Change on women and climate change:** “Leverage global and local awareness campaigns (e.g., the 17 Days of Activism for the Empowerment of Rural Women Leaders and their Communities) and design campaigns to tackle: a) stereotypes in job market and fields of education for men and women, b) managing water resources, agricultural management, waste management and sorting, using green energy alternatives, and adopting sustainable and reasonable consumption habits, c) impact of climate change on women’s health and prevention and protection against climate related diseases especially heat-related and vector borne diseases, and mental diseases”.



II. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The *African Women's CAP* generally aims to foster gender-sensitive just transition in Africa, through supporting African Member States in the normative and policy environment for women and the transition. This work is meant to build on the implementation of the UNFCCC LWPG and its GAP, and the participating Member States' national initiatives and mechanisms, including the support and contributions provided by the National Gender & Climate Change Focal Points. This will take place through fulfilling the following objectives:

A. Objectives:



16 UNFCCC Priority Area A is: Capacity Building, knowledge-sharing and communication; Priority Area D is focused on gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.

B. Activities:



Hold high-level annual events between Presidents of Women Machineries/Women Ministers and concerned Ministers (e.g., Environment/Energy) to better understand the goals and the normative framework of the women within the just transition. The meetings will also encourage prioritization, exchanges of experiences, sharing best practices, and catalyzing efforts.



Identify benchmark tools and approaches for sex disaggregated data collection and analysis.



Support African Member States in setting contextualized women-specific targets within the climate-related sectors, with consideration to each countries' specificities and priorities.



Tailor and disseminate capacity building programs for women in water, energy and agriculture sectors with commitments to dedicated budgets, with consideration to each countries' specificities.



Enhance mobilization of support for women-led climate projects and technologies, and women's access to financial and technological resources.



Hold global networking events to encourage development cooperation to increase financing towards building technical capacities of women to enable enhanced gender-sensitivity of programs.



Hold global networking events to share global best practices on promoting women within the private sector working in the climate sensitive water, agriculture and energy fields.

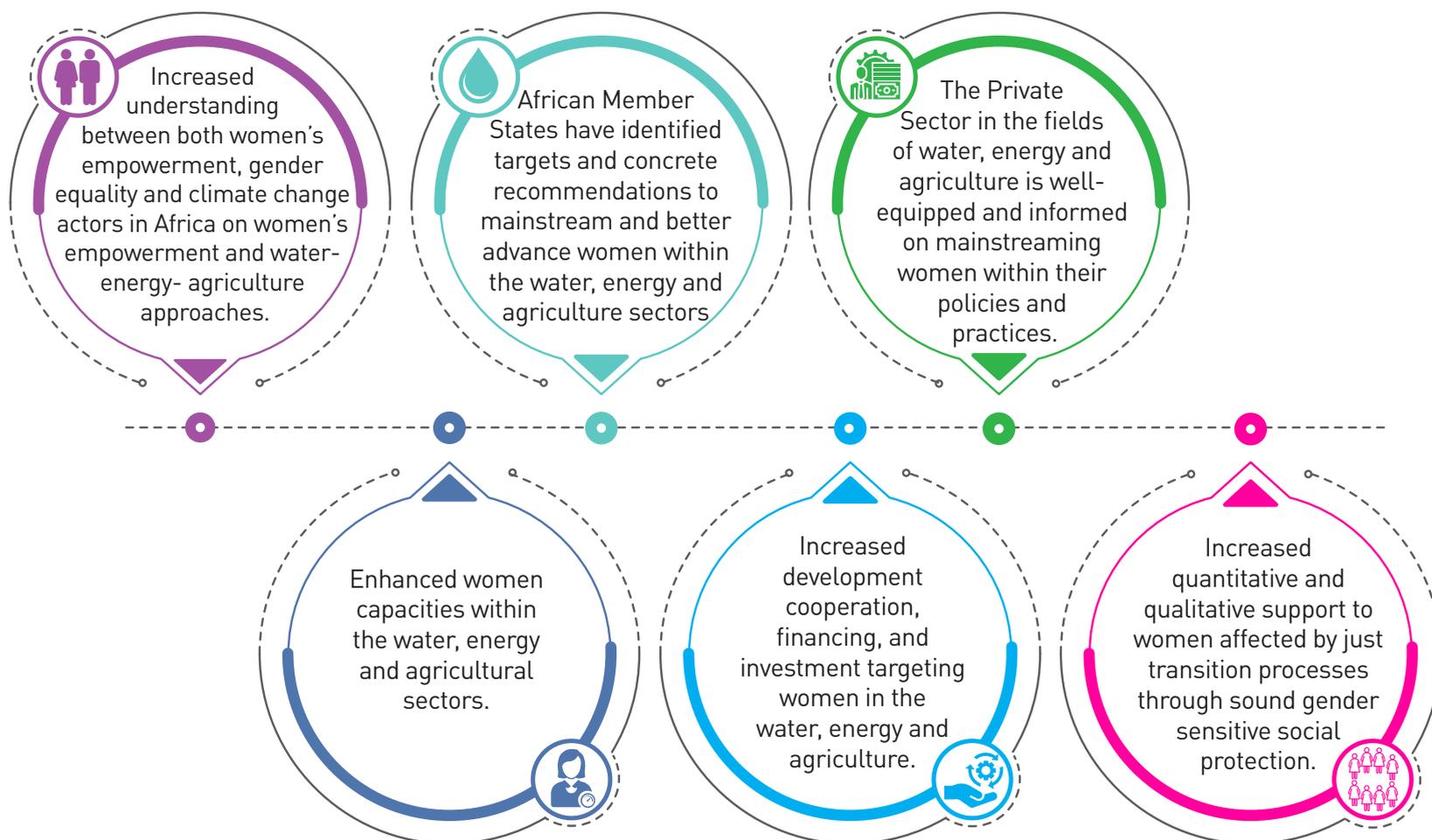


Assessing, benchmarking and boasting social protection policies and measures that aim at addressing women's needs and challenges in the context of just transition.



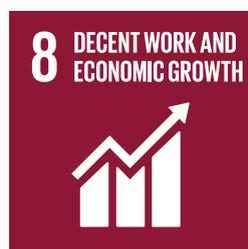
Implement capacity building programmes for the UNFCCC-coordinated National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points of the African Member States.

III. INTENDED RESULTS/OUTPUTS, AND TARGETS



IV. RELEVANCE TO THE SDGS

Through its objectives, the initiative is relevant to the following SDGs:



SUMMARY OF GENDER INITIATIVES AT PREVIOUS COPs¹⁷

No	Year	COP	Country	Title	Description
1	2007	COP 13	Bali	GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice.	First time in UNFCCC history, a worldwide network of women was established: GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice. The group published several position papers articulating women's and gender perspectives on the most pressing issues under negotiation. Gender-CC continues today as an NGO member of the Women and Gender Constituency
2	2007	COP 13	Bali	Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)	Initiative launched by joint initiative by UNDP, UNEP, IUCN and WEDO during side event "Levers of global security: examining how a changing climate impacts women". While the GGCA is no longer in existence, discussions are on-going on how to reinvigorate the alliance. Many of the organisations continue to engage in the Feminist Action Coalition on Climate Justice (FACJ).
3	2011	COP18	Durban	Official establishment of the Women and Gender Constituency	a testament to the hard work and vision of many people and reflected the increased recognition that was given to gender issues within the UNFCCC process and within international climate policy-making in general. The WGC continues as a vital voice in the UNFCCC processes in support of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
4	2014	Lead up to COP 21		Global Call for Climate Justice	This global campaign was collectively organized by a group of regionally diverse women's rights and feminist organizations, brought together by the urgent need for just action on climate change

¹⁷ Table captures a number of key gender equality and women's empowerment-related COP Initiatives over the years.



5	2015	COP21	Paris	Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative	On December 10, in the German Pavilion at COP21, GenderCC officially launched the “Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative”, a new project which seeks to integrate gender into mitigation and adaptation policies at municipal level. Working with project partners in several pilot cities in India, South Africa, and one further country to be confirmed. It is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). Important data has emerged from this process and Gender CC has been a key partner in this.
6		Lead up to COP 25	Bonn	Inauguration of the Platform for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	First gathering of the platform for indigenous peoples and local communities within the UNFCCC took place. The two day multi-stakeholder dialogue on the platform’s operationalization turned out to be a fruitful exchange of experiences and views on the relevance of indigenous and traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples’ engagement in climate change policy and action. The GAP includes a joint dialogue with Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP, which will be held at COP27, and which will explore further collaborative action.
7	2019	COP 25	Spain	Chile launched the Women Leaders Network	The Women Leaders Network is continuing and Annela Anger-Kraavi (former SBSTA Vice Chair, former co-chair of the KCI on response measures) is coordinating it at the moment https://womenclimateleaders.net
8	2019	COP 25	Spain	Santiago Network for Loss and Damage	The vision of the Santiago Network is to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing L&D at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (including gender-responsive approaches to reduce, assess and address loss and damage).

