

MenEngage Alliance Joint Submission

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change

OHCHR

MenEngage Alliance¹ would like to thank the **Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change** on the issue of the “**Promotion and protection of human rights in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and financial actions to address climate change, with particular emphasis on loss and damage**”. We would like to take this opportunity to provide our submission on the issues raised in **Questions 1-7**, by sharing examples of promising practices and challenges to achieving the acceleration of frameworks to protect human rights under the context of climate change, including through advancing intersectional feminist approaches to transform patriarchal masculinities and work with men and boys.

Patriarchy and climate change: Making the links

The gender dimensions of the climate crisis are well documented.^[1] **And the impacts have been most devastating on the most marginalized.**^[2] This intersectional feminist understanding of the climate catastrophe highlights the intersectional nature of the gender inequalities unleashed as a result. Women and girls from affected communities have been in the forefront of struggles defending their rights in the face of threats posed by corporate and State elites. Through the lens of the long-standing eco-feminist analysis of climate change, it centers these challenges as rooted in histories of colonial resource extraction and capitalist industrial production, which themselves are shaped and legitimated by patriarchal logic of domination and exploitation, we understand the critical need to politicize the work to transform patriarchal masculinities towards climate justice.

The degradation of livelihoods and biospheres produced by climate change is also fueling an unprecedented displacement and movement of people, both within and between countries and across continents. **As many studies have shown, women, girls and LGBTQIA+ people face many forms of sexual violence and exploitation at all stages of their journeys** as migrants and refugees, from State officials, military personnel and criminal gangs alike.^[3]

Climate change is one of the most urgent global challenges facing the world today. We are the first generations to know that we are capable of undermining the Earth’s delicate ecosystem and most likely the last generations with the ability to do anything about it.^[4] Globally, the ten warmest years on

¹ MenEngage Alliance is a social change network working to dismantle patriarchy and unequal power relations through transforming patriarchal masculinities and working with men and boys in gender, social and climate justice. As a global community, we engage men and boys in women’s rights, gender justice, LGBTQI rights, and social justice for all. The Alliance is made up of hundreds of member organizations and individuals, connected by dozens of country networks and six regional networks and is a space to come together, in solidarity with those most targeted by gender injustice and patriarchal systems, to collectively dismantle structural barriers to women’s rights and gender equality. As a global network, MenEngage Alliance brings together people and organisations with a shared vision of a world in which gender justice and human rights are recognised, promoted, and protected and in which all people are equal and free from discrimination and oppression.

record all occurred since 1998. The year 2015 was the hottest year on record globally.^[5] The current neoliberal economic system is not only wrecking lives, but destroying the basis of life for future generations.

After an assessment of over 30,000 scientific papers from 80 countries, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recently confirmed that “human influence on the climate system is clear and growing.”^[6] **The more human activities disrupt the climate, the greater the risks of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and our ecosystems.** The IPCC also highlighted that it is within our grasp to limit climate change and its risks in ways that allow for continued economic and human development. However, without radically challenging and transforming existing economic, political, technological and social systems – where the one percent own as much as the other 99 – such efforts will fall short. Indeed, according to the IPCC 2014 report, climate change will amplify existing risks and create new risks for natural and human systems.

Analysis of carbon producing entities, such as oil corporations, finds that 90 percent of historical emissions since the 1750s can be traced to the 90 largest fossil fuel and cement producers, **most still in business today, and all of them dominated by male ownership, leadership and staff.**^[7] Proposals for a “green transition” to a post-carbon economy fueled by renewable energy must address the need to confront this **patriarchal logic and the masculinized corporate and industrial power structures it has sustained.**

Intersectional feminist approaches to transforming patriarchal masculinities

Patriarchy is harmful to our climate. Indeed, experts have highlighted the need to better understand how harmful ideals of masculinity that include the need to have power over others – ‘others’ being understood as women, other men, children and nature^[8]– perpetuate environmental degradation. A gender-equitable response to climate change must not only be sensitive to gender differences in roles and needs, but must also address social and economic power imbalances between and among women and men.

However, it must be noted that carrying out a gender sensitive analysis and engagement on climate change and masculinities is not a magical silver bullet. It is not the key piece to shift action on climate change. A major challenge of climate change is, in fact, that there are no easy single-step solutions. Working with men and women on gender transformative approaches to responding to climate change is, therefore, not presented here as the only answer, but a valuable opportunity to synchronize different voices towards the shared concern of addressing harmful climate change.

By working together, men, women and persons of all genders we can challenge the patriarchal systems that perpetuate climate change to leave behind a more gender just and ecologically sustainable society for future generations. Such solutions are not the only answer, but an important opportunity to strengthen the call for social, economic and environmental justice for all.

Given the urgency of climate change and its immediate impacts already being felt around the globe, activists are now sounding the call for **mass intersectional social movements that challenge dominant economic, political and social systems perpetuating climate change.** Such movements would seek to achieve “climate justice” – reconstructions of the ways in which we consume, work, and live our lives. **It**

is argued that focusing on the deconstruction and transformation of masculinities and other gender identities will strengthen future and existing solutions for climate change adaptation and resilience.

Furthermore, efforts are needed to advance this perspective by engaging men as human beings who are also vulnerable to disasters brought on by climate change and as actors with agency to enact change alongside women activist allies. The challenge lies in having boys and men engage in this process as a transformative step that leads away from rigid ideas of masculinity too often based on conquest, control and domination.

Additionally, it will be **key for governments today to center the voices, the leadership and the political agendas of feminist, indigenous & youth climate justice activists and human-and-environmental rights defenders and movements, everywhere.** We urge governments to take bold and transformative actions for climate, gender and social justice. The international scientific community has long-established the magnitude and urgency of the climate crisis. **Governments must heed their calls with the scale and urgency demanded by climate science and climate activists.**

As well, **leaders must be held to account for their actions, or more appropriately, their inactions.** Political complacency, delay, and excuses must be seen for what they are: gross failures of leadership, and a tragic failure for humanity and all life on Earth. We call for ending all impunity for decision-makers and holding men in positions of power – in corporations, financial institutions and governments – accountable for their environmentally destructive practices. **Men who are guilty of ecological destruction or ecocide should be prosecuted in order to prevent further crimes.**

We call for work and advocacy with boys and men on their multiple roles and responsibilities in the climate crisis and to put forward analyses on the interconnections between patriarchal masculinities & their contributing role in perpetuating the climate crisis. Make the harm of men in power positions visible and make the link with patriarchal structures and norms clear.

What experiences and examples are you aware of that are being faced by particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations (as identified above) that have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change?

By advancing systemic change and transformation, we can collectively shift our planet into a place of inclusiveness and natural richness. To achieve this, we must stand shoulder to shoulder with all those who are not voiceless, but as yet unheard. Overshadowed by patriarchal norms and values, many people—**mostly women and girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ) people**—suffer the consequences of various destructive masculinities that urgently need to be held accountable and deconstructed. This calls not only for a deep ecological transformation but also for a clear position of solidarity, setting privileges aside unless they can be used as a responsible call to action.

Accountability to feminist, women’s rights, LGBTQIA+, youth, indigenous, climate and other social justice movements and Most Affected People and Areas (MAPAs), must be placed firmly at the center of all efforts to engage men and boys and to transform masculinities in order to ensure they make a real

contribution to gender equality. A strong commitment is needed to ensure that these efforts do not detract from vital women-led initiatives, or compete for resources, such as funding or spaces, that are increasingly shrinking in particular for women's rights and feminist groups.

Women's organizations, and especially young women's organizations, continuously face participation and **leadership challenges ranging from reduced democratic space** and funding to threats to the physical safety of their members.

What legislation, policies and practices do you think are necessary to provide redress for particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations that have suffered and will continue to suffer loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change? Please provide examples of policies and practices (including legal remedies) and concepts of how States, business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations can provide redress and remedies for individual and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage to the adverse impacts of climate change.

It is important that policy processes are carried out in consultation and partnership with women's rights and other social justice movements and are fully accountable to the most marginalized groups in society, specially in the Most Affected People and Areas MAPA, as well as to **center their leadership and decision-making**. It is also imperative to seek to critically reflect on and transform social norms and institutional practices through political frameworks and process - that create and reinforce gender inequalities. This includes embracing a women's rights perspective and intersectional feminist analysis, including by placing inequalities in privilege and power that result from patriarchy and other forms of oppression - at their center. Additionally, we must work to promote and respect the fundamental human rights and bodily autonomy of all women, men and people of diverse gender identities.

Please provide examples of ways in which States, the business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organisations have provided redress and remedies for individuals and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse effects of climate change.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the Fridays For Future movement has merged with the work of gender equality activists, deeply embedding both climate justice and gender justice topics into all their actions. By refusing to treat these topics as separate, climate and gender activists are reinforcing their call for systems change.

The Bangladesh Fridays For Future movement has set up a Coastal Youth Action Hub as an activist vehicle. The action hub is a space for the co-creation and knowledge management of youth-developed innovations and solutions, and it envisages three angles of work:

- Enhancing access to knowledge and resources (capacity-building, mentoring, fellowship, idea incubation, digital platform)
- Research, advocacy, and campaigning (study/action research, movement-building, advocacy, campaign, youth parliament)
- Linking local to global actions (mapping youth organizations database, networking, solidarity)

Its action plan involves a study circle on climate change, monthly district meetings, a newsletter, a social media campaign, social audits of climate projects, and youth capacity-building.

Sweden

In 2019 MÄN Sweden - a MenEngage Alliance member and the regional secretariat of MenEngage Europe network- worked in close collaboration with Chalmers University of Technology and the permaculture garden Under Tallarna to develop a prototype tool for men's reflective groups addressing gender transformation within the context of the climate crisis. Men in the Climate Crisis, which has been pilot-tested in Sweden and translated into English and Russian, involves practicing active listening as a central methodology and is meant to come after the first four sessions of MÄN's reflective #aftermetoo group sessions. [Men in the Climate Crisis](#) is based on the theory and practice developed in two books: Ecological Masculinities and Coming Back to Life. Research based on in-depth interviews with participants has shown promising results.

The experiential work—based on Coming Back to Life and the concept of 'active hope'— follows a spiral sequence flowing through four stages: gratitude, honoring our pain for the world, seeing with fresh eyes, and going forth. When working with men and boys, it is crucial to focus on changing masculine norms about difficult emotions: going from ignoring these emotions to learning not to shy away from them. Then, men must learn to connect with and relate to the existential challenges we now face, feeling how much they care and finding the deep motivation, longing, strength, creativity, and love needed to create systems change. The authors of Coming Back to Life call this 'active hope': we care and love no matter how big the challenges are. By contrast, passive hope involves caring from a distance, with our level of hope based on a calculation of how likely something is to succeed.

Russia

Since 2016, Center ANNA in Russia has held an annual photo exhibition, 'Papino Delo' ('Papa's Business'), which is dedicated to 20 fathers photographed doing activities with their children. In 2019, the center chose to present images of fathers and children involved in nature protection, asking fathers: 'What kind of environment would you like to bequeath to your children?' The deeply moving portraits were shown in several Russian cities, including Moscow, where the photographs were placed on billboards in the largest city park.

A male psychologist in Astrakhan, Russia, implemented another notable initiative ending in September 2021. The initiative involved two men's discussion groups, with each group holding eight meetings to talk about nonviolence; these meetings often evolved into discussions on what it means to be a man acting in the world without detachment and aggression. For some men, it was difficult to talk about responsibility to oneself, one's loved ones, and the future since these topics involve feelings that are usually hidden in non therapeutic conversation groups, such as anger and shame. The conversational jumping- off point for some men was detachment: participants willingly discussed men's detached attitude towards their health, towards their bodies, and consequently, towards women and nature. The

ideas of an unaggressive, empathic attitude towards oneself and towards women helped the men to discuss environmental problems. The initiative's success has led to plans to implement it with businesses going forward.

Global

MenEngage Alliance members had been involved in the climate justice movement for years prior. This priority area has led to several key efforts, including an interactive online workshop in 2020 on the relationships between masculinities and the climate crisis. The 3rd MenEngage Global Symposium marks another effort to stress the links between masculinities and climate crisis, using a dualtrack initiative with seven virtual sessions and a series of workshops for practitioners. This document [Men, Masculinities and Climate Justice: A discussion paper](#), consolidates the symposium's lessons, experiences, and discourses on men, masculinities, and the climate crisis. MenEngage Alliance has also created the Climate and Environmental Justice Working Group, which aims to strengthen the Alliance's engagement, position, and clarity on climate justice in order to mobilise and work with members and partners, with the goals of deconstructing patriarchal masculinities and creating a climate- and gender-just world. They have collectively developed several key political agendas, including for the 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women; ([The Oral Statement presented by Kayinga Muddu Yisito, COTFONE, Uganda, on behalf of the MenEngage Alliance Climate and Environmental Justice Working Group. Click here to read the transcript version; A joint written statement submitted by MenEngage Alliance Climate and Environmental Justice Working Group and Sonke Gender Justice, calling for action in response to the gendered impacts of climate change](#)).

What international, regional and national policies and legal approaches are necessary to protect current and future generations and achieve intergenerational justice for particularly for individuals and communities, from the adverse impacts of climate change?

Recommendations in policy and practice

We advocate and urge all governments to act in alignment with the principles and advocacy asks of feminist, youth, indigenous and climate justice advocates, who have long called for the need for systemic and structural transformation of our global economic systems and governance, to bring about a new paradigm grounded in a feminist and decolonial global green new deal, including perspectives to transform patriarchal masculinities and work with men and boys for climate and gender justice.

A feminist decolonial global green new deal would encompass the following policy demands:

- Transform global and national economic systems to enable a just and equitable transition to a feminist decolonial green new economy.
- Restructure the global trade system to enable local and small producers to thrive.
- Redistribute wealth and resources through a progressive and equitable global tax system, to enable governments to mobilize domestic resources and invest in public service provision and climate justice.

- End the sovereign debt crisis and promote debt justice. Redirect public resources from servicing predatory, illegitimate, and colonial loans towards climate justice and gender-responsive public services to reduce and redistribute unpaid care work and survive the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Democratize the global economic and financial architecture to promote global solidarity and collective ambition to address global crises.
- End corporate capture and influence over global public goods and service provision.
- Fulfill historical obligations to provide gender-just climate finance that is predictable, adequate, transparent, accountable, and in the form of grants rather than loans, and reject false “solutions” to the climate crisis.

Listen to and learn from feminist, youth, and climate justice movements and act together as allies; deconstruct industrial and eco-modern masculinities and construct an inclusive, caring humanity and world view.

- Advocate for systems change as allies in diverse feminist movements and institutions, such as in relevant United Nations bodies.
- Mainstream education on feminist climate justice concepts, including the impact of industrial and eco-modern masculinities and patriarchal structures on climate problems; gender-transformative education with men and boys on gender equality and climate justice practices such as .connecting rational, social and emotional journeys in solving the climate problems with greater inclusion , as well as learning to heal and deal with eco-anxiety.
- Encourage further empirical research, quantitative and qualitative, to develop relevant concepts and theory. Diverse theories must be allowed to grow and change, and a community of practice must be built to develop the topic of masculinities and climate justice.
- Challenge and deconstruct the idealization of hegemonic masculinities based on dominance. This includes, for example, being hunters or looking at hunting as a rite of passage.
- Center all humans and nonhumans and their livelihoods and environmental threats in our work, breaking the male-female gender binary and the human-nature binary; avoiding other binary systems of control and oppressive power
- Develop an intersectional understanding on all identities across genders, ethnicities, education, location, skin color, nationality, occupation by redefining relationships among and between peoples, with other species, and with other forms of life.
- Reject and replace ownership and notions of utility and control over with relationships and an ethics of mutuality and solidarity of care for all. It also means looking beyond the myopia of a Global North worldview and decolonizing work.
- Engage with, pass the microphone to and make room at the table to the people most affected by climate change, people and areas most neglected and excluded from policy decisions and promote ways to amplify their voices, especially women and girls and LGBTIQ people, and people of color.
- Develop climate responses that center human rights and gender equality.
- Refuse to partake in actions that are not in line with global justice movements.

Contribute to sustainable justice (in relation to climate, gender, and human rights) by understanding and acting accordingly to the complexity of the climate crisis, its interconnected features and relationships that require accountability to those leading climate justice efforts and those whose livelihoods are most threatened by the climate crisis.

- Be accountable to women, girls, LGBTIQ people, and people of color, as well as to feminist and youth climate movements. Whenever possible and welcome, men should use their privilege to assist climate justice movements, and they should be accountable for harm done in the past and present.
- Hold men in power, corporations, and governments accountable for their responsibilities to tackle climate change. If need be, prosecute men who are guilty of planetary destruction or ecocide through their activities. Make their harm visible while making the link with patriarchal norms and values clear.
- Hold those accountable who are harassing activist women, girls, and LGBTIQ people in person and online and help build safe spaces that allow for constructive dialogue.
- Ensure climate finance is analyzed from the lens of the historically most polluting countries being held accountable to the most affected countries, people, and areas—not as aid.
- It should be compensation for loss and damage due to the climate crisis.

Prioritize collaborative work that allows most often marginalized people to speak up and make decisions about issues that directly impact them by staying connected to other justice and change movements and avoiding tokenistic responses.

- Build democratic structures and shift power to those who are unheard, prioritizing safety, care, and solidarity.
- Refuse to participate when you are the only voice at venues or events representing the most affected people and areas being discussed/addressed.
- Insist on the active participation of affected people and those from the affected areas in the decision making process about those issues.
- Refuse to speak for others who are more directly affected by issues at stake and defer to them or follow their guidance if/whenever they want others to use their privilege to raise sensitive issues for them.

Demand and work for systems change by conducting cross–movement-building for shared causes.

- Demand feminist systems change and do not become sidetracked by solutions that delay or spread doubt or false solutions.
- Collaborate with feminist movements to recognize inadequate solutions to climate change that negatively impact advances in gender justice and insisting on meaningful actions with a just and equitable transition.
- Address the personal, political, and glocal (global connection and local action) concurrently striving for a balanced way of ensuring transformation that is led by those most impacted, owned by all humans affected, and inclusive.
- Demonstrate the effectiveness and benefits of working on the glocal scale such as financing small-scale, community-led, sustainable projects focused on adaptation and resilience, as well as co-creating solutions.
- Demand policy change that addresses alarming global trends head-on with a sense of urgency. Such as, demanding democratic energy and resource sharing and social gender equality central. Tax havens and financial flow towards elite men should be dismantled, and societies should unite behind the technical and human sciences, listening to scientists and disseminating knowledge to the grassroots.

- Take steps to collaboratively build legal frameworks that end impunity for ecocide and secure land rights for those who work on the land, and particularly to those who are often excluded from land rights legislation such as women and Indigenous people.
- Take steps to replace climate crisis masculine or militaristic language (e.g., fight, battle, or tackle) with constructive, inclusive language (e.g., building, inviting, and connecting).
- Promote local and traditional knowledge in climate solutions

In 2021 at 26th session of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), some Parties and civil society organisations proposed a new financial facility to support loss and damage.

- 1. Please provide ideas and concepts on how a new facility would operate and how the funds needed to underwrite this fund would be established and maintained.*
- 2. Please provide ideas and concepts on how a new financial facility for loss and damage could provide redress and remedies for individuals and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change*

The ongoing debate on Loss and Damage has been quite contentious within the international climate negotiations because of questions of fairness and equity, and the historical responsibility for climate change and its links to who will pay for the losses and damages associated with worsening climate. **Global South countries have continued to call upon Global North countries to compensate them for loss and damage. Developed nations have politically resisted centering these financial responsibilities. This must change. We call on countries in the Global North to commit to their financial responsibilities in climate negotiations.** In particular, funds should be provided to tackle loss and damage, as well as overall adaptation measures. Loss and damage should be addressed with a combination of both urgent and longer-term gender responsive measures including special attention on strengthening women's empowerment and decision-making, and further support for their engagement in national and local climate and resilience processes.

What actions are necessary to enhance actions by States, business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations to dramatically increase efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses, including through support to developing countries, in particular small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing States, to limit the human rights impacts on particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations to the adverse impacts of climate change?

New technologies

It is important to highlight that climate change cannot be miraculously fixed by new technologies. They will play an important role in mitigation and adaptation measures, but currently there are no new technologies which exist that can stop or even significantly slow down climate change. This is an important disclaimer because all too often - policies propose new technologies as if they will be able to avert climate change. This is not the case.

Because climate disasters will affect all aspects of human life (food, agriculture, housing, energy, education, jobs, income) it means that all human rights are at risk of being compromised by climate change. **This calls for an urgent integral approach to streamlining human rights in climate negotiations, climate bodies and in the development of new climate technologies.** Currently women, girls, LGBTIQ, indigenous, youth, MAPA's are underrepresented in all climate bodies and therefore no framework or technology can be adequate if their voices are not heard. women, girls, LGBTIQ, indigenous, youth, MAPA's needs need to be addressed in all proposals and developments of new technologies, including through opening up job opportunities in the sector.

In order to ensure that new technologies uphold human rights, any new technologies should be screened for **intersectional variables**: gender, age, ethnic background, poverty, etc. If not, there is a risk that these technologies will overlook certain difficulties arising from the lived experiences and realities of some groups which might make these technology not available to them.

There is also a risk is designing new technologies that have a 'Mathew effect' (i.e. the rich will get richer and the poor will get poorer) or a masculine normativity effect (the world was built by men, for men). Both effects often intersect in women's, girl's, LGBTIQ, indigenous and MAPAs' lives in such a way that they don't have the means to acquire/use new protective technology or that the technology does not solve the challenges they face. A famous example was the lack of sanitary pads in the rescue packages after hurricane Katrina in New Orleans.

This highlights the need of ensuring jobs for women, girls, youth, indigenous, LGBTIQ and people from MAPAs in new technology development projects. Giving them a seat at the table is a first step, but not enough. Securing gender expertise in the development of all new climate technologies is essential.

With these considerations in mind, new technologies can play an important role in dealing with the ongoing disasters and climate impact of climate change. Some examples of promising practices in new technologies include:

1. Free wifi for all to facilitate communication to loved ones and rescue services during disasters; including rescue mobile applications
2. Cheap or free prefabricated housing units for women, girls, LGBTIQ individuals and people in MAPAs after disasters
3. Satellite observation equipment. Including a few examples:
 - A. GNSS4Crisis In March 2020, the GSA listed the applications based on location, GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) and Galileo applications that can help people in situations of vulnerability overcome daily challenges:
 - B. Nimb is a ring that the wearer can press to send a help request to a number of predefined contacts; the help request includes the sender's location using satellite navigation data.
 - C. The BeMySOS app is designed to be used in 'extreme circumstances', if someone is being attacked or is involved in an accident
 - D. Blind explorer is a sensorial guidance system that allows people to move autonomously and securely through an unknown path without the need for mobile signals. It may be

especially useful for blind or vision-impaired persons, but might also be useful for women walking somewhere at night.

^[1] Kato-Wallace, Jane. et.al. 2019. "Men, Masculinities & Climate Change: A Discussion Paper." Washington, DC: MenEngage Alliance.

^[2] The Mexico City feminist convening noted that the effects of climate change are “particularly acute for those living in small island states and territories, least developed countries, the global South, as well as for indigenous peoples, urban poor, rural and remote communities, Afro-descendant people, people with disabilities, migrant communities, LGBTI people, ethnic minorities, girls, the elderly, communities experiencing descent and work based discrimination, and many others.” Anon 2019. p3

^[3]<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/gender-based-violence-against-women-both-cause-migration-and-risk-along-journey>

^[4] Rockström, Johan (July 12, 2015), English version of the Swedish Radio Show “Sommar i P1” <http://sverigesradio.se/sida/avsnitt/595082?programid=2071>

^[5] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (2014). Global Analysis Annual 2014. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/global/201413>

^[6] PCC Synthesis Report (SYR), foreword, page V. IPCC (2014) Climate Change 2014, Synthesis Report (SYR) Written by over 800 scientists from 80 countries, and assessing over 30,000 scientific papers. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full_wcover.pdf

^[7] Heede, Richard. 2014. "Tracing Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide and Methane Emissions to Fossil Fuel and Cement Producers, 1854–2010." *Climatic Change* 122:229- 41.

^[8] Parikh, Jyoti (2007) Gender and Climate Change Framework for Analysis, Policy and Action, IRADe and UNDP India, https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/UNDP_Gender_and_Climate_Change.pdf