



**There is no  
climate justice  
without justice  
and rights for  
women and girls!**

**From words to  
deeds.**

**October 2022**



The phrase : **“the climate crisis is not gender neutral”** has become a mantra in all climate and women’s rights spaces. And there has been some progress in acknowledging and acting upon the unprecedented impacts that women and girls experience due to the climate crisis.

**Climate change poses a real threat to women’s livelihoods, health, and safety, since, in many parts of the world, fuel water and food security largely depend on them.** At the same time, women as farmers, entrepreneurs, and custodians of natural resources as well as the carers of the young and the old are in the front line of solutions and form essential resilience in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

During COP20 in Lima, Peru, the first Work Program on Gender was established through a formal decision of the Conference. The decision calls for a gender responsive climate policy and action, and three years later, during COP23 a Gender Action Plan was established, a progress review in COP25 and a Gender and Climate change Decision at COP26. **This means that the multilateral agenda on women, gender and climate justice has a formal space in climate negotiations** and is subject to intergovernmental negotiations and a vibrant participation of civil society and the gender equality and women’s rights movement.

In spite of these normative efforts and the progress in climate and gender related and climate policy decisions, **we continue to see under-representation of women in the bodies established under the UN Climate Convention and serious challenges to find disaggregated data on NDC reporting by countries** as well as weak evidence on gender and climate budgeting, financing and capacity building.

In addition, the Egyptian presidency of COP27 has reiterated that COP27 will be about action, about moving from pledges to implementation.

1

Improve the representation of women in their national delegations to all bodies established under the Convention, and all other climate related public, private and civil society driven processes and agreements. UNFCCC Secretariat annual report on gender composition of delegations remains highly unbalanced.

2

Encourage countries that have not done so yet to appoint a gender and climate focal point for climate negotiations and the implementation of COP decisions[KR1] , considering a whole of government approach to climate action.

3

Include gender sensitive disaggregated data when reporting on Nationally Determined Contributions' progress reports as well in their adaptation commitments.

4

Ensure that efforts towards transition and low carbon economies fully include women in all stages, from decision-making to capacity building, from investment to policy design and implementation.

5

Deliver on the means of implementation for developing countries including a more ambitious and gender sensitive capacities-building package and a full replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. Climate resources should be invested equally in mitigation and adaptation and use a gender and women's rights approach to climate finance. This should also encompass to double resources for climate adaptation which is critical especially for developing countries.

6

Introduce a financial facility for loss and damage as a much awaited outcome of COP 27 and do so with a call for a women and gender sensitive investment.

Strengthen the voice, participation, and, investment in indigenous and rural women which are key agents and knowledge holders for nature based solutions, resilience building and the stewardship of critical ecosystem services.

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