

Specific Recommendations by Issue

Disasters - Climate disasters affect women and girls differently than men and boys due to pre-existing gender inequalities. The lower the socioeconomic group, the greater the vulnerability, particularly in the Global South. Caregiving responsibilities affect women's ability to evacuate and increase their work burden after disasters.

a) Provide financial and medical support during disasters and their aftermath to **prevent sexual and intimate partner violence, maintain access to sexual and reproductive services, and assist women with disabilities.**

b) After disasters, ensure clean energy options to **replace dangerous, polluting stoves** that disproportionately cause illness and premature death for women and girls.

Agriculture and Food Security - Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) that builds sustainable agriculture, improves farmer resiliency, and reduces greenhouse emissions can only succeed with intentional focus on gender equity.

a) Incorporate female farmers, including women of color, into **gender-responsive agricultural extension services** on an equal basis with men, including access to credit, to strengthen climate-resilient food security.

b) **Restore land rights and titles to women, particularly widows,** to secure ownership of family land and facilitate full engagement with climate change mitigation projects.

Health - Women are disproportionately harmed by increasing air and water pollution, disease, and mortality during climate changes and disasters. Pregnant, postpartum, elderly, and disabled women are at particular risk.

a) Define and set **concrete benchmarks on standards of women's health** as key markers of development, ensuring disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation are incorporated into future projects and policies.

b) Facilitate **women's full participation in decision-making** on climate-related problems in health care in order to address the special health needs of women.

Indigenous Women - Indigenous peoples are frontline communities in the climate crisis because of their customary reliance on nature for subsistence living, health, and economic livelihood. Indigenous women safeguard and transmit traditional knowledge about sustainable environmental management to the next generation.

a) Enhance or create laws to recognize the territorial property of Indigenous communities and **protect land titles for Indigenous women** to ensure their full control over critical economic resources.

b) Ensure that **Indigenous women have seats at the table** in the fight against climate change to engage their traditional leadership role of building solidarity across communities.

Migration - Climate change threatens our planet with erratic rainfall, rising sea levels, increased drought, and intensive fires that impact the livelihoods of the poorest and force them to migrate. Women and children form a substantial portion of climate refugees whose human rights must be safeguarded.

a) Reduce the scale of climate migration through **concerted action to cut global greenhouse gas emissions.**

b) Increase the **participation of displaced women in leadership and management structures of refugee agencies** as outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.

Technology and Funding - Women's active role as technology drivers is essential to accelerate development of advances in food production, soil conservation, reforestation, carbon sequestration, and renewable energy. Yet women continue to be marginalized, with woeful underrepresentation in the ICT arena. Climate change funding has largely ignored gender in funding allocations and decision-making.

a) Recognize that **women of all ages are powerful change agents with specific knowledge and skills** to contribute effectively to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and include them in all climate projects.

b) Provide women equal access to financial and technological resources and **mandate gender parity on climate change fund governing boards.**

Water - One-third of the world's population is currently experiencing physical or economic water scarcity. The worst effects of the climate crisis will be felt through water's impact on the lives of women and children. Yet women remain significantly under-represented at policy levels in environmental management.

a) Strengthen institutional commitment to **gender equality and inclusion in the water sector,** including sharing best practices and adopting meaningful participatory decision-making practices, particularly in rural communities.

b) Increase **scholarships and internships for women in water systems management** to build career pipelines.