

THE CLIMATE CRISIS HAS REACHED AN EMERGENCY STAGE:

SIX OF NINE PLANETARY BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN VIOLATED AND WE ARE ALREADY REACHING 1.5 DEGREE GLOBAL WARMING.



THIS CRISIS IS GENDERED AND IT REQUIRES FEMINIST STRATEGIES TO SAVE US, OTHER SPECIES AND THE LIVING PLANET.

CLIMATE, GENDER AND MIGRATION – REALITIES AND FEMINIST RESPONSES

The patriarchal capitalist system, based on extraction, the use of fossil fuels and the exploitation of both nature and labor, has created the climate crisis.

Women, girls and gender-diverse people experience the brunt of climate change and environmental destruction. Their work is often informal and/or subsistence-based and their access to resources and decision-making are constrained by gendered power dynamics.

76% of unpaid care work globally is done by women and is made more difficult as the climate crisis progresses.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

WATER

GOVERNANCE

FOOD

LITERACY

LAND

GENDER GAPS AROUND THE WORLD

GBV affects **1 in 3 women** in their lifetime
(UN Women)

Women spend an average of **8 or more
hours a day collecting water** (UN Women)

Globally, women are **16.7% of government
ministers; 19.5% of parliamentarians; and
9% heads of state** (IPU)

Women **produce over 60% of food** in some
countries (FAO)

Women are **2/3 of the 774 million illiterate
adults** worldwide (UNSTATS)

Women own just **2% of the world's land**
(UN Women)

NOTE: Rates for gender-diverse people are rarely measured.

CROP FAILURE

Work increases for women farmers and household food producers.

FUEL SHORTAGE

Many women in the Global South must spend some 2-9 hours per day to collect fuel.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION **MAGNIFY** **EXISTING INEQUITIES**

WATER SCARCITY

Women and girls **must walk further to access safe water**, and schooling and income may suffer.

DISPLACEMENT

Forced displacement and migration may intensify existing situations of precarity for women.

DISASTERS

Women die at a higher percentage in natural disasters and may face a greater threat of sexual violence.

CARE WORK

Women often have an **increased burden to care** for young, sick and elderly, and lack access to health care facilities.

AND SYSTEMS OF EXCLUSION, INCLUDING **RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA**

CONFLICT

In conflict situations women **suffer greatly from rape**, violence, anxiety and depression.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS FORCING PEOPLE TO MOVE



The climate crisis is inextricably tied to human movement and is rapidly changing who is moving, where they are moving from and to and what compounded barriers exist along the way. **An understanding of the root causes of the climate crisis** – extractivism, capitalism, patriarchy and white supremacy – **is critical in this analysis.**

01

Both climate change and environmental degradation have **greater impact on populations already enduring inequalities and historically marginalized.** Some are forcibly displaced as their land, air, water, and livelihoods are impacted.

02

Patriarchal capitalism drives both the climate crisis and human mobility. **Those responsible must be challenged and states must be held accountable,** particularly the global North, that industrialized at the expense of the planet and the majority of its peoples.

03

Economic extractivism, environmental degradation, loss of livelihoods and armed conflict are inter-related in complex ways and **all contribute to human mobility and forced displacement.**

04

As **governments fail to address the impacts and consequences of the climate crisis** – providing economic relief and social support – people are increasingly displaced from their homes and communities and may move across borders for safety and survival.

05

Temporary migration schemes to deal with climate displacement are not a solution. People should not migrate into temporary jobs, which limit rights and mobility.

EMERGING DEMANDS TOWARDS FEMINIST, CLIMATE, ECONOMIC AND MIGRATION JUSTICE.

The first seven of these demands have been developed by the [Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice](#), emerging from the collective work of feminists across the economic and climate justice movements. Additional points include emerging demands from WIMN members and other migrant rights groups.

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

MIGRATION & DISPLACEMENT

Transform economic systems to guarantee a [gender-just and equitable transition](#). Phase out fossil fuels [fast, fair, forever](#), and move toward a **feminist & decolonised 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 invest in public service provision and climate action.

End the sovereign debt crisis and promote debt justice, redirecting resources towards gender-responsive quality public services to reduce and redistribute unpaid care work.

Decolonise and democratize the global economic and financial architecture to enable public funding for public goods.



End corporate power and influence over global public goods and service provision.



Ensure all **climate finance is gender-just** and reaches those communities most impacted and those already creating solutions.



Address **systemic racism** evidenced in greater impact of fossil fuel production and climate change on communities of color.



Ensure the **right to stay and the right to migrate**, so that migration is an option and not a forced consequence of climate change.



States must adopt measures to **guarantee human rights, provide economic and social support, and ensure access to safe migration and stay**, including citizenship.



Recognize care work as work, and ensure freedom of association and collective bargaining rights for displaced and migrant women workers.



QUESTIONS EXPLORING INTERSECTIONAL, GENDERED AND HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS IN YOUR CONTEXT.

This list of questions is adapted from the work of Noelene Nabulivou of DIVA for Equality.

Which people are
intersectionally/
exponentially/
affected?

What parts of their
lives and the life of
their community
are impacted?

In what specific ways do they experience loss of
land, natural resources and livelihoods, in the
context of geopolitics, governance, care economies,
social protection, SRHR, gender-based violence,
and other factors?

How do you see
displacement and/
or migration as a
consequence?

What responses are
needed by governments
and other actors?