

Second Stakeholder Consultation of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference

Achieving Climate Justice for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

Wednesday, 26 July 2023 (11:00-14:45 UTC+7), Virtual

SUMMARY REPORT

I. Background

1. Pursuant to ESCAP resolution 74 (XXIII) of 17 April 1967 and Commission on Population and Development decision 2022/101, ESCAP, in collaboration with UNFPA in Asia and the Pacific, will organize the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference (APPC) from 15 to 17 November 2023 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.
2. As part of this process the CSO Steering Committee (SC), with support from ESCAP and UNFPA is organizing stakeholder consultations on the priority issues of the seventh APPC and the Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration (APMD). Gender considerations are mainstreamed.
3. Main findings and recommendations of the consultations will be summarized in an information paper to be submitted to the Seventh APPC. The objective of these consultations is to bring a bottom-up participatory approach of the review of the APPC, APMD and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the regional level and identify challenges and opportunities of population and development that transcend national boundaries from stakeholder perspectives.
4. This second of the four consultations was held on 26 July 2023. The topic for the consultation was Achieving Climate Justice for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.
5. There were four sub-themes for the consultation which were discussed during breakout sessions.
 - a. Climate Justice, Gender Justice and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)
 - b. Debunking Myths on Population and the Climate Crises to Achieve Sexual and Reproductive Justice
 - c. Inclusion and Accountability in Climate Change Action and Adaptation
 - d. The Climate Crisis: Disasters and Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies

II. Objectives, organization and attendance

6. The purpose of the stakeholder consultation was to facilitate and expand collaboration and participation in the regional review and appraisal process, and to elicit stakeholder experiences and views around the review objectives, namely:

- Take stock of the overall progress of implementation of the priority issues of the APMD and the ICPD PoA in Asia and the Pacific to date.
- Identify key challenges, opportunities, gaps, and prevalent and emerging issues.
- Identify established and emerging good practices and lessons learnt.
- Formulate recommendations.

7. The consultation consisted of an opening followed by two rounds of four simultaneous working groups and a closing plenary (please see the agenda for more details).

8. All working groups addressed the following guiding questions, with a focus on the implementation of APMD priority actions:

- a. How are people in Asia and the Pacific, and in particular people in vulnerable situations, affected by climate change? What are the challenges?
- b. Who is excluded from climate justice, gender justice and SRHR? How can one overcome exclusion and ensure that people in vulnerable situations and those faced with intersecting forms of discrimination are included and can participate meaningfully in climate justice, gender justice and SRHR?
- c. Are there any good practices and lessons learned in advancing climate justice in the region/nationally and in local context?
- d. What should one recommend to achieve climate justice for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific be?

9. Working Group 1: Climate Justice, Gender Justice and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

This sub-theme focused on the climate justice framework considering social justice and equity dimensions in addressing the climate change crisis. Climate change, gender equality and SRHR are inter-linked and climate change has a serious and disproportionate impact especially on women and girls, particularly the poorest, and gender diverse persons. The climate crisis is contributing to negative health outcomes including sexual and reproductive health, negative impacts menstrual health and hygiene, and can contribute to a higher prevalence of child and forced marriage, especially for marginalized groups including “climate migrants”, displaced persons and refugees, and those living in climate change induced disaster zones, further exacerbating inequalities. This subtheme highlighted the focus on climate justice issues from the frontlines and the way forward for a “climate just” Asia and the Pacific region.

10. Working Group 2: Debunking Myths on Population and the Climate Crises to Achieve Sexual and Reproductive Justice

This sub-theme discussed and debunked myths around population and the climate crises. Arguments that controlling fertility is a solution to climate change are contrary to principles of sexual and reproductive justice were discussed. Sexual and reproductive justice can only be achieved when all people have the power and resources to make healthy decisions about their bodies, sexuality, and reproduction. This sub-theme discussed the way forward for an evidence-based advocacy towards a “climate just” and resilient Asia and the Pacific region with respect for and fulfilment of bodily autonomy for all. It addressed other myths such as the claim that climate change is a future problem and not a problem of the present and highlighted false solutions to current discourse within the climate change agenda.

11. Working Groups 3: Inclusion and Accountability in Climate Change Action and Adaptation

This topic focused on those who are most impacted by climate change. Crisis-affected communities, including “climate migrants”, displaced persons and refugees, must be included in the design and implementation of humanitarian response to effectively address longer-term impacts. Climate action plans need to include investments in the health, education and empowerment of women and girls, LGBTIQ, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants and other marginalized groups that are the most affected by the climate crisis. It was crucial to address the accountability gaps including climate financing accountability, by all concerned stakeholders that are contributing to the climate crises including corporations.

12. Working Groups 4: The Climate Crisis: Disasters and Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies

This topic focused on how the Asia-Pacific region is one of the most natural disaster-prone regions in the world. Pandemics, disasters, and conflicts disproportionately impact marginalized communities with inequities manifesting as food and water shortages, loss of economic opportunities, lag and discontinuance of education including comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), barriers to access to health services, including SRHR, mental health and psychosocial services, and increased vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence. A gender sensitive approach is needed, and young and older persons must be given a voice in planning, prevention and disaster response along with strengthening individuals’ and communities’ resilience and capacity to adapt to the climate crisis.

13. The consultation was a closed meeting and was not recorded. In order to have open and frank discussions, Chatham House Rules were followed, which meant that participants were free to use the information received but did not reveal the identity or the affiliation of the speaker(s), or of any other participant.

14. This report aims to be a non-exhaustive summary of the key points raised in the consultation.

15. This stakeholder consultation was co-designed and implemented by the CSO SC with support from ESCAP and UNFPA.²

16. A total of 105 stakeholders, from 61 CSOs, representing 22 countries in Asia and the Pacific, attended the consultation. Participants came from a broad range of sectors including academia, civil society, intergovernmental organizations, local authorities, communities, and the private sector. There was balanced gender and regional representation among participants.

III. Opening

17. Ms. Sai Racherla, ARROW, Malaysia, 7th APPC CSO Steering Committee member, welcomed all participants and emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement in the preparatory process for the Seventh APPC.

18. Ms. Noelene Nabulivou, DIVA for Equality, Fiji gave the [keynote speech](#)¹. She noted that the world had warmed by 1.2 degrees since industrialization and countries were facing the effects of climate change. In particular the Pacific had been affected by climate change disasters and many people had left islands due to climate change.

19. Ms. Nabulivou asserted climate justice cannot exist without a focus on SRHR and human rights, the ‘Double nexus justice approach’. Additionally, all climate justice and DRR work must focus

¹ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Nabulivou_2CSO.pdf

on intergenerational aspects, intersectionality and interlinkages. She asserted that investing in SRHR is essential to sustainable development at all levels. The Women's Rights Caucus (WRC) had recommended that loss and damage must focus on groups most vulnerable to climate disasters.

20. Further, she highlighted that indigenous solidarity, decolonisation, cultural sovereignty, self-determination, representation, and intersectionality are critical to the climate change discussion. She placed an importance on mobilizing resources for women's rights, care work and economic justice, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the collection of disaggregated data. The adoption—at the global, regional and country levels—of policies and programmes that change harmful social norms, uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and give individuals greater control over their bodies and lives was pertinent. Recommendations were shared on creating monetary funds regarding loss and damage, data collection and accountability mechanisms.

21. Mr. Ralph Ivan, Y-PEER, Philippines, discussed the climate change experience of Filipinos living in low-lying coastal areas. Marginalized groups such as young people, LGBTQ+ individuals, and people living with HIV had often not been included in disaster management and planning. Contingency plans and risk assessments were needed to ensure that resource mobilization accounted for these groups. Networks needed to be formed between community-based organizations for knowledge sharing and effective lobbying. Carbon footprint reduction should be recognized as a priority, and both governments and CSOs should be held accountable in this regard.

22. Ms. Sabine Henning, Chief, Sustainable Demographic Transition Section, Social Development Division, ESCAP highlighted the importance of stakeholder consultations in the context of regional and global conferences on population and development. Climate change and its linkages with other issues such as ageing and health had not been discussed at the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference. She also encouraged CSOs to keep an open mind and consider all priority actions of the 2013 Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference would discuss all 11 priority actions, and input from CSOs on these topics was important.

IV. Working Groups

A. Subtheme 1: Climate Justice, Gender Justice and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

Round 1: 17 Participants

Round 2: 19 Participants

i) Key challenges

23. Women and girls were affected by deep-rooted systems of inequality. These structural issues were exacerbated in times of climate and humanitarian crisis, and women and girls were disproportionately affected.

24. Climate change and climate crisis could lead to an increase of gender based violence, early and forced marriage, and severely affected SRHR for women and girls, including the migrant worker's families who have been left behind with no support during climate crisis.

25. There was a lack of representation of women in policymaking. Participants cited that many COVID – 19 response mechanisms did not have women in decision making roles.

26. Women, gender diverse people, indigenous communities, migrant women, sex workers, women living with HIV, and women with disabilities were often excluded from climate and gender justice. These marginalized groups were often particularly affected by climate crisis and lacked access to services, including SRH health services, shelter and safety and security.

27. Families of migrant workers who had been left behind were highly vulnerable during climate crisis.

28. The South Asian subregion faced extreme flooding and droughts. In these crisis, children, migrant workers and those residing on islands were the most affected. The communities do not have access to water by other means, live nearby the rivers and get affected badly due to floods. Access to water and basic facilities is a challenge for marginalized people in many South Asia countries.

29. There was a lack of data on the impact of climate change on marginalized communities. It was not enough to call for gender disaggregated data; programmes that focused on data collection did often not collect data on people with diverse sexual orientation and transgender communities.

30. Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants who were not considered citizens in many countries experienced climate injustice as well.

31. The public space at both the national and local levels was shrinking in the region, and people felt unsafe speaking out. Furthermore, some governments silenced human rights activists and defenders.

32. Despite multiple attempts to push for a global effort addressing climate change, there was little meaningful progress.

ii) Good practices

33. Participants shared examples of collaboration between CSOs and local governments in climate responsive planning.

34. There were instances of successful integration of Gender and SRHR in climate change and response strategy.

35. Some governments appointed a community centre for the groups most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, this served as dedicated safe space for them to access information and services.

B. Subtheme 2: Debunking Myths on Population and the Climate Crises to Achieve Sexual and Reproductive Justice.

Round 1: 22 Participants

Round 2: 16 Participants

i) Key Challenges

36. Harmful myths such as the linkages between population growth and the climate crisis still prevailed in the region, despite being challenged, disproved and rejected at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit².

37. By some, controlling fertility had been perceived as a solution to climate change, to mitigate the impact of population growth on the environment. There were an increased number of policies in the region that attempted to control fertility including limiting access to abortion services. Feminist groups highlighted the unethical practices which limited women's bodily autonomy and violated their rights.

38. Some participants noted that some countries and organizations believed that organizations and governments of 'the west' imposed their thoughts on countries in Asia and the Pacific. By doing this, they unfairly limited the progress of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

39. Climate change had been perceived as a problem for the future, or in some instances its existence was denied. These sentiments had led to complacency around designing and implementing mitigation strategies.

40. It proved difficult to debunk these myths among the affected populations.

41. People had migrated to other countries, because their origin countries had offered fewer opportunities, and they were vulnerable to climate change disasters. Emigration at high levels contributed to brain drain from countries in the Pacific.

42. Climate change widened gender and class inequalities, led to an increase in gender- based violence and had a negative impact on poverty and overall health.

43. In some countries, there was growing religious and anti-feminist mobilization which often downplayed human rights, and it forced developing countries to prioritize either climate change or SRHR issues.

44. Funding to support climate change mitigation or adaptation measures, had been viewed too narrowly, neglecting the interconnectedness of issues. When funding was given to one issue or body, it was then taken away from others. There was little attention paid to how climate change affects older persons. Moreover discussions around SRHR and population myths may leave out the issues of older persons.

ii) Good Practices

45. The Philippines adopted a community-based approach to disaster relief through the Republic Act 10121 which used a National Disaster Risk Management framework. A provision of the act emphasized the involvement of women, young people and other persons in vulnerable situations in disaster response and preparedness. Additionally the law mandated that local governments create a local disaster risk reduction and management council (LDRRMC) to develop disaster response and preparedness with community-based organizations. CSOs ensured that the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls were incorporated into local disaster response in the Philippines.

² United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Brazil

46. In order to rebut myths of climate change, stakeholders in the region shared facts and narratives of bodily autonomy.

C. Subtheme issue 3: Inclusion and Accountability in Climate Change Action and Adaptation

Round 1: 20 Participants

Round 2: 17 Participants

i) Key challenges

47. There was limited participation of women in policymaking and decision-making positions in taskforces. The limited agency of women on these issues affected research and planning, and there were unanticipated consequences in responding to local and global crises.

48. The climate crisis was one of the main factors which contributed to increased gender-based violence.

49. Intersectionality was critical. Women with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ and indigenous women were among the most affected by climate change. Their voices were absent from policy and decision-making processes.

50. Migrants, refugees and poor people were not adequately represented in climate action; migrants were often considered “non-citizens” and further experienced social exclusion. Additionally the number of migrants leaving their home countries and communities due to climate change had increased significantly.

51. Greater evidence and data showed the impact of climate change on LGBTQ+ communities. Moreover people living with HIV and sex workers across genders often faced violence, stigma and discrimination.

52. Children and young people were an important group who had been excluded in decision-making processes, furthermore there was confusion on how to meaningfully engage this community.

ii) Good practices

53. The Manila Initiative on the Rights of Climate migrants³, was CSO-led and centred the voice of migrants.

54. Success was found in initiatives that focused on intersectionality when linking SRHR to climate change.

55. CSOs generated evidence from research to support utilizing an intersectional approach and worked with governments in updating climate change action plans.

D. Subtheme issue 4: The Climate Crisis: Disasters and Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies

Round 1: 19 Participants

Round 2: 16 Participants

³ <https://climatemigrationforum.net/manila-initiative/>

i) Challenges

56. In India the increased severity of cyclones and change in rainfall patterns threatened agriculture.

57. Due to instability, a large number of young people migrated to urban centres and left older persons behind. Older persons had limited access to health resources and were often excluded in relief responses which led to a deterioration in their mental health.

58. Safe water became a scarcity around the region and this also has implications of realising SRHR, including menstrual hygiene, maternal health and other SRH service access.

59. Urban slum communities were often left behind in climate change discussions and their needs such as access to sanitation and menstrual products and contraception were often ignored. This exacerbated gender and class inequality.

60. Women and girls, low income households, racial minorities and LGBTQ+ communities were more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters. Additionally women often served as primary caregivers and bore the burden of ensuring access to food, water and electricity, including during crises. Women were often left behind in disaster responses, particularly in agricultural and fishing communities.

61. During COVID-19, government relief packages were distributed to marginalized groups such as women and children, however the LGBTQ+ community, sex workers and migrants were often excluded.

62. In some countries it was illegal to change an individual's gender, therefore transgender women were often not included in relief efforts.

63. Shrinking civil space and corruption affected resilience and disaster responses.

64. There was a rise in forced displacement due to climate change and armed conflict.

ii) Good Practices

65. CSOs provided a range of services including healthcare to vulnerable populations and ensured local disaster responses included SRH services in the minimum initial service package.

66. In order to address the needs of older persons, accessible water tanks were created. Each tank could fill enough clean water to last 5-6 months.

67. Thailand had a successful example of water banking, which was adopted by community women, and lead to a reduction in the severity of heat waves.⁴

68. Examples were shared of CSOs that worked to reach communities in remote areas, to ensure no groups were left behind.

⁴ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/dsd/dsd_aofw mg/mg_success_stories/csd6/wbp_pro.htm

V. Final Recommendations

A. Subtheme 1: Climate Justice, Gender Justice and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

69. Recognize that women, girls, LGBTQ+ individuals, older persons and other marginalized groups can play an important role as climate activists, not passive beneficiaries, and include them in decision-making processes.

70. Develop a framework on why people are left behind in climate change discussions and actions, exploring intersectionality. Factors such as levels of discrimination, geographic location, strength of government, social economic conditions and climate change must be considered.

71. Employ a cross-sectional approach that included collaboration among policymakers and advocates. Hold Governments accountable for ensuring the safety of human rights defenders and uphold their commitment on gender equality and SRHR. Mainstream gender into national policy frameworks and budgetary allocation mechanisms. Furthermore, governments should report on health and well-being in adaptation plans.

72. Build resilience among older persons in the context of climate change through an intergenerational approach and to conduct more research on this topic.

73. Enhance the exchange of knowledge and case studies among various sectors and actors i.e., CSOs, community-based organizations, grassroots networks and movements.

74. Prioritize climate-resilient health systems that ensure SRH services in times of crisis.

75. For donors and governments commit to robust financing for climate, gender and SRHR intersections in research, planning and programming.

76. Strengthen regional and subregional cooperation on climate change among governments in Asia and the Pacific.

77. Girl's activism and leadership for climate justice in the region needed to be encouraged by all stakeholders.

78. A greater focus on capacity-building for women, girls and other marginalized groups was needed.

79. There must be stronger efforts to generate evidence and conduct research to understand the interlinkage between climate change, gender and SRHR.

80. Governments and CSOs must utilize the skills and knowledge of migrant women and older persons in climate mitigation strategies.

B. Subtheme 2: Debunking Myths on Population and the Climate Crises to Achieve Sexual and Reproductive Justice

81. Effective education and communication was needed to dispel misinformation and to debunk myths around climate change and population control.

82. Access to comprehensive and right-based healthcare must be provided to all.
83. Affected populations of climate change must be meaningfully engaged in planning, implementing and monitoring of disaster risk strategies.
84. Strategies to counter climate change myths should include up-to-date intersectional research, recognize SRHR as a foundational framework and create an environment that facilitates open dialogue.
85. A stronger commitment was needed by governments, the private sector and CSOs in adopting renewable energy and equitable resource management. Additionally, these stakeholders must engage in open dialogue to discuss the urgency of climate action.
86. Stakeholders must work to build greater cross movement solidarity across issues and sectors.
87. Research on climate change needed to be informed by an intersectional, feminist and gender justice framework.

C. Subtheme issue 3: Inclusion and Accountability in Climate Change Action and Adaptation

88. A rights-based integrated approach needed to be considered to address the issues of health and climate change, together. Further the approach must be decentralized, local and bottom-up.
89. The LGBTQ+ community and refugees must be included as active participants in decision-making processes.
90. Gender integration guidelines needed to highlight the advantages of the inclusion of women.
91. Men must be included in all outreach and programming linked to SRHR, gender and climate change.
92. Governments must take global accountability for their commitments towards safeguarding human rights and human rights defenders.
93. Disaggregated data needed to be collected, including data on women, older persons and other marginalized groups must be considered.
94. Older persons needed to be given more attention in DRR strategies and there must be a focus on resilience in ageing communities.
95. CSOs and Governments needed to build the capacity of groups vulnerable to climate change.

D. Subtheme issue 4: The Climate Crisis: Disasters and Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies

96. Women and young people must not be viewed as a homogenous group, instead it is imperative that their lived realities are recognized using an intersectional lens.
97. Measures needed to be taken to ensure women's', marginalized groups and young persons' participation in planning, financing and the implementation of climate responses.
98. National policies, programming and budgets needed to incorporate gender mainstreaming, SRHR, and gender-differentiated impact analysis of climate change responses and disasters.

99. Rural and urban budget planning must include CSOs, local NGOs and local communities.
100. To counter harmful myths a counter narrative on the factors and groups responsible for climate change needed to be shared.
101. An accountability mechanism must be created to ensure transparency and the meaningful participation of marginalized groups in DRR strategies and climate resilience and adaptation.
102. Governments needed to demonstrate a stronger commitment towards safeguarding natural resources while providing citizens with access to resources and sustainable fuel.
103. National policies must reflect the needs and priorities of the communities most vulnerable to climate change disasters.
104. Armed Conflict resolution needed to be approached through peaceful and proactive discussions instead of violence or forced displacement.

VI. Keynote

105. Stakeholders needed to strengthen and use feminist-informed climate policies that acknowledge unpaid care work, redistribute resources and acknowledge systemic inequalities.
106. The 'Double – Nexus Justice Approach' which considers (a) gender justice, SRHR, ecological economies, and peacebuilding and (b) political economies and ecology: climate justice, loss and damage, climate financing, biodiversity protection including and ending species extinction, must be utilized.
107. Loss and damage needed to be recognized and centered around the most marginalized and climate change frontline communities. Ensuring that groups were able to access loss and damage funds, to improve the collection and analysis of sex and gender disaggregated data around loss and damage, publish a UNFCCC loss and damage report with a strong gender and human rights focus.
108. Governments and CSOs must advocate for decarbonization rather than emissions trading as an mitigation strategy. Fossil-fuel-free, circular, degrowth focused, ecological economies needed to be the goal.

VII. Plenary

109. The rapporteurs of the four working groups Ms. Tamani Rarama, Ms. Jesse Sunga, Mr. Bilal Ahmed and Ms. Lady Lisondra, provided a summary of their respective subtheme discussions.
110. During the Q&A, participants highlighted additional challenges including how older women have been neglected in DRR strategies, and how human trafficking and gender-based violence had increased in the region.
111. Participants urged the group to view SRHR issues as intersectional and to find the linkages with other priority issues. Additionally linking SRHR, gender and climate issues to Sustainable Development Goals could be utilized as a strategy to build inter-government accountability mechanisms.

112. It was noted that governments needed to work to create conditions humane conditions for migrant workers to fulfil their human rights.

VIII. Closing

113. Ms. Madu Dissanayake Regional Programme Specialist a.i., UNFPA APRO, closed the consultation. She noted that individuals with the most limited resources were disproportionately affected by climate change. She thanked the moderators, speakers and all other stakeholders for participating in the consultation, including in the group discussions, as well as ESCAP and UNFPA colleagues.

IX. Notes and Next Steps

114. The consultation was the second in series of four consultations with stakeholders. The third consultation on 'Universal Access to SRHR in Asia and the Pacific: equality, quality and accountability' would be held on 17 August 2023.

115. The concept note, agenda, presentations and report for all four consultations would be uploaded onto the ESCAP website at: <https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference> .

PROGRAMME

Time	Details
10:30-11:00	<i>Participants join Zoom meeting</i>
11:00-11:30	<p>Welcome and opening session Moderator: Sai Racherla, ARROW, Malaysia (3 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keynote speech: Noelene Nabulivou, Diva for Equality, Fiji (15 mins) • Youth reflections: Ralph Ivan Samson, Y-Peer Philippines (5 mins) • Welcome: Sabine Henning, Chief, Sustainable Demographic Transition Section, Social Development Division, UN ESCAP (5 mins) <p><i>Participants being allocated to working groups. Introduction to flow, working group topics and speakers. (2 mins)</i></p>
11:30 -12:10	<p>Working groups – Round 1¹</p> <p>Working group 1 Topic: Climate Justice, Gender Equality and SRHR <i>A climate justice framework considers social justice and equity dimensions in addressing the climate change crisis. Climate change, gender equality and SRHR are inter-linked and climate change has a serious and disproportionate impact especially on women and girls, particularly the poorest, and gender diverse persons. The climate crisis is contributing to negative health outcomes including sexual and reproductive health, negative impacts menstrual health and hygiene, and can contribute to a higher prevalence of child and forced marriage, especially for marginalized groups including “climate migrants”, displaced persons and refugees, and those living in climate change induced disaster zones, further exacerbating inequalities. This sub-theme will highlight the focus on climate justice issues from the frontlines and the way forward for a climate just Asia and the Pacific region.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Amit Timilsina, IPAS Nepal • Resource person: Deepa Chandra, ARROW, Malaysia • Rapporteur: Tamani Rarama, Diva for Equality, Fiji <p>Working group 2 Topic: Debunking myths around population and climate crises to achieve sexual and reproductive justice <i>This sub-theme will highlight and debunk myths around population and the climate crises. Arguments that controlling fertility is a solution to climate change are contrary to principles of sexual and reproductive justice. Sexual and reproductive justice can only be achieved when all people have the power and resources to make healthy decisions about their bodies, sexuality, and reproduction. This sub-theme will discuss the way forward for an evidence-based advocacy towards a climate just and resilient Asia and the Pacific region with respect for and fulfillment of bodily autonomy for all. It will address other myths such as the claim that climate change is a futuristic problem and not a problem of the present and highlight false solutions to current discourse with climate change agenda.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Tahseen Ahmed, BUET-Japan Institute of Disaster Prevention and Urban Safety, and Sakiul Millat Morshed, SHISHUK, Bangladesh • Resource person: Cai Yiping, Development Alternative with Women for a New Era (DAWN) China • Rapporteur: Catherine Manangan, WGNRR, Philippines

	<p>Working group 3</p> <p>Topic: Inclusion and accountability in climate change action</p> <p><i>This sub-theme will focus on those who are most impacted by climate change . Crisis-affected communities, including “climate migrants”, displaced persons and refugees, must be included in the design and implementation of humanitarian response to effectively address longer-term impacts. Climate action plans need to include investments in the health, education and empowerment of women and girls, LGTBQ, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants and other marginalized groups that are the most affected by the climate crisis. It is crucial to address the accountability gaps including climate financing accountability, by all concerned stakeholders that are contributing to the climate crises including corporations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Debanjana Choudhury, Pratigya Campaign, India • Resource person: Ryan Figueirido, Equal Asia Foundation, Thailand • Rapporteur: Bilal Ahmed, SPEAK Trust <p>Working group 4</p> <p>Topic: The climate crisis: disasters and risk reduction strategies</p> <p><i>The Asia-Pacific region is one of the most natural disaster-prone regions in the world. Pandemics, disasters, and conflicts disproportionately impact marginalized communities with inequities manifesting as food and water shortages, loss of economic opportunities, lag and discontinuance of education including comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), barriers to access to health services, including SRHR, mental health and psychosocial services, and increased vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence. A gender sensitive approach is needed, and young and older persons must be given a voice in planning, -prevention and disaster response along with strengthening individuals’ and communities’ resilience and capacity to adapt to the climate crisis.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Wanun Permpibul, Climate Watch Thailand • Resource person: Tariq Farman, Afghan Family Guidance Association • Rapporteur: Lady Lisondra, IPPF ESEAOR, Malaysia
12:10-12:50	<p>Working groups – Round 2</p> <p>Working groups as above</p>
12:50-13:10	Break
13:10-13:50	<p>Highlights, challenges and recommendations from the working groups</p> <p>Moderator: Sai Racherla, ARROW, Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapporteur Working Group 1 (5 mins) • Rapporteur Working Group 2 (5 mins) • Rapporteur Working Group 3 (5 mins) • Rapporteur Working Group 4 (5 mins) • Q & A (20 mins)
13:50-14:00	<p>Closing and next steps</p> <p>Moderator: Sai Racherla, ARROW, Malaysia (3 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing: Madu Dissanayake, Regional Programme Specialist a.i., UNFPA APRO (5 mins)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
Aahung, Pakistan
Afghan Family Guidance Association
ASEAN LBQ Network
Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, Hong Kong, SAR
Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)
Babushka Adoption, Kyrgyzstan
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC)
Beyond Beijing Committee
Blue Diamond Foundation
BUET-Japan Institute of Disaster Prevention and Urban Safety
Caram Asia
CCIHP
Center for Reproductive Rights, Nepal
Church World Service, Thailand
CommonHealth, Restless Development
Climate Watch Thailand
Development Alternative with Women for a New Era (DAWN)
Development Welfare and Research Foundation
Disability Pride Hub, Fiji
Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, Fiji
Equal Asia Foundation Thailand
Family Planning NSW
Fiji Youth SRHR Alliance
FIRST PASEfika Fono (FIRST Union), New Zealand
Fòs Feminista
Foundation for Older People's Development (FOPDEV)
GRAVIS
HelpAge Korea
HelpAge International
ICPD 30
ILGA Asia, Thailand
IMA Reseach Foundation
International Rescue Committee
IPAS Nepal
IPPF ESEAOR
IPSS Japan
Medical Services Pacific
Migrant Forum Asia
MONFEMNET National Network
MSI, Australia
Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NIDS)
OKUP, Bangladesh
Plan International
Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand
Population Foundation of India
Public Services Labor Independent Confederation
Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji

Restless Development
RUWSEC and CommonHealth, India
Saksham Trust
SERAC Bangladesh
SHISHUK, Bangladesh
SPEAK Trust
Swasti
Trend Asia
TuFHA
Tsao Foundation
Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights: (WGNRR)
Y-Peer Asia Pacific Center
Youth Independent Alliance, Indonesia

PRESENTERS

Alexandra Johns, Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (APA)
Amit Timilsina, IPAS Nepal
Bilal Ahmed, Speak Trust
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Debanjana Choudhury, Pratigya Campaign
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