



7th APPC: Achieving Climate Justice for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

2nd Stakeholder Consultation

Keynote speaker : Noelene Nabulivou, Fiji/Pacific/Global

Executive Director - DIVA for Equality, Convenor - Women Defend Commons Network,
Convenor - Pacific Feminist SRHR Coalition, Member - Pacific Islands Feminist Alliance for Climate Justice, Fiji,
Member - Women's Major Group to HLPF, Member - Women and Gender Constituency to UNFCCC.



Where we are right now: Ecocidal realities

“The world has warmed 1.2C since industrialization. By 1.5C, the scientists find, more than 200 million people — mostly poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities — can be expected to face unprecedented heat. **Shrinking the global average temperature increase below 1C is their target, but because that’s not possible on a visible time scale, countries will have to deal with the consequences. And that means “adaptations and compensations to reduce sensitivity to harm and vulnerability will be necessary.”** The authors call for international compensation for poorer countries’ climate-related “**loss and damage**,” as agreed to at last year’s UN climate talks.”

- Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Nature Journal

We took 12 priorities to Women Deliver Conference in Rwanda last week - developed over the past 6 months by Member States and Pacific Islands Forum, SPC/Pacific Women Lead, UN agencies, and diverse civil society groups:

- Indigenous solidarity
- **Climate Justice**
- Decolonisation
- Cultural sovereignty and self-determination
- Leadership and representation
- Resources for women's rights
- Care work and economic justice
- Gender-based violence
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Backlash
- Intersectionality
- Gender data and evidence



**WOMEN
DELIVER 2023
CONFERENCE**

OCEANIC PACIFIC

The Pacific is at the frontlines of the climate crisis, sitting at the nexus of worsening disasters, accelerating biodiversity loss, and threats to our ocean, all compounded by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and in some places, the longterm impacts of conflict.



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Pacific feminist movement strongly
recommends:

Advancing feminist-informed climate
policies and actions that acknowledge
unpaid care work, redistribute resources and
acknowledge systemic gender and power
inequalities.

How? Key Takeaway: A Double Nexus Approach to Justice

WOMEN DELIVER 2023 CONFERENCE OCEANIC PACIFIC DOUBLE-NEXUS JUSTICE APPROACH



DIVA for Equality and our networks use a double-nexus justice approach!

A simple visual way to explain our approach, is that there are always two sets of bangles - always we wear them on each arm.

1st: arm, we try always to work on: Gender, bodily autonomy, SRHR, SOGIESC, Care & social provisioning, peacebuilding, Economic justice, Universal human rights, and more.

2nd arm, we try always to work on: Climate & ecological justice, Disaster risk reduction and response, biodiversity protection, and more.

The socio-economic, ecological and climate crisis is so large and deep, and the opposition to change is so dense, complex and geopolitical, that as Majority South/Pacific feminists we must be explicit and deliberate in all our intergenerational, intersectional and interlinked feminist work.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

°C above pre-industrial levels

1.5°C

- Major effects on warm water coral reef ecosystem.
- Significant impacts on vulnerable ecosystems and species (polar regions, wetlands, and cloud forests).
- Increase in coastal and river flooding.
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- Increase in the spread of tropical infectious disease.
- Increase in heat-related morbidity and mortality.

2° - 3°C

- The Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, and many other small island nations have been abandoned.
- Major loss of warm water coral reef ecosystem.
- Major changes in the Arctic regions with a substantial loss of Arctic sea-ice.
- Major increase in extreme weather events and the spread of infectious disease.
- Major increase in heat related morbidity and mortality, especially in the low latitudes.
- Significant impacts on vulnerable ecosystems (polar regions, wetlands, cloud forests, and mangroves).
- Significant increase in coastal and river flooding around the world.
- Significant impacts on low latitude fisheries.
- Decrease in crop yields and productivity especially in the tropics and sub-tropical regions.

3° - 4°C

- Major impacts on all ecosystems including significant increase in species extinctions.
- Loss of all warm water and many coldwater coral reef ecosystems.
- Arctic completely free of sea ice in summer, Arctic temperature increase by 8°C.
- Majority of mountain glaciers have disappeared, including all ice on Kilimanjaro (Tanzania).
- Major increase in extreme weather events and spread of infectious disease.
- Major decreases in agricultural and fishery production and available water resources.
- Food and water security become major political and humanitarian issues.
- Environmental forced mass migration increases.
- Ocean and terrestrial carbon sinks reduce accelerating climate change.

4° - 5°C

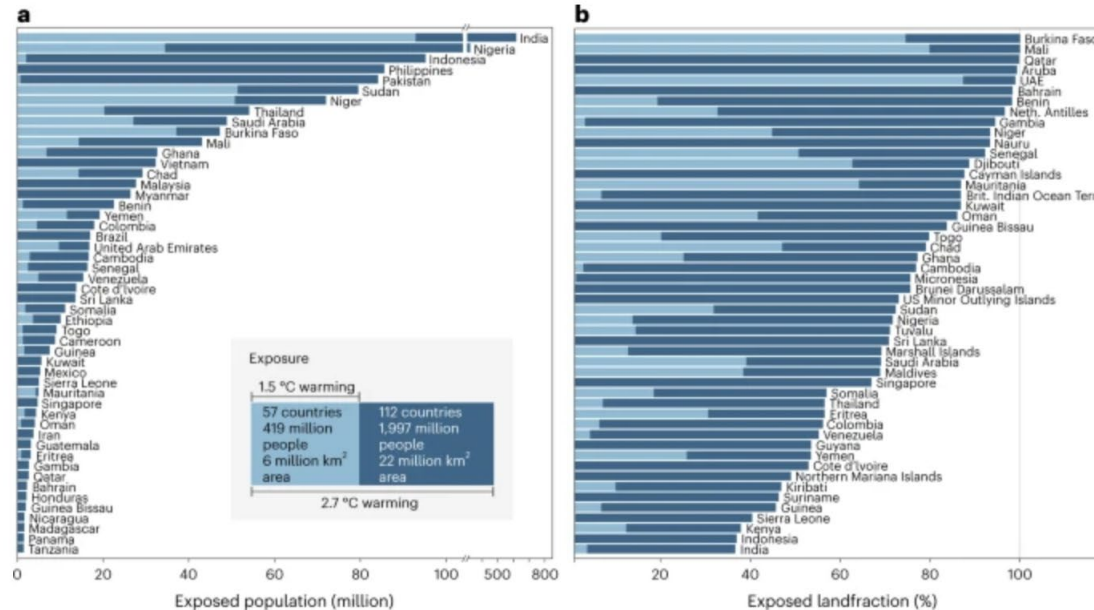
- Catastrophic loss of ecosystems and species all around the world.
- Melting of Western Antarctic/Greenland ice sheets accelerate, causes significant global sea level rises.
- Fifth of world population affected by flooding and major coastal cities are abandoned.
- Environmental forced mass migration accelerates and there is an increase in conflicts over resources.
- In many countries summer temperatures persistently stay above 40°C.
- Heat waves with temperatures as high as 50°C have become common.
- Over 3.5 billion people are now water stressed.
- Wildfires have created major air pollution events and human health crises.
- Global food production plummets, leading to widespread malnutrition and starvation.

5° - >6°C

- Do not go there.

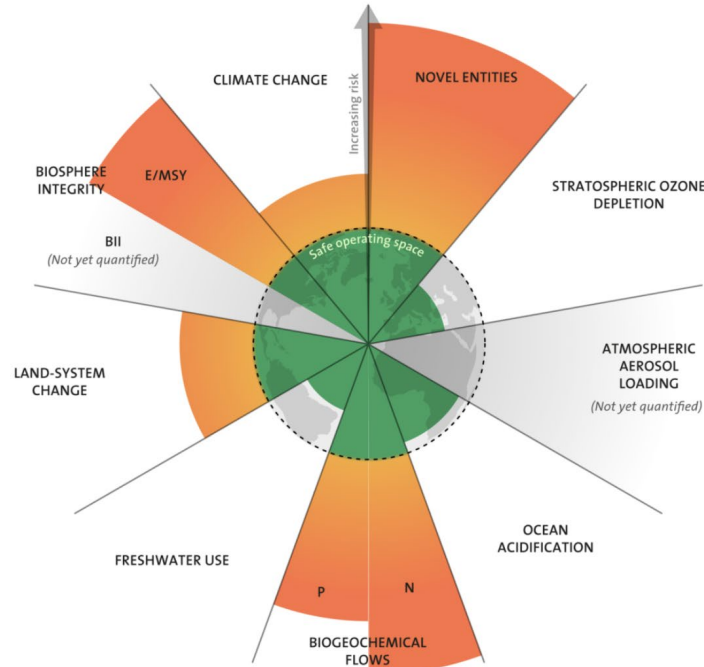
Nature Journal Article: Quantifying the human cost of global warming at 1.5% rise and 2.6% rise at 9 billion population (by c2070)

Fig. 5: Country-level exposure to unprecedented heat (MAT $\geq 29^\circ\text{C}$) at 2.7°C and 1.5°C global warming in a world of 9.5 billion people (around 2070 under SSP2).



The civilisational treat/Planetary boundaries:

No sustainable development, climate justice, SRHR nor human rights, if we reach ecological tipping points. **We are so close:**



Source : [Stockholm Resilience Center](#), jan. 2022

In January 2022, 5 boundaries had been crossed (see here), and then another late in the year with new measurement of blue & green freshwater systems*.

In May 2023 another one announced -ocean acidification.

So now 7 boundaries have been crossed including ocean acidification and freshwater use - and this is only what science can quantitatively measure so far. **It is likely worse.**

*Just on one of the Planetary boundaries:

Freshwater - humans and other species cannot live without water. We measure blue water, green water, and now also grey water usage, conservation and management, and all are related to gender, SRHR, human rights, and ecologically sustainable development justice.

Blue water: Permeable pavements, green roofs & other solutions help capture and keep blue water clean.

Green water: Reduced tillage & use of cover crops to shade soil & decrease water loss from soil surface. No-till practices leave crop residue on the soil and prevent evaporation. Cover crops and no-till practices also prevent soil erosion & runoff by holding soil in place & encouraging water to soak into soil instead of skimming off the surface.

Grey water: Sufficiently treated water can be put on a field, and healthy soil will then finish the treatment by filtering it and removing chemicals. Another benefit of grey water reuse is nutrient recycling.

Gender, SRHR, HR, Water and Sanitation: Effective, efficient & gender-just grid and off-grid water systems including informal settlements, rural and maritime/remote areas, Clearing waterways, Working to ensure States upgrade water and sanitation systems in schools, communities, shared community structures, water tanks in times of drought, taps and washing lines for ease of eco-pad cleaning & drying, cleaning village and settlement 'green pools' that impact on women's and children's sexual, reproductive & overall health, providing commodities & supplies for basic healthcare needs, building privacy-focused toilets and bathrooms for at-risk communities, and more.

All water systems: Less meat production, agribusiness & increasing agroecology, permaculture and low-water, regenerative agriculture. Focus on **water as a human right**, intra-state and transboundary water rights, solidarity in water and waste, low-waste hydrological systems in all countries.

On existential threats: There will be no sustainable development, climate justice, SRHR nor human rights, if we have no land, no homes, and our lives are taken.



Addressing Loss and Damage, beyond adaptation

“loss and damage” (small “l” and “d”) : those impacts that can’t be addressed by adaptation and mitigation, loss is permanent, damage can possibly be repaired but often not completely.

-Economic loss and damage - can be measured by the market

-Non-economic loss and damage (NELD), beyond markets, eg. loss of life, species extinction, health, territory, cultural heritage, sense of place, agency, identity, indigenous and local knowledge, biodiversity and ecosystem services, etc.

-The Paris Agreement Rulebook does not require countries to include loss and damage-related information, but over a third of countries explicitly include it in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) plans and reports

-**Rich people causing the problem, poor people facing the impacts. A climate justice problem.**

Intersectional and interlinkage approaches to Loss and Damage:

Intersectionality/Interlinkage/Gendered & human rights dimensions by asking these questions:

1. Which people are intersectionally /exponentially affected?
2. Which parts of life are affected for this person and this community?
3. How does loss and damage manifest in current context/conditions while considering geopolitics, state of governance, gender based violence, care economies, lack of SRHR, state/reach of the state, social floor/protection, etc?
4. What are the specific ways gender and human rights intersects with climate, disaster risk and response, and humanitarian response, and how must States respond to L&D domestically and in foreign policy?
5. What is required by Member States to address loss and damage in just ways? What is required beyond the State?

WRC positions on gender, loss and damage - Some key demands:

1. **Recognize and redress loss and damage**, centering the most marginalized and climate change frontline people and communities in addressing climate impacts - including women, girls, gender diverse people, boys and men.
2. **Ensure L&D funds are accessed directly by women-led autonomous groups especially in the majority South, Black, Indigenous and people of Colour, and most affected communities**
3. Create a Loss & Damage financing facility to address loss and damage;
4. **Publish a UNFCCC Loss and Damage Gap Report with a strong gender and human rights focus;**
5. Operationalize a clear governance facility structure including through the Santiago Network (SNELD)
6. **Improve and ensure inclusive gender and sex disaggregated data collection and analysis around loss and damage**, including by prioritizing collective efforts to map women's disproportionate human rights impacts and related development needs through the climate and ecological crisis.

On Climate Mitigation - bringing down the carbon emissions, not trading, not false solutions - bringing them down as fast as possible!

- **This requires changes to economic systems from micro-to-macro economics:**
- **This means work on unpaid care, domestic and communal work (5 Rs: Recognise, reduce, redistribute, represent, reward, and reconfigure the State).**
- **This requires also ending the extractive nature of current neoliberal economics, stopping subsidies to fossil-fuel corporations, banning exports, taxes on airline emissions and shipping emissions, etc.**
- **This requires moving urgently to gender just and human rights based fossil-fuel-free, circular, degrowth focused, ecological economies.**

On Ecological and climate justice - Feminist proposals

- Involve many more women in all ways, at all levels, in all sets of work.
- Social and gender experts in all programming, not just science, economic or other 'technical experts'
- More women at decision-making seats
- Funds directly accessible to all women's groups, especially feminist groups and women human rights defenders
- Change the **material realities and access** for women, AND
- Change **systemic oppressions, gaps and obstacles** that stop women and gender diverse people from fully participating in climate and development justice work.
- **Urgently move from fossil-fuel based & extractive states, societies & economies, toward degrowth, ecologically sound, sustainable & just systems.**

On Social and economic justice - Feminist proposals

Women Deliver Oceanic Pacific Regional Outcomes Statement

Thematic Priority: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) are human rights. SRHR are essential for sustainable development because of:

- their link to gender equality and women's wellbeing
- the impact on bodily autonomy and integrity, sexual decision-making, maternal, newborn, child and women's health throughout life
- their roles in shaping future socio-economic and ecological sustainability, development and climate justice.
- SRHR education and services must be accessible for all. Young people, women with disabilities, trans women and gender diverse people face compounded barriers to SRHR access, equity and agency. We recognise the recent backlash and erosion against SRHR is gendered.

Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights (SRHR), in the context of the Climate Crisis & SDGs non-achievement - Expert proposals:

Health and development initiatives, including the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, address important aspects of SRHR but often fall short of covering critically important elements, such as access to safe abortion care, nondiscrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and adolescent sexuality.

To address these and other gaps, the the Guttmacher-*Lancet* Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights has developed a **comprehensive, evidence-based, bold and actionable agenda for key sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) priorities** synthesizing existing evidence to articulate a progressive and evidence-based vision for SRHR that is grounded in human rights.

By integrating elements that are rarely recognized and addressed in global discussions, the Commission's agenda promotes a more holistic view of SRHR and makes the strong and indisputable case that investing in SRHR is essential to sustainable development at all levels. **Ultimately, the Commission aims to encourage the adoption—at the global, regional and country levels—of policies and programs that change harmful social norms, uphold human rights, promote gender equality and give individuals greater control over their bodies and lives.**

Never more important as in these changing contexts and conditions of a global and localised ecological and climate crisis, and concerns over non-achievement of the 2030 Agenda and 17 Sustainable Development goals.

Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights (SRHR)

To summarise:

Sexual and reproductive health is a state of physical, emotional, mental, and social wellbeing in relation to all aspects of sexuality and reproduction, not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction, or infirmity.

Therefore, a positive approach to sexuality and reproduction should recognise the part played by pleasurable sexual relationships, trust, and communication in the promotion of self-esteem and overall well being.

All individuals have a right to make decisions governing their bodies and to access services that support that right.

Achievement of Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights (SRHR):

Achievement of sexual and reproductive health relies on the realisation of sexual and reproductive rights, based on the human rights of all individuals to:

- have their bodily integrity, privacy, and personal autonomy respected;
- freely define their own sexuality, including sexual orientation and gender identity and expression;
- decide whether and when to be sexually active;
- choose their sexual partners;
- have safe and pleasurable sexual experiences;
- decide whether, when, and whom to marry;
- decide whether, when, and by what means to have a child or children, and how many children;
- have access over their lifetimes to the information, resources, services, and support necessary to achieve all the above, free from discrimination, coercion, exploitation, and violence.

On Gender Just Sustainable Societies - Feminist proposals

On Agenda 20230 and the 17 SDGs - As Women's Major Group we propose a non-siloed approach, grouping multiple Goals under 4 pillars:

- 1) **CROSS-CUTTING PILLAR** : SDGs 5 (Gender Equality) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).
- 2) **ECONOMIC PILLAR** : SDGs 2 (Zero hunger), 3 (Good health & wellbeing), 8 (Decent work & economic growth), 10 (Reduced inequalities within & between countries), and 12 (Responsible production & consumption)
- 3) **SOCIAL PILLAR** : SDGs 1 (No poverty), 4 (Quality education), 11 (Sustainable cities & communities), and 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
- 4) **ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR** : SDGs 6 (Clean water & sanitation), 7 (Affordable & clean energy), 9 (Industry, innovation & infrastructure), 13 (Climate action), 14 (Life below water), and 15 (Life on Land)

Again, Key Takeaway: A Double Nexus Approach to Justice

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The socio-economic, ecological and climate crisis is so large and deep, and the opposition to change is so dense, complex and geopolitical, that as Majority South/Pacific feminists we must be explicit and deliberate in all our intergenerational, intersectional and interlinked feminist work.

The pathway is crystal clear- Highest political will is required to make the following urgent, crucial shifts:

- **Nexus 1 (Bodies, Collectivities & Institutions):** Linked focus on Gender justice, Bodily autonomy and integrity, SRHR, SOGIESC, Care and social provisioning, Ecological Economics, Peacebuilding, Universal human rights, and more.
- **Nexus 2 (Political economies and ecology):** Linked focus on Climate justice (Loss and Damage, Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development & transfer, Climate finance, & more), Disaster risk reduction & response, Biodiversity protection including an end to species extinction, and more.

Urgent focus areas for greater species, ecosystem and ecosphere safety:

- End all fossil fuel based economic systems, changing to safe, just, energy democracy.
- End all forms of gender based violence and discrimination.
- Achieve full Sexual & reproductive health & rights (SRHR), bodily autonomy and integrity
- Prevent and end all forms of violence and discrimination on the basis on one's sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC)
- Re-orient societies & state domestic policies to centralise a gender-just care economy and social provisioning, including social floor, social protection and infrastructure
- Re-orient foreign affairs & multilateralism to prioritise an end to sexist, racist, oppressive, colonialist and Imperial geopolitics, and toward a feminist domestic and foreign politic.
- Develop and implement gender-just degrowth, circular and regenerative economies.
- Rebalance, rewild and restore local to global ecological balance.
- **End patriarchy.**
- **Then only, we have a minimal chance to end ecocidal damage & retain holocene conditions.**
- **There are no rights, no justice and no sustainable development if we kill ourselves, other species and this living planet.**



**Thank you for your
work.**

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