Gender-transformative climate action

Integrating gender equality and human rights-based approaches

Climate change, gender equality and human rights in Asia
Regional review and promising practices

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Introduction

Human rights issues and gender inequalities increase with climate change

The most affected are those already suffering from marginalization
An intersectional, human rights-based approach

Food, shelter, livelihoods, physical integrity, dignity, environmental rights

Structures, responsibilities, transparency, access to justice

Consultation, representation, meaningful participation

Substantive rights

Governance and accountability

Procedural rights

Gender, sexual orientation

Class, caste

Location

Education

Age

Health, disability

Race, ethnicity, religion
Women-led renewable energy initiatives in rural Bangladesh

Improved health, security and livelihoods

Women’s participation and leadership

Transformative effects in the community
Community-based ecotourism in Cambodia

- Secured land tenure and users rights
- Committees to decide how to invest revenues
- Improved community resilience

Photo: Jonathan Evans/Prestige
Conclusion

An intersectional human rights-based approach enables transformative and more effective climate action:

- Equal access to resources (A1)
- Leadership of the marginalized (A2)
- Community ownership (A3)

Critical lack of data (A4) to assess the impacts of climate change on people with various SOGIESC

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