Suggestions for the format and scope of the in-session technical workshop to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities, with the aim of recommending a decision for consideration and adoption at COP 30 in November 2025 (Draft Decision -/CP.29)

Mandate: Decision -/CP. 29, para. 15 - https://unfccc.int/documents/644433

March 29, 2025

Brazil

Submission co-authored by the following civil society organizations:

1. Aliança Nacional LGBTI+
2. Articulação Brasileira de Lésbicas - ABL
3. Articulação Nacional das Mulheres Indígenas Guerreiras da Ancestralidade – ANMIGA
4. Associação Brasileira de Famílias Homotransafetivas - ABRAFH
5. Associação das Prostitutas de Minas Gerais – APROSMIG
6. Associação de Pesquisa Iyaleta - Pesquisa, Ciências e Humanidades
7. Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais - ANTRA
8. Associação Internacional Maylê Sara Kalí - AMSK/Brasil
9. Centro de Estudos e Defesa do Negro no Pará - CEDENPA
10. Cidadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informação e Ação - Cepia
11. Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras e Rurais Quilombolas – CONAQ
12. Coordenação Nacional de Entidades Negras – CONEN
13. Criola
14. Engajamundo
15. Eu Quero Contar
16. Geledés Instituto da Mulher Negra
17. Grupo Conexão G de Cidadania LGBT de Favelas
18. Grupo de Mulheres Felipa de Sousa
19. Grupo Dignidade
20. Instituto Alana
21. Instituto Alziras
22. Instituto Brasileiro de Lésbicas - IBL
23. Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas - Ibase
24. Instituto Clarice
25. Instituto Decodifica
26. Instituto de estudos socioeconômicos - Inesc
27. Instituto Foz
28. Instituto Geni – Gênero e Interseccionalidade
29. Instituto LetraPreta
30. Instituto Negras Aroeiras
31. Instituto Update
32. International Romani Union/IRU South América
33. Justiça Global
34. Latin American Climate Lawyers Initiative for Mobilizing Action – LACLIMA
35. Mães Negras do Brasil
36. Makira E'ta Rede Mulheres Indigenas do Estado do Amazonas
37. Movimento de Mulheres Trabalhadoras de Altamira Campo e Cidade – MMTACC
38. Nzinga Coletivo de Mulheres Negras de Minas Gerais
39. Odara Instituto da Mulher Negra
40. Plataforma de Mulheres de Base Praticantes de Resiliência
41. Rede de Cooperação Amazônica - RCA
42. Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano - REDEH
43. Rede de Mulheres Ambientalistas da América Latina
44. Rede de Mulheres Negras de Recife
45. Rede Gaylatino – Rede pela Igualdade de Direitos
46. Rede Nacional de Lésbicas e Bissexuais Negras Feministas - Candaces
47. Rede Nacional de Mulheres Negras no Combate à Violência
48. SOS Corpo Instituto Feminista para a Democracia
49. SHE Changes Climate
50. Themis - Gênero, Justiça e Direitos Humanos
51. Young Now! Diversity and Youth


Aliança
NACIONAL
LGBTI+


ABL
Articulação
Brasileira de
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AN
MI
GA
Articulação
Nacional das
Mulheres
Indígenas
Guerreiras da
Ancestralidade


Associação Brasileira de
Famílias Homotransafetivas
ABRAFH
Porque toda família merece proteção


Aprosmig
Associação das Prostitutas
de Minas Gerais


iyaleta
Pesquisa, Ciências e Humanidades


Antra
Associação Nacional de
Travestis e Transexuais


AMSK
BRASIL
Associação Internacional Mayle Sara Kali


CEDENPA
É luta contra o racismo!


cepia
Cidadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informação e Ação


CONAQ
Coordenação Nacional de
Articulação das Comunidades
Negras Rurais Quilombolas


COORDENAÇÃO
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Conexão G
Grupo LGBT nas favelas


Grupo de Mulheres
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N'ZINGA
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INSTITUTO DA MULHER NEGRA

MULHERES DE BASE
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rede de mulheres ambientalistas da america latina
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REDE NACIONAL DE MULHERES NEGRAS
NO COMBATE À VIOLÊNCIA

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30 THEMIS
GÊNERO JUSTIÇA
DIREITOS HUMANOS

YOUNG NOW!
DIVERSITY AND YOUTH

Suggestions for the format and scope of the in-session technical workshop to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities, with the aim of recommending a decision for consideration and adoption at COP 30 in November 2025 (Draft Decision-/CP.29)

The organizations and groups that undersign this document appreciate the opportunity to submit suggestions on the format and scope of the workshop that will contribute to the design of a new Gender Action Plan, to be held at the 62nd Session of the *Subsidiary Body for Implementation under Decision* -/CP.29, which will take place in June 2025, in Bonn.

We represent feminist, anti-racist, anti-capitalist, anti-patriarchal, anti-ableist, LBTQIAPN+, and girls' and women's groups, organizations, and networks, at all generational stages, from all over Brazil.

We seek to strengthen our participation in the design of the Gender Action Plan and global climate governance, adding our voices to those of girls and women around the world.

The climate crisis deepens structural inequalities, disproportionately impacting women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola[1] women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South. Nevertheless, our priorities and needs remain neglected in the processes of climate negotiation and policymaking.

With this submission, our main objectives are to ensure that the process of reviewing and expanding the GAP:

1- Reflect on the fact that girls and women in their diversity **are not only more "vulnerable" or more "affected" by climate change**. They are also the **protagonists** and **holders of the wisdom, knowledge, and practices** that not only generate the solutions for mitigation, adaptation, and just transitions, but also for tackling the root causes of climate change. Environmental justice measures already exist and are implemented by girls and women in their communities at the local level. They need, however, recognition, visibility and funding.
2- Recognize that **girls and women are not a homogeneous group.** They face and experience a diversity of situations and conditions, based on their race, social class, territory, sexual orientation, gender identity, sex characteristics, migrant or refugee status, nationality, ethnicity or minority status, among other factors, by adopting adequate methodologies, mechanisms and strategies to incorporate these issues appropriately.

[1] Quilombolas are communities of People of African Descent that have their own social, economic, cultural and political structures. In Brazil, Quilombola communities enjoy special constitutional status similar to that of Indigenous peoples; similar communities to the Brazilian Quilombolas are known as “Maroons” throughout Latin America, especially in countries marked by the legacy and heritage of the African diaspora and transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans.

3- Address the **structural causes** of gender inequalities, with an intersectional approach, taking into account the nexus with climate change. Recognize that the root cause of the inequalities is an **economic and development model** that favors the predatory exploitation of nature and oppression of human beings, in particular women, and the dispossession of the peoples and communities of the Global South, in special Indigenous, Quilombola, and those of African Descent.

To this end, we hereby present our priorities, concerns and proposals for the workshop.

1. Our priorities and concerns

A – Capacity building, knowledge management and communication

- There is a gap in capacities and knowledge that considers the differentiated impacts of climate crises for women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South. Our knowledge is disregarded and devalued, and public policies and strategies that are insensitive to our experiences deepen existing inequalities.
- Girls are disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis, often forced out of school, forced into child marriage, are at greater risk of violence, especially in a context of disasters, and face serious health problems and food insecurity that compromise their integral development.
- Moreover, the intersection of climate change and institutional racism is ignored, despite being a crucial topic in understanding how racial inequalities are amplified by environmental challenges – namely, environmental racism - while exacerbating these challenges.
- At this moment, more than ever, we, girls, women, and LBTIQPN+ people, need measures, actions, policies that help us face the precariousness of life where it is contained in it, the climate crisis, the conditions of human reproduction, and the unsustainability of life without the guarantee of rights and democracy.
- Leaders and women defenders of the land, territories and climate in communities and peoples rendered invisible, often exposed to risks, threats and reprisals for our actions, need training and access to capacity-building to ensure that our actions influence decision-making spaces.
- Misinformation about gender and climate change renders invisible the specific impacts on women and racialized communities, hindering inclusive policies.
- Gender and race stereotypes in the media impact women's representation and participation in climate decision-making processes.

B- Gender parity, women's participation and leadership

- Girls and women remain marginalized in climate decisions. Our contributions to sustainable solutions remain invisible and poorly integrated into global climate policies.
- Climate governance does not recognize the diversity of conditions and situations of women and girls. It marginalizes the participation of women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South. The contributions to sustainable solutions remain thus invisible and poorly integrated into global climate policies.
- Climate policy negotiation, formulation and decision-making processes remain deeply marked by patriarchal and racist structures and dominated by the Global North, ignoring the priorities and aspirations of women and girls in their diversity.
- We, girls and women, considered in our diversity, continue to be excluded from decision-making processes, nationally and internationally.
- The contributions of women and girls in general are made invisible and little recognized, and climate policies do not correspond to their rights and needs. As a result of climate change, inequalities are worsening, in particular those affecting women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South.
- Racialized women, particularly of African Descent and Indigenous women, are rarely considered to represent their countries and, to this date, have their participation restricted to observers. This systematic exclusion means that our needs and rights are neglected, perpetuating cycles of inequality and environmental injustice.
- Girls and women in deprivation of liberty have little opportunity to participate and have access to information on climate decisions and policies. In countries such as Brazil, the infrastructure of prisons is rarely adapted to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as heat waves, floods, and diseases associated with these phenomena, aggravating risks for torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and punishment.
- The UNFCCC has a gap in data disaggregated by gender, region, and race on women's participation in conferences. This hinders the adoption of measures to ensure the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making.
- Conferences and their intermediate sessions lack care infrastructure to allow women to engage in the decision-making spaces. Discussions and negotiations lack accessibility, and language barriers hinder participation.
- In addition, there is a limited number of women's, LBTQIAPN+, and anti-racist organizations with observer credentials.

- National *gender and climate focal points* remain widely unknown among the organized civil society and have limited dialogue with women's, feminist, anti-racist and anti-ableist groups. There is also insufficient structure and resources for them to play their expected role.
- It is concerning that debates and disputes around economic policy and climate governancedepict women in association with nature, while associating men with culture. This stereotype is a founding premise of patriarchy, and it is disputed by the views of women bearing the brunt of the climate crisis and who denounce socio-environmental injustices, including environmental racism and environmental transphobia. In apparent contradiction, in the processes leading to the criminalizagion of women human rights defenders protecting the environment, the climate, the land and their territories, “the environment” is often framed by duty bearers, in special businesses and the State, as a space void of human beings, and particularly, of women and girls. Therefore, debates must advance towards the understanding that human beings are an integral part of nature, and have an intrinsic relation of interdependence with her.
- Furthermore, the resurgence of anti-democratic ideologies and fascism in societies undermines the spaces and conditions for girls' and women's participation in society. The same forces undermining democracy and women and girl’s human rights also deny climate change and challenge climate governance, reinforcing the risks posed to our bodies, our rights and the future of our peoples and communities.

C- Coherence

- Climate discussions, negotiations and policies, in general, disregard International Human Rights norms and standards, including CEDAW, the CERD, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Resolution 169, the Cairo Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the CSW66 (2022) “Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes” agreed conclusions (document E/CN.6/2022/L.7), as well as the recommendations from international Human Rights mechanisms to Parties.
- The integration between discussions on climate justice and discussions on sustainable development is also incipient.
- Despite this, girls' and women´s Human Rights have been affected by the same dynamics that fuel climate change and the degradation of the planet.
- We bring below three examples:

1) **Pandemics and arboviruses, care, reproductive rights and gender stereotypes**

   Climate change is intimately connected to arboviruses and pandemics.

   The Covid-19 pandemic and the epidemic of arboviruses (dengue, chikungunya and zika – and possibly yellow fever) in Brazil made evident how much women were and

still are negatively impacted by health crises. Women experienced the consequences of these phenomena in their own bodies and bear the sequelae (many of them unnamed) to this day. The implications of climate injustice directly affect women's enjoyment of reproductive justice, not only because of care work, which are under our responsibility in the face of the absolute absence of the State (absence of daycare centers in the territories, increased demand to access water and to maintain the healthiness of places and people), but above all, by the absence of autonomy over our lives and our bodies. In many countries, such as Brazil, women do not have the right to choose not to be mothers. At the same time, if they choose to be, they are subjected to numerous difficulties and interdictions, given the absence of social policies that support this decision.

In the context of arbovirus pandemics, women were also held individually responsible, by the State and the media, for the occurrence and even spread of diseases. Women were accused of "not cleaning the yard" and spreading mosquitoes. Women were also responsible for cleaning all the food, the house, the clothes, etc., to prevent the transmission of the virus. They were also responsible for almost all of the care work and chores for those who "stayed inside", because hospitals and social assistance service networks were not able to satisfactorily offer the much needed care and protection.

Furthermore, diseases that affect fisherwomen due to the productive activity they carry out in polluted rivers are addressed by instructing them to "use a tampon"; the problem of flooding in cities such as Recife, one of the most affected by the rise in sea level, is addressed by "informing" the population about the tides table or to "stay at home" orders during floods.

Women are therefore held responsible individually for actions of care and relief during extreme events, replacing the action of the State. These examples demonstrate how social norms and gender stereotypes not only exacerbate inequalities between men and women in the context of climate change, rather they encourage the individualization of the social costs of these losses. In this sense, in any context, women's shoulders bear the responsibility of taking action to mitigate the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

2) Dynamics of economic development, large construction work and infrastructure projects, and the impoverishment and criminalization of girls and women

The same economic dynamics that fuel climate change and environmental degradation push women into poverty and criminalization.

Large construction works, infrastructure projects and enterprises based on a development model that prioritizes the accumulation of capital and the exploitation of the common natural assets are closely associated with social impacts of gender, race and class, rarely resolved or mitigated in the plans of these projects. In countries like

Brazil, such projects are often financed and encouraged by the State, through its development agencies, development banks and tax incentive policies.

Such projects alter geographies and demographics of territories, erode the common social fabric, and undermine the livelihoods of girls and women who rarely have access to the limited opportunities and economic benefits that such initiatives promise. As a result, women are more impoverished, gender disparities widen, and often, especially in territories in the Amazon, borders for organized crime, armed militias, and criminal groups that exploit drug trafficking, weapons, mining, timber, fishing, and illegal hunting advance into territories at the same pace as roads and the infrastructure of these works and projects are developed. Impoverished and without opportunities for economic inclusion, women become especially vulnerable, increasing risks of being exposed to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons, and of being subjected to criminalization, torture and cruel and degrading treatments.

3) Persons with disabilities and gender and sexuality dissidence in the context of disasters and crises associated with climate change

People with disabilities and LBTQIAPN+ people and their families are often exposed to discrimination, harassment, and violence when trying to access essential public information, services, and equipment in disaster and climate change crisis contexts. People with disabilities often have difficulty accessing evacuation efforts and accessing vital information and support services in emergency contexts.

Especially concerning LBTQIAPN+ people, in the context of the escalation of anti-gender and anti-trans discourses in several countries around the world, including Brazil, transgender women, lesbians, bisexuals, gender-diverse, non-binary, and intersex people have been exposed to discrimination and violence.

Climate tragedies, such as the floods that devastated the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 2024, exposed the systematic neglect and exclusion faced by the transgender population, overlooked in rescue and reconstruction policies due to transphobia. Trans people often face barriers in accessing safe shelters or protection measures, medical care, food distribution, document issuance, and respect for their gender identities, intensifying their vulnerability during natural disasters. It is crucial to integrate intersectional actions of race, gender, and class into public climate justice policies to ensure protection and equity for this marginalized population. The militarization of disaster response structures and equipment in countries like Brazil is an additional obstacle.

Organizations advocating for the rights and interests of these groups have become a target of hate campaigns and online disinformation, whose effects are especially aggravated in the contexts of inadequate and insufficient laws and public policies to protect these populations against discrimination.

In addition to aggravating the inherent risks of disasters for these populations, which include the risk to their lives, these obstacles also hinder and delay their post-disaster recovery, with devastating long-term effects.

D- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

- There are no specific targets and indicators, and there is a lack of more robust processes to systematically implement the GAP, especially concerning race, preventing the effective inclusion of gender and race equality perspectives in climate policies and actions.
- There is also a lack of consistent disaggregated data on the gender-environment nexus and standardization of the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by age, race, ethnicity, class, and territory on gender and climate for the construction of public policies that eliminate social, racial, and gender inequalities.
- Guidelines on how to advance gender climate action at the national level are insufficient.
- Policies of austerity, fiscal injustice and armed conflicts divert the resources needed for the implementation of the GAP in the Countries. The appropriation of public funds by the private sector (companies, banks and billionaire investment funds) reduces the State's response capacities to climate change (political, strategic, and financing).
- Currently, agents that impact the environment, such as mining companies and agribusiness, receive large tax incentives in contrast to poorer groups that pay proportionally more taxes on consumption.
- We denounce the criminalization and arbitrary restrictions to growing and using plants, roots, practices, and traditional knowledge of Indigenous, Quilombola, and People of African Descent and communities, who are disregarded in national plans and strategies for transition and climate justice.

E – Monitoring and reporting

- There is a lack of specific goals and indicators and more robust processes for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan in a systematic way.
- Estimates, studies, and predictions on climate change impacts often focus only on global or national averages, which do not grasp the specificities of race, gender, ethnicity, age, disability, and class.

2. Our proposals for the workshop:

2.1. Regarding the scope

A- Capacity building, knowledge management and communication

- Prioritize the elimination of environmental racism and reparations for Indigenous, Quilombola, and People of African Descent and their communities as one of the themes to be included in the drafting process for the new GAP, in each of its priority areas, ensuring that decision-making processes and structures incorporate mechanisms for the use of relevant information, knowledge, and evidence to foster racial justice.
- Ensure that debates on climate justice explicitly recognize environmental transphobia as a serious social issue which disproportionately marginalizes trans people.
- Discuss how the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan should take an intersectional approach that contemplates race, ethnicity, social class, age, and disability, along with gender issues. Any analysis of Human Rights violations related to the environment and climate must be intersectional, recognizing that People of African Descent, Indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities, and traditional peoples — especially women, children, and people with disabilities — are the most impacted. Training decision-makers and negotiators in these specificities is key.
- Two concepts that reflect the aspirations and visions of girls and women of African Descent, Indigenous and Quilombola girls and women for issues of climate, land, territory and sustainable development include the notions of "Buen Vivir", "body-territory" and the relationship with their ancestrality and spirituality. It is imperative that these concepts are discussed within the framework of the GAP review and that country representatives, negotiators, diplomats and technical staff of the UNFCCC are aware of their meaning and are able to make connections between the internationally agreed language of the climate regime and the priorities, needs, worldviews and aspirations of women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous and Quilombolas:

    - **Buen Vivir**: adopted by movements and organizations of African Descent, Indigenous and Quilombola women around the world, especially in Latin America, the concept is based on the ancient wisdom inherited from ancestors, pointing to a new foundation and social constitution based on "conceptions of collective and individual management; of nature, politics and culture, which establish meaning and value to our existence, based on the utopia of living and building the world of all and for all"[2]
    - **Body-territory**: Adopted especially by Indigenous women's movements and organizations in Latin America, the concept describes the unique relationship between Indigenous women and girls and their traditional lands, as well as the two-way street between the protection of territories and the protection of girls' and women's bodies.

[2] https://www.geledes.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Carta-das-Mulheres-Negras-2015.pdf

- In addition, to promote the inclusion of gender perspectives in national and international climate policies, it is essential that in the negotiation process of the new GAP, governments and international organizations commit to being more ambitious in mainstreaming gender, race, and ethnicity, and class in climate actions. They must develop knowledge and build capacities so that girls and women, in their diversity, are considered in all aspects of climate governance and policies. This includes active dialogue with diverse groups of girls and women and their participation in decision-making.
- We suggest that for the process of the new Gender Action Plan, the burden imposed on women and girls by carrying out care and reproductive work in society should be considered, promoting measures for its recognition, redistribution, reduction, representation and reward.
- Ensure that women's, feminist and anti-racist groups, women with disabilities and LBTQIAPN+ women have access to information in the appropriate format, language and means, benefiting from opportunities to exchange experiences, spaces for coordination and dialogue, resources, and actively participate in decision-making spaces.
- Strengthen capacities and training for girls and women from local communities and traditional peoples to participate in climate decisions (especially pre-SB62 in-session workshop and pre-COP30), dedicating funds and investing in strategic partnerships that facilitate the access of these networks and organizations to the information and capacities necessary for their substantive and quality participation.
- Communication strategies must be tailored to meet the needs of these groups, ensuring access to information and active participation, and aligning narratives with gender and race perspectives to strengthen climate justice.
- The regulation of large technology companies, platforms and social networks must also be discussed to contain the spread of disinformation, fake news and gender-based violence online about the climate and against women defenders of land, territories and the environment.

B- Gender parity, women's participation and leadership

- The process for drafting the new GAP should promote greater participation of women and girls, in their diversity, in decisions on governance and climate public policies.
- Improve social participation policies in the States to ensure women's participation in effective and strategic spaces, including financial support to ensure their physical presence in decision-making processes about their lives.
- Promoting climate justice requires recognizing the intersectionality between race, gender, class, and the environment. Only through structured and participatory approaches will it be possible to move towards a model of climate action that values the diversity of experiences and knowledge in the construction of a more sustainable future. Climate change impacts different groups unequally, making it essential to incorporate race, class and gender into climate analysis and policymaking. To this end, it is necessary to invest in the production of disaggregated data and periodic reports that reveal these disparities and guide more effective actions.

- Ensure that the voices of women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women and girls who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, and women and girls in the Global South are amplified through concrete and proactive actions. Governments and civil society must recognize us not only as beneficiaries, but as legitimate rights holders and stakeholders in decision-making. Only with our effective inclusion will it be possible to build fair, effective and truly transformative climate policies.
- Determine strategies to ensure the incorporation of intersectional perspectives into national and international climate policies.
- Include criteria of racial and ethnic representation, ensuring that historically marginalized voices occupy a legitimate space in climate negotiations.
- Adopt gender and race parity in all processes of elaboration and implementation of public policies, as well as the intersectionality of race and ethnicity, for racially and ethnically diverse countries such as Brazil.
- Institutionalize in the UNFCCC the effective participation and decision-making by the population of women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South, in the climate governance.
- Ensure the participation of organized civil society and experts from the Global South, including women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South, in the workshop.
- Promote the participation of young women and adolescents in gender discussions in high-level spaces.
- The safe participation of girls in UNFCCC spaces must be guaranteed and encouraged. The global movement of children demanding climate action demonstrates that they have crucial contributions and recommendations to address the climate crisis. Without due consideration of participation in climate policymaking, measures will not only ignore their demands but also generate negative impacts, violating girls' rights.
- Accelerate the accreditation processes for organizations of women and girls of African Descent, Indigenous women and girls, Quilombola women and girls, Roma women and girls, women who are environmental, climate, land and territorial defenders, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women deprived of liberty, LBTQIAPN+ women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls living in urban peripheries and favelas, migrant and refugee women and girls, from the Global South, as observers with the UNFCCC.

- Address gender-based violence in all its forms, including against gender-diverse people and sexual dissidents, as an aspect of national plans and strategies for climate justice.
- Ensure the protection of activists in their territories and during participation in events and conferences, adopting measures to protect participants and eliminating gender-based political violence.
- It is essential to empower and train women leaders from communities that have been rendered invisible so that they can effectively participate in decision-making spaces, such as COP30. The process for drafting the new GAP must recognize, celebrate, and reflect on practices for strengthening racialized female leadership in climate governance.
- Value local experiences where women affected by climate change live and those who are responding/resisting the climate crisis. Consider, value and support the local initiatives for climate justice that are already carried out by rural, riverside, coastal and forest women and women living in cities.
- Strengthen national gender and climate focal points and promote greater dialogue with groups of girls' and women's, feminist and anti-racist groups. Create guidelines for the implementation of safe and accessible spaces, considering a gender approach, within the UNFCCC.
- Build safe spaces for gender and climate communication – eliminating climate disinformation and its impacts on girls and women. Consider the responsibilities of the State in building and guaranteeing safe spaces and conditions, and the specific needs of girls and women, including in relation to violence and sexual harassment.
- Put in place culturally appropriate hearing mechanisms to ensure communication with and from traditional peoples and communities in discussions on climate justice and the right to free, prior and informed consultation.
- Simplify the language used in decisions and discussions within the UNFCCC.
- The new Gender Action Plan on the climate justice should not replace state public action with the individual accountability of women. Acknowledging that women are "part of the solution to climate justice" cannot be equivalent to re-victimizing and/or further burdening women. Women are part of the solution indeed, but only if mechanisms and processes enable our action, promote and strengthen our autonomy, instead of capturing it.
- Promote the exercise of reproductive autonomy by women. Participating in the processes where these issues are defined is important, recognizing women not only as impacted but as part of the solution is fundamental.

C- Coherence

- The process for revising and expanding the new GAP must address the structural causes of the economic cycle that are simultaneously behind the violation of girls' and women's Human Rights and climate change. We cannot restrict ourselves to "mitigate" and "adapt". Instead, we have to move towards solutions that effectively address the structural causes of these gendered impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.
- We reinforce the need to ensure institutional coherence in the climate regime versus confronting environmental racism and, therefore, the importance of discussing the intersections between race, gender and class within the scope of the workshop.

- Discussions, negotiations and policies should consider international Human Rights norms and standards, including CEDAW (in particular General Recommendations # 34, 37 and 39), the CERD, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, ILO Convention No. 169, the Cairo Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Yogyakarta Principles, the agreed conclusions of CSW66 (2022) on "Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes", as well as the international Human Rights mechanisms recommendations to Parties.
- Considering that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted 35 years ago, guarantees priority to the protection of children's rights and their best interests, all decisions within the framework of the UNFCCC must be consistent with these principles. It is essential to strengthen policy coherence within the UN system itself to ensure an integrated and effective approach. It is also worth noting that, according to the UN Secretary-General's Guidance Note on Mainstream Child Rights, "all UN actions must take into account primarily the best interests of the child".
- Incorporate recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No. 26 on the Rights of the Child on the Rights of the Child and the Environment, ensuring that the new Gender Action Plan reflects commitments to protecting girls' rights in a context of climate emergency, ensuring policy coherence within the UN system.
- Include among its considerations the paragraph approved in the Political Declaration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2023:

> ***We commit to stepping up our efforts to fight against racism, all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion and respect for diversity.***

- Race and gender must be integrated into national adaptation plans, climate and mitigation policies for disaster prevention.

D- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

- Incorporate race, class and gender into climate analysis and policymaking. To this end, invest in the production of qualified data documenting the relationship between gender and climate change, disaggregated data, and periodic reports that reveal these disparities and guide more effective actions.
- The process for the revision and expansion of the new Action Plan should drive the production of consistent disaggregated data on the gender-environment nexus and

standardization of the collection and analysis of age, race, ethnicity, and territory data on gender and climate.

- Use disaggregated data on the gender-environment nexus to develop affirmative measures to protect women and girls affected by the climate crisis, whether environmental disasters or human-made actions.
- To ensure that the Gender Action Plan effectively advances towards climate justice with a focus on Human Rights, alongside discussions on coherence, it is essential that the workshop addresses implementation methods to explicitly incorporate the recognition that women of African Descent, Indigenous, and Quilombola women are disproportionately impacted by violations of sexual and reproductive rights. This includes providing disaggregated data by race and gender, which highlights the historical memory of practices such as forced sterilization and addressing racism in public services. We also recommend discussing ways to ensure the strengthening of the political and institutional leadership of African descent and trans feminist organizations through direct, streamlined, and long-term funding. Measures must include specific programmes for girls of African Descent and Indigenous and Quilombola girls, focusing on anti-racist education, ending violence, and promoting well-being. Finally, we propose a debate to include language that recognizes the need for historical reparations and international accountability mechanisms for the systematic violations of the rights of women of African Descent and their communities.
- Issue guidelines on how to advance gendered climate action at the national level.
- Create guidelines and parameters for States to promote both climate and racial justice, with an emphasis on women heads of households who live in historically vulnerable territories. Provide efficient mechanisms to ensure technical and financial resources that strengthen the voices of girls and women in their diversity.
- Create an international fund directly linked to the recognition that extreme events affect girls and women with the most impact.
- Discuss the issue of tax justice at the national and international levels as an alternative for financing climate policies and promoting women's rights in the face of the impacts of the climate crisis. In countries with regressive fiscal structures, such as Brazil, it is necessary to prioritize income and wealth tax reform and include specific tax measures to combat structural gender and race inequalities that impact women and girls, especially People of African Descent, Indigenous people, and Quilombolas.
- In addition, discuss the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, to regulate tax systems at the international level, generating resources for countries to finance social and climate transition policies that directly impact women's lives.
- Public financing for climate action must not push women into debt. Non-repayable credit mechanisms should be prioritized.
- Prioritizing girls in climate finance, policies, and resource allocation. To identify and address violations that specifically affect children, indicators disaggregated by age (different stages of the life cycle), gender, race, class, sexuality, and other factors of discrimination should be established.

- Consider mechanisms for compensation and historical reparation for People of African Descent, Indigenous, Quilombola, Roma and traditional peoples and communities, from the perspective of race, in the context of climate justice measures.
- Discuss the legalization of cannabis planting by the population as a counterpart to climate injustice and as a measure of historical reparation.
- Ensure that Indigenous, Quilombola and other girls and women from traditional communities and peoples are heard in accordance with their consultation procedures, in accordance with ILO Convention 169 and other standards, regarding the means of implementation of the UNFCCC.
- Strengthen the mechanism for reporting and investigating cases of harassment and gender-based violence in the UNFCCC bodies, encouraging greater dissemination of information on its mechanisms and ways of working, as well as increasing transparency on the results achieved.

E- Monitoring and reporting

- The review and scale-up process should consider the perspective that ensures intersectionality and disaggregated gender, class, race, and ethnicity data in the GAP.
- Develop and report on specific indicators to ensure gender parity at conferences, disaggregated by gender, class, race and region, for UNFCCC.
- Discussions should cover the process of producing, analyzing, and communicating data. This process should implement participatory mechanisms for the collection, generation, and dissemination of data. Citizen-oriented participation mechanisms for the production of data must be institutionalized.
- Promote specific goals and indicators, which allow for disaggregation, and more robust processes to implement the Gender Action Plan in a systematic way.

2.2. Regarding the format

1. Provide the commented agenda of the workshop. It is essential that the agenda is detailed and that it is made available in advance, ensuring effective participation, especially of women's networks.
2. Ensure racial equity for workshop participation.
3. Ensure an intersectional and anti-racist approach in all discussions, considering how race, ethnicity, class and other social markers affect girls' access to rights and vulnerability in the face of the climate crisis.
4. Include experts and organizations working on gender, race, ethnicity, and childhood, from an intersectional perspective, to contribute evidence and concrete proposals.
5. Greatly expand dissemination and access to information efforts by promoting communication strategies that prioritize women from the Global South in their diversity.
6. Provide technical and financial support to ensure the participation of organized civil society.
7. Provide care spaces to promote reproductive justice and allow girls and women who have care responsibilities to participate in the workshop.

8. Provide resources to increase the accessibility of the workshop, including adequacy of spaces and use of assistive technology.
9. Dedicate 3 days to the workshop, with a one-day break to allow dialogue between organized civil society groups, feminist groups and networks.
10. Dedicate a specific session for anti-racist and gender equality capacity-building and sensitization with an intersectional perspective at the beginning of the discussion for all workshop participants.
11. Conduct anti-racist training for all participants.
12. Use participatory methodology in the workshop.
13. Ensure the intercultural perspective and culturally sensitive listening to traditional peoples and communities.
14. Ensure and expand the languages in simultaneous interpretation during the workshop and in the documentation of the event, especially considering Portuguese.
15. Ensure the participation of girls in the workshop that will discuss the new Gender Action Plan, with representation from different contexts.
16. Have a specific session at the workshop on the rights of children, especially girls, highlighting the impacts of climate change on their lives and the need for targeted action.