

EXPERT GROUP MEETING
11–12 July 2023

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S WOMEN:
CONCEPTUALIZING FEMINIST CLIMATE JUSTICE



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1. Overview

Climate change is the most pressing issue of our times, one that is set to become the dominant global context and threat to continued progress on gender equality and human rights. Due to women's unequal access to and dependence on natural resources, public services and infrastructure, they are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation. This, in combination with other crises, allows for rapid reversals in areas such as extreme poverty, access to decent work and economic resources and gender-based violence. At the same time, it is equally pressing to transition economies away from fossil fuels towards greater environmental sustainability while also advancing social justice. What this looks like from a gender perspective, however, is so far largely undefined, meaning that opportunities to promote environmental sustainability alongside gender equality and social justice are often missed.

Against this context, women, including indigenous women and youth, are mobilizing to demand climate justice and for their voices to be heard and heeded in decision-making on climate policy. The demand for action is clear, the science on the impacts of climate change is unequivocal, and yet global action is lagging. Seven years since the landmark Paris Agreement entered into force, the IPCC and the United Nations Secretary-General have warned that meeting the goal of limiting global heating to 1.5°C is becoming less and less feasible. What accounts for this disconnect, how do we make sense of this puzzle and what needs to be done to unleash change, innovation and hope for a better future?

To bring clarity to these questions, UN-Women convened an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) to support the conceptualization and operationalization of feminist climate justice. The meeting brought together leading feminist researchers and experts to discuss the idea of feminist climate justice; to deepen the foundations of a feminist climate justice framework to be used in the next edition of *Progress of the World's Women (Progress)*; and to explore its potential operationalization and application to gender-responsive climate action.

The meeting directly informed the conceptual framework paper that will be launched at COP 28, *Feminist Climate Justice: A framework for action*. This paper will in turn be one key component of the final *Progress* report to be launched in 2025. The aim for this paper is to communicate UN-Women's approach on the topic of climate change and gender, to invite feedback and inputs from stakeholders, and to build networks and constituencies. By launching it at COP 28, we aim to open up space for gender equality advocates to discuss their visions for feminist climate justice.

The workshop was opened by **Papa Seck** (UN-Women) who began the EGM by noting the urgency of addressing climate change with a gender lens and emphasized the historical importance of *Progress*, which brings together contextual thinking, innovative data analysis and policy recommendations. He stressed the importance of collaborations with academics, activists and experts, such as through this EGM, for advising the report in a way that brings nuance, complexity and resonance.

This introduction initiated the first of three thematic sessions over two days. Each session featured several prepared presentations by gender and climate experts, as well as plenary discussion. The workshop provided important substantive insights and facilitated a lively exchange of perspectives

and strategies for the UN-Women team to consider as they further develop the feminist climate justice framework.

2. Session summaries and key takeaways

2.1 Session 1 Conceptualizing feminist climate justice

Session 1, “Conceptualizing feminist climate justice” was chaired by **Bernadette Resurrección** (Queens University). **Laura Turquet** (UN-Women) opened the session with the presentation on the history of *Progress* and a summary of the proposed framework for feminist climate justice developed by the UN-Women team. Key points of the presentation included:

- The vision for feminist climate justice is of a world in which everyone can enjoy the full range of human rights, free from discrimination, and flourish on a planet that is healthy and sustainable.
- To achieve this, economic and social policies must be transformed away from pursuit of growth at any cost and profits for the few. In this transformation, care comes to the front and centre, raising the question of how societies can collectively organize care for people and the planet.
- A “Four R” framework was introduced as a way to ensure that climate action responds to women’s rights in transformative ways. This includes: 1) recognition of women’s rights, labour and knowledge; 2) redistribution away from extractive, environmentally damaging economic activities, towards those that prioritize care for people and the planet; 3) representation of the voices of women and other marginalized groups in environmental decision-making at all levels; and 4) reparations that recognize that the global North bears the largest share of responsibility for historical emissions.

This presentation was followed by a response from three discussants who provided feedback and further insights on conceptualizing feminist climate justice based on their work.

- **Shreya Atrey** (University of Oxford) provided compliments to the proposed framework, and offered four key suggestions: 1) Centre the recognition pillar around intersectionality, drawing on the IPCC report’s concept of multidimensionality, emphasizing the “inclusive equalities” framework adopted by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and following General Recommendation 37 from the CEDAW Committee which gives priority to the most disadvantaged groups in the context of disaster risk management. 2) Move away from institutionalized hierarchies between physical and social sciences, emphasizing cooperation between disciplines to bring transformative change. 3) Consider a transformative equality framework under the reparations pillar, which incorporates past injustices and provides a future-oriented framework around structural reform. 4) Assess and articulate what human rights obligations to women and girls follow from the proposed framework.
- **Fiona Williams** (University of Leeds) noted that the proposed framework is promising and focused feedback on the reparations pillar, identifying reparations as a conceptual link between analysis and activism in the areas of climate justice and decolonization. She articulated three key elements of reparations: recognizing past harms, redistributing current

harms, and guaranteeing non-repetition of past harms. Applying reparations to climate justice then introduces new spatial and temporal dimensions to the concept, considering transnational and transgenerational obligations that emphasize care, repair and regeneration of the planet. A feminist ethics of care should be embraced within environmental policies which would highlight interdependence and intergenerational obligations between people and the planet. This would also include teasing out the parallel between the devaluation and depletion of both care work and the planet.

- **Farhana Sultana** (Syracuse University) started by commending the proposed framework for attempting to operationalize work of feminist climate justice scholars and bringing in thinkers from different disciplinary backgrounds. She noted the need for reflexivity and reflection within the United Nations system and among policymakers about who needs to be decentred and recentred for feminist climate justice to happen. This includes challenging the reliance on certain orthodox economic indicators and Western justice framings to accommodate diverse perspectives, particularly from Indigenous communities, as well as examining patterns of exclusion of voices and movements from decision-making spaces. She called on UN-Women to elevate radical feminist approaches and voices working in the feminist climate justice space.

The presentation and responses were followed by a plenary discussion focused on four key questions:

1. How can the concept of feminist climate justice be advanced via public action that prioritizes redistribution, recognition, representation and reparations?
2. How can the idea of interdependence – among humans and between generations, between humans and nature, and between countries, enrich the concept of feminist climate justice? Is interdependence a good way to connect the concept of feminist climate justice to ideas around the ethics of care?
3. How can we best connect the feminist climate justice approach to the international human rights framework which guides the work of the United Nations, including UN-Women?
4. What are the opportunities and risks of the Feminist Climate Justice framing?

Key takeaways that the UN-Women team gathered for the report include:

- Special consideration needs to be given to the language used in the report, emphasizing the need to balance radical thinking with pragmatism. UN-Women's report can play an important role in setting precedents for bold and inclusive language surrounding climate justice within the UN system by creating established usage for terms. This point came up again in later sessions, with more calls to embrace bold language through, for example, drawing inspiration from UNCTAD's Trade and Development Report as a model for addressing issues like corporate accountability. This strategy can help engage and support diverse constituencies at various levels, including activists and advocates on the ground, allies in governments, and gender experts in science-led organizations.

- The authors should reconsider the order of the “Four R” framework, and strengthen the connections between them, including through enhancing the intersectional lens throughout the framework and integrating the concept of gender diversity.
- The framework can be strengthened by linking it to broader philosophies from outside of Global North circles, with concepts such as “ubuntu” and “buen vivir”, showing that ideas about interdependence and environment resonate across different cultural frameworks.
- There are clear methodological challenges related to analysing and operationalizing intersectional feminist climate justice due to the lack of widely accepted methodologies and the need to emphasize lived and embodied experiences.
- Human rights standards should be centred in the report’s framework to demonstrate what climate justice commitments look like in practice, which can help lead to transformative change.

2.2 Session 2 Operationalizing feminist climate justice for policy analysis

The second session, “Operationalizing feminist climate justice for policy analysis,” was chaired by **Jemimah Njuki** (UN-Women). The session was focused on the policy area of food security in the context of feminist climate justice. It began with two presentations. First, **Shalmali Guttal** (Focus on the Global South), centred her remarks on the importance of recognizing how the major forces of capitalism and patriarchy have become intertwined with food systems in a way that has increased the world’s vulnerability to crises and recommended food sovereignty as a solution. Key points of her argument included:

- Climate change is shaped by both patriarchy and capitalism, which intersect with race, class and religion. The prevailing climate change knowledge is predominately masculine, technocratic and excludes diverse situated knowledge. This perpetuates the marginalization of diverse lived realities and prevents consideration of transformative understandings and localized solutions to climate challenges.
- The power of global corporations in agriculture is growing in the global governance of food, agriculture, climate and economy. This leads to climate solutions that are driven by political and economic interests rather than situated or localized knowledge, perpetuating the existing crisis and consolidating the neoliberal globalized food system.
- Activists encounter strong resistance from policymakers to intersectional feminism as a framework to tackle gender inequality and discrimination in food systems. Women's care work, which depends on nature and public services, also faces challenges due to neoliberalism and capitalism.
- The feminist transformation in food systems and agriculture, under a paradigm of food sovereignty, must shift from the logic of concentration to the logic of diversity, grounded in human and collective rights. To do this, it is essential to deconcentrate production, markets and financing, land holdings, and prevent corporate capture of eco-systems and biodiversity in food and water sources.
- Though frameworks can be universal, food and agriculture systems cannot be operationalized in a uniform, globalized way. Territorially embedded frameworks are appropriate scales for food systems, as exemplified by agroecology, which is based on

principles developed by practitioners in diverse environments that become embedded within a society in a way that enables mutual accountability.

The second presentation by **Susan Chomba** (World Resources Institute) focused her remarks on women's representation in food systems and the social structures that limit women's participation. Key points from her presentation include:

- Food systems are highly gendered in both access to food, access to resources for food production, and divisions of labour within and outside of households. Women, particularly rural and uneducated women, face nutritional deficits, have little access to land or assets, and experience more labour-intensive food production (e.g., harvesting, preparation) without the benefit of increasing returns. Despite these inequities, suggestions to transform food systems have largely lacked a gender-lens.
- The lack of women's representation within these systems contributes to these inequities. This can result in gendered disadvantages, making women more vulnerable to early marriage and increased time spent on care work. Further, solutions from international NGOs without localized input, including from women at the grassroots level, can lead to false solutions that are not sustainable given local contexts and customs, and prevent the identification of more viable alternative options.
- The report should help us consider the diverse and essential roles that women play within food systems. It needs to go beyond a simplistic form of descriptive representation, for example by including a certain number of women, to be substantively responsive to the needs of women in diverse roles within the food system, such as in production, value chains, innovation and policymaking.
- Proper representation requires mechanisms of accountability to hold representatives accountable and sanction them if they fail in their mandate. Additionally, there must be systems for women to challenge existing structural barriers to resource ownership and exclusion.

The presentations by Shalmali and Susan were followed by responses from four discussants, who spoke to different areas of concern in the context of food systems.

- **Sophia Huyer** (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)) started by noting that there is a need for global leadership in feminist climate justice and that it is important that UN-Women is taking on this role. After outlining key consequences of climate change for women smallholder farmers, including increased care work, she emphasized that women are often excluded from climate solutions and have less access to agriculture technologies causing them to make up for this with their own labour. This makes resilience an essential concept for households and communities to adapt and flourish in the context of climate change. Women must have the resources and information they need to respond to climate changes, to plan for household farming in the face of climate variability and ensure they can meet nutritional needs. Women's participation at all levels of climate action is crucial, and especially at local levels where they can influence community action. There needs to be emphasis on customized collective solutions, based on local knowledge, particularly from Indigenous women. Strategies for localization include providing accessible information in local languages and various formats. Finally, she noted that climate finance

issues persist, with limited outreach and restricted access for women, which poses a significant barrier for their ability to adapt and respond to climate impacts.

- **Clara Mi Young Park** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)) highlighted the need for feminist approaches in agriculture given its substantial impact on women's employment and livelihoods, particularly in the global South. This work is oftentimes irregular, informal, labour intensive, and in the case of household or communal production, unpaid and unrecognized. This means that women in these roles do not often qualify for social protection programs. She outlined key opportunities for improving gender equality in agriculture, including promoting women's and Indigenous peoples' rights to land, redistributing land, promoting agroecology, investing in social services and infrastructure, and supporting women's representation in decision-making. She finished by noting that UN-Women should seek out opportunities to advance these areas with likeminded groups and governments that may be open to implementing different aspects of a feminist climate justice framework.
- **Jennifer Gaddis** (University of Wisconsin) and **Sarah Robert** (University at Buffalo) emphasized how public food programmes like school meals can be powerful levers for change, but to be effective, these programmes require adequate resources to ensure they contribute to climate justice without exploiting low-wage or unpaid labour, often women's work. They outlined how schools are an under resourced and overlooked space where ideas of care can be developed to create a better vision of feminist climate justice in food systems. In this context, it would promote collective solutions, such as values-based supply chains that connect buyers and producers with fair labour standards, healthy food access, community empowerment and ecological sustainability. This also means practicing "care at a distance" across food supply chains, recognizing peoples' interdependence and connections. Part of the solution also requires elevating women's agricultural knowledge and their diverse roles in food preparation, particularly in the context of resilience and food sovereignty. They also noted the complexity of food choices people make with regards to cultural taste, their care preferences and the environment.

After the two presentations and three responses, the session was opened for plenary discussion with three guiding questions:

1. How can the feminist climate justice framework ("Four Rs") be operationalized to highlight the transformations needed in food systems and agriculture?
2. What are the key levers for implementing feminist climate justice in this area? We have identified financing, data and politics – are these the right levers? What are we missing?
3. Climate change is the definition of a 'macro' problem, yet many promising solutions are on a small scale and part of what makes them promising is that they are locally/democratically owned and context specific. Given the urgency of required action, how can such solutions be rapidly scaled up without losing these important features?

Key takeaways from the discussion for the UN-Women team include:

- Women are at the frontlines of food production and agriculture and face increased work burdens in the context of climate change due to social norms and expectations. This drives

a gender gap in productivity and can lead to increased risk of gender-based violence when these expectations are not met.

- There is a need for a paradigm shift in the governance of food systems that addresses patriarchy and capitalism through localized and gender-responsive solutions that recognize women's diverse and oftentimes vulnerable positions in the agricultural sector.
- A feminist approach to agroecology was identified as an important area of focus for UN-Women. It has the potential to empower women through centring their knowledge and agency. UN-Women can bring visibility to the power of agroecology to diversify and embed food production systems locally and fairly, without adding to women's burdens. The report should point to policy mechanisms that can aid these efforts through, for instance, investments in infrastructure, supporting knowledge exchanges and creating linkages with school feeding programs.
- There was extensive discussion about the concept of resilience. Several participants suggested emphasizing resilience in the report because it has gained prominence in climate policy making spaces, while others noted that it has often been reduced to neoliberal understandings that put the burden of withstanding shocks on individuals and households. Thus, some called for a feminist reframing of the concept that brings back its collective components, and incorporates mitigation actions, in addition to adaptation.
- Nutrition is a relevant part of the food systems discussion. A feminist climate justice approach should take a holistic perspective on nutrition that underscores the importance of community-based culinary capacity, culturally relevant meals and sustainability.

2.3 Session 3 Building accountability for feminist climate justice

The third session, "Building accountability for feminist climate justice," was chaired by **Constanza Tabbush** (UN-Women). The session began with two presentations. First, **Seema Arora Jonsson** (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), articulated several essential components necessary for a comprehensive climate justice and accountability framework. Her presentation explored the following key themes:

- There are critical questions about the proper scale for climate justice. While policy discussions around justice tend to happen at the international level, justice is interconnected with issues and actors at the national and local level. Tensions between these levels of governance need to be recognized and addressed to achieve climate justice.
- A feminist accountability framework must recognize work that is rendered invisible, particularly domestic, communal and environmental care. This work blurs distinctions between public and private spaces, between productive and reproductive sectors, and between formal and informal work.
- Accountability requires a bottom-up approach that privileges contextual solutions put forward by those affected by climate change, challenging the current power dynamics where those most affected bear responsibility without input on solutions.
- A gender justice framework should address private sector actors that often perpetuate North-South inequalities. Yet, because of their prominence in climate action, it is important for gender activists to engage with them and explore new options for economic relations

that can create space for women and diverse groups, fostering a shift from business-as-usual to more equitable and sustainable relationships.

The second presentation was delivered by **Meghna Abraham** (Centre for Economic and Social Rights), who noted the importance and timeliness of the UN-Women report and emphasized the importance of building a narrative about power and politics that holds actors accountable for stalling or preventing climate action. Key themes that emerged from her presentation include:

- Feminist climate justice needs to be framed as an issue of power and politics, rather than technicalities. The framework should go beyond emissions and reject the notion that the only way to be practical is to compromise ambition. It should be centred on international cooperation and assistance and should introduce a holistic framework of international obligations that requires accountability for past and ongoing injustices. Moving away from a technical framing of climate change can broaden the conversation to include people who have historically been excluded.
- Colonial legacies and neoliberal economic systems that sustain extractive models are hampering the ability of countries, particularly in the global South, from responding to the climate crisis on their own terms. Actors need to be held accountable not just for their role in emissions, but for preventing action that is needed and for sustaining models that are dangerous.
- Reparations must be envisioned comprehensively and systematically, placing transformative justice at the forefront. This involves acknowledging the root causes of our current situation and outlining the legal implications that arise from them.
- International actors, including the United Nations, are embracing the idea that public or blended finance is required to de-risk private investments in climate action, and this needs to be challenged. It has contributed to the acceleration of privatization which is particularly concerning on land use, with disproportionate impacts on women and marginalized communities.
- The largest contribution that this report can make is to use bold language while creating a new framing narrative of climate action that names the actors sustaining the current system and its underlying power relations, calls for these actors to be held accountable, and gives centre stage to the voices of those marginalized by the existing system.

The presentations by Seema and Meghna were followed by a response from **Fleur Newman** (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) who emphasized the need for the report to take a bold and systems-oriented approach that brings climate language into the future. Key points included:

- The Paris Agreement is a vital tool for holding governments accountable, but the Global Stocktake has shown that we are not on track, raising concerns about its efficacy and raising the stakes for action. Despite these challenges, its significance lies in being a product of international consensus through a multilateral process, acknowledging the necessity for global cooperation.
- Given the urgency of the climate crisis, this report should be bold in its approach to climate change and should elevate well-considered and ambitious alternative solutions. There is no more time for incrementalism or comfortable options.

- The IPCC's acknowledgment of differentiated impacts linked to historical discrimination marks a significant step in addressing gender within the UNFCCC process, despite challenges posed by the dominance of the physical sciences. This UN-Women report has an opportunity to contribute by advancing language and perspectives into the future, going beyond existing articulations.
- Achieving climate goals necessitates innovative approaches that tackle structural inequalities, coupled with collaborative efforts with the physical sciences to contribute new evidence-based strategies for addressing this systemic issue.

After the presentations and responses, the session was opened for plenary discussion with three guiding questions:

1. What kind of accountability approaches and tools have gender equality advocates used at different levels to influence the response to climate change? What has been successful and what are the challenges?
2. What would an accountability framework on feminist climate justice look like?
3. How can local solutions be replicated or scaled up in a way that enhances accountability and promotes the enjoyment of rights?

Key takeaways from the discussion for the UN-Women team include:

- The report's framework for justice must be rights-based and universal in scope, while also recognizing there are material and political aspects of intersectional justice that need to be considered. It should also emphasize interconnectedness, focusing on power dynamics, scaling up from the bottom and transforming existing economic structures and power relations.
- There was robust discussion on the best approach to leverage human rights language in the report. Several participants noted that it could be utilized to make bold statements because it is an agreed upon framework that has been effective in holding local and national governments accountable in other policy areas. A strong framing of rights would go to the core of what concrete legal obligations are required. However, others cautioned that an overreliance on rights could bring the debate away from the physical environment and the concrete actions related to carbon emissions that are required. Thus, combining the fulfilment of both human rights and low emission targets is paramount for a feminist climate justice framing.
- UN-Women should support existing work on the ground by amplifying successful examples of movements within the feminist climate justice space, as well as alternative solutions proposed by them, particularly in the global South.
- Several participants noted the importance of addressing climate finance, highlighting the crucial need for transparency and mechanisms that allow communities, particularly women's organizations, to access climate funds. Additionally, attention should be brought to the challenges related to untenable national debt and prohibitive interest rates faced by developing countries, along with the overreliance of states on the private sector for financing climate projects.

- A valuable way to consider scale is scaling up the conviction for justice, which requires the development of a framework that can apply to multiple governance levels, while ensuring that national or regional level actions do not undermine the local level.

3. Concluding remarks and reflections

In closing the meeting, the UN-Women team thanked the participants for their contributions and laid out the next steps in the process, which include:

- The preparation of a meeting report to summarize the discussions at the EGM (this document).
- The publication of expert contributions to the EGM (e.g., presentations, papers) on the UN-Women website.
- The incorporation of feedback and insights from the EGM into the *Progress* framework for feminist climate justice, which will be published and presented at COP 28, before being expanded in the full *Progress* report.

Following the meeting, several participants shared positive feedback via email complimenting the EGM for being a well-organized event and constructive use of time. They remarked that the EGM stood out as one of the best virtual meeting experiences they have had, due to the intellectually stimulating presentations and engaging, thought-provoking and powerful discussions.

Annex

a. Agenda

Time (EST)	Session	Key questions
DAY 1		
8.00 – 8.15	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Brief overview of <i>Progress</i> and introductions by participants</p>	
8.15 – 9.45	<p>1. Conceptualizing Feminist Climate Justice</p> <p>Presentation of draft concept note Progress team</p> <p>Responses by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shreya Atrey, University of Oxford • Farhana Sultana, Syracuse University • Fiona Williams, University of Leeds <p>Chair: Bernadette Resurreccion, Queens University</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the concept of feminist climate justice via public action that prioritizes redistribution, recognition, representation and reparation be strengthened? • How can the idea of interdependence – among humans and between generations, between humans and nature, and between countries enrich the concept of feminist climate justice? Is interdependence a good way to connect the concept of feminist climate justice to ideas around the ethics of care? • How can we best connect the feminist climate justice approach to the international human rights framework which guides the work of the United Nations, including UN-Women? • What are the opportunities and risks of the Feminist Climate Justice framing?
9.45 – 10.00	BREAK	
10.00 – 11.30	<p>2. Operationalizing feminist climate justice for policy analysis</p> <p>Presentation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shalmali Guttal, Focus on the Global South • Susan Chomba, WRI <p>Three responses by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sophia Huyer, CGIAR • Clara Mi Young Park, FAO • Jennifer Gaddis, University of Wisconsin-Madison/Sarah A Robert, University at Buffalo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the feminist climate justice framework (4Rs) be operationalized to highlight the transformations needed in food systems and agriculture? • What are the key levers for implementing feminist climate justice in this area? We have identified financing, data and politics – are these the right levers? What are we missing? • Climate change is the definition of a ‘macro’ problem, yet many promising solutions are on a small scale and part of what makes them promising is that they are locally/democratically owned and context specific. Given the urgency of required action,

	Chair: Jemimah Njuki, UN-Women	how can such solutions be rapidly scaled up without losing these important features?
11.30 - 11.45	Closing of Day 1	
DAY 2		
8.00 – 8.15	Introduction to day 2: Welcome and recap	
8.15 – 9.45	<p>3. Building accountability for feminist climate justice</p> <p>Presentations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seema Arora Jonsson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences • Meghna Abraham, Center for Economic and Social Rights <p>Two responses by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleur Newman, UNFCCC <p>Chair: Constanza Tabbush, UN-Women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of accountability approaches and tools have gender equality advocates used at different levels to influence the response to climate change? What has been successful and what are the challenges? • What would an accountability framework on feminist climate justice look like? • How can local solutions be replicated or scaled up in a way that enhances accountability and promotes the enjoyment of rights?
9.45 – 10.00	Final comments and wrap up	

b. List of participants

Alejandra Lozano Rubello, Global Initiative on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)
Ana Terra Amorim-Maia, University of Barcelona
Antra Bhatt, Statistics Specialist, UN-Women
Bernadette P. Resurrección, Queens University
Brianna Howell, Research Analyst, UN-Women
Brooke Ackerly, Vanderbilt University
Carla Kraft, Policy Specialist, Sustainable Development, UN-Women
Clara Mi Young Park, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Constanza Tabbush, Research Specialist, UN-Women
Diego Martino, Gender and Climate Change Advisor, UN-Women, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office
Elena Ruiz Abril, Regional Policy Advisor for Women's Economic Empowerment, UN-Women, West and Central Africa Regional Office
Elisa Acevedo Hernández, Publications Coordinator, UN-Women
Farhana Sultana, Syracuse University
Fiona Williams, University of Leeds
Fleur Newman, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Haroon Akram Lodhi, Trent university
Jemimah Njuki, Chief, Economic Empowerment, UN-Women
Jennifer Gaddis, University of Wisconsin
Jessamyn Encarnacion, Inter-Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics, Women Count, UN-Women
Laura Turquet, Policy Advisor and Deputy Chief of Research and Data, UN-Women
Lorena Lamas, Sustainable Finance and Economic Empowerment Specialist, UN-Women, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office.
Loui Williams, Programme Analyst, UN-Women
Meghna Abraham, Centre for Economic and Social Rights
Muriel Ametoglo, Regional Feminist Economist/Gender and Economic Policy Specialist, UN-Women, West and Central Africa Regional Office
Papa A. Seck, Chief, Research and Data, UN-Women
Paro Chaujar, Social Norms Specialist, UN-Women
Rahel Steinbach, Programme Manager (WRD) Disaster Risk Reduction, UN-Women
Raymond Brandes, United Nations Environment Programme
Raymond Shama, Researcher and Data analyst, UN-Women
Rosalind Helfand, Thematic Lead, Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, UN-Women
Sara Duerto Valero, Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Women
Sarah A Robert, University at Buffalo
Seema Arora-Jonsson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Seemin Qayum, Policy Advisor for Sustainable Development, UN-Women
Shalmali Guttal, Focus on the Global South
Shreya Atrey, University of Oxford
Silke Staab, Research Specialist, UN-Women
Somali Cerise, Australian National University
Sophia Huyer, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Susan Chomba, World Resources Institute
Svenja Siemonsen, Knowledge and Programme Analyst, UN-Women