



## **UNFPA inputs - focused on the second High Level Dialogue “Looking forward: Achieving the 2030 Agenda for people and planet”**

### **Triple Planetary Crisis: On Climate change specifically**

- Responses to the Triple Planetary Crisis provides the UN-system, and UNEP through these dialogues, an important opportunity to further integrate the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development, as well as human rights and gender equality, in a mutually reinforcing manner.
- It will be very important to highlight linkages between triple planetary crises that includes climate change, and other large-scale megatrends such as population dynamics. As UNFPA is already working with UNEP, UN-GGIM, and others in the UN systems to map populations vulnerable to climate change (in low elevation coastal zones, in heat-prone areas) - this work could be featured, or it could be a point of reference in the proposed dialogues - it is especially future oriented, as it forewarns of further population movements that will be prompted by environmental trajectories.
- Suggest to include framing around people centred approaches to climate change adaptation and resilience building that address the differential and negative impact of climate change on the most vulnerable and marginalised in frontline communities, including on women and girls.

### **Some key messages on the intersections of Climate Change, SRHR and gender Equality**

- UNFPA would be willing to support the planning of the Dialogue to reflect the key messages shared below.
- **Climate change disproportionately threatens the most vulnerable girls and women, in all their intersecting identities, and has detrimental effects on SRHR.**
  - Girls and women are more vulnerable to the harms of climate change, such as food insecurity or displacement from natural disasters, because of structural gender inequalities that create significant barriers to education, financial resources, and the decision-making entities and processes that shape their lives.
  - Climate change harms maternal health, creates conditions that increase gender-based violence and child marriage, and reduces access to life-saving SRH services by straining the capacity of health systems.
  - Many of these harms are exacerbated by intersecting factors such as age, poverty, race and ethnicity, disability, and SOGIESC (sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics)—yet we need more data on the impacts to help us better understand the links between climate change, gender, and other intersectional identities.

- **True climate justice is not possible without considering gender equality—and true gender equality is only possible when SRHR is fully realized.**
  - Building a sustainable future for all requires the full potential—and participation—of girls and women in environmental and climate action, and the realization of that potential depends on their health and rights. There is evidence that increasing women's participation makes climate action more effective, yet barriers to SRHR hinder that participation.
  - SRHR enables people, couples, and communities to realize their human rights, make empowered choices that best suit their personal circumstances, and protect themselves and their communities from harm—which also makes them more adaptive and resilient to climate change.
  - Sexual and reproductive rights are human rights and are essential in and of themselves, but these rights take on renewed urgency in the face of an unstable and unpredictable environment. Because SRHR is both essential to climate resilience and subject to disruption from climate change—
  
- It may be strategic to consider the framing of the **Common Agenda** to act as a 'connector' between global environmental governance, restoring transparency, equity and trust in science and knowledge production and revitalising the social contract between and among societies.