

communities in protecting forests. Building awareness depends also on partnerships and engaging local government officials from the forestry department and academia to help create climate responsive agriculture.

**Jennifer Duncan** (GLTN/UN-Habitat) presented the GLTN Phase III Gender Stocktaking report covering recent developments. This highlighted the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), the GLTN Gender Strategy, the significance of GLTN land tools, normative approach, country work including in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia, and the Philippines, as well as the scaling-up of pilots. The presentation discussed GLTN programs including the Arab Land initiative, and involvement in advocacy for gender equality through the Stand For Her Land Campaign and Generation Equality Forum, as well as engagements in areas such as Women Peace Security (WPS), and in addressing land tenure insecurity.

The **plenary discussion** reflected on the presentations as well as raised issues such as learning from country level experiences and best practices, the role of regional bodies, the significance of SDG indicators 1.4.2. and 5a, participatory budgeting, access to land, GLTN land tools, the needs of different groups of women i.e., in rural area, or as refugees, and the need for civil society and partners to work with others to build political will and support land/climate action. Likewise, greater efforts to gather gender-disaggregated data on the nexus of land and climate change should be pursued.

## Enhancing Land Rights and Women's Climate Action Through a New Social Contract

Moderator **Siraj Sait** opened the session with a background presentation on the context behind the NSC including the origins of the concept of the social contract, its evolution, and reframing in the UN Secretary General's Our Common Agenda report. It also commented on the widening discourse surrounding the creation and implementation of NSCs. The NSC as a potential framework was seen as innovative in both its methods and in helping to recognize the diverse relationships between different stakeholders and partners. It was also acknowledged how social contracts can be developed and implemented at different levels and contexts, with different thematic focus, nature, and scope. This was seen as significant in the context of learnings from UN agencies and programs including the work of UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the UN75 Social Contract 2020, UN

Commission for Social Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Habitat and others. The presentation also outlined six main questions for the subsequent discussion.

**Shampa Roy-Mukherjee** (UEL) presented a case study on developing a NSC working with local communities and young people in the London Borough of Newham as part of a project funded by the UK National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The study discussed the overall aim of improving young people's engagement and leadership in health decision-making and the processes involved. It particularly touched on creating an evidence-based and inclusive approach informed by strong partnerships with civil society, community, academia, local government, local business, professionals, and others, including young people as partners through a "youth champion" program. It also discussed the need for a fit-for-purpose approach that engaged with local priorities, aspirations, challenges, and opportunities with the concept of the NSC applicable to a number of different thematic areas, including in addressing issues related to land rights and climate change.

The **plenary discussion** answered the different questions on the NSC, housing, land, and property (HLP) rights, its relevance to women and climate change, priorities, principles and processes, different partners and roles, mutual rights and responsibilities, and monitoring and implementation. Participants expressed diverse views on the different thematic issues and ideas about women's empowerment and leadership, the need to create awareness and consider contexts and languages in the formulation of the NSC. It was stressed that human rights principles and processes should be promoted, seeing women as key contributors to land and climate action. The discussion also focused on elements such as resource allocation, tools for monitoring and evaluation, utilizing indigenous knowledge, creating an enabling environment, and involving different actors in areas such as capacity building for rapid climate action. It was recognized that the NSC does not replace other initiatives but builds upon existing efforts and helps to structure the co-creation of new strategies for engaging in voluntary partnerships allowing for a clear two-way dialogue in which key issues could be addressed.

The outcome of the session was an agreed discussion document that was used to draft the "*The Quezon City Framework for Developing a Women-Led New Social Contract to Enhance Land Rights and Climate Justice.*" This included the main elements discussed during the plenary as well as comments from participants. **Hellen Nyamweru Ndungu** (GLTN/UN-Habitat) summarized the open-ended

discussion commenting on the rich inputs from participants and reflected on the significance of developing a NSC framework for engaging with land rights and climate change issues, with a particular focus on empowering grassroots' women's leadership.

## Assessing preparedness and coping with the socio-economic impacts of climate change

**Roshni Sharma** (International Federation of Surveyors/FIG) opened the session as moderator with a short introduction on the significance of preparedness and coping with the socio-economic impacts of climate change and the work of the FIG related to climate change. This also introduced the main prompt questions on the meaning of preparedness and coping, socio-economic empowerment for women and girls in the context of land and climate, land use and climate change, land tenure status, land governance and climate policy, knowledge and understanding of climate issues, assessing preparedness and coping, enhancing representation of women and girls in land governance structures and climate change policymaking processes, and retrofitting of land tools.

**Adil Sait** (London School of Economics/LSE) presented key issues emerging from the GLTN Scoping Study on Land Rights and Climate Change completed by NUST and UEL in 2021. This study provided a rapid evidence review of more than 120 academic and policy documents, yielding eight case studies and four main thematic findings. This set the scene for discussion: land use changes significantly impact climate change and women's land rights, while land tenure insecurity is both a cause and consequence of climate change, affecting women's abilities to mitigate climate risks. Effective program interventions should begin with assessing women's specific climate vulnerabilities and stressors, ensuring gender-responsive, evidence-based objectives aligned with global frameworks. Utilizing land tools can enhance sustainable development and women's management of climate risks, particularly when targeting development needs to reinforce women-led climate initiatives. Strengthening women's climate resilience and land tenure security necessitates localized capacity development, recognizing the direct influence of local context on women's land tenure status and governance alongside climate policy. Land tools must assess climate hazards, women's vulnerability, and adaptive capacity, emphasizing effective communication to enable the success of women-led climate initiatives, while prioritizing local women's knowledge, priorities, and resources.