

Learning from women-led initiatives and reconfiguring climate action strategies

The session was opened by moderator **Naomi Shadrack** introducing the focus on women-led initiatives. Each of the presenters were then invited to present their case study.

Shanjida Khan Ripa (Association for Land Reform and Development/ALRD) presented on the experience of the ALRD in Bangladesh and addressing climate action through the lens of women, peace, and security (WPS). The presentation highlighted the need for climate action to build local capacity, knowledge, and advocacy, and build local climate resilience. Strategic areas including climate change, support for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), improving access to climate funds, climate finance, and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reporting were highlighted. ALRD's experience of working with communities in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sectors on mitigation and adaption, and local livelihoods, was discussed in the context of sustainability, livelihoods and advocacy, and partnerships with NGOs and government.

Ruby Haddad (Homeless Peoples Federation Philippines Inc./HPFPI) presented the experience of the HPFPI in using spatial tools and community mapping to engage with local communities and build awareness and partnerships on climate action. Involving communities in decision-making and building community saving to address land tenure security and housing were identified as key initiatives. A city planning and mapping approach to developing community plans for women-led participation in urban development was identified as integral to the process. An example of developing urban gardening and food security to address healthy food needs and create awareness was given. The need for collecting sex-disaggregated data and raising awareness of gender equality as a priority for climate action was noted.

Rohini Reddy (South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association/SARRA) presented the experience of SARRA, working with tribal communities in Andra Pradesh, India in the face of climate and population pressures. It highlighted the need to make understanding and addressing climate change accessible moving from policies to practices. For example, the technical discussions on climate change can be understood by creating memorable jingles and translating into local languages. In the context of issues such as seasonal migration/rainfall, tools such as "do's/don'ts" and "seasonal calendars" were highlighted as usual ways to engage local

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