The 2022 climate negotiations (COP27) will take place in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from November 6 to 18, 2022. In this context, women defenders from Africa and Latin America met to discuss the intersections between gender equality and climate justice. The women exchanged their experiences and work agendas around the impacts derived from climate change and the actions of extractive industries, which affect women in a differentiated and disproportionate fashion. Likewise, they identified points for a common agenda, in order to launch a set of demands addressed to the representatives of their governments and world leaders, which they consider should be addressed in the negotiations during COP27.

The women participating in this dialogue are land defenders, indigenous, rural, youth leaders, activists, from both continents, delegated to participate in COP27 by their organizations or movements, for their work promoting various climate actions -from innovative solutions guided by traditional practices and knowledge of their communities to initiatives aimed at influencing practices and policies at the local, national, and international levels. Their work is a testament to their commitment to the goal of achieving climate and gender justice.

AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA: SIMILAR CHALLENGES AND EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Global warming, the loss of biodiversity, social injustice and a capitalist, extractive and patriarchal economic system have pushed nature and the ways of life of thousands of people from indigenous, rural and peasant communities to the limit, putting the sustainability of future generations at risk. The poorest and most marginalized countries, which often have a greater dependence on natural resources, are the ones that suffer the greatest damage, despite having contributed minimally to causing the crisis. We know that fossil fuel companies generate revenues that could cover the cost of extreme events related to climate change in developing countries. The impacts of climate change and extractive industries, such as higher temperatures, heavy rainfall, rising sea levels and droughts, floods and storms, reinforce gender-based inequalities and increase the levels of violence faced by women and girls.

Women suffer the impacts of climate change and extractive industries in a differentiated and disproportionate way. They face multiple forms of violence, as well as machismo, racism, classism, colonialism and exploitation of their territories. They have greater burdens of reproductive work and unpaid care and are frequently excluded from spaces of social, political and labor participation. They also face situations of machismo, discrimination and a variety of forms of gender violence -physical, sexual, psychological, political and symbolic.

Aside from the variety of contexts and local circumstances, women in Africa and Latin America have identified common problems, such as food shortages, decreased productivity of the land and loss of biodiversity, which derive from the expansion of the agricultural frontier and of extractive activities. This problem is aggravated by the phenomena of corporatization of national states, the closure of civic spaces and the criminalization of land defenders.

However, the women of Africa and Latin America are working to propose innovative solutions from the self-determination of their communities and from a feminist and intersectional approach, based on a deep respect for their ancestral cultures, an awareness of the urgency of protecting natural resources and solidarity with the inhabitants of the territories.
The women participating in this dialogue demand that the representatives of their respective governments and the stakeholders of the Paris Agreement who participate in the COP27 negotiations:

1. **Representation, leadership and participation.** Guarantee equitable and meaningful participation of rural and indigenous women and youth in all negotiation processes and in policies on climate change at the national and global levels. Similarly, strengthen representation mechanisms so that the leadership, knowledge and experiences of women from Africa and Latin America are recognized in all decision-making and negotiation spaces, thus overcoming the existing disconnection between the living realities in the territories and the way they are represented in decision-making spaces and in agreements. This implies addressing information and data asymmetries, as well as language barriers, that leave women defenders at disadvantage in negotiating spaces.

2. **Finance.** Establish financial mechanisms that directly benefit the territories most affected by climate change and extractive industries, and make sure these provide fair and proportional compensation for the losses and damages caused. This implies transcending the corporate responsibility approach, characterized by a lack of transparency and the promotion of non-proportional and frequently unsustainable compensatory actions. It is also required that any compensatory mechanism for losses and damages consider non-economic losses that affect women particularly - such as unpaid work that is often invisible at the household and community level, as well as other contributions in terms of local knowledge and culture.

3. **Land Rights.** Urgently stop the processes of dispossession, territorial displacement and violence on the territories and bodies of women, derived from the pressures of external agents and the impacts of severe climatic events. To achieve this, it is necessary to promote the leadership and empowerment of women in land governance and guarantee the certainty of their rights to livelihoods, food, housing and security for a life free of violence. A feminist agenda on land and natural resource governance must be integrated into the COP negotiations.

4. **Development models centered on nature.** Recognize and integrate into climate policies the practices and land or nature-based solutions promoted by rural, indigenous and peasant women. It is important that these models promote gender equity and guarantee the land rights and livelihoods of women and their families.

5. **Coherence with other international policy frameworks.** Ensure that the policies and commitments of governments and extractive companies are consistent with international policy frameworks on gender, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Generation Equality Forum, and the Gender Action Plan within the framework of the conference, among others.

6. **Youth leadership.** Decision-making spaces and climate policies must recognize and integrate youth leadership from the early stages. For this, it is necessary to guarantee adequate support and accompaniment to strengthen their capacities, enhance their mobilization and facilitate access to economic and technical resources.

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