

Framing our collective fight, our collective feminist demands!

Feminist advocates and activists have long articulated the critical need to confront and dismantle fossil fuel infrastructure and corporate power, and move from the extractive economy it promotes to one centered on human rights, care, repair and regeneration We enter this moment of momentum and energy around fossil fuels with fierce hope and knowledge that in order to advance our collective goals of gender, racial, global and climate justice, we must see a rapid, just and equitable end to fossil fuels!

We urge a feminist transformation of a fossil-fueled system that has captured politics and is burning, polluting, and poisoning people and the planet.

We demand a shift of development pathways fueled by colonialism that promote destructive and extractive use of energy and material under a capitalist thirst for infinite economic growth.





- Dismantle all current fossil fuel infrastructures that have led to the establishment of racial injustices, sacrifice and conflict zones.
- Stop the death and bloodshed of those who defend the right to a clean, healthy and safe environment.
- Halt and remove corporate capture from multilateral and decision-making spaces
- Degrowth for polluting and wealthy countries, individuals, banks and corporations invest in the commons!
- Challenge gendered and geographical division of labour to achieve truly just transitions
- Reclaim power from agribusinesses it's the time for regenerative practices to flourish!
- We demand demilitarization! Militarism & fossil fuel extraction are deeply interdependent Greening the military is not a solution.
- Stop the rivers of plastics we don't want to be drowned in seas of fossil fuels



Dismantle all current fossil fuel infrastructures that have led to the establishment of racial injustices, sacrifice and conflict zones.

As a result of the intertwined systems of colonialism, settler colonialism, imperialism, neoliberalism, and decades of racism and patriarchy, an extractivist model has led to the forced displacement of communities, particularly Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC), for the exploration and exploitation of fossil fuels. This has generated internal conflicts, fueling the formation and/or strengthening of armed groups in the territory. Extractivism perpetuates gender-based violence, and particularly harms Indigenous women, women in rural communities, and other women living close to mining operations. In turn, these communities are affected by environmental pollution and the health risks that these activities generate.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

E. Tendayi Achiume. (2022). <u>"Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance"</u>

Stop the death and bloodshed of those who defend the right to a clean, healthy and safe environment.

Environmental and human rights defenders, particularly from the Majority of the world, are frequently targeted for persecution, threats, and assassination for defending the right to a dignified life and a clean, healthy and safe environment, as well as the spiritual and cultural significance of its territory through the right to peaceful protest and civic participation. Statistical data indicate that violence against women defenders is concentrated among mining, agribusiness and industrial conflicts in the geographical South. Women are targeted both as defenders of rights, land and natural resources, and as women defying gender norms. Violence against women defenders often has its origin in discriminatory or misogynistic norms, manifesting in the form of defamation and stigmatisation, structural exclusion in decision-making spaces, sexual abuse, threats of family separation and undermined access to justice.

We demand governments to ensure that contractual engagements between state authorities and corporations do not violate the rights of communities and human rights defenders, and safeguard the right to defend rights. This, together with ensuring self-determination through free, prior and informed consent of communities regarding their territory. Justice and accountability processes that report and document rights violations in times of conflict and instability are crucial to hold the perpetrators of environmental harms accountable, and to establish remedies for those affected.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

AWID. (2017). "Women Human Rights Defenders Confronting Extractive Industries"

Halt and remove corporate capture from multilateral and decision-making spaces

The co-optation of multilateral spaces by corporate interests, mainly from the fossil fuel industry, is a threat that undermines and weakens policymaking spaces. So are alliances or sponsorships with polluting industries by governments. The world's largest historical emitters and producers owe reparations for impacted communities, including women and girls, in all their diversity.

We call on governments and multilateral institutions to accept and apply straightforward conflict of interest policy that advocates for a space that responds to the people primarily affected by these powers and not the profits they seek to accumulate. Big polluters cannot determine the course of climate action. The trust, credibility and legitimacy of multilateral spaces are at risk of being totally lost - and this is being replicated in citizens' perceptions and trust in these processes, institutions and governments themselves.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

<u>Kick Big Polluters Out Coalition. (2023). Fossil fuel lobbyists attend UN climate</u> talks more than 7000 times

Degrowth for polluting and wealthy countries, individuals, banks and corporations - invest in the commons!

Extractivism has been a mechanism of colonial plunder and appropriation. Colonialism disguises itself in different forms over time, yet its exploitative, accumulative, and oppressive essence for the sake of growth-based development and prosperity of the Minority of the world, so called global North, remains the same. As an <u>increasing number of studies reveal</u>, high-income countries are the primary drivers of global ecological breakdown.

We call for a macroeconomic system that prioritizes well-being over profit and addresses ongoing economic disparities and social injustices resulting from colonial and capitalist legacies where socially constructed roles and sectors, gendered and geographical division of labour, prevail. This entails systemic change ranging from a solidarity economy to a radical redistribution of income and wealth; investing in the commons and social protections; taxing a fee to extraction of material resource use, and using the divestment of the new money for funding ecological and climate action; degrowth for wealthy economies, individuals, corporations and the banking sector, major responsibles of carbon emissions.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

Emilia Reyes. (2023). "The erosion of multilateralism and the betrayal by the Global North".

Challenge gendered and geographical division of labour to achieve truly just transitions.

A just transition away from fossil fuels and extractive economies, particularly dependent on fossil fuel exploration and exploitation, must therefore not only be a transition away from polluting industries and unhealthy work environments, but also from economic insecurity and a growth economic model that is socially and environmentally unsustainable, looking at current socially constructed roles and sectors. Women, trans and gender non-conforming people are key agents of change, and our contribution and participation is essential for achieving an equitable just transition. Just transitions must tackle structural racism and patriarchy, and prioritize investments for Black, brown, and Indigenous women, girls and gender non-conforming people — who have been disproportionately exposed to toxic air and water pollution and the risks associated with climate change

We call for a care economy system that challenges a gendered and geographical division of labour, recognizing, reducing and redistributing care work, domestic work and unpaid work. A truly just transition must radically improve wellbeing and livelihoods, and eliminate multiple forms of oppression. The examples set by women in all their diversity and community-led initiatives show clearly that a just, safe, and ethical transition is possible.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

ILO. (2022). "Just transition: An essential pathway to achieving gender equality and social justice".

Reclaim power from agribusinesses - it's the time for regenerative practices to flourish!

Synthetic nitrogen fertilizer and pesticides are fossil fuels in another form, making them an underrecognized but significant driver of the climate crisis. As the world must urgently transition away from the fossil economy, it must also confront and abandon the current fossil based model of intensive and industrial agriculture, This, together with subsidies that continue to allow the devastation of the land.

Instead, we call for a scaling up of resilient, regenerative, localised and indigenous cropbased food systems and agroecological models that enhance food and energy sovereignty so that the ecosystems and communities that depend on them can thrive, particularly women in all their diversity who represent the largest agricultural labour force in many countries.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

<u>CIEL. (2022). "Fossils, Fertilizers, and False Solutions: How Laundering Fossil Fuels in Agrochemicals Puts the Climate and the Planet at Risk".</u>

We demand demilitarization! Militarism & fossil fuel extraction are deeply interdependent - Greening the military is not a solution.

The impacts of militarisation are a significant but largely ignored contributor to the climate crisis. The military is the largest institutional emitter of greenhouse gasses on the planet, as it is responsible for 5.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions. From weapons production, testing and trade to military bases, military exercises, war and conflict, military activity depends on excessive amounts of fossil fuels and destroys natural carbon sinks around the world. Ever increasing global military spending correlates with an increase in emissions, and redirects resources away from climate finance and action needed for people and planet. In addition, the military is often deployed to sustain the very extractive industries that destabilise our climate. This climate chaos, in turn, leads to massive displacement, militarised borders, and the prospect of further conflict.

These compounding effects of the climate crisis and militarisation disproportionately impact marginalised communities, such as women, Indigenous peoples, people in the so-called Global South, the LGBTIQA+ community, low-income communities, Black People and People of Colour in the so-called Global North.

The fight to end fossil fuels therefore must recognise the significant threat that militarisation poses to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and climate impacts of military activity should be recognised and addressed within the UNFCCC framework.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

WEDO & CFFP. (2023). "Feminist Interventions:: Resisting the Militarization of the Climate Crisis"

Stop the rivers of plastics - we don't want to be drowned in seas of fossil fuels

The fossil fuel industry has been betting on petrochemicals, namely, plastics, to maintain profits as the world moves away from oil and gas as fuels. Many fossil fuel companies own plastics producers and many plastics companies own fossil fuel operations. Women workers at manufacturers are exposed to chemicals that have been identified as mammary carcinogens and endocrine disrupting chemicals. The nature of these exposures in the plastics industry places women at disproportionate risk. We call for an end to corporate power and subsidies to the fossil fuel industries through relentless production of plastics.

For deeper insights, check this advocacy reading tip:

CIEL. (2017). "Fossils, Plastics, & Petrochemical Feedstocks"

