



# RFLD POSITION PAPER

## Feminist Climate Justice in Africa

Advocacy paper on gender, power, adaptation, finance, and locally led climate action

By:

Réseau des Femmes Leaders pour le Développement  
Women Leaders Network for Development (RFLD)

April 2026

### **Purpose:**

To articulate an Africa-focused feminist climate justice position that centers women and girls in all their diversity, foregrounds local knowledge, and advances concrete policy demands for adaptation, finance, governance, and accountability.

### **Audience:**

African Union and regional bodies, national governments, multilateral development banks, climate funds, civil society, feminist movements, media, and private-sector actors.

*This position paper builds on RFLD's climate justice vision and integrates regional and continental evidence, including African Union, ECOWAS, UNFCCC, UNDP, World Bank, IEA, UNCTAD, and African Development Bank sources.*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Réseau des Femmes Leaders pour le Développement (RFLD) extends its deepest gratitude to the dedicated team of experts, consultants, and researchers whose invaluable insights and tireless efforts shaped this position paper. We specifically acknowledge the rigorous analytical work provided by our lead consultants, who worked collaboratively to synthesize complex climate data and translate grassroots realities into robust policy demands. Their expertise in gender-responsive climate financing and intersectional policy analysis has been instrumental in articulating our vision for a feminist climate justice framework in Africa.

We are equally grateful to the RFLD supervising team and internal advisory committee for their strategic guidance, rigorous review, and steadfast leadership throughout the development of this document. Their commitment to centering the voices of African women and girls ensured that this paper remains grounded in the lived experiences of those at the forefront of the climate crisis. This collaborative effort stands as a testament to our shared dedication to dismantling extractive systems and advancing equitable, locally-led climate action across the continent.

***Key message:*** *Climate justice in Africa will remain incomplete unless women and girls in all their diversity move from the margins of policy to the center of power, resources, and narrative-setting.*



## 1. Executive Summary

The climate crisis continues to ravage lives and livelihoods across the world, but in Africa its harms are profoundly unequal. Women and girls in all their diversity experience disproportionate burdens because climate impacts interact with already existing patriarchal, economic, and political inequalities. Droughts, heat-waves, floods, displacement, food insecurity, water scarcity, and energy poverty all intensify the unpaid care burden, reduce economic choices, and narrow civic space. Climate change is therefore not only an environmental emergency; it is a question of power, justice, and rights.

This paper argues that climate justice in Africa must be grounded in feminist principles. That means recognizing women as knowledge holders, innovators, farmers, environmental defenders, entrepreneurs, and movement leaders; confronting the extractive and patriarchal systems that deepen inequality; and directing climate policy and climate finance toward those already building resilience on the ground. RFLD's own practice offers a strong foundation for such an approach, linking land rights, agroecology, decentralized renewable energy, climate finance, water sovereignty, green jobs, and the care economy into a coherent vision of justice.

At the continental level, the policy environment is increasingly supportive. The African Union's Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy recognizes climate justice, adaptation, and the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and youth. ECOWAS is advancing a regional climate strategy. The Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender has been extended for 10 years, creating a renewed framework for gender-responsive climate action. Yet implementation remains uneven, financing remains inadequate, and many institutions still fail to center women's realities in planning, budgeting, and accountability systems.

This position paper calls for a decisive shift. First, adaptation must be treated as Africa's top climate priority, with targeted investments in water systems, climate-smart and agroecological farming, clean cooking, public services, and community-led early warning



systems. Second, women must be guaranteed meaningful participation and decision-making power in climate policy, implementation, and review. Third, climate finance must become gender-just, accessible, grant-based where possible, and designed to reach local actors directly. Fourth, climate justice must include fiscal justice: the fight against illicit financial flows, debt distress, and weakened tax sovereignty is inseparable from the struggle to fund adaptation and resilience.

The paper concludes with a set of policy demands directed to African governments, regional bodies, MDBs, private-sector actors, media, and civil society. These demands are practical and urgent: secure women's land rights; invest in women-led cooperatives and green jobs; integrate care work into climate policy; expand access to green finance and digital climate information; strengthen transparency and gender-responsive monitoring; protect environmental defenders; and elevate African feminist storytelling in public climate narratives. The transformation Africa needs will not be built only in conference rooms. It will be built in villages, farms, fisheries, settlements, markets, and movement spaces where women already lead adaptation every day.

## **2. Why This Paper, Why Now**

Africa contributes a small share of historical global greenhouse gas emissions, yet it faces severe climate vulnerability across food systems, water systems, public health, mobility, and livelihoods. This asymmetry is central to any honest account of climate justice. The climate crisis is not experienced on the continent as a distant future scenario, but as a daily pressure on survival, dignity, and development. The urgency of this moment is heightened by multiple intersecting crises: debt burdens, shrinking civic space, rising food prices, care burdens, and the persistence of extractive economic models that continue to externalize environmental and social costs onto African communities.

At the same time, a policy window is opening. African institutions are refining continental and regional strategies; the global climate finance conversation is shifting



toward the Baku to Belém Roadmap to \$1.3 trillion; and the 10-year extension of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender provides a renewed opportunity to insist that gender equality, participation, and accountability are not optional add-ons. Yet these openings will not translate into justice without stronger organizing, clearer demands, and sustained pressure from feminist movements and allied institutions.

This paper is therefore intended as both a position and a tool. It is a position in that it advances a clear normative claim: there is no climate justice without gender justice. It is a tool in that it offers a structured advocacy agenda for RFLD and partners engaging governments, regional bodies, climate funds, development partners, and the media. It also responds to an important narrative challenge. For too long, climate stories from Africa have been framed primarily through catastrophe, scarcity, and helplessness. RFLD and other feminist actors are insisting on a different narrative: one that begins with courage, indigenous knowledge, organizing, and women's leadership.

### **3. The Climate Crisis in Africa Is a Feminist Justice Crisis**

#### **3.1 Gendered impacts across food, water, mobility, and care**

When climate shocks strike, women and girls often become the shock absorbers of households and communities. They stretch food supplies, travel further for water and fuel, care for the sick, protect children, and hold together local economies with little recognition and inadequate support. The World Bank's review of women and climate adaptation in rural Sub-Saharan Africa identifies major barriers to adaptation including financial limitations, restricted asset ownership, gender norms, lower social capital, and limited access to climate and technology information. These are not side issues. They shape whether adaptation is possible at all.

UNDP's work on women at the forefront of climate adaptation in Africa similarly highlights



women as custodians of indigenous knowledge and practical responders to climate stress, while noting that cultural norms and weak access to climate finance continue to limit their choices and adaptive capacity. In displacement settings and fragile contexts, women frequently detect environmental change early, organize informal support systems, and develop context-specific solutions. Yet their labor and knowledge remain underfunded and undervalued.

The burden of unpaid care work is especially significant. Climate disruption increases time poverty by making water, food, energy, and healthcare more difficult to secure. Feminist climate justice therefore requires a broader understanding of adaptation: not just adaptation of crops, coastlines, or infrastructure, but adaptation of social systems so that care work is recognized, reduced, and more fairly redistributed. This aligns closely with RFLD's own 3Rs framework on the invisible economy of care.

### **3.2 Agriculture, land, and women's agency**

Agriculture remains a core site of climate vulnerability and adaptation in Africa. Yet women's roles in agriculture are often oversimplified. Important work by IFPRI and by Palacios-Lopez, Christiaensen, and Kilic shows that discussions of women's labor in African agriculture need to move beyond myth and toward more careful analysis of specific tasks, constraints, and resource inequalities. What is clear, however, is that women are deeply involved in food production and remain disadvantaged in land access, extension services, credit, tools, and market power.

Without secure land rights, many women cannot make the long-term investments that climate resilience requires. RFLD's position that "land is power" is therefore not rhetorical. Joint titling, inheritance reform, protection against dispossession, and recognition of communal rights are central to any serious climate adaptation strategy. Land justice is climate justice because adaptation depends on people having the authority and security to restore soils, diversify crops, invest in water systems, and retain



the value of what they improve.

Climate-resilient agriculture also requires a shift in model. RFLD's emphasis on agroecology, seed sovereignty, and women-led seed banks resonates with broader evidence that context-specific, knowledge-rich, low-external-input approaches can strengthen resilience where markets, credit, and supply chains are volatile. Feminist climate justice in agriculture means more than productivity; it means power over seed, land, labor, and value.

### **3.3 Energy poverty, health, and environmental burdens**

Energy poverty remains a profound injustice across Africa. The International Energy Agency reports that one billion people in Africa still lack access to clean cooking, with four in five families depending on polluting fuels such as wood, charcoal, or dung. These practices contribute to over 800,000 premature deaths each year, mostly among women and children, while also consuming hours of unpaid labor and constraining education and economic opportunity. Universal access to clean cooking would generate major health, gender, employment, and climate gains.

A feminist climate justice lens highlights that energy transitions cannot be assessed only through megawatts and infrastructure. They must be judged by who gains time, safety, health, skills, jobs, and decision-making power. RFLD's call for decentralized, community-owned renewable systems and women's access to technical green jobs is therefore highly significant. Africa's energy future must not reproduce old exclusions under a green label. Examples from Morocco's women-led solar cooperatives and Zanzibar's Solar Mamas illustrate what a more inclusive transition can look like. Training women as technicians and entrepreneurs not only improves access to electricity or clean technologies; it also disrupts social norms, creates income, and widens local leadership. These models show that gender-responsive energy policy is practical, scalable, and aligned with just transition principles.



## 4. Rewriting the Climate Story: From Victimhood to Leadership

African feminist movements have long insisted that climate narratives must change. The dominant image of African women as silent victims of climate disaster is not only inaccurate; it is politically dangerous because it obscures agency, reduces women to objects of policy, and legitimizes top-down interventions that fail to shift power. The narrative that must replace it is one of leadership: women preserving seed systems, defending natural resources, shaping local adaptation, running savings groups, maintaining social protection networks, and advocating from local councils to global forums.

The reflections that inform this paper underscore this point. They remind us that when we talk about climate justice, we are not only talking about rising temperatures or erratic rainfall. We are talking about equity, power, and accountability. They also emphasize that movement building is the backbone of feminist climate justice; that advocacy is shaped not only in conference rooms but in fields, villages, and communities; and that storytelling is vital because it humanizes data, connects struggles across borders, and ignites imagination. These insights are consistent with the lived realities documented by RFLD and with the participatory governance agenda emerging from African institutions.

This is why journalists, storytellers, movement builders, and feminist educators are not peripheral to climate action. They are central. The struggle for climate justice is also a struggle over meaning: who defines crisis, whose evidence counts, who is visible, and who is heard. A feminist climate justice communications strategy should therefore document women's adaptation leadership, expose extractive and anti-rights structures, and insist that African climate stories begin with courage rather than pity.



## **5. RFLD's Feminist Climate Justice Framework**

RFLD offers an integrated framework for climate justice that is particularly relevant to African advocacy because it connects everyday survival concerns with structural reform. Its approach moves across legal, economic, social, and ecological domains rather than treating climate policy as a narrow technical sector. The following pillars summarize and expand the relevance of this framework for an Africa-wide position.

### **5.1 Land rights and territorial power**

RFLD insists that land is power. Women without secure land titles are denied access to loans, long-term ecological investment, and intergenerational security. The paper supports mandatory inclusion of spouses' names on land certificates, legal aid for women resisting dispossession, and national reform of inheritance and customary tenure systems that undermine women's rights. These reforms are foundational to resilience in agriculture, water management, and local green enterprise.

### **5.2 Agroecology, seed sovereignty, and food security**

RFLD rejects industrial monocultures that degrade soils and deepen dependence on imported inputs. Instead, it promotes agroecology, community seed banks, women-managed seed sovereignty systems, and climate-smart farming rooted in indigenous knowledge. This paper endorses that position and adds that national adaptation plans should explicitly fund women-led agroecological transition pathways, local storage systems, and market infrastructure that allow women to retain more value in the food chain.



### **5.3 Women-led green jobs and a just energy transition**

The green transition must create dignified, technical, and leadership roles for women rather than relegating them to low-paid or symbolic participation. RFLD's insistence on high-value green skills, mini-grids, and community ownership is aligned with just transition thinking. The examples from Morocco and Zanzibar show that women can become solar technicians, cooperative founders, and energy ambassadors when training, finance, and policy support are in place.

### **5.4 Water sovereignty and the blue economy**

Water is not a commodity but a right. RFLD's opposition to water privatization and its support for women in the blue economy connect climate resilience to resource governance. Across Africa, women's roles in fisheries, water collection, and household water management make them frontline actors in adaptation. Public investment in boreholes, decentralized treatment, watershed restoration, and community governance is therefore both a climate and a gender imperative.

### **5.5 Care, time poverty, and social reproduction**

RFLD's "Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute" approach to unpaid care work should be mainstreamed into climate policy. Governments and partners should measure care burdens in climate-vulnerable regions, integrate childcare and eldercare into adaptation planning, and invest in public goods—water, transport, health, energy, digital access—that reduce the unpaid labor required to survive crisis. A feminist climate agenda that overlooks social reproduction will fail.

### **5.6 Locally led finance and movement infrastructure**

RFLD's use of village savings and loan associations, direct sub-grants, and rapid support



to grassroots organizations addresses one of the greatest failures in current climate finance: money often does not reach local actors in time or in accessible forms. Women-led cooperatives, youth climate innovators, and environmental defenders need grant finance, blended finance, and patient capital designed around their realities rather than donor bureaucracy.

## **6. Africa's Climate Policy and Finance Landscape**

The African Union strategy is clear that adaptation is Africa's top climate priority and that climate justice must involve inclusive and equitable participation. It identifies policy and governance reform, transformative resilient development pathways, stronger means of implementation, and regional flagship initiatives as core intervention axes. This provides a strong continental foundation for feminist advocacy, especially where national policies lag behind rhetorical commitments.

Regional frameworks matter because climate risks and adaptation systems cross borders. ECOWAS is developing a regional climate strategy to coordinate long-term action toward 2030 and 2050. In West Africa, UNEP's sub-regional office also works with ECOWAS, WAEMU, the African Development Bank, and civil society to strengthen policy dialogue, partnerships, and implementation. These regional structures should be leveraged more systematically to mainstream gender-responsive planning and citizen accountability.

Governance must be participatory if it is to be effective. The African Development Bank-supported advocacy process in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal highlights a growing recognition that climate strategies must reflect citizens' realities and that women and rural communities must not remain peripheral to decision-making. This emphasis on citizen-centered governance supports RFLD's insistence that local voices should lead, not simply be consulted after priorities have already been fixed.

Transparency and MRV systems are also essential. The UNFCCC has documented how West



African countries have stepped up cooperation around measurement, reporting, and verification. Effective institutional arrangements are needed not only to meet international reporting obligations but also to build trust, track resources, and assess whether climate action is delivering justice for those most affected. Gender-disaggregated data and community feedback mechanisms should be integrated into these systems.

Climate finance remains one of the biggest bottlenecks. The Baku to Belém Roadmap to \$1.3 trillion has renewed global attention on the need to scale climate finance for developing countries through grants, concessional and non-debt instruments, and measures that create fiscal space. For Africa, this implies a strong negotiating position in favor of adaptation finance, loss and damage support, and direct access modalities that do not reproduce debt dependence. At the same time, domestic resource mobilization cannot be ignored. UNCTAD estimates that Africa could gain nearly \$89 billion annually by curbing illicit financial flows, and that tackling such outflows could finance almost half of the \$2.4 trillion needed by sub-Saharan African countries for climate adaptation and mitigation by 2030. The Tax Justice Network further argues that the climate finance crisis is not fundamentally one of scarcity but of tax sovereignty, debt, and an international financial order that privileges creditors over human and planetary well-being. For feminist climate justice, this means climate finance advocacy must include tax justice, anti-corruption, debt justice, and fairer global fiscal rules.

Gender-responsive finance remains severely underdeveloped. The GGGI Women in Climate Change Conference underscored the mismatch between women's disproportionate exposure to climate impacts and the tiny share of climate finance reaching women-led efforts. This is why women-led innovation, cooperatives, and local enterprises need dedicated financing windows, technical support, and procurement opportunities. Climate action that is gender-blind will continue to underperform.



## 7. Position and Policy Demands

RFLD calls for a feminist climate justice compact for Africa. The following demands are designed for advocacy with governments, regional institutions, climate funds, development partners, private investors, civil society, and the media. They are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued as an integrated agenda rather than isolated reforms.

1. **For African governments:** adopt and fund gender-responsive national adaptation plans; reform land, inheritance, and tenure systems; mainstream unpaid care work into climate planning; protect women environmental defenders; and guarantee women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in climate governance at all levels.
2. **For the African Union and regional economic communities:** operationalize continental and regional climate strategies through gender-responsive indicators, peer learning, and accountability mechanisms; support cross-border adaptation systems; and promote harmonized standards for inclusive participation and access to finance.
3. **For multilateral development banks and climate funds:** increase adaptation finance; expand grant-based and concessional windows for local organizations; simplify application and reporting requirements for women-led groups; adopt gender budgeting; and report transparently on how much finance reaches women-led and community-led initiatives.
4. **For ministries of finance and economic planning:** integrate climate justice into fiscal policy; curb illicit financial flows; strengthen tax transparency and anti-avoidance systems; negotiate for fairer taxing rights; and align climate budgets with social protection, food systems, and care infrastructure.
5. **For energy ministries and utilities:** prioritize universal access to clean cooking, decentralized renewable energy, and productive-use energy for women-led enterprises;



invest in women's technical training; and embed just transition principles in national energy plans.

6. **For agriculture and water ministries:** scale women-led agroecology, public seed systems, watershed protection, local irrigation, climate information services, and value-chain upgrading that improves women's income rather than locking them into low-value positions.

7. **For the private sector:** end extractive and exclusionary practices; respect human rights; provide fair purchasing, financing, and employment opportunities for women-led enterprises; and align investments with climate justice, not only carbon accounting.

8. **For civil society and social movements:** deepen cross-border movement building, legal advocacy, and evidence generation; connect climate justice to tax justice, debt justice, food sovereignty, and trade justice; and invest in intergenerational feminist leadership.

9. **For media organizations and journalists:** rewrite the climate story by centering African women's knowledge, leadership, and solutions; report on structural drivers of injustice; and avoid narratives that portray communities only through loss and dependency.

## 8. Implementation Pathways and Accountability

A position paper is only as useful as its implementation pathways. RFLD will use this paper as a basis for dialogue with national ministries, parliamentarians, local government authorities, regional institutions, and climate finance intermediaries. The paper can support roundtables on gender-responsive adaptation, sub-missions to AU and UNFCCC consultations, media op-eds, donor engagement, and coalition advocacy around COP30, NDC updates, and national adaptation planning cycles.

Monitoring should include both policy and lived-experience indicators. At a minimum,



governments and partners should track women's participation in climate decision-making, access to climate finance, land titling outcomes, adoption of climate-smart and agroecological practices, access to clean cooking and renewable energy, time saved through water and care infrastructure, and protection outcomes for environmental defenders. These indicators should be disaggregated by sex, age, geography, and where relevant by disability and displacement status.

Accountability must also be political, not only technical. Community score-cards, feminist budget analysis, public expenditure tracking, social audits, and strategic litigation all have a role to play. The purpose is not merely to monitor whether projects were delivered, but whether power shifted, burdens reduced, rights protected, and resources reached those most affected. Climate justice requires institutions that can listen, learn, and correct course.

## 9. Conclusion

Climate justice in Africa cannot be achieved through business-as-usual development models, token inclusion, or debt-laden financing. It requires structural change. It requires moving from extractivism to ecological care, from elite policymaking to democratic participation, from inaccessible climate finance to local investment, and from narratives of female vulnerability to recognition of women's leadership.

African women and girls are already organizing, preserving and sharing indigenous knowledge, building social protection systems, advancing agroecology, mobilizing for clean energy, and protecting ecosystems under extraordinary pressure. The question before policymakers and institutions is not whether women are ready to lead. The question is whether systems of power are willing to change.

RFLD's position is clear: there is no climate resilience without gender justice, no just transition without women's power, and no sustainable future for Africa unless the people



most affected by climate breakdown shape the response. Rewriting the climate story is therefore not a communications exercise alone. It is a political project. It is about shifting resources, authority, and imagination toward a just, feminist, and climate-resilient Africa.

## 10. Annex: Case Snapshots and Priority Actions

**Case Snapshot 1:** West African climate governance is moving toward a stronger emphasis on citizen participation. The African Development Bank-supported advocacy processes in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal demonstrate that climate policy is more legitimate and more effective when it is rooted in citizens' lived realities, especially those of women and youth. This experience should be scaled into permanent consultative architecture rather than one-off consultations.

**Case Snapshot 2:** Clean cooking is one of the clearest examples of how a climate solution can also be a health, gender, and livelihoods solution. The IEA estimates that universal access to clean cooking in Africa by 2040 would avoid millions of premature deaths, save women and girls roughly two hours a day, generate hundreds of thousands of jobs, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is precisely the kind of multi-benefit intervention a feminist climate justice agenda should prioritize.

**Case Snapshot 3:** Women-led solar cooperatives in Morocco illustrate how a just transition can move from rhetoric to practice. Young women trained as solar technicians were supported to form cooperatives capable of manufacturing and marketing locally appropriate solar technologies. Such initiatives create green jobs, shift gender norms, and broaden territorial participation in the energy transition.

**Case Snapshot 4:** Zanzibar's Solar Mamas show that women with little formal education can become trusted experts in rural electrification. Their work expands electricity access, creates income, and challenges the belief that technical knowledge belongs to men or to outsiders. This model is particularly relevant for underserved African communities where



centralized grid expansion remains slow or unaffordable.

**Priority Action Matrix:** (1) Put women at the center of NDC and adaptation plan revisions; (2) set minimum targets for the share of climate finance reaching women-led and locally led organizations; (3) integrate land rights and care infrastructure into adaptation planning; (4) create national clean cooking acceleration plans with gender-responsive financing; (5) institutionalize gender and age-disaggregated climate data; (6) establish fast-track protection and legal aid for women environmental defenders; (7) link tax justice, debt justice, and climate justice in fiscal reform agendas; and (8) support feminist media and storytelling platforms to shift public narratives.

**Advocacy use:** These case snapshots and action points can support RFLD talking points for COP30 advocacy, NDC revision processes, parliamentary hearings, donor roundtables, national adaptation plan consultations, and media campaigns. They translate broad principles into concrete examples and should be adapted to local political opportunities in each country where RFLD and partners engage.

## 11. Annex: Additional Resources for Advocacy

- **Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative**, *Briefing for African policy-makers*. This resource can help articulate an African position on fossil lock-in, transition risk, and fair energy futures.
- **IFPRI** and related agriculture research on women's labor in African agriculture. These sources are useful for correcting simplistic assumptions in policy debates and for grounding gender-responsive agricultural policy in evidence.
- **ILO** resources on the care economy. These materials strengthen the argument that time poverty, domestic labor, and social reproduction must be integrated into climate policy and resilience planning.



## 12. Call to Action for 2026-2030

Between now and 2030, African policymakers and partners should treat feminist climate justice not as a niche agenda but as a core test of whether climate action is reaching the people it claims to serve. The next round of NDC reviews, national adaptation planning, clean cooking strategies, agricultural transformation agendas, and climate finance negotiations all create opportunities to move from aspiration to implementation.

RFLD calls on allies across the continent to build coordinated advocacy around five immediate goals:

1. Minimum national targets for finance reaching women-led and community-led climate action;
2. Legal and policy reforms on land, inheritance, and environmental defender protection;
3. National care-sensitive adaptation plans linking water, energy, health, and transport;
4. Women's representation with actual decision-making authority in climate institutions; and
5. Stronger public storytelling ecosystems that document feminist climate leadership in African communities.

This is the moment to turn recognition into redistribution, consultation into co-governance, and pilot projects into public policy. If Africa's climate future is to be just, then feminist leadership must be funded, protected, measured, and sustained.



## References

- RFLD. *Climate Action*. <https://rflgd.org/rfld-climate-action/>
- RFLD. *Climate Justice*. <https://rflgd.org/climate-justice/>
- African Union. *African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032)*.  
[https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/41959-doc-CC Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032 08 02 23 Single Print Ready.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/41959-doc-CC%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%202022-2032%2008%2002%2023%20Single%20Print%20Ready.pdf)
- ECOWAS. *Regional Climate Strategy*. <https://climatestrategy.ecowas.int/en/>
- African Development Bank. *Improving climate governance in West Africa: Three calls for inclusive climate action*. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/improving-climate-governance-west-africa-three-calls-inclusive-climate-action-bu>
- UNFCCC. *West African countries step up transparency of climate action*. <https://unfccc.int/news/west-african-countries-step-up-transparency-of-climate-action>
- UNFCCC. *Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender*.  
<https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-enhanced-lima-work-programme-on-gender>
- UNFCCC. *Baku to Belém Roadmap to \$1.3T*.  
<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/baku-to-belem-roadmap-to-13t>
- UNDP. *Women can lead Africa's climate adaptation and ensure the sustainability of livelihoods*. <https://www.undp.org/africa/press-releases/women-can-lead-africas-climate-adaptation-and-ensure-sustainability-livelihoods>
- World Bank Open Knowledge Repository. *Women and Climate Adaptation in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa*.  
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/eefc27a2-cd54-44bb-a9b3-256efa73786f>
- IEA. *Accelerating clean cooking investment can propel Africa*



towards full access by 2040.

<https://www.iea.org/news/accelerating-clean-cooking-investment-can-propel-africa-towards-full-access-by-2>

- Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative. *Briefing for African policymakers*. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5dd3cc5b7fd99372fbb04561/t/68a33491c4667d7b9d1f06b5/1755526289468/Briefing+for+African+policymakers++EN+%E2%80%93+Fossil+Fuel+Treaty.pdf>
- IFPRI. *Debunking the myth of female labor in African agriculture*. <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/debunking-myth-female-labor-african-agriculture>
- Palacios-Lopez, A., Christiaensen, L., & Kilic, T. (2017). *How much of the labor in African agriculture is provided by women?* *Food Policy*, 67, 52–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2016.09.017>
- International Labour Organization. *Centering reward and representation: Domestic workers in the care economy*. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/centering-reward-and-representation-domestic-workers-care-economy>