**Latin America**

**Argentina:** People came together in Resistencia to talk about their struggles against climate change and GMO seeds. Women testified on how GMO seeds make their children sick and how climate change is affecting their crop yields.

**Brazil:** Women spoke out against economic and development paradigms that do not recognize the economic contribution of women who work for little or no money, as well as the connection with environmental racism.

**Mexico:** Urban residents affected by climatic change exposed problems, such as water shortages, sanitation issues, increased droughts and frost leading to food shortages and environmental displacements, and adversely affecting women as caretakers and food providers.

**Peru:** For the first time in Peru, rural women affected by climate change voiced their concerns in a public tribunal, raising awareness of the impact on their personal and family life, and in their communities. They spoke out on how this phenomenon increases poverty and gender inequalities.

**El Salvador:** Due to the devastating storms in October, the climate justice tribunal was postponed until early December. The storms highlighted the vulnerability of El Salvador with other systemic problems due to increasing poverty, violence and hopelessness.

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**Asia**

**India:** Women identified and documented grassroots alternatives of climate adaptation that could be shared at a national level, at the climate tribunal in Napur on Nov. 14th.

**Bangladesh:** Women testified about going hungry because of reduced money sent by husbands working away from home due to floods. Testimonies included how cooking frequently must be done standing in the flood waters and shared ideas about how to survive in the changing climate.

**Pakistan:** Twenty women’s groups from six districts of Balochistan and two districts of Sindh came together to make their voices heard. The tribunal proposed solutions to climate change at the local, national and international level. A country analysis paper highlighted continuous climate change impact on women and girls, including conditions of severe drought and flooding.

**Nepal:** On October 16th in the Dolakha district, women testified on the effects climate change is having on their ability to survive and on their livelihoods. The tribunal highlighted how women are particularly affected by climate change due to a lack of secure, affordable access to and control over land, water, livestock and natural resources.

The FTF was established under the umbrella of the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) in March 2005, emphasizing gender equality as central to poverty eradication. For more information, contact Rosa Lizarde, Global Coordinator, feminisitaskforce@gmail.com www.feminisitaskforce.org.
Gender and Climate Justice Tribunals - 2011

The Feminist Task Force and the Global Call to Action against Poverty, in partnership with Greenpeace and Inter Press Service organized: “Strengthening Voices: Search for Solutions,” the 2011 Women’s Tribunals on Gender and Climate Justice, a series of 15 tribunals and hearings in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Women's Tribunals document a collection of authentic testimonies and experiences of grassroots, rural and urban women who have experienced climate change related problems in their lives and communities.

Africa

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): The DRC tribunal took place on October 17th in Kamituga. The climate justice tribunal provided an opportunity for rural women to call out to local and world leaders on the danger that climate change presents in their area, while also showing that they are not merely victims but also a key component in the search for solutions to climate justice. The event was an open and public forum that allowed women who are affected by climate change to have a space to discuss their problems and explore solutions specific to their communities.

Ghana: Women in Ghana came to Accra on October 17th for a large climate tribunal located in the local vegetable market. Participants came from all over Ghana to discuss how climate change is affecting their survival. Stories and experiences, which were then converted into case studies of the women and their families, highlighting specific instances of the impacts of climate change.

Nigeria: The Nigerian tribunal took place October 5th in the village of Ughelli, in the Niger Delta region. The aim of the climate justice tribunal was to develop local solutions and bring the voices of those most affected – women and traditionally excluded groups – to influence local authority and policies that negatively impacts women.

Tanzania: This past November the African Women’s Economic & Political Network (AWEPON) organized three climate tribunals in Tanzania. The findings confirmed that Tanzania is highly dependent on agriculture and very sensitive to the changing climate. The tribunals in Tanzania allowed women to come together and talk about how climate change is affecting their ability to yield crops and provide for their family. As a result the women were able to develop policy negotiations to insure their voices were heard at the COP 17 in Durban.

Zambia: Climate Justice Tribunals in Zambia were held on October 16th and focused on identifying women’s solutions to climate change in Choma, Chongwe and Chibombo districts. It brought forth innovative examples of women taking leadership in their communities and how they work with the Zambian government to find solutions.

Uganda: Women from all over Uganda converged on October 17th to discuss climate change and develop local and international policy recommendations. Climate change is most felt at grassroots and family levels, and primarily by women. The tribunal was an enthusiastic forum that brought forth dialogue and policy recommendations by women who are feeling the effects of the changing environment first-hand.

For more information, go to http://www.climatejusticetribunals.blogspot.com or contact Rosa Lizarde, Global Coordinator – www.feministtaskforce.org feministtaskforce@gmail.com