



**Global
Alliance
for Care**

**30th United Nations
Climate Change Conference (COP30)
November 10–21, 2025**

Care Advocacy Toolkit



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This kit was developed by the Technical Secretariat of the Global Alliance for Care. Its content does not necessarily reflect the opinions or positions of the Alliance's membership. For more detailed information on the 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP), please visit the official website, available [here](#).

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Introduction

In its Strategic Priorities 2025–2030, the Global Alliance for Care (GAC) identified the **30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP)** as a key multilateral advocacy space for dialogue on the central role of **care in sustainable development**, as well as its relationship to **climate change** and **just transitions**.

The participation of Alliance members in this space provides a strategic opportunity to position the GAC’s transformative vision of care within global climate agendas and policies to ensure a more equitable, resilient, and sustainable future.

Building on inputs from GAC members and their ongoing advocacy efforts, this advocacy toolkit has been designed as an **informational resource** for Alliance members seeking to better understand the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30), participate in it, and promote a transformative vision of care within and beyond its processes. It provides general information about the Conference, details on its relevance to the care and support agenda,

Check previous advocacy toolkits [here](#).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is an international treaty adopted in 1992 during the *Earth Summit* in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Its main purpose was to **establish a framework for global cooperation to prevent “dangerous interference with the climate system caused by human activities.”**

The specific objectives of the UNFCCC include stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels; promoting measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, ensuring alignment with sustainable development; and recognizing common but differentiated responsibilities, assigning greater historical responsibility and capacity to developed countries.

As an international treaty, the UNFCCC is legally binding for the parties that ratify it. It functions as an **international regulatory framework** that organizes, coordinates, and oversees global action on climate change. Its operation combines governance mechanisms, negotiation processes, and spaces for monitoring and cooperation.

The UNFCCC has **two subsidiary bodies** that act as technical and support structures to advise, monitor, and facilitate the implementation of the Convention, supporting the Conference of the Parties (COP) in making informed decisions. The main subsidiary bodies are:

- **Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA):** analyzes scientific information on climate change, studies technological advances, and proposes evidence-based strategies for mitigation and adaptation.
- **Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI):** oversees the implementation of countries' commitments, monitors agreements, evaluates national

emissions reports, and coordinates financial and technical support mechanisms for developing countries.

Both subsidiary bodies meet regularly—usually twice a year—and **issue their recommendations to the COP** for consideration and formal adoption. Although they do not make binding decisions themselves, they play a key role in **translating scientific and technical knowledge into practical inputs for global climate action**, ensuring that international policy is evidence-based and effectively implemented.

What is the UN Climate Change Conference and why is it important?

The United Nations Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP) is the main decision-making body of the UNFCCC. **It brings together, on an annual basis, all countries that have signed and ratified the Convention (the Parties)** to follow up on commitments and assess progress in global climate action.

Currently, 198 States are party to the UNFCCC, making the COP one of the most comprehensive and representative multilateral forums in the United Nations system.

The COP makes decisions by consensus, including those of a binding nature. Throughout its history, the Conference has adopted **two key international agreements** with specific targets for emissions reduction and global climate action:

- **COP3 (1997) – Kyoto Protocol:**

Adopted in 1997 and in force since 2005, this protocol established legally binding targets for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 5% from 1990 levels during the period 2008–2012. It was the first international agreement to translate the Convention’s commitments into quantifiable targets.

- **COP21 (2015) – Paris Agreement:**

Adopted in 2015 and in force since 2016, this agreement replaced the Kyoto Protocol and introduced a global and inclusive framework in which all countries—in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities—committed to keeping the global average temperature rise **below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels and to **striving to limit it to 1.5°C**.

The first COP meeting was held **in Berlin, Germany, in 1995**. Since then, the Conference has been held annually in different countries around the world, with the **presidency rotating** among the five regional groups of the United Nations: Western Europe and Others (e.g., COP26 and COP31), Africa (COP27 and COP32), Asia (COP28 and COP33), Central and Eastern Europe (COP29 and COP34), and Latin America and the Caribbean (COP30 and COP35).

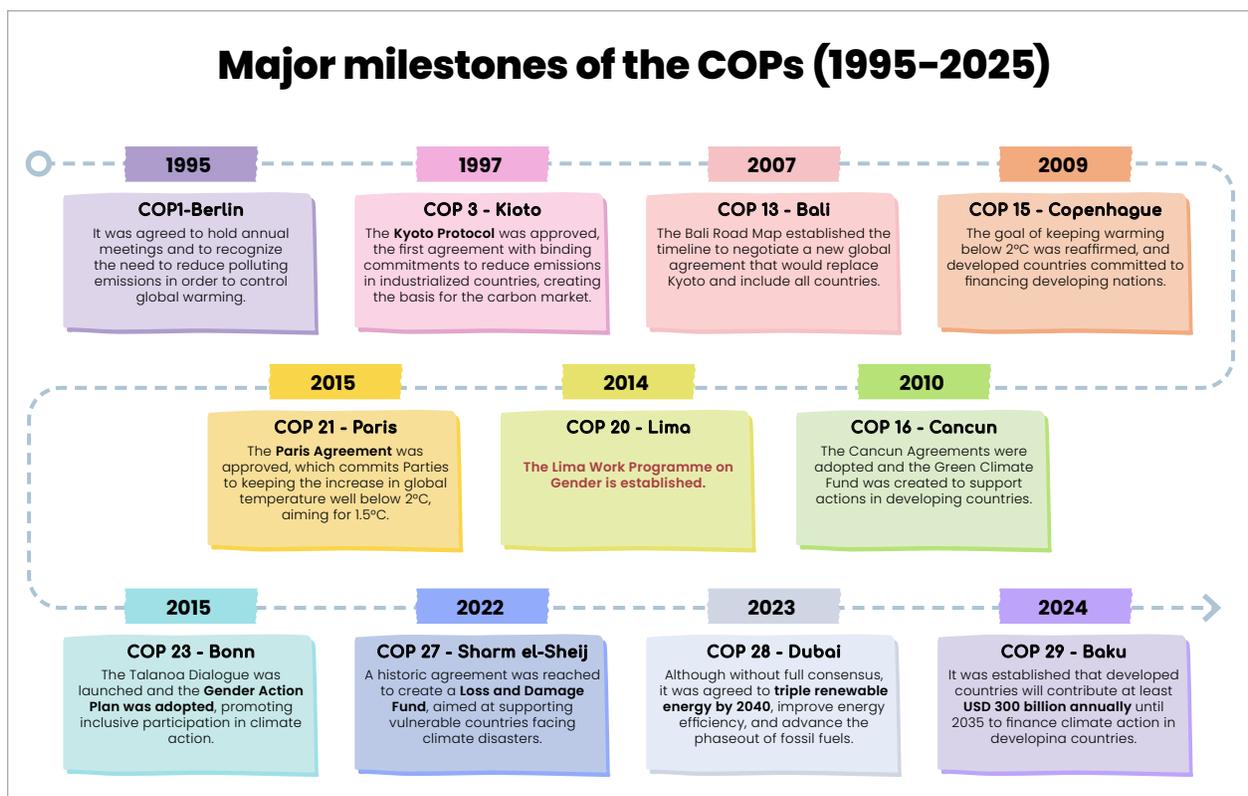


Figure 1. Author's elaboration, based on information from *United Nations Climate Change* (n.d.). Available [here](#).

In addition to broad government participation, the COP **also provides a key advocacy space for international organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples, youth, academia, and the private sector**, who can participate as ob-

servers at the conference and organize various parallel activities to influence official negotiations, build alliances, or raise awareness of issues related to climate justice, gender equality, and human rights, among others.

Action Agenda

The Action Agenda represents one of the UNFCCC's fundamental pillars. Its purpose is to mobilize all actors in society—beyond governments—including businesses, cities, investors, and civil society organizations, to **promote concrete solutions to the climate crisis**.

Through **voluntary commitments**, this agenda seeks to **complement the formal agreements reached in the COP negotiations** by promoting actions that accelerate emissions reductions, adaptation to climate change, and the transition to sustainable, resilient economies.

The Gender Action Plan

The **Lima Work Programme on Gender**, adopted in 2014, is a formal UNFCCC mechanism that promotes **the integration of a gender perspective into international climate action efforts**. It seeks to ensure that the implementation of the Convention carries a broader transformative effect, encourages the participation of women in the Conference, addresses gender issues, and recognizes the role of women and girls as **agents of change** in the climate field.

On the other hand, the **Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan**, adopted in 2019, extended the Work Programme for an additional five years and provided it with an **operational instrument**. The Action Plan is a multi-year roadmap that establishes activities and priority action areas to facilitate the adoption of a gender perspective by Parties in their mitigation, climate finance, adaptation, and other efforts. It also seeks to ensure the **full participation of women** in decision-making processes and the implementation of climate action.

The first Gender Action Plan was adopted in 2017 in Bonn during COP23 and was subsequently updated in 2019 during COP25.

COP30, 2025 – Belém do Pará, Brazil

The 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) will be held from **November 10 to 21, 2025, in Belém, Pará, Brazil.**

This 30th edition of the conference is expected to further consolidate its position as a global benchmark for implementing the Paris Agreement. The Brazilian presidency has established the following priorities for COP30: recognizing the value of the Amazon as a climate solution; ensuring equitable financing for developing countries; promoting fair and inclusive transitions; and promoting integration between climate, biodiversity, and social justice.

As in previous years, COP30 will be attended by heads of state and diplomatic representatives from the 198 countries that have ratified the UNFCCC. It will also bring together a large number of representatives from civil society organizations, academia, and other groups interested in the negotiations.

Although the conference itself spans two weeks, its preparation and implementation involve much broader diplomatic and technical processes. Throughout the year and leading up to the COP, countries participate in technical meetings and the sessions of the subsidiary bodies—the **SBSTA** and the **SBI**—to draft texts and advance discussions on their most complex issues. A **Pre-COP**, a preliminary ministerial meeting, is also convened to help align countries' political positions before the main event. This year, **Pre-COP30** was held on October 13–14, 2025, in Brasília, Brazil.

COP30 will formally begin on November 10, 2025, with the technical and negotiating teams of participating countries meeting during the first week. During this stage, delegates review draft decisions, present proposals, and negotiate individual articles line by line. The teams are organized according to key negotiation areas, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, loss and damage, and transparency, among others.

The main blocs of countries participating in the COP30 negotiations are:

- **Umbrella Group**, chaired by Australia
- **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**, chaired by Nigeria
- **Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC)**, chaired by Peru
- **BASIC Group**, chaired by China
- **Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries (LMDC)**, chaired by Bolivia
- **Coalition for Rainforest Nations**, chaired by Honduras
- **Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)**, chaired by Venezuela
- **SUR Group**, chaired by Argentina

During the **second week**, ministers and heads of state join the conference to participate in plenary sessions addressing the most pressing political issues. At this stage, efforts focus on reaching agreements on matters that could not be resolved at the technical level. The overarching goal is to achieve consensus among all parties.

At the end of the conference, an official document is approved, which may consist of:

- A COP decision, which is not legally binding but carries great political weight, or
- A new international agreement, such as the Paris Agreement, which is legally binding for ratifying Parties.

Update of the Gender Action Plan

This year, the COP will consider approving a **draft update to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan**. The update process began during the 62nd session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and is expected to be adopted at its 63rd session, which will take place **during COP30 in Belém**.

The **informal notes for discussion** issued during the Plan renewal process have included proposals for **various activities related to care and climate change**, including the need to **generate knowledge and capacity building** around **unpaid care work** and its **link to climate change**.

Activities during COP30

Blue Zone: Main venue of COP30, accessible to States Parties and other organizations and actors with official accreditation.

- **Negotiations and official sessions:** Spaces for debate and negotiation—restricted to States Parties—on various topics related to the climate agenda, including adaptation, the Loss and Damage Fund, technology development and transfer, gender and climate change, among others. Plenary sessions will be broadcast on [UNTV](#).
- **Side events:** In addition to the official agenda, governments, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, and international networks organize thematic side events. These spaces provide opportunities to share research findings, experiences, and public policy proposals, aiming to influence the priorities of the international climate agenda and highlight intersections that are often overlooked in COP discussions, such as the care agenda.

Pavilions: physical spaces managed by Member States and organizations. Each pavilion has its own program, featuring activities, exhibitions, and materials that showcase ongoing efforts to drive climate action and sustainable development.

Green Zone: Each COP includes a public area known as the Green Zone, where dialogues with local actors, exhibitions, workshops, presentations, and networking activities take place. It provides a platform for diverse stakeholders engaged in climate action who may not have official conference accreditation. The Green Zone serves as a vital space for building partnerships, exchanging knowledge, and promoting innovative solutions to specific challenges in global climate action. It also fosters broader social participation by connecting local, territorial, and community agendas with the global climate debate.

Yellow Zone: COP30 in Belém will feature an unofficial advocacy space coordinated by local networks, known as the Yellow Zone. Led by COP das Baixadas, this space aims to advance dialogue on climate justice from the perspectives and lived experiences of the Amazon's urban peripheries. It seeks to ensure that local communities, youth, and grassroots movements have their own space, voice, and visibility within the broader COP30 framework.

The yellow zone will host various events and activities in the peripheral areas (baixadas) of Belém, recognizing their fundamental role in implementing responses to climate change and environmental degradation.

The Global Alliance for Care will hold a Care Pavilion in the yellow zone (see below).

How does care relate to the COP30 agenda?

Care work, both for people and for the planet and its resources, is deeply interconnected with the environmental agenda and climate action. However, for much of the history of global climate debates, both gender and care have been largely overlooked. Recognizing care is essential not only for understanding the impacts of climate change but also for designing solutions that foster sustainable development and equitable, just transitions.

The climate crisis, exacerbated by an extractive economic model, has led to increasingly frequent extreme weather events and damage to biodiversity and natural resources essential to survival. It is estimated that climate change will cost between \$1.7 trillion and \$3.1 trillion annually by 2050. This includes the cost of damage to infrastructure, property, agriculture, and human health¹.

Damage to infrastructure, natural disasters, pollution, extreme weather conditions, loss of biodiversity, the spread of disease, and food insecurity, as well as the impact these may have on human health, increase care needs while reducing the supply of care services. Migration caused by climate change also erodes communities and weakens the support networks that serve to share care tasks. Without adequate resources and infrastructure, women end up assuming these care responsibilities². This inequality is even more pronounced for Indigenous women, women of African descent, migrant women, rural women, women living in peripheral areas, and those in regions most severely affected by climate change.

In addition, women play a central role in caring for their environment through activities such as protecting water sources, cultivating the land, and preserving biodiversity—making them key climate leaders within their communities. Howev-

¹ Bennett, P. (2023, October 12). Climate change is costing the world \$16 million per hour: study. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2023/10/climate-loss-and-damage-cost-16-million-per-hour/?utm>

² MacGregor, S., Arora-Jonsson, S., & Cohen, M. (2022). Caring in a changing climate: Centering care work in climate action. Oxfam. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/caring-in-a-changing-climate-centering-care-work-in-climate-action-621353/>

er, the disproportionate burden of care work often results in time poverty, limiting women's participation in decision-making processes and climate policy discussions. These same care responsibilities and entrenched gender roles also hinder women's access to employment opportunities in green and transition sectors³.

In times of crisis, paid caregivers face stressful and overburdened conditions. In the care sector, climate change increases occupational risks, including those associated with extreme heat and pollution. Working hours increase due to the greater number of people requesting services, while standard work equipment deteriorates, particularly in the health sector⁴. This causes repercussions not only on workers' physical health but also their mental health⁵.

Care work is also a crucial component of strategies to achieve a just transition. A study estimates that jobs in the care sector emit 26 times less carbon than those in manufacturing⁶. On the other hand, several policies that seek to mitigate climate change also have positive care-related effects: initiatives that provide cleaner, more efficient stoves not only reduce emissions and protect women's health, but also reduce the time they spend on caregiving⁷.

Nonetheless, it is essential that public policies integrate both environmental and care perspectives. Environmental policies that are not designed with a gender lens risk increasing women's unpaid care workload and reinforcing traditional gender roles—for instance, by placing the responsibility for environmental management within the household on women. Conversely, care policies should also

³ Alexander, N.-R., Cazzaniga, M., Fabrizio, S., Jaumotte, F., Li, L., Mondragon, J., Priano, S., & Tavares, M. M. (2024). Green jobs and the future of work for women and men (Staff Discussion Notes No. 003). International Monetary Fund. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400286049.006>

⁴ Tesfaye, A. H., Prior, J., & McIntyre, E. (2025). Impact of climate change on health workers: A scoping review. *Journal of Public Health (Berlin)*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-025-02418-z>

⁵ UNI Global Union. (2025). Fixing the care crisis: Stopping the staff exodus, building resilient care systems: A global survey of institutional health and care workers. <https://uniglobalunion.org/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-UNI-Care-2025-Report-Fixing-the-care-crisis.pdf>

⁶ Diski, R. (2022). A green and caring economy: Final report (UK Feminist Green New Deal report). Women's Budget Group and Wen. <https://wbg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/A-Green-and-Caring-Economy-Report-FINAL.pdf>

⁷ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), World Health Organization (WHO), International Energy Agency (IEA), Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Energising Development (EnDev), & World Bank. (2018). Accelerating SDG 7 achievement: Policy brief 02 — Achieving universal access to clean and modern cooking fuels, technologies and services. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17465PB2.pdf>

assess their environmental impact and consider the consequences of investing in energy-intensive or high-carbon sectors, such as healthcare.

The Global Alliance for Care at COP30

During COP30, there will be several advocacy, networking, and outreach opportunities for members of the Global Alliance for Care (GAC). Attending, participating in, or consulting the GAC's various COP30 **initiatives and resources** can foster **collaboration**, promote **dialogue on the care-climate nexus**, and **strengthen the collective efforts of its members**.

The GAC Care Pavilion at COP30

Recognizing the significance of the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) as a key moment to highlight the **central role of care in sustainable development** and its connection to **climate change** and **just transitions**, the Technical Secretariat, together with several members of the Alliance, has promoted the creation of the **Alliance Care Pavilion within the framework of COP30**.

As in its two previous editions—held during the Fourth Conference on Financing for Development and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean—the **Pavilion in Belém** will serve as an **open, community-based, and inclusive space**. It will invite Alliance members, local organizations engaged in the care agenda, and the general public to participate in dialogues, exhibitions, and artistic performances exploring the intersections between care and the environmental agenda, and to experience self-care spaces rooted in Amazonian knowledge.

Visit the Care Pavilion on Saturday, November 15, and Sunday, November 16, 2025, at Espaço EcoAmazônias (R. dos Tamoios, 624 - Jurunas, Belém - PA, 66025-125, Brazil). Experience a vibrant space where care takes center stage in the global climate conversation.

Check out the Pavilion's full agenda [here!](#)

This Pavilion is organized by the Global Alliance for Care, with the support of the Care and Climate Initiative, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Avina Foundation, and the Procomum Institute. It is also organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, Rádio Savia, and UN Women Brazil.

In addition to the program of the Global Care Alliance (GAC) Care Pavilion, the Alliance and its members will participate in various activities and side events during COP30:

- **Events organized with the support of the GAC:** Activities led by members, with the support of the Alliance Secretariat, addressing multiple facets of the care and climate nexus:

“A care-centered just transition: challenges and opportunities”

 November 13, 2025, from 4:00 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. (BRT)

Blue Zone, World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) Pavilion.

Organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD*), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)*, and the Global Afrodescendant Collaborative for Climate Justice, with the support of the Global Alliance for Care.

“Care, Climate, and the Just Transition”

 November 14, 2025, from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. (BRT)

Blue Zone, Parallel Events Room 8. Organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)*, UN Women*, UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), the Global Initiative on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)*, and the Avina Foundation*, within the framework of the Global Alliance for Care.

“Caring and Resilient Cities: Advancing a Green, Feminist, and Disability-Inclusive Urban Transition”

 November 20, 2025, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (BRT)

Organized by the Alziras Institute*, Global Disability Innovation Hub (GDI Hub), with the support of the Global Alliance for Care.

- **Events and initiatives by other members:** GAC members’ care-related meetings and convenings during COP30.

What is the GAC transformative vision that members bring to HLPF?

The Global Alliance for Care’s transformative vision and 2025–2030 Strategic Priorities offer a set of collective principles and messages that can be amplified, positioned, and connected to other issues during COP30:

- Care is **essential to our societies and economies**. It allows individuals to be fed, clean, and participate in their communities in a healthy environment. However, this labor is largely unrecognized and undervalued.
- Care consists of the **activities undertaken to ensure the day-to-day physical, economic, and emotional well-being and development of persons**. It includes the provision of elements essential to human life, such as food, shelter, sanitation, cleanliness, health, and company. Care work comprises two overlapping activities: direct, personal, and relational care activities, such as feeding a baby or nursing an ill partner; and indirect care activities, such as cooking and cleaning. Care can be unpaid, as in the case of housework or community caregiving, as well as paid, such as domestic work or workers in other care sectors (health, education, among others).
- **Women and girls assume the lion’s share of care work**, dedicating three times more time to this labor than men globally. This is a **significant hurdle to achieving gender equality**, as it generates time poverty and limits women’s economic participation and security, their educational attainment, and their time for self-care and recreation.
- The current social organization of care is also **unsustainable for people who require care and support, as it fails to provide quality, accessible,**

and sufficient services, and does not guarantee the right to autonomy and independent living.

- **Paid care workers, who are also mainly women, also face precarious labor conditions, low wages, and a lack of social security.** Many such workers are migrants and face multiple forms of discrimination due to nationality, migration status, and/or ethnic and racial identity.
- Care is a **cross-cutting issue central to development, and it intersects with many other agendas, including labor rights, the environment and climate action, migration and forced displacement, demographic trends,** including population aging, trade, combatting violence, housing and urban development, health, debt restructuring, fiscal justice and austerity, education, technology, and conflict, among many others.
- Care must be recognized **as work, as a right, and as a public good.** All individuals and sectors of society **share responsibilities** for care work. While States are the primary duty-bearers for the provision of public care services, the private sector, households, and communities also have a role to play. Men must also be equally engaged in caregiving.
- Stakeholders should be guided by the **5Rs of care framework:** Recognize, reduce, and redistribute care work, and reward and represent care workers. Several policies must be implemented in order to achieve this:
 - **Data and research** must be generated on care inequalities and care work must be captured in national accounts.
 - Governments must develop **universal and progressive comprehensive care systems and policies,** including care-supporting infrastructure, childcare, long-term care, and others.
 - Governments must also sustainably **invest and finance these policies** and expand fiscal space. Other co-responsible sectors, such as philanthropies, donors, and international cooperation agencies, should also provide funding opportunities and support projects directed toward transforming care systems.
 - Workplaces must be **care-friendly,** with flexible work arrangements, leave policies, and on-site care facilities.
 - Care workers must enjoy **decent work conditions and social protec-**

tion, and their right to collective bargaining and organization must be guaranteed. Their formalization, certification and skills development must be prioritized.

- **Civil society**, including caregivers' and receivers' organizations, must participate in designing, implementing, and monitoring care policies, and **social dialogue** must be maintained.
- Persons with disabilities, older persons, people with illnesses, as well as children and adolescents, must be seen as **subjects of rights and agents of change** by care policies, rather than dependents or mere receivers of assistance.
- Policies must be **localized** and adopt an **intersectional perspective**, considering needs and interests arising from gender, age, ethnicity, income, and disability, among other factors.

How can the care agenda be positioned at COP30?

Member States, United Nations agencies, international organizations, businesses and industry, civil society organizations, philanthropic organizations and foundations, academia, and think tanks may attend COP30 and, in some cases, speak at the conference.

In addition, stakeholders may want to take advantage of heightened conversations on the aforementioned issues to explore and raise awareness of intersections between care and climate change through the following activities:

- Attend GAC Care Pavilion activities and participate in debates, networking, and discussions on care.
- Engage in dialogue with Member States to advocate for a care perspective at COP30 and commitments to implement climate measures with a care perspective.
- Organize and participate in events and calls for action that facilitate debate on issues related to care, the environment, and the climate agenda.

- Produce, compile, and disseminate useful research and data to support advocacy efforts focused on the care-climate nexus.
- Launch engaging multimedia campaigns that offer an accessible narrative and key messages on care and the issues addressed at COP30.
- Promote active engagement with the Global Alliance for Care as a multi-stakeholder platform for action on these issues and beyond.

Additional Resources

Initiatives about the care-climate nexus

Care and Climate

Convened by:

Avina Foundation*, Oxfam Canada*, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)*, in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Care and with the support of Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC)*.

Learn more about the Initiative, its work, and resources [here](#).

Confluências dos Cuidados - Circuito Cuidado e Clima - Belém Initiative

Convened by:

Procomum Institute* (Brasil), in association with Rádio Savia (Colombia/México) and the Sur x Sur Network.

Learn more about the initiative and its COP30 activities in Belém [here](#).

Publications

- **The Asia Foundation and the Climate and Care Initiative:** *Climate Change and Care Work: Integrated Solutions Intersecting Crises* (2024)
- **International Labour Organization:** *Mainstreaming Care Work to Combat the Effects of Climate Change* (2023)
- **International Trade Union Confederation:** *Coping with Climate Change in the Care Sector: Workers' Guide* (2021)
- **Oxfam:** *Caring in a Changing Climate: Centering Care Work in Climate Action* (2022)
- **South Centre for Inequality Studies at the University of Wits:** *The Climate-Care Nexus: A Conceptual Framework* (2024)
- **UN Women:** *The Climate-Care Nexus: Addressing the Linkages Between Climate Change and Women's and Girls' Unpaid Care, Domestic, and Communal Work* (2023)



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