



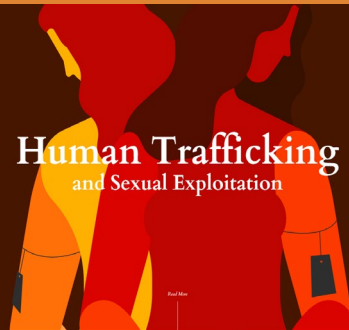
Intimate Partner Violence



Sexual Violence



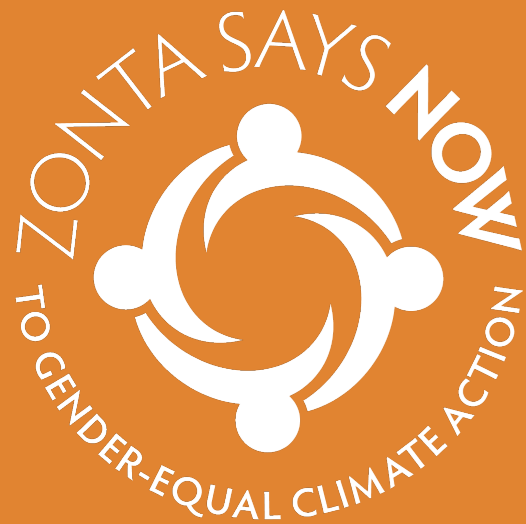
Human Trafficking
and Sexual Exploitation



Female Genital
Mutilation



Child Marriage

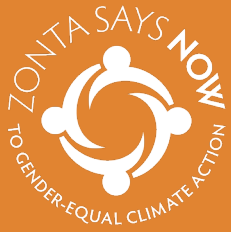


How climate change contributes to violence against women

Zonta Says NOW, 2024

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 25 November to 10 December

Graphics from UN Women:



Introduction



Gender-Based Violence and Disaster

Debra Parkinson

<https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780199389407.013.390>

Published online: 24 February 2022

Global investigation of over 50 studies between 1993 and 2020 (2022)

Gender-based violence (GBV) increases in disasters around the world

<https://oxfordre.com/naturalhazardscience/display/10.1093/acrefore/9780199389407.001.0001/acrefore-9780199389407-e-390>

Triggers of GBV include:

Unsafe or insecure housing

Substance abuse

Stress, trauma, grief, loss

Relationship problems

Unemployment and economic pressures

Complex bureaucracy re: grants, insurance, rebuilding

Reduced informal and formal support and services

Restricted movement and transport options

Changed community / different life course

In disasters, there is enormous pressure on women not to speak of men's violence—from family members, friends, police, and even health professionals...



Intimate Partner Violence



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Intimate partner violence



Climate crisis linked to rising domestic violence in south Asia, study finds

Increase of 1C in average annual temperature connected to more than 6% rise in physical and sexual domestic violence

The study tracked 194,871 girls and women aged 15-49 from India, Pakistan and Nepal between 2010 and 2018. (2023)

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/jun/28/climate-crisis-linked-to-rising-domestic-violence-in-south-asia-study-finds>

In Madrid, a 2018 study found that in a heatwave, the risk of intimate partner femicide rose 40%

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0048969718324446?via%3Dihub>

In Kenya, women who experienced severe weather events had a 60% higher odds of reporting intimate partner violence (2021)

<https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/23/12697>



Intimate partner violence



Suniti's story – India

- When the May and June heat hit, it became impossible for my husband to work in the fields.
- We lost our only source of income.
- He became angry because he feels helpless about not being able to feed the children.
- When the frustration builds up and the children are whining and fighting, he takes it out on me.
- He beats the children too.
- He regrets hitting the children later.
- The next day, when he still can't go out and earn, he does it again.

Comment from bushfire survivors in Australia





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Sexual violence



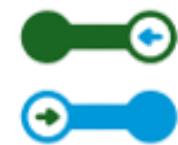
Women who are displaced

- At greater risk of violence, including sexual violence, in emergency shelters, tents, camps
- If women report the violence, they may be imprisoned

Women who are left behind

- When men leave home to seek a living elsewhere, women and children are left to fend for themselves.
- This makes them vulnerable to violence and sexual exploitation.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2022/07/climate-change-exacerbates-violence-against-women-and-girls#:~:text=It%20is%20estimated%20that%2080,High%20Commissioner%20for%20Human%20Rights.>



Following Hurricane Katrina, the rate of **rape** among women displaced to trailer parks **rose 53.6 times** the baseline rate in Mississippi for that year.

Sexual Violence



Sex as currency

- Food vendors, farmers or landowners
 - Trade sex with women
 - in exchange for food or rent.
- Women may try to negotiate providing labour in exchange for food
- In Kenya, fish for sex (Jaboya system) leads to high prevalence of HIV

<https://www.undp.org/blog/why-climate-change-fuels-violence-against-women>

<https://grist.org/justice/the-climate-crisis-is-putting-women-in-danger-study-finds/>

<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2019/12/26/789129312/no-sex-for-fish-how-women-in-a-fishing-village-are-fighting-for-power>



Water insecurity and gender-based violence in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

Water within households

Access, adequacy, reliability



Insufficient water in the household can cause:

Verbal disputes / violence

Intergenerational physical violence to enforce water collection roles

Physical violence for failing to meet prescribed gender roles, requesting help to collect water, or taking too long to fetch water.

Punishment of daughters-in-law for failing to provide sufficient water

Walking to water collection points

Access, reliability, safety



Long distances and isolation at water sources, predictability of schedules, darkness, and vegetation cover facilitate targeting of women to:

Verbal and sexual harassment

Physical assault/ attack

Sexual harassment / assault / rape / 'bride' abductions

Water collection points

Access, adequacy, reliability, safety, affordability



Isolation of water collection points and male control of water points contribute to:

Fighting between water gatherers due to long queues

Transactional sex between water vendors and women/girls



Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders:

Facing gender-based violence in defense of land, natural resources and human rights



SHARED RESOURCES, JOINT SOLUTIONS



https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn-srjs-briefs-wehrd-gbv-en_0.pdf

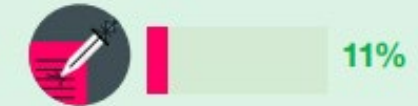
Between 2015 and 2016 in Mesoamerica, there were 2,197 documented attacks against women human rights defenders, 37% of which had a specific gender component,



meaning that part of the basis for attacks against the defender was due to being a woman.

Most of the attacks were in the form of intimidation and psychological harassment (30%), slander and defamation (12%) and threats and warnings (11%);

21 women defenders were murdered with another 44 attempted murders.



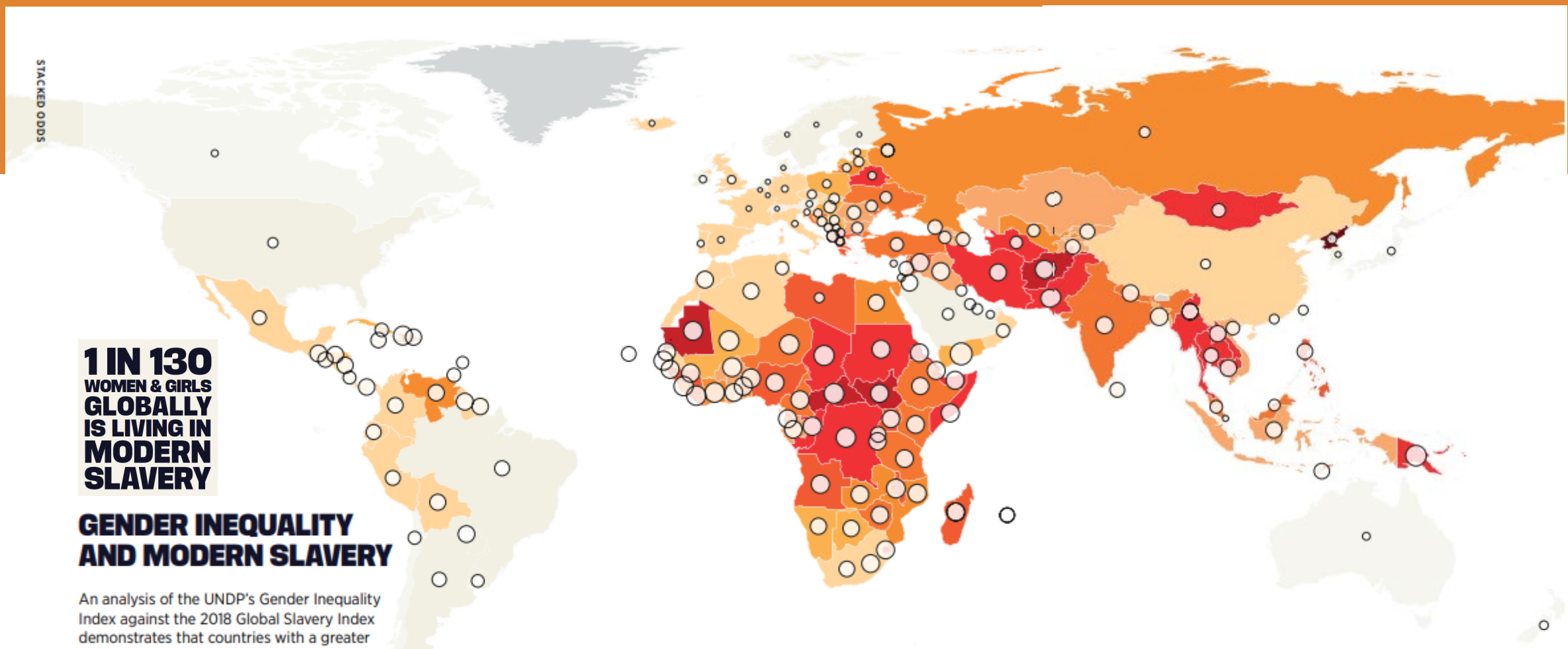
State actors were the main perpetrators of violence, with 54% of assailants identified as police, military personnel, public officials or government authorities [11].





Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

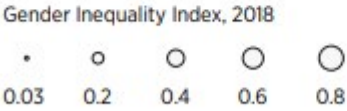
[Read More](#)



1 IN 130
WOMEN & GIRLS
GLOBALLY
IS LIVING IN
MODERN
SLAVERY

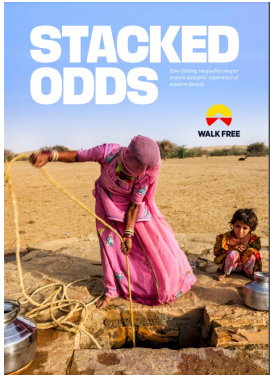
**GENDER INEQUALITY
AND MODERN SLAVERY**

An analysis of the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index against the 2018 Global Slavery Index demonstrates that countries with a greater gender gap across health, education, and economic status have higher prevalence of modern slavery.



<https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2020/10/19130043/WF-Stacked-Odds-20210517.pdf>

Where there is more slavery, there is more gender inequality





Human Trafficking



Photo: Pixabay

Onima's story – Bangladesh

- We didn't have any wage-earning brother
- My sisters and I used to grow spinach and other vegetables to sell in the market, not far from the border with India.
- **During storms and floods, it was impossible to grow crops, and so we used to live in complete poverty.**
- A female trader at the market saw that my family was in crisis and offered to help.
- She claimed that domestic helpers abroad earned US\$80 a month, ten times my income.
- I trusted the woman and went with her to India.
- The woman left me in the care of a brothel owner in Mumbai.
- I managed to escape and made my way back to Bangladesh.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/GLO-ACTII/UNODC_Climate-TIP-SOM_Policy_Paper.pdf





Human Trafficking



Photo: Pexels

Is this advert legitimate – or is it the first step on a human trafficking journey?

reply

Posted 8 days ago

☐ [prohibited](#) ^[?]

★ **Did Harvey displaced you?**
(Spring/The Woodlands/Conroe/Tomball)



Were you displaced by by Harvey, now looking to get it all back together? Are you a female under 40 and, need a place to call it your home? Then this mature gentleman is ready to help with a rent free accommodation. If you are interested, then lets talk? Explain your situation, send a pic, and must use HARVEY as subject, to show you are real? I am!



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Sexual Violence



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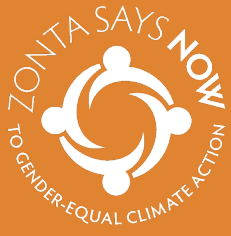
Female Genital
Mutilation



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Female Genital Mutilation

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Female Genital Mutilation



Photo: Pexels

Margaret's story – Kenya

- I lived in a Maasai community in Southern Kenya.
- **Our community was dramatically hit by drought.**
- All of my father's cows died last year.
- Our family depends on cows, there is no other option.
- My father could no longer afford to send me to school.
- My father and grandfather looked for a source of income.
- They planned to have me circumcised (female genital mutilation) and married off for a dowry.
- They only get five cows, sugar, and blankets and then it is over – you are married off.
- I escaped to a rescue centre for girls.
- (FGM is illegal in Kenya)

<https://jhr.ca/kenya-how-climate-change-is-driving-fgm-and-early-marriages#:~:text=Climate%20change%20can%20be%20an,climate%20change%20is%20exacerbating%20both.>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nxtzixcnuus>



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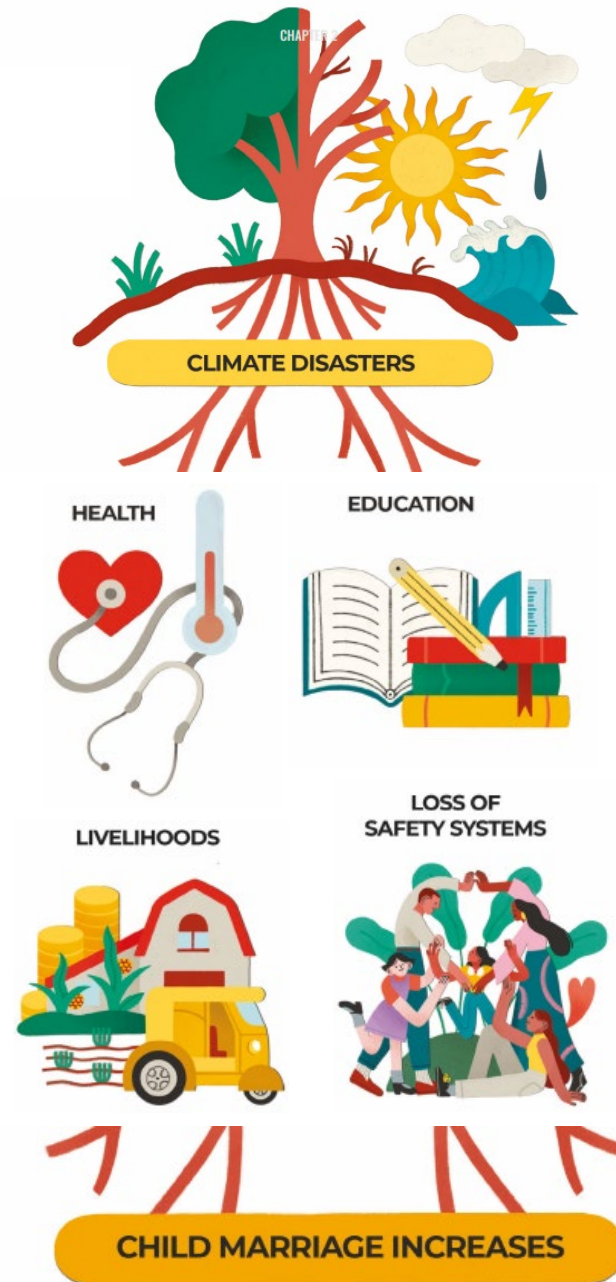
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How the impacts of climate disasters can increase risk of child marriage



Health services and nutrition interrupted. Unintended pregnancy increases risk of child marriage.

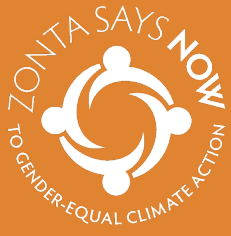
Droughts, floods, and other disasters affect family income. Financial pressure to turn to child marriage to reduce costs.



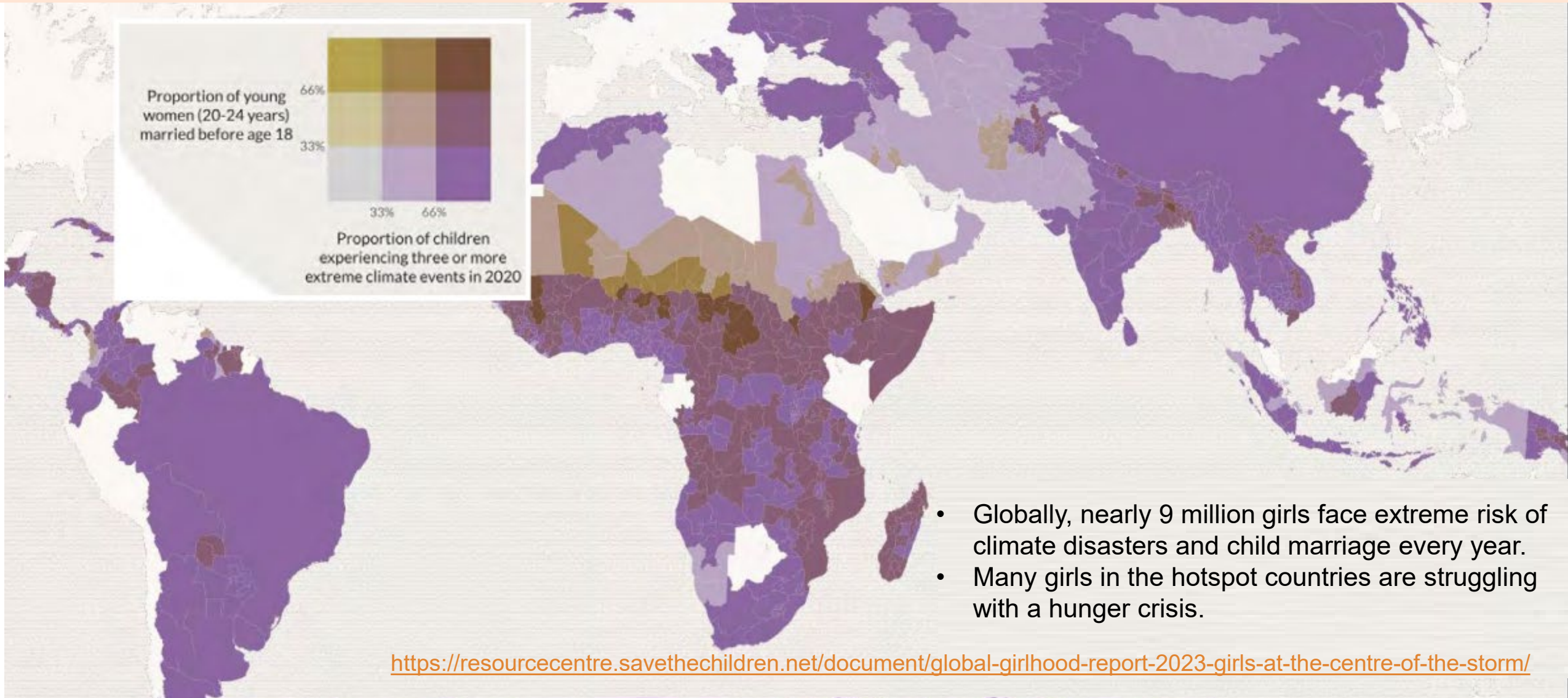
Travelling to school may be dangerous or schools may be shelters. Being out of school increases risk of child marriage.

Disruption of child protection services, law enforcement and schools. Separated from friends and family. Child marriage used to protect daughters from strangers.

Adapted from diagram 3 in https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/STC_Global_Girlhood_Report_2023.pdf/



Child Marriage



Child Marriage

PP

I was pressured to get married when I was 15 years old because we were starving at home...girls think that by getting married their living conditions will improve ...but not always ...everything depends on luck...

Young woman, 22, Mozambique.⁶⁴

PP

We are seeing and living the climate crisis. We have seen the drought ruin our farm. Now the sun is very hot, everything is so dry and the trees are dying. You can't walk along the road because the dust is so bad. The dust is everywhere...Without climate change I would have had a better life. That is something that really upsets me.

Amina, 17, climate activist in Baidoa, Somalia.

Photo: Michael Tsagaye / Save the Children

PP

Due to climate change, parents are losing their only source of livelihoods, which is livestock, and they are committing suicide. Children are left as orphans and they may die due to hunger.

Girl, 17, Kenya.⁶⁷

<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/global-girlhood-report-2023-girls-at-the-centre-of-the-storm/>

Child Marriage

AT THE CURRENT PACE, THE WORLD IS AT LEAST **300 YEARS** AWAY
FROM ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE



10% increase or decrease
in rainfall
is associated with a
1% increase in child marriage

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16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 25 November to 10 December

Graphics from [UN Women](#):



ZONTA SAYS **NOW**
TO GENDER-EQUAL CLIMATE ACTION



ZONTASAYS **NO**
TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



ZONTA
FOUNDATION
FOR WOMEN



UNFPA

Ending Child Marriage

US\$1.5 M

12 countries:

Bangladesh, Burkina
Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana,
India, Mozambique, Nepal,
Niger, Sierra Leone,
Uganda, Yemen, Zambia



UNFPA

Climate Empower

US\$1M

Prevent climate-induced
gender-based violence.
Madagascar,
Mozambique, South
Sudan



UNICEF

Laaha

US\$0.75M

Extending to 12 countries,
this virtual safe space
where women and girls
learn about gender-based
violence and sexual and
reproductive health.



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Please use this presentation to raise awareness of the links between climate change and violence against women

Let's build a better world for women and girls.

Thank you.

zonta.org