Climate change increases the risk of violence against women (UNFCCC, 2019, etc).

Gender-based violence creates and exacerbates circumstances conducive to gender-based violence. Climate action must tackle gender-based violence.

**Impact of Climate Change on GBV**

When women and girls need to travel greater distances to gather basic necessities such as water and firewood, they can also be at increased risk of physical and sexual violence.

**The Tanna Women’s Counselling Centre** reported a 300% increase in new domestic violence cases after two tropical cyclones hit Tafe province in Vanuatu in 2011 (CARE, 2015).

**GBV, trafficking, and child, early and forced marriages increase following disasters and extreme weather events** (McLeod, 2019; Mason, 2016).

During a period of drought in Uganda from 2014 to 2018, there was an increase in the rates of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and female genital mutilation (Mason, 2019).

**Women who are environmental defenders** have also been assaulted and killed while defending environmental commons.

Climate change increases the risk of violence against women (UNFCCC, 2019, etc).

**We need to respond to climate impacts** by strengthening health systems, including sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening protection services in GBV responses. Climate adaptation, resilience-building policies and financing must support action to end GBV and harmful practices.

**Call to Action**