



**mama
cash**

Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (AMWAE)

Sexual and reproductive health and rights and climate justice

The climate crisis has [cascading and compounding](#) effects on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including maternal and newborn health, access to contraception, menstrual health, risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and continuity of care. Feminist organisations are leading transformative, context-specific adaptation action to address the nexus of climate justice and SRHR. Their work advances effective adaptation and climate action as well as the Sustainable Development Goals **SDG3** (health), **SDG5** (gender equality, GBV, bodily autonomy) and **SDG13** (climate action).

Their approach centres and redistributes resources, opportunities, and access to structurally excluded communities who face disproportionate impacts of climate crises—[especially Indigenous, rural, migrant, and low-income women, girls, LGBTQI+ people, and people with disabilities](#).

Currently, Mama Cash funds nine organisations driving gender-just approaches and solutions to advance SRHR and global health outcomes. This brief explores the intersection of SRHR and climate justice, and the work of feminist organisations who are directly responding to their communities' increased risks and vulnerabilities arising out of the effects of climate change.

Women environmental and human rights defenders are developing solutions to respond to the dual climate and SRHR crises

Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (AMWAE) organises comprehensive health camps in communities most impacted by climate change and works to reduce gender-based violence among youth (including sexual and psychological violence), [an issue exacerbated by climate-induced anxieties](#). AMWAE has become a key voice for Indigenous women's rights, including territorial rights, dignity, and health sovereignty in Ecuador's Amazon. Grupo Artemisa in Honduras tackles the issue of climate anxiety for girls and women and has established a clinic for comprehensive

health care, accredited by the Honduran Ministry of Health, to address SRHR through a community approach. [Green Girls Platform](#), a girl- and young women-led national network, brings the voices of its constituents to the centre of the political discourse on climate justice, visibilising the unique impacts of climate change on girls and young women in Malawi. It leverages its expertise and relationships to facilitate closed safe spaces to deal with climate anxiety in flood prone areas, as well as the impact of such climate shocks on menstrual health, a traditionally taboo topic.



Grupo Artemisa

Feminist organisations are leading and organising to provide critical health services as a result of climate-induced complications

Grupo Artemisa has developed strategic alliances with national institutions and eight local communities in Honduras, including local health centres, to adapt to health complications arising from climate change. It is working with these institutions' health personnel to specifically raise awareness on how sexual and reproductive health and rights are affected by climate change. It has also established a youth and adolescents council to strengthen collective decision-making and ensure climate adaptation efforts are efficient and locally led. The group has provided menstrual kits in schools, using illustrations to help deconstruct myths about menstruation and climate change (for example, how heat can affect the menstrual cycle). It is engaging with local mayors so that schools and health centres have access to water, clean restrooms, and free menstrual products in schools.

[Extreme heat is a growing climate hazard](#) in Asia and the Pacific, with more intense and prolonged heat events increasingly impacting human health. One organisation in Asia is combating heat stress and its impacts on the sexual and reproductive health of factory workers through targeted advocacy for improved adaptation measures and climate-responsive

labour protection, such as cooling systems and heat protection (access to water, fans and windows). Heat stress is **[linked to adverse pregnancy outcomes](#)**, with factory workers reporting increased menstrual complications, vaginal infections, and urinary tract infections as a result of unabated extreme heat and absent labour protections.

Through their visionary leadership, grassroots feminist organisations are inspiring action on climate justice and SRHR among decision-makers, investors, and community leaders with influence on international health and climate policy. By deploying funding from different sources and initiatives – including development, humanitarian and disaster risk reduction funding – they adopt mutually supportive and complimentary approaches to avoid duplication and to maximise efficiency. This holistic response builds climate resilience, addresses gender-based violence, and ensures better psychosocial safety systems and practices. As Colectivo de Mujeres Amazónicas Defensoras de la Selva frente al Extractivismo says “caring for ourselves is an essential part of caring for the territory. During this time, we have prioritised healing, self-care, and emotional strengthening.”



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