Gender Lens on the 2026 Budget

Policy area:	Climate change
Portfolio / agency:	Multiple
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Key Portfolio Issues

Australia's *Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality* and the *National Climate Risk Assessment (NCRA)* acknowledge that climate change disproportionately affects women and highlight climate as an immediate, evidence-based risk requiring urgent, gender-responsive action. Yet the 2026 Budget's chronic underfunding of gender-climate funding reveals a persistent policy-budget gap. The necessity of assessing climate change as a nascent and dangerous risk is evidenced not only through the above-mentioned policies but also through being responsive to the public interest. A recent nationally representative survey found that in general, Australians perceive climate change to be a greater threat to national security than foreign invasion (National Security College 2026). Yet, whilst AUKUS maintains a clear and substantive budget, adaptation funding is absent. The imperative for treating climate change as an impending and urgent risk is clear. The 2026 Budget is resoundingly underwhelming when it comes to the urgent need for climate action.

Budget Measures

The gender-climate nexus refers to the interconnected relationship between gender inequality and climate change, whereby climate change exacerbates gender inequalities, and gender inequalities accelerate climate change. **No new budget measures explicitly target the gender-climate nexus.**

The following budget measures are among some primary examples that have significant gendered impacts but lack gender-responsive funding and/or detail:

- *$1.9 billion committed by the Department of Treasury to increasing the Fuel Tax Credit Scheme* - no explicit reference to gendered impacts, despite continued tax breaks for fossil fuel companies exacerbating climate impacts, with disproportionate and differentiated impacts of ongoing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions women and gender-diverse people *(*Portfolio Budget Statement No 1.15, 2026-27, Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)).
- *A permanent 25 per cent fringe benefits tax discount (via a 15 per cent statutory rate) for electric cars priced up to the fuel-efficient luxury car tax threshold to sustain EV incentives from 1 April 2029* - no explicit mention of how these EV incentives disproportionately benefit men, and how to increase uptake of EVs across all genders, with men in 2023 twice as likely to purchase an EV than women (Budget Paper No.2, p.11, 2026; Edmunds 2023).
- *$500 million over ten years from 2026–27 (and $50 million per year ongoing) to continue the Active Transport Fund to support the construction and upgrade of bicycle and walking paths across Australia* - however no references made to ensuring walking and cycling routes are gender responsive and safe for women, who are more likely to use these transportation methods (Budget Paper No.2, p.125, 2026; Goel et al., 2023).
- *Funding to bolster the national aerial firefighting fleet and increase national surge capability during the higher–risk weather season is provided, however not made available for publication.* No mention is made of workforce implications, including the proportion of women benefitted by increased jobs in these domains (Budget Paper No.2, p.116, 2026).

Gender implications of this budget measure

There are a range of gendered implications of Australia's 2026 Budget with respect to climate that require urgent action. Yet, Australia's current funding allocation is both gender unresponsive and out of step with stated national strategies, foreseeable likely and significant risks, and the extant evidence base. Additionally, the 2026 Budget does not clearly show how women and girls with disabilities will be kept safe or included and pays no specific reference to addressing the needs of First Nations women and those across a range of socio-economic backgrounds, including those most vulnerable to climate impacts. This sits uneasily with Australia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights with Persons with Disabilities (CPRD), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Our obligations under international agreements

- Under the CRPD, Australia must protect people with disability in emergencies and disasters, make information and places accessible, and make sure women with disability can take part in decisions that affect them.
- Under CEDAW, and especially General Recommendation 37, Australia must make climate and disaster policies fair for women, including women who face extra discrimination – like women with disabilities, First Nations women, gender and sexual minorities, racial minorities – and involve them in planning and decision-making.
- Under UNDRIP, Australia should uphold Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' rights to self-determination, traditional lands, and cultural heritage, First Nations people should be involved in climate decision-making, including around funding, and governments should seek free, prior and informed consent regarding climate decisions that impact them.

Analysis of the Women's Budget Statement

The *Women's Budget Statement* fails to mention the word "climate" even once.

Whilst "disaster" is referenced twice, it is in the context of recognising and responding to sexual violence – through the *Lessons in Disaster* program. To this end, the Department of Social Services funds the "*Lessons in Disaster*" program under the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032*. $2 million in additional funding was committed in 2024 specifically to provide Gender and Disaster Recovery training, enabling Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus) to support an additional 700 frontline responders. Whilst this training supports responders and services to understand the gendered dynamics of disaster response (*Women's Budget Statement*, p. 16, 2026), no new funding has been committed in 2026-27 and existing provisions are inadequate to support the estimated 335,000 emergency service workers (Parliament of Australia, 2018).

No funding is available nor mention made surrounding increased caregiving burdens in crisis situations and how women are disproportionately impacted, or the needed provisions to ensure primary health, care and education services are disaster responsive. This is despite "encouraging shared care" and a focus on paid and unpaid care being pillars of the *Women's Budget Statement*. Indeed, a case study of the 2022 Northern Rivers floods in Northern NSW revealed "Men's involvement tended to be concentrated on specific short term rescue and response activities, while women tended to remain active for months or even years, carrying the responsibility of community recovery and rebuilding" and as such the economic, wellbeing and health burdens disproportionately falls on women with limited financial or government support (McNaught et. Al, 2025).

While increasing women's labour force participation remains a priority, no new funding is provided to ensure women's opportunities in supporting the just transition – whether through paid employment or through entrepreneurship. This is despite increasing business opportunities and financial and legal supports for women entrepreneurs operating in the just transition space or pioneering new climate responsive business opportunities being an evidenced priority (Stephenson and Furman 2024). Research suggests that a more "just" approach to the climate transition, including in entrepreneurship, may include:

> *stewardship that centres the margins, takes a proactive approach to gender equality progress (a "do no harm approach" common to human rights approaches), strives for intersectionality (attention to not only gender inequalities, but culture/ethnicity, disability, sexuality, etc.) and recognises the value that differences of experience, perspectives and ideas can bring to tackling "wicked" problems (those that are complex and changing, lacking clarity in a single approach to how to "fix" the issue)* (Stephenson and Furman 2024).

The Budget continues to demonstrate policy divergence between Australia's foreign policy and domestic policy responses on gender and climate – with Australia's foreign policy agenda significantly more gender-responsive, with explicit reference to the gender-climate nexus, that Australia's domestic policy lacks (Crandell and Stephenson, forthcoming).

Further, while new funding for Respectful Relationships education is provided, the Government has missed an opportunity to provide funding for reducing harmful impacts of masculinities during disaster – e.g. relating to domestic violence and men's increased drinking and drug use (Stevens et. Al 2023, Parkinson, 2019). This is especially important for those working in agriculture or experiencing heatwaves (Woolford et.al, 2022).

Crucially, the Government has an opportunity to mandate gender analyses/gendered approaches through assigned funds, ensuring actions delivered at state/territory/local levels are gender-responsive. Currently, in the 2026-27 Budget and *Women's Budget Statement*, a lack of consideration of these significant levers for progress represents a missed opportunity.

Continued investment in fossil fuels

With a $1.9 billion increase in the Fuel Tax Credit Scheme (*Budget Paper No.1.15*, p.234, 2026) subsidies as compared to last year and failure to implement a 25 per cent gas export tax, alongside significant cuts to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW), the Government has signalled that the climate risks detailed in the *National Climate Risk Assessment (NCRA)*, *Working for Women* Strategy

and *National Adaptation Plan (NAP)* are seemingly not a priority and by extension, neither is gendered climate justice.

The Climate Council has described this "$19 billion in annual fossil fuel subsidies and foregone gas tax revenue" as a "free kick" for the fossil fuel industry – $19 billion which (for example) could be used toward climate-adaptive housing for "women (who) are more likely to live in housing unable to cope with extreme temperature" as per the *Working for Women* strategy. Or, as the Australia Institute notes, the approximately $70.72 billion in foregone gas tax revenue since 2022 could instead fund universal free childcare (The Australia Institute, 2026)—support that could be critical during disasters, when women disproportionately shoulder increased unpaid labour including care responsibilities (Mcnaught et. Al, 2025). Instead, the tax cuts provided to fossil fuel companies allow and encourage ongoing emissions, contributing to escalating climate risks which has disproportionate impacts on women and gender-diverse people (UNFCCC 2022).

Climate advocates cautiously welcome the $7.2 billion for the Cheaper Home Batteries program, which may help families undertake proactive climate actions and reduce energy costs, with possible benefits for women and lower socio-economic groups in Australia in particular, who face lower income and for whom pay gaps persist.

Climate advocates welcomed the new $500 million Active Transport Fund to accelerate the rollout of bike lanes and other active transport network. However, without attention to ensuring such investments are gender responsive and take into consideration women's safety and use, risk incomplete deployment and exacerbating women's safety and public amenity. Additionally, accessibility for women and girls with disability must remain a core element of this funding – particularly in places hit hard and often by floods, fires, droughts and heatwaves, with fewer services, less transport, and weaker infrastructure.

Women's leadership, participation and representation

The *Working for Women* strategy highlights the important role of women in climate mitigation, reinforcing the need for "action to embed gender equality to support access and retention for women in emerging and growth industries, like clean energy" (*Working for Women* Strategy, p.61, 2024). It also prioritises women's "Leadership, Representation and Decision-making". However, the only identifiable provision for either issue is the *Building Women's Careers* program (*Women's Budget Statement*, p.43, 2026) with $60.6 million originally committed in 2024 under the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR). A breakdown of the funding revealed that just $27.5 million of this funding (~45 per cent) was devoted specifically to women in clean energy. This figure is dwarfed by the $22.7 billion committed in the 2024-2025 Budget to the

Future Made in Australia policy – provisions of which largely support male-dominated industries (Treasury, 2024). The *Building Women's Careers* project is the sole project for women's leadership and participation in climate issues referenced in the Budget yet its mentioning is entirely toothless - with no additional funding provided in 2026-27.

This lack of budgetary commitment and limited gender responsiveness in existing funded approaches reveals a narrow and instrumental approach to women's participation in climate action. It reinforces a primary focus on increasing women's labour market participation in existing clean energy and technical fields, rather than pursuing gender-transformative climate action. It largely seeks to fit women into already masculinised techno-scientific roles and prioritises employment outcomes over structural change, leaving underlying workplace cultures, power relations, and gendered norms within the energy sector largely unaddressed.

It also fails to account for the challenges women with disabilities face in accessing employment and income – with climate change and disasters at risk of hitting these cohorts first and hardest. This discrepancy indicates that gender remains peripheral rather than embedded within the core industrial transition, suggesting that gender equality is being treated as an adjunct to employment policy rather than a central pillar of climate and economic transformation.

Additionally, based on the *Working for Women* Strategy, we would have expected to see an immediate investment in climate leadership for women and girls, including dedicated programming alongside policy and programmatic overhauls. Indeed, the strategy notes that "given the unequal impact of crises like climate change and conflict on women, it is particularly critical women have a seat at the table in efforts to address these challenges" (para 74). Yet, no explicit funding has been provided for this measure in 2026-27.

DCCEEW's Portfolio Budget Statement notes that "The Government has provided $24.7 million over three years from 2025–26 to deliver a national pilot for recycling solar panels and establish up to 100 pilot collection sites nationwide to reduce waste and reuse valuable minerals to support the energy transition." It is unclear how benefits will be spread amongst genders, noting that whilst globally women make up most of the informal waste sector workplace, in the formal recycling and circular economy sector research calls for stronger participation of women (Stephenson and Furman 2024).

Disasters

The *Working for Women* Strategy commits to "ensuring gender is considered and women can lead action on climate change and are represented in disaster" and recognises both the unequal impacts of climate change on women and the value of women's unpaid care work (*Working for Women* Strategy, pp. 44, 74, 77, 2024). This framing would suggest strong gender-responsive disaster funding and/or federal pressure on states and territories to adopt such approaches. Whilst the only explicitly gendered disaster initiative, "Lessons in Disaster", funded by Department of Social Services is a positive step (*Women's Budget Statement*, p. 16, 2026) it is inadequate to cover the broad swathe of gendered disaster risks and response needs. This includes the increase of violence against women during and after natural disasters – with women and girls with disabilities and First Nations women particularly at risk of unsafe homes, crowded shelters, or informal arrangements where they may be at higher risk of physical, sexual or financial abuse.

Additionally, ensuring women and girls with disabilities have adequate support with housing, income support and services after disasters should be a priority. Increased support for Services Australia to respond in emergency situations is welcomed, however budget measures do not specify how these services may be made accessible or safe for women with disabilities – e.g. physical access, communication support or staff training. Further, whilst the Budget talks about "security", "resilience" and helping communities recover from disasters, it does not specify dedicated funding or supports that focus on people with disability, or women and girls with disabilities.

Similarly, First Nations peoples may avoid seeking assistance during disasters due to colonial histories of removal from Country and distrust in governments, and the lack of culturally safe evacuation shelters (Williamson, 2021). Whilst Indigenous women have taken a strong lead in caring for community and country in the aftermath of disaster, their efforts go un-acknowledged, in line with the broader theme of the Australian government ignoring First Nations input in responding to climate change (Rosenhek & Atkinson, 2023).

There is a brief mention of the National Emergency Management Agencies' (NEMA) collaboration with the "Department of Health, Disability and Ageing to support effective and coordinated mental health support and services in communities at risk of, and affected by, disasters, in line with the National Disaster Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework (1.2)" yet no specific funding is announced. The framework refers to "people of the female gender" as those at higher risk of disaster-related mental ill-health. Not only does the framework conflate female sex with gender identity, but it also obscures the complex and socially mediated gendered experiences of disaster.

Budget Paper No.2 refers to $6 million to NEMA to continue engagement with the states and territories on a national high-speed and high-capacity mobile broadband emergency response as well as an unspecified amount for increased aerial firefighting as part of Home Affairs funding. While necessary investments, both are inherently gendered.

Women face significant barriers in Australia's disaster and emergency management system, including severe under-representation in frontline services, male-dominated workplace cultures and disproportionate unpaid disaster recovery labour (Ericson et al., 2016; McNaught et al., 2025; Parkinson, 2019, 2024; Woolford et al., 2022). No specific funding measures have been communicated describing how such gendered implications will be addressed – despite Fire Rescue Victoria recording that only approximately four per cent of career firefighters are women (Parkinson 2024) and Fire and Rescue NSW documenting women comprise only 15.76 per cent of staff (Fire and Rescue NSW 2025). Additionally, several recent reports have confirmed that women in formal emergency services feel unsafe, experience sexual harassment, discrimination, and are largely dismissed (McNaught et al. 2025).

Overall, the Budget's disaster resilience funding is largely gender unresponsive, let alone intersectional, and remains inattentive to gender differences and focused on technology advancement and firefighting capability. Benefits will likely flow primarily to male-dominated workforces while key gendered risks and women's unpaid labour remain unfunded and un- or under-acknowledged.

The gaping hole: mitigation and adaptation funding

The Budget has failed to allocate any new funding to address climate adaptation domestically. Regardless of gender considerations, this is a major issue for Australia. The complete lack of regard and adequate funding signals that not only is gender-responsive climate adaptation not a priority, but neither is adaptation more generally. This is despite the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) explicitly recognising that:

> *Targeted support and adaptation measures for populations disproportionately at risk from the impacts of climate change will be essential to ensure equitable access to healthcare, emergency services, and social support during and after climate events. This also includes considering adaptation measures for older people, women and gender diverse groups and promoting gender equality, and a focus on children and youth* (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025).

The NAP also recognises the importance of First Nations-led climate adaptation yet this is not reflected in any new budget measures. The funding outlined in the NAP, which

consisted of $3.6 billion that had already been committed before the publication of the NAP, and another $9 billion out to 2030, has been deemed insufficient. The Insurance Council of Australia states that at least $30 billion in adaptation projects over the next 50 years is required to address sea level rise and coastal inundation through adaptation projects (Insurance Council of Australia, 2021).

Based on the *Working for Women* Strategy, the Government recognises that women are more likely to live in housing unable to cope with extreme temperature and experience higher rates of ill health and death as a result, especially older women (at para 80). We would have expected to see substantial investment in gender-responsive housing measures to adapt to rising temperatures and disaster-proof homes, as well as commensurate funding for education campaigns raising awareness of the gender differentiated health impacts and for health services provision. No new measures have been introduced in 2026-27 that attend to this. Further, no mention is made of provisions that address rising insurance costs and uninsurability in the *Women's Budget Statement*, and the gendered implications this might have.

Farmers for Climate Action (FCA) welcomed the establishment of the national Environmental Protection Agency ($250 million) and investments in Nature Repair Markets. However, the Budget's climate funding falls short of escalating risks. Specific measures to include women, and particularly First Nations women, in biodiversity and conservation were absent – despite being critical to ensure Australia's response is both gender-responsive, as well as attentive to the distinct roles First Nations women and gender diverse people play in biodiversity and conservation.

Official Development Assistance: Development Budget Summary

The *Development Budget Summary 2026-27* recognises that investments in "gender equality and disability equity, climate change and the energy transition are helping build resilient societies and reducing the risk of conflict in our region." The Budget commits $550 million in grants to the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for The Pacific (AIFFP; *Budget Paper No 1.8*, p. 15, 2026-27). No detail is given on how this funding will address the disproportionate climate impacts faced by women and girls in the region – however, Australia's *International Development Policy* does specify that all new bilateral and regional investments over $3 million must actively incorporate both a climate objective and gender equality objective, effectively treating gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) as a cross-cutting issue. While the AIFFP outlines policy actions for financed projects to address gender inequality (AIFFP, n.d.), globally, less than three per cent of climate finance is gender-responsive and only 2.4 per cent is child-responsive (UNDP, 2024; Children's Environmental Rights Initiative, 2023). Additionally, the AIFFP has primarily delivered financing in the form of loans which are inaccessible to women

and girls working at the community level and can push countries further into debt (ActionAid, 2022; Barsulai, 2025).

The *Singapore-Australia Green Economy Agreement* received another $10.8 million funding over four years for trade in environmental goods and services, decarbonising shipping, fostering business collaborations and training in the green economy. Globally, women owned businesses engage far less in trade (Korinek et al., 2021) and comprise just 32 per cent of the global renewable energy workforce (IRENA, 2025). There remains an imperative to ensure such agreements are designed and implemented in ways that actively address gender gaps in trade and the renewable energy workforce – details of which are not available in budgetary documents, but which we would expect to see in the implementation of this funding.

Overall, an increase in climate funding by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is welcomed, however the stagnation of GEDSI funding is a concern. The *International Gender Equality Strategy* identifies a priority as "deliver gender equitable climate action and humanitarian assistance". Year on year, both GEDSI and climate funding would be expected to increase. However, only climate funding increased in DFAT's overseas development assistant budget in 2026-27.

Electric vehicles

From 1 April 2029, the Government has proposed a permanent 25 per cent discount on fringe benefits tax (FBT) for all electric vehicles valued up to and including the fuel-efficient luxury car tax threshold, implemented through a 15 per cent rate in the FBT statutory formula. Whilst the previous EV FBT concession was poorly targeted, it did achieve the goal of increasing the EV fleet. Now that some of the novated leases are winding up, these cars are entering the second-hand market and the price of new cars is coming down. It is appropriate to start winding back the FBT concessions. A lower threshold reflects the more affordable vehicles entering the market and the reduction of the concession to 25 per cent from 2029 will provide an ongoing incentive, albeit at a lower rate. Yet, as women are generally lower paid than men, and as women's EV uptake is lower than men's, they are likely to gain less benefit from the EV concessions (Edmunds 2023). Those employed in the public sector are more likely to have access to salary packaging, and women are more likely to be employed in the public sector. However, this impact is unlikely to make up for the gendered differences in ability to purchase EVs and women's lower EV uptake. Further supports and campaigns could be directed at supporting women's greater EV uptake.

Ensuring government has capability to address the gender-climate nexus

DCCEEW's *Portfolio Budget Statement* highlights providing $1 million in 2026–27 to continue to build climate risk management capabilities and systems across the Australian Public Service (APS). The gendered dimensions of climate risks are not specified, however should be a core part of this capability uplift. It is suggested the $1 million is inadequate to support APS capability uplift, and that further funding could support a more gender-responsive and intersectional capability and systems uplift.

Relatedly, no funding has been provided for gaining an understanding of the gender/sex-disaggregated differences in climate impacts and actions, including ensuring such data collected is intersectional (considering disability, ethnicity, socio-economic status, location, sexuality, and so on), which could be instrumental to Australia's success in navigating a just transition and mitigating and/or adapting to climate change. Budget for research should be a priority to ensure climate action is gender-responsive and industry has the data it needs to provide adequate products and services across all domains – from health, to housing, insurance, and more. This includes ensuring early-warning systems are accessible (like SMS in easy-to-understand language, Auslan, or screen-reader-friendly sites with information around climate change, as well as impacts that might disproportionately impact women and girls – particularly with disabilities), evaluation centres are accessible, and supports and services are tailored for community needs. Such products and services are even more critical for women in rural and remote regions – even more so, for women with disabilities and First Nations women – where inadequate internet and telephone coverage, language barriers, and a lack of supports may further hamper the delivery of life-saving information and supports.

A lack of a *truly* just transition

No funding has been set aside for ensuring industries and communities can transition justly and in a gender-responsive manner. For instance, this would include ensuring that female-dominated industries (e.g. healthcare, nursing, education, etc.) have access to adequate financing and support to transition to the same degree that male-dominated industries do (e.g. construction, fossil fuel, transport, etc.)

How Australia compares to like-minded nations

Canada includes a "Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)" section for each of the four core responsibilities in Canada's *Federal Climate and Environment* budget, detailing the differentiated impacts of climate adaptation, mitigation, disasters and conservation on Canadians dependent on their socio-demographic background. This includes:

- ***Clean growth and climate action:*** *Canada applies GBA+ to ensure climate mitigation and adaptation policies support Indigenous self-determination, reduce*

inequities, and expand women's participation and leadership domestically and internationally.

- ***Pollution prevention and management:*** *Air quality and toxic-substance policies use GBA+ to address unequal exposure risks and advance environmental justice for vulnerable and pollution-affected communities.*
- ***Nature conservation:*** *Conservation programs integrate Indigenous knowledge and improve gender- and diversity-sensitive data to ensure equitable participation, funding access, and biodiversity outcomes.*
- ***Weather and environmental prediction:*** *Forecasting and alert systems are redesigned with GBA+ to improve accessibility, inclusive communication, and protection for populations disproportionately affected by extreme weather.* (Government of Canada, 2026).

By comparison, despite the Australian Government's normalisation of gender impact assessments for new policy proposals and cabinet submissions (for instance, through *Including Gender: An APS Guide to Gender Analysis and Gender Impact Assessment*), it is clear that the practice of gender-responsive budgeting has not adequately flowed through to climate budgeting.

Recommendations

The Budget does not deal with the urgent challenges that Australian women and girls, men and boys, and people of all other genders will face in the next 12 months, let alone the substantial investment required for community-responsive climate adaptation. The Government should make substantial investment in adaptation and mitigation right now, including in ways that are gender responsive. As such, the Government should:

- Start with a national women's consultation about climate mitigation and adaptation priorities
- When allocating funding to state governments for climate-related areas such as housing, disaster management, infrastructure, transport, and health through the *Federal Financial Relations System* (including mechanisms like the Disaster Ready Fund) the federal Government should require gender-climate analysis as a condition of grant funding
- Make substantial investments in gender-responsive housing measures to adapt to rising temperatures and disaster-proof homes. Invest in green energy solutions like community batteries for renters and those in social housing

- Provide urgent funding for education campaigns raising awareness of the gender differentiated health impacts of climate change and for health services provision
    - Of particular **urgency** is the need for a funded public information campaign before summer 2026-2027 of the risks faced by older women and pregnant women and their baby from the effects of extreme heat
- Make a serious investment in measures that address rising insurance costs and uninsurability, and the gendered implications this will have. Australia could consider the benefits of parametric insurance schemes such as that of Fiji, which emphasises rapid, pre-agreed payouts triggered by climate hazards to ensure vulnerable communities (especially women and informal workers) can access immediate financial support for recovery without burdensome claims processes
- Make an urgent investment in evacuation centres that are gender-sensitive, safeguard children and are disability-inclusive and culturally safe for First Nations people
- Establish a cross-departmental gender-climate data initiative bringing together agencies and civil society such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Meteorology, National Emergency Management and UN Women to integrate social and economic indicators (such as domestic violence rates, employment and pay gaps, and unpaid care work) with climate hazard datasets enabling better anticipation, prediction and response to the gendered impacts of climate change.
- Strengthen fossil fuels taxes, revenue of which can be re-allocated to more meaningful and gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation measures
- Provide funding to women owned enterprises and women entrepreneurs spearheading climate action initiatives, especially those which are owned by First Nations, women in rural and remote areas and women with disabilities
- Ensure female and male dominated industries, alongside that gender neutral, have adequate funding and support to transition away from fossil fuels – a truly just transition
- Establish a Green Federal Payment system to remunerate volunteers caring for country
- Continue and expand investment in the “Lessons in Disaster” program, with an emphasis on the needs of women and gender-diverse people with disability in disaster

- Ensure accessible, reliable warning systems in regional and remote communities
- Invest in disability-inclusive local recovery, including jobs and training that women with disabilities can access.

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