Gender and Climate Change

Supporting Resources Collection

Georgina Aboud

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Georgina Aboud (author) is a gender convenor for BRIDGE based in the Knowledge Services team at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). She has worked on a range of issues, including gender and climate change, migration and governance as well conducting election support work in Kosovo, Macedonia and Ukraine.

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BRIDGE was set up in 1992 as a specialised gender and development research and information service within IDS. BRIDGE supports the gender advocacy and mainstreaming efforts of policymakers and practitioners by bridging the gaps between theory, policy and practice with accessible and diverse gender information. It is one of a family of knowledge services based at IDS (http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services).

Other recent publications in the Cutting Edge Pack series:

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Gender and Armed Conflict, 2003
Gender and Budgets, 2003
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Gender and Cultural Change, 2002
Gender and Participation, 2001.

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[1] GIZ was formed on 1 January 2011. It brings together the long-standing experience of DED, GTZ and InWEnt. For further information, see http://www.giz.de.

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ACRONYMS

CAC	Community Awareness Centre
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CIDA	Canada International Development Agency
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
COP	Conference of the Parties
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GGCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Climate Change
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SRC	Supporting Resources Collection
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children•s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WEDO	Women•s Environment and Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is increasingly being recognised as a global crisis, but responses to it have so far been overly focused on scientific and economic solutions, rather than on the significant human and gender dimensions. As weather patterns become increasingly unpredictable and extreme events such as floods, heat waves or natural disasters become more common, the poorest women and men in the global South … who have contributed the least to the problem …find their livelihoods most threatened yet have the weakest voice and least influence on climate policy.

This Supporting Resources Collection (SRC) forms one part of the Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Climate Change. It complements the Overview Report, which highlights the need to put people at the centre of climate change responses, paying particular attention to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality. The Overview Report promotes a •transformative• approach in which women and menhave an equal voice in decision-making on climate change and broader governance processes and are given equal access to the resources necessary to respond to the negative effects of climate change; where both women•s and men•s needs and knowledge are taken into account; and where the broad social constraints that limit women•s access to strategic and practical[2] resources no longer exist.

This first section explains what is in the SRC, the key issues addressed, the structure, and the processes that led to its development, as well as explaining key terms relating to gender and climate change.

1.1 What is in this SRC?

This SRC complements the Overview Report by show-casing existing work on gender and climate change and providing more in-depth information on these complex issues. It can also be used as a stand-alone resource. The SRC presents a mix of accessible and engaging research papers, policy briefings, advocacy documents, case study material and practical tools from diverse regions and disciplines, focusing on different aspects of climate change and its associated gender dimensions. By bringing together multiple perspectives and approaches, we hope to prompt a better understanding of the need to take a gender-aware approach to climate change policy, practice and research that supports better climate and gender equality outcomes. We also hope to support greater dialogue and sharing among people working on related issues.

The SRC presents summaries and links to key resources which provide further information on the range of issues addressed in the Overview Report. These include:

[2] Practical resources include land, credit and water …that can be used directly for production. Strategic resources are related to longer-tern change and include information, legal rights and education.

How do gender inequalities affect the ways that women and men are affected by climate change and constrain the choices women are able to make?
How can the different needs of men and women be integrated into climate change policies?
How can we move away from largely scientific, market-based climate change responses to a more people-focused, gender-aware approach?
How can we ensure human rights are at the centre of climate change responses?
How can we ensure women play an equal role in decision-making around climate change?
What successful strategies are already being employed by men and women to adapt to the changing climate and other related environmental impacts?
How can climate change responses provide opportunities to challenge and transform gender inequalities?

1.2 How is this SRC structured?

The second section of this SRC provides background information on climate change and its gender dimensions. The third section focuses on specific human and gender impacts of climate change, drawing on accounts of recent research. Section 4 provides a gender critique of current policy responses to climate change, while Section 5 focuses on framing ways forward, both in terms of conceptualising the issues and developing effective, locally relevant, gender-aware responses. The final section provides information on useful tools that can be applied or adapted to support a gender-aware approach to climate change. Details of how to obtain copies or download the full texts are provided with each summary. Most of the resources can be downloaded for free from the Internet.

The SRC also provides information on international frameworks and conventions relating to climate change, as well as case studies that reflect innovative, gender-aware approaches to gender and climate change in different regions of the world. It includes a networking and contacts section which gives details of key organisations working on gender and climate change issues in different global regions.

The Cutting Edge Pack also includes an Overview Report and the Gender and Climate Change In Brief bulletin. Download copies from http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk or contact BRIDGE (bridge@ids.ac.uk) for more information.

1.3 What processes led to this SRC?

This SRC …and the Cutting Edge Pack it is part of …is the result of a collaborative process over two years that involved global contributors from a range of non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organisations in shaping the content and key messages of the Overview Report, SRC and In Brief from the outset. In addition to engaging a core group of expert advisors from Africa, Latin America and Europe throughout the process, a global •Community of Practice• engaged in online and face-to-face discussions around key debates highlighted in the Cutting Edge Pack.

As part of the Cutting Edge Programme, the author of this SRC visited FUNDAEXPRESIÓN in Colombia and the Community Awareness Centre (CAC) in India, which are conducting innovative work around climate change. FUNDAEXPRESIÓN plays a key role in promoting strong local networks to create resilience to climate change, and CAC engages women and men in developing relevant solutions that empower women. The author worked with them in participatory ways to generate primary information on their approaches. These processes enabled us to capture not only the dynamic impacts of climate change at the local level but also the innovative, gender-transformative responses that are being led by women and men in these regions. These are discussed in more detail in the In Brief section of the Cutting Edge Pack and in Section 5 of this SRC.

1.4. Glossary of terms

The fields of both climate change and of gender equality are over-populated with technical terms and jargon. The glossary below provides some simple definitions to help people navigate through the key gender equality and climate change concepts and terms. For more discussion of these, see the Gender and Climate Change Overview Report.

Key definitions

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): Naturally occurring and human-made gases that absorb infrared radiation as it is reflected from the earth•s surface, trapping heat and keeping the earth warm. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human-caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (UNFCCC website).

Mitigation: refers to human interventions to reduce the sources or enhance the •sinks• of greenhouse gases.[3] Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other sinks to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (UNFCCC website[4]).

Adaptation: Actions taken to help communities and ecosystems cope with changing climate conditions, such as the construction of flood walls to protect property from stronger storms and heavier precipitation, or the planting of agricultural crops and trees more suited to warmer temperatures and drier soil conditions (UNFCCC website).

[3] A sink is any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Forests and other vegetation are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.
[4] http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php

Low carbon development: A long term plan of action that integrates national mitigation and development objectives. It includes actions that make a contribution towards stabilising GHGs in the atmosphere both by cutting emissions and by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy (IDS 2009).

Resilience: the ability of a community to resist, absorb and recover from the effects of hazards in a timely and efficient manner, preserving or restoring its essential basic structures, functions and identity (CARE 2009).

Gender: refers to the range of •socially constructed• roles, behaviours, attributes, aptitudes and relative power associated with being female or male in a given society at a particular point in time (Esplen 2009:2). •Socially constructed• means that these are not •givens• or •natural• but are constructed or produced by society and as such can be modified or changed.

Gender equality: refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women•s and men•s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women•s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development (UN Women website[5]).

Gender-blind policy design and analyses are those which are implicitly premised on the notion of a male development actor. Although they appear to be gender-neutral …responding equally to women and men … they are implicitly male-biased in that they privilege male needs, interests and priorities in the distribution of opportunities and resources (Kabeer and Subrahmanian,1996:2).

Gender-aware policy design and analyses recognise that development actors are women as well as men, that they are constrained in different and often unequal ways
as potential participants and beneficiaries in the development process and that they may consequently have differing, and sometimes conflicting needs, interests and priorities (Kabeer and Subrahmanian,1996:1).

[5] http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsandefinitions.htm

2. WHY FOCUS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE?

The resources summarised in this section address the questions: •what is climate change?•, •why is climate change a gender issue?• and •what are some of the underlying inequalities that climate change exacerbates?•.

2.1 What is climate change?

Climate change refers to any long-term change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns, whether in terms of changes in average conditions (more/less rainfall, higher/lower temperatures), or in the distribution of events around the average (extreme weather events such as floods or droughts). Generally, the term is used for any change in climate over time, regardless of cause, but the UN definition is more specific in using the term to denote changes that are attributable, whether directly or indirectly, to human activity (IPCC 2007).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2007) Human Development Report 2007/2008. Fighting climate chang e: Human solidarity in a divided world **, New York: UNDP**
Summary: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_Summary_English.pdf
Complete report: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf

According to the Human Development Report 2007/2008, the consequences of climate change for some of the world•s poorest people could be devastating. The report seeks to identify the nature of policies that will tackle the causes of climate change and enable effective adaptation, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to its impacts.

The first chapter argues that energy-related carbon emissions could rise by more than 50 per cent over the 2005 level by 2030. It notes that the rising carbon emissions trend since 1990, combined with limited progress in global mitigation, could trigger large-scale reversals in human development, undermine livelihoods and cause mass displacement. It refers to the challenges in ensuring developed countries reduce and stabilise their emissions …for example, some developed countries have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and many of those that did so are not on track to achieve the prescribed reductions.

The second chapter examines the unequal effects of •climate shocks• (droughts, floods, storms) on risk and vulnerability. It outlines ways in which climate shocks place added pressure on coping strategies and access to vital resources. It predicts, for example, that melting glaciers will result in seven of Asia•s great river systems experiencing increased flows, and several countries in the Middle East (as well as other water-stressed areas) having considerably reduced availability of water. The third chapter explores

strategies for mitigation, suggesting that a sustainable global emissions pathway will only be meaningful if it is translated into practical national strategies and national carbon markets …for example, by putting a price on carbon emissions. The chapter argues that, while carbon markets are a necessary condition for the transition to a low carbon economy, governments also need to support low carbon research, development and deployment.

The final chapter illustrates how developing countries are facing far more severe and inevitable adaptation challenges. For example, global warming is changing weather patterns in the Horn of Africa, resulting in crop failure and famine and causing women and young girls to walk further to collect water.

The report concludes that the current economic model of carbon-intensive and unregulated growth is ecologically unsustainable and that consumption and economic activities need to take into account the finite nature of resources required to fuel them, as well as their potential impacts on the environment and climate. The report calls for governments to translate rhetoric on the global threat of climate change into action. It also calls for a binding international agreement to reduce GHG emissions, to which all countries are party.

Also available in:

French: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/french/
Spanish: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/spanish/
Arabic: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/arabic/
Chinese: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/chinese/
Russian: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/russian/
Portuguese: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/portuguese/
Italian: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/italian/
German: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/de/
Vietnamese: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/vietnamese/
Catalan: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/catalan/

2.2. Why is climate change a gender issue?

Climate change responses cannot be effective unless they are gender aware, taking into consideration the different needs of women and men, the inequalities that compound the impacts of climate change for women and the specific knowledge women and men can contribute to solutions. The following resources outline some of the key issues as to why a gender-aware approach is so vital to any sustainable long-term solution, in addition to offering inspiring case study examples and recommendations for policy, research and practice.

2.2.1. Overviews: gender and climate change

Skinner, E. (2011) •Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report•, BRIDGE Cutting Edge Pack **, Brighton: BRIDGE/Institute of Development Studies (IDS)**

Climate change is increasingly being recognised as a global crisis, but responses to it have so far been overly focused on scientific and economic solutions. How then do we move towards more people-centred, gender-aware climate change policies and processes? How do we both respond to the different needs and concerns of women and men and challenge the gender inequalities that mean women are more likely to lose out than men in the face of climate change? This report sets out why it is vital to address the gender dimensions of climate change. It identifies key gender impacts of climate change and clearly maps the global and national policy architecture that dominates climate change responses.

The report maps pathways for making climate change responses more gender aware and …potentially … transformative, arguing that gender transformation should be both a potential end goal and an important condition of effective climate change responses and poverty reduction.

The report provides inspiring examples of locally relevant, gender-aware innovations from diverse global regions and contexts.

Recommendations include:

- Take into account the multiple dimensions of gender inequality and women•s and men•s experiences of climate change on the ground, and invest in research to enable this.
- Move beyond simple assumptions about women•s vulnerability to highlight women•s agency in adapting to and mitigating climate change. This will involve integrating women•s valuable knowledge and practical experience into policymaking processes.
- Learn from people-focused, gender-transformative approaches at the local level and apply these lessons to national and international policy.
- Promote a rights-based approach to climate change and ensure that all future climate change policies and processes draw on human rights frameworks such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- Find alternatives to market-based approaches where possible, but when they are used to address climate change mitigation, ensure they benefit women equally and do not exclude or further disadvantage women.
- Address the underlying causes of gender inequality, tackling issues such as unequal land rights through legislative reforms and awareness-raising, as well as through the implementation of CEDAW and other relevant frameworks.

Dankelman, I. (2010) Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction, **London: Earthscan**

Although climate change affects everybody, it is not gender neutral. Through a range of case study examples this book provides a nuanced discussion of various gender impacts of climate change as well as coping strategies women have employed and opportunities for policy intervention. For example, poorer

urban households, which are often headed by women, can be affected by climate change due to the vulnerable positions of their houses and inadequate infrastructure. While gender-responsive land-use planning can assist in creating more climate resilience, local women•s responses have included creating a lending cooperative to buy land or build better houses.

The book argues that, while women are often seen as victims of climate change, their positive roles as agents of change and contributors to livelihood strategies are often overlooked. For climate change strategies and projects to be successful, gender concerns need to be mainstreamed at local, national and international levels and women need to be included in technological developments. The book also advocates for:

- employing a human rights and global justice perspective with solutions building on women•s local and indigenous realities and knowledge;
- integrating pro-poor and gender-sensitive perspectives into urban planning; and
- promoting women•s participation in decision-making on climate change.

Brody, A., Demetriades, J. and Esplen, E. (2008) BRIDGE Occasional paper: Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages ..A Scoping Study on Knowledge and Gaps **, Brighton: BRIDGE/IDS** http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/Climate_Change_DFID.pdfSummary adapted from the paper

The issue of climate change is not new, but its take-up as a key development concern is a fairly recent departure. Even more recent is the integration of a gender-sensitive perspective in climate change research and responses. This report, prepared for the UK Department for International Development (DFID), seeks to make the most of the available resources, drawing out useful insights to inform and strengthen future research on and interventions into gender and climate change. The report outlines key linkages between climate change and gender inequality, identifies gaps in the existing body of work on gender and the environment, reviews best practices on adaptation and mitigation, and offers recommendations regarding priority areas for future research. It concludes that there is an urgent need to identify obstacles to women's participation in decision-making and find ways to address these constraints by supporting grassroots awareness-raising, confidence-building, and advocacy and leadership training programmes.

Suggested questions for future research include:

- What are the current levels of female participation in decision-making on climate change at local, national, regional and international levels?
- What are the barriers to women being heard?
- What are the gendered impacts, coping strategies and adaptation priorities of women and men in urban contexts?
- What best practices exist for gender-sensitive responses to climate change-related disasters, conflict and displacement?

2.3. Frameworks and principles for more gender-aware climate change approaches and policies

Climate change and its responses risk violating fundamental human rights and undermining justice. This section outlines resources on power, justice and rights frameworks and principles that can be applied for a clearer understanding of gender power relations relating to climate change impacts and policies, and for more gender-aware, transformative approaches. The frameworks are included here to provide a useful •solutions-based• lens for assessing the gender-relevant issues and problems set out in the following sections.

2.3.1. Relevant international frameworks and conventions

Despite the absence of any clear reference to human rights in existing global climate agreements, existing international human and women•s rights frameworks, particularly CEDAW, are powerful tools through which the importance of gender equality and women•s rights in climate change can and should be promoted on local, national and international levels (see the box below). Other international principles, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), also have considerable significance for gender equality and climate change issues.

Key frameworks, conventions and principles relevant to gender and climate change

The **1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights** represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled, including the right to life. It covers the range of human rights in 30 articles stemming from the principle that •all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights•. The articles include details on the right to liberty, personal security, and economic, social and cultural rights. The Declaration of Human Rights was followed by two international covenants in 1966 that are particularly relevant to gender in terms of binding countries to protect the rights of women and prohibit gender discrimination, both key issues for achieving greater equality in our approach to climate change. These are detailed below.

The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (ICCPR) protect rights to life, liberty, property, freedom of expression and assembly, political participation, a fair trial, privacy and home life, and protection from torture. These rights are fundamental elements of gender equality and are generally guaranteed through judicial mechanisms, including at the international level.

The **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** (ICESCR) includes rights to work, education, social security, to •enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health•, to •adequate food, clothing and housing•, and to •the continuous improvement of living conditions•. These rights are rarely protected by international mechanisms and tend to depend upon domestic welfare mechanisms (ICHRP, 2008).[6]

[6] For more information on ICESCR, go to: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm.

The **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women** (CEDAW),[7] adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, describes what is meant by gender equality and how it can be achieved. It establishes an international bill of rights for women as well as an agenda for action to guarantee the implementation of those rights. CEDAW has direct implications in the context of climate change, as it obliges states to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas to ensure that they participate and benefit from rural development and are involved in all levels of development planning (UNFPA and WEDO 2009).

Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)[8] is an agenda for women's empowerment agreed in 1995. It calls for the removal of obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making. It also advocates for a transformed partnership based on equality between women and men as a condition for people-centred sustainable development.

The **UN MDGs**[9] were adopted by world leaders in 2000 and provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty by 2015. Important elements for women rights include MDG3, with its commitment to gender equality and empowering women, while MDG7 pledges a responsibility to ensure environmental responsibility and is, therefore, relevant for climate change responses.

2.3.2. A gender-aware policy framework

What approaches can be applied to assess unequal gender power relations at the institutional level and integrate greater gender awareness into policy planning and implementation? The following resource provides a useful framework for thinking through these processes.

Kabeer, N. and Subrahmanian, R. (1996) Institutions, Relations and Outcomes: Framework and Tools for Gender-Aware Planning **, IDS Discussion Papers 357, Brighton: IDS**
http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Dp357.pdf

There is well-documented evidence that failure to integrate gender awareness into policy and planning processes gives rise to a variety of equity, welfare and efficiency costs. This paper examines gender-blind and gender-aware policymaking, explaining that even when policies appear to represent the interests of both men and women, they often privilege the male perspectives of the men who tend to comprise the majority of policymakers. Policymakers often also treat poor groups homogenously without taking into account the inequalities within them.

The paper then moves on to review approaches to raising gender issues in the policy domain, distinguishing between integrating gender into pre-existing policy concerns (focusing on efficiency,

[7] For more information on CEDAW, go to: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/.
[8] For more information on the BPfA, go to: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm.
[9] For more information on the MDGs, go to: http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/index.htm.

mainstreaming, women in poverty) and attempts to transform policy agendas from a gender perspective (focusing on equality, equity, empowerment).

It rethinks planning frameworks and tools from a gender perspective, presenting an institutional framework which recognises the relationships between the household, community, market and state. The framework is applied to the planning process, design of a response, implementation and evaluation of interventions … with reference to an Indian example of credit interventions for poor people. Concluding thoughts point to the critical role that participation can play in reflecting the realities of those excluded from the development process. Finally, learning points for training contexts are highlighted, and a •gender audit for development interventions• summarises key questions for ensuring gender awareness in the planning process.

2.3.3. Applying gender and climate justice principles

There is a growing global movement that focuses on alternatives to economic and scientific solutions to climate change. The notions of climate and gender justice are prominent in this alternative vision. The following resources and case study provide information on what the vision and its realisation entail.

Terry, G. (ed.) (2009) Climate Change and Gender Justice **, Rugby: Practical Action Publishing in association with Oxfam GB**

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/downloads/wigad_climate/WIGAD_climate_change_gender_justice_book_pap.pdf

Awareness of the complex and dynamic links between gender relations and climate change is growing fast in gender and development circles and among women•s rights activists, but in mainstream policies they still tend to be overlooked. This book offers information and evidence towards a more informed, nuanced gender perspective in the context of climate change. It notes that, until recently, the interactions between gender relations and climate change have been obscured, firstly because the mainstream policy discourse is stereotypically masculine, and secondly because of the complex relationship between climate change and other global phenomena such as economic and food crises, population growth and conflict, which add multiple dimensions to the problem and potential solutions. The book includes case studies from Asia, Africa, Latin and Central America and the Pacific region, and the chapters cover a wide spectrum of climate change-related topics, including: gendered vulnerability; disaster-preparedness and adaptation; mitigation initiatives; and advocacy aimed at influencing climate policies. The book highlights the need:

weather and considers how this affects men and women differently in direct and indirect ways. For example, in increased heat and humidity more women are likely to perish than men, with an increased risk among elderly women. Indirect consequences of rising temperatures include an increase in the transmission of malaria, which already causes 300 million acute illnesses and kills one million people every year and to which pregnant women are particularly susceptible.

The document also highlights opportunities for applying gender-responsive strategies and interventions with the potential to both enhance health equity and encourage effective climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, involving both women and men in the design, negotiation and implementation of clean energy choices such as energy-efficient cooking stoves can provide a means to address intra-household inequalities in decision-making around issues such as energy consumption.

The report concludes that addressing the gendered health impacts of climate change requires clear recognition of the different vulnerabilities and strengths of women and men. It recommends further research into the gender dimensions of climate change, especially its health-related impacts, as well as gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation and mitigation, strong commitment of resources, and empowerment of individuals to build their own resilience. Specific recommended interventions include:

- targeting women and men differently in communication campaigns and health promotion strategies, taking into account their gender norms and roles; and
- adopting strategies (at all levels of programming) to change norms and practices that prevent women or men from appropriate reactions and coping mechanisms in situations of natural disasters.

3.6. Disaster risk reduction

Poor women and girls in developing countries often find themselves in greater danger than men and boys at times of flooding, earthquakes and other disasters because of social and cultural inequalities that restrict their access to information and skills such as swimming. Men are also vulnerable in these times, but often in different ways. The resources below outline examples of why a gender perspective is so vital for reducing risk in natural disasters.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) (2008) Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaptation …Good Practices and Lessons Learned **, Geneva: UNISDR**
http://www.gender-climate.org/pdfs/Gender_Perspectives_Integrating_DRR_CC_Good%20Practices.pdfSummary adapted from the resource

Women•s experiences of managing natural resources can provide vital information for effective climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies. This report draws attention to the high risks to women and girls of weather-related hazards and also argues that they should become more active

4.3. Mitigation and carbon markets

To encourage climate change mitigation, international frameworks have introduced market-based mechanisms such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD …see box below), which provide economic incentives for cutting emissions or preserving forests.

Key mitigation mechanisms

Carbon markets: Under international agreement, countries are granted a carbons emission quota. Emissions trading …or •carbon markets• …allow countries that have unused emission amounts to sell this excess capacity to countries that are over their targets (UNFCCC website).[10]

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD): Initially agreed as part of the Bali Action Plan, the REDD framework encourages a reduction in emissions through financial incentives by placing a monetary value on forests based on their ability to store carbon. The second phase of the framework, REDD+, involves the storage or removal of carbon from the atmosphere by conserving forests or planting new ones. REDD also allows governments or companies from the North to purchase •carbon offsets• (the right to pollute) by paying countries from the South not to destroy their forests.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): The CDM allows emission-reduction projects in developing countries to earn Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits. These CERs can be traded and sold, and used by industrialised countries to a meet a part of their emission-reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC website).

The market-based policies outlined above are the most gender blind, often further marginalising women, who are often disadvantaged by market systems, and failing to include them in the development of climate solutions. The following resources outline some of the specific gender implications of current mitigation policies.

Cardenas, A. (undated) Life as Commerce: The impact of market-based conservation mechanisms on women **, Paraguay: Global Forest Coalition**
https://www.cbd.int/doc/external/cop-09/gfc-women-en.pdf

This paper highlights the need to support rural and indigenous women•s highly sustainable methods of using and protecting natural resources. It advocates that women•s knowledge should be developed and adapted to respond to the global problem of decreasing biodiversity, while protecting women•s rights within their families, communities and beyond. The paper notes that it is currently fashionable to approach biodiversity conservation from an economic perspective, where priority is given to •environmental services• that create a profit. This has resulted in the promotion of market-based conservation mechanisms such as carbon trading, biodiversity offsets, certification, trade in genetic resources and related knowledge, and •ecotourism•. However, as there is not equal access to market economies, this approach frequently has

[10] http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php

negative effects on indigenous people and local communities, who lack the resources to enter the market and are then denied access to biodiverse land when it is privatised.

The paper stresses that women are at a particular disadvantage in market economies. They have less time to engage in income-generating activities, they are discriminated against in terms of pay and conditions, they often own far less land, property and assets and are often excluded from inheritance. When rural women are denied access to biodiverse land, this disadvantage is compounded further, as they often depend on this to access resources such as fuel wood, medicinal plants, fodder and wild foods to sell or for family use. Despite these disadvantages for women, most international policies support market-based approaches.

The paper cautions that such policy approaches mainly attract and benefit large-scale land owners, who can be seen to contribute towards market-based conservation such as carbon trading initiatives. There are some women-driven forest restoration initiatives such as The Green Belt Movement, but most are not recognised as commercially viable. In addition, many ecotourism projects do not promote positive environmental values but adopt the term as a marketing tool. The paper recommends that new and additional financial resources be provided to support the sustainable, democratic and well-enforced public governance of biodiversity. This includes: challenging •pay the polluter• policies andredirecting incentives towards local and indigenous communities; banning deforestation; safeguarding indigenous rights; and promoting and supporting women•s rights and their initiatives to conserve and nurture biodiversity.

Hall, R. and Lovera, S. (2009) REDD Realities: How strategies to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degrad ation could impact on biodiver sity and Indigenous Peoples in developing countries **, Asuncion: Global Forest Coalition**
http://www.theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdf/2010/GFC_2009_REDD-Realities_eng.pdf

It is crucial for international and national aspects of any forest conservation regime, programme and project to fully involve women, indigenous peoples and small farmers. This publication looks at the strategies of non-governmental and indigenous peoples• organisations to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama and Uganda. It also outlines the likely impacts of REDD on these countries. The document also contains links to reports by NGOs in Nepal, Paraguay and Brazil.

The authors warn that REDD should not proceed without an intergovernmental agreement explicitly promoting human rights-based objectives, and that tailored processes are needed to ensure successful national implementation. The report recommends that REDD should be consistent with: UNFCCC Article 4.1(d), which promotes sustainable management and conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs for GHGs; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and other relevant human rights instruments. It also calls for governments to take a number of measures to secure the greater involvement of small farmers, indigenous peoples and women in forest conservation. These include mainstreaming gender dimensions into all REDD strategy

discussions and projects, and providing space for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples• organisations, forest-dependent communities and women in all REDD processes.

Prins, G. et al. (2010) The Hartwell paper: a new direction for cl imate policy after the crash of 2009 **, Oxford/London: Institute for Science, Innovation and Society, University of Oxford/LSE Mackinder Programme, London School of Economics and Political Science**
http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/27939/

Fifteen years of climate policy•s failure to reduce GHG emissions is attributable to the structurally flawed UNFCCC/Kyoto model, which …according to the authors of this paper …crashed in late 2009. The authors describe this as •an immense opportunity to set climate policy free to fly at lastŽ They propose an indirect approach to the decarbonisation of the global econom

Adenji, G. (ed.) (2011) •Women as key players in climate adaptation•, Joto Afrika 6, **Kenya: Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)**
http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/1104/JotoAfrika_Issue%206.pdf

Summary adapted from the brief

A person•s gender often dictates whether they gain or lose in environmental disasters: where women lack basic rights, more die from natural disasters than men; where they enjoy equal rights, the death rate is more equally matched. Global debates, therefore, identify the need to mainstream gender into climate change analysis, particularly as women provide up to 90 per cent of rural poor people•s food and produce 60..80 per cent of the food in most developing countries but are insufficiently represented in decision-making processes on climate change.

Drawing on case studies and local action in countries across Africa (South Africa, Togo, Cameroon, Namibia, Kenya and Tanzania), this sixth edition of the briefing series highlights ways to improve gender analysis and increase representation in climate adaptation. Joto Afrika, Swahili for •Africa is feeling the heat', is a series of briefings and online resources about adapting to climate change in Africa. It is produced by the Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN) in Kenya in partnership with IDS Knowledge Services and AfricaAdapt. The articles emphasise the need to:

- work with, and build the capacities of, existing women•s organisations;
- invest in communicating both research and policy;
- improve gender analysis to develop and deliver relevant and responsive adaptation programmes, taking local contexts into account; and
- prioritise democratic and participatory approaches which ensure women•s involvement, while making sure to avoid overburdening women.

Krauss, J. (2011) Gender and Climate Change: Gender E xperiences from Climate-Related GIZ Projects, **Eschborn, Germany: GIZ**
http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0131en-gender-climate-change.pdf

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has made gender-specific challenges and responses to climate change a priority. The Ministry•s Development Policy Action Plan on Gender (2009..2012) calls for the elaboration of gender-sensitive and gender-differentiated strategies for adaptation to climate change, as well as improvements in the provision of related information. This 2011 briefing paper is based on an analysis, conducted by the GIZ Programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women•s Rights, of good practices in gender approaches and experiences in GIZ•s climate-related projects and programmes. For this purpose •climate-related• was broadly defined, reaching beyond the projects explicitly working on climate change adaptation. The gender approaches presented in this paper are geared toward enriching the efforts of development professionals, especially project directors and planning officers in charge of climate change projects, as well as academia and civil society.

Gender-sensitive approaches from diverse global contexts and thematic areas are documented. Areas included are: the gender dimensions of nature conservation and combating desertification in Morocco; resource management in the Dominican Republic; watershed management in the Mekong Basin; knowledge management in the Himalayan-Hindu Kush region. Good practice examples include the case of the Mekong Basin watershed management training programme that systematically involves women. The paper concludes that there is a need for continuous gender integration at all stages of programme development and analysis in climate-relevant projects, including the use of gender-sensitive instruments for combating and coping with climate change. It argues that effective application of these approaches could help prevent climate change from exacerbating gender inequalities and ensure that responses promote gender equality.

IIED (2009) •Community-based adaptation to climate change•, Participatory Learn ing and Action 60, **London: IIED**
http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14573IIED.pdf

All communities have the right to contribute to climate adaptation strategies. This issue of Participatory Learning and Action was produced by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to coincide with the 2009 COP 15 and surrounding events. The publication aims to facilitate learning and experience-sharing around community-based adaptation (CBA) approaches that empower poor and marginalised communities and build on local knowledge and coping strategies. It argues that these approaches tend to be far more successful than top-down initiatives.

The first section reflects on CBA participatory processes and practice, such as DRR frameworks, Farmer Field Schools and participatory vulnerability analysis. Various case studies are also presented, including water governance in West Africa and crop selection in Sri Lanka, which provide valuable lessons for CBA practitioners. Some of the case studies outline effective use of participatory tools such as video and mapping exercises. Among the lessons learned is that men and women often perceive climate-related hazards differently, and that external facilitators should not impose their •expertise• but take time to learn from local knowledge.

5.1. Innovative approaches in Colombia and India

As part of the Cutting Edge Programme described in Section 1, Georgina Aboud visited two organisations …FUNDAEXPRESIÓN in Colombia and the Community Awareness Centre (CAC) in India …that are working on gender and climate change issues. By working with local communities and other organisations and networks, they offer innovative, inspirational approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation that both take into account and challenge existing gender inequalities. This results in relevant, gender-aware solutions that often empower women, as the two case studies below demonstrate.

Case study: FUNDAEXPRESIÓN …demonstrating the power of networks and sharing innovations in Colombia

In the rural Santander region of Colombia, climate change forms part of …and exacerbates …a set of broader issues affecting its inhabitants. Mono-cropping of coffee and pineapple, deforestation, poor road infrastructure, water pollution, corruption, mining and the threat of national water privatisation all compound the effects of the increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, including changes in levels and frequency of rainfall. The responses to these challenges draw on the Columbian people•s tradition of forming associations and networks, in ways that promote gender equality. Women•s associations have formed strong alliances with other networks and organisations including FUNDAEXPRESIÓN (an NGO that supports agro-ecology, food sovereignty and gender equality), the Agro-ecological Peasant School, the Community Network of Forest Reserves, and the indigenous peoples• movements. Their aims are to share adaptive and resilient approaches to climate change and other related issues, promote alternative ways of living and empower women.

Achievements made by these networks include supporting women during the heavy rainfall of December 2010 when many people were displaced and their livelihoods were threatened. Farmer Martha Rios was faced with the devastation of her family•s farm and property, which forced her husband to migrate for work to support the family financially. This left her alone to bring up her four children and begin restoration work on her land and home. However, support was mobilised for Martha immediately after the disaster by Asociación Municipal de Mujeres Campesinas de Lebrija (AMMUCALE), the women farmers• community network she was a member of. AMMUCALE provided a social safety net by building substantial temporary accommodation.

The organisations have also supported women as key players by encouraging their participation in finding local solutions to climate change adaptation. Through the Agro-ecological Peasant School, gender inequalities that constrained women•s access to information and decision-making have been challenged and women have been able to attend cost-free, flexible learning on agricultural practices, including agro-forestry. This informal education, combined with leadership training, has resulted in women being at the forefront of local climate adaptation practices, with many of them championing sustainable livelihood strategies both within their families and their wider communities. Women farmers are working through the associations and networks and are now leading the way in sharing innovative practice by holding workshops on their farms in techniques such as rain water harvesting and composting.

Strong associations and networks in Santander have been crucial in adapting to climate change and enhancing gender equality. The combination of strengthening women•s voices, enabling exchanges and

Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF) 56, rue St-Pierre, 3e étage Québec (Québec) G1K 4A1 Canada Tel: +1 (418) 692 5727 E-mail: iepf@francophonie.org Web: http://www.iepf.org	IEPF is a subsidiary body of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF). Its mission is to contribute to building national capacities and to developing partnerships in the fields of energy and the environment. IEPF•s specific interventions include training, information, field initiatives, dialogue and cooperation. Its main objectives are better management and use of energy resources, and integration of environmental issues into national policies from a sustainable and equitable perspective. The website provides information on the Institute•s projects and initiatives and hosts several collections of documents. In collaboration with OIF, it has organised a seminar on gender and climate change in Francophone countries (http://www.iepf.org/programmes/operation.php?id=247) and created a network of Francophone gender and climate change experts.

7.3 Organisations in Asia and the Pacific Region

Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) 189/3 Changklan Road A Muang Chiangmai 50100 Thailand Tel: +66 (53) 284527 Fax: +66 (53) 280847 E-mail: use comments form at http://www.apwld.org/contact/ Web: http://www.apwld.org	APWLD is a leading network of feminist organisations and women in the Asia Pacific region, with 180 members, representing groups of diverse women from 25 countries. It empowers women in the region to use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice, peace and development. APWLD•s climate justice project helps rural and indigenous members to have a voice in local and international policymaking around climate change. It does this by working with rural and indigenous women to document their own practices, and by finding advocacy spaces at national, regional and international levels.
Community Awareness Centre (CAC) Tel: + 91 (981) 122 2495 E-mail: reetusogani@yahoo.com	CAC is a community-led NGO in the remote, rural district of Nainital, India. CAC works on women•s empowerment, agriculture and forestry issues. Its approach to tackling these issues is community-focused, encouraging villages and particularly women to engage in participatory exercises to deepen

	understanding and develop locally owned, sustainable solutions.
Online Women in Politics 4227..4229 Tomas Claudio Street Baclaran Parañaque City 1700 Philippines Tel: +63 (2) 8516934 Fax: +63 (2) 8522112 E-mail: onlinewomeninpolitics@capwip.org onlinewomenregistry@gmail.com Web: http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org/	Online Women in Politics has an •Engendering climate change• blog, which is regularly updated and can be found at: http://genderinclimatechange.wordpress.com/.
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) RECOFTC The Centre for People and Forests Kasetsart University Campus PO Box 1111 Kasetsart Post Office Pahonyonthin Road Bangkok 10903 Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 940 5700, extension 4122 Fax: +66 (2) 561 4880 or 66 (2) 562 0960 E-mail: info@wocan.org Web: http://www.wocan.org/	WOCAN•s aim is to address the gender gaps within knowledge and experiences of sustainable and rural development processes. Its global network of members includes experts in agriculture and natural resource management technologies, gender mainstreaming, organisational change, negotiation, policy and decision-making, participation, advocacy and women•s leadership. It aims to build the leadership of women in agriculture and natural resource management by partnering motivated professional and rural women.

7.4 Organisations in Europe

Genanet LIFE e.V. Dircksenstr. 47 10178 Berlin Germany Tel: +49 (30) 308 798 35 Fax: +49 (30) 308 798 20	Genanet was created to raise awareness of gender equity in environmental and sustainability policy and to integrate it into research, policymaking and the activities of environmental organisations. It was one of the founders of GenderCC (see below).

E-mail: info@genanet.de Web: http://www.genanet.de/	
GenderCC Tel: +49 (30) 21980088 Fax: +49 (30) 30879825 E-mail: b.peifer@gendercc.net Web: http://gendercc.net/	GenderCC is a global network that aims to encourage gender mainstreaming in UNFCCC negotiations and national climate change debates, strengthen effective participation of women•s organisations and gender experts in climate change debates, raise awareness and provide information related to gender and climate change, and develop advocacy positions and opinions towards climate change policy.
BRIDGE Institute of Development Studies (IDS) University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9RE UK Tel: +44 (1273) 606261 Fax: +44 (1273) 621202/915688 E-mail: bridge@ids.ac.uk Web: http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/ http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/go/global-resources	BRIDGE is a gender and development research and information programme based at IDS at the University of Sussex. It facilitates the generation and exchange of relevant, accessible and diverse gender information in print, online and through other innovative forms of communication. The BRIDGE Gender and Climate Change Cutting Edge Pack, and all of the resources featured in this SRC, are available from the BRIDGE global resources database.
Eldis Institute of Development Studies (IDS) University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9RE UK Tel: +44 (1273) 606261 Fax: +44 (1273) 621202/915688 E-mail: eldis@ids.ac.uk Web: http://www.eldis.org/	Eldis is a knowledge service based at IDS. Its website hosts a range of online material on development policy, practice and research. The Eldis gender and climate change resource guide provides access to a range of documents in this area. Eldis is available at: http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/climate-change/gender.

7.5 Organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean

America Latina Genera E-mail: americalatinagenera@undp.org General information: Casa de las Naciones Unidas Ciudad del Saber, Edificio 128 Apartado 0816-1914,	This portal is part of the project •AmŽrica Latina Genera: Gesti—n del conocimiento para la igualdad de gŽnero• (Latin America Engenders: Knowledge Management for Gender Equality), a UNDP initiative. The website hosts a library of relevant documents, experiences, training opportunities, data and