

# Gender and Climate Change

Flagship on Climate Change: Empirical linkages between climate change, poverty and gender vulnerabilities

September 4, 2014

Jonna Lundwall

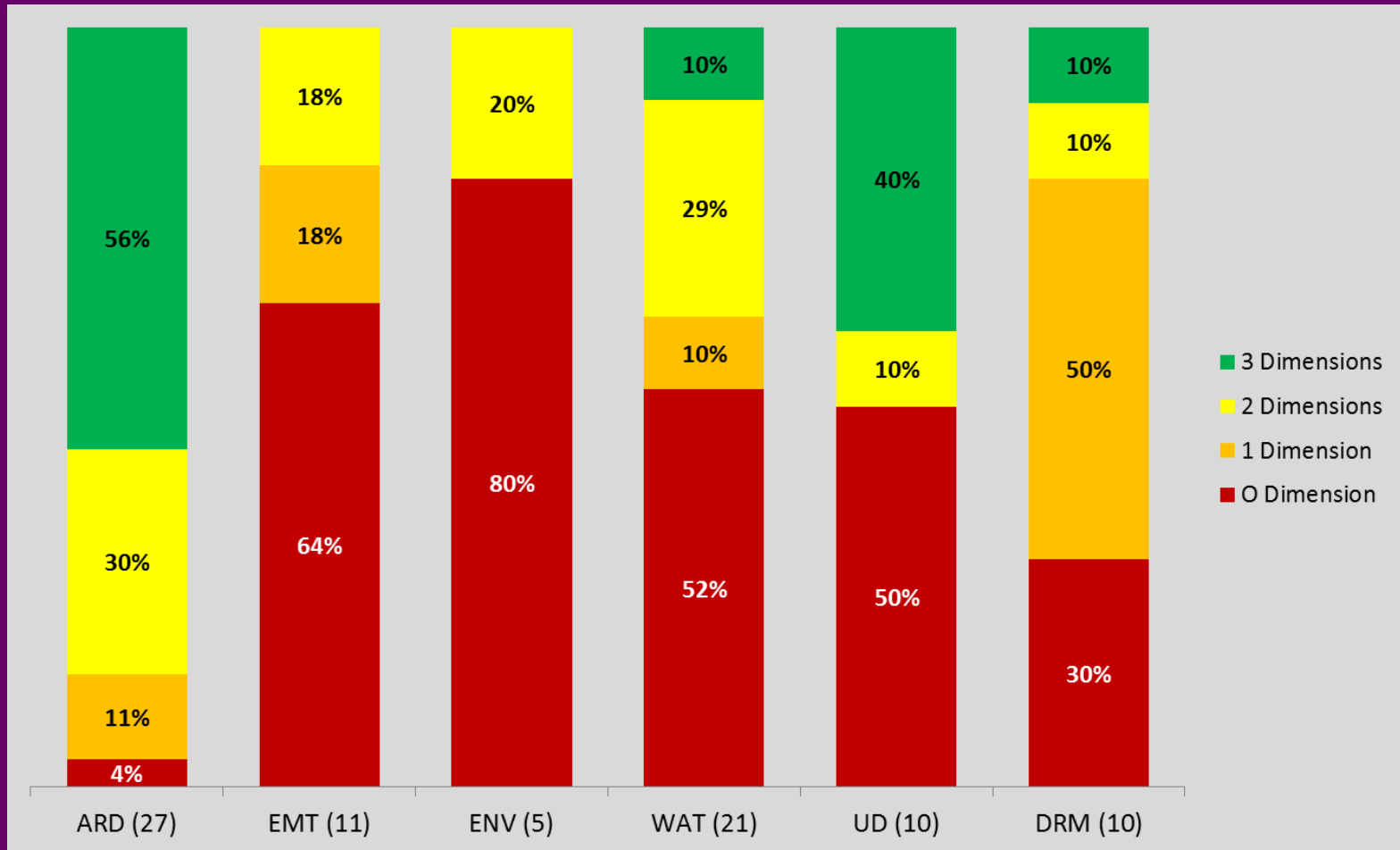
Sara Van Wie

GPVDR

# Why Does Gender Matter?

- Vulnerabilities to climate change are different for men and women.
  - *Social* – gender norms, care burden
  - *Economic* – poverty, access to resources, credit, labor market
  - *Physical* – limited mobility, increased mortality in disasters, use of natural resources, violence
  - *Political* – participation in decision-making, differential access to legal protection
- Gender-informed approaches can be more effective and equitable, and can produce greener development.
  - Reduce energy consumption & household emissions, and change behaviors and attitudes.

# Snapshot from portfolio review: example from the LAC region (FY10-13)



# Gender Entry Points

## ANALYSIS

Gender analysis is integral aspect of social analysis, and helps identify ways to mitigate risks and improve development outcomes for both men and women.

- Policy and legal framework: National policies, international commitments
- Existing analysis: PSIA, Social assessments, CPS
- Consultations: Key stakeholders; women's organizations; differentiated impact, roles, solutions.

## ACTIONS

- Participation: Gender Authority and Women's organizations in coordinating mechanisms; establish gender advisory role or group; governance structures.
- Training: building institutional capacity on gender dimensions of climate change; "leveling the playing field" for non-traditional stakeholders; enable women's participation in trainings.
- Guidelines and operational rules: Equal participation in design, governance & execution of prevention measures & reconstruction; Targeting of cash/material assistance

## MONITORING & EVALUATION

- Gender-sensitive **outputs** & gender-disaggregated **indicators** (beneficiaries, trainings, etc.),
- **Evaluation schemes** that allow for assessment of gender-differentiated impact and participation.

# Gender and CC in Projects

## Colombia – Urban Redevelopment

*Safety significant concern for women using public transport – redesign included well-developed pedestrian spaces and well-lit buses and waiting areas.*

## Nicaragua - Disaster Preparedness

*Prior to Hurricane Mitch, gender-sensitive community education on disaster preparedness and early warning in La Masica credited with no-hurricane related deaths.*

## Brazil – Urban DPL

*Municipal reforms in Belo Horizonte addressed constraints of gender discrimination in social assistance and urban and housing upgrading, and instituted protections for domestic violence survivors. M&E includes gender-specific indicators – female-headed households with a dedicated action plan.*

# Current/Recent Work

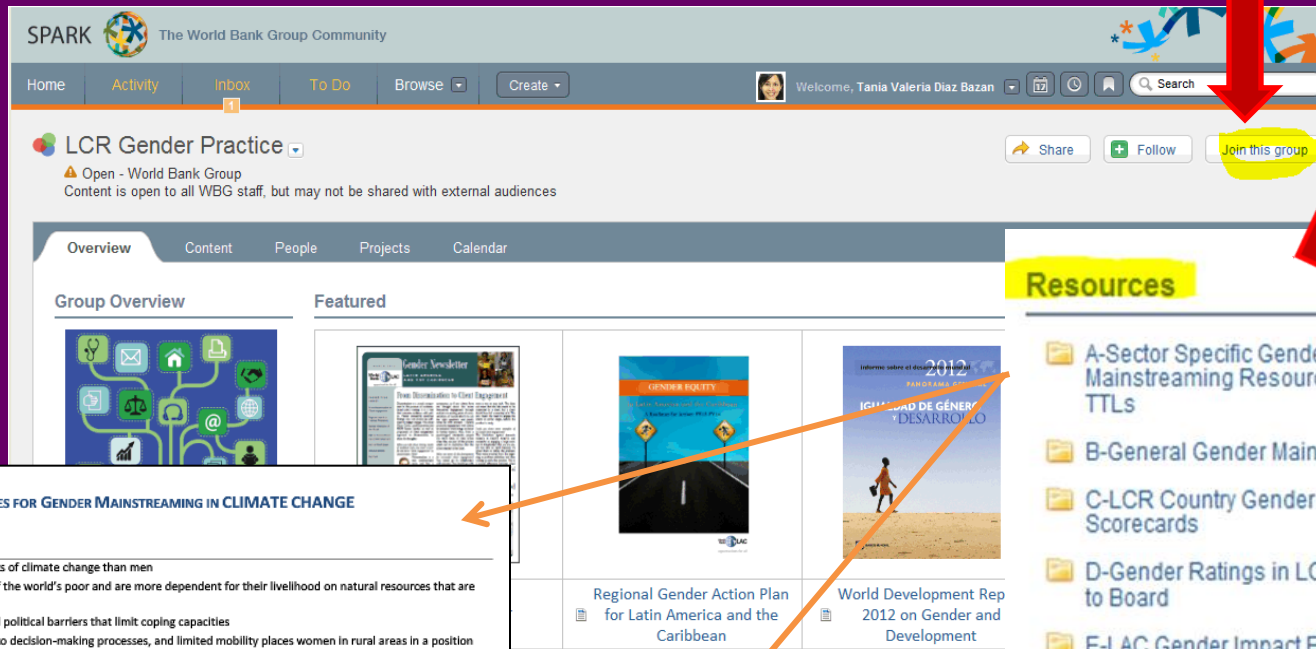
## **Operational: St Lucia – Climate Adaptation Loan to prepare HH for disasters.**

- Understand how policies may affect women and men differently.
- Construct a gender disaggregated baseline for the project, taking into account gender differentiated needs and preferences.
- Sets the stage for gender IE and for informing the government on relevant gender aspects to programming on climate change.

## **Analytical: Bolivia – Building on existing gender analysis for a DRM DPL PSIA**

- Recent study of 7 rural communities - men focus on adapting by expanding agricultural production, large scale community interventions or migration; women on practical and innovative improvements such as seeking alternative water supplies, protecting assets, planting new crop varieties or supplementing traditional incomes. Differences reflect traditional gender roles and the greater access of men to knowledge resources, such as technical trainings. Evidence shows that women prefer adaptation strategies that employ a more efficient use of existing resources.
- The PSIA for a DRM DPL built on this study and additional analysis, to conclude that attention will be given to gender-specific distributional dimensions. For example, by including in the prior actions the promotion of broad-based participation of women and women's organizations in coordination mechanisms, and the consideration of gender-differentiated impact, coping mechanisms and needs during and after a disaster in the protocols and operational regulations developed.

To join as a member... Type “spark” in the address bar, search **LCR Gender Practice** and click on “Join this group”!



In “Resources”, you will be able to find the following information

### RESOURCES FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN CLIMATE CHANGE

#### KEY ISSUES

- Women more vulnerable to effects of climate change than men
- Women constitute the majority of the world’s poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change
- Women face social, economic and political barriers that limit coping capacities
- Unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, and limited mobility places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change
- Women are often excluded from decision-making on access to and the use of land and resources critical to their livelihoods
- Increases in food prices make food more inaccessible to poor people, in particular to women and girls whose health has been found to decline more than male health
- Gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments for climate change is needed to ensure gender-sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building
- Women should also have equal access to training, credit and skills-development programmes to ensure their full participation in climate change initiatives

#### Areas to consider with respect to Climate Change:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Gender and Biodiversity
- Gender Equality and Water Resources
- Gender Equality and Health
- Human settlements and migration

#### RESOURCES

- Fact Sheet: Gender Equality and Climate Change (UN Women) – [\(PDF\)](#) lists of resources under subtopics for climate change.
- Gender and Climate Change: Supporting Resources Collection (BRIDGE) – [\(PDF\)](#) comprehensive lists of research, training tool and cases studies on gender and climate change.
- Gender-Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors (BRIDGE) – [\(PDF\)](#) – Key principles, questions and strategies for donors to improve gender and climate change interventions and data collection.
- Gender, Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation (UNDP) – [\(PDF\)](#) Linkages between gender and vulnerability to climate change, highlight need to mainstream gender into community based adaptation initiatives, lessons learned from previous projects.
- Gender Experiences from Climate-Related GIZ Projects (GIZ) – [\(PDF\)](#)
- Gender and Climate Change: 3 Things You Should Know (World Bank) – [\(PDF\)](#)
- The Gender Advantage: Women on the front line of Climate Change, IFAD [\(PDF\)](#)

#### M&E

- Gender and Climate Change (World Bank) – [\(PDF\)](#), pages 438-442, Indicators on page 440

### RESOURCES FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

#### KEY ISSUES

- Deepening poverty, environmental degradation, unplanned urbanization and climate change are increasing the vulnerability of both men and women to natural disasters
- Mortality rates for women are often higher than for men in natural disasters
- Poor housing, farms and settlements in unsafe locations, fewer resources, less robust coping strategies, and lower access to information make the poor more vulnerable to and slower to recover from natural hazards
- Differential access to resources and legal protection, lower representation in decision making, care burden for children and elderly, and their risk of exposure to violence make women more vulnerable than men during disasters
- In the context of post-disaster, women are usually at higher risk of being placed in unsafe, overcrowded shelters, due to lack of assets, such as savings, property or land
- Cultural constraints on women’s movements may hinder their timely escape, access to shelter or access to health care
- Women often avoid using shelters out of fear of domestic and sexual violence, and become even less mobile as primary family care-givers
- Promoting gender sensitive emergency responses and enlisting women as key environmental actors in natural disasters management decision-making processes

#### RESOURCES

- Making Women’s Voices Count – Integrating Gender Issues into Disaster Risk Management (World Bank) – [\(PDF\)](#)
- Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Training Pack (Oxfam) – [\(PDF\)](#) training manual that includes: key concepts and linkages in gender and disaster risk reduction; gender mainstreaming and analysis within DRR; planning and implementation, M&E
- Gender and Disasters 2012 Conference [\(website\)](#) Links to presentations and resources
- World Bank’s Disaster Risk Management in LCR Website [\(website\)](#)
- Natural Disasters: Gender Based Violence Scenarios – [\(PDF\)](#)

#### M&E

- Crisis Response Indicators (World Bank) – [\(Image\)](#)

# Examples of Resources on Spark Page

## Integrating Gender Equality in Climate-Smart Development



Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment  
Dutch Sustainability Unit

### Quick Reference Guide

- Table of contents
- About this guide
- Dutch climate and gender policy
- Policy cycle
  - Policy elaboration & planning
  - Operationalization/ appraisal
  - Monitoring
  - Evaluation



Water stress by 2/3 of the world by 2025: gender implications?

page 21



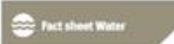
Investing in women farmers is a prerequisite to feed the world (food security)

page 27



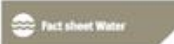
Using women's unique knowledge of biodiversity enhances natural resources management

page 31



Most of the annual 3.5 million victims of indoor air pollution are women and children (energy)

page 35



Paying gender: Reduct, prepara change

page 40



Institute of Development Studies



## Gender-Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors

Agnes Otzelberger  
June 2011

**UNDP**

# GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION

A GUIDEBOOK FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING GENDER-SENSITIVE COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

