Gender and climate change Nexus

IA Ethiopia promoting small ruminants for female headed households to cope with shocks and stresses
Understanding Gender

• A social construct that defines what it means to be a man or woman, boy or girl in a given society – it carries specific roles, statuses and expectations within households, communities and cultures and its dynamic

• Gender roles are learnt by association and can change over time

Approaches

Women-in-Development (WID) practical needs

• Aims at integrating a women perspective into existing development processes in order to counteract the exclusion of women (e.g. special projects, increase their productive incomes – ease household chores etc)

Gender and development (GAD) strategic needs; Analysis of relationships between men and women addressing power relations, as well as promoting equitable development pathways. The outcome is equality and Sustainable development
The nexus between Gender and climate change

• Climate change impacts are not gender neutral……
• Different capabilities, opportunities and access to resources to facilitate the adaptation to changing climate
• Women and men have different possibilities for recovering from frequent and intensive periods of droughts, floods and hurricanes.
• The IPCC’s AR4 notes that climate change is likely to directly impact children and women due to being susceptible to vector and water-borne diseases – analysis of gender roles
• Climate change impacts are causing new changes and shifts in gender roles and power relations to emerge, which add to the varied and continually changing political, economic and socio-cultural contexts that contribute to different vulnerabilities to women, men, girls and boys.
• **Women (and men) should not be viewed as “vulnerable” or “victims”…. they are also effective actors or agents of change in relation to both mitigation and adaptation
## Some gender statistics........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Percentage of the world’s population living in extreme poverty who are women</td>
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<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Percentage of property worldwide that is owned by women</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Percentage of food that is estimated to be produced by rural women in Africa</td>
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<td>4.3 million</td>
<td>Deaths per year caused by indoor air pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Percentage of women in Sub-Saharan Africa who own agricultural land</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Percentage of the world’s parliaments made up of men</td>
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<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>Number of women who died in 1991, during the cyclone disasters in Bangladesh (of the 140,000 people who died, 90% were women) (Ikeda, 1995).</td>
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<td>45-80 %</td>
<td>Women farmers currently engaged food production in developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17% of cabinet and 19% of parliament</td>
<td>No. of women members of cabinet and parliament globally</td>
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Gender Mainstreaming......

• Assess women and men’s participation but also the quality of participation

• Conduct an in-depth and evidence-based analysis of women’s and men’s roles, needs, capacities, benefits, opportunities, and strategies for climate change adaptation in impacted sectors

• Integrate gender perspectives throughout climate change programming in order to effectively address both women’s and men’s issues, ensure the full and meaningful participation of women and achieve gender-equitable outcomes.

• Ensure mitigation and adaptation efforts also address sources of gender-based vulnerability, gender inequality and poverty

• Incorporate gender perspectives into national and international climate change finance mechanisms and strategies
Entry points for gender mainstreaming

• Gender & climate change capacity and vulnerability analyses
• Integration into projects cycle and programme implementation
• Develop gender and climate sensitive indicators
• Gender disaggregated data
• Reporting and building case stories on gendered responses to development, shocks, stresses, and disasters
• Level of gender integration in climate change policy formulation and reviews
• Ensuring there is a gender/climate objective in evaluation ToRs for programmes to assess impact of mainstreaming on women and women
Gender sensitive Monitoring & Evaluation

• Measure conditions or situations that affect men and women differently
• Signal changes in power relations between women and men over time
• Determine access, use and control of resources and distribution of costs and benefits
• Point out changes in living conditions and in the roles of women and men over time
• Provide important inputs for planning, implementation, and evaluation of field projects and broad programs ranging from community programs to national policies
• Indicators of resilience or development also need to capture differences in outcomes and experiences for women and girls.
Policy pointers

Men and women experience the effects of climate change in different ways, and this needs to be captured in a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system such as TAMD.

The process of collecting information for TAMD needs to be gender sensitive — whether that is including women in key informant surveys, separate focus groups or asking specific questions.

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development through a gender lens

The effectiveness of climate change adaptation must be considered through a gender lens, tracking and measuring changes for both men and women over time. Our experience of using the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework in several countries shows that it is possible for monitoring and evaluation processes and the indicators that track changes in climate risk management and resilience to be gender sensitive. This briefing shows TAMD practitioners how to capture elements of gender relations and climate change according to their context of work. Methods include using key gender-related questions and scorecard.
Documentation and reporting

• Ensure gender issues are captured in the reports as an integral part of every activity e.g. Participation, Access, Benefits, Capacities, Vulnerabilities

• Capture success stories from the point of view of the vulnerable – women, children, poor men etc

• Report on disaggregated data to understand the participation, representation and benefits for women and girls, men and boys

• Develop case stories showing worst case and best case scenarios on gender and adaptation impacts and best practices for learning

• Capture information needs for men and women, boys and girls

• Document issues of gender equity in evaluation reports
Discussion question..

How can we strengthen linkages between gender and climate change as cross cutting themes in our mission programmes?

1) At policy level (local and national level processes)

1) Programming design and implementation of our programmes