

Gender Equality and Climate Change: Setting the Stage

Bonn, Germany, 6 June 2015

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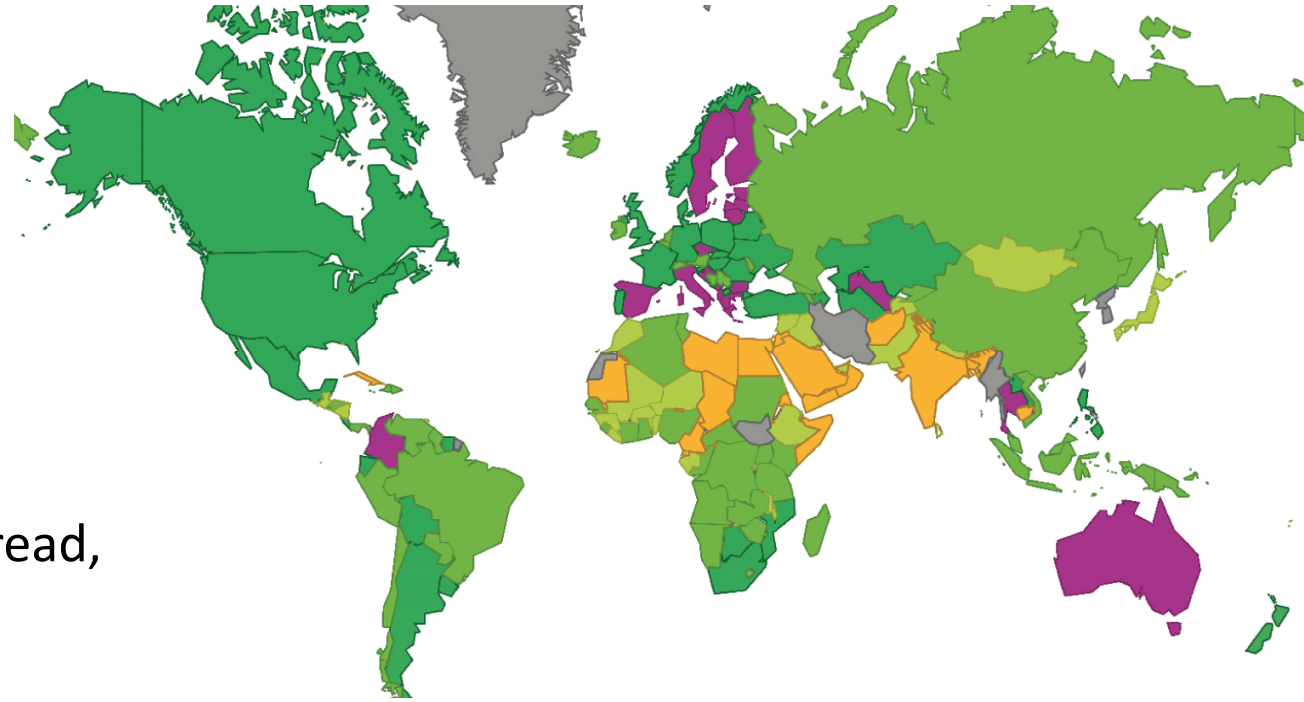


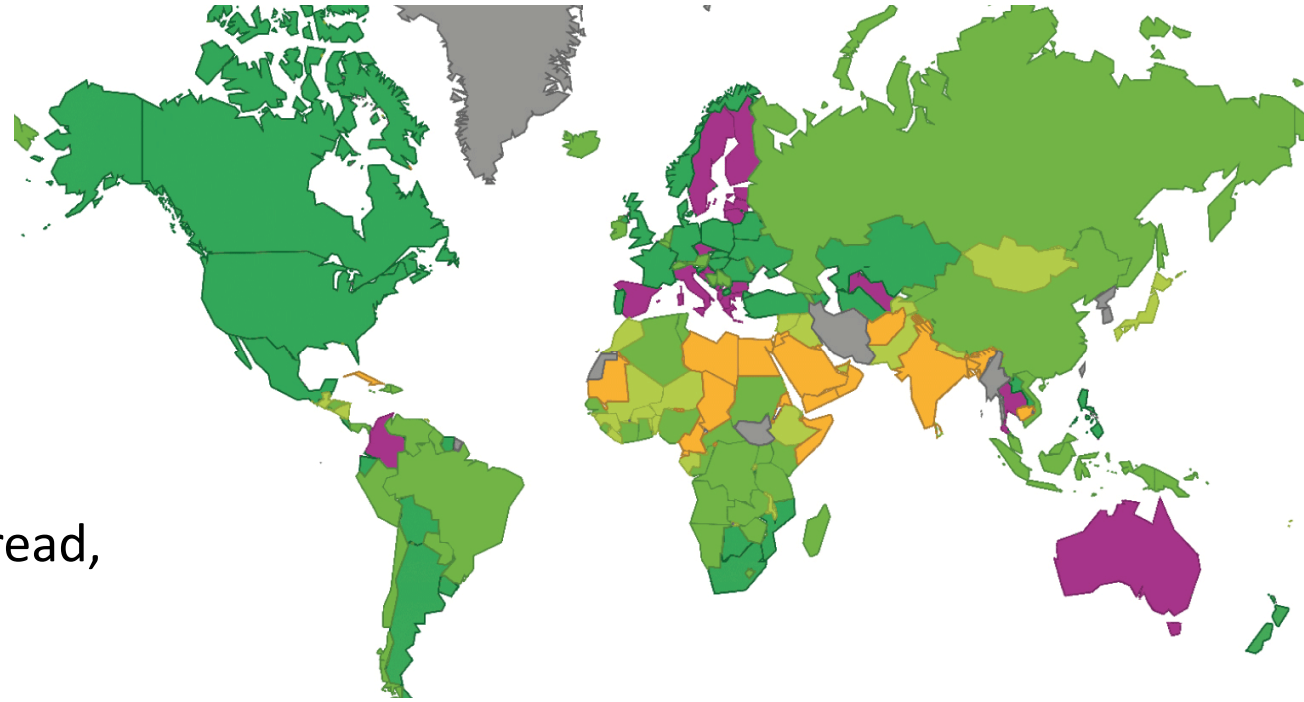
Setting the Stage

- Mapping global gender gaps and links to climate change
- Defining our terms
- Highlighting tools for effective implementation
- Linking data to action

A short pop quiz!

- Of the 860 million adults around the world it is estimated cannot read, what proportion are women?
 - a. $1/2$
 - b. $1/3$
 - c. $2/3$
 - d. $3/4$





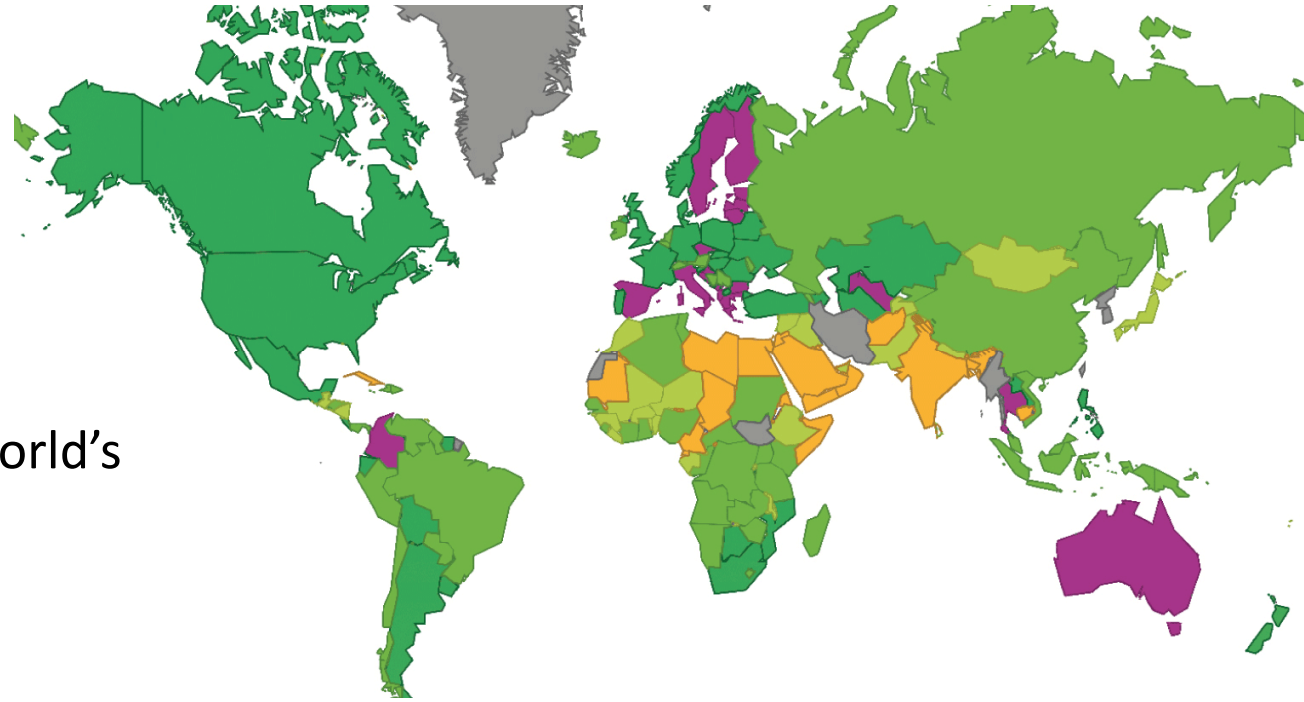
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• Women own how much of the world's property?

- a. 1 %
- b. 2 %
- c. 5 %
- d. 10 %



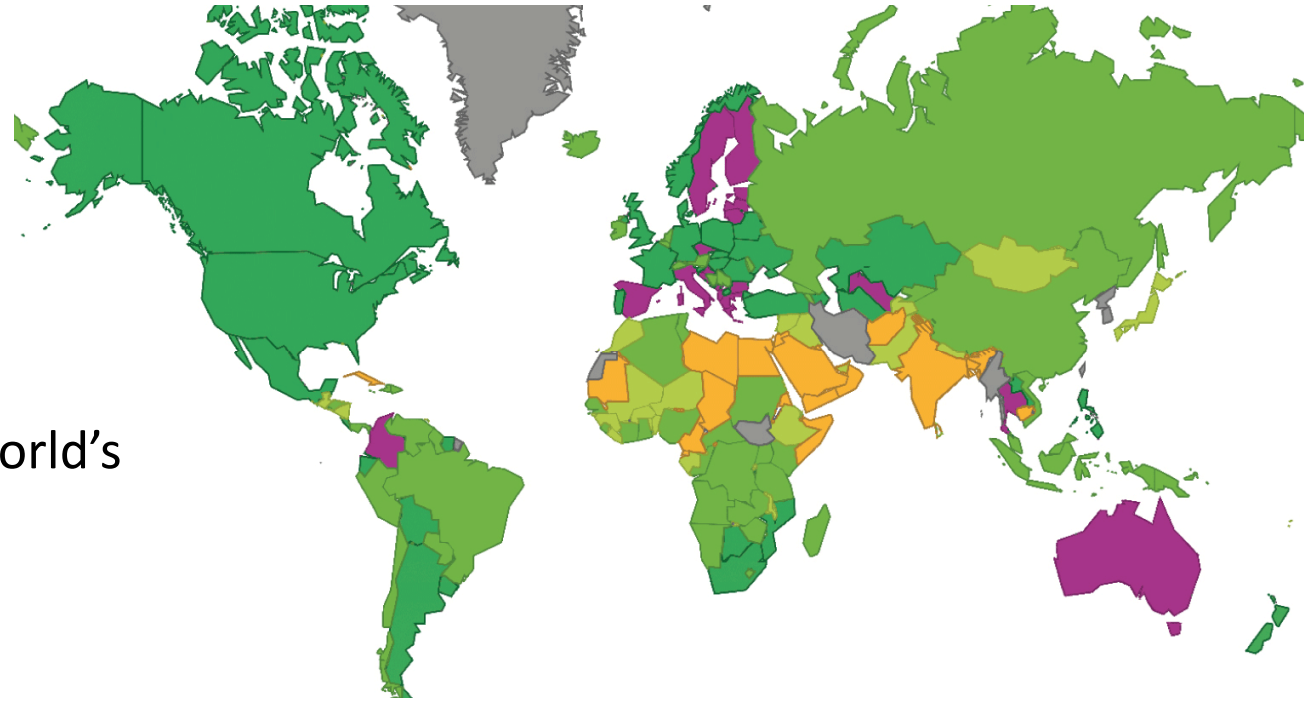
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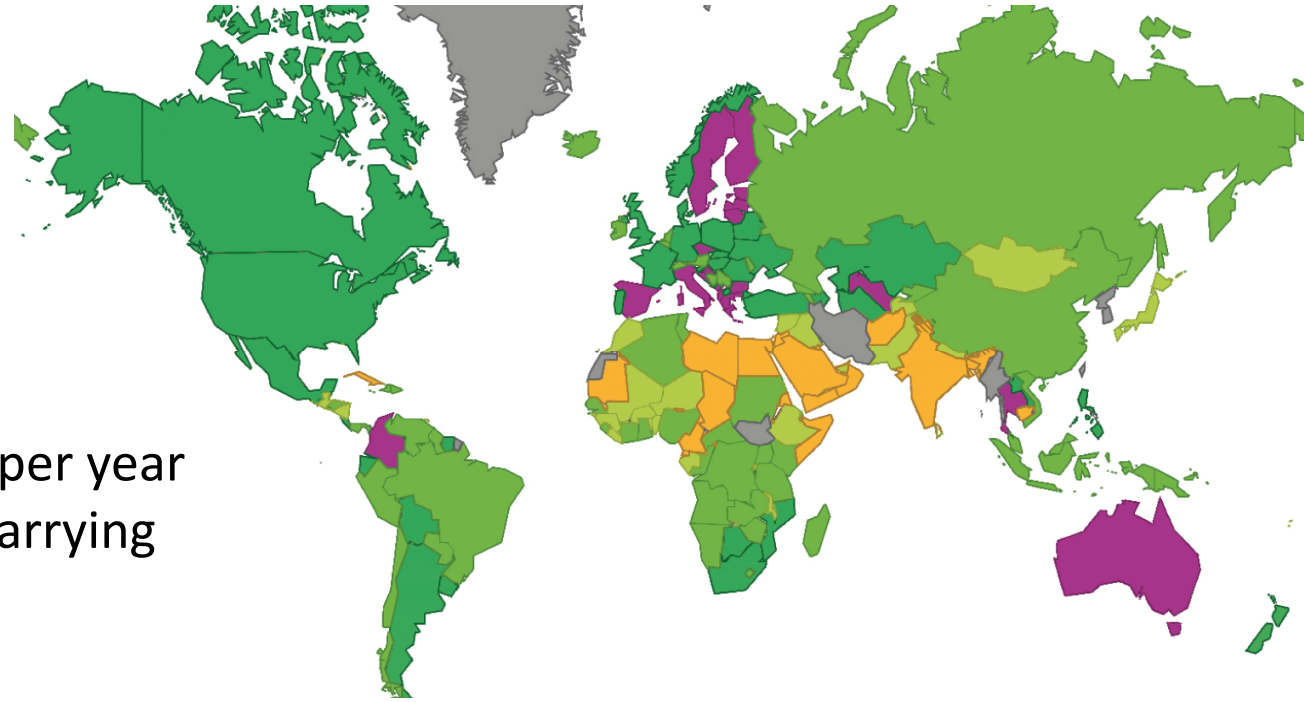
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c. 5 %

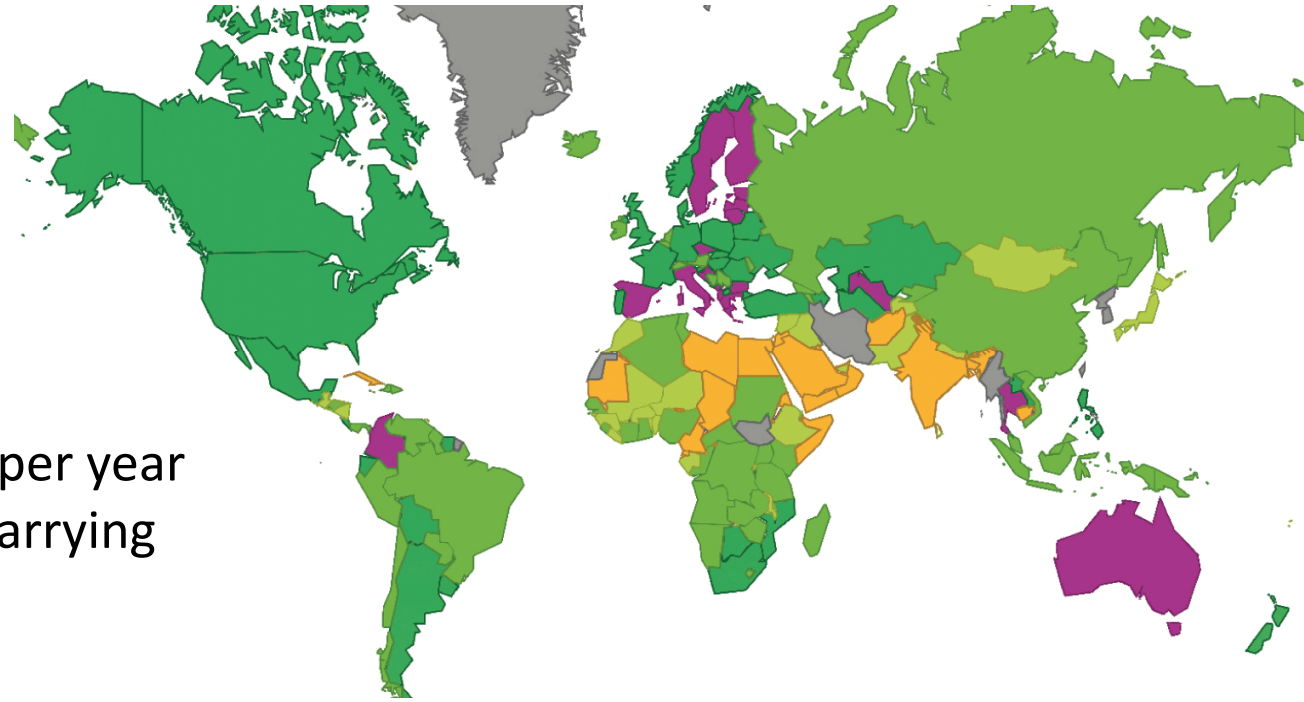
d. 10 %





- In Africa alone, how many hours per year do people spend collecting and carrying water?
 - a. 500million hrs
 - b. 6billion hrs
 - c. 20billion hrs
 - d. 40billion hrs



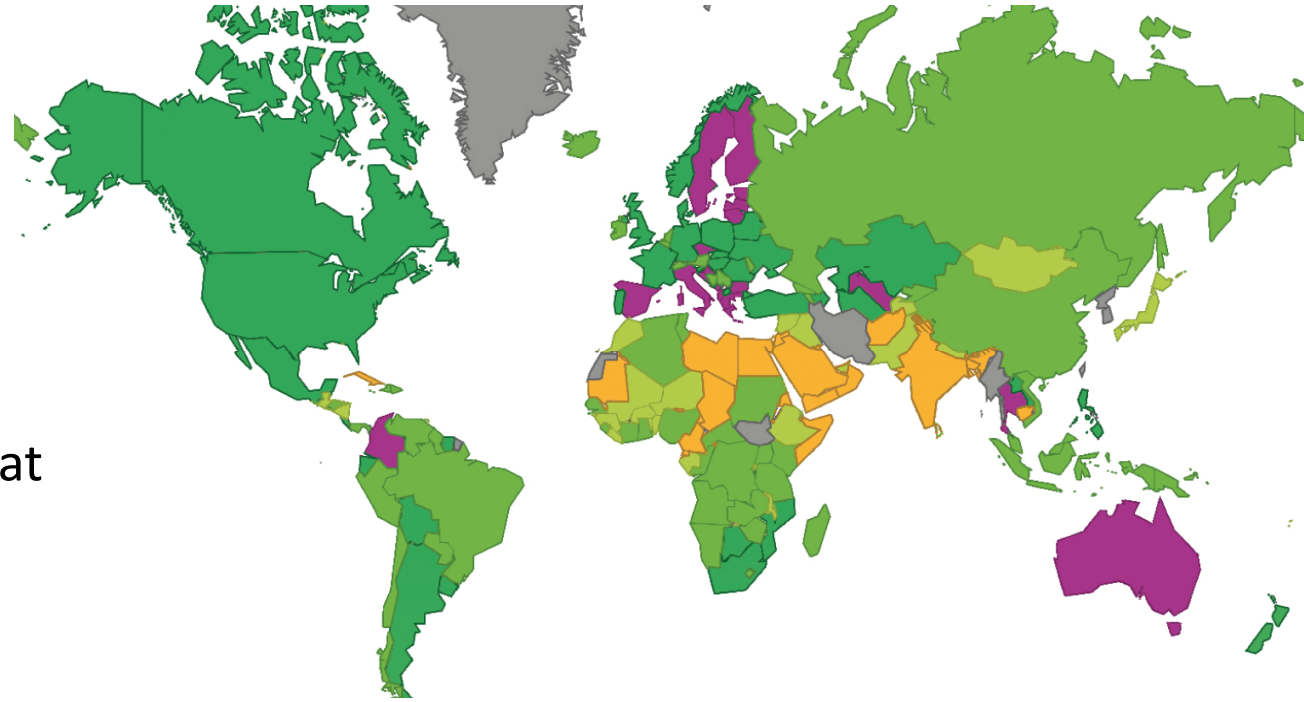


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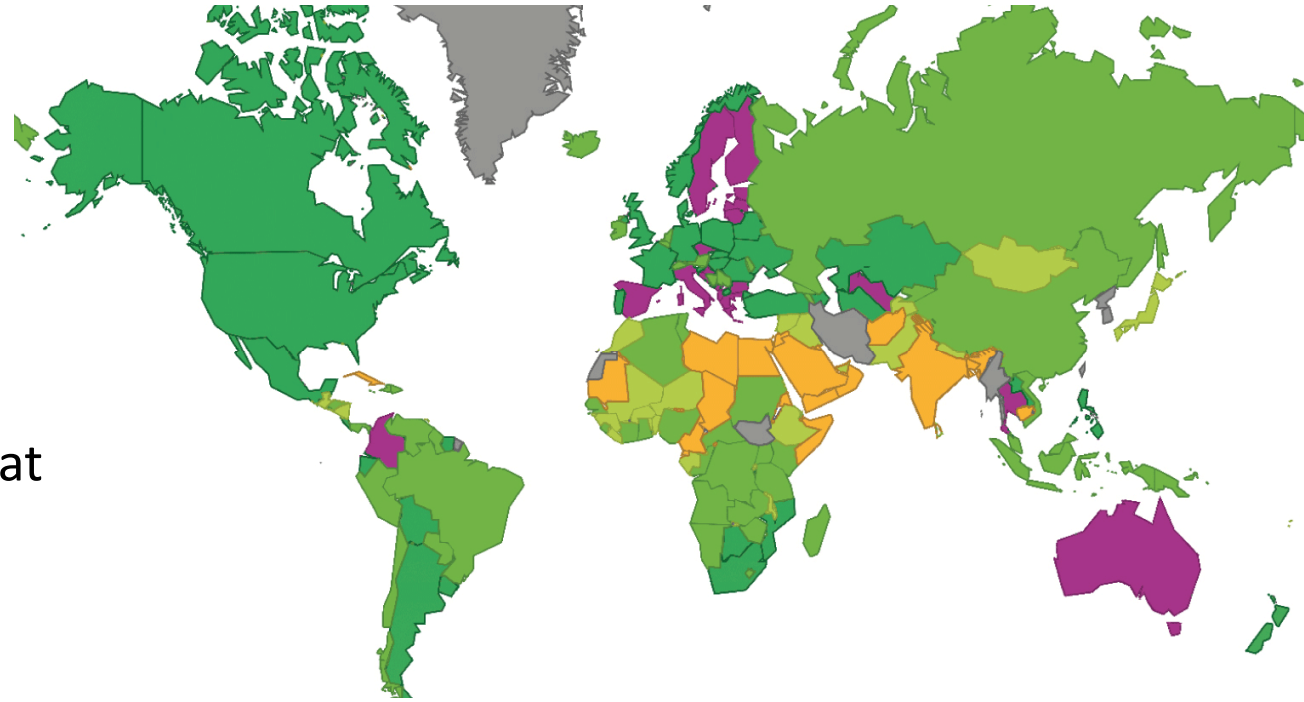




- In the Asian tsunami of 2004, what percentage of the fatalities were women?

- a. 20%
- b. 35%
- c. 50%
- d. 80%

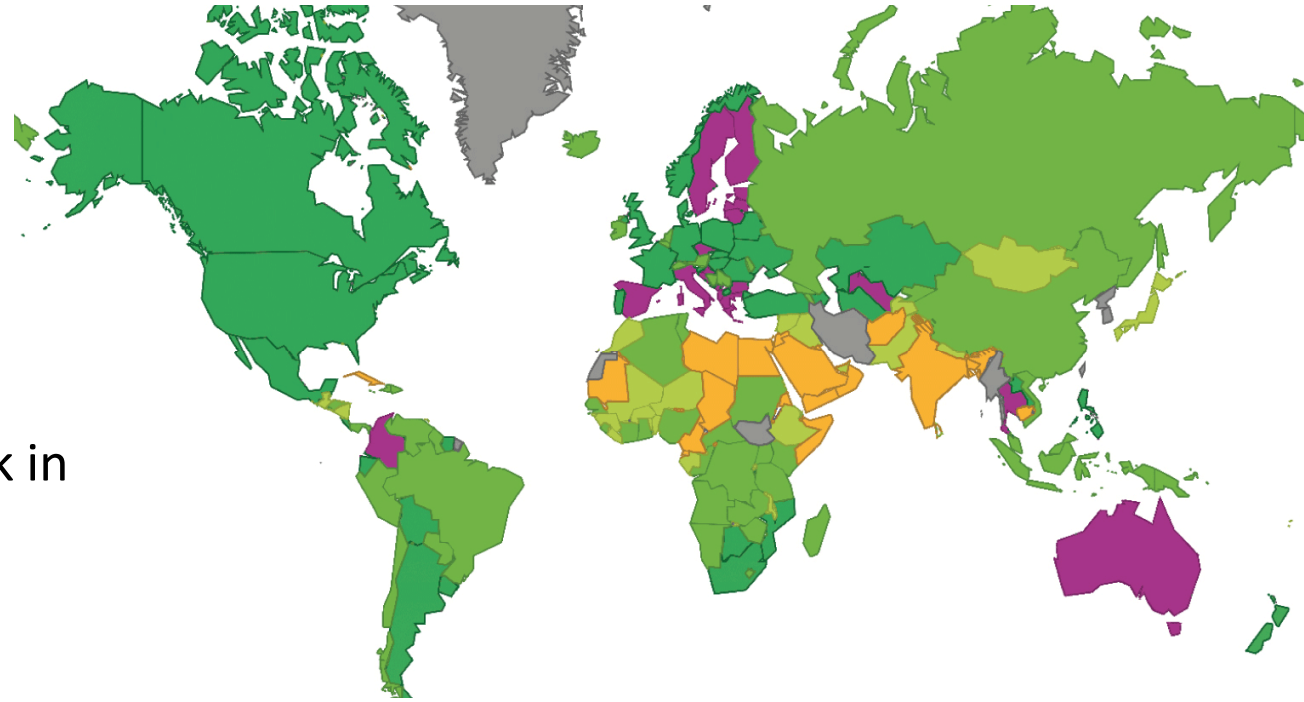




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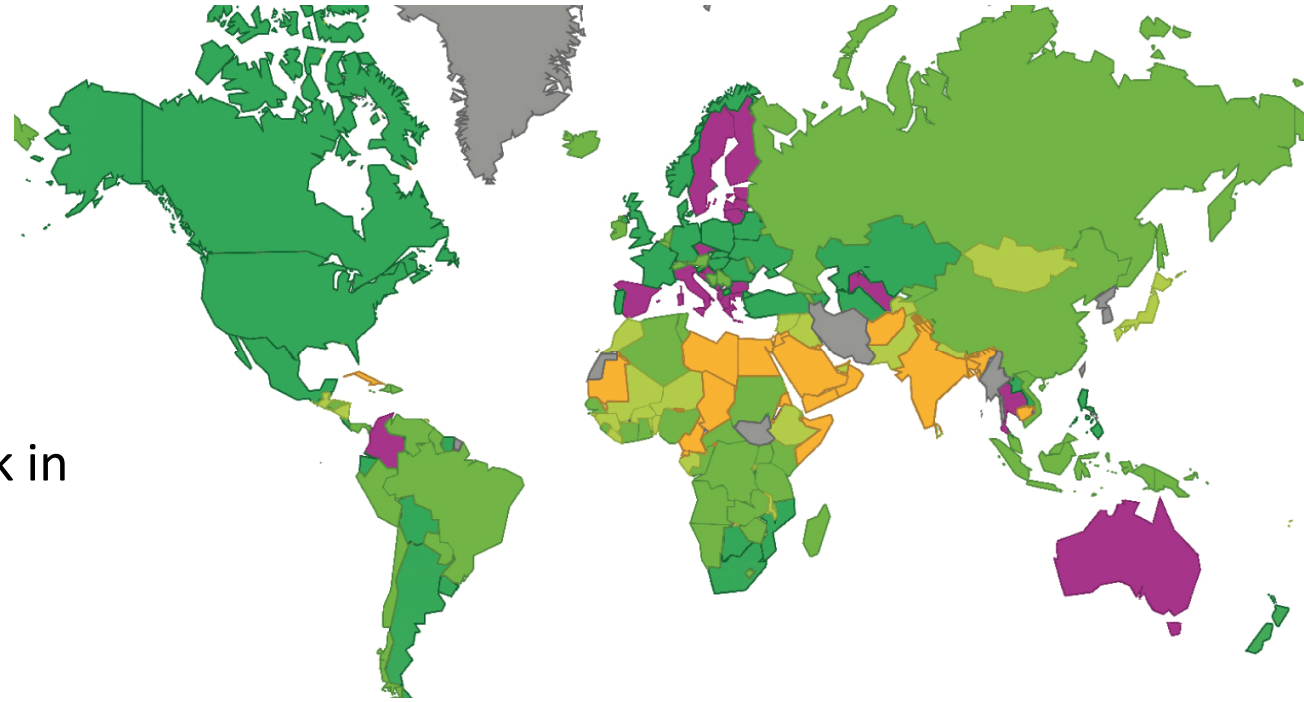




- What percentage of women work in technical industries (i.e. energy, industry, construction and engineering)?

- a. 5%
- b. 20%
- c. 17%
- d. 35%





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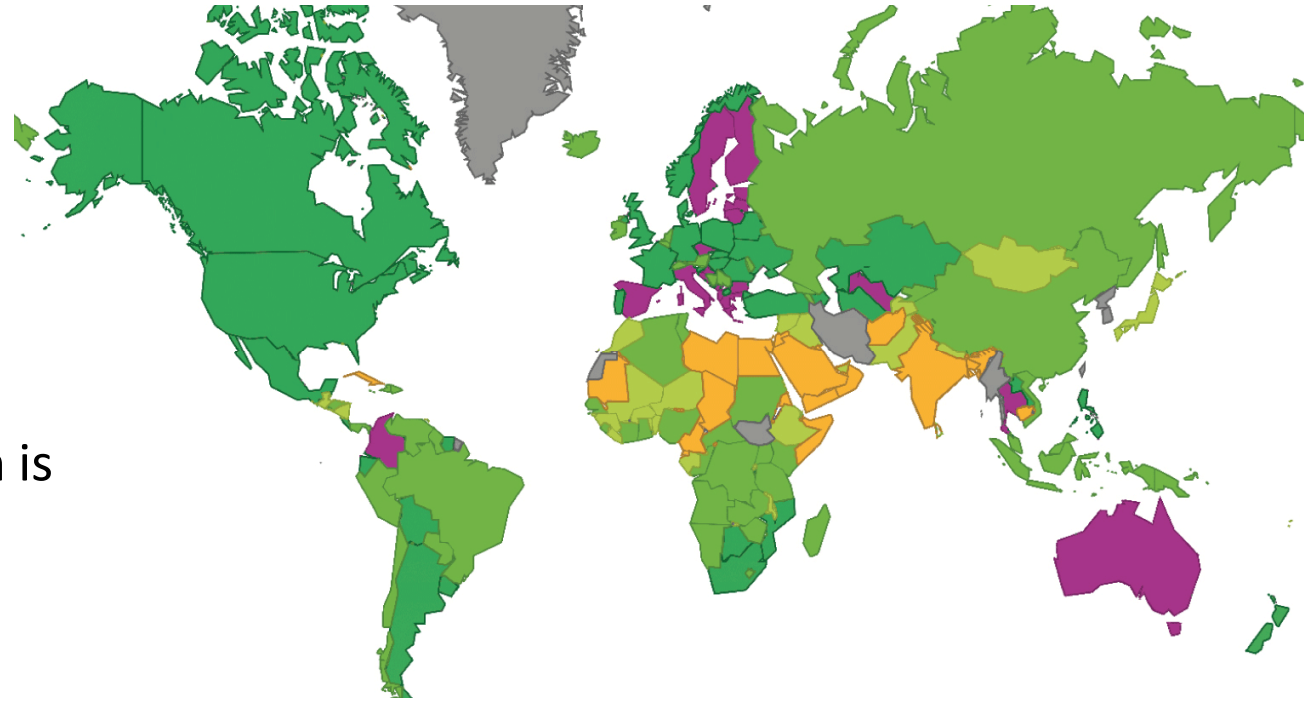
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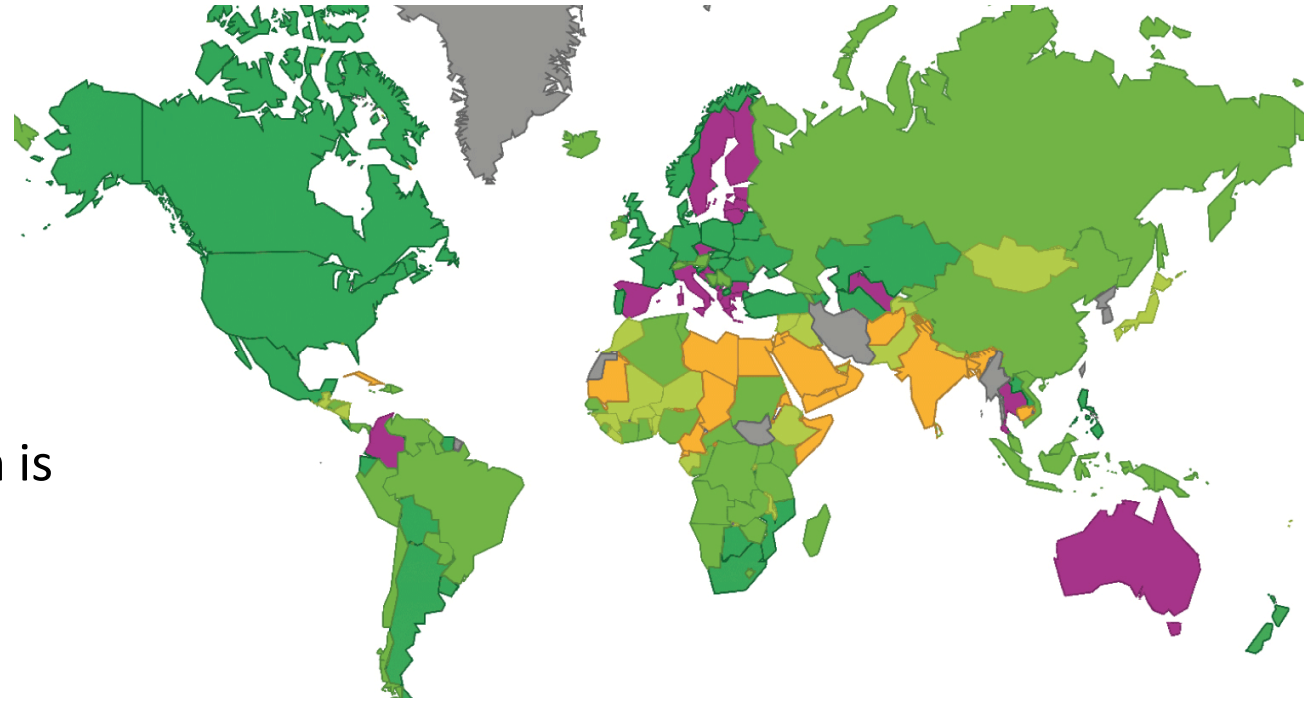
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- What share of the world's wealth is owned by men?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 68%
 - c. 87%
 - d. 99%





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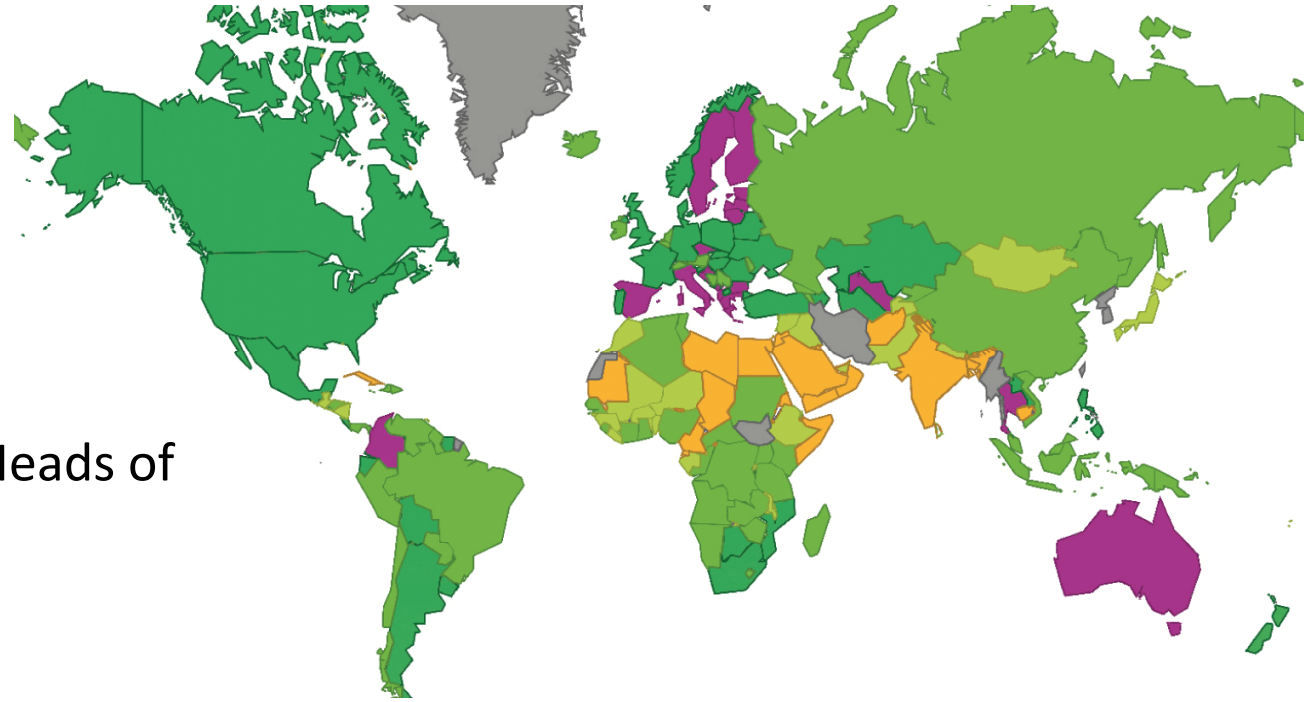
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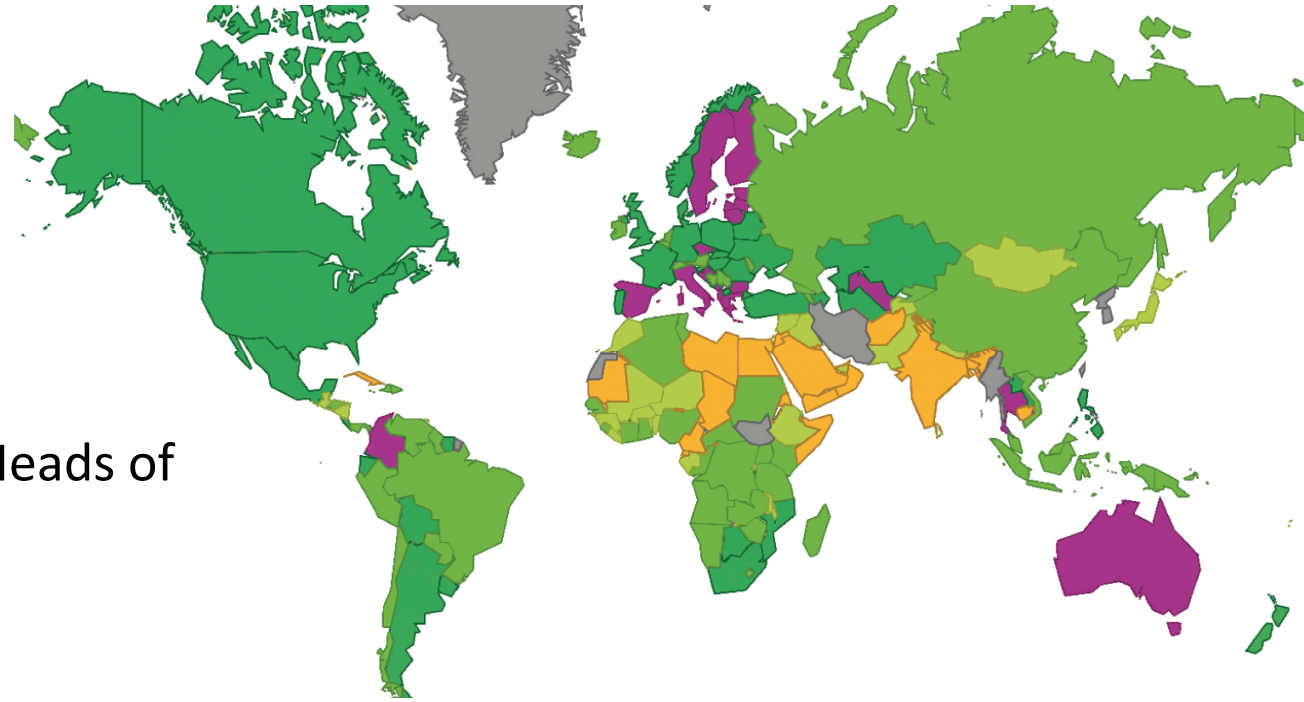
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- What percentage of men act as Heads of Delegation to in the UNFCCC negotiations?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 67%
 - c. 74%
 - d. 88%





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GENDER GAPS AROUND THE WORLD

POVERTY

OVER 50% OF THE 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING ON \$1 A DAY OR LESS ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNFPA)

WATER

ON AVERAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEND 8 OR MORE HOURS PER DAY COLLECTING WATER (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)

GOVERNANCE

GLOBALLY, WOMEN ARE 16.7% OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS; 19.5% OF PARLIAMENTARIANS; AND 9% HEADS OF STATE (SOURCE: IPU)

FOOD

WOMEN PRODUCE OVER 60% OF FOOD IN SOME COUNTRIES (SOURCE: FAO)

LITERACY

TWO THIRDS OF THE 774 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNSTATS)

LAND

WOMEN OWN JUST 2% OF THE WORLD'S LAND (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

IMPACTS EXACERBATE GENDER INEQUITIES

CROP FAILURE



Women experience increased agricultural work and overall household food production burden

FUEL SHORTAGE



Many women in developing countries can spend between 2-9 hours a day collecting fuel and fodder, and performing cooking chores

WATER SCARCITY



Increased burden on women walking further distances to access safe water, impacts the education and economic stability

NATURAL DISASTER



Women have a higher incidence of mortality in natural disasters; women can suffer from an increased threat of sexual violence

DISEASE



As caregivers women often experience an increased burden for caring for young, sick and elderly as well as lack of access to health care facilities

DISPLACEMENT



Forced migration could exacerbate women's vulnerability

CONFLICT



While men are more likely to be killed or injured in fighting, women suffer greatly from other consequences of conflict, such as rape, violence, anxiety and depression



Defining our Terms



Gender?

Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes.



Gender?

Gender does not refer only to women, but is a point of analysis and part of the broader socio-cultural context of individuals, alongside class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age.



Gender Equality

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 their 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, recognizing 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-centered development. (OSAGI 2001)



Measures Towards Gender Equality

Gender balance is simply the ratio of women to men in any given situation. Gender balance is achieved when there are approximately equal numbers of men and women present or participating (UNDP, 2010).

Gender parity is a 50:50 ratio of males and females, usually used in studies related to accessing education, in the workplace, and holding public office. Some countries have laws on gender parity in decision-making.



Gender Equality in the Climate Context



Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is the integration of the gender perspective into every stage of policy processes - design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation - with a view to promoting equality between women and men.

It means assessing **how policies impact on the life and position of both women and men** - and taking responsibility to re-address them if necessary.

(European Commission)



Why Gender Mainstream?

This is the way:

to make gender equality a concrete reality in the lives of women and men;

to improve policy-making by bringing it closer to the citizens' needs.



Methods for Implementation

Gender analysis is a type of socio-economic analysis that uncovers how gender relations affect a development problem.

Gender budgeting focuses on the analysis of public expenditure and revenue from a gender perspective, identifying the implications for women/girls compared to men/boys. The ultimate goal is to reprioritize both expenditures and revenue raising methods in order to promote equality.



Methods for Implementation

Gender- disaggregated data are data that are collected and analyzed separately on males and females. This typically involves asking the “who” questions in an agricultural household survey: who provides labor, who makes the decisions, who owns and controls the land and other resources. Or it may involve asking men and women about their individual roles and responsibilities. (CIGAR).



Methods for Implementation

Gender considerations or perspectives, usually preceded in policy agreements by ‘taking into account’ will consider or account for gender disparities in the impacts of economic and social policies, and the fact that men, women and their interactions affect every aspect of the development process.



Methods for Implementation

GENDER-SENSITIVE programming refers to programmes where gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered and awareness of these issues has been raised, although appropriate actions may not necessarily have been taken.

[**Understanding/ Acknowledgement/ Awareness**]

GENDER-RESPONSIVE programming refers to programmes where gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered, and measures have been taken to actively address them. Such programmes go beyond raising sensitivity and awareness and actually do something about gender inequalities. [**Action**]



Interpreting Mandates

Decision 28/CP.7 Guidelines for preparation of the national adaptation programmes of action This decision states that the preparation of NAPAs must be *guided by gender equality*.

Decision 1/CP.16 Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should follow a country-driven, *gender-sensitive*, participatory and fully transparent approach.

Decision 2/CP.17 Calls for *gender balance* of experts on the Adaptation Committee.



Interpreting Mandates

Decision 12/CP.17 As part of the guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, this decision agrees that these systems should respect *gender considerations*.

Decision 1/CP.16 Decides that capacity-building support to developing country Parties should be enhanced with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities at the subnational, national or regional levels, as appropriate, taking into account *gender aspects*.



Interpreting Mandates

Decision 2/CP.19 Establishes the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage and mandates the mechanism to undertake the collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including *gender disaggregated data*.



Why Gender-Responsive?

Achieving the Goals of the Convention

Adaptation

IPCC: The contrast in precipitation between wet and dry regions and between wet and dry seasons will increase [1].

Gender: When water is not available on the premises, women are more often responsible for water collection than men.

Gender Responsive Action to address changes in rain patterns and water availability

Develop infrastructure for water supply in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas that recognizes and addresses the needs of women, such as technology for harvesting rainwater and collecting and recycling household water. The government of Nepal is committed to build the capacity of women to provide technical and maintenance support and to monitor and control water quality.

Achieving the Goals of the Convention

Mitigation- Reduction in land use change

Contribution to Emissions: Most of the land use change originates from Central and South America, Africa and Tropical Asia since the 1980s [8].

Gender Data: Direct participation of women in decision-making and forest protection increased forest regeneration and control over illegal grazing and felling [19].

Gender Responsive Action to reduce land use change

In Cameroon, climate change strategies should include actions that provide equal access and control to women and men over tools, equipment, technology and resources needed to engage in activities such as sustainable forest management, agricultural techniques with low impact on the environment, afforestation, forestry certification, agroforestry techniques, and Non Traditional Forest Products (NTFP) processing.

Linking Data to Actions



Further examples:

ADAPTATION

- Water
- Oceans
- Sea level rise and salinization
- Extreme weather events
- Health

MITIGATION

- REDD+
- Reduction in land use change
- Changes in consumption patterns



Tools for Gender Mainstreaming

Tools

World Health Organization – Gender Assessment Tool (GAT)

The GAT helps you determine the gender-responsiveness of a policy or programme

http://www.who.int/gender/mainstreaming/GMH_Participant_GenderAssessmentTool.pdf

European Commission – Tools for Gender Mainstreaming

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/tools/index_en.htm

UN Women Repository of Tools on Gender Mainstreaming

Includes tools from FAO, IAEA, ILO, UN Habitat, etc.

<http://tinyurl.com/ngrdn4k>

CARE Gender Toolkit

<http://gendertoolkit.care.org/>



Thanks

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