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Response measures / Impacts resulting from the implementation of measures/policies to address climate change by Parties to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement:

The Women's perspective

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Implementation of measures / policies to address climate change will deliver benefits, it also has several risks.

- ▶ Such risks include;
 - Social Risks
 - Environment Risks
 - Economic Risks

SOCIAL RISKS

Risk

- ▶ Failure to recognize or undermining of rights of women
- ▶ Not paying special attention to gender differentiated and especially Women's priorities and needs, both practical and strategic
- ▶ Not recognizing and attaching value to women's roles and responsibilities in combating climate change
- ▶ Ignoring Women's valuable traditional knowledge on adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Impact

- ▶ Deprive women of access to, control of and decision making regarding life support NTFP
- ▶ Women's needs and priorities not allocated financial and other resources support
- ▶ Time tested solutions not incorporated in strategies to combat Climate Change
- ▶ Climate interventions not sustainable

Environmental Risks

Risk

- ▶ Clearing Natural forest cover
- ▶ Introducing alien species such as Pinus in the name of afforestation and agroecology
- ▶ Monoculture plantations of the oil palm e.g BIDCO in Uganda

Impact

- ▶ Loss of biodiversity
- ▶ Ecosystem collapse
- ▶ Negatively affects the hydrological cycle
- ▶ Reduces watershed role of forests
- ▶ Increasing Women's Workload and insecurity as they walk long distances in search of water, fuelwood, food
- ▶ Destroyed livelihood
- ▶ Dysfunctional Families, increased Gender Based and Domestic violence

Economic Risks

Risk

- ▶ When investment policies are not human-rights based;
 - do not respect the Free, Prior and Informed Consent principle,
 - do not protect IPLC, especially women and other vulnerable groups against powerful, male dominated pursuing profit over people and planet corporations
- ▶ Policies that promote Market based mechanisms such as REDD+ which are too complicated for local women to comprehend.
- ▶ Policies that are top-down

Impact

- ▶ Women excluded from participation in governance and decision making regarding investment
- ▶ Corporations capture natural resources / Land grabs
- ▶ Women resort to transactional sex
- ▶ Violent evictions from ancestral lands
- ▶ Men unable to function in the socially assigned bread winner role turn to binge drinking and inflicting violence on women and children
- ▶ Women's workload increases and security compromised as they walk long distances in search of food, fuelwood, water
- ▶ Inequitable share of benefits


And the Response Measures Workplan?

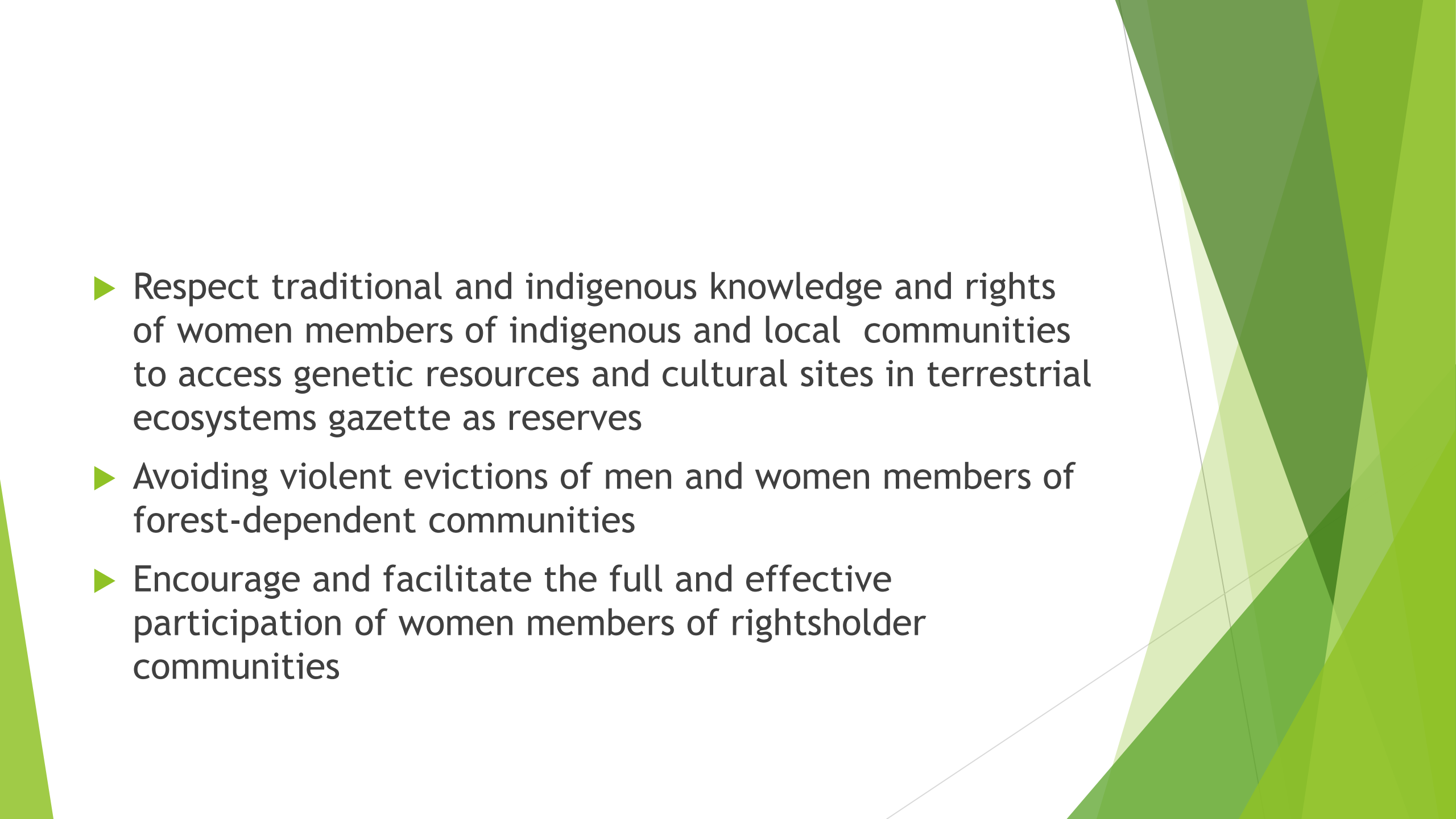
- ▶ Response Measures Workplan is rich in analyses, assessments, etc.
- ▶ It lacks a clear linkage to support the marginalized and vulnerable members of local communities such as women
- ▶ It should have a clear linkage to receiving real support such as funds, technology and skills to combat Climate Change and for resilience


How to maximize positive impacts and min. negative ones?
What are the best practices/ experience/lessons learned to share?

The new Policies Laws and Regulations, to reduce -ve impacts and maximize the +ve, they must:

- ▶ Change the underlying rules systems and incentive structure in such a way that the process is gender responsive, participatory, transparent, inclusive and is accompanied by equitable share of benefits
- ▶ Have a clear linkage to financial, and technical support for women's and other vulnerable groups e.g in the response measures work plan
- ▶ be redistributive, intended to transform existing power relations between men and women

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- ▶ be human rights based collaborative ventures between the rights holders and stakeholders as partners.
 - ▶ Recognize natural resources as sovereign spaces rather than multistakeholder platforms
 - ▶ Recognize customary tenure rights of indigenous and local communities

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- ▶ Respect traditional and indigenous knowledge and rights of women members of indigenous and local communities to access genetic resources and cultural sites in terrestrial ecosystems gazetted as reserves
 - ▶ Avoiding violent evictions of men and women members of forest-dependent communities
 - ▶ Encourage and facilitate the full and effective participation of women members of rightsholder communities

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- ▶ Uphold rights of indigenous peoples, both men and women to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)
 - ▶ Carry a Dedicated Grant for Local Communities and Indigenous People, accessible to both men and women to build their absorptive, adaptive and recovery capacity
 - ▶ A clearly spelt out and effective grievance redress mechanism
 - ▶ Policy follow up and review cannot look only at the number of landscapes restored. It must also look at the impact restoration has had on the People

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!