<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>MAJOR GENDER ROLES*</th>
<th>CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS</th>
<th>GENDERED VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WATER | Men                                | > Irrigation of cash crops  
> Manufacturing                                                                 | > Increased conflicts over scarce water resources.                                               |
|       | Women                              | > Drinking and domestic use  
> Irrigation of food crops                                                               | > Increase in time and distance travelled for safe water.  
> Diversion of water will lead to lesser water available for food crops. |
| FOOD  | Men                                | > Money for food                                                                     | > Increased poverty as share of food bill in household expenses goes up.**  
> Increased mental stress for more income and financial management.                              |
|       | Women                              | > Food and nutrition management  
> Cooking                                                                                    | > Increased poverty as share of food bill in household expenses goes up.**  
> Increased stress for food and nutrition security in family.  
> Skewed intra-household distribution pattern will lead to reduced food and nutrition intake for women and girls.  
> Indigenous and poor women dependent of forest will face more problems.                        |
| FODDER| Men                                | > Purchase of fodder  
> Free grazing                                                                                | > Increase in fodder costs.                                                                       |
|       | Women                              | > Collection of fodder  
> Free grazing                                                                                | > Time and effort spent of fodder collection increases.                                         |
| ENERGY | Men                                | > Electricity and crude oil for machines and vehicles                                  | > Increase in energy expenses.  
> Increased poverty as share of energy bill in household expenses goes up.**                   |
|       | Women                              | > Fuel and gas for cooking  
> Electricity for home and work                                                              | > Time and effort spent of fuelwood collection increases.  
> Increased poverty as share of energy bill in household expenses goes up.**                   |
| HEALTH| Men                                | > Money for medical expenses  
> Medical insurance                                                                            | > Increase in medical expenses can lead to families falling back into poverty.                 |
|       | Women                              | > Caring for the sick                                                                | > Increased burden of caring for sick.  
> 22 per cent of women to lose wages due to absence from work for a sick child.                |
## Gender Roles and Differentiated Vulnerabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Major Gender Roles*</th>
<th>Climate Change Impacts</th>
<th>Gendered Vulnerability to the Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Crop Farming** | **Men**              | > Cash crop production and marketing  
> Agriculture labour  | > Average crop yields go down, exposing millions of farmers to lower yield.            | > Reduced farm incomes will lead to higher migration for alternative incomes.  
> Lower availability of labour days will further reduce income.  
> Reduced food crop yields will lead to food insecurity especially for subsistence farmers. |
|                | **Women**            | > Food crop production and storage  
> Agriculture labour  |                                                                                      |                                                                                                      |
| **Livestock Rearing** | **Men**              | > Management of large cattle and dairy farms  | > Livestock will be adversely affected with rising temperatures, depending on the extent of changes in feed quality, spread of diseases and water resource availability. |
|                | **Women**            | > Management of small livestock, poultry farms  |                                                                                      | > Large cattle farming could become less profitable or even non-viable.  
> Increase in cost of managing small cattle especially arranging fodder and water.  
> Increase in time spent on livestock management. |
| **Fishing**    | **Men**              | > Catching of fish  | > Damage of ecosystems will reduce the productivity of fisheries and aquaculture, especially at low latitudes. |
|                | **Women**            | > Processing and marketing  
> Pond fish farming  |                                                                                      | > More time spent at sea.  
> Need to venture in deep sea will increase fuel costs and need more mechanised boats.  
> Increase in costs will reduce profits from fishing. |
| **Home-Based Work** | **Men**              | > Handloom and power looms  | > Heat waves will reduce productivity.  
> Energy costs will go up.  
> Loss of raw materials and infrastructure in floods.  
> Loss of workplace due to disasters.  
> No financial risk coverage/credit access will mean falling back into poverty. |
|                | **Women**            | > Fuel and gas for cooking  
> Electricity for home and work  |                                                                                      |                                                                                                      |
| **Transport**  | **Men**              | > Private and public transport  | > Low emission transport policies will be put in place.  
> Increase in fuel and transport costs may reduce private transport usage for poorer families. |
|                | **Women**            | > Safe public transport  |                                                                                      | > Increased pressure on public transportation will affect women’s safety and access to public transport. |
## GENDER ROLES AND DIFFERENTIATED VULNERABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>MAJOR GENDER ROLES*</th>
<th>CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS</th>
<th>GENDERED VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COASTAL DISASTERS</td>
<td>Men  &gt; Risk taking behaviour  &gt; Saving lives and property  &gt; Information updates  &gt; Insurance and recovery</td>
<td>&gt; Increased saltwater intrusion, flooding and damage to infrastructure.</td>
<td>&gt; Loss of life  &gt; Occupational risks for fishermen  &gt; Increased migration  &gt; Increase in stress and mental health  &gt; Alcoholism and suicide rates can increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women  &gt; Storing household and emergency items  &gt; Reproductive work - water collection, cooking  &gt; Child and elderly care  &gt; Maintain dignity and cultural inhibitions</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Women and children 14 times more likely to die/be injured than men  &gt; 80 per cent of people displaced are women  &gt; Reproductive workload escalates  &gt; Health concerns due to salt water intake  &gt; Sexual and gender-based violence increases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The gender roles mentioned here are not fixed and need to be contextualized. These are just indicative of what could be the differentiated gender roles.

** Households that have a higher share of food and energy in household expenditure generally fall in the lower income quadrant (poor households).