

## SESSION 02

# Gender Dimensions of Climate Change

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME

**Gender and Climate Change  
Adaptation and Resilience**

[insert date, month, year | time, time zone]

(Insert Name and Organisation of the Presenter)

# Let's discuss

- What do you understand by the term '**Weather**' and how is it different from '**Climate**'?
- What is '**Climate Change**'?

# Understanding Climate Change

- Weather is the average of daily or weekly status on the following six components for a particular area:
  - temperature, pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation, and cloudiness
- Climate is the average weather of a given region or area over a given period of time
- The changes in the average weather conditions and variations in the given region or area is Climate Change

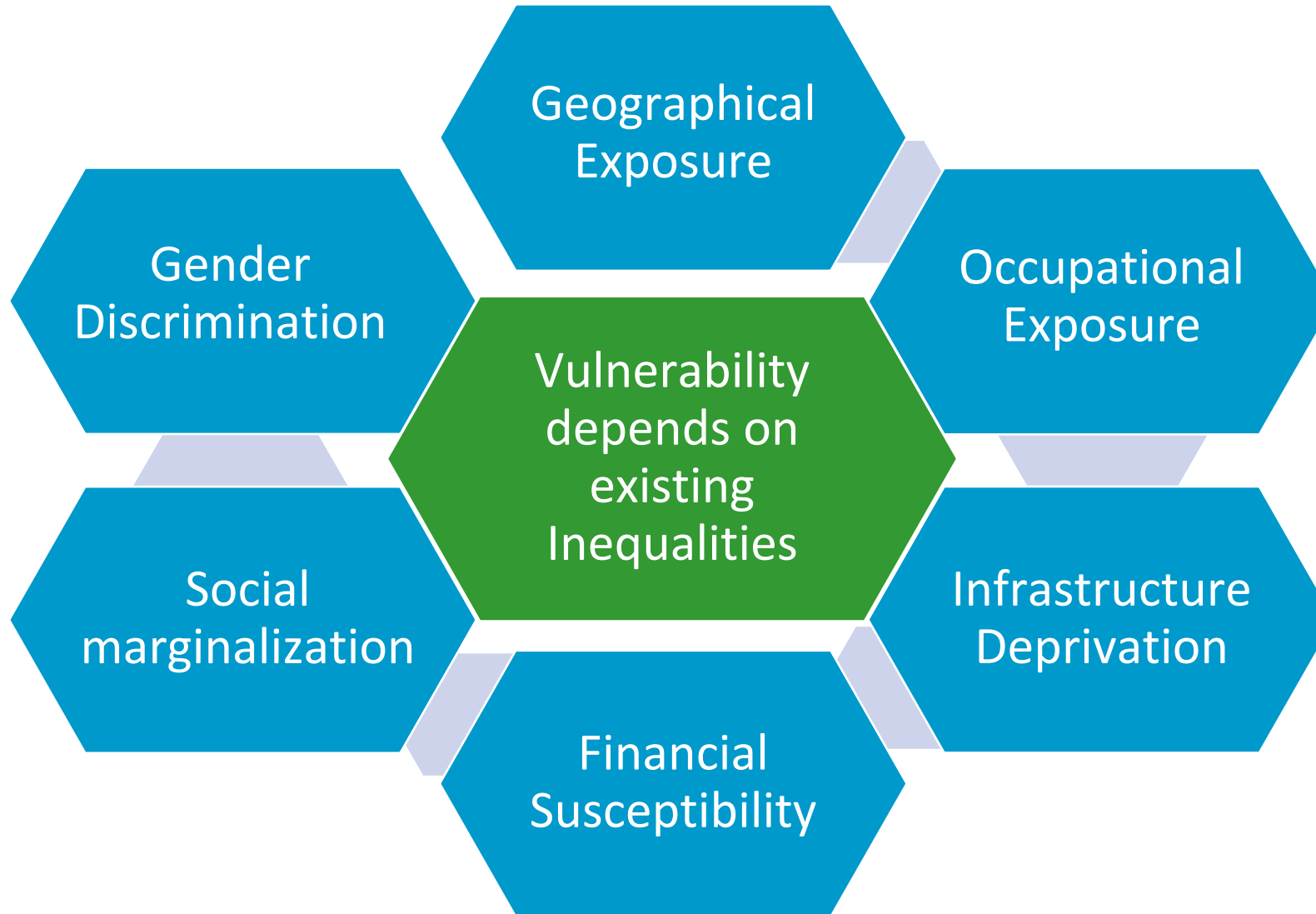
# Causes of Climate Change

- Increased concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere traps heat from the sun and causes global warming leading to climate change
- Human activities are responsible for a majority of the increase in GHG in the atmosphere since 1750.
  - These include deforestation, agriculture (e.g. rice production), livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry) rearing, burning of fossil fuels for electricity, heat, and transportation
  - Of these, transportation in the form of cars, trucks, ships, trains, and planes emits the largest percentage of carbon dioxide

# Climate Change, Disaster Risk and Development

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT	STATUS AT WARMING OF 1.5°C	STATUS AT WARMING OF 2°C	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) AFFECTED
WATER SCARCITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 496 million people (4% more) exposed to water stress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>586 million people (8% more) exposed to water stress.</li> </ul>	<b>SDG 6:</b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
ECO SYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Around 7% of land experiences biome shift.</li> <li>&gt; 70-90% Coral Reefs at risk of bleaching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Around 13% of land experiences biome shift.</li> <li>&gt; 90% Coral Reefs at risk of bleaching.</li> </ul>	<b>SDG 15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
COASTAL CITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 31-69 million people exposed to coastal flooding.</li> <li>&gt; Fewer cities exposed to sea-level rise and extreme events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 32-72 million people exposed to coastal flooding.</li> <li>&gt; More cities and people exposed to flooding.</li> </ul>	<b>SDG 11:</b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
FOOD SYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Significant decline in crop yields exposing 32-36 million people to lower yields.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Average crop yields go down, exposing 330-396 million people to lower yields.</li> </ul>	<b>SDG 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Lower risk of temperature morbidity.</li> <li>&gt; Smaller mosquito range.</li> <li>&gt; 3546-4508 million people exposed to heat waves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Higher risk of temperature morbidity.</li> <li>&gt; Mortality larger geographical mosquito range.</li> <li>&gt; 5417-6710 million people exposed to heat waves.</li> </ul>	<b>SDG 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

# Climate Risks are Global, Vulnerability is Not



# Let's discuss

**Have you observed any of the following in your region due to climate change or after disasters? (pick all that are applicable)**

- Increase in Domestic work and Time Poverty
- Exacerbated Health Burden and Caring Responsibilities
- Greater Risk of Death, Injury and Violence
- Higher Loss of Livelihoods and Assets

# Women's traditional gender roles will be impacted



## Increase in Domestic Work and Time Poverty

- Asian women's unpaid care and domestic work, already 4 times that of men will increase
- With reduced food crop production and increased food prices, poor women will be strained to maintain food security
- With more than 2 billion people expected to face water shortage by 2025, women and girls will have to travel longer distances and spend more time fetching water
- Damage to water supply infrastructure in floods and cyclones, will also hurt women in urban areas
- As pressure on land for food and fuel grow, grazing land will reduce, increasing the workload of women for arranging fodder
- Forest protection and clean energy policies will affect fuelwood availability- a source of 90% energy for poor women



# Girls and young women will face more



## Exacerbated Health Burden and Caring Responsibilities

- Skewed intra-household food distribution will result in women and girls being deprived of basic food intake and nutrition
- Women being more exposed to standing water due to water fetching responsibilities will be at higher risk of water-borne diseases
- Physiological characteristics also make women, especially pregnant women, more susceptible to vector-borne diseases, especially Malaria
- Drinking saltier water (a direct result of sea-water ingress) will also have severe impacts, especially on pregnant women, as rates of hypertension and preeclampsia will escalate
- Post disasters, women' sexual and reproductive health needs are further marginalized

# Women and LGBTIQ+ people will suffer more



## Risk of Death, Injury and Violence

- Women and children are 14 times more likely to die or be injured in a disaster than men due to gender inequalities
- Forced to sleep in insecure homes and emergency shelters without privacy and hygiene facilities women, and LGBTIQ people are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual assault
- Women and girls also often face elevated levels of violence if they have to travel long distances to fetch water, firewood, or fuelwood after a disaster
- Adolescent girls especially report higher levels of sexual violence in the aftermath of disasters. The risk and likelihood of early marriage was increases
- Post traumatic Stress Disorder among men often leads to hegemonic masculinity crisis, increasing pre-existing levels of violence
- Women and children also face greater risk of trafficking and being pushed into sex trade

# Women, especially poor and in rural areas, will also suffer



## Higher Loss of Livelihoods and Assets

- Women are more dependent on natural resource-based livelihood and hence will face more loss due to droughts, flooding, etc.
- Women are often more involved in subsistence farming, and provision of agriculture labour, and their livelihoods will be more impacted by loss of crop yield coupled with water scarcity
- Women also own only smaller livestock such as chickens, ducks, goats, which are not only less likely to be rescued but also more prone to be sold for immediate cash post disasters, thereby resulting in loss of limited assets
- With more women being employed in the informal sector, with low paid jobs and lack of social security, their loss of livelihoods will hurt more
- Already deprived of access to land and resources, their profound vulnerability will be further exacerbated

# Other Gender Intersectionality also need consideration



Disaster and the Male Gender



LGBTIQ and Health Concerns



Climate Change and Elderly Persons

# Capacity barriers to resilience will further lead to gender inequalities being amplified

- Lack of spaces for participation in local and global decision making
- Limited inter-departmental coordination
- Few boundary organisations to enable cross-sharing of knowledge

Institutional  
Barriers

Information  
barriers

- Low awareness levels on climate change and adaptation solutions
- Limited micro-level data for local decision making
- Ineffective communication channels between technical experts and communities
- Lack of understanding of behaviour anomalies and communication tools for futuristic action

Technology  
Barriers

Financial  
Barriers

- Low ability to make upfront capital investments
- Recurrent expenditure due to high maintenance cost of solutions
- Lack of access to credit
- Lack of risk retention planning and risk transfer mechanisms for poor

- Limited technology options which are cost-efficient, locally available, and gender responsive
- Available solutions are not standardised for market processes
- Technology development does still does not involve community validation and/or build on traditional knowledge

# Let's discuss

**Which of the following barrier to climate resilience will amplify gender inequalities most in your region? (pick any two)**

- Restriction of participation in local (decision making) committees
- Lack of land ownership with titles often in the name of men
- Lack of awareness and information on climate change
- Lack of financial support services (access to credit, insurance)
- Lack of gender responsive technology solutions
- Limited participation in climate negotiations at national and global level
- Any other (please add\_\_\_\_\_)

# Need for Integration of Gender in Climate Change and DRR Policies

## The right thing to do- legally and morally

- Women, girls, and those with other sexual identities are still among the most marginalized groups and particularly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks- need to be the key target of the LNOB approach
- Protect the human rights of all women and those with other gender identities

## Address concerns of gender inequality

- All policies and measures affect different genders differently, hence undertaking gender analysis and inclusion of gender dimensions into policy planning is important
- Gender integration helps find ways to mitigate possible risks that may exacerbate gender inequality and highlight opportunities to enhance positive outcomes

## Achievement sustainable development outcomes

- Improve national productivity and sustainable economic growth
- Enable better policy decisions required for more peaceful and equitable societies
- Especially for food, nutrition, education, health, and family welfare

# Need for Gender Integration continued

## Make climate action more effective

- Gender inequalities and gender roles play a key role in determining the choice of adaptation strategies men and women have
- The knowledge, skills, and inputs of women are very important for the development of context-appropriate adaptation and DRR policies and strategies
- A male bias could lead to inefficient allocations of scarce resources
- It is important that they are also as much informed, prepared, and equipped as men, if the adaptation and DRR strategies have to be effectively implemented
- Failing to identify women and other genders as a target group for specific measures would lead to limited results

## Global mandate

- UNFCCC- Lima Work Programme on Gender, Enhanced Gender Action Plan
- Sendai Framework for DRR



# Gaps /challenges and strategies for gender mainstreaming in climate action

- **Prioritizing availability of Climate Finance for gender responsive projects at all levels**
- **Gender is still not a priority in national CCDRR policies and plans**
  - Promote policy dialogues on transformative gender using the CEDAW commitment in national climate change planning processes
  - Advocate for GRB or Gender-Responsive Budgeting to be adopted in the CCDRR sectors
- **Inadequate Institutional mechanisms**
  - Improve coherence between national strategies, CCDDR planning, and international agreements on gender like CEDAW that they have ratified
  - Support technical ministries in undertaking sectoral gender analysis for CCDRR to enable evidence-based planning

# Gender mainstreaming in climate action continued

- **Women's participation and leadership within the climate sector is still limited at all levels of governance**
  - Enable direct participation to capture the ideas and knowledge of men, women, and those with other gender identities
- **Insufficient gender analysis and knowledge management**
  - Promote in-depth gender analysis within sectors especially where the gender impacts are not directly visible
  - Undertake research especially in sectors
  - Publish statistics and knowledge products highlighting gender dimensions within the sector- a handy document for technical ministries

# Gender mainstreaming in climate action continued

- **Gradual shifting from gender mainstreaming to gender transformative approaches**
  - Designing and piloting gender transformative projects, implemented with strong evaluation process to generate evidence for advocacy
  - Addressing Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) gaps
  - Need to focus on men and other gender identities
- **Restricted information on gender outreach of current plans and response measures**
  - Promoting Community-led CCDRR projects
  - Focus on projects led by women, and/or other vulnerable populations
- **Moving beyond addressing Vulnerability to Exploiting Opportunities for a more gender equal society**
  - Promoting diverse livelihoods options for women in order to increase their resilience to hazards

# Women as Partners and Agents of Change

- Women can play a critical role in disaster preparedness
  - **The case of Barishal, Bangladesh**
- Evidence shows an increase in community resilience where women are empowered to create institutional platforms
  - **Women-Led Forest Management, Nepal**
- Pro-active engagement can be a win-win situation, especially for poor women
  - **SWaCH model of Waste Management, India**

**Thank You !**

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