



**WOMEN DO MORE
THAN INSPIRE
CHANGE
THEY CREATE IT**

1970-2010

- 2007 there were 960 major disasters (the highest ever such figure)
- Average numbers exposed to flooding every year increased by 114% (from 32.5 to 69.4 million annually)
- Global physical exposure to tropical cyclones almost tripled (increasing by 192%)



Facts- not Anecdotes

- “London School of Economics analyzed disasters in 141 countries -decisive evidence that gender differences in deaths from disasters are directly linked to women’s economic and social rights
- When women’s rights are not protected, more women than men will die from disasters. The study also found the opposite to be true: in societies where women and men enjoy equal rights, disasters kill the same number of women and men



Human Face

Climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, generations, age, classes, income groups, occupations and genders.

The poor, primarily but by no means exclusively in developing countries, will be disproportionately affected. Their reliance on local ecological resources, coupled with existing stresses on health and well-being, and limited financial, institutional and human resources leave the poor most vulnerable and least able to adapt to the impacts of climate change (IPCC 2001)





**DATA
DIFFERENTIATED
IMPACT**



Temperatures rise above 2°C:

- Food production potential contract severely/yields of major crops fall up to 40%
- Declines acute in Africa, Asia and Latin America

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- Women produce more than 50% of the food worldwide
 - Women are more vulnerable to nutritional problems - 50% of the women and children in developing countries are anaemic
 - Chronic and acute child malnutrition, low birth weights, and suboptimal breastfeeding are estimated to cause the deaths of 3-5 million mothers and young children every year



Increase in frequency and intensity of drought in many regions

Sea level rise in coastal areas

- During dry season in rural India and Africa, 30% or more of a woman's daily energy intake is spent in fetching water alone
- Carrying heavy loads over long periods of time causes cumulative damage to the spine, the neck muscles and the lower back, thus leading to the early ageing of the vertebral column
- A study in Uttarachal, India, found miscarriages to be five times the national average at 30%, linked to carrying heavy loads of water and fuel
- Bangladesh increase in incidence of preeclampsia and eclampsia in pregnant women



WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE

Food Security

- Bank seeds in Cuba 283 varieties of beans and 600 varieties of rice
- Indigenous women knowledge from Colombian Amazon in relation to unconventional food plants-vital for nutritional intake and food sovereignty-69 families and 207 genera
- Biodiversity- quantity and quality



Nutrition Security



Per 100 gr.	Amaranth (leaves)	Cleome	Nightshades	Cabbage
Iron mg	8.9	6.0	1.0	0.7
Calcium mg	410	288	442	47
B Caroteno ug	5716	10452	3660	100



Consumption

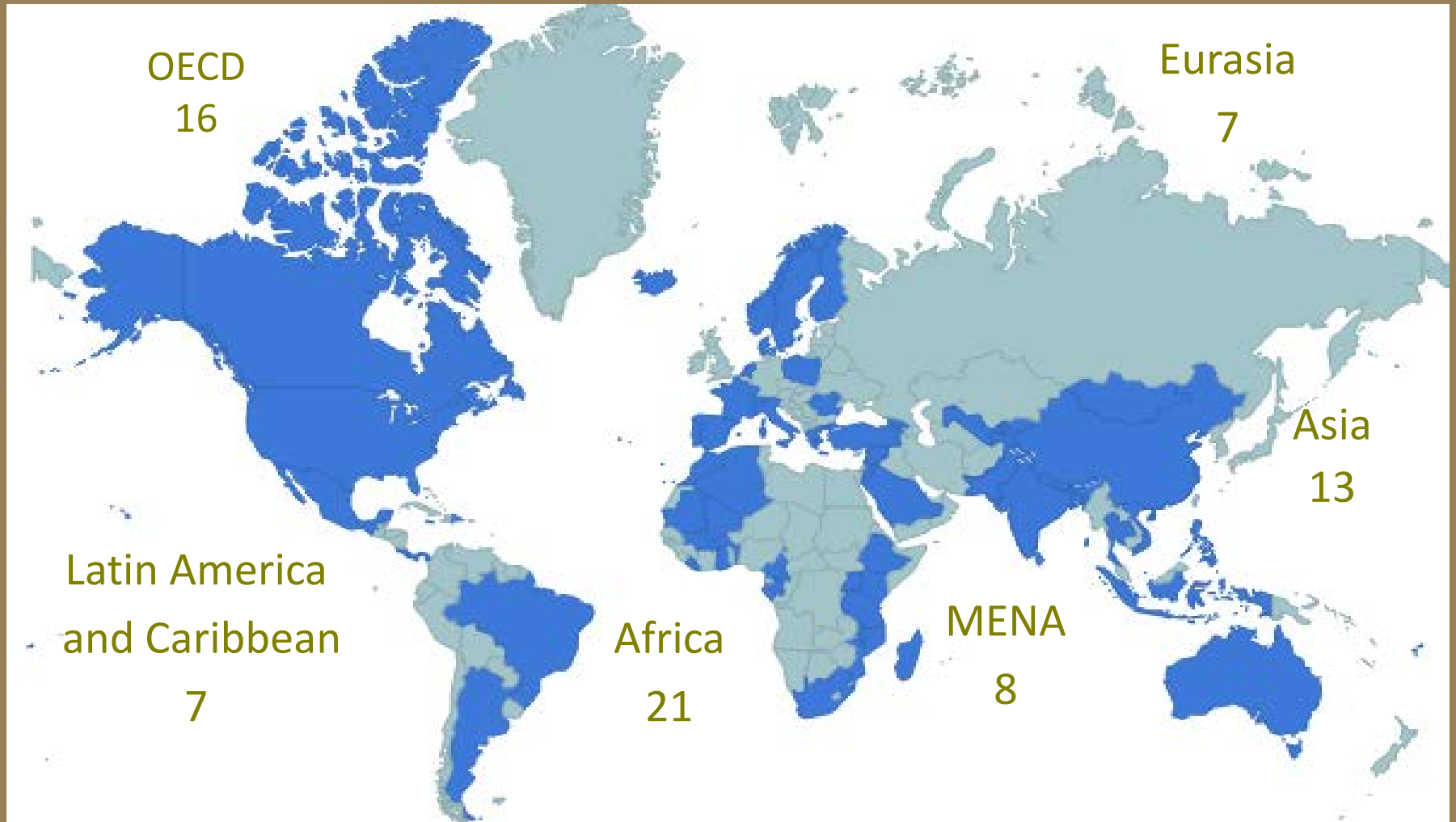
- Economists estimate that women consumers will control \$15 trillion in spending by the year 2014
- By 2028, women will be responsible for about two-thirds of consumer spending worldwide
- Empowering women in policy incentives, marketing, and design and production related to low carbon products has considerable potential to increase market infiltration of these products



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**THE
ENVIRONMENT
AND GENDER INDEX
(EGI)**

The Environment Gender Index (EGI) analyzes 72 countries worldwide



The EGI Framework



Gender Reporting to UNFCCC by Region



Africa

Ghana	0.54
Malawi	0.5
Bangladesh	0.42
Dem. Rep. Congo	0.42
Burkina Faso	0.36
Uganda	0.31
Kenya	0.3
Liberia	0.23
Tanzania	0.17
Gambia	0.15
Congo	0.12
South Africa	0.12
Mali	0.11
Cameroon	0.06
Mauritania	0.04
Madagascar	0.03
Algeria	0.02
Burundi	0.02
Benin	0.01
Ethiopia	0.01
Mozambique	0.01
Gabon	0

Asia

India	0.55
Viet Nam	0.13
Sri Lanka	0.06
Mongolia	0.03
China	0.02
Laos	0.02
Pakistan	0.02
Fiji	0.01
Philippines	0.01
Indonesia	0
Nepal	0
Thailand	0

LAC

Mexico	0.31
Jamaica	0.13
Brazil	0.11
Panama	0.02
Argentina	0.01
Costa Rica	0
Dominican Republic	0

Although developing countries perform higher than developed countries as a whole, most developing countries still score below 30% performance and 21 countries score below 5% performance

Characteristics of Top Performers in UNFCCC Reporting



India
(scored 0.55)



Achievements:

- 65 references to gender/women in 340 page report
- Names gender-related actions and objectives
- Project titles mention gender/women
- Gender evaluation planned
- Implementation institution with gender expertise named
- Timeframe for gender actions included

Improvements needed:

- Include a budget for gender-related actions

Characteristics of Lowest Performers in UNFCCC Reporting



Gabon
(scored 0)



Findings:

- Gabon: 0 references to gender in 185-page document
- Dominican Republic: 2 references to gender in 318-page document

Dominican
Republic
(scored 0)

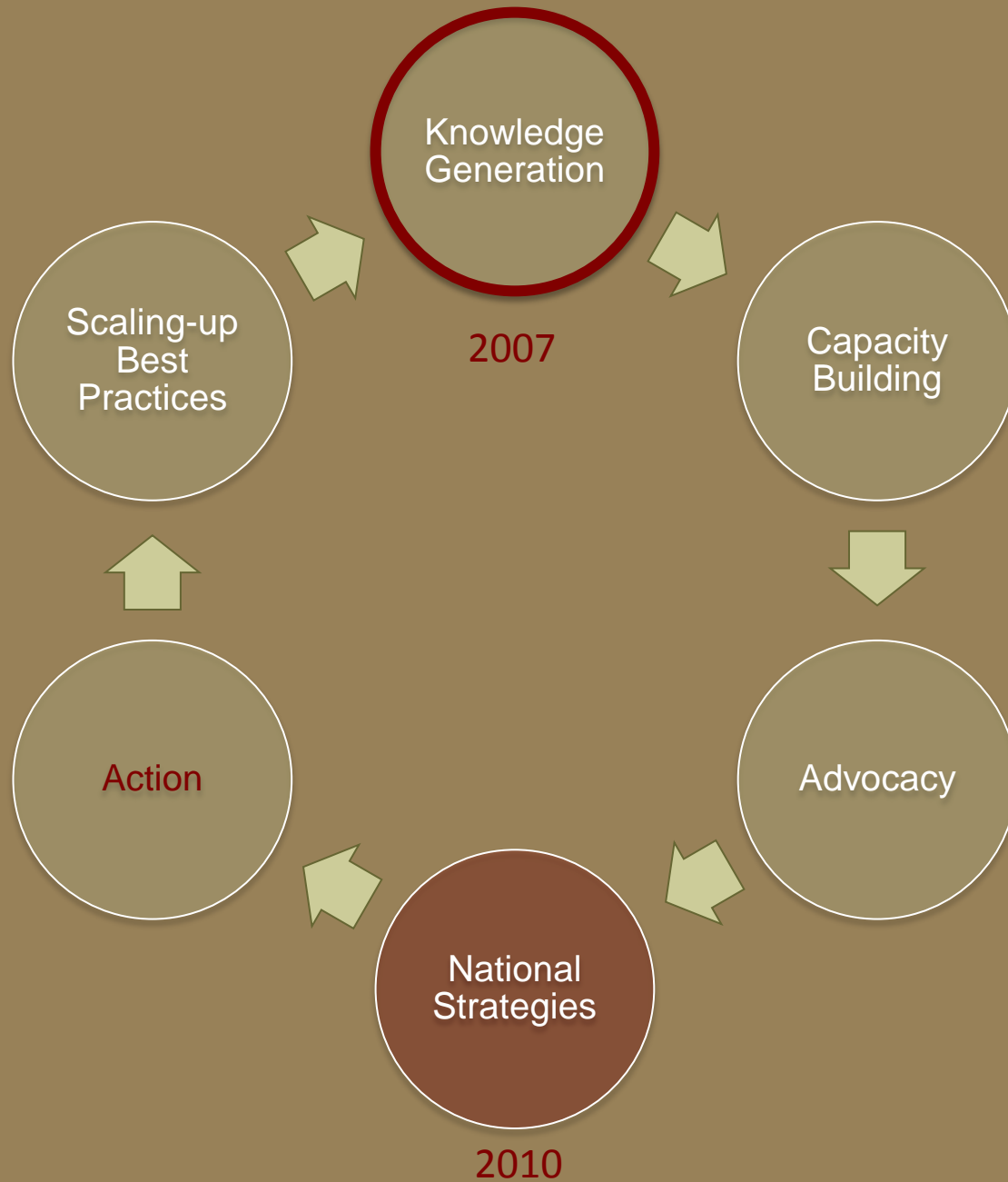


- Reports do not name any gender-related actions or objectives
- No gender evaluations planned
- Do not name an implementing institution with gender expertise
- Do not include a budget or timeframe for gender-related actions



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**COUNTRIES MAKING
A DIFFERENCE
THROUGH GENDER-
RESPONSIVE
CLIMATE CHANGE
FRAMEWORKS**



Guiding Principles



- Anchor global agreements within national contexts so as to encourage a gender-responsive approach
- Recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst that increases the effectiveness and efficiency of climate change initiatives
- Frame women as agents of change – beyond merely a vulnerable group – in both adaptation and mitigation

How We Develop a ccGAP



Take
Stock

Level
Playing
Field

Capture
Diverse
Voices

Prioritize
Actions

1.

- Analysis of country's legislative and policy framework and institutional initiatives on gender and climate change
- Mapping of stakeholders
- Interviews with key stakeholders and potential champions
- Assessment of technical capacities

2.

- Training for women and women's organizations
- Establishment of women's priorities in relation to gender and climate change

3.

- Multi-stakeholder workshop(s) with government, civil society, international institutions, academia, etc.
- Assessment of gender and climate change in-country, and development of action steps across priority sectors

4.

- Creation of action plan by national team designated by multi-stakeholder workshop
- Validation process with government staff
- Funding
- Monitoring of implementation through progress reports and course corrections






Underlying Principles



i nclusive	Ensure the participation of all groups, irrespective of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender, region, age or class
i mpact	In the reduction of emissions
i mprove	The quality of life for women/men (basic and strategic needs)
i ncrease	Sustainability - nature based solutions within limits of our planet
i nnovation	Propose solutions beyond the ordinary
i mpulse/propel	Transformational change


Climate Change Gender Action Plans




LIBERIA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan





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Climate change is the most urgent and critical issue of our time. Ensuring equitable participation of women and men in developing solutions to this challenge is paramount to moving towards a sustainable future. Women’s participation at all levels is integral to achieving the goals of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, as women and children are the ones greatly affected by the impact of climate change. (The) development of a gender sensitive climate change strategy...will lead to the women of Liberia taking ownership and deciding what they want as it relates to climate change.”

Julia Duncan Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Government


Developed by: Lorena Aguilar, Françoise Rogers


Main Partners: Liberia Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Gender and Development, Government of Liberia

Participants: 53 Participants from government, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations

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Contact: iucngenderoffice@iucn.org, www.genderandenvironment.org








JORDAN

National Challenge to Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Policy




The Jordanian National Gender Strategy is one of the national strategies in the Middle East and North Africa region, which will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The strategy is a key policy instrument for addressing gender inequality in Jordan. It provides a framework for addressing gender inequality in Jordan. It provides a framework for addressing gender inequality in Jordan. It provides a framework for addressing gender inequality in Jordan.








TANZANIA

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CENTRAL AMERICA

National Challenge to Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Policy



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EGYPT

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HAITI

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COSTA RICA

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NEPAL

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PANAMA

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EXAMPLE

**REDD+
LAND TENURE AND
CLIMATE CHANGE**

Setting the Stage

Climate change mitigation broadly refers to activities that involve reducing greenhouse gas (GHC) emissions, either by reducing their source or by increasing their sinks

REDD is a key approach for addressing the threat of global climate change

It aims to reduce GHC by conserving carbon pools through financial incentives and other benefits, with a focus on sustainable management of forest, conservation, and enhancement of carbon stocks





Deforestation, degradation and sequestration each contain considerable sociopolitical and gender dimensions

- Women and men are responsible for managing different forest resources in distinct and different ways
- Their gendered responsibilities makes that they posses unique knowledge sets
- Women have less involvement in, and influenced over, decision-making processes that influence their access to forest rights, resources and benefits
- Women have not been systematically identified as stakeholders in REDD+, PES, land use planning and related discussions and pilot demonstration activities



EGI Indicator: Access to Agricultural Land

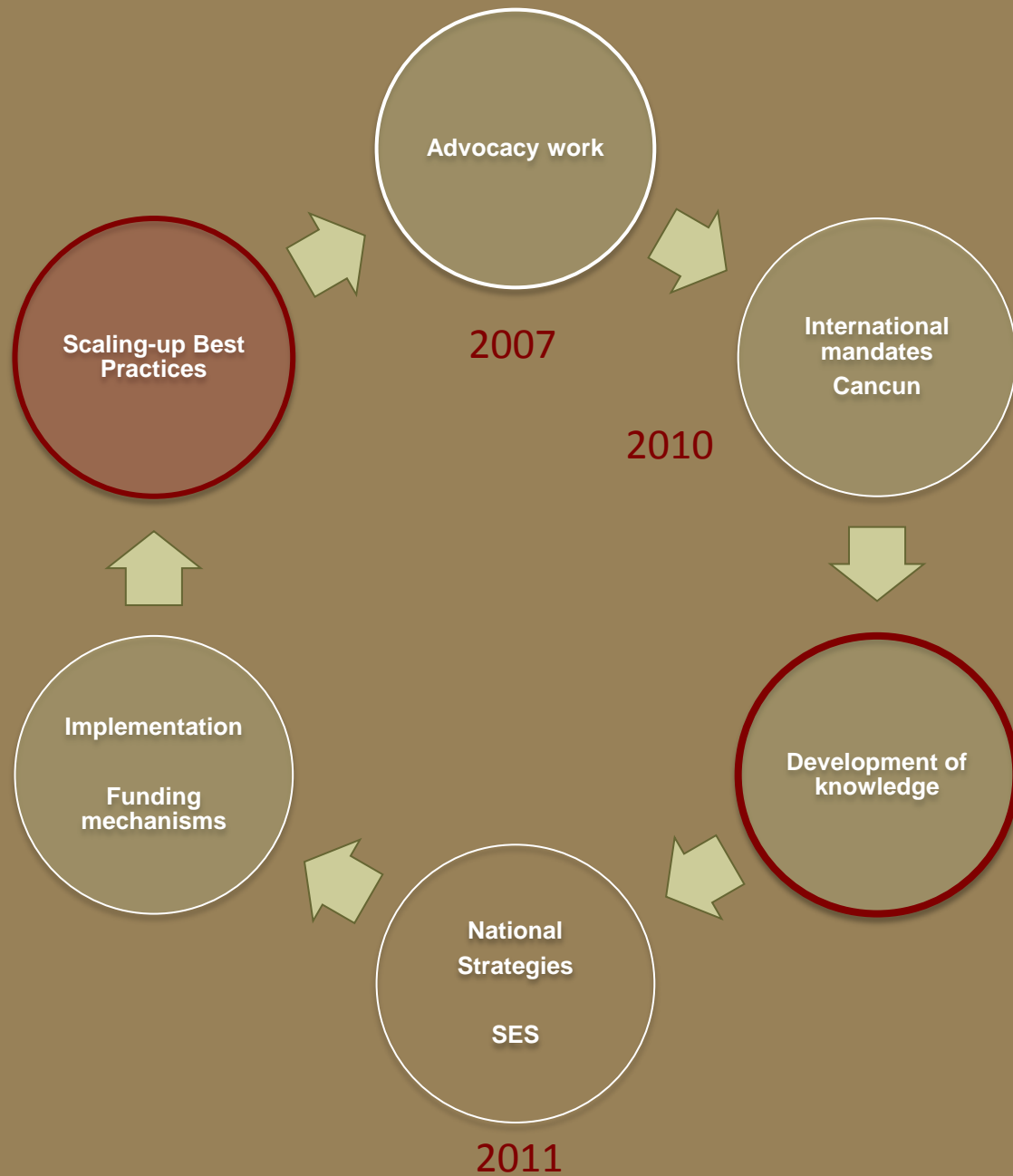


- Source: OECD
- Score is based on women's legal rights and de facto rights to own and/or access agricultural land. This is a 3 point variable based on the following scale

1.0 Score	0.50 Score	0.0 Score
Women have the same legal rights as men to own and access land	Women have equal legal rights with men to own and access land, but discriminatory practices restrict women's access to and ownership of land in practice	Women have no/few legal rights to access or own land or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices



1.0 Score	0.50 Score		0.0 Score
Iceland	Greece	Fiji	Sri Lanka
Netherlands	South Africa	Lebanon	Ghana
Norway	Jamaica	Gabon	Benin
Sweden	Brazil	Tanzania	Gambia
France	Mongolia	Jordan	Uganda
Finland	Philippines	India	Cameroon
Canada	Viet Nam	Burkina Faso	Burundi
Spain	Thailand	Tajikistan	
Denmark	Moldova	Morocco	
Australia	Dominican	Kenya	
Switzerland	Republic	Laos	
Poland	China	Nepal	
Portugal	Kyrgyzstan	Mozambique	
United States of	Malawi	Saudi Arabia	
America	Armenia	Madagascar	
Italy	Uzbekistan		
Panama			
Costa Rica			
Argentina			
Mexico			
Romania			
Georgia			





Legal mandates



- Cancun Agreement: Requests parties to address: (...) **gender considerations** and the safeguards ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.....
- Durban: Systems for providing information on safeguards are addressed and respected should, taking into account national circumstances and respective capabilities, and recognizing national sovereignty and legislation, and relevant international obligations and agreements, and respecting **gender considerations**



Legal mandates



- REDD+ mechanism does not happen in a “vacuum”, it needs to comply and should be framed according to development principles and criteria:
 - Rights
 - Empowerment
 - Participation
 - Good governance
- REDD+ is a great opportunity for development and to introduce reforms (land-forest tenure)

How does transformation looks like?

- **Ghana** working with chiefs wife's and mothers
- **Ecuador** Community “lawyers”
- **Peru** MRV indigenous women
- **Tanzania** RECAFOC forest and tenure laws reform
- **Uganda/Mexico** concessions of land to women (Trees for Global Benefits)





ccGAPs Create Innovation

Seed banks run by women that ensure food security and farmers to adapt to climate change variations

Women's as whistle blowers for monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure (early warning, embankment breach, infrastructure breakage)

Climate change health kits that employ women's traditional knowledge to combat the spread of malaria and other vector-borne diseases

A carbon-footprint program run by community women that at scale could also grow into a CDM project



Final Thoughts

No amount of human planning, preparedness, or scientific investigation can completely prevent all disasters. Droughts, hurricanes, and floods occur at random and beyond. Yet, preventing social catastrophes most certainly lies within our collective human capacity

By upholding women's rights we are, in fact, making one of the most crucial preparations associated to climate change that any society can make





We cannot afford to make the same mistakes

By neglecting the importance of gender in climate change efforts we
are responsible for the death and impoverishment of thousands of
people



Lorena Aguilar
Global Senior Gender Advisor
lorena.aguilar@iucn.org

thank you