



**Gender and Climate Change
Supporting Resources Collection**

Georgina Aboud

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Gender and Migration, 2005
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Gender and Armed Conflict, 2003
Gender and Budgets, 2003
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¹ GIZ was formed on 1 January 2011. It brings together the long-standing experience of DED, GTZ and InWEnt. For further information, see <http://www.giz.de>.

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ACRONYMS

CAC	Community Awareness Centre
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CIDA	Canada International Development Agency
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
COP	Conference of the Parties
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GGCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SRC	Supporting Resources Collection
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is increasingly being recognised as a global crisis, but responses to it have so far been overly focused on scientific and economic solutions, rather than on the significant human and gender dimensions. As weather patterns become increasingly unpredictable and extreme events such as floods, heat waves or natural disasters become more common, the poorest women and men in the global South – who have contributed the least to the problem – find their livelihoods most threatened yet have the weakest voice and least influence on climate policy.

This *Supporting Resources Collection (SRC)* forms one part of the *Cutting Edge Pack* on Gender and Climate Change. It complements the *Overview Report*, which highlights the need to put people at the centre of climate change responses, paying particular attention to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality. The *Overview Report* promotes a ‘transformative’ approach in which women and men have an equal voice in decision-making on climate change and broader governance processes and are given equal access to the resources necessary to respond to the negative effects of climate change; where both women’s and men’s needs and knowledge are taken into account; and where the broad social constraints that limit women’s access to strategic and practical² resources no longer exist.

This first section explains what is in the SRC, the key issues addressed, the structure, and the processes that led to its development, as well as explaining key terms relating to gender and climate change.

1.1 What is in this SRC?

This SRC complements the *Overview Report* by show-casing existing work on gender and climate change and providing more in-depth information on these complex issues. It can also be used as a stand-alone resource. The SRC presents a mix of accessible and engaging research papers, policy briefings, advocacy documents, case study material and practical tools from diverse regions and disciplines, focusing on different aspects of climate change and its associated gender dimensions. By bringing together multiple perspectives and approaches, we hope to prompt a better understanding of the need to take a gender-aware approach to climate change policy, practice and research that supports better climate and gender equality outcomes. We also hope to support greater dialogue and sharing among people working on related issues.

The SRC presents summaries and links to key resources which provide further information on the range of issues addressed in the *Overview Report*. These include:

² Practical resources include land, credit and water – that can be used directly for production. Strategic resources are related to longer-term change and include information, legal rights and education.

- How do gender inequalities affect the ways that women and men are affected by climate change and constrain the choices women are able to make?
- How can the different needs of men and women be integrated into climate change policies?
- How can we move away from largely scientific, market-based climate change responses to a more people-focused, gender-aware approach?
- How can we ensure human rights are at the centre of climate change responses?
- How can we ensure women play an equal role in decision-making around climate change?
- What successful strategies are already being employed by men and women to adapt to the changing climate and other related environmental impacts?
- How can climate change responses provide opportunities to challenge and transform gender inequalities?

1.2 How is this SRC structured?

The second section of this SRC provides background information on climate change and its gender dimensions. The third section focuses on specific human and gender impacts of climate change, drawing on accounts of recent research. Section 4 provides a gender critique of current policy responses to climate change, while Section 5 focuses on framing ways forward, both in terms of conceptualising the issues and developing effective, locally relevant, gender-aware responses. The final section provides information on useful tools that can be applied or adapted to support a gender-aware approach to climate change. Details of how to obtain copies or download the full texts are provided with each summary. Most of the resources can be downloaded for free from the Internet.

The SRC also provides information on international frameworks and conventions relating to climate change, as well as case studies that reflect innovative, gender-aware approaches to gender and climate change in different regions of the world. It includes a networking and contacts section which gives details of key organisations working on gender and climate change issues in different global regions.

The *Cutting Edge Pack* also includes an *Overview Report* and the Gender and Climate Change *In Brief* bulletin. Download copies from <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk> or contact BRIDGE (bridge@ids.ac.uk) for more information.

1.3 What processes led to this SRC?

This SRC – and the *Cutting Edge Pack* it is part of – is the result of a collaborative process over two years that involved global contributors from a range of non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organisations in shaping the content and key messages of the *Overview Report*, SRC and *In Brief* from the outset. In addition to engaging a core group of expert advisors from Africa, Latin America and Europe throughout the process, a global ‘Community of Practice’ engaged in online and face-to-face discussions around key debates highlighted in the *Cutting Edge Pack*.

As part of the *Cutting Edge* Programme, the author of this SRC visited FUNDAEXPRESIÓN in Colombia and the Community Awareness Centre (CAC) in India, which are conducting innovative work around climate change. FUNDAEXPRESIÓN plays a key role in promoting strong local networks to create resilience to climate change, and CAC engages women and men in developing relevant solutions that empower women. The author worked with them in participatory ways to generate primary information on their approaches. These processes enabled us to capture not only the dynamic impacts of climate change at the local level but also the innovative, gender-transformative responses that are being led by women and men in these regions. These are discussed in more detail in the *In Brief* section of the *Cutting Edge Pack* and in Section 5 of this SRC.

1.4. Glossary of terms

The fields of both climate change and of gender equality are over-populated with technical terms and jargon. The glossary below provides some simple definitions to help people navigate through the key gender equality and climate change concepts and terms. For more discussion of these, see the Gender and Climate Change *Overview Report*.

Key definitions

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): Naturally occurring and human-made gases that absorb infrared radiation as it is reflected from the earth's surface, trapping heat and keeping the earth warm. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human-caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (UNFCCC website).

Mitigation: refers to human interventions to reduce the sources or enhance the 'sinks' of greenhouse gases.³ Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other sinks to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (UNFCCC website⁴).

Adaptation: Actions taken to help communities and ecosystems cope with changing climate conditions, such as the construction of flood walls to protect property from stronger storms and heavier precipitation, or the planting of agricultural crops and trees more suited to warmer temperatures and drier soil conditions (UNFCCC website).

³ A sink is any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Forests and other vegetation are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

⁴ http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php

Low carbon development: A long term plan of action that integrates national mitigation and development objectives. It includes actions that make a contribution towards stabilising GHGs in the atmosphere both by cutting emissions and by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy (IDS 2009).

Resilience: the ability of a community to resist, absorb and recover from the effects of hazards in a timely and efficient manner, preserving or restoring its essential basic structures, functions and identity (CARE 2009).

Gender: refers to the range of 'socially constructed' roles, behaviours, attributes, aptitudes and relative power associated with being female or male in a given society at a particular point in time (Esplen 2009:2). 'Socially constructed' means that these are not 'givens' or 'natural' but are constructed or produced by society and as such can be modified or changed.

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 women's and men's 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, recognising 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-centred development (UN Women website⁵).

Gender-blind policy design and analyses are those which are implicitly premised on the notion of a male development actor. Although they appear to be gender-neutral – responding equally to women and men – they are implicitly male-biased in that they privilege male needs, interests and priorities in the distribution of opportunities and resources (Kabeer and Subrahmanian, 1996:2).

Gender-aware policy design and analyses recognise that development actors are women as well as men, that they are constrained in different and often unequal ways as potential participants and beneficiaries in the development process and that they may consequently have differing, and sometimes conflicting needs, interests and priorities (Kabeer and Subrahmanian, 1996:1).

⁵ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

2. WHY FOCUS ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE?

The resources summarised in this section address the questions: 'what is climate change?', 'why is climate change a gender issue?' and 'what are some of the underlying inequalities that climate change exacerbates?'.

2.1 What is climate change?

Climate change refers to any long-term change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns, whether in terms of changes in average conditions (more/less rainfall, higher/lower temperatures), or in the distribution of events around the average (extreme weather events such as floods or droughts). Generally, the term is used for any change in climate over time, regardless of cause, but the UN definition is more specific in using the term to denote changes that are attributable, whether directly or indirectly, to human activity (IPCC 2007).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2007) *Human Development Report 2007/2008. Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world*, New York: UNDP

Summary: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_Summary_English.pdf

Complete report: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf

According to the *Human Development Report 2007/2008*, the consequences of climate change for some of the world's poorest people could be devastating. The report seeks to identify the nature of policies that will tackle the causes of climate change and enable effective adaptation, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to its impacts.

The first chapter argues that energy-related carbon emissions could rise by more than 50 per cent over the 2005 level by 2030. It notes that the rising carbon emissions trend since 1990, combined with limited progress in global mitigation, could trigger large-scale reversals in human development, undermine livelihoods and cause mass displacement. It refers to the challenges in ensuring developed countries reduce and stabilise their emissions – for example, some developed countries have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and many of those that did so are not on track to achieve the prescribed reductions.

The second chapter examines the unequal effects of 'climate shocks' (droughts, floods, storms) on risk and vulnerability. It outlines ways in which climate shocks place added pressure on coping strategies and access to vital resources. It predicts, for example, that melting glaciers will result in seven of Asia's great river systems experiencing increased flows, and several countries in the Middle East (as well as other water-stressed areas) having considerably reduced availability of water. The third chapter explores

strategies for mitigation, suggesting that a sustainable global emissions pathway will only be meaningful if it is translated into practical national strategies and national carbon markets – for example, by putting a price on carbon emissions. The chapter argues that, while carbon markets are a necessary condition for the transition to a low carbon economy, governments also need to support low carbon research, development and deployment.

The final chapter illustrates how developing countries are facing far more severe and inevitable adaptation challenges. For example, global warming is changing weather patterns in the Horn of Africa, resulting in crop failure and famine and causing women and young girls to walk further to collect water.

The report concludes that the current economic model of carbon-intensive and unregulated growth is ecologically unsustainable and that consumption and economic activities need to take into account the finite nature of resources required to fuel them, as well as their potential impacts on the environment and climate. The report calls for governments to translate rhetoric on the global threat of climate change into action. It also calls for a binding international agreement to reduce GHG emissions, to which all countries are party.

Also available in:

French: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/french/>

Spanish: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/spanish/>

Arabic: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/arabic/>

Chinese: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/chinese/>

Russian: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/russian/>

Portuguese: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/portuguese/>

Italian: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/italian/>

German: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/de/>

Vietnamese: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/vietnamese/>

Catalan: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-8/chapters/catalan/>

2.2. Why is climate change a gender issue?

Climate change responses cannot be effective unless they are gender aware, taking into consideration the different needs of women and men, the inequalities that compound the impacts of climate change for women and the specific knowledge women and men can contribute to solutions. The following resources outline some of the key issues as to why a gender-aware approach is so vital to any sustainable long-term solution, in addition to offering inspiring case study examples and recommendations for policy, research and practice.

2.2.1. Overviews: gender and climate change

Skinner, E. (2011) 'Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report', BRIDGE *Cutting Edge Pack*, Brighton: BRIDGE/Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

Climate change is increasingly being recognised as a global crisis, but responses to it have so far been overly focused on scientific and economic solutions. How then do we move towards more people-centred, gender-aware climate change policies and processes? How do we both respond to the different needs and concerns of women and men and challenge the gender inequalities that mean women are more likely to lose out than men in the face of climate change? This report sets out why it is vital to address the gender dimensions of climate change. It identifies key gender impacts of climate change and clearly maps the global and national policy architecture that dominates climate change responses.

The report maps pathways for making climate change responses more gender aware and – potentially – transformative, arguing that gender transformation should be both a potential end goal and an important condition of effective climate change responses and poverty reduction.

The report provides inspiring examples of locally relevant, gender-aware innovations from diverse global regions and contexts.

Recommendations include:

- Take into account the multiple dimensions of gender inequality and women's and men's experiences of climate change on the ground, and invest in research to enable this.
- Move beyond simple assumptions about women's vulnerability to highlight women's agency in adapting to and mitigating climate change. This will involve integrating women's valuable knowledge and practical experience into policymaking processes.
- Learn from people-focused, gender-transformative approaches at the local level and apply these lessons to national and international policy.
- Promote a rights-based approach to climate change and ensure that all future climate change policies and processes draw on human rights frameworks such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- Find alternatives to market-based approaches where possible, but when they are used to address climate change mitigation, ensure they benefit women equally and do not exclude or further disadvantage women.
- Address the underlying causes of gender inequality, tackling issues such as unequal land rights through legislative reforms and awareness-raising, as well as through the implementation of CEDAW and other relevant frameworks.

Dankelman, I. (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction*, London: Earthscan

Although climate change affects everybody, it is not gender neutral. Through a range of case study examples this book provides a nuanced discussion of various gender impacts of climate change as well as coping strategies women have employed and opportunities for policy intervention. For example, poorer

urban households, which are often headed by women, can be affected by climate change due to the vulnerable positions of their houses and inadequate infrastructure. While gender-responsive land-use planning can assist in creating more climate resilience, local women's responses have included creating a lending cooperative to buy land or build better houses.

The book argues that, while women are often seen as victims of climate change, their positive roles as agents of change and contributors to livelihood strategies are often overlooked. For climate change strategies and projects to be successful, gender concerns need to be mainstreamed at local, national and international levels and women need to be included in technological developments. The book also advocates for:

- employing a human rights and global justice perspective with solutions building on women's local and indigenous realities and knowledge;
- integrating pro-poor and gender-sensitive perspectives into urban planning; and
- promoting women's participation in decision-making on climate change.

Brody, A., Demetriades, J. and Esplen, E. (2008) *BRIDGE Occasional paper: Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages – A Scoping Study on Knowledge and Gaps*, Brighton: BRIDGE/IDS
http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/Climate_Change_DFID.pdf *Summary adapted from the paper*

The issue of climate change is not new, but its take-up as a key development concern is a fairly recent departure. Even more recent is the integration of a gender-sensitive perspective in climate change research and responses. This report, prepared for the UK Department for International Development (DFID), seeks to make the most of the available resources, drawing out useful insights to inform and strengthen future research on and interventions into gender and climate change. The report outlines key linkages between climate change and gender inequality, identifies gaps in the existing body of work on gender and the environment, reviews best practices on adaptation and mitigation, and offers recommendations regarding priority areas for future research. It concludes that there is an urgent need to identify obstacles to women's participation in decision-making and find ways to address these constraints by supporting grassroots awareness-raising, confidence-building, and advocacy and leadership training programmes.

Suggested questions for future research include:

- What are the current levels of female participation in decision-making on climate change at local, national, regional and international levels?
- What are the barriers to women being heard?
- What are the gendered impacts, coping strategies and adaptation priorities of women and men in urban contexts?
- What best practices exist for gender-sensitive responses to climate change-related disasters, conflict and displacement?

2.3. Frameworks and principles for more gender-aware climate change approaches and policies

Climate change and its responses risk violating fundamental human rights and undermining justice. This section outlines resources on power, justice and rights frameworks and principles that can be applied for a clearer understanding of gender power relations relating to climate change impacts and policies, and for more gender-aware, transformative approaches. The frameworks are included here to provide a useful ‘solutions-based’ lens for assessing the gender-relevant issues and problems set out in the following sections.

2.3.1. Relevant international frameworks and conventions

Despite the absence of any clear reference to human rights in existing global climate agreements, existing international human and women’s rights frameworks, particularly CEDAW, are powerful tools through which the importance of gender equality and women’s rights in climate change can and should be promoted on local, national and international levels (see the box below). Other international principles, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), also have considerable significance for gender equality and climate change issues.

Key frameworks, conventions and principles relevant to gender and climate change

The **1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights** represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled, including the right to life. It covers the range of human rights in 30 articles stemming from the principle that ‘all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights’. The articles include details on the right to liberty, personal security, and economic, social and cultural rights. The Declaration of Human Rights was followed by two international covenants in 1966 that are particularly relevant to gender in terms of binding countries to protect the rights of women and prohibit gender discrimination, both key issues for achieving greater equality in our approach to climate change. These are detailed below.

The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)** protect rights to life, liberty, property, freedom of expression and assembly, political participation, a fair trial, privacy and home life, and protection from torture. These rights are fundamental elements of gender equality and are generally guaranteed through judicial mechanisms, including at the international level.

The **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** includes rights to work, education, social security, to ‘enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health’, to ‘adequate food, clothing and housing’, and to ‘the continuous improvement of living conditions’. These rights are rarely protected by international mechanisms and tend to depend upon domestic welfare mechanisms (ICHRP, 2008).⁶

⁶ For more information on ICESCR, go to: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>.

The **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**,⁷ adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, describes what is meant by gender equality and how it can be achieved. It establishes an international bill of rights for women as well as an agenda for action to guarantee the implementation of those rights. CEDAW has direct implications in the context of climate change, as it obliges states to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas to ensure that they participate and benefit from rural development and are involved in all levels of development planning (UNFPA and WEDO 2009).

Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)⁸ is an agenda for women's empowerment agreed in 1995. It calls for the removal of obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making. It also advocates for a transformed partnership based on equality between women and men as a condition for people-centred sustainable development.

The **UN MDGs**⁹ were adopted by world leaders in 2000 and provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty by 2015. Important elements for women rights include MDG3, with its commitment to gender equality and empowering women, while MDG7 pledges a responsibility to ensure environmental responsibility and is, therefore, relevant for climate change responses.

2.3.2. A gender-aware policy framework

What approaches can be applied to assess unequal gender power relations at the institutional level and integrate greater gender awareness into policy planning and implementation? The following resource provides a useful framework for thinking through these processes.

Kabeer, N. and Subrahmanian, R. (1996) *Institutions, Relations and Outcomes: Framework and Tools for Gender-Aware Planning*, IDS Discussion Papers 357, Brighton: IDS

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Dp357.pdf>

There is well-documented evidence that failure to integrate gender awareness into policy and planning processes gives rise to a variety of equity, welfare and efficiency costs. This paper examines gender-blind and gender-aware policymaking, explaining that even when policies appear to represent the interests of both men and women, they often privilege the male perspectives of the men who tend to comprise the majority of policymakers. Policymakers often also treat poor groups homogeneously without taking into account the inequalities within them.

The paper then moves on to review approaches to raising gender issues in the policy domain, distinguishing between integrating gender into pre-existing policy concerns (focusing on efficiency,

⁷ For more information on CEDAW, go to: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>.

⁸ For more information on the BPfA, go to: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm>.

⁹ For more information on the MDGs, go to: <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/index.htm>.

mainstreaming, women in poverty) and attempts to transform policy agendas from a gender perspective (focusing on equality, equity, empowerment).

It rethinks planning frameworks and tools from a gender perspective, presenting an institutional framework which recognises the relationships between the household, community, market and state. The framework is applied to the planning process, design of a response, implementation and evaluation of interventions – with reference to an Indian example of credit interventions for poor people. Concluding thoughts point to the critical role that participation can play in reflecting the realities of those excluded from the development process. Finally, learning points for training contexts are highlighted, and a 'gender audit for development interventions' summarises key questions for ensuring gender awareness in the planning process.

2.3.3. Applying gender and climate justice principles

There is a growing global movement that focuses on alternatives to economic and scientific solutions to climate change. The notions of climate and gender justice are prominent in this alternative vision. The following resources and case study provide information on what the vision and its realisation entail.

Terry, G. (ed.) (2009) *Climate Change and Gender Justice, Rugby: Practical Action Publishing in association with Oxfam GB*

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/downloads/wigad_climate/WIGAD_climate_change_gender_justice_book_pap.pdf

Awareness of the complex and dynamic links between gender relations and climate change is growing fast in gender and development circles and among women's rights activists, but in mainstream policies they still tend to be overlooked. This book offers information and evidence towards a more informed, nuanced gender perspective in the context of climate change. It notes that, until recently, the interactions between gender relations and climate change have been obscured, firstly because the mainstream policy discourse is stereotypically masculine, and secondly because of the complex relationship between climate change and other global phenomena such as economic and food crises, population growth and conflict, which add multiple dimensions to the problem and potential solutions. The book includes case studies from Asia, Africa, Latin and Central America and the Pacific region, and the chapters cover a wide spectrum of climate change-related topics, including: gendered vulnerability; disaster-preparedness and adaptation; mitigation initiatives; and advocacy aimed at influencing climate policies. The book highlights the need:

- to move beyond simply presenting women as victims of climate change and to see them as agents capable of contributing to solutions;
- to consider how social differences such as class, gender and ethnicity shape people's vulnerability;
- to recognise that women have a vital role to play in adaptation because of their gendered knowledge – for instance, in managing water resources; and
- for women to have a say in setting overall development priorities and strategies.

GenderCC (2007) *Take 11 Key Steps Towards Gender and Climate Justice*, Bali: GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice

http://www.gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/Dokumente/UNFCCC_conferences/gender_cc_positionpaper_future_climate_regime.pdf

This position paper, prepared by the GenderCC Network for the 2007 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 13 meeting in Bali, Indonesia, brings together ideas from women's organisations and gender experts from around the world for the effective mainstreaming of gender dimensions into climate change adaptation and mitigation processes. It calls upon governments, international agencies and stakeholders to take wide-ranging measures to ensure that gender issues are considered in all aspects of research and development, from planning through to evaluation. The paper's position is clear: since climate change affects men and women differently, there will be no climate justice until gender issues are resolved.

Ensuring that women are included in decision-making processes, that research is gender-disaggregated (wherever possible) and agreeing measurable targets that help integrate gender equality into climate protection are just three of the 11 identified key steps that organisations should take to ensure gender and climate justice. The resource stresses that it is vital for the international community to recognise that men and women are affected differently by climate change, that they have different skills and needs, and that traditional gender roles leave women most vulnerable to the changing climate. It also calls for increased participation by women in climate change decision-making, as well as increased access to information and capacity-building opportunities.

The paper concludes with five overarching principles, stating that all climate change responses should:

- uphold sustainable development (using the Principles of the Rio Declaration as a framework);
- attain gender justice;
- attain climate justice for those most threatened by and least responsible for climate change;
- mitigate market-based approaches by ensuring equal access for women and strengthening public regulation; and
- focus on those women who constitute the majority of the world's poor and most vulnerable.

Case study: The Alternative Copenhagen: World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth

The 'World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth' was an important alternative climate summit, held in the aftermath of the UNFCCC COP 15 negotiations in Copenhagen. The conference was designed give voice to those directly affected by climate change. There were over 30,000 participants including grassroots activists, social, indigenous, environmental and cultural organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), climate experts and scientists from more than 100 countries, including official representation from 48 countries. Based on the findings of more than 17 Working Group discussions, a People's Agreement was drawn up, which questions the current capitalist

system and advocates principles such as equality and collective well-being and the satisfaction of the basic necessities for all.

The People's Agreement does not explicitly discuss gender issues. Women's groups were, however, able to make important contributions. Presentations from the Feminist Working Group from the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) outlined the conclusions of tribunals on gender and climate change held in seven countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Women for Climate Justice, the Latin American representatives of GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice, highlighted the impact on women of 'false solutions' to climate change, such as population control, and the Latin American Feminist Community group called for alternatives to patriarchy and capitalism, focusing on the concept of *Pachamama* (Mother Earth), community, reciprocity and autonomy.

The case study is extracted from:

World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=2394 and Women and Climate Change in Cochabamba <http://www.climate-justice-now.org/women-and-climate-change-in-cochabamba/>

3. WHAT ARE THE HUMAN AND GENDER IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Much of the research on the impacts of climate change has so far concentrated on its environmental and economic dimensions. It is vital now to reflect the social and human implications of climate change, both to address immediate pressing issues and to identify longer-term solutions.

In particular, it is vital to understand ways in which climate change can create new and exacerbate existing gender inequalities. In many developing countries women's livelihoods are particularly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors, such as subsistence agriculture or water collection. However, gender inequalities in the distribution of assets and opportunities mean that women's choices are severely constrained in the face of climate change. For example, restrictions around land ownership for rural women mean they may not have access to productive land to farm, and lack of financial capital means they cannot easily diversify their livelihoods. The unpaid care roles that women and girls are so often expected to take on mean also that their lives are indirectly affected by the changes brought about by climate change.

Below we begin by summarising resources that present an understanding of unequal gender relations in the context of climate change. The section then goes on to summarise recent resources on other specific gender impacts of climate change, looking at the areas of resource shortages, health, migration and conflict.

3.1. Gender inequalities and climate change: background resources

Esplen, E., (2009) 'Gender and Care: Overview Report', BRIDGE *Cutting Edge Pack*, Brighton: BRIDGE/IDS

http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/cep_care_or.pdf

Summary adapted from the resource

Providing care can be both a source of fulfilment and a terrible burden. For women and girls in particular, their socially prescribed role as carers can undermine their rights and limit their opportunities, capabilities and choices – posing a fundamental obstacle to gender equality and well-being. How can we move towards a world in which individuals and society recognise and value the importance of different forms of care, but without reinforcing care work as something that only women can or should do? This *Cutting Edge Pack* hopes to inspire thinking on this fundamental question, with an *Overview Report* outlining why care is important and exploring which approaches offer the best prospects for change, an SRC providing summaries of key texts, tools, case studies and contacts of organisations in this field, and a *Gender and Care In Brief* with three short articles on the theme.

The *Overview Report* discusses why care is such an important issue for development work and social justice activism – especially in the face of ageing populations, the AIDS pandemic and the growing global market for paid care. It explores three approaches: challenging gender norms to encourage a more equal sharing of unpaid care responsibilities between women and men and a less gender-segmented labour market in the care professions; bringing about greater recognition of the huge amount of unpaid care work performed and of the value of this work; and putting in place the social policy measures needed to ensure that care-givers are not disadvantaged because of their unpaid care responsibilities.

Key recommendations of the report include:

- Care work must be recognised as a core development issue which should be accounted for and addressed in all development interventions in gender-sensitive ways.
- Development policies and programmes must challenge stereotyped assumptions about gender roles, seeking to expand women's and men's choices rather than restricting them to traditional gender roles.
- Initiatives to promote women's economic participation must include an analysis of the interrelationship between paid work and care work.
- Opportunities for dialogue and collaboration between those working on the full range of care issues from diverse disciplines and perspectives are needed – to build a diverse alliance of people calling for change.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2011) *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–2011: Women in Agriculture. Closing the Gender Gap for Development*, Rome: FAO

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>

Women account for a high proportion of farmers in many developing countries yet often have very little access to the resources they need to support their livelihoods, including land, livestock, technology, farm labour, extension services, financial services and education. This can significantly affect women's ability to adapt to new agricultural conditions in the face of climate change. This report explores these gender inequalities in the agricultural sector. Drawing on recent research, it argues that women farmers' average crop yields are around 20–30 per cent lower than those of their male counterparts, largely due to differences in the use of productive resources. The authors suggest that by closing this gender gap, not only would global agricultural production increase by up to 4 per cent, but it could also have marked social and economic benefits for women and the communities they live in. The report presents comparative gender-disaggregated agricultural data from countries in South America, Africa and Asia, arguing that the significant differences in access and availability of resources between men and women closely correlate with the differences in yields.

The first part of the report seeks to show the current status of women in agriculture across the major developing regions and analyses the extent of the gender gap. It looks at gender, food and agriculture at a global level, assessing such trends as consumption, production, undernourishment and price volatility. The second part of the report outlines the major challenges facing the global food system today. In doing

so, it explicitly shows the urgency of the situation: greater price volatility, unacceptable levels of food insecurity and a desperate need for greater investment in women farmers.

The report suggests that closing the gender gap in agriculture and increasing women's access to agricultural resources would generate significant gains for the agriculture sector and for society, raising total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5–4 per cent, which could in turn reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12–17 per cent. Recommendations include:

- eliminating discrimination against women in access to agricultural resources, education, extension and financial services, and labour markets;
- investing in labour-saving and productivity-enhancing technologies and infrastructure to free women's time for more productive activities; and
- facilitating the participation of women in flexible, efficient and fair rural labour markets.

3.2. Food production and malnutrition

The unpredictability of weather systems, primarily of rainfall, and more instances of extreme weather have created an ongoing crisis around food security. The following resources provide insights into the gender dimensions of hunger and food security in the context of climate change.

United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) (2010) *Climate Change and Nutrition Security*, Geneva, Switzerland: UNSCN

http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Bdef_NutCC_2311_final.pdf

Summary adapted from the resource

Under-nutrition remains one of the world's most serious but least addressed socio-economic and health problems, and this is further exacerbated by climate change, which undermines efforts to reduce hunger and to protect and promote nutrition. Under-nutrition, in turn, undermines the resilience of vulnerable populations, including women and children, lessening their capacities to adapt to the consequences of climate change. This paper examines the relationship between climate change and nutrition, and proposes policy solutions to address the double threat.

Climate change affects nutrition security in many different ways. For example, it increases the risk of water-borne, food-borne and other infectious diseases which reduce the absorption of nutrients by the body. Climate change also puts a further strain on the already heavy workload of women, making it harder for them to meet the nutritional needs of their families.

The paper proposes a twin-track approach: the first track consists of direct and immediate nutrition interventions and safety nets. This includes promoting near-universal access to maternal and child healthcare. The second, connected approach consists of a broader multisectoral approach involving sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and rural development, health and social protection schemes,

risk reduction and management plans and community responses designed to reach the most vulnerable people.

Lambrou, Y. and Nelson, S. (2010) *Farmers in a changing climate: Does gender matter? Food Security in Andhra Pradesh, India*, Rome: FAO

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1721e/i1721e.pdf>

How are the lives of female and male farmers being affected by climate change? Based on a study conducted in Andhra Pradesh, India, where agriculture is the primary livelihood of the majority of the region's inhabitants, this report looks at the impacts of climate variability on farmers over the course of a year in six villages in two drought-prone districts: Mahbubnagar and Anantapur. Climate change – including rising temperatures and scarcity of safe water – poses particular challenges to farmers in these areas. These include declining soil fertility and decreasing genetic diversity of crops, leading to negative impacts on food production, while the population rises.

The study found that women and men both play important roles in livelihood diversification, contributing to food security at the household level. For example, women were more likely to undertake waged labour and take out loans in response to low farm income caused by low rainfall and drought. In cases of severe drought, migration was cited as a way to supplement income, usually with husbands migrating, but sometimes, in the severest droughts, whole families leaving to find work elsewhere.

The document concludes that adaptation plans at national, regional and international levels must be based on the needs of both female and male farmers. It calls for additional research to identify ways in which institutional support can meet these needs while addressing existing gender inequalities.

Quisumbing, A. and Pandolfelli, L. (2009) 'Promising Approaches to Address the Needs of Poor Female Farmers: Resources, Constraints, and Interventions', *IFPRI Discussion Paper 00882*, Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp00882.pdf>

Which policy interventions have improved female farmers' access to agricultural resources including land, soil fertility, water and credit, increasing their resilience to climate change? This paper from the International Food Policy Research Institute addresses this question, drawing on the experience of evaluated projects and reviews across sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. It highlights the positive impacts of measures such as strengthening women's land rights through legal reform, investing in girls' education by reducing the cost of schooling and increasing access to services such as banks, and introducing flexible procedures that facilitate women's labour and involvement in decision-making. For example, in Malawi women farmers have been able to join a smart card biometric bank account, which means only they can withdraw money from the account. In rural Kenya NGO facilitators encouraged more women to participate in water user committee meetings, stressing the importance of their involvement. A project in Gambia established baby-friendly rest houses in the fields to allow women to breastfeed while doing agricultural work.

A key policy innovation discussed in the paper is the use of conditional cash transfers, many of them targeted at the woman in the household, to encourage good practices in educating girls and making good health and nutritional choices. The paper also calls for more rigorous research on successful, gender-aware interventions for female farmers that can be adapted or scaled up and that can inform policy design.

3.3. Energy poverty

The documents below outline energy-related gender issues in the context of climate change, as well as pointing to good practice examples for sustainable and renewable alternatives.

Clancy, J., Oparaocha, S. and Roehr, U. (2004) *Gender Equity and Renewable Energies*, Bonn: International Conference for Renewable Energies

<http://asci.researchhub.ssrc.org/gender-equity-and-renewable-energies/attachment>

Can renewable energies contribute to gender equity so that women and men benefit fairly from access to energy services? This paper argues that providing improved access to energy services for lighting, cooking and productive activities should alleviate time and work pressures for women. It should also have a significant positive effect on women's education, literacy, nutrition, health, economic opportunities and involvement in community affairs, which, in turn, will benefit all family members. The paper notes how gender-aware approaches to energy use have moved beyond introducing low carbon stoves to discussions of a broader range of issues such as energy pricing and transport.

The paper argues that women are key allies in promoting renewable energy solutions as well as having valuable knowledge of local circumstances and needs. However, it notes that providing renewable energy has its challenges. For example, various attempts have been made to introduce solar cookers in Kenya, but they have not been popular because they are seen to increase cooking time.

The paper points out the need to provide a choice of technologies and to ensure they are affordable and relevant. It stresses the urgent need to improve information on the gender dimensions of the renewable energy sector in both the South and the North, including through the generation of gender-disaggregated data. It recommends that projects include gender-responsive tools at all stages in the planning cycle in order to improve the gender relevance and, therefore, the sustainability of renewable energy. It also calls for increased support for women's organisations that play an advocacy and advisory role on gender and energy issues.

Case Study: The Solar Women of Totogalpa, Nicaragua

Summary adapted from source

The Solar Women of Totogalpa (Mujeres Solares de Totogalpa) is a group of nearly two dozen women, mostly single mothers with little time or money, who recognised the potential benefits solar cookers and solar food dryers could bring themselves and their community. Solar cookers heat food using only direct energy of the sun, which has many advantages over conventional wood-burning ovens that are used traditionally throughout Nicaragua. Use of the solar cookers means that there is no burning wood, which helps families save money, puts less pressure on the deforestation and environment of Nicaragua, avoids the respiratory health risks associated with indoor fires, and has a positive overall effect in the effort to curtail climate change. The women frequently use solar cookers to roast coffee, as well as to cook meat, rice, eggs, beans and bananas. Some of them use the solar cookers to produce items for sale, such as baked goods, candies and roast coffee.

The Solar Women have been learning about and teaching solar cooking and drying for several years. They teach others to make solar cookers from simple materials such as scrap cardboard and aluminium foil, but also manufacture and sell solar box cookers made from durable materials such as metal and wood. The Solar Women have received national and international recognition for their dedication to sustainable development and for serving as a model to other communities in Nicaragua and beyond. They are soon to open a solar-powered restaurant in the small village of Sabana Grande, offering solar-cooked foods and solar-dried fruits and coffee.

This case study can be found at:

<http://www.grupofenix.org/SWT.html> *(in English)*

http://www.ecologiando.com/EN_NICARAGUA.pdf *(in Spanish)*

<http://www.saluddelsol.org/partners/las-mujeres-solares/> *(in Spanish)*

3.4 Water scarcity

Water is one of the key resources threatened by climate change. Access to water has clear gender dimensions, with women often being responsible for its collection and having to travel further to gain access as scarcity increases. The following summaries consider impacts of water scarcity and water privatisation on women and gender relations.

Ngozi Akosa, T. and Oluyide, A. (2010) 'Gender and Climate Change – Case Study of Oko Agbon Odooyi Community', *Case Study Series 1*, Lagos: Centre for 21st Century Issues

What are the gender implications of poverty, unemployment and the absence of basic infrastructure in the face of climate change, and what should governments be doing to improve the situation? This paper considers the case of Oko Agbon, a poor coastal community of 10,000 inhabitants in Lagos State, which is facing the challenge of climate change, with rising temperatures and fresh water becoming salinised

(salted). The paper notes that ensuring safe drinking water reaches the community has negative implications for both women and men's health, time and household income, with 50 per cent of monthly household income being spent on water for household use. However, it is women in the community who are most affected by 'water stress'. Coping strategies identified include women treating water to make it suitable for drinking and cooking, and women engaging in informal-sector work such as petty trade and construction site labour in order to bring in an income. Women are largely limited to working inside or close to the community due to their household water needs, and because travelling around the area is difficult.

The paper argues that, in order to address these water challenges, a bridge should be built to link the community to Lagos State and the water supply network. It also calls for information on climate change to be provided to residents to help them make informed and sustainable adaptation choices. This is the first in a case study series produced by Nigeria's Centre for 21st Century Issues.

Buechler, S. (2009) 'Gender, Water, and Climate Change in Sonora, Mexico: implications for policies and programmes on agricultural income-generation', *Gender and Development Volume 17 Issue 1*, Oxford: Oxfam

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/gadjournal/display.asp?K=002J1371&sf1=editor&st1=Caroline%20Sweetman&sort=sort_date/d&m=39&dc=390

This study seeks to understand the threat of climate change for female farmers in two Mexican communities (Terrenate, population 343, and San Ignacio, population 720) in the northern Mexican state of Sonora. Using feminist research methodologies to interview subjects, and mapping different points in the production cycle from sowing to canning and marketing, it reflects the centrality of women in food production and in enabling social cohesion and support.

The paper outlines climate-related impacts in Sonora in the last decade, including the decline of traditional crops such as plums and apricots, which are ill-suited to the higher average temperatures and erratic rainfall. Water scarcity is already a major issue in the region, contributing to volatile food prices – for example, wheat prices rose 130 per cent between September 2007 and 2008. Growing demand for water from urban areas and for non-agricultural uses has resulted in a 40 per cent drop in cropped area in the state between 1996 and 2004.

The author emphasises the role that agriculture plays beyond that of food production. She notes that canned goods form part of an important gift economy, which fosters social networks and provides safety nets, extending beyond the state to incorporate the many relatives and friends who have migrated over the border into the USA. The study suggests policy and programmatic measures which include providing access to skills training for women and planting drought-resistant trees to improve soil and provide fuel. The study concludes that the lack of opportunities for women in other sectors (low-income, insecure factory jobs) means that climate change and water scarcity could result in a breakdown of social cohesion.

Peredo Beltran, E. (2004) *Water, Privatisation and Conflict: Women from the Cochabamba Valley*, Washington, DC: Heinrich Böll Foundation

<http://www.funsolon.org/publicaciones/peredowaterwomenboliviaeng.pdf>

The women of Cochabamba, Bolivia, play a fundamental role in protecting water. Neoliberal policies have led to greater male migration, resulting in the feminisation of rural areas, with women carrying out much of the paid and unpaid work. This paper focuses on the conflict over the privatisation of water services in Cochabamba in 2000, where a popular movement successfully fought for their rights to the natural resource. This case was argued on the basis of privatisation being a violation of the rights of those who should have access to water as a common good, as well as being potentially harmful for the environment. The study reviews the impacts of privatisation and raises the following questions:

- How much are water prices and rates increased as a result of privatisation? In this case the price rise was as much as 50 per cent, with the cost of water roughly equivalent to a quarter of household incomes.
- What are the conditions that surround privatisation, and to what degree does privatisation affect the communal systems for safe drinking water?
- Do private businesses have the right to utilise and commercialise water sources that have always been the main sources for rural communities and peasant irrigation systems?
- What impacts do investment protection laws have on women's rights?

The study shows how the changes caused by privatisation spurred the mass mobilisation of women in the area. They fought for recognition of the right to manage water, engaged in confrontations with police, played an instrumental role in micro-level negotiating and participated in solidarity networks between urban and peasant people. They also played a fundamental role in raising public awareness of the campaign. As a result of popular pressure, the Bolivian government cancelled its contract with the water supply company. However, the situation is still not resolved.

3.5. Health

Climate change affects health in numerous ways, from the direct consequences of an increase in water-borne diseases to indirect consequences such as malnutrition. Women and children's health is often most at risk, for a number of reasons that are explored in the following resource.

World Health Organization (WHO) (2010) 'Gender, Climate Change and Health'. *Draft Discussion Paper*, Geneva: WHO

http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/reports/final_who_gender.pdf

This report, which explores the links between climate change, gender and health, was created to provide a framework for the WHO when supporting member states to design health risk assessments and climate policy interventions that are beneficial to both women and men. It explores different types of extreme

weather and considers how this affects men and women differently in direct and indirect ways. For example, in increased heat and humidity more women are likely to perish than men, with an increased risk among elderly women. Indirect consequences of rising temperatures include an increase in the transmission of malaria, which already causes 300 million acute illnesses and kills one million people every year and to which pregnant women are particularly susceptible.

The document also highlights opportunities for applying gender-responsive strategies and interventions with the potential to both enhance health equity and encourage effective climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, involving both women and men in the design, negotiation and implementation of clean energy choices such as energy-efficient cooking stoves can provide a means to address intra-household inequalities in decision-making around issues such as energy consumption.

The report concludes that addressing the gendered health impacts of climate change requires clear recognition of the different vulnerabilities and strengths of women and men. It recommends further research into the gender dimensions of climate change, especially its health-related impacts, as well as gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation and mitigation, strong commitment of resources, and empowerment of individuals to build their own resilience. Specific recommended interventions include:

- targeting women and men differently in communication campaigns and health promotion strategies, taking into account their gender norms and roles; and
- adopting strategies (at all levels of programming) to change norms and practices that prevent women or men from appropriate reactions and coping mechanisms in situations of natural disasters.

3.6. Disaster risk reduction

Poor women and girls in developing countries often find themselves in greater danger than men and boys at times of flooding, earthquakes and other disasters because of social and cultural inequalities that restrict their access to information and skills such as swimming. Men are also vulnerable in these times, but often in different ways. The resources below outline examples of why a gender perspective is so vital for reducing risk in natural disasters.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) (2008) *Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaptation – Good Practices and Lessons Learned*, Geneva: UNISDR

http://www.gender-climate.org/pdfs/Gender_Perspectives_Integrating_DRR_CC_Good%20Practices.pdf *Summary adapted from the resource*

Women's experiences of managing natural resources can provide vital information for effective climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies. This report draws attention to the high risks to women and girls of weather-related hazards and also argues that they should become more active

participants in disaster preparedness and response efforts. Case studies from across the world highlight strategies for enabling this increased participation.

The report also gives examples of gender-responsive tools being used for designing adaptive strategies to climate change in Europe, Nepal, Mali, and Tajikistan and Africa. For example, the Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL) is a ‘decision support tool’ to help understand the links between climate-related risks, gender relations, people’s livelihoods and project activities. It is currently being used in Mali to assess coping strategies in times of drought and found that a key strategy for women was to collect shea nuts as an emergency source of sustenance when household-level harvests are insufficient due to lack of rainfall.

The report recommends that particular support be provided to women so that they have access to natural resources and are also able to take resource management decisions. The authors highly recommend incorporating gender analyses into country programmes and projects to increase understanding of vulnerability, monitor ongoing coping strategies and build lessons into programme planning in order to increase livelihood resilience.

Oxfam International (2005) The tsunami’s impact on women, *Oxfam Briefing Note*, Oxford: Oxfam
http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami_women.pdf

Why did so many more women die than men in Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia during the tsunami of 2004? This briefing note cautions against an approach that views women only as victims in disaster situations, providing overviews of each region that reveal cultural and local reasons why women were hit hardest.

The brief notes that the timing of the tsunami was significant. It hit the coasts mid-morning, when women and children were traditionally in the home, whereas many men were either safely fishing out at sea or working in fields. However, this was not always the case: in the fishing village of Dutchbar in Sri Lanka, women died in far greater numbers because it was at the time they usually took their baths in the sea. The brief also points out that skills such as climbing and swimming are only taught to boys in many cases, leaving women and girls more at risk of drowning.

The brief argues that the resulting gender imbalance in these communities is placing a considerable strain on already traumatised people. Population statistics for villages in Aceh show the scale of the disaster: in Lamsenia, 124 of the village’s population of 220 survived, yet only 26 of them were women; in Dayeuh Mapplam, only 79 women and 191 men survived from a population of 4,500. These figures are replicated in India and Sri Lanka, with growing evidence that the loss of assets, homes and family members are contributing to increased gender inequality and stress on the women and men who survived. Many men are now adapting to new roles such as taking responsibility for care-giving, and women who have lost their spouses and assets are facing increased workloads. There has also been increased sexual harassment and domestic violence, and an increase in early forced marriages – particularly in India.

The brief calls for women's needs to be taken into account in DRR efforts, and for social, cultural and legal inequalities that exacerbate the risks and impacts of DRR – such as unequal land rights – to be addressed.

Swarup, A., Dankelman, I., Ahluwalia, K. and Hawrylyshyn, K. (2011) *Weathering the Storm: Girls and Climate Change*, London: Plan International

<http://www.plan-uk.org/resources/documents/35316/>

How do girls experience climate change in Ethiopia and Bangladesh? This report, based on participatory research in the two countries, argues that programmes and policies that do not recognise the different ways in which girls and boys are affected by climate change risk exacerbating pre-existing gender inequalities and are failing to tackle one of the root causes of vulnerability to climate risk. The research found that many girls were being obliged to work for cash during difficult periods of droughts to obtain an income for their families, thereby sacrificing their education and long-term prospects. In the Lalibela region, for example, following periods of drought many school girls – some as young as 11 or 12 years old – ended up working as domestic labourers in the local town, where they were more exposed to abuse and exploitation. A common practice for girls during drought periods was to sell firewood in the local markets as an alternative income-generating activity. This creates the burden of having to spend several hours looking for a substantial supply of firewood and then carrying this by foot to local markets in nearby towns.

During the period following floods, storms or cyclones in Bangladesh, girls reported an increase in household work such as taking care of those left ill and injured, looking after their siblings while their mothers were forced to seek alternative livelihoods when their land was damaged, and taking on additional tasks such as cleaning the home. The report also notes that as families struggle to survive, a growing number are resorting to tackling poverty through marrying off daughters at a price, which then reduces the economic burden on the family.

Aguilar, L. (2006) *Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation: Gender Makes the Difference*, Gland: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

<http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/Manag/gender%20docs/DRR-Climate-Change-Gender-IUCN-2009.pdf> *Summary adapted from the resource*

Climate change policies and debates have focused disproportionately on mitigation rather than on the adaptation strategies which poor women and men need for their security. This fact sheet provides bullet-point evidence of how women bear the brunt of climate change and shows how drawing on the skills of women can greatly enhance the likely success of an initiative. For example, the community of La Masica in Honduras reported no deaths after Hurricane Mitch in 1998. Six months earlier a gender-sensitive community education initiative on early warning systems and hazard management had led to the women taking over the task of monitoring the early warning systems, which had been abandoned. The fact sheet points to four major opportunities for addressing gender inequalities in climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes and policies: recognising that women are already more vulnerable to poverty than men and have gender-specific needs in climate change-driven scenarios; addressing gender-specific

resource use patterns that can degrade the environment; using women's particular skills in managing household livelihoods and natural resources; and strengthening the quantity and quality of women's participation in decision-making at all levels.

3.7. Climate-induced migration

As climate change makes certain livelihoods less sustainable, migration is an increasingly common coping strategy – particularly in rural areas where crop production is falling or coastal areas where rising sea levels threaten human security and vulnerability to natural disasters. There are gender differentials in terms of who migrates, where they migrate to, for what reason and for how long, as well as the impacts their migration has on other family and household members, and their communities. The resources below consider the gender dimensions of migration, with a focus on climate change.

Jolly, S. with Reeves, H. (2005) 'Gender and Migration: Overview Report', BRIDGE *Cutting Edge Pack*, Brighton: BRIDGE/IDS

http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/vfile/upload/4/document/1109/Migration_OR_English.pdf

http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/vfile/upload/4/document/1109/Migration_OR_French.pdf

http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/vfile/upload/4/document/1105/Migration_OR_Spanish1.pdf

Summary adapted from the report

In 2000, one in every 35 people was an international migrant, and half of these were women. The total number of people moving internally and the proportion of women among them are even higher. This report argues that people's experiences of gender are central to the patterns, causes and impacts of migration. Gender roles, relations and inequalities affect who migrates, why and where. Through migration, both men and women may develop skills or earn higher wages, some of which they can send back to their country of origin as remittances. Migration can lead to a greater degree of economic and/or social autonomy for women, and the opportunity to challenge traditional or restrictive gender roles.

However, migration can also entrench restrictive gender stereotypes of women's dependency and lack of decision-making power. Gender differences affect how people are able to contribute to and benefit from their destination community and how, therefore, they are able to ultimately play a part in achieving basic goals of both social and economic development. The first part of this report looks at such gender and migration dynamics. The second section goes on to outline a gendered human rights approach which would build on the positive potential of migration and mitigate the risks. This report forms part of the BRIDGE *Cutting Edge Pack* on Gender and Migration.

3.8. Conflict

Climate change has been identified as a human security challenge due to the risk of conflict between countries as resources become scarcer and suitable land both for food and fuel production as well as for human settlements becomes harder to find. The little available research on the gender implications of climate-related conflict indicates that it can exacerbate existing inequalities and create new vulnerabilities as well as leading to increased gender-based violence. The resource below outlines some of these potential impacts.

Winterstein, J., Feil, M., Roettger, C., Kramer, A., Carius, A., Taenzler, D. and Maas, A. (2008) *Environment, Conflict and Cooperation: Special Edition Newsletter on 'Gender, Environment, Conflict, Germany: Adelphi Research*

<http://www.ecc-platform.org/images/stories/newsletter/eccgender07.pdf>

Climate change precipitates conflicts due to increased natural disasters and competition over resources. Conflicts, natural disasters, environmental degradation and climate change affect men and women differently. They tend to reinforce existing gender discrepancies and traditional gender roles. Women are often the most adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters, and are also systematically bypassed in decision-making both before and after these events. This newsletter begins by calling for gender aspects to be systematically mainstreamed to bring about effective conflict prevention. It contains the following articles:

'Women Carry Water, Men Take the Decisions: Gender, Conflicts and Natural Resources' – due to male migration, more women acting as heads of households have to take on traditionally male tasks, such as food production. Women are often denied access to natural resources and land ownership, excluding them from decision-making and hampering peace-building and economic recovery efforts. The author suggests that stable peace can only be achieved when conciliation processes and new structures of governance change discriminatory laws and societal attitudes.

'Gender Aspects of Climate-Induced Conflicts' advocates that the full implementation of a UN resolution ensuring the participation of women in all processes of climate change prevention and adaptation is needed to bring about more effective and socially just climate policy, as well as prevention of conflicts.

"Women Protesters Carrying Empty Pots": the Role of Gender in Environmental Conflict' examines the century-old Cauvery river water dispute in southern India. This area experiences recurring water scarcity due to reduced and irregular rainfall, increasing agricultural demand, population growth, urbanisation and industrialisation. This has led to violent conflict over the allocation and use of the Cauvery waters. Although women are adversely affected, the conflict management process has largely excluded them. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's judgement on the matter spurred women to demonstrate in the streets with empty water containers on their heads. The case highlights the need for gender-sensitive conflict analyses and for management strategies to increase stakeholder participation.

4. WHAT ARE THE GLOBAL AND NATIONAL RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The international climate change architecture is complex and constantly shifting as new agreements come into being or existing ones are amended. Many climate change policies and processes are still largely, or completely, gender blind, overlooking the gender dimensions of climate change or considering them irrelevant. There is also a persistent gender disparity in decision-making around climate change policies. At the most recent UNFCCC COP in 2010 (COP 16), for example, women accounted for as few as 30 per cent of all delegation parties and under 15 per cent of all heads of delegations.

This section starts by outlining relevant global policies that are relevant to climate change and outlining the need for instruments such as the UNFCCC to put gender dimensions at their centre from the outset and draw on rights frameworks such as CEDAW (see Section 2). It goes on to provide information on the gender implications of mitigation and adaptation policy mechanisms, and finally takes a gender perspective on climate finance.

4.1. Global frameworks and protocols on climate change

Climate change has elicited complex international responses. The table below provides a brief outline of the responses, with attention to their levels of gender awareness.

Year	Frameworks and Protocols	About
1992	Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development	The Rio Declaration provides 27 non-binding principles to direct future sustainable development. It calls for the recognition of social and gender dimensions in all development and environment policies and programmes, leading to the promotion of women's effective participation in the proper use of natural resources.
1992	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	This is the key international framework for addressing climate change. It acknowledges the role of human activity in the changing climate and the need to address carbon emissions but does not contain any references to addressing the gender dimensions of climate change. The convention is not binding and does not require developed countries to reduce carbon emissions.
1997	Kyoto Protocol	This international agreement sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Recognising that industrialised countries are primarily responsible for the current high levels of emissions, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. Although countries are expected to achieve these through national measures, there are additional means of meeting their targets through market-based mechanisms:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions trading, known as the 'carbon market' • Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) • Joint implementation (JI) <p>There is no explicit mention of gender or women in the text.</p>
2007	Bali Action Plan	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building blocks – mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. It did not introduce binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but included the request for developed countries to contribute to the mitigation of global warming in the context of sustainable development. In addition, the Bali Action Plan envisaged enhanced actions on adaptation, technology development and on the provision of financial resources, as well as measures against deforestation.</p> <p>There are clear entry points for gender issues, as the Action Plan recognises the role social inequalities have to play.</p>

4.2. The need for more gender-aware climate change policies

The resources below present clear arguments as to why climate change policies need to go even further in the integration of gender dimensions and provides recommendations on strategies for enabling this.

Roehr, U. (2004) *Gender relations in international climate change negotiations, Germany: Genanet*
http://www.genanet.de/fileadmin/downloads/themen/Themen_en/Gender_climate_policy_en_updated.pdf

Until very recently, gender issues have been absent from international climate change negotiations. This paper gives a historical overview of the participation of women and women's organisations in international conferences on climate protection. It explores how women's presence in these fora has enhanced the integration of gender issues into the climate change debate and policymaking processes. The paper observes that, although men continue to dominate the debates, women have made a valuable contribution thanks to their networking and interpersonal skills and their ability to think and plan for the long term. Despite such progress, gender issues are still considered a low priority in climate change negotiations. Some entry points to advocate for the integration of a gender perspective in the debate include:

- conducting a gender analysis of vulnerability to climate change and of current and potential adaptation policies and interventions;
- conducting a gender analysis of climate protection instruments; and
- applying gender budgeting to climate change funds.

The author also suggests that international institutions should pay more attention to changing individual behaviour to protect the climate and mitigate carbon dioxide emissions rather than merely concentrating on emissions reduction and trading.

4.3. Mitigation and carbon markets

To encourage climate change mitigation, international frameworks have introduced market-based mechanisms such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD – see box below), which provide economic incentives for cutting emissions or preserving forests.

Key mitigation mechanisms

Carbon markets: Under international agreement, countries are granted a carbons emission quota. Emissions trading – or ‘carbon markets’ – allow countries that have unused emission amounts to sell this excess capacity to countries that are over their targets (UNFCCC website).¹⁰

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD): Initially agreed as part of the Bali Action Plan, the REDD framework encourages a reduction in emissions through financial incentives by placing a monetary value on forests based on their ability to store carbon. The second phase of the framework, REDD+, involves the storage or removal of carbon from the atmosphere by conserving forests or planting new ones. REDD also allows governments or companies from the North to purchase ‘carbon offsets’ (the right to pollute) by paying countries from the South not to destroy their forests.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): The CDM allows emission-reduction projects in developing countries to earn Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits. These CERs can be traded and sold, and used by industrialised countries to a meet a part of their emission-reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC website).

The market-based policies outlined above are the most gender blind, often further marginalising women, who are often disadvantaged by market systems, and failing to include them in the development of climate solutions. The following resources outline some of the specific gender implications of current mitigation policies.

Cardenas, A. (undated) *Life as Commerce: The impact of market-based conservation mechanisms on women, Paraguay: Global Forest Coalition*

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/external/cop-09/gfc-women-en.pdf>

This paper highlights the need to support rural and indigenous women’s highly sustainable methods of using and protecting natural resources. It advocates that women’s knowledge should be developed and adapted to respond to the global problem of decreasing biodiversity, while protecting women’s rights within their families, communities and beyond. The paper notes that it is currently fashionable to approach biodiversity conservation from an economic perspective, where priority is given to ‘environmental services’ that create a profit. This has resulted in the promotion of market-based conservation mechanisms such as carbon trading, biodiversity offsets, certification, trade in genetic resources and related knowledge, and ‘ecotourism’. However, as there is not equal access to market economies, this approach frequently has

¹⁰ http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php

negative effects on indigenous people and local communities, who lack the resources to enter the market and are then denied access to biodiverse land when it is privatised.

The paper stresses that women are at a particular disadvantage in market economies. They have less time to engage in income-generating activities, they are discriminated against in terms of pay and conditions, they often own far less land, property and assets and are often excluded from inheritance. When rural women are denied access to biodiverse land, this disadvantage is compounded further, as they often depend on this to access resources such as fuel wood, medicinal plants, fodder and wild foods to sell or for family use. Despite these disadvantages for women, most international policies support market-based approaches.

The paper cautions that such policy approaches mainly attract and benefit large-scale land owners, who can be seen to contribute towards market-based conservation such as carbon trading initiatives. There are some women-driven forest restoration initiatives such as The Green Belt Movement, but most are not recognised as commercially viable. In addition, many ecotourism projects do not promote positive environmental values but adopt the term as a marketing tool. The paper recommends that new and additional financial resources be provided to support the sustainable, democratic and well-enforced public governance of biodiversity. This includes: challenging 'pay the polluter' policies and redirecting incentives towards local and indigenous communities; banning deforestation; safeguarding indigenous rights; and promoting and supporting women's rights and their initiatives to conserve and nurture biodiversity.

Hall, R. and Lovera, S. (2009) *REDD Realities: How strategies to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation could impact on biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples in developing countries*, Asuncion: Global Forest Coalition

http://www.theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdf/2010/GFC_2009_REDD-Realities_eng.pdf

It is crucial for international and national aspects of any forest conservation regime, programme and project to fully involve women, indigenous peoples and small farmers. This publication looks at the strategies of non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organisations to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama and Uganda. It also outlines the likely impacts of REDD on these countries. The document also contains links to reports by NGOs in Nepal, Paraguay and Brazil.

The authors warn that REDD should not proceed without an intergovernmental agreement explicitly promoting human rights-based objectives, and that tailored processes are needed to ensure successful national implementation. The report recommends that REDD should be consistent with: UNFCCC Article 4.1(d), which promotes sustainable management and conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs for GHGs; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and other relevant human rights instruments. It also calls for governments to take a number of measures to secure the greater involvement of small farmers, indigenous peoples and women in forest conservation. These include mainstreaming gender dimensions into all REDD strategy

discussions and projects, and providing space for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations, forest-dependent communities and women in all REDD processes.

Prins, G. et al. (2010) *The Hartwell paper: a new direction for climate policy after the crash of 2009*, Oxford/London: Institute for Science, Innovation and Society, University of Oxford/LSE Mackinder Programme, London School of Economics and Political Science

<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/27939/>

Fifteen years of climate policy's failure to reduce GHG emissions is attributable to the structurally flawed UNFCCC/Kyoto model, which – according to the authors of this paper – crashed in late 2009. The authors describe this as “an immense opportunity to set climate policy free to fly at last”. They propose an indirect approach to the decarbonisation of the global economy: instead of emissions reductions being the all-encompassing goal, decarbonisation would result from the raising up of human dignity – ensuring low-cost energy for all, climate change resilience-building and other benefits. The paper argues that an innovation-focused strategy is needed to develop non-carbon energy supplies. It also suggests breaking climate policy into separate issues in order to facilitate political action and enable diverse framings of the issue – allowing for more scope to focus on human dimensions of climate change and multiple gender issues, for example. The paper is available in English, German, Japanese, French, Italian, and Chinese.

4.4. Adaptation

CARE (2010) *Adaptation, gender and women's empowerment*, UK: CARE

<http://www.careinternational.org.uk/research-centre/climate-change/108-adaptation-gender-and-womens-empowerment/download>

This brief on adaptation, gender and women's empowerment is part of a series on CARE's climate change activities. Recognising that many women lack adequate rights, resources and power for responding to climate change, CARE views gender dimensions as critical for understanding vulnerability. Firstly, CARE assesses the differential vulnerabilities to climate change that result from social, political and economic inequalities. For example, as men are generally responsible for producing market-oriented crops, they often claim more fertile land. This leaves women to produce subsistence crops on less productive land. In response, CARE has designed adaptation strategies that empower the most vulnerable women and men, partnering with local organisations to develop their capacity for supporting climate-resilient livelihoods, reducing disaster risks and addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, such as gender inequality.

The document outlines the ways in which CARE incorporates gender-transformative activities (changing rigid gender norms and power imbalances) in its adaptation strategies, and describes CARE's incorporation of a women's empowerment framework into gender-transformative adaptation policies and programmes. CARE's transformative approach is exemplified in case studies from Tajikistan, Bangladesh and Ghana.

Rodenberg, B. (2009) *Climate change adaptation from a gender perspective: a cross-cutting analysis of development-policy instruments*, Bonn: German Development Institute (DIE)

http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3_e.nsf/%28ynDK_contentByKey%29/ANES-7ZLHXG?Open

Gender concerns and adaptation approaches need to be mainstreamed into the processes of climate and development frameworks and policies, as they are currently largely blind to both issues. An analysis of climate-related frameworks and policies showed disappointing results – specifically, the EU Commission and Council on adaptation policy (2006–2008), which made no mention of gender. While COP 7 in Marrakech (2001) recognised some links between gender issues and climate change, the resulting framework of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) failed to impress from a gender perspective.

The recommendations provided are split into two parts. The first, addressed to development research institutions, suggests an urgent need for gender-sensitive research in the areas of climate-related migration, low carbon development and forest protection at the micro and meso levels of society. Also needed is a multi-level approach to ensure that gender equity is achieved in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of adaptation strategies. The second part encourages donors and development agencies to step up efforts to promote women’s empowerment in adaptation projects, and suggests a goal for the international community to stipulate that 20 per cent of all funds be available for gender-relevant projects by 2015. Mandatory implementation of gender perspectives in advanced training measures is also recommended. The annexes include overviews of the link between climate change, human security and gender, together with an evaluation of NAPAs.

Raworth, K. (2008) ‘Climate Wrongs and Human Rights: Putting people at the heart of climate-change policy’, *Oxfam Briefing Paper 117*, Oxford: Oxfam

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate_change/downloads/bp117_climatewrongs.pdf

Bangladesh will face more frequent and severe flooding due to climate change. Consequently, in the southwest of the country CARE has worked closely with local organisations to help communities – and especially women within them – to decide how best to adapt. The project focused on ensuring women could and would participate, by recruiting female staff, giving gender training to all staff members, prioritising female-headed households in the project, and organising community meetings at times that fitted with women’s daily workloads.

The women were offered a range of options for diversifying their incomes. Many chose to rear ducks because of the low start-up costs, low risks and the fact that it does not create a heavy workload in terms of time or labour; ducks produce eggs and meat for food or cash; and – unlike chickens – they can swim, so survive floods. As a result of the project, the women involved were no longer skipping meals during lean seasons, and most felt empowered by bringing cash into the home, finding this contributed to their increased contribution to household decisions. Rearing ducks has helped both to tackle gender inequalities and to build the community’s resilience to flooding.

4.5 Linking mitigation and adaptation

The division between mitigation and adaptation is in many ways an artificial one. The *Overview Report* argues for the need to link mitigation and adaptation approaches as part of people-centred, gender-aware responses. The resources below illustrate ways in which the two strategies are connected.

Bäthge, S. (2010) 'Climate Change and Gender: Economic Empowerment of Women through Climate Mitigation and Adaptation?', *GIZ Working Papers*, Eschborn: GIZ

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/62/33/46975138.pdf>

How is women's economic empowerment linked to successful climate mitigation and adaptation? Women are particularly susceptible to climate change and poverty and often lack financial assets and decision-making power. For example, in order to adopt or develop climate-related work, women must be able to own land as well as have access to capital and new technologies. This paper discusses various approaches to women's economic empowerment that reduce GHG emissions.

One strategy outlined is to compensate women for their work conserving natural resources. Women can also participate in reforestation and afforestation efforts both by planting trees and through agro-forestry. Another approach is the promotion of sustainable energy, such as energy-efficient stoves and ovens, which reduce time-consuming fuel collection and unsustainable use of biomass. Other areas in which women can attain economic empowerment and adapt to climate change are through agricultural production, conservation of soil and water resources and environmental services. Each of these is described in detail, and examples of projects are provided. Among the conclusions is that an integrated approach is required to seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with climate mitigation and adaptation. This must also be accompanied by institutional and political structures that foster sustainable economic empowerment.

Case study: generating renewable energy and income in Kenya

The 'Lighting up Kenya' project addresses both adaptation and mitigation. The project is aimed at using renewable energy to stimulate local economic development and alleviate poverty in regions cut off from the power grid. It promotes the use of electricity generated from renewable energy resources for village power centres that also act as community development centres. The objective of these centres is to promote electricity for productive use, rather than limiting it for consumptive use such as lighting, and to promote income-generating activities such as small-scale agro-processing and other essential enterprises. These have the potential to improve the quality of life in rural areas by providing clean energy and increasing opportunities for gainful employment in off-grid communities in rural Kenya. Women are also benefiting from the scheme through the improvement of their home environment as well as through the creation of economic opportunities.

Case study drawn from: UNIDO (2008) Community Power Centres: A UNIDO initiative for "Lighting up Kenya", Nairobi, Kenya: UNIDO

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/UNIDO_Worldwide/Offices/UNIDO_Offices/Kenya/CPC_Flyer_2.pdf

4.6. Climate finance and gender

There are currently as many as 25 different funds established to provide finance for the various aspects of climate change, whether mitigation, technology, adaptation or reforestation, some of which are managed by the UN, others by the World Bank and some by multilateral and bilateral donors (see box below). However, the majority of the funds do not take gender differentials into account in their design, implementation and monitoring, and are difficult to access by local-level groups. This section outlines the key climate funds and includes resources on the gender dimensions of climate financing.

Climate funds

UN funds: There are four main climate funds within the UN, three of which are implemented through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and one, the Adaptation Fund, which is directly under the Kyoto Protocol. This provides funding for adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and is financed by a 2 per cent levy on all the CERs generated through the CDM. Following COP 16 in December 2010, a new Cancun Adaptation Framework is also being designed to streamline finance for adaptation projects in developing countries.

World Bank funds: The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) offer a means of financing low carbon and climate-resilient development through a mixture of grants and loans. Funded through contributions from bilateral donors and intended to be closely coordinated with existing bilateral and multilateral efforts, particularly the GEF and the Adaptation Fund, the CIFs are meant to be additional to existing Official Development Assistance (ODA), although there is some concern about bilateral donors diverting existing development funds through these new channels (Schalatek 2009).

Green Climate Fund: At COP 16 the decision was made to establish a Green Climate Fund to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Green Climate Fund is intended to raise and disburse \$100bn (£64 billion) a year by 2020, to protect poor nations against climate impacts and assist them with low carbon development.¹¹

Alboher, S. (2009) 'The Clean Development Mechanism', *Briefs on Gender and Climate Funds*, New York: GGCA and UNDP

http://americaingenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2099:genero-y-cambio-climatico-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe&Itemid=562&dir=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2FGGCA&download_file=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2FGGCA%2FGgca.pdf

The CDM, established by the Kyoto Protocol, has been highly effective in identifying and funding cost-effective opportunities to reduce emissions. However, it has been widely criticised for prioritising emissions reductions over sustainable development. This brief explores ways of ensuring that CDM initiatives contribute to local development and enhance opportunities for projects to meet local women's and men's needs. There are a number of suggestions, including:

¹¹ Extracted from BBC news: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-11975470>.

- incorporating gender concerns into national sustainable development criteria, and making gender analyses mandatory for all proposed and current CDM projects;
- strengthening project stakeholder consultation requirements, mandating widely publicised meetings with local people, considering possible gender impacts, and making special efforts to include women;
- ensuring that representatives of civil society organisations attend stakeholder consultation meetings, and advocating for the inclusion of gender in project approval processes at both the national and international levels
- increasing the focus on community-based projects that are developed from the bottom up; and
- increasing the capacity of grassroots women's groups and community development organisations.

Vogt, E. (2009) 'Climate Investment Funds', *Briefs on Gender and Climate Funds*, New York: GGCA and UNDP

http://americalatinagenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2099:genero-y-cambio-climatico-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe&Itemid=562&dir=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2FGGCA&download_file=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2FGGCA%2FGGCA-Funds3.pdf

According to this brief, the current pledge to invest 80 per cent of Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) in male-dominated formal-economy work sectors, energy and transportation may perpetuate existing gender imbalances in climate change funding. For CIFs to have a positive impact on gender issues, this document recommends that urgent action be taken while these funds are in their early stages.

Comparing the CIFs' two main components – the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – the brief notes that the SCF offers more in prioritising the needs of poorer people. While the CTF invests in middle-income country and regional low carbon development programmes, the SCF pilots new development approaches, addressing local livelihood issues, the maintenance and enhancement of carbon-rich natural ecosystems, and financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation in low-income country programmes. The SCF programmes have more potential to impact poor men and women who heavily depend on forest biodiversity.

Suggestions for CIFs moving forward include:

- advocating gender-driven agenda considerations with the CIFs' expert groups, since it is they who are responsible for making recommendations on country selections and pilot programmes;
- altering the current focus from large-scale to small-scale mitigation and adaptation projects, where women play key roles;
- improving women's representation within the governance structure of CIFs, in which women are currently only nominally represented; and
- presenting gender-relevant questionnaires to associated banks to assist their monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Vogt, E. (2009) 'Adaptation Fund', *Briefs on Gender and Climate Funds*, New York: GGCA and UNDP

http://americalatinagenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2099:genero-y-cambio-climatico-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe&Itemid=562&dir=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2F2FGGCA&download_file=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2F2FGGCA%2F2FGGCA-Funds2.pdf

This brief recognises that the equal involvement of women and men in all levels of adaptation planning efforts is needed to ensure that policy, programmes and projects address socially and culturally specific climate change impacts. The brief calls for raising awareness of the Adaptation Fund, particularly among national women's machineries. The Fund's governance and financing instruments provide entry points for developing countries to play the leading roles. In a departure from the traditional donor-driven and donor-dependent assistance model, the beneficiaries (national implementing entities) are able to take direct ownership of approved projects and programmes; they are responsible for their overall management and are allowed to directly access the funds.

Recommendations include:

- The Fund should particularly target women in adaptation strategies and actions, since they are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, primary managers and providers of food and water, and communities' principal adaptation infrastructure builders.
- Give priority funding consideration to small-scale, community-based projects in order to engage women more directly, provide greater benefits for women and opportunities to participate in decision-making about the funds. Priority areas include natural resource management (particularly water) and small-scale local farming, as well as energy and land tenure.
- Information and communications technology capacity training should be integral to funding considerations and awards, allowing women the opportunity to directly access funding agencies' information and application processes.
- Organisations with observer status should routinely coordinate with the Adaptation Fund Board, the committees, the secretariat, the trustees and with national and multilateral implementing agencies on projects' gender impacts. It is also suggested that an observer space be reserved for gender experts or women's civil society organisations.
- Gender dimensions should be mainstreamed in all of the Adaptation Fund's operations and management. A regularised and standardised approach is needed within the Fund to ensure gender equality.
- A gender quota should be put in place for the Adaptation Fund Board. Of its 16 members, currently only two are women; and four of the 16 alternate Board members are female.

Brown, J. (2009) 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation', *Briefs on Gender and Climate Funds*, New York: GGCA and UNDP

http://americalatinagenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2099:genero-y-cambio-climatico-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe&Itemid=562&dir=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2F2FGGCA&download_file=JSROOT%2F201104-taller-cc%2F2FGGCA%2F2FGGCA-Funds.pdf

Women often play critical roles in forest management, and their unique knowledge and skills can help REDD mechanisms and projects become more effective, equitable and sustainable. At the time this brief was written, the international mechanisms for REDD were being negotiated. The brief emphasises the need to consider the gendered impacts of REDD's financial resource structures, and the ways in which financing is allocated, managed and delivered. It argues that these processes hold new possibilities to engage and reward women for their forest stewardship. REDD is taking measures to incorporate gender considerations into project and programme design, including through the creation of informal consultation processes and a gender working group.

Ideas for continuing to incorporate gender perspectives into REDD include:

- systematically incorporating a gender perspective in national and international standards and guidelines;
- utilising gender mainstreaming tools (e.g. gender analyses, sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive participatory tools) in REDD mechanisms;
- incorporating gender indicators and other gender-related criteria in the monitoring systems for REDD;
- incorporating women's knowledge (traditional and scientific) and entrepreneurial potential (in relation to natural resources) in REDD, which requires bottom-up planning and programmes;
- building women's capacities to participate effectively in REDD's processes; and
- recognising the women's networks involved in natural resource management, as important stakeholders.

Rooke, A. (2009) *Doubling the Damage: World Bank Climate Investment Funds Undermine Climate and Gender Justice*, Washington, DC: Gender Action Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America

http://www.genderaction.org/images/2009.02_Doubling%20Damage_AR.pdf

Possible damage could arise from the CIFs. Specifically, this report points to the overall lack of gender perspectives in the funding, planning and implementation of similar World Bank projects to date. The paper draws attention to the disproportionate impact of climate change on poor people, and particularly women. It is critical of the lack of effort to involve women in consultations and policy processes that have resulted in initiatives such as the CIFs. The paper notes that women's exclusion in this way is true for many of the international financial institutions responsible for disbursing funds, which tend to have weak operational procedures and policies in relation to gender, while those that do exist are poorly implemented and enforced across all sectors and institutions. The paper recommends that alternatives to CIFs be found, with the funds diverted to the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund. It calls for climate funding to be allocated as grants rather than policy-based loans, for more gender-aware procedures, and for civil society organisations to play an accountability role with regard to climate financing.

Peralta, A. (2008) *Gender and Climate Change Finance: A Case Study from the Philippines*, New York: WEDO

<http://www.wedo.org/library/media-type/pdf/new-climate-change-case-study>

This in-depth case study on national-level gender and climate change finance in the Philippines maps the close connections between climate change, agriculture and rural poverty as a way to better understand the gender dimensions of climate financing. The study documents the effects of climate change on Filipina women and assesses decision-making at the national level regarding gender roles and women's rights in climate finance policy. The study concludes with recommendations for government financing interventions to address women and gender equality in national climate financing policies, programmes and frameworks, including:

- creating and ensuring the use of mechanisms for the rural poor and women's participation in fund management;
- enabling equal access to negotiating, developing, managing and implementing adaptation and mitigation financing;
- conducting gender impact assessments of adaptation and mitigation strategies;
- applying a gender-budgeting lens to the mobilisation and disbursement of funds; and
- including disaggregated indicators on the use of mitigation and adaptation funds for targeting and monitoring the benefits to the rural poor and women.

4.7. Ways forward for climate change policymakers and donors

Otzelberger, A. (2011) *Gender-responsive strategies on climate change: recent progress and ways forward for donors*, Brighton: BRIDGE/IDS

http://cms.bridge.ids.ac.uk/vfile/upload/4/document/1107/Gender%20responsive%20strategies%20on%20climate%20change_progress%20and%20ways%20forward%20for%20donors.pdf

Summary adapted from the report

Gender equality is an important pre-condition for successful climate change adaptation and transition to low carbon alternatives in developing countries. For this transition to be effective, climate change adaptation and low carbon efforts need to be gender responsive, taking into account the specific needs of men and women and the gender inequalities that may compound the impacts of climate change.

This paper is targeted at those working on climate change in donor agencies. It outlines a rationale for the improved integration of gender dimensions into climate change policy and draws on examples of good practice and insights from a range of donor agencies. It provides a set of key principles grounded in these examples and lessons learned. The report asserts that neither the impacts nor responses to climate change are ever gender neutral, and that gender-responsive strategies need to address the unequal power relationships between women and men. It cautions against a 'blue-print' approach, arguing that gender relations are context-specific and change over time. The paper also offers recommendations for donors which include:

- taking a stronger lead on gender equality in the climate change arena by promoting gender-inclusive policy dialogue;
- creating enabling organisational environments for effective gender mainstreaming by addressing 'mainstreaming fatigue' and providing gender and climate change tools covering the entire project or programme cycle; and
- filling knowledge and best practice gaps in participatory ways that capture men's, women's and young people's ideas and knowledge, particularly in areas where the gender dimensions of climate change impacts and responses are not immediately obvious, such as transport and infrastructure.

Arend, E. and Lowman, S. (2011) *Governing Climate Funds: What Will Work for Women?*, New York: WEDO, Oxfam and Gender Action

<http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/rr-governiing-climate-funds-for-women-120911-en.pdf>

Although women and girls in developing countries disproportionately experience the negative impacts of climate change, climate finance funds do not meaningfully integrate gender dimensions into their policies or programmes. This research report on gender in global finance mechanisms examines the integration of gender issues into the policies and investments of two climate funds and two non-climate funds, identifying practices that could 'work for women' in climate change financing. The report contains case studies of two climate funds: the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund, as well as two non-climate funds: the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. Their challenges and opportunities are explored, and their lessons for gender integration into global finance mechanisms are echoed in the recommendations (see box overleaf).

Lambrou, Y. and Piana, G. (2006a) *Gender: The Missing Component of the response to Climate Change*, Rome: FAO

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_051001d1_en.pdf

Women could play vital roles in climate change responses, but the gender aspects have largely been neglected in the international climate arena. Looking at assessments of climate change effects on human and natural systems and international reactions, this report aims to further gender-responsive climate strategies and initiatives. The following are examples of this document's findings and recommendations:

- *Emissions patterns and mitigation* – attempts to promote less emission-intensive lifestyles should consider gender differences, and safeguard equal opportunities and environmental sustainability. A combination of carbon reduction and equity initiatives are needed, which must include efforts to assure women's access to funds and opportunities to acquire energy technologies.
- *The CDM* offers important opportunities to reduce emissions and contribute to sustainable development by marketing renewable and efficient energy technology to women on a large scale. Such a marketing strategy should be created, and based on the recognition of gender differences in needs and acquisition possibilities. CDM project approval criteria could also incorporate gender considerations.

- *Adaptation* – introducing a gender-sensitive approach in adaptation measures and initiatives could improve their efficiency and equity. Capacity-building aimed specifically at women could increase the chances of obtaining climate change-related funds from the GEF climate change focal area, as well as other funds available under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.

Recommendations for developing gender-aware global finance mechanisms

At a minimum, climate fund gender policies require:

- A commitment to women's human rights
- The collection, analysis and application of sex-disaggregated data
- Balanced participation of men and women in adaptation and mitigation efforts
- Gender balance in climate fund governance
- Measures to ensure full implementation of the gender policy through the development of an action plan or gender mainstreaming guidelines
- Measures to hold staff accountable for their performance on gender in annual performance reviews
- A robust communications and advocacy strategy that highlights the importance of gender mainstreaming and addresses resistance to it
- A comprehensive framework for building gender capacity within the climate fund

Fully integrating gender in operations

Climate funds should:

- Allow countries to directly access finance without going through intermediaries such as the World Bank or UNDP
- Maintain smaller funding windows as well as a dedicated reserve fund specifically for women and minority groups
- Allow and encourage women's groups to apply for finance directly for adaptation and mitigation activities
- Offer grants, not loans, for all developing countries in order to avoid new debt and compensate for past climate debt
- Play a 'catalytic role' at the country level to raise awareness of gender inequality with regard to climate change and build country staff's capacity to respond to it
- Provide gender training for all staff and identify an internal gender task team to monitor gender capacity-building activities
- Maintain a gender balance within their Boards, secretariats and staff
- Conduct genuine consultation with women in project areas at all project cycle stages
- Make a gender analysis mandatory for all project cycle stages, including project identification, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- Establish external independent evaluation mechanisms to assess the implementation of gender policies
- Implement gender-sensitive complaint mechanisms for country-level gender policy violations
- Ascertain necessary connections between climate change and gender issues by drawing on local expertise within partner countries

Extract from Arend and Lowman, 2011: 22–23

5. LOCALLY RELEVANT, GENDER-AWARE RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

To truly tackle climate change, we need new ways of thinking that embrace equality, sustainability and participatory approaches where everyone regardless of gender, age or socio-economic status can participate and where climate change interventions reflect and respond to local realities, as well as challenging and shifting gender inequalities. The following documents provide inspiration and ideas for this new way of thinking. More good examples and case studies can be found in the *Overview Report*.

Mitchell, T., Tanner, T. and Lussier, K. (2007) *We Know What We Need: South Asian Women Speak Out on Climate Change Adaptation*, London: Action Aid International and IDS

http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/ActionAid_IDS_Report_We_know_what_we_need_South_Asian_women_speak_out_on_climate_change_adaptation.pdf

Poor women in Bangladesh, India and Nepal are struggling to protect their lives, homes, assets and livelihoods from weather-related hazards caused by climate change. Nevertheless, they are not passive victims of climate change. This report presents field research conducted with poor, rural women in the Ganga river basin in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Participatory research tools were used to explore the impact of changing monsoon and flooding patterns on their livelihoods, existing coping strategies, constraints to adaptation and adaptation priorities: what the women themselves feel they need to better adapt to the floods.

Evidence from this research proves that women in poor areas are already adapting to a changing climate and can clearly articulate what they need to secure and sustain their livelihoods more effectively. This is despite the women's limited access to information, resources and support. Their priorities include: a safe place to live and store their harvest and livestock during the monsoon season; better access to services such as agricultural extension; training and information about adaptation strategies and livelihood alternatives; and access to resources to implement effective strategies and overcome constraints. This paper also makes recommendations for adaptation fund processes to proactively prioritise the needs of poor women. These include monitoring how women are targeted by, and benefit from, adaptation funds, and ensuring states provide an enabling environment for women's participation through legislation and institutional practices that guarantee that women's rights are fulfilled.

Adenji, G. (ed.) (2011) 'Women as key players in climate adaptation', *Joto Afrika 6*, Kenya: Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)

http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/1104/JotoAfrika_Issue%206.pdf

Summary adapted from the brief

A person's gender often dictates whether they gain or lose in environmental disasters: where women lack basic rights, more die from natural disasters than men; where they enjoy equal rights, the death rate is more equally matched. Global debates, therefore, identify the need to mainstream gender into climate change analysis, particularly as women provide up to 90 per cent of rural poor people's food and produce 60–80 per cent of the food in most developing countries but are insufficiently represented in decision-making processes on climate change.

Drawing on case studies and local action in countries across Africa (South Africa, Togo, Cameroon, Namibia, Kenya and Tanzania), this sixth edition of the briefing series highlights ways to improve gender analysis and increase representation in climate adaptation. *Joto Afrika*, Swahili for 'Africa is feeling the heat', is a series of briefings and online resources about adapting to climate change in Africa. It is produced by the Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN) in Kenya in partnership with IDS Knowledge Services and AfricaAdapt. The articles emphasise the need to:

- work with, and build the capacities of, existing women's organisations;
- invest in communicating both research and policy;
- improve gender analysis to develop and deliver relevant and responsive adaptation programmes, taking local contexts into account; and
- prioritise democratic and participatory approaches which ensure women's involvement, while making sure to avoid overburdening women.

Krauss, J. (2011) *Gender and Climate Change: Gender Experiences from Climate-Related GIZ Projects*, Eschborn, Germany: GIZ

<http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0131en-gender-climate-change.pdf>

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has made gender-specific challenges and responses to climate change a priority. The Ministry's Development Policy Action Plan on Gender (2009–2012) calls for the elaboration of gender-sensitive and gender-differentiated strategies for adaptation to climate change, as well as improvements in the provision of related information. This 2011 briefing paper is based on an analysis, conducted by the GIZ Programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, of good practices in gender approaches and experiences in GIZ's climate-related projects and programmes. For this purpose 'climate-related' was broadly defined, reaching beyond the projects explicitly working on climate change adaptation. The gender approaches presented in this paper are geared toward enriching the efforts of development professionals, especially project directors and planning officers in charge of climate change projects, as well as academia and civil society.

Gender-sensitive approaches from diverse global contexts and thematic areas are documented. Areas included are: the gender dimensions of nature conservation and combating desertification in Morocco; resource management in the Dominican Republic; watershed management in the Mekong Basin; knowledge management in the Himalayan-Hindu Kush region. Good practice examples include the case of the Mekong Basin watershed management training programme that systematically involves women. The paper concludes that there is a need for continuous gender integration at all stages of programme development and analysis in climate-relevant projects, including the use of gender-sensitive instruments for combating and coping with climate change. It argues that effective application of these approaches could help prevent climate change from exacerbating gender inequalities and ensure that responses promote gender equality.

IIED (2009) 'Community-based adaptation to climate change', *Participatory Learning and Action* 60, London: IIED

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14573IIED.pdf>

All communities have the right to contribute to climate adaptation strategies. This issue of *Participatory Learning and Action* was produced by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to coincide with the 2009 COP 15 and surrounding events. The publication aims to facilitate learning and experience-sharing around community-based adaptation (CBA) approaches that empower poor and marginalised communities and build on local knowledge and coping strategies. It argues that these approaches tend to be far more successful than top-down initiatives.

The first section reflects on CBA participatory processes and practice, such as DRR frameworks, Farmer Field Schools and participatory vulnerability analysis. Various case studies are also presented, including water governance in West Africa and crop selection in Sri Lanka, which provide valuable lessons for CBA practitioners. Some of the case studies outline effective use of participatory tools such as video and mapping exercises. Among the lessons learned is that men and women often perceive climate-related hazards differently, and that external facilitators should not impose their 'expertise' but take time to learn from local knowledge.

5.1. Innovative approaches in Colombia and India

As part of the *Cutting Edge Programme* described in Section 1, Georgina Aboud visited two organisations – FUNDAEXPRESIÓN in Colombia and the Community Awareness Centre (CAC) in India – that are working on gender and climate change issues. By working with local communities and other organisations and networks, they offer innovative, inspirational approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation that both take into account and challenge existing gender inequalities. This results in relevant, gender-aware solutions that often empower women, as the two case studies below demonstrate.

Case study: FUNDAEXPRESIÓN – demonstrating the power of networks and sharing innovations in Colombia

In the rural Santander region of Colombia, climate change forms part of – and exacerbates – a set of broader issues affecting its inhabitants. Mono-cropping of coffee and pineapple, deforestation, poor road infrastructure, water pollution, corruption, mining and the threat of national water privatisation all compound the effects of the increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, including changes in levels and frequency of rainfall. The responses to these challenges draw on the Colombian people's tradition of forming associations and networks, in ways that promote gender equality. Women's associations have formed strong alliances with other networks and organisations including FUNDAEXPRESIÓN (an NGO that supports agro-ecology, food sovereignty and gender equality), the Agro-ecological Peasant School, the Community Network of Forest Reserves, and the indigenous peoples' movements. Their aims are to share adaptive and resilient approaches to climate change and other related issues, promote alternative ways of living and empower women.

Achievements made by these networks include supporting women during the heavy rainfall of December 2010 when many people were displaced and their livelihoods were threatened. Farmer Martha Rios was faced with the devastation of her family's farm and property, which forced her husband to migrate for work to support the family financially. This left her alone to bring up her four children and begin restoration work on her land and home. However, support was mobilised for Martha immediately after the disaster by Asociación Municipal de Mujeres Campesinas de Lebrija (AMMUCALE), the women farmers' community network she was a member of. AMMUCALE provided a social safety net by building substantial temporary accommodation.

The organisations have also supported women as key players by encouraging their participation in finding local solutions to climate change adaptation. Through the Agro-ecological Peasant School, gender inequalities that constrained women's access to information and decision-making have been challenged and women have been able to attend cost-free, flexible learning on agricultural practices, including agro-forestry. This informal education, combined with leadership training, has resulted in women being at the forefront of local climate adaptation practices, with many of them championing sustainable livelihood strategies both within their families and their wider communities. Women farmers are working through the associations and networks and are now leading the way in sharing innovative practice by holding workshops on their farms in techniques such as rain water harvesting and composting.

Strong associations and networks in Santander have been crucial in adapting to climate change and enhancing gender equality. The combination of strengthening women's voices, enabling exchanges and providing practical assistance has created an opportunity for sustainable local solutions to be shared and adopted in the region.

Case study: CAC – Empowering women to tackle climate change impacts in India

CAC is a community-led NGO in the remote, rural district of Nainital, India, where villagers are reliant on farming and forests for their livelihoods. In recent times, due to unpredictable weather and changes in farming practices, local female and male farmers have seen a decrease in crop productivity and greater destruction of the forests. CAC's approach to tackling these issues is community-focused, encouraging people living in the locality, and particularly women, to engage in participatory exercises to deepen understanding and develop locally owned, sustainable solutions.

CAC's work in the forests has been particularly successful. Under government-run schemes villagers had switched from using resilient traditional crops to non-traditional cash crops, which were less climate-resilient and more water-intensive. As a consequence, villagers began using fodder from the forests as animal feed, contributing to deforestation – with implications for climate change. Through participatory approaches and empowerment workshops, local women began to question not only the impact of their farming methods but their lack of decision-making power regarding which crops to grow and forestry issues.

The result of this process has had dramatic impacts on village life, with women challenging gender prejudices by running for and winning leadership positions on the local forest committee (*Panchayat*). Through their new-found decision-making capacity they have helped to change the way the forests are managed, bringing a sense of responsibility and changing perceptions of the forest as an important resource. The women's increased knowledge and confidence also led them to promote a return to organic farming methods, which require less water and are more resilient to the unpredictable climate. They also provide the cattle with more fodder, which the women would otherwise have to spend time collecting in the forests.

6. TOOLKITS AND TRAINING MANUALS

Roehr, U. (ed.) (2009) *Gender into climate policy. Toolkit for climate experts and decision-makers*, Berlin: GenderCC

<http://www.gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/Dokumente/Tools/toolkit-gender-cc-web.pdf>

Gender dimensions are crucial, yet often overlooked in climate policy negotiations – for example, the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol are both gender blind. This publication, by the German organisation GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice, is a toolkit with knowledge and methods for making gender-inclusive climate policy. It provides a comprehensive ‘check-list’ which includes information on gender equality audits, gender impact assessments, gender budgeting, participatory methods, gender competence, and gender training.

The resource includes an introduction of gender analysis tools, as well as overviews of gender issues in international climate policy, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation. A section on gender-aware solutions to mitigate climate change provides information on how carbon markets fail to address gender inequality, and calls for forest conservation schemes to engage and ensure that benefits reach those who traditionally conserve forests – women and indigenous people. Amongst the numerous other parts of this document is the following set of guiding principles:

Gender-aware climate policy: golden rules

- Recognise the vital urgency of gender equality in addressing the growing crises of climate change issues and demonstrate leadership through top-level support for gender mainstreaming
- Ensure that women participate in all decisions related to climate change at all levels, in order to build a truly global and effective alliance for climate protection and climate justice informed by a gender perspective
- Ensure gender mainstreaming in all institutions – from UNFCCC to IPCC to national and local institutions – dealing with climate change
- Collect and publish gender-disaggregated data wherever possible
- Undertake gender analysis of all climate change policies, programmes, projects and budgets – from research programmes to mitigation measures and adaptation plans
- Establish measurable gender-related targets and create and apply practical tools that help integrate gender equality into climate protection
- Develop gender-sensitive indicators at international, national and local levels, to be used, among others, in national communications under the UNFCCC

- Design outreach, capacity-building, education and training in a gender-sensitive way and enhance women's access to and participation in these development activities
- Invest in gender training to sensitise both men and women about the importance of a gender analysis in the work they are doing and to advance gender equality
- Ensure that adaptation and mitigation strategies support basic human security and the right to sustainable development.

Extract from Roehr 2009: 19–20

Aguilar, L. (2009) *Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change*, New York: UNDP/IUCN

<http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2009-012.pdf>

This training manual has been developed by the Global Gender Alliance, a group of UN and international civil society organisations set up to encourage gender-responsive climate change policies, decision-making and initiatives. The manual is intended to improve skills around gender and climate change and equip and develop trainers in different regions and countries. It guides the reader through 10 steps to follow when planning training, including defining target groups, setting objectives and evaluation. It contains seven training modules: gender and mainstreaming; international law instruments; gender and climate change overview; gender mainstreaming in adaptation; gender-sensitive strategies in mitigation; gender-sensitive strategies in technology development and transfer; and gender mainstreaming in climate change financing mechanisms. Each module includes a description and analysis of the topic, the module learning objectives and a range of practical materials and activities to use, along with facilitator notes and handouts. At the end of each module there is a list of further reading, and the manual's appendix contains an annotated bibliography.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Alliance of Youth CEOs (undated) *Climate change: Take Action Now! A guide to supporting the local actions of children and young people, with special emphasis on girls and young women*, New York: UNICEF

<http://www.earthchildinstitute.org/archives/775>

With 2.2 billion of the world's population under the age of 18, it is vital to engage them more fully in mitigating climate change if we are to solve the problem. In this spirit, The Alliance of Youth CEOs (worldwide scouts/guides, Christian, Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations) and UNICEF have worked together to produce this seven-step guide for youth leaders to support and facilitate youth actions within their communities. Each step is split into four parts: 'activity toolkit', 'focus on girls and young women', 'role of the facilitator', and 'case studies'. The guide encourages young people to identify specific climate change issues in their communities, plan activities and monitor and evaluate their achievements. It also provides case studies to inspire action (see box below on responses of young people to climate change in Guyana). The pack includes information on gender issues – for example, calling for youth leaders to ensure girls feel able to fully participate in these processes. It is hoped that the pack will increase awareness of climate change and help empower a new generation of advocates.

Case study extracted from UNICEF guide: young women respond to a natural disaster in Guyana

In 2005, Guyana experienced severe flooding due to torrential rainfall. One third of the country was affected; hundreds of thousands of people lost their livestock, their homes and their personal belongings. Drinking water became contaminated, and food sources were scarce.

In the West Coast Berbice region, over 45 per cent of farmland was destroyed, and many families had to flee their homes, leaving everything behind and losing their animals in the process. After assessing the needs of the community, young women from the local Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) put their heads together to initiate a response to the crisis.

The young women began a project that aimed to provide food and sustainable income generation for more than 100 families. With a grant from the World YWCA, they purchased chickens, ducks and feed and distributed them among local households. They also set out to rebuild chicken, duck and sheep pens that had been destroyed in the disaster.

The young women recognised the powerful impact they could have on their community. According to General Secretary of the YMCA of Guyana, "The project has helped the young women to improve their self-esteem. It has given them the impetus to try new things and even lead events without being afraid."

UNFPA and WEDO (2009) *Climate Change Connections*, New York: UNFPA and WEDO

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/publications/pid/4028>

The majority of the world's projected population growth will be concentrated in poor areas that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The lower socio-economic status of women makes them more vulnerable to climate change impacts, one indicator of which is that poor women are often among the majority of those who die in disasters. In response to these challenges, UNFPA has created this resource kit on climate, population and gender, with information and tools to reduce climate change vulnerability, and enhance mitigation and adaptation activities while respecting human rights.

One of the documents in this kit contains important information to support governments in the creation of gender-sensitive climate change policies. There is also a collection of case studies examining climate change impacts in Bangladesh, Ghana, Nepal, Senegal and Trinidad and Tobago through a gender lens. Another document highlights ways in which NAPAs should address and include women's priorities and concerns. It highlights the need to incorporate gender and population issues into NAPAs and climate policies, including through investments in voluntary family planning and reproductive health access.

The resource kit is available in French and English.

Vincent, K. et al. (2010) *Gender, Climate Change and Community Based-Adaptation – A Guidebook for Designing and Implementing Gender-Sensitive Community-Based Adaptation Programmes and Projects*, New York: UNDP

<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/sites/default/files/Gender,%20CC%20and%20CBA.pdf>

Women usually have fewer assets than men and depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods. These and other factors indicate that women will be more vulnerable than men to the effects of climate change. To successfully mainstream gender dimensions into climate-related projects, the participation, knowledge, and skills of all community members – both male and female – are required. How, therefore, should a gender-sensitive climate change community project be designed? This guidebook provides advice on these issues, drawing on the experience of community-based action. The book stresses that women are not just victims of adverse climate effects; they are also key active agents of adaptation. It notes that gender mainstreaming involves more than simply bringing women participants into existing programmes.

Strategies for improving gender mainstreaming include generating gender-disaggregated statistics, ensuring that equal access to information, economic resources and education is a priority and undertaking a gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments.

The guidebook notes that participatory processes can provide a means to encourage women's inclusion in planning and implementation, and to discuss gender issues in a safe space. In Samoa, for example, participatory video training was a very effective way to break down traditional gender roles. All participants (men, women and youth) contributed equally to the production of a video about their respective perspectives on adaptation to climate change. The guidebook provides an indicative set of questions that should be applied to all new projects, including: 'What options should be considered to strengthen a gender perspective?' It also stresses that project implementation will require constant monitoring, which should involve input and feedback from women.

UNDP (2004) *Gender and Energy for Sustainable Development: A Toolkit and Resource Guide*, New York: UNDP

<http://www.undp.org/energy/genenergykit/genderengtoolkit.pdf>

In many parts of the world, socio-economic development is limited by the lack of availability of modern energy services such as lighting and heating, cooking, refrigeration, electric water pumping, transportation and communications. These challenges often have a disproportionate effect on women and girls, who are responsible for collecting fuel and water in many countries and could benefit tremendously from better access to energy sources. This toolkit and resource guide from the UNDP and ENERGIA outlines the linkages between gender issues and energy in the context of sustainable development.

It argues that energy poverty can be eased by integrating sensitivity to gender and energy issues into development programmes, projects and policies. Increased participation of women in the energy sector and improvement of their status relative to men can help to incorporate gender issues as an integral part of energy policies and practices. Engagement of women's groups may be important for incorporating

gender issues into energy policies. It notes also that a shift towards a demand-side approach, which looks at energy as an aspect of the social and cultural setting, rather than the traditional supply-side approach which focuses primarily on technology solutions, would also contribute to better addressing the specific energy needs of women and men.

Individual issues such as water pumping, mechanised equipment and household lighting are addressed in the paper. Each section considers the wider implications of access to energy for women. For example, evidence shows that the availability of lighting in the home increases women's literacy and educational levels and extends the working day of women for income-generating activities. The document also suggests that lack of access to cleaner and more convenient fuels dramatically increases the burdens on women, as they carry out traditional household tasks and income-generating activities.

The paper recommends that solar, micro-hydro and wind-powered equipment be used to pump water and also provide electricity. Gender-aware project planning is also considered, with examples of project planning situations such as the integrated development situation framework which identifies a community's priorities through consultation. Further resources highlight links to case studies from many different regions including India, South Africa and the Solomon Islands. A list of leading institutions involved in gender and energy activities and relevant material from other development sectors are also provided.

Ciampi, M., Gell, F., Lasap, L. and Turvill, E. (2011) *Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction: A training pack*, Oxford: Oxfam GB

[http://policy-](http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/download?Id=366680&dl=http://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/oxfam/bitstream/10546/136105/2/gender-drr-training-pack-040711-en.pdf)

[practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/download?Id=366680&dl=http://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/oxfam/bitstream/10546/136105/2/gender-drr-training-pack-040711-en.pdf](http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/download?Id=366680&dl=http://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/oxfam/bitstream/10546/136105/2/gender-drr-training-pack-040711-en.pdf)

Summary adapted from the resource

Deepening poverty, environmental degradation, urbanisation and the effects of climate change are making more women and men vulnerable to disasters than ever before. But some groups within society experience higher levels of vulnerability to the effects of extreme events. This training pack focuses on the disadvantages faced by many women due to their unequal access to resources, legal protection, decision-making and power, their reproductive burden and their risk of exposure to violence. The pack stresses, however, that women have also significant knowledge on and responsibilities for natural resource management and building sustainable livelihoods. These qualities mean that women are key actors in mobilising communities to prepare for and to respond to disaster.

The training pack uses a combination of traditional learning methods, such as presentations and discussions, along with more participatory and experiential learning approaches. It is designed for a four-day workshop, which could be run for groups of 3–20, but it is also designed to be a flexible resource that trainers can use according to the needs of participants. There are four modules, each of which is divided into a number of sessions:

- Module 1: Key concepts and links: gender and DRR
- Module 2: Gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in DRR work
- Module 3: Gender in programme planning and implementation: participation, empowerment, dignity and accountability
- Module 4: Monitoring and evaluation: Wrap-up session.

The pack also provides a suggested timetable for workshops, along with guidance on facilitation, group size and composition, preparation required for facilitators and participants, useful equipment, key texts, and tips on running the sessions and obtaining participant feedback.

PowerPoint presentations and handouts are available online at www.oxfam.org.uk/genderdrrpack.

Enarson, E. (2002) *Working with Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk*, Miami, FL: International Hurricane Centre, Florida International University

Though their perspectives are often absent from community-based research on vulnerability to hazards and disasters, women are often risk experts. This document is a step-by-step guide for making gender-focused assessments of resources and vulnerabilities by building on the local knowledge of women. It provides guidance on identifying local women's community groups to become involved in the project, then training women from the groups to plan and carry out community vulnerability research. It provides specific ideas and materials for conducting a two-day training workshop. Additionally, it contains advice for the collection and analysis of data, synthesising findings into a Community Vulnerability Profile. These profiles can then be shared with stakeholders that include emergency planners and managers, community members, officials and the media. Strategies for doing this include arranging face-to-face meetings between the women who conduct the research and the disaster responders responsible for their region.

7. ORGANISATIONS

This section provides details of organisations featured in the *Cutting Edge Pack* and this SRC and additional organisations which readers might find useful. The information on these organisations is taken from their websites.

7.1 Global organisations

<p>Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) 355 Lexington Avenue, 3rd Floor New York, NY 10017 USA Tel: +1 (212) 973 0325 Fax: +1 (212) 973 0335 E-mail: cate@wedo.org Web: http://www.wedo.org/</p>	<p>WEDO works on a range of cross-cutting issues including climate change and natural resource management to further empower women as decision-makers and encourage sustainable development policies, plans and practices to be gender-responsive. WEDO is based in New York and has staff in Togo and Costa Rica.</p>
<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Office of the Global Senior Gender Adviser) Los Yoses de Montes de Oca San José Costa Rica Tel: + 506 (2) 283 8449 Fax: + 506 (2) 283 8472 E-mail: florian.schmitt@iucn.org Web: http://generoyambiente.com/home.php</p>	<p>IUCN, the largest global environmental network, promotes sustainable development through research, fieldwork and working at local, national and international levels. It places a strong emphasis on gender in its programme of work and has advocated gender mainstreaming efforts in key fora associated with climate change, as well as setting up key gender and climate change initiatives such as the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) (see section below on GGCA).</p>
<p>ENERGIA International Secretariat ETC Foundation – ENERGIA International Secretariat P.O. Box 64 3830 AB Leusden The Netherlands Tel: + 31 (33) 432 6044 Fax: + 31 (33) 494 0791 E-mail: energia@etchnl.nl Web: http://www.energia.org</p>	<p>ENERGIA is a global gender and sustainable energy network with 22 national networks in Africa and Asia. Its work focuses on capacity-building, gender mainstreaming in energy projects, policy influencing and networking, and is mainly concentrated in its member countries. These strategies support ENERGIA’s aim of demonstrating and building capacities to enable people to mainstream gender into energy projects and policies.</p>

<p>Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) P.O. Box 114 6950 AC Dieren The Netherlands Tel: + 31 (313) 427230 Fax: +31 (313) 427230 E-mail: secretariat@gwalliance.org Web: http://www.genderandwater.org/</p>	<p>GWA is a global network dedicated to mainstreaming gender in water resource management in order to promote women's and men's equitable access to and management of safe and adequate water. Activities include sharing knowledge and information on gender mainstreaming, incorporating gender issues in national water-related policies and reinforcing the profile of gender equity issues at international level. The network is represented by members from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.</p>
<p>Gender and Disaster Network School of Applied Sciences Northumbria University Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST UK Tel: +44 (191) 227 3757 Fax: +44 (191) 227 3519 E-mail: gdn@gdnonline.org Web: http://www.gdnonline.org</p>	<p>The Gender and Disaster Network is an online community for researchers and practitioners interested in women's and men's experiences before, during and after disasters. It promotes cross-disciplinary working to encourage collaborative research and runs a discussion list which promotes dialogue, networking and information exchange. The site also has a resource section with case studies, tools and good practice.</p>
<p>Gender Action 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20009 USA Tel: +1(202)939 5463 E-mail: info@genderaction.org Web: http://www.genderaction.org</p>	<p>Gender Action promotes women's rights and gender equality and ensures women and men equally participate in and benefit from International Financial Institution (IFI) investments in developing countries. One of its key areas of work is gender and climate change, looking at the gender impacts of IFI and commercial bank investments in sectors heavily impacted by climate change, and at the impact of CIFs on women.</p>
<p>Oxfam International Oxfam House John Smith Drive Cowley Oxford OX4 2JY UK Tel: +44 (1865) 473 727 Fax: +44 (1865) 472 600 E-mail: enquiries@oxfam.org.uk Web: http://www.oxfam.org/</p>	<p>As part of their approach, Oxfam integrates climate change adaptation and DRR strategies into its programmes in contexts where climate change and disasters are significant drivers of poverty. As well as providing relief assistance in numerous drought and flood situations, it also runs a global climate change campaign, which seeks to assist communities to adapt and puts pressure on governments from developed countries to fulfil their Climate Fund commitments.</p> <p>Through initiatives such as 'Sisters on the Planet', a DVD of short films from different developing regions,</p>

	<p>Oxfam shows how women can be an inspiring force and a crucial part in finding local solutions to climate change. Oxfam's website has access to numerous climate change resources, many of which take a gender-aware approach.</p>
<p>MADRE 121 West 27th Street, # 301 New York, NY 10001 USA Tel: +1 (212) 627 0444 Fax: +1 (212) 675 3704 E-mail: madre@madre.org Web: http://www.madre.org/</p>	<p>MADRE is an international women's human rights organisation that works in partnership with community-based organisations worldwide and uses human rights to promote social justice. MADRE provides training and resources to help partner organisations address immediate needs in their communities and develop long-term solutions to climate change and other crises. Key projects include promoting access to clean water in Kenya and Palestine and promoting traditional knowledge and seed banks in Panama.</p>
<p>Heinrich Böll Foundation Heinrich Böll Foundation North America P.O. Box 65994 Washington, DC 20035 USA Tel: +1 (202) 462 7512 Fax: +1 (202) 462 5230 E-mail: info@us.boell.org Web: http://www.boell.org/web/index.html</p>	<p>The Heinrich Böll Foundation is an international think tank focusing on ecology, sustainability, human rights, and justice with a special emphasis on addressing the structural and societal causes of the inequality of men and women. It has produced multiple publications on gender and climate change including Southern African case studies and reports on gender climate adaptation funding and climate finance.</p>
<p>Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) E-mail: info@gender-climate.org Web: http://www.gender-climate.org/</p>	<p>The GGCA is an international network of organisations working to ensure that climate change policies, decision-making and initiatives at the global, regional and national levels are gender-responsive. Activities include active participation in the UNFCCC negotiations, collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and working with key stakeholders such as women's economic justice and environmental networks, governments and the private sector to deliver gender guidelines on adaptation, mitigation and private-sector finance.</p> <p>The GGCA has grown to include 25 institutions among UN and civil society organisations including the Convention on Biological Diversity, African Gender and Climate Change Network and the International Alliance of Women.</p>

<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Headquarters United Nations Development Programme One United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017 USA Tel: +1 (212) 906-5000 E-mail: use comments form at http://www.undp.org/comments/form.shtml Web: http://www.beta.undp.org/undp/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/focus_areas.html</p>	<p>UNDP has gender, the environment and energy as one of its areas of focus. It is active in the GGCA, the Women's Green Business Initiative (WGBI) and a range of other programmes around rural energy, climate change adaptation and gender. Its partners include GWA, GROOTS and ENERGIA.</p>
<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Gender and the Environment Executive Office United Nations Environment Programme P.O. Box 30552 00100 Nairobi Kenya Tel: +254 (20) 762 5142 Fax: +254 (20) 762 4324 Web: http://www.unep.org/gender_env/</p>	<p>UNEP is working to highlight the important role that women play in sustainable development. Gender equality is now a cross-cutting priority in all UNEP activities, and the organisation is systematically integrating gender perspectives into all its programme design and implementation, along with measurable goals and indicators. Its website contains multimedia resources on the issue and a series of insights into gender and climate change from women experts.</p>
<p>Women's Earth Alliance (WEA) The David Brower Center 2150 Allston Way, Ste. 460 Berkeley, CA 94704 USA Tel: + 1 (510) 859 9106 Fax: +1 (510) 859 9091 E-mail: info@womensearthalliance.org Web: http://www.womensearthalliance.org/index.php</p>	<p>WEA tackles women's access to basic resources such as food, land and water as well as issues associated with climate through partnering with local community-based organizations. WEA runs three programmes based in Africa, India and North America working on issues such as women's leadership, economic self-reliance, ecological farm training, and rights education.</p> <p>WEA also runs the cross-cutting Global Women's Water Initiative (GWWI) that supports each of WEA's regional programmes. GWWI provides training for grassroots women and groups to implement water-related strategies so they can improve their communities' health, self-reliance and resilience to climate change.</p>

<p>Global Forestry Coalition 2e Schinkelstraat 134 1075 TT Amsterdam The Netherlands Tel: +31 623 913 217 Fax: +31 206 765 870</p>	<p>The Global Forestry Coalition supports and coordinates campaigns for socially just and effective forest policy and the rights of indigenous and other forest peoples. Specific campaigns and activities include looking at the harmful impacts of REDD, agrofuels and bioenergy and genetically engineered trees. It is a global organisation with board members in countries such as Paraguay, Samoa, the Philippines, Panama, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali and India.</p>
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7.2 Organisations in Africa

<p>AfricaAdapt ENDA-Tiers Monde Dakar, Senegal E-mail: enda.energie@orange.sn Web: http://www.enda.sn/</p> <p>Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) Accra, Ghana E-mail: jnnam@fara-africa.org Web: http://www.fara-africa.org/</p> <p>IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) Nairobi, Kenya E-mail: atadege@icpac.net Web: http://www.icpac.net/</p> <p>Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex (IDS) Brighton, UK E-mail: b.harvey@ids.ac.uk Web: http://www.ids.ac.uk/</p>	<p>AfricaAdapt is an independent bilingual network (French/English) focused exclusively on Africa. Its aim is to facilitate the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policymakers, civil society organisations and communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change across the continent. One of its themes is the gender implications of issues such as food security, water and energy. AfricaAdapt also has a page on its website for gender and climate change projects.</p>
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<p>ABANTU ABANTU for Development (ROWA) HNo. A30, Adjacent Belfort School, Spintex Road, Baatsoonaa P.O. Box KD 4 Kanda, Accra Ghana Tel: +233 (302) 816 113 (Fixed Line) Fax:+233 (302) 816 114 E-mail: abanturowa@vodafone.com.gh / abanturowa@yahoo.com Web: http://www.abantu-rowa.org</p> <p>There are also country offices in Nigeria and Kenya.</p>	<p>ABANTU seeks to strengthen the capacities of women to influence climate change policies from a gender perspective. It works to enhance awareness on the gendered nature of climate change and to promote women's active participation in all decision-making processes. It works in diverse ways, from community sensitisation programmes on gender and climate change to advocacy work with the GGCA. Key achievements include the establishment of the first gender and climate change coalition in the West African sub-region.</p>
<p>Médiaterre – genre Web: http://www.mediaterre.org/genre/</p> <p>Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF) 56, rue St-Pierre, 3e étage Québec (Québec) G1K 4A1 Canada Tel: +1 (418) 692 5727 E-mail: iepf@francophonie.org Web: http://www.iepf.org</p> <p>Centre International de Ressources et d'Innovation pour le Développement Durable (CIRIDD) 60 rue des Aciéries 42000 Saint-Etienne France Tel : + 33 0477 922340 Fax : +33 0477 745773 Web: http://www.ciridd.org/</p>	<p>Médiaterre is a network that facilitates the dissemination of international information on sustainable development in French. Knowledge is produced by actors in the global North and South and organised by moderators in thematic areas. The Gender (<i>Genre</i>) thematic area hosts gender-specific information on climate change, agriculture, water management and education, at local, national and international levels, and gives particular attention to innovation in communication and knowledge management. Resources include news, documents, events and dossiers, including one on gender, governance and climate change.</p>

<p>Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF) 56, rue St-Pierre, 3e étage Québec (Québec) G1K 4A1 Canada Tel: +1 (418) 692 5727 E-mail: iepf@francophonie.org Web: http://www.iepf.org</p>	<p>IEPF is a subsidiary body of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF). Its mission is to contribute to building national capacities and to developing partnerships in the fields of energy and the environment. IEPF's specific interventions include training, information, field initiatives, dialogue and cooperation. Its main objectives are better management and use of energy resources, and integration of environmental issues into national policies from a sustainable and equitable perspective.</p> <p>The website provides information on the Institute's projects and initiatives and hosts several collections of documents. In collaboration with OIF, it has organised a seminar on gender and climate change in Francophone countries (http://www.iepf.org/programmes/operation.php?id=247) and created a network of Francophone gender and climate change experts.</p>
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7.3 Organisations in Asia and the Pacific Region

<p>Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) 189/3 Changklan Road A Muang Chiangmai 50100 Thailand Tel: +66 (53) 284527 Fax: +66 (53) 280847 E-mail: use comments form at http://www.apwld.org/contact/ Web: http://www.apwld.org</p>	<p>APWLD is a leading network of feminist organisations and women in the Asia Pacific region, with 180 members, representing groups of diverse women from 25 countries. It empowers women in the region to use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice, peace and development. APWLD's climate justice project helps rural and indigenous members to have a voice in local and international policymaking around climate change. It does this by working with rural and indigenous women to document their own practices, and by finding advocacy spaces at national, regional and international levels.</p>
<p>Community Awareness Centre (CAC) Tel: + 91 (981) 122 2495 E-mail: reetusogani@yahoo.com</p>	<p>CAC is a community-led NGO in the remote, rural district of Nainital, India. CAC works on women's empowerment, agriculture and forestry issues. Its approach to tackling these issues is community-focused, encouraging villages and particularly women to engage in participatory exercises to deepen</p>

	understanding and develop locally owned, sustainable solutions.
<p>Online Women in Politics 4227–4229 Tomas Claudio Street Baclaran Parañaque City 1700 Philippines Tel: +63 (2) 8516934 Fax: +63 (2) 8522112 E-mail: onlinewomeninpolitics@capwip.org onlinewomenregistry@gmail.com Web: http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org/</p>	<p>Online Women in Politics has an 'Engendering climate change' blog, which is regularly updated and can be found at: http://genderinclimatechange.wordpress.com/.</p>
<p>Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) RECOFTC The Centre for People and Forests Kasetsart University Campus PO Box 1111 Kasetsart Post Office Pahonyonthin Road Bangkok 10903 Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 940 5700, extension 4122 Fax: +66 (2) 561 4880 or 66 (2) 562 0960 E-mail: info@wocan.org Web: http://www.wocan.org/</p>	<p>WOCAN's aim is to address the gender gaps within knowledge and experiences of sustainable and rural development processes. Its global network of members includes experts in agriculture and natural resource management technologies, gender mainstreaming, organisational change, negotiation, policy and decision-making, participation, advocacy and women's leadership. It aims to build the leadership of women in agriculture and natural resource management by partnering motivated professional and rural women.</p>

7.4 Organisations in Europe

<p>Genanet LIFE e.V. Dircksenstr. 47 10178 Berlin Germany Tel: +49 (30) 308 798 35 Fax: +49 (30) 308 798 20</p>	<p>Genanet was created to raise awareness of gender equity in environmental and sustainability policy and to integrate it into research, policymaking and the activities of environmental organisations. It was one of the founders of GenderCC (see below).</p>
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<p>E-mail: info@genanet.de Web: http://www.genanet.de/</p>	
<p>GenderCC Tel: +49 (30) 21980088 Fax: +49 (30) 30879825 E-mail: b.peifer@gendercc.net Web: http://gendercc.net/</p>	<p>GenderCC is a global network that aims to encourage gender mainstreaming in UNFCCC negotiations and national climate change debates, strengthen effective participation of women's organisations and gender experts in climate change debates, raise awareness and provide information related to gender and climate change, and develop advocacy positions and opinions towards climate change policy.</p>
<p>BRIDGE Institute of Development Studies (IDS) University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9RE UK Tel: +44 (1273) 606261 Fax: +44 (1273) 621202/915688 E-mail: bridge@ids.ac.uk Web: http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/ http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/go/global-resources</p>	<p>BRIDGE is a gender and development research and information programme based at IDS at the University of Sussex. It facilitates the generation and exchange of relevant, accessible and diverse gender information in print, online and through other innovative forms of communication. The BRIDGE Gender and Climate Change <i>Cutting Edge Pack</i>, and all of the resources featured in this SRC, are available from the BRIDGE global resources database.</p>
<p>Eldis Institute of Development Studies (IDS) University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9RE UK Tel: +44 (1273) 606261 Fax: +44 (1273) 621202/915688 E-mail: eldis@ids.ac.uk Web: http://www.eldis.org/</p>	<p>Eldis is a knowledge service based at IDS. Its website hosts a range of online material on development policy, practice and research. The Eldis gender and climate change resource guide provides access to a range of documents in this area. Eldis is available at: http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/climate-change/gender.</p>

7.5 Organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean

<p>America Latina Genera E-mail: ameralatinagenera@undp.org</p> <p><i>General information:</i> Casa de las Naciones Unidas Ciudad del Saber, Edificio 128 Apartado 0816-1914,</p>	<p>This portal is part of the project '<i>América Latina Genera: Gestión del conocimiento para la igualdad de género</i>' (Latin America Engenders: Knowledge Management for Gender Equality), a UNDP initiative.</p> <p>The website hosts a library of relevant documents, experiences, training opportunities, data and</p>
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<p>Panama City Panama Tel: + 507 302 4556/53</p> <p>UNDP Edificio Naciones Unidas Bulevar Orden de Malta Sur, No. 2-B Santa Elena Antiguo Cuscatlán El Salvador Tel: +503 2209-3542 Web: http://www.americalatinagenera.org/es/</p> <p>Climate change pages: http://www.americalatinagenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=311&Itemid=180</p>	<p>information on gender inequalities, news about gender in the region and interactive spaces. One of its thematic sections is on Sustainable Development (<i>Desarrollo Sostenible</i>) with a subsection on Climate Change (<i>Cambio Climático</i>) (http://www.americalatinagenera.org/es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=311&Itemid=180) that presents main issues, experiences and recommendations for the region, and links to relevant resources and background documents from a regional conference on gender and climate change held in Mexico in 2010.</p>
<p>FUNDAEXPRESIÓN Carrera 6, No. 4-02 Floridablanca Santander Colombia Apartado Aéreo: A.A. 40153, Bucaramanga Tel: + 57 (7) 6483924, 6751020 Fax: +57 (7) 6483924 Email: fundaexpresion@gmail.com Web: http://www.fundaexpresion.org/</p>	<p>FUNDAEXPRESIÓN is a Colombian NGO, based in the Santander region. Through its extensive networks it works with different communities and groups, including young people and children, women and indigenous peoples. Using a host of participatory methods, it runs art projects and workshops as well as rural–urban dialogues discussing issues such as food security, food sovereignty, agriculture, social movements, rights and climate change. Its YouTube channel provides some additional insight into its work: http://www.youtube.com/user/FUNDAEXPRESIÓN</p>

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