

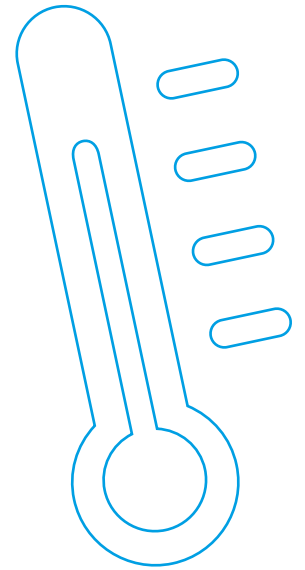
GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT/ CLIMATE NEXUS

Tool developed by the Directorate for Development
Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs of the Luxembourg
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The UN recognises that “women are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and other extreme events, but they also play a vital role in combating climate change.” Women are very often more likely to suffer from more than one gap in resources or provision, and they often have reproductive roles that are focused on the home, putting them in more precarious situations and making them more vulnerable.



WHY INTEGRATE GENDER INTO THE CLIMATE FIELD?

The differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women are closely linked to the division of labour, domestic responsibilities and control and access to resources. For example, women are less mobile because they are responsible for providing care to dependants (children and older people). Men’s ability to move away to places where there are economic opportunities facilitates crisis management and can benefit the family as a whole. However, when men move away this often increases the workload of women, who are left behind to manage the household in addition to their usual tasks, often in extremely precarious conditions. They may then become more vulnerable to sexual harassment, or to having their land taken away if their husbands end up settling with a new family far away from their home village.

Women also have less access to information than men. Managing climate risks linked to agricultural production, for example, requires new information, skills and technologies such as seasonal forecasting, risk analysis and water-efficient agricultural practices. Men are better able to access and use these resources, and are therefore better prepared for adaptation. At the same time, women often have traditional knowledge that can guide the adaptation process. Whether it derives from tradition or is more modern, knowledge is essential in the context of adaptation and in order

to strengthen climate resilience.

With a view to increasing female presence in agriculture, and more generally, it is important to consider the specific needs of women in terms of managing the environment and natural resources in order to reduce their vulnerability and the negative impacts caused by climate change, while maintaining or increasing their opportunities for development and empowerment.

While climate change is not the source of all evil, it nevertheless has a multiplier effect and is a factor that aggravates inequalities and environmental and socio-economic risks. Gender analysis should thus make it possible to assess how, in a specific context, men and women not only suffer the consequences of natural disasters or climate change, but also how they can adapt to them in line with their socio-economic conditions (in order to identify possible differentiated vulnerability factors that require tailored responses).

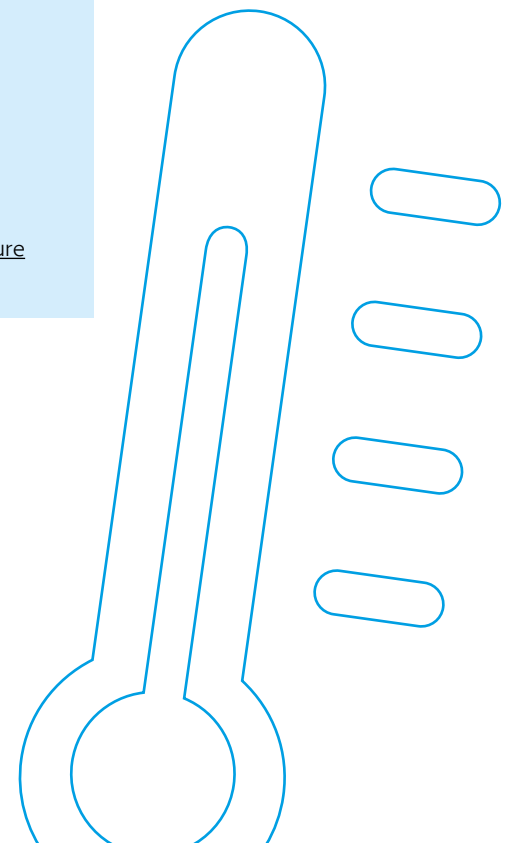


HOW CAN GENDER BE BETTER INTEGRATED INTO PROJECTS LINKED TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE?

- Analyse the differentiated impacts of the recommended measures on women and men and on gender relations.
- Focus on gender differences in capacities to cope with climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Analyse the implementation criteria and conditions: are they discriminatory? Identify gender-based exclusion patterns and remove them.
- Set objectives/put in place positive action measures to promote women's participation in the project.
- Develop incentives for women: adapt and target communications.
- Ensure parity and fair representation of women and men on the bodies responsible for implementing mitigation measures.
- Develop and apply gender-sensitive criteria and indicators.
- Make the most of the talents and contributions of women and men.
- Ensure parity and fair representation of women and men in the development of indicators, and in monitoring bodies, tools and mechanisms.
- Disaggregate all the data collected.

For more information on the links between gender and env/CC:

- [Gender and climate solutions](#): Technical, non-technical and transformational solutions on gender and climate for different sectors
- [Training manual on gender and climate change](#)
- [Guide entitled "Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development"](#)
- [Open online course on gender and environment](#) (UNCC)
- [Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability & Capacity Analysis](#) (CARE)
- [Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture](#) (CARE)



Examples of integrating gender and climate in the agriculture sector

	DAC Gender 0 / Rio Adaptation 2 project	DAC Gender 1 / Rio Adaptation 2 project	DAC Gender 2 / Rio Adaptation 2 project
Objectives	<p>The project seeks to improve adaptation to climate change through outreach campaigns (management of agriculture, livestock and water).</p> <p><i>No distinction is drawn between male and female farmers, although very often it is the men who participate in outreach sessions.</i></p>	<p>The project seeks to promote the development of an irrigation system for subsistence crops and small livestock at threat from increasingly frequent droughts.</p> <p><i>The project is implicitly focused on women (because these are sectors where women are in the majority) but the aim is to develop/support the sectors and empowering women is not the explicit aim.</i></p>	<p>The project seeks to promote the empowerment of women by developing a microfinance system designed to encourage/support female rural workers to move to other, non-agricultural sectors.</p> <p><i>The project is potentially transformative because it seeks to help women move out of the agricultural sector, which could lead to a significant change in the role of women in the household and the community, impacting gender relations.</i></p>
Monitoring indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of training courses organised on the topic of adapting agricultural practices to CC • # of farmers trained (both livestock and arable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # area of irrigated vegetable gardens managed by groups of female producers • # of women and men trained in managing the irrigation system • # of CC-resistant vegetable and animal species introduced into the growing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of female members of the microfinance group • # of training courses offered to women and organised to support a move out of agriculture • # of women moving out of agriculture • % of women whose income comes from a non-agricultural sector

