



Panel 11: Special Panel on Gender and Youth

Chair: Liz Fajber (DFID)

Ryan Laddey: Africa Adaptation Programme Experiences - gender and climate change : vulnerabilities and resilience in the face of climate change

Nancy A. Omolo: Gender, food insecurity and climate change amongst pastoral communities: case studies of Mandera and Turkana in Northern Kenya

Philip Otieno: Documenting the linkages between population growth, reproductive health, gender and climate change

805 UWEWS^{Ma}ae Child Rights and Climate Change Adaptation

Panel Summary

Ryan Laddey: Africa Adaptation Programme Experiences - gender and climate change : vulnerabilities and resilience in the face of climate change

Ryan discussed a number of ways in which women can be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, the additional values in involving women in adaptation strategies, and some of the work being carried out by the AAP programme in supporting low-level awareness campaigns in Ethiopia to promote gender awareness in the field of climate change.

Nancy A. Omolo: Gender, food insecurity and climate change amongst pastoral communities: case studies of Mandera and Turkana in Northern Kenya

Nancy described how women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, put forward solutions to better equip women to deal with these impacts, and described how they run woman-only focus groups to allow them to express opinions when men aren't present.

Philip Otieno: Documenting the linkages between population growth, reproductive health, gender and climate change

Philip discussed how gender and reproduction were impacted by climate change, such as through the occurrence of extreme events, and considered how family planning and the mainstreaming of gender considerations can help limit these impacts. He concluded that there are still a lot of gaps in promoting gender equality on a national and international policy level, and gender and reproductive health needs to be mainstreamed into policy-making at both national and international levels.

Frances Seballos: Child Rights and Climate Change Adaptation

Due to the last minute withdrawal of a colleague, Frances stepped in to make this presentation. She considered the relevance of child rights in relation to climate change, and how their right to health, education and life was being threatened. Children are recognising the impacts of climate change, and understand how this is threatening their right to life. They are being given mixed messages, and observe destructive response strategies. They grasp the importance of CC on their future, and want to be involved in taking adaptation actions.

Discussion points raised in Q&A session

It was felt that wider culture issues need to be addressed on gender, and these issues raised in the presentations could not be solved just by looking at gender and climate change in isolation.

It was felt that often gender has been included as a way of attracting donors, but they then fail to actually address gender issues to any meaningful extent.

Presenters were asked whether they shared their findings with the men from these study areas, and whether they suggested or agreed on strategies to help address the gender issues. Men are now being involved in collection of water and firewood, and have

become more involved in diversified livelihoods. But they sometimes take different approaches to how women go about these tasks. It was also observed that polygamy rates were coming down.

Presenters were asked how barriers to climate finance were gendered? Knowledge of climate finance activities was often restricted to men, as women from communities were never involved in the decision-making processes, and they don't have any means of accessing information on climate finance initiatives.

Frances was asked how adults were engaged in child-centred projects. She described how both adults and children were involved in the processes of focusing on child-centred community development strategy, where they were encouraged to make decisions based on which development needs will benefit children the most.

Ryan Laddey

Discussion Paper Series: Volume 1

Africa Adaptation Programme Experiences

**Gender and Climate Change: Vulnerabilities and Resilience in the
Face of Climate Change**

10 January 2010

FOREWORD

Climate change is expected to be one of the greatest development challenges of the next century. It is predicted to have wide-ranging impacts, including increasing the severity of droughts and floods, rising sea levels, the displacement of large populations and changes to growing seasons. Additionally, climate change will compound existing obstacles to development and exacerbate the existing divisions between men and women in already vulnerable communities. The 2007/2008 Human Development Report, “Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world” indicates that climate change threatens to erode human freedoms and limit choice, and the report further emphasizes that gender inequalities amplify climate risks and vulnerabilities (Palgrave 2007).

Women are expected to be particularly vulnerable to future changes in climate, but also have particular knowledge and skills that can contribute to climate solutions. Integrating a gender perspective into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making is important because of the critical roles women play in supporting households and communities. Women are often the main actors in agricultural production and water collection; sectors that will be seriously affected by climate change impacts such as drought, variable precipitation and flooding. Because of their experiences in these areas, women are aware of changes in their environment and have acquired important knowledge that can help craft effective adaptation strategies. It is therefore important to involve women in adaptation policy-making at the community level, as well as at the national, regional and global levels where their experiences will add value to adaptation planning and decision-making.

Successful climate change adaptation will require an acknowledgment of the gender dimensions of climate change throughout the design and implementation of climate change strategies and national development plans. In particular, it is important to begin assessing the gendered implications of climate change and take necessary actions at the initial design phase, rather than waiting until later stages of implementation. The participation of all members of society, including men, women, and children, is crucial to sound decision-making and to successful adaptation that promotes equitable human development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Equal participation will allow all participants’ voices to be heard and for their needs and knowledge to be included in climate change adaptation policy and decision-making. Only then will adaptation planning achieve maximum benefits for society.

UNDP strongly supports the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment and the inclusion of women in climate change planning and decision-making. This issue paper aims to emphasize to development practitioners and policy makers the gendered implications of climate change. It also highlights the steps that the Africa Adaptation Programme, one of UNDP's flagship programmes to address climate change, is taking to ensure the equal participation of women and all members of society as governments, countries and the global community respond to climate change. We sincerely hope that this document will be a tool to stimulate discussion and promote the integration of gender issues into climate change responses.



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THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Introduction

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) is pleased to present the first edition of its *Discussion Paper Series*. Each paper in this series will focus on one issue related to climate change adaptation and sustainable development. These papers are intended to stimulate intellectual discussions as well as to share early lessons learned from the design and initial implementation stages of the AAP with adaptation and development practitioners.

This first paper in the *Discussion Paper Series* focuses on the links between gender and climate change adaptation. The AAP has made gender equality an important goal in each of its 20 participating countries. To promote equitable and gender-sensitive adaptation to climate change, the AAP is actively supporting countries to increase their capacities to integrate gender perspectives into both the design and implementation of climate change strategies and national development plans. This is in line with Millennium Development Goal 3 – promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The AAP is a strategic climate change adaptation initiative designed to help create more informed adaptation decision-making and more effective implementation of those decisions in the 20 participating African countries. The AAP has been designed to support the long-term efforts of targeted countries to further develop their capacity to successfully identify, design and implement holistic climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes. The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was established at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD IV) organized in Yokohama, Japan (May 2008). The AAP was launched in 2008 by UNDP in partnership with UNIDO, UNICEF and WFP, with funding of US\$92 million from the Government of Japan.

This discussion paper consists of three sections. The first section, 'Key Challenges for Reducing Gender-Based Vulnerability', provides a background on the relationship between climate change and gender and presents three key factors contributing to the disproportionate effects of climate change upon women. The second section on 'Gender Sensitive Approaches in the AAP' outlines some of the methods the AAP is using to mainstream gender into climate change

adaptation planning and decision-making to ensure equal participation and benefits. The final section, 'Continuing Efforts' reiterates the importance of incorporating gender into climate change planning and decision-making and the necessity of incorporating this issue into the AAP in order to reach its objectives.

Note

The AAP is in its early stages of implementation. Therefore, the examples provided in this issue paper reflect activities planned in each of the national programmes' project documents and results from early implementation. They do not reflect the end results of overall implementation.

ISSUE ANALYSIS

Key Challenges for Reducing Gender-Based Vulnerability

Climate change will affect people across the world; however, certain groups are more vulnerable to climate shocks and likely to experience more severe consequences than others. Poor communities, for example, are expected to be more acutely affected by climate change partly due to their limited access to information and financial resources. This will limit their capacity to adapt to climate change, exacerbating existing inequalities. Many of these poorest areas are in Africa. According to UNDP's poverty statistics, African nations represent 33 of the poorest 49 countries in the world (UNDP 2009).

Often, socially constructed roles lead women to be much more vulnerable than men to poverty. Of the 49 percent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa living on less than one US dollar a day, over 60 percent are women (UNDP 2009). Climate change will magnify existing vulnerabilities, further limiting women's ability to adapt to climate variability and change.

The 2007/2008 Human Development Report highlighted specific risk-multipliers for human development reversals that women, the poor and other vulnerable populations are most threatened by. These include reduced agricultural productivity, heightened water scarcity, increased exposure to coastal flooding and other extreme weather events, the collapse of ecosystems and increased health risks (Palgrave 2007).

One reason women in Africa are particularly vulnerable to climate change is because their livelihood activities are often directly dependent on the natural environment (Garmer 2009). For example, many women living in rural African communities are responsible for agricultural production and collecting water for drinking and agricultural use (Garmer 2009). Expected shifts in rainfall patterns from climate change will result in declines in water resources and decreased agricultural productivity in many parts of Africa (IPCC 2007). These changes will directly impact their livelihoods and create additional hardships. For example, women and girls may have to travel further to collect water, which would compound other gender inequalities, including limiting time available for education and alternative livelihood opportunities (Garmer 2009).

This section outlines three key factors contributing to gender inequality, which are intensified by climate change:

1. Decision-making Power
2. Education and Information
3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

1. Decision-making Power

Women play a key role in managing the natural environment and customarily perform many essential functions in their communities and households; however, currently, policy-making in many African countries does not take into account the gender dimensions of climate change (Garmer 2009). Women are usually poorly represented in decision-making roles at national, regional and global levels (ibid). This disparity also holds true on a more local scale, with women rarely being included in decision-making at the household or community level (UN-ISDR 2008). The absence of women in decision-making increases their vulnerability to climate change, since their needs and concerns are not represented and are often inadequately addressed. In addition, the important insights and knowledge that they have developed through their experiences in the community and household are not heard or included. It is therefore important to recognize the positive contributions of women. Involving women in decision-making at all levels could help reduce the inequitable effects of climate change and increase adaptive capacity.

2. Education and Information

In many developing countries, women's educational opportunities are often limited, due to social/cultural expectations and their extensive domestic responsibilities, such as caring for the sick and gathering water.

- According to UNESCO, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the female adult literacy rate is 53.3 percent, while the rate for adult men is 71.2 percent (UNESCO 2009).
- In Ghana, 44.1 percent of women have no formal education, compared to 22.1 percent of men (Ahmed 2008).

Women's relative lack of formal education and high illiteracy rates have two key consequences in the context of climate change. First, women often have limited access to and understanding

of climate change science and the impending effects of climate change. Second, women are often unable to acquire certain skills that would help increase their resilience to these impacts. For example, women are much less likely than men to have learned to swim, which can have severe consequences (Brody 2008). After the cyclone and flood of 1991 in Bangladesh the death rate was nearly five times as high for women as for men (ibid). Most Bengali women had never learned to swim. Warning information was also rarely communicated to women (ibid). Their relative lack of education and coping skills is one reason that women are much more vulnerable to natural disasters and have a much greater incidence of mortality (Kamis 2006). In addition to other factors, women's lack of access to information and reduced opportunities for formal education can limit their ability to cope or adapt to the effects of climate change.

3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

In many cases, women are not as financially independent as men. Women often do not have the opportunity to enter the formal workforce because of their time-consuming domestic responsibilities, lack of education or certain social or cultural expectations. Without employment or other assets, women are not financially independent and often face difficulty receiving loans and other forms of credit. Limiting direct access to financial resources hinders women's ability to maximize benefits (e.g. through purchasing fertilizer or drought-resistant seeds) or diversify risks, (e.g. by acquiring weather insurance or investing in additional income generating activities).

Furthermore, women's financial and economic opportunities are limited by entrenched customs and legal barriers in many parts of Africa, which restrict their ownership of land (McFerson 2008). Land provides financial security, food security, and can be an important asset in the case of emergency (Denton 2002). In many cases, women have access to land but have limited control over it, since they do not own it and cannot make decisions on its use (Denton 2002). For example, in Senegal, over 70 percent of women are involved in agriculture; however, they only own 13.4 percent of the land (Ahmed 2008). Limited land ownership means limited rights to productive means, limited access to safety nets and reduced economic security. This is made more difficult by their limited opportunities to acquire skills to pursue other areas of work. Furthermore, the increase in frequency of droughts expected in many parts of Africa will likely result in a decline in the amount of productive land available (Dai 2010). Climate change will thus exacerbate the existing inequities between men and women and reduce women's capacity to cope with the impacts of changes in the climate.

In order to be effective, gender impacts need to be considered in any development plans or projects, and nowhere is this truer than when looking at climate change. The next section illustrates how the AAP is addressing the areas of concern discussed above.

POLICY OPTIONS AND ACTIONS

Gender-Sensitive Adaptation Approaches in the Africa Adaptation Programme

An integrated, gender-sensitive approach to adaptation facilitates the equitable participation of men and women alike and adequately addresses the sometimes diverse, strategic needs of men and women. Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing and incorporating the impact of any planned action on both men and women and ensuring that the concerns and experiences of both men and women are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of legislation, policies and programmes (Garmer 2009). Because men and women have different roles in society, they can each participate and contribute positively to climate change adaptation planning and decision-making by incorporating both gender perspectives (Garmer 2009).

Reducing gender inequality is an important aspect of the AAP. A goal of the AAP is to help countries increase capacities to consider political and socio-economic issues, including gender equality, in a comprehensive manner while designing and implementing climate change strategies and national development plans. The AAP countries are adopting a broad range of measures to integrate gender within their local context. In Ethiopia, for example, the programme will assess the gender-related risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with impacts of climate change. This study will analyse the degree of gender inequality in the country, examine which policies are in place to reduce the vulnerability of women to climate change and identify which institutions could be targeted to increase women's decision-making power.

This section illustrates how AAP countries are promoting gender integration into climate change responses. Examples of gender-sensitive adaptation measures are divided into three categories that align with the factors contributing to gender inequality discussed in the previous section. A detailed list of planned adaptation activities intended to promote gender equality in each of the AAP countries is available in Annex 1.

1. Decision-making Power

The responsibilities of women in society means they have valuable knowledge on climate change issues and strategies for coping and adapting to climate variability and change (UN-ISDR 2008). As discussed above, women's roles in society have led them to have frequent interaction with the natural environment, making them well positioned to notice changes in the environment. Though women have limited access to formal education, they possess indigenous knowledge and experience and have developed skills for dealing with changes in the natural environment to reduce their communities' vulnerability to climate change (UN-ISDR 2008). Women also have other important roles in their households and communities, including acting as the primary caregivers, meaning that they are aware of patterns of sicknesses. In carrying out these and other domestic duties they can also quickly detect changes in water quality.

The equal participation of women in decision-making is one of the most important steps towards reducing the disproportionate vulnerability of women to climate change and increasing the adaptive capacity of communities (Carvajal 2008). Women's knowledge and practices can be documented and shared to demonstrate how addressing issues of gender equality and women's empowerment can strengthen climate change adaptation. Involving women in decision-making at regional, national and community levels will ensure their priorities and needs are heard and addressed (ibid).

In many AAP countries, initiatives are underway to increase the decision-making power of women. The AAP in Nigeria is implementing an initiative for accelerated work on skills development for analysis of climate impacts and policy, regulatory and financing issues, as well as educating women on international climate change negotiations. This includes gender aspects of climate change adaptation, and has a special emphasis on developing women's leadership in key institutions, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs, state and local governments and in civil society.

In Cameroon, the programme is explicitly focusing on the involvement of women. Working with women's groups at the local and regional levels is one of the key criteria for the selection of pilot projects.

Additionally, in Lesotho, wind and solar energy projects aim to build capacity to effectively address energy issues. The selection of energy pilot projects is incorporating gender-sensitive planning and programming. The renewable energy projects are intended to support decision-making in a more equitable fashion and shift power to the disenfranchised.

2. Information and Education

Increasing access to information and education is essential for reducing the unequal vulnerability of women to climate change. Education is an essential ingredient in efforts to reduce poverty, and the importance of this for women is reflected in Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, which both include increased schooling for girls. Improved education offers a two-fold impact when it comes to climate change – it will reduce women’s vulnerability to poverty generally, and reduced poverty allows for greater choices and adaptive responses. In addition, there is specific information on climate change that will directly improve women’s ability to cope. For example, information on projected climate change impacts, such as rainfall patterns, or effective natural resource management strategies, such as efficient water use, crop diversification or rotational grazing, will significantly increase adaptive capacity and secure livelihoods. The knowledge to access and utilise early warning systems is also crucial, as the expected increase in natural disasters in Africa pose greater risks for women than men (IPCC 2007).

The AAP is helping improve access to climate information and education. In Burkina Faso, for example, the AAP is developing and implementing a climate change adaptation training programme for vulnerable groups and for women at the community level. In Lesotho, the AAP is holding conferences and activities on climate change and gender and increasing knowledge through the Ministry of Natural Resources’ Health and Energy Climate Change Adaptation (HECCA) project. HECCA is streamlining the health and energy aspects of climate change adaptation into existing government programmes.

In Malawi, a number of gender responsive local-level awareness campaigns and workshops are being conducted to promote gender-sensitive adaptation approaches. The need for differentiated support for men and women in the community, based on their roles and access to resources, social networks and information, is being factored into these outreach programmes. The intent of this communication strategy is for people to understand how climate change may affect them and how they can build resilience accordingly. The AAP will support the Climate Change Programme secretariat to prepare and implement a comprehensive, mass-media and evidence-based communication strategy.

In a number of AAP countries, such as Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania and Tunisia, early warning systems are being introduced. In Tunisia, the early warning system includes agreed indicators for coastal flooding, sea-level rise and salt content in groundwater. In Kenya, the early warning system is supporting local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long-term

decisions with regard to their farming and livestock-keeping activities. Since women are deeply involved in agricultural production and managing the natural environment, early warning systems will be particularly beneficial to them.

3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

Expanding women's financing options, for example, by improving access to microfinance and other sources of credit, would enable them to acquire land and technologies that would reduce climate vulnerabilities. Increasing women's access to productive land decreases their susceptibility to climate shocks and increases their economic stability, as land ownership provides food security, financial security, and a form of collateral (Ahmed 2008). Removing existing legal, cultural and financial barriers will increase women's ability to acquire land and increase their adaptive capacity. In addition, the use of new technologies can also help to increase adaptive capacity. For example, efficient irrigation systems help to conserve water and support agricultural systems that are susceptible to stress as a result of climate change. Moreover, using microfinance to access clean energy sources could have positive impacts on economic livelihoods, health and the environment. For example, it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address the negative respiratory health effects of traditional biomass sources of energy and reduce deforestation. Further, reducing household demand for wood fuel could reduce the amount of time spent looking for wood, providing time for other livelihood opportunities or education.

Several AAP countries are re-aligning budgeting processes so that they incorporate funding for climate change adaptation, including the special needs of women, as well as funding specific programs which will focus on reducing the gender sensitivity of climate change. A number of innovative market-based, fiscal and regulatory measures that take into account gender issues are being designed and tested as part of the AAP.

For example, in Ghana, an analysis of proposed climate change financing mechanisms is being carried out to facilitate gender-responsive climate change financing and to build capacity for budgeting and auditing that takes gender into account. A specific fund is being set up and budgetary allocations are being made to support initiatives that target women and promote gender equality in adaptation strategies.

In Nigeria, funding for climate change adaptation is being directed towards developing more adaptive farming techniques, such conservation tillage and machinery and improving

knowledge. In this component, an emphasis is being placed on gender equality in access and training.

CONCLUSION

Continuing Efforts

It is clear that climate change will affect men and women differently, depending on their roles and responsibilities in the household and society. In order to reduce the disproportionate effect of climate change upon women, it is crucial that gender be considered when designing and implementing climate change adaptation measures. Within the AAP, continuous efforts are being made to plan and implement gender sensitive activities. Technical support on mainstreaming gender was requested by countries during the project design phase, and further advice is being provided throughout implementation by UNDP's Gender Team. Despite these ongoing efforts, there is room for further improvement.

UNDP has introduced a system that enables UNDP Country Offices to give a score to each project, based on the extent to which gender aspects are considered in the implementation of the AAP. The system has four indicators:

GEN0: no noticeable contribution to gender equality

GEN1: some contribution to gender equality

GEN2: gender equality as significant objective

GEN3: gender equality as a principle objective

According to this system, out of the 20 participating countries, 6 consider that their AAP project addresses gender equality as significant objective, 8 countries consider that their AAP project is making some contribution to gender equality and 1 country considers that AAP is making no noticeable contribution to gender equality. The remaining 5 countries have not yet given any score. Annex 2 provides more information. As the AAP progresses, the remaining countries are expected to determine their gender equality indicator and all are expected to achieve their gender equality objectives.

In recent years, the disproportionate effects of climate change upon women have been a growing concern at all levels of governance. As a result, expanded efforts have taken place to understand the gender implications of climate change and integrate these concerns into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making. The AAP is committed to addressing this critical issue. Many of the AAP countries are carrying out activities and actions that aim to mainstream gender into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making. Women are powerful agents for change, and therefore can and should be active participants in climate change adaptation policy. By mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation, the AAP will help increase adaptive capacity at local, regional and global scales. By addressing the link between gender and climate change, the AAP and other projects are contributing to accelerating the achievement of Millennium Development Goals.

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ANNEX 1

Below is a list of actions and activities the AAP countries are using to integrate gender into climate change responses. Indicators to determine the extent of gender mainstreaming into adaptation policies are also listed.

Burkina Faso

- Mainstream gender into climate change adaptation plans by enabling representatives of the most vulnerable groups and women to effectively participate in long-term adaptation planning mechanisms
- Develop and implement a climate change adaptation training programme for vulnerable groups and women at the communal level

Cameroon

- Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning into pilot interventions; e.g. work with women groups at local/regional level
- Include gender specific climate change adaptation (CCA) communication content and approaches within strategy on CCA knowledge distribution
- Develop gender and culturally-sensitive programming (e.g. using vernacular) on CCA in different sectors (water, agriculture, energy, disasters risk and coastal zones)

Congo

- Support and implement on-the-ground demonstration projects. One criterion for determining projects will be the involvement of women in the implementation of the measure (to ensure gender equality)
- Undertake an institutional mapping exercise in the following sectors: water resources, forestry, energy, agriculture and fisheries. Since more than 60 percent of farmers are women and women are also involved in energy and fish commercialization, particular attention will be paid to gender equality, adaptation and poverty alleviation

Ethiopia

- Generate awareness of implications of climate change in local leadership in target areas
- Develop a gender-sensitive climate change Communication Strategy, targeting women and youth dialogues

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Number of gender responsive local-level awareness campaigns and workshops conducted on gender and CCA
- Number of gender responsive capacity building plans successfully implemented
- Number of youth dialogues, women dialogues and media programmes developed on gender and CCA via mass media

Ghana

- Set up a specific fund and make budgetary allocations to support initiatives that target women and promote gender equality in climate change adaptation programmes
- Assist key ministries to re-align their budgeting processes so that they fully incorporate funding for climate change adaptation actions, bearing in mind the special needs of women to make their livelihoods climate-resilient. This action could include assisting ministries to develop / access risk transfer systems such as insurance – for example, index-based weather insurance

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Fund established for gender and climate change initiatives in key sectors
- Percentage of national budget allocated to gender and climate change initiatives
- Number of ministries that have re-aligned their budgeting processes to incorporate gender-responsive funding for adaptation actions

Kenya

- Provide technical and facilitation support to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries

- Undertake, through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, targeted research on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research
- Provide technical support for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels

Lesotho

- Implement Women and Youth action programmes that enhance overall community outreach on health and energy aspects of climate change adaptation
- Hold or contribute to Lesotho climate change (CC) women and youth conferences and other targeted women and youth activities
- Conduct a pilot study on sanitation and health which includes gender-sensitive planning and programming

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Number of women/youth activities implemented per district
- Number of other community members informed through women/youth action programmes
- Number of innovative, market-based, fiscal and regulatory instruments designed and tested, which take into account gender issues and concerns of the marginalized and most vulnerable

Malawi

- Provide technical support to build the capacity of parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social implications of existing and new climate change adaptation policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive climate adaptation measures
- Provide support for documenting lessons and emerging issues from gender and other civil society institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives

- Facilitate the development of gender responsive climate change investment plans that will facilitate access to financing for those most in need, particularly women and community groups

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used

- Number of gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral innovations designed and implemented that include the concerns of women and other marginalized groups

Mauritius

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used

- Number of assessments that include a gender focus

Mozambique

- Assist line ministries to conduct policy reviews of selected sectors/themes (e.g. relating to flood basins, fisheries, health, gender, and food security) at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation
- Undertake gender vulnerability studies at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender-sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to the National Disaster Management Institute Phase II theme on Building Resilience

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used

- Number of lessons learnt codified, including on ways to promote gender equality through CCA (sustainability/replicability)

Namibia

- Undertake specific gender vulnerability assessment and address findings in future programming of flood responses
- Address gender aspects of youth in programming

- Develop gender-sensitive regional community CCA Toolkits for up to 12 additional regions in Namibia, based on those produced by the UNDP Global Environmental Facility (GEF)/Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) pilot project in Omusati region/Namibia

Niger

- Undertake scenario planning (at local, sub-national and national scales) to enable decision-makers to assess a range of possible climate change impacts and the implications for key policies and strategies (including poverty reduction, combating desertification, gender equality, and energy and water management)

Nigeria

- Build gender-sensitive leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels
- Implement an initiative for accelerated work on skills development for analysis of impact and policy, regulatory and financing issues as well as international climate change negotiations. This should include a special emphasis on developing women's leadership in key institutions, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs, state and local government counterparts and in civil society.
- Carry out site preparation activities, build weir/reservoir, procure and install 1MW small hydropower plant on the Ochokwu River to supply electricity to 10 communities in the surrounding area. In this project, require gender balance (or at least 30% of either gender) in work teams to unlock access to AAP funds.

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Climate and gender-sensitive revision of National Water Policy, Education Policy and teaching curriculum
- Develop a medium-term gender-sensitive strategy and programme for climate change adaptation capacity development in key institutions
- Develop a gender-sensitive initiative for accelerated work on skills development

Rwanda

- Develop and implement (in pilot districts) targeted and gender specific district capacity support programme, specifically aimed to build community capacities, including community-based organisations and non-governmental organisations
- Develop and apply tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting and planning, including an monitoring and evaluation component
- Include women and youth as key target groups and involve them in activities;
- Develop gender specific communication

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting applied

Sao-Tome Principe

- Develop financing strategy and establish a competent body to answer climate finance related questions and to assess potential for gender-sensitive incentives in CCA via fiscal and regulatory instruments

Senegal

- Facilitate a number of working groups (WG) (e.g. financial/economics WG, technical/scientific WG, adaptation projects WG, mainstreaming WG, gender WG etc.)
- Mainstream traditional coping mechanisms, indigenous knowledge and gender into the National Adaptation Strategy where appropriate.
- Identify key gaps, in consultation with key stakeholders, for: i) expanding or re-aligning existing funds and ii) designing climate-resilient investment plans. This action should have a strong gender focus, particularly in the fishing industry.

Tanzania

- Collect and consolidate information on climate risk vulnerability, climate change impacts and adaptation options, including gender-sensitive adaptation options

- Inform sectoral climate change policy processes through lessons learnt from pilot projects, focusing on gender, among other things

Tunisia

Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:

- Number of people trained on CC adaptation, Shoreline Management Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management - target at least 50% women
- Number of people trained in the development of coastal adaptation - target at least 50% women

ANNEX 2

The table below displays the gender equality score for the 15 AAP countries which have determined the degree to which gender aspects are incorporated into their project design and implementation, as discussed in the 'Continuing Efforts' section of this paper.

GEN0: no noticeable contribution to gender equality

GEN1: some contribution to gender equality

GEN2: gender equality as significant objective

GEN3: gender equality as a principle objective

COUNTRY	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
BURKINA FASO	2
CAMEROON	1
CONGO	-
ETHIOPIA	1
GABON	0
GHANA	2
KENYA	-
LESOTHO	1
MALAWI	2
MAURITIUS	1
MOROCCO	2
MOZAMBIQUE	2
NAMIBIA	1

NIGER	1
NIGERIA	1
RWANDA	-
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	-
SENEGAL	-
TANZANIA	2
TUNISIA	1

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Nancy Omolo

Gender, Food Insecurity and Climate Change amongst Pastoral Communities: Case Studies of Mandera and Turkana in Northern Kenya.

Nancy Omolo, University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

Synopsis: Climate change impacts will vary among different regions, age, income groups, occupation and gender. People living in poverty are more vulnerable to environmental changes because of lack of entitlements to the elements of adaptive capacity and which are socially differentiated along the lines of age, ethnicity, class, gender and religion. It is often argued that climate change is gender neutral implying that it affects women and men in the same ways. Yet, in many cases, communities interact with their physical environment in a gender-differentiated way. The main objective of this study is to identify and evaluate gender dimensions of vulnerability to climate change among the communities in Turkana and Mandera.

Overview:

Pastoralism and Climate Change

Pastoralism is a lifestyle which is mainly dependent on livestock for livelihood in climatically marginalised environments. The main livestock kept by pastoralists are: cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys. Pastoralists' strategy for providing year-round food for their herds is to move livestock to pasturage. The time and pattern of movement is determined by climatic conditions (wet and dry seasons) and the availability of pastures, among other physical and biotic factors. The dry and pastoral lands occupy more than 80% of Kenya, and are home to approximately 4 million pastoralists who constitute more than 10% of Kenya's population. Livestock is their major source of livelihood and food security. Kenya's livestock production accounts for 24% of total agricultural output, over 70% of the country's livestock and 75% of wildlife are in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

Mandera and Turkana were selected for the study on the basis that they have been subjected to historical and recurrent droughts that have left the region vulnerable. Mandera and Turkana are in ASAL areas where managing short-term climatic fluctuations as well as adapting to long-term changes is critical to sustaining livelihoods. Furthermore, the areas experience several structural challenges characterising low development, with high poverty levels, high illiteracy levels and continuous food insecurity.

Coping Strategies in Relation to Food Insecurity

The types of foods eaten by pastoralists have changed over time due to climate variability and change which has affected food production. The traditional foods consumed by the communities include: animal products (like meat, milk, ghee and blood), wild fruits and millet (especially in Turkana). However due to persistent droughts the community has become so dependent on relief foods and which have changed the community traditional foods. The modern foods consumed are: maize, rice and beans. Other coping strategies involve migration, diversifying livelihoods (through making mats, growing crops, keeping poultry, fishing (especially in Turkana) and wage employment. The pastoralist tend reduce the consumption of food (for example only eat once a day) during drought.

Factors Contributing to Climate Change Vulnerability

There are various factors contributing to women's vulnerability to climate change. Women's productive roles which include: taking care of children and the sick; and fetching firewood and water. Climate variability and changes has had negative impact on women's reproductive roles as water becomes scarce and women have to walk longer distances to fetch water. The outcome has been that women have limited time to participate in decision making within the community. Moreover, women are vulnerable because the high illiteracy rate which limits them from accessing climate change related information. The cultural beliefs and stereotypes also limits women, for example it is accepted for women to own small livestock like goats and sheep while camels and cattle to be owned by men. Women have limited access to markets because they less social network within the market chain as compared to men.

Men are vulnerable to climate variability and change because they loss social status when their animals die due to factors related to drought/floods. As a result of loss of animals men tend to have reduced decision making power. Because as a pastoralist the more animals you have the richer you're and it give one the power to participate in decision making.

Lessons Learned

- The types of food consumed by pastoralists have changed over the years. Today most of the foods consumed are either bought or given to them as famine relief. This has made pastoralist s dependent. Hence there is need to strengthen the pastoral system through developing favourable policies.
- Pastoral livelihood is very vulnerable to climate variability and change because their existing coping strategies cannot deal with the current climatic risks. Women are more vulnerable than men because of the combination of reproductive and productive roles. However, women are vulnerable depending on: age, disability, literacy level and socio-economic status. Important to support organisations which promote gender equity and make available alternative energy and time saving stoves.
- There is evidence of diversification of livelihoods, however pastoralists involvement in so many activities is a symbol of stress in the pastoral system. However, it is important to document and support the existing coping strategies through financial support (i.e. micro-finance) and capacity building.
- There are similarities and variation in women and men coping strategies. Adaptations vary depending on geographical regions and culture. Therefore there is need in incorporating gender in adaptation strategies, while taking into consideration geographical and cultural differences.

Philip Otieno

ABSTRACT

Title: Documenting the linkages between population growth, reproductive health, gender and climate change

Background:

This project comes at the right time since the effects of climate change are getting more catastrophic day by day in Kenya and across the world . From floods in western Kenya, Coast and parts of the Kenya's north rift, lands slides, prolonged drought, unpredictable weather patterns all these leave behind a trail of disaster calling for humanitarian response every now and again making families unable to cope and live a decent life. These crises are compounded in cases where one has a large family particularly when the majority are young children due to evacuation difficulties, search for assistance and survival means over long distances, learning disruptions, trauma, disease out break and again for women there is also the danger of sexual harassment during all these events including in temporary settlements such as tents.

Aims:

To document the linkages between population growth, reproductive health, gender and climate change adaptation in Kenya and lobby for inclusion of outcomes in policy documents.

Method(s):

The methods for documentation is on literature review and secondary data analysis focusing on demographic parameters, climate impacts, adaptation and vulnerability in Kenya. It entails using key word searches on google scholar, the normal google search and library visits.

Results:

The aim of the documentation component of the project is to show how climate change affect population and the gender dimensions of the problem and make recommendations on strategies to secure a healthy population capable of adapting to the effects of climate change. The results of this documentation will be available by the end of January 2011.

Conclusions:

The results will be used to influence policy; promote the application of climate change adaptation strategies among humanitarian and public health organisations to integrate climate change into their work, lobby for inclusion of the outcomes in policy documents on adaptation

PAPER DETAILS

Language presentation: English

Themes focused on:

- Links between adaptation, mitigation and low carbon, or “climate compatible”, development
- Roles of local and indigenous knowledge in addressing climate change
- New thinking on community-led responses: From local to global

Frances Seballos

Research by Plan Sweden and the Institute of Development Studies highlights the potential for national adaptation planning to be made in the best interests of the child, and how a rights-based perspective on climate change adaptation must transform national adaptation planning.

The children who took part in the research are involved in a programme implemented by Plan International to reduce risk of disasters. At the time of the research, children in Kenya were experiencing their third consecutive year of failed rains. They clearly articulated the links between worsening drought and water resource management and violations of their rights as established under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Children who participated in this study have clear priorities highlighting threats to many of their rights including to **development, survival, education, non-discrimination, protection and participation**:

- **Lack of access to water and irrigation infrastructure** threatening their agriculture-based livelihoods, causing a decline in food availability and income.
- **Insecure livelihoods** requiring them to spend more time farming or generating income and thereby constraining their access to education alongside increased hunger and illness. **Physical access** to school in times of flood is a further priority concern.
- **Insecurity associated with risks of abuse** they are exposed to when in search of increasingly scarce food and/or migrating because there is not work where they live and they need to support their families.
- **Lack of voice or power to stop further environmental degradation.** Children see how poor natural resource management contributes to violations of their rights by increasing hazards and limiting agricultural productivity, and therefore increasing their vulnerability to climate change.

This research suggests that fulfilling child rights in a changing climate requires a two-track approach: (1) integrating child rights into national climate change responses and (2) integrating climate change into national child rights agendas.

Primary responsibility for adaptation planning and delivery and for implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child rests with national governments. As the primary duty-bearers, governments have a responsibility to ensure child rights are realised, especially in a changing climate. Civil society organisations and donors have a role in facilitating these processes through engaging in strategic research and awareness-raising and processes aimed at holding governments, donors and private actors to account.

Embed child rights in national and sub-national adaptation.