

Inclusive Sustainable Development - Accounting for gender in climate policy



by Leisa Perch

Team Leader – Rural and Sustainable Development
IPC-IG

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Focus of Presentation

This presentation will focus on:

- Situating Inclusive Sustainable Development
- Gender: Where People, development and the environment meet in Africa
- The Additionality of the intersections of climate change and gender
- Implications for COP 17 and Rio +20:
- Role of the Media as Actors, Stakeholders and Game-changers

Gender: Where People, Environment and Development Meet in Africa

Situating Inclusion in the Development Discourse



“Development cannot be achieved if half of the world’s population is left out” – Helen Clark

“Gender equality is an issue of developmental effectiveness, not just a matter of political correctness or kindness to women”
(WB, 2002:1).

Article 24 of the African Charter on Human and People’s’ Rights (Banjul), 1986, states “*All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development*” (African Union website, 2011)

Gender dimensions of inclusion

- 30% of those who live on less than a dollar each day are
- _____ work two-thirds of the world's working hours yet receive only 10% of the world's income.
- _____ **of world's property held by men.**
- 17% - average number of seats held by women members of parliament globally
- **Less than 60%/More than 60%** of the world's illiterate adults are women.
- _____% of wages received by women as compared by their male counterparts for the same work.
- 40 % of low-paid workers in the world are ?
- On average, disasters kill more women or more women? And of which at a younger age?
- _____% **of agricultural loans are disbursed to women in Sub-Saharan**
- _____% of credit received by women of the credit globally available for the agricultural sector
- **70 per cent of rural Senegalese (a) men; b) women) are engaged in the agriculture sector, and _____ per cent of labourers in fish processing are women**
- 80% of the Tanzanian workforce in _____, largely _____

Sources: Social Watch, 2007 and 2008; Oxfam, 2007; Neumayer and Plümper, 2007; and ILO, 2008, FAO, 2009, UNFPA and WEDO, 2009 and Chambwera and MacGregor, 2009.

Development Intersections.....

Countries		Gender		Food Security		Environmental Health		Climate Risk (CRI 2010)			Water
		Gender Inequality Index (HDI, 2011)	Female-headed households, percentage of the total	Maplecroft Food Security Index 2012, risk	IFPRI Global Hunger Index (GHI), 1990/2010 Score	Environmental Burden of Disease (DALY)	Indoor air pollution, % of population exposed	Total losses in million US\$ PPP (rank)	Losses per unit GDP in percentage (rank)	Population affected by natural disasters, average per year per	Major Water Issue (UNEP, 2010, Water Atlas)
1	Angola	n.a.	25	Extreme (rank 7)	40.6/27.2	288.0	47.7	10.99 (122)	0.02 (143)	5,421	Under-developed irrigation potential; Water pollution from unplanned settlements
2	Botswana	0.627	n.a.	Medium	14.3/12.5	86.0	42.5	17.81 (113)	0.12 (94)	7,925	Water availability in the Okavango Delta; Desertification from drought and overgrazing
3	D.R. Congo	0.814	21	Extreme (rank 2)	24.7/41.0	206.0	95.0	112 (154)	0.01 (154)	1,288	Displacement and potable water access in Eastern DRC; Water transportation
4	Lesotho	0.685	n.a.	High	13.0/12.2	n.a.	n.a.	25.21 (105)	0.131 (17)	52,807	Water scarcity; Industrial water pollution
5	Madagascar	n.a.	n.a.	High	28.1/27.5	109.0	95.0	75.18 (74)	0.58 (32)	23,628	Drought in southern Madagascar; Water and sanitation access
6	Malawi	0.758	n.a.	High	30.6/18.2	165.0	95.0	38.54 (89)	0.55 (33)	70,315	Water-related constraints on agricultural production; Fisheries management
7	Mauritius	0.466	n.a.	Medium	7.3/6.7	25.0	5.0	1891.47 (8)	0.18 (75)	220	Water pollution; Drought
8	Mozambique	0.718	n.a.	High	37.4/23.7	118.0	95.0	90.85 (66)	0.97 (23)	47,950	Urban and rural water and sanitation challenges; Food shortages from drought and flood events
9	Namibia	0.615	44	Medium	19.2/13.6	44.0	58.5	10.98 (123)	0.13 (89)	42,577	Water scarcity; Access to improved sanitation
10	Seychelles	n.a.	n.a.	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.35 (162)	0.03 (136)	22,448	Water availability and storage; Climate-change impacts
11	South Africa	0.635	n.a.	Medium	7.3/7.3	69.0	17.3	278.82 (38)	0.09 (105)	33,998	Water supply shortage; Distribution of water rights
12	Swaziland	0.688	48	High	9.5/10.8	87.0	60.8	9.31 (131)	0.23 (65)	156,115	Responding to natural disasters; Water rationing
13	Tanzania	n.a.	25	High	22.9/20.7	125.0	95.0	17.53 (115)	0.06 (119)	13,303	Lack of water and sanitation infrastructure in unplanned settlements; Wetland loss
14	Zambia	0.752	24	High	25.6/24.9	153.0	85.7	9.95 (129)	0.08 (110)	36,424	Altered flood regime in the Kafue River; Water quality implications of copper mining
15	Zimbabwe	0.4	38	High (rank 10)	18.6/20.9	111.0	71.2	23.31 (107)	n.a.	75,240	Water-related diseases; Water scarcity affects agricultural water use

The Additionality of Climate Change to Gender Inequality in SSA

Livelihood Security - Food & Income Volatility



Quality and Quantity of crops – nutrition and income- drought related losses



Transition out of agriculture



Transition from food crops to cash crops or to other sources of income

Social Security - Access to basic services



©African Water Atlas, 2010

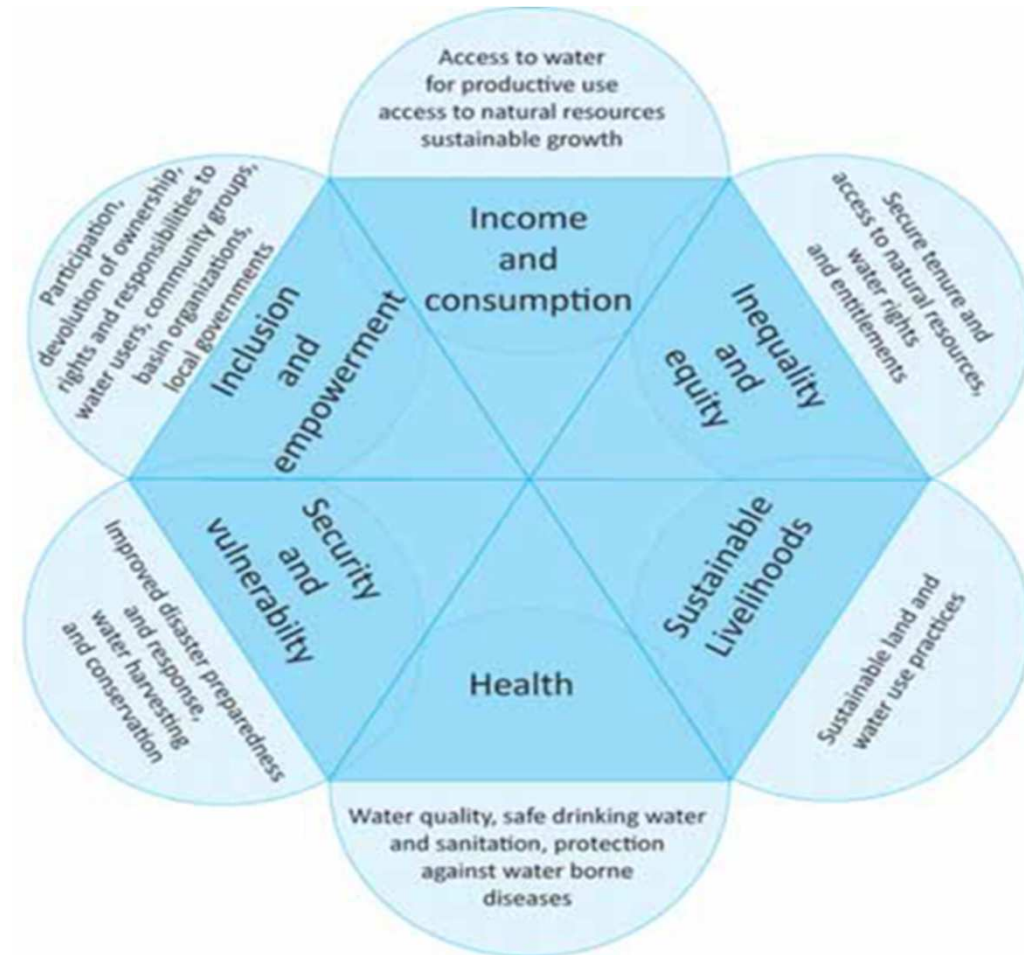


A woman enters her home flooded with water, close to the swollen Limpopo River in Mozambique, on January 25, 2011. REUTERS/Grant Lee Neuenburg. From AlertNet; article entitled Southern African farmers face heavy flood losses by Fidelis Zvomuya.

Who is responsible for water collection? In Africa - women – 72% of the time
Who is exposed to risk in water collection?
Who bears the burden of care-giving due to health impacts?
Who needs it and for what?

Physical Security - Growth and Productivity

Who is more vulnerable to illness?
Who takes care of the sick?
Who leads on food safety in the household?
What are the costs of dysentery and cholera? Heat stress?



Linkages between poverty, water, and the environment
(Data Source: Hirji and others 2002 in Africa Water Atlas (2010))

Human and Economic Insecurity

- Physical Vulnerability
 - Risk of assault
 - Increased conflict and violence
 - Domestic violence and GBV
 - Other illness weakening immune system
- Economic vulnerability
 - Risk-taking
 - Alternative livelihoods
 - Male out-migration and multi-partnering



A young woman in Mityana District, Uganda, collects water at an open well shared by about 500 families. © Greg S. Allgood, Courtesy of Photoshare, 2007

Responses and Approaches

Mainstreaming

- Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) formally launched, 2007 at UNFCCC meeting
- More than 25 UN agencies and international civil society organizations have joined the Alliance.
- Policy shifts:
 - Gender first reflected in language in 2008
 - Negotiating text (May/June 2010) included 8 gender references across 5 sections.
 - Expanded work on Gender and CC Policies, mainstreaming and capacity building including NAPAs, AF guidelines
 - More mainstreaming in adaptation than mitigation

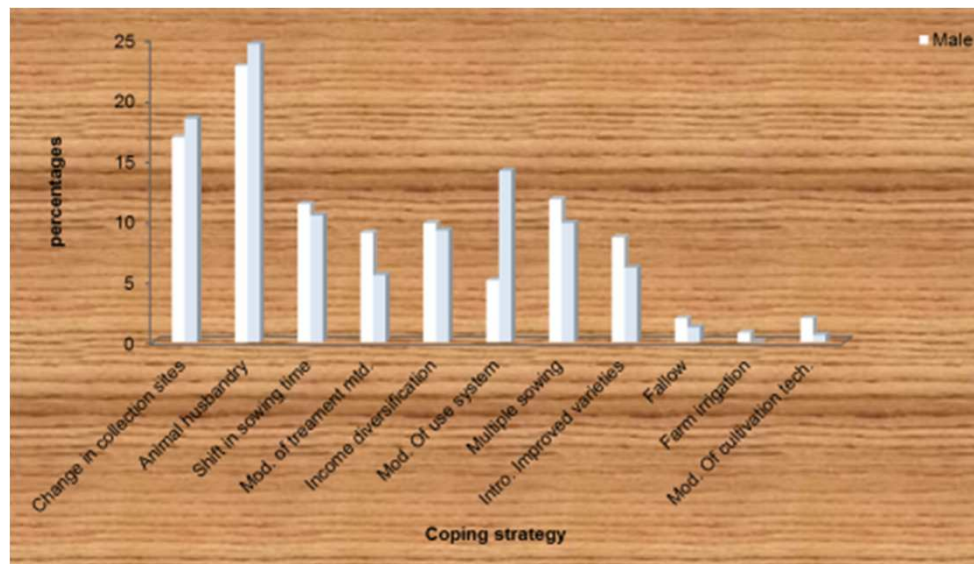
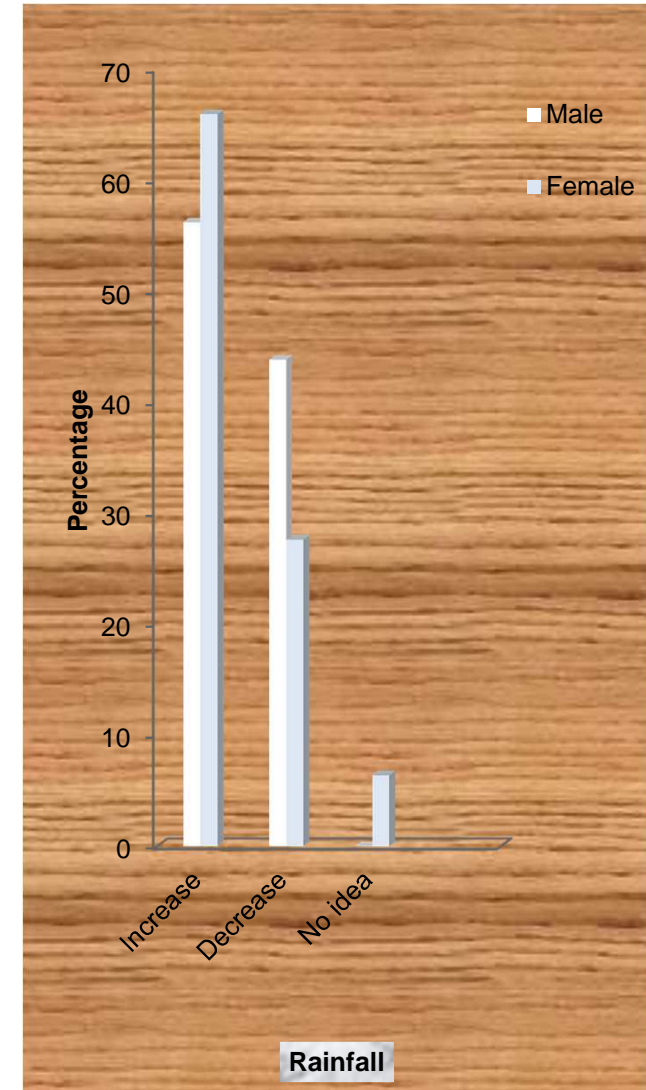
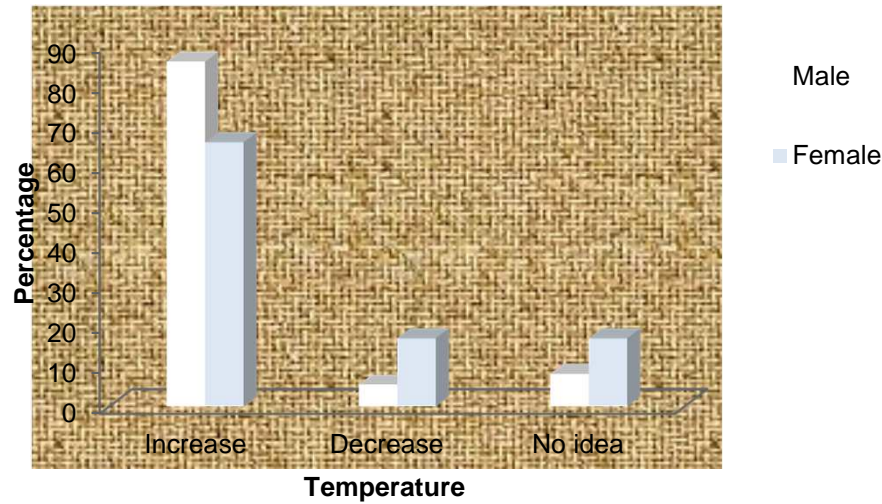
Mainstreaming Gender in NAPAS: Intent and Reality

Table 1. Analysis of inclusion by group or by vulnerability in NAPAs to-date (Perch, 2011)

Inclusivity factor	YES - % of all NAPAs reviewed	NO - % of all NAPAS reviewed	Yes- % of all African NAPAs	No - % of African NAPAs
Mentions Gender	78	22	80	20
Prioritizes Gender	37.5	62.5	45	55
Mentions poverty	97	3	100	0
Prioritizes poverty	81	19	100	0
Mentions ethnicity	22	78	15	85
Prioritizes ethnicity	97	3	0	100
Lists vulnerable groups	65.5	34.5	75	25
Identifies Participatory actions	56	6	55	45

* 10 NAPAs did not make it clear if they were participatory

Participation: Valuing Perceptions and Knowledge



Source: Somorin, 2011CIFOR study 2010 in Southern Cameroon)

Empowerment

- *Women's Green Business Initiative (UNDP) leverages potential for:*
 - Producing and marketing low-emission technologies,
 - Installing and maintaining renewable energy technologies
 - Preserving forest and biodiversity
 - Leveraging Innovation capacity

Source: Wanjiru, 2011 (forthcoming in IPC-IG Poverty in Focus)

Barefoot College in Africa



Transport of solar panels in the village of Tindjambane, in the region of Timbuktu, Mali (From BC webpage)

More information:

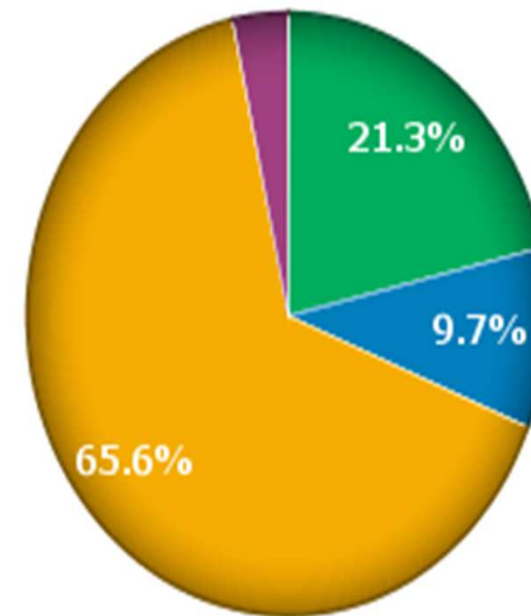
http://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/2009/03/article_0002.html

IMPLICATIONS FOR COP 17 AND RIO +20

Getting the Balance Right in Climate Finance

- Leveling investment between mitigation and adaptation:
 - Funds heavily skewed towards mitigation (3:1)
 - Quality of resources: limited accountability or responsibility for social costs and limited focus on gender
 - Of 2011 fast-track only Iceland specifically identified gender
 - Multiple focus action – moving beyond 3.4%
 - Upper middle income countries receive large share of approved funding
 - Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for less than 1 per cent of total private investment in clean energy

Analysis of approved funding directly sourced from ClimateFundsUpdate.Org (October, 2011)



Linking Adaption, Mitigation and Risk Mitigation

- Environmental Risk
- Incentivize or balance the costs for green goods and services
- Facilitate risk-sharing and risk pooling

“Rwenzori Livelihoods Improvement For Disaster Vulnerable Communities Programme” (Uganda) aims to improve the livelihoods of both men and women in a disaster-prone region through increased market-access, improved sanitation, disaster management and preparedness, and addressing underlying gender inequalities.

Mozambique has developed strategies to address crosscutting issues such as HIV within disaster risk management strategies through technical support from GTZ.
http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1347&Itemid=48

Help Africa Build on What is Working

Social Protection - Public Works Programmes

Country/Programme	Relevance for Gender Equality
Senegal's Agence d'Execution des Travaux d'Interet Publique	Expanding Capabilities: Links complementary services to public works programmes in order to empower women more generally including provision of adult literacy classes for women
Botswana's Labour Intensive Rural Public Works Programme	Expanding Opportunities/Leadership: includes provisions for women to take on programme supervisory roles
Zimbabwe's Rural Transport Strategy	Valuing Women's Work: mechanisms implemented to ensure that the type of work undertaken benefits women either due to nature of the community asset created e.g. improvements in transport and roads which ease women's time burden in collecting water or fuelwood
Zambia's Micro-Project Unity	Participation: includes provisions for women's involvement in decision-making processes about what types of community assets should be built using public labour).

Source: Holmes, Rebecca and Nicola Jones (2009). Gender inequality, risk and vulnerability in the rural economy: re-focusing the public works agenda to take account of economic and social risks.

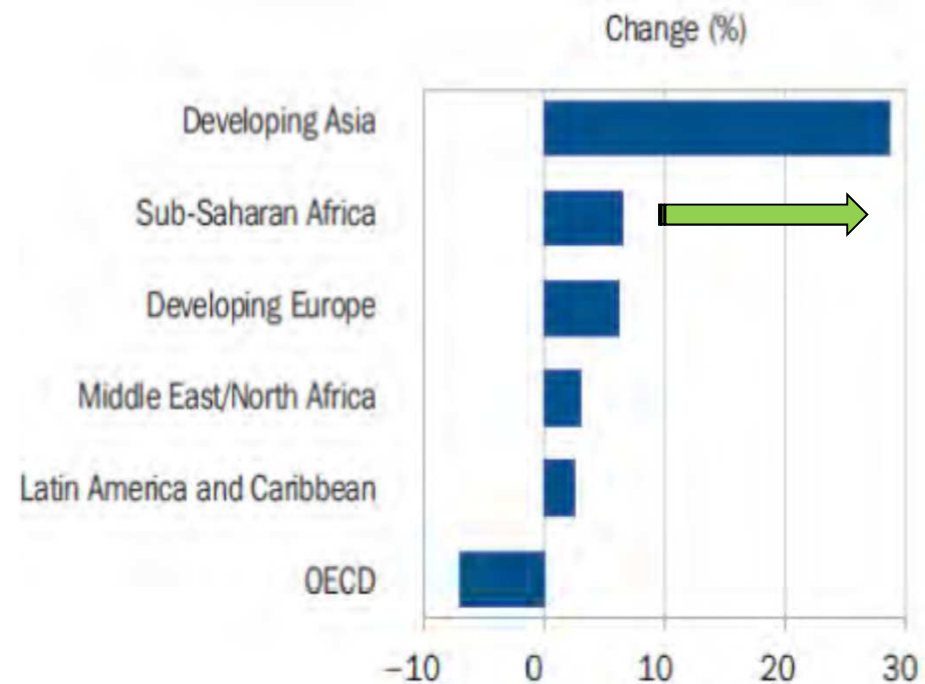
Background Report for SOFA 2010.

YOUR ROLE AS STAKE- HOLDERS, ACTORS AND GAME-CHANGERS

Accounting for Quality

- Quality of growth (i.e. higher proportion of Green GDP)
- Quality of development
- Quality of finance – who it helps
- Quality of programming
- Inquiry for multiple positive externalities such as security, sustainability, resilience-building

Change in size of middleclass by region; 1990 - 2008



Source: ADB, 2010

CC, Gender and Economic Empowerment

- For the 70% of those who live on less than a dollar each day (women) – mitigation efforts should ideally provide them with new income-generating opportunities.
- For the women who work two-thirds of the world's working hours yet receive only 10% of the world's income – adaptation should ensure that this 10% is not further reduced.
- For the 1% of global women who have property - climate change could damage or destroy these assets or adaptation and technology could help to protect those assets.
- For the 75% of the world's 876 million illiterate adults are women and the 25% who are men, mitigation and adaptation efforts supported by education, could provide opportunities and facilitate their contribution to a global response to climate change.

Thank You!!!!!!

Contact information:

Leisa Perch, IPC-IG

Email: leisa.perch@ipc-undp.org

or leisa.perch@undp.org