



Consortium on Gender, Security & Human Rights

Climate Change and Gender

Selected Resources

2019

The **Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights** created this bibliography to provide a guide to the landscape of research-based knowledge on the relationship between climate change and gender. Our goal is to provide the policy, activist and scholarly communities with access to the findings of academic research, as well as to curate a selection of the extensive and valuable resources produced by policy agencies and international organizations.

**The Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights
Bibliographic Resources Series**

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Water Infrastructure Development and Gender

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This bibliography explores the landscape of literature which brings gender analysis to the study of climate change. It is divided into two sections: the first is devoted to academic research in this field; the second collects some of the valuable literature emerging from NGOs, think tanks and policy institutions. Although this is a multi-faceted literature, three themes stand out:

- A preponderance of the literature focuses on how the effects of climate change are unequally distributed. In particular, it argues that women feel the impact of climate change more keenly, as they tend to be poorer and have worse access to resources than men in all parts of the world. Additionally, the burdens of adaptation (for example, to climate change-induced food insecurity), tend to fall on women. Institutional strategies for adaptation and mitigation, if they do not start with an analysis of gender-differentiated climate impacts, are likely, then, to reproduce and deepen gender inequalities. Researchers assert that these inequalities cannot be mitigated without increasing women's participation in policy making, so that their concerns can be raised and addressed.
- A second focus is on the knowledge and expertise that women in many places develop because of their location in structural gender relations. Since in many societies women are responsible for farming, fishing and water management, their awareness of the impacts of climate change is often superior to that of their male counterparts. This is another reason that women's leadership in decision-making processes concerning climate change is viewed as imperative.
- Some critical voices problematize the portrayal of women in the gender and climate change literature, seeing it as too often essentializing women – either as victims in a chaotic, unpredictable environment, or as virtuous, caring, peaceful inhabitants of the natural world. They point out that although women are not exempt from the effects of socialization, they have nuanced and diverse relationships with the environment that should not be over-simplified or stereotyped.

This bibliography was created by the **Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights**, as part of our **Feminist Roadmap for Sustainable Peace (FRSP) project**. The FRSP starts with the perception that postwar transitions and the sustainability of peace itself are often undermined by transitional political economic actors and processes. Its goal is to provide: forward-looking expert knowledge of those processes; analyses of their impacts on gender relations and other structural inequalities underlying armed conflicts; and recommendations for how to engage and modify those processes to be more supportive of the societal transformations critical to building gender-equitable, sustainable peace. Topics addressed in the FRSP include, inter alia: the economic recovery policy prescriptions of international financial institutions; extractives; land rights, large scale land acquisition and land grabbing; infrastructure reconstruction; and climate disruption.

Consortium interns Jackie Faselt, Ira Kassiell, Jasmine Wallack, and Isabelle Scarborough undertook the principal research for this bibliography, with additional contributions from Consortium staff members. If you are familiar with additional resources that you think should be included in the next draft of this bibliography and/or in the Consortium's Research Hub, please send us the citation, and, if possible, the pdf. Resources can be submitted through our website at: <http://genderandsecurity.org/projects-resources/bibliographic-resources>.

I. Academic Sources

Alston, Margaret. 2011. "Gender and Climate Change in Australia." *Journal of Sociology* 47 (1): 53–70.

Abstract:

Debate continues to rage as to the veracity of evidence around the permanence of climate change. There is no doubt that changes are occurring across the world and that these changes are causing significant social hardship, including food and water insecurity and large-scale movements of people. What is also emerging in research across the world is that these social impacts and adaptations are highly gendered. This article draws on several years of research on the Australian drought and more recent research on declining water availability in the Murray–Darling Basin of Australia. It notes the significant social impacts, particularly in remote and irrigation areas, and draws out the gendered impacts of these changes. The article argues for more sensitive rights-based social policy to address people who are under extraordinary stress during times of unparalleled change.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: food security; social impacts; trauma; water; women

Alston, Margaret. 2014. "Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change." *Women's Studies International Forum* 47: 287-94.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Gender mainstreaming refers to the process of incorporating a gender perspective to any action, policy, legislation or action in order to ensure that the concerns of all are addressed and that gender inequalities are not perpetuated through institutional means. However the implementation of gender mainstreaming across the globe has not necessarily resulted in advances for women, as it is usually associated with a winding back of women-focused policies and programs. Emerging research indicates that climate change has significant gendered impacts and yet policies and practices designed to address and shape mitigation and adaptation strategies have failed to incorporate gender mainstreaming. Further the scientific and technological focus of many of these institutional responses has led to a lack of attention to social outcomes more generally. This has resulted in a lack of attention to the vulnerable groups, including women. This paper outlines an argument not only for gender mainstreaming of climate policy but also for policy focused specifically on women's empowerment. Gender mainstreaming is essential in ensuring that not only climate policies and programs are comprehensive, but so too are women-focused policies designed to ensure that women are supported and empowered to take action on their own behalf. *(Summary from original source)*

Alston, Margaret. 2015. *Women and Climate Change in Bangladesh*. London: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Bangladesh is by no means a high emitter of carbon, but it is nevertheless one of the countries most critically affected. There is a significant risk of damage to lives and livelihoods due to climate change in the form of cyclones, flooding and storm surges, and slow-onset impacts such as droughts, sea level rises and river basin erosion. Moreover, Bangladeshis are especially vulnerable as a high proportion of people live in extreme poverty. This book assesses the impact of climate change in Bangladesh, and presents the findings of a three-year, in-depth study undertaken at village level in different districts of the country. It examines national policies, contrasting them with what is actually happening at village level. It outlines the impact of climate change on livelihood strategies and health, and focuses particularly on the impact on gender relations, showing that although women have a significant role to play in helping communities cope with the effects of climate change, cultural customs and practices often work against this. The book argues for, and puts forward policy proposals for, recognising women's active contribution and supporting gender equality as a critical strategy in global adaptation to climate challenges. (*Summary from Taylor & Francis Group*)

Alston, Margaret, and Badi Akhter. 2016. "Gender and Food Security in Bangladesh: The Impact of Climate Change." *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography* 23 (10): 1450–64.

Abstract:

Food security remains a critical global issue, made more difficult because of the rising world population, climate challenges affecting food production and a focus on market-based solutions that undermine subsistence production in vulnerable rural areas. Particularly affected are countries across Asia where poverty, hunger and malnourishment affect a significant proportion of the population. Drawing on Sen's entitlement theory, we argue that a shift in focus from national food production to intra-household food access enables a critical reflection on consumption smoothing strategies adopted at this level. In particular, we draw attention to the tendency for women and girls to eat less as an intra-household adaptation strategy. We present findings from our research in rural areas of Bangladesh and note that adaptation strategies adopted by households in response to food insecurity. We note that strategies designed to address food insecurity must include gender mainstreaming to ensure that women and girls are not taking a disproportionate responsibility for intra-household food security. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: gender; food security; climate change; adaptation; food production

Alston, Margaret, Josephine Clarke, and Kerri Whittenbury. 2018. "Contemporary Feminist Analysis of Australian Farm Women in the Context of Climate Changes." *Social Sciences* 7 (2): 1-16.

Abstract:

Climate changes are reshaping agricultural production and food security across the world. One result is that women in both the developed and developing world are increasingly being drawn into agricultural labour. Yet, because the labour of women has historically been marginalised and ignored, these changes remain largely unacknowledged. In this paper, we examine gender changes in agricultural labour allocations on Australian irrigated dairy farms impacted by climate-related reductions in water available for irrigation. In the Murray-Darling Basin area of Australia, long years of drought and the need to address ecological degradation have led to the introduction of water saving methods and these have had major impacts at the farm level. We present research indicating that a major outcome has been an increase in women's labour on- and off-farms. Yet, the lack of attention to gendered labour distribution continues the historical neglect of women's labour, maintains patriarchal relations in agriculture, significantly impacts women's views of themselves as agricultural outsiders, and reduces attention to a gendered analysis of climate change outcomes. We argue that gender mainstreaming of climate and agricultural policies is long overdue. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: feminism; climate change; rural women; agricultural labour

Alston, Margaret, and Kerri Whittenbury, eds. 2013. *Research, Action and Policy: Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change*. Heidelberg: Springer Netherlands.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Research, Action and Policy: Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change presents the voices of women from every continent, women who face vastly different climate events and challenges. The book heralds a new way of understanding climate change that incorporates gender justice and human rights for all. (*Summary from Springer*)

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1. Introducing Gender and Climate Change: Research, Policy and Action – Margaret Alston
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3. A Climate for Feminist Intervention: Feminist Science Studies and Climate Change – Andrei L. Israel and Carolyn Sachs
4. Post-conventional Approaches to Gender, Climate Change and Social Justice – Karen Bell
5. Two Solitudes, Many Bridges, Big Tent: Women's Leadership in Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction – Elaine Enarson
6. Gendering Climate Change: Implications for Debates, Policies and Practices – Lena Dominelli

7. Gender, Development, and Rights-Based Approaches: Lessons for Climate Change Adaptation and Adaptive Social Protection – Beth Bee, Maureen Biermann, and Petra Tschakert
8. From “Free” Trade to Farm Women: Gender and the Neoliberal Environment – Amber J. Fletcher
9. Renegotiating Gender as Farming Families Manage Agricultural and Rural Restructuring in the Mallee – Josephine Clark
10. Gendered Access to Green Power: Motivations and Barriers for Changing the Energy Provider – Gotelind Alber
11. A Path to Implementation: Gender-Responsive Climate Change Strategies – Lorena Aguilar
12. The Gender Gap in Environmental Attitudes: A System Justification Perspective – Rachel E. Goldsmith, Irena Feygina, and John T. Jost
13. Gender and Climate Change in Australia and the Pacific – Margaret Alston
14. Gender Issues in Climate Change Adaptation: Farmers’ Food Security in Andhra Pradesh – Yianna Lambrou and Sibyl Nelson
15. Climate Change, Women’s Health Wellbeing and Experiences of Gender Based Violence in Australia – Kerri Whittenbury
16. Women Farmer Scientists in Participatory Action Research Processes for Adaptation – Bettina Koelle
17. Gendered Adaptations to Climate Change: A Case Study from the Philippines – Gerlie T. Tatlonghari and Thelma R. Paris
18. Gender and Declining Fisheries in Lobitos, Perú: Beyond *Pescador* and *Ama de Casa* – Naomi Joy Godden
19. Climate Change: A Himalayan Perspective ‘Local Knowledge – The Way Forward’ – Reetu Sogani
20. Gender and Climate Change: Implications for Responding to the Needs of Those Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Severe Weather Events – Desley Hargreaves

Alston, Margaret, Kerri Whittenbury, Alex Haynes, and Naomi Godden. 2014. “Are Climate Challenges Reinforcing Child and Forced Marriage and Dowry as Adaptation Strategies in the Context of Bangladesh?” *Women’s Studies International Forum* 47 (November): 137–44.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This paper outlines the link between child and forced marriage, dowry and climate changes in Bangladesh. Drawing on a three year research study on the gendered impacts of climate change, we argue that climate crises are creating significant economic hardships. This has led to dowry being viewed by the families of young men as a form of capital accumulation. For the families of girls, dowry has become a significant burden, a burden that increases with the age of the girl. We argue that the economic crises created by climate challenges are leading to an increase in child and forced marriages because the dowry is cheaper. We conclude that attention to climate challenges must take a much

broader focus on social consequences in order to protect the human rights of women and girls in vulnerable communities. *(Summary from original source)*

Anagnostou, Sotiria. 2015. “Adapting to Climate Change: A Sensitivity Analysis of National Adaptation Programmes of Action Towards Women.” PhD diss., Arizona State University.

Abstract:

The most recent decision of the 2012 Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognizes that in order to create climate policies that respond to the different needs of men and women a more balanced representation of women from developed and developing countries is needed. National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) provide a process for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to “identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to respond to impending threats from climate change.” Since 1997, the United Nations has agreed to gender mainstreaming- a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality by ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities in the all UN systems. Due to the gender division of labor climate change will affect men and women differently. Policies and programs that do not take into account the needs and capacities of both men and women will fail to be effective and may worsen preexisting conditions that historically favor men. My research investigates the UN’s commitment towards gender mainstreaming. More specifically my objective is to understand how and to what extent the NAPAs from 49 countries integrate a gender dimension into their national climate adaptation policy. For the purpose of this research, I consider three interrelated issues: whether gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities were identified by the NAPA; if these needs and vulnerabilities were addressed by proposed adaptation projects; and in what forms women participated in the formulation of the NAPA. The scope of this research begins with an overview assessment of 49 NAPAs followed by a comparative assessment of NAPAs from four countries- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, and Niger, and an in-depth analysis of Nepal’s NAPA, which incorporates field study. Nepal was chosen as a focus country due to its identification as being both inclusive and gender sensitive. The method of inquiry consists of both quantitative and qualitative analysis, utilizing the quantitative measures of HDI and GII and the qualitative methods of content analysis and case study. The findings suggest that the response to the gender dimensions of climate change found in adaptation policies vary widely among the LDCs and the level of response is dependent upon social, cultural, economic, and political contexts within each LDC. Additionally, I find that gender mainstreaming techniques have not been fully integrated into the NAPA policy and processes, and have not been effective at promoting gender equality through adaptation strategies. Recommendations are provided in order to help mainstream gender in NAPAs as they continue to be developed, revised, and implemented. *(Abstract from original source)*

Annecke, Wendy, Yvette Abrahams, and Nthabiseng Mohlakoana. 2010. "Left Out in the Cold While the Planet Heats Up: How Can Feminists Contribute to Climate Change and Energy Debates and Policy in South Africa Today?" *Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity* 24 (83): 36–45.

Abstract:

The issue of climate change is one of the most critical issues confronting feminism today. Since energy use and in particular burning fossil fuels is the largest contributor to greenhouse gases and global warming, feminist input to determine what sources of energy South Africa should develop for the future is fundamental to the debate.

To facilitate feminist responses, a workshop was held by the Gender and Energy Network South Africa in collaboration with the Commission for Gender Equality on 18–19 May 2010 to examine some of the new State initiatives to formulate relevant policy. Policies concerned are the Draft National Climate Change Policy, the Renewable Energy policy and the Integrated Resource Plan II.

Interestingly enough, the most critical problems to emerge from this workshop were not issues around the substance of the policies (although there are plenty of those), but how to relate to a State that is deaf to its constituencies, and how to deal with the lack of women's voices in constructing guidelines which are going to determine not only our national energy production for the next 20 years, but also the welfare of our planet itself. It is clear that the State is currently preparing these policies with substantial input from male-dominated sectors such as mining, engineering and Eskom (the State-owned enterprise which generates approximately 95% of the electricity used in South Africa and approximately 45% of the electricity used in Africa), but very little from women. Poor women are even further removed from the policy processes that middle-class women are struggling to be part of. The aim of this Focus is to present the deliberations of this workshop and follow-up activities in broadening the impact of feminist activism.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: gender; energy; climate change; governance and participation

Arora-Jonsson, Seema. 2011. "Virtue and Vulnerability: Discourses on Women, Gender and Climate Change." *Global Environmental Change* 21 (2): 744–51.

Abstract:

In the limited literature on gender and climate change, two themes predominate – women as vulnerable or virtuous in relation to the environment. Two viewpoints become obvious: women in the South will be affected more by climate change than men in those countries and that men in the North pollute more than women. The debates are structured in specific ways in the North and the South and the discussion in the article focuses largely on examples from Sweden and India. The article traces the lineage of the arguments to the women, environment and development discussions, examining how they recur in new forms in climate debates. Questioning assumptions about women's vulnerability and virtuousness, it highlights how a focus on women's vulnerability or

virtuousness can deflect attention from inequalities in decision-making. By reiterating statements about poor women in the South and the pro- environmental women of the North, these assumptions reinforce North–South biases. Generalizations about women’s vulnerability and virtuousness can lead to an increase in women’s responsibility without corresponding rewards. There is need to contextualise debates on climate change to enable action and to respond effectively to its adverse effects in particular places.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: climate change; gender; vulnerability; environmental virtuousness; north; south; development

Badayos-Jover, Mary Barby P. 2012. “Mainstreaming Gender in Philippine Institutional Responses to Climate Change.” PhD diss., College of Agricultural Sciences and College of the Liberal Arts, The Pennsylvania State University.

Abstract:

Global climate change has become a pressing environmental, social, political and economic problem in highly vulnerable developing countries like the Philippines. A number of socio-political institutions are thus now involved in climate change initiatives in Philippine locales. While these efforts are underway, there is also a parallel growing concern that institutional responses to climate change will reinforce gender inequalities or undermine the gains made towards gender equality. This apprehension is significant in the Philippines since it has long officially subscribed to gender mainstreaming and is ranked high in gender equity indices.

The study focused on analyzing the extent to which Philippine institutional climate change efforts integrate gender concerns. Data collection made use of feminist approaches and institutional ethnography to reveal the complex ruling relations that influence practices on the ground. Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with representatives from international institutions working in the Philippines, national government agencies, local government units, civil society groups and grassroots communities.

Study results highlighted that institutional and community representatives acknowledge gender as a cross cutting issue yet associate it mainly with "women's participation". Gender mainstreaming has largely remained rhetoric in the face of organizational masculinism. Hence, there is minimal integration of gender concerns in Philippine institutional climate change initiatives, despite specific policy pronouncements and years of bureaucratic gender mainstreaming. These results have implications on gender equity within climate change institutional structures and processes. However, the results also provide entry points for developing gender-sensitive, equitable, efficient and effective on-the-ground climate change initiatives in vulnerable Philippine locales. *(Abstract from original source)*

Bäthge, Sandra. 2010. "Climate Change and Gender: Economic Empowerment of Women through Climate Mitigation and Adaptation?" Working Paper, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Eschborn.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"This discussion paper attempts to describe the potential that lies in climate mitigation and adaptation for the economic empowerment of women. It intends to discuss the aspects to be considered in order to enhance economic empowerment with the help of mitigation and adaptation measures and to contribute to the genuine advancement of gender equality as against merely cementing existing roles" (Bäthge 2010, 5).

Beckford, Clinton L., and Kevon Rhiney, eds. 2016. *Globalization, Agriculture and Food in the Caribbean: Climate Change, Gender and Geography*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

No abstract available.

Summary:

The last decade has seen a growing body of research about globalization and climate change in the Caribbean. This collection is a significant addition to the literature on a topic that is of critical importance to the region. It explores research from a number of Caribbean islands dealing with a range of issues related to agriculture and food in the context of globalization and climate change. Using a broad livelihoods perspective, the impacts on rural livelihoods are explored as well as issues related to community level resilience, adaptability and adaptations. The volume is strengthened by gendered analyses of issues and discussions informed by a diverse range of research methods and methodologies. Scholars of Caribbean studies and studies pertaining to social, cultural, economic and environmental issues facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS) will greatly benefit from this book. *(Summary from Palgrave Macmillan)*

Table of Contents:

1. Geographies of Globalization, Climate Change and Food and Agriculture in the Caribbean – Clinton L. Beckford and Kevon Rhiney
2. From Plantations to Services: A Historical and Theoretical Assessment of the Transition from Agrarian to Service-Based Industries in the Caribbean – Kevon Rhiney
3. Securing the Female Future and Reframing Livelihoods in Post-Sugar St Kitts – Joyelle Clarke
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11. Future of Food and Agriculture in the Caribbean in the Context of Climate Change and Globalization: Where do We Go from Here? – Clinton L. Beckford and Kevon Rhiney

Bendlin, Lena. 2014. “Women’s Human Rights in a Changing Climate: Highlighting the Distributive Effects of Climate Policies.” *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 27 (4): 680–98.

Abstract:

A women’s rights perspective can inform and structure research on climate policy impacts on women. To date, climate policy analysis has mostly considered women as agents of climate protection, that is, objects of mitigation policies, rather than subjects in their own right. However, climate change mitigation involves direct and indirect distributive effects depending on which sectors are involved, which instruments are chosen and how funds are obtained and allocated. Since gender roles impact on individual livelihoods and activities, distributive effects are likely to be gendered. This paper suggests that women’s human rights can be used as a framework for research aiming to fill this gap. They provide a well-developed, tested range of criteria for gender justice. Such assessments would allow for a more systematic and comprehensive understanding of the gendered distributive effects of climate policies, notably with regard to the particularly understudied situation in the industrialized world. (*Abstract from original source*)

Bhattarai, Basundhara, Ruth Beilin, and Rebecca Ford. 2015. “Gender, Agrobiodiversity, and Climate Change: A Study of Adaptation Practices in the Nepal Himalayas.” *World Development* 70: 122–32.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Gender is seminal to agrobiodiversity management, and inequities are likely to be exacerbated under a changing climate. Using in-depth interviews with farmers and officials from government and non-government organizations in Nepal, we explore how gender relations are influenced by wider socio-economic changes, and how alterations in

gender relations shape responses to climate change. Combining feminist political ecology and critical social-ecological systems thinking, we analyze how gender and adaptation interact as households abandon certain crops, adopt high-yielding varieties and shift to cash crops. We argue that the prevailing development paradigm reinforces inequitable gender structures in agrobiodiversity management, undermining adaptation to the changing climate. *(Summary from original source)*

Keywords: gender; agrobiodiversity management; climate change; adaptation; Nepal

Biskup, Jodi L. and Darcy L. Boellstorff. 1995. “The Effects of a Long-Term Drought on the Economic Roles of Hacendado and Ejidatario Women in a Mexican Ejido.” *The Nebraska Anthropologist* 12 (1): 7–13.

Abstract:

Data is drawn from the 1995 summer field school in applied anthropology and appropriate technology held in the Mexican state of Nuevo Leon. University of Nebraska-Lincoln students worked as a field team studying the impact of economic development and social initiatives on a rural former ejido. This paper focuses on how a severe regional drought has transformed the economic roles of ejido women of the hacendado and ejidatario classes. Data was gathered using ethnographic field techniques such as participant-observation and interviews. Preliminary analysis shows that women react to the drought by seeking alternative means of generating income. These include the production of handicrafts as well as selling their labor for housecleaning and laundry services. *(Abstract from original source)*

Björnberg, Karin Edvardsson, and Sven Ove Hansson. 2013. “Gendering Local Climate Adaptation.” *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability* 18 (2): 217–32.

Abstract:

Empirical evidence suggests that climate change will hit women disproportionately hard. Lack of political power, small economic resources, gender-bound patterns in the division of labour, entrenched cultural patterns and possibly biological differences in heat sensitivity combine to make women and girls particularly vulnerable to extreme weather and other climate-related events. Adaptation responses will likely reduce some of these vulnerabilities. However, just as climate change is likely to impact more severely on women than men, the costs and benefits of adaptation could be unevenly distributed between the sexes. Unless adaptation measures are carefully designed from a gender perspective, they may contribute to preserving prevailing gender inequalities and reinforce women’s vulnerability to climate change. Institutions and decision-making processes need to be remodelled so as to guarantee that gender issues are adequately targeted within adaptation. This article identifies a number of methodologies and decision tools that could be used to mainstream gender in local adaptation planning. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender issues; climate impacts; adaptation policy; equality; local policy; mainstreaming

Bradshaw, Sarah, and Brian Linneker. 2014. "Gender and Environmental Change in the Developing World." Working Paper, International Institute for Environment and Development, Human Settlement's Group, London.

Abstract:

This report reviews the literature and evidence within the fields of gender, climate change and disasters, suggesting that although there are gaps in existing knowledge, policy is often not based on the existing evidence but on stereotypical notions. Drawing lessons from the gender and development literature, it outlines some of the key areas of debate common across the three literatures. In particular how best to ensure the inclusion of women in sustainable development policy so they are served by these policies, rather than being at the service of these policies. It concludes by highlighting gaps in knowledge, noting that studies that look at both climate change and disasters, which consider short and long term climatic risks, are necessary if the issues raised are to be tackled in a way that improves, rather than harms, the position and situation of women. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: environmental change; climate change adaptation; disaster risk reduction; policy processes; green economy

Broeckhoven, Nicky. 2014. "Biodiversity Loss and Climate Change: Gender Issues in International Law and Policy." *DiGeSt. Journal of Diversity and Gender Studies* 1 (2): 23–38.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“Dangerous climate change and large-scale biodiversity loss present major challenges to the international community. As a result, these global issues have been firmly placed on the international agenda and have increasingly become the subject of international environmental law and policy. At first sight, biodiversity loss and climate change, as well as the laws and policies adopted in response to them, seem gender neutral (i.e. affecting both women and men in similar ways). However, nothing could be further from the truth. Although all of us will be affected by the impacts of environmental degradation, disparities along gender lines clearly exist. On the one hand, men and women often face different risks and vulnerabilities due to existing gender-based inequalities and pervasive discrimination (Arora-Jonsson, 2011; MacGregor, 2010; UNDP, 2012; Skinner, 2011; Raczek, Blomstrom & Owren, 2010; Dankelman, 2012). In practice, this means that women are more likely to lose out in the face of environmental degradation than men. On the other hand, both women and men play a crucial role as agents of change in dealing with these global concerns (e.g. IFAD, 2014). If we want our responses to climate change and biodiversity loss to be efficient and effective, it is paramount to integrate a gender

perspective into international environmental law and policy on these issues. The available literature discussing this legal and policy dimension tends to be rather fragmented and limited in time and scope. This essay aims to reduce a gap in the literature by providing an up-to-date and comprehensive overview of the extent to which gender has been integrated into the international legal frameworks on biodiversity conservation and climate change. First, the linkages between gender issues and the environment are put into context (Sections 1 and 2). Second, the author provides a critical overview of the “gender” language adopted in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Sections 3 and 4). The essay includes recent gender-related developments, and highlights the specific role of women’s and gender organizations in this process. Finally, it discusses whether a “real” integration of a gender perspective has taken place” (Broeckhoven 2014, 23-4).

Buechler, Stephanie. 2009. “Gender, Water, and Climate Change in Sonora, Mexico: Implications for Policies and Programmes on Agricultural Income-Generation.” *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 51–66.

Abstract:

This article focuses on the sustainability of gendered agricultural income-generating activities in Sonora, near the Mexico–USA border, in the context of climate change. Farming, and fruit and vegetable home-processing enterprises, still predominate in the area. However, several types of fruits can no longer be produced in this area due to warmer temperatures. Climate change has implications for the sustainability of these activities, which will affect women and men differently, affecting control over their livelihoods and food security. The article makes recommendations for development policies and programmes, for these and similar agricultural communities worldwide.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: gender; climate change; water; agriculture; Sonora; Mexico

Bunce, Anna, James Ford, Sherilee Harper, and Victoria Edge. 2016. “Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity of Inuit Women to Climate Change: A Case Study from Iqaluit, Nunavut.” *Natural Hazards* 83 (3): 1419–41.

Abstract:

Climate change impacts in the Arctic will be differentiated by gender, yet few empirical studies have investigated how. We use a case study from the Inuit community of Iqaluit, Nunavut, to identify and characterize vulnerability and adaptive capacity of Inuit women to changing climatic conditions. Interviews were conducted with 42 Inuit women and were complimented with focus group discussions and participant observation to examine how women have experienced and responded to changes in climate already observed. Three key traditional activities were identified as being exposed and sensitive to changing conditions: berry picking, sewing, and the amount of time spent on the land. Several coping mechanisms were described to help women manage these exposure sensitivities, such as altering the timing and location of berry picking, and importing seal skins for

sewing. The adaptive capacity to employ these mechanisms differed among participants; however, mental health, physical health, traditional/western education, access to country food and store bought foods, access to financial resources, social networks, and connection to Inuit identity emerged as key components of Inuit women's adaptive capacity. The study finds that gender roles result in different pathways through which changing climatic conditions affect people locally, although the broad determinants of vulnerability and adaptive capacity for women are consistent with those identified for men in the scholarship more broadly. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: climate change; Inuit; women; adaptation; vulnerability; gender; Nunavut

Caretta, Martina Angela, and Lowe Börjeson. 2015. "Local Gender Contract and Adaptive Capacity in Smallholder Irrigation Farming: A Case Study from the Kenyan Drylands." *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography* 22 (5): 644–61.

Abstract:

This article presents the local gender contract of a smallholder irrigation farming community in Sibou, Kenya. Women's role in subsistence farming in Africa has mostly been analyzed through the lens of gender division of labor. In addition to this, we used the concept of 'local gender contract' to analyze cultural and material preconditions shaping gender-specific tasks in agricultural production, and consequently, men's and women's different strategies for adapting to climate variability. We show that the introduction of cash crops, as a trigger for negotiating women's and men's roles in the agricultural production, results in a process of gender contract renegotiation, and that families engaged in cash cropping are in the process of shifting from a 'local resource contract' to a 'household income contract.' Based on our analysis, we argue that a transformation of the local gender contract will have a direct impact on the community's adaptive capacity climate variability. It is, therefore, important to take the negotiation of local gender contracts into account in assessments of farming communities' adaptive capacity. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: local gender contract; climate variability; East African drylands; smallholder irrigation farming; gendered adaptive capacity

Charan, Dhrishna, Manpreet Kaur, and Priyatma Singh. 2016. "Indigenous Fijian Women's Role in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation." *Pacific Asia Inquiry* 7 (1): 106–22.

Abstract:

Climate change is progressively being identified as a global challenge and this has immediate repercussions for Fiji Islands due to its geographical location being prone to natural hazards. The intensity and frequency of natural hazards are projected to increase in the future. In light of such projections, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management should form integral structures in any response plans to reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience to these potentially adverse impacts of climate

changes. In the Pacific, it is common to find significant differences between men and women, in terms of their roles and responsibilities. In the pursuit of prudent preparedness before disasters, Fijian women's engagement is constrained due to socially constructed roles and expectation of women in Fiji. The focus of this study is to outline ways in which indigenous Fijian women can be actively engaged in disaster risk management, articulating in decision-making and empowering them to overcome the existent barriers that limit their capacity to effectively adapt to a changing climate. The study aims at highlighting social constraints that limit women's access to practical disaster management strategic plan. This paper outlines the importance of gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and the ways of mainstreaming gender based on a literature review. It analyses theoretical study of academic literature as well as papers and reports produced by various national and international institutions and explores ways to better inform and engage women for climate change per ser disaster management in Fiji. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: climate change; disaster risk management; women empowerment; social constraints; gender mainstreaming

Chikulo, B. C. 2014. "Gender, Climate Change and Energy in South Africa: A Review." *Gender & Behaviour* 12 (3): 5957-70.

Abstract:

Climate change is one of the most pressing global environmental challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. Recently, the World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development (World Bank, 2012) placed gender and equality at the centre of development discourse. In addition, the UNDP (2009) document Gender and Climate Change Human Development Report (UNDP 2007) made the critical linkage between gender equality, poverty and climate vulnerability. Consequently, a greater realization has emerged that gender inequality intersects with risk and vulnerability. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change because of socially determined social roles and they have fewer resources to cope due to their reliance on climate-sensitive resources. In addition, energy collection and utilization is the primary responsibility of women, especially in rural communities, where most energy is derived from traditional biomass fuels such as wood, charcoal and agricultural waste. Consequently, women face critical challenges with regard to the use and provision of energy in household. As a result, in many instances, it is women and female children who suffer the most from the shortage of energy due to their traditional roles for collecting fuel. Furthermore, a lack of access to energy mainly affects women in their role as household managers because they are usually responsible for providing energy for the household. Without access to convenient, affordable clean fuels for cooking and heating, women have to spend large amounts of time and physical energy gathering traditional fuels to heat water and cook meals. The time and physical effort expended by women and females in gathering traditional fuels seriously exposes them to health and safety problems. As a result, the introduction of cleaner modern energy services such as electricity is important for the empowerment of women and children. It enables them to participate more fully in the development process. This paper examines the link between climate change, gender and

energy and its impact on gender relations in South Africa. The article concludes that although a lot has been achieved in terms of the legislative framework and policy, the challenge facing the South African Government is how to link the objectives of gender and energy with that of climate change mitigation within a sustainable development framework. (*Abstract from original source*)

Cutter, Susan. 1995. "The Forgotten Casualties: Women, Children, and Environmental Change." *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 5 (3): 181–94.

Abstract:

The concept of equity is used to highlight the impacts of environmental change on women and children. Three types of equity are defined (social, generational, and procedural) and both process and outcome (distributions) dimensions are described. The application of the equity concept to the understanding of the socio-spatial impacts on women and children is illustrated using three themes. The effect of environmental contamination on women and children provides an example of generational inequity. Evidence of social inequity is seen in the poverty, population, environmental degradation spiral especially as it compromises the wellbeing of women and children and their ability to mitigate the consequence of environmental disturbances. Finally, procedural inequities are described in the context of equal rights for women, including their rights to resources. Women and children bear and will continue to bear a disproportionate burden of global environmental changes. They also have unequal capabilities and opportunities for adjustments, rendering them more vulnerable to the regional and global environmental transformations currently underway. (*Abstract from original source*)

Danda, Kengo, Samuel Bimbuji, Saeed Mwanguni, Festus Murithi, and Hemedi Mkuzi. 2014. "Markets and Gender Interaction in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: A Case of the Coastal Kenya Sedentary Farm Households' Experiences." *Journal of Environment and Earth Science* 4 (7): 12–7.

Abstract:

Climate change is a global concern which manifests on a multilevel perspective and sometimes distinct or nested within some geographical boundaries. At the sedentary farm household systems climate change is real and continues to have impacts across different agro-ecological zones. A participatory rapid appraisal survey aimed at investigating the role of markets and gender participation in climate change adaptation and mitigation was conducted using key-informant interviews and gender-based group discussions in Kwale County of the coastal lowlands of Kenya. Results indicated that there has been an enormous and an elicited rapid reduction of vegetation cover by 50% in the last ten years, a 45-50% decline in cattle and 30% sheep and goat populations. The loss in vegetation cover and diversity, translated to a rapid increase in soil erosion mainly from wind and running water. Critical to farm sedentary households was the shift in the seasonal calendar characterized by erratic nature of rains in intensity and spatial distribution.

Markets played a crucial role in factor-product mobility where some of the factors and/or products were drivers for technology marketing and adoption as a way of adapting to and mitigating climate change. Market forces were also instrumental in increasing the demand for energy thereby leading to increased vegetation harvesting for fuel wood and charcoal. Compared to the last 15 to 20 years, markets were major sources cereal-based food resources by over 80% as demonstrated by the movement of such resources from urban markets to the rural farm households other than the reverse. Markets also enhanced technology transfer and adoption by over 30% among households. There were however radical shifts in gender roles within households such as men sourcing for water in the event of severe or prolonged drought, women participation in the construction sector and increased social networks that with increased women participation in business. Ethnic based frameworks for gender roles were generally on decline following collapsing of cultural pillars which in the past dictated gender roles. The paper further outlines and suggests critical impacts of climate change across some identified vulnerable systems and makes policy recommendations to deal with the issues raised. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: climate change: markets; gender; sedentary farm households; adaptations and mitigation

Dankelman, Irene. 2002. "Climate Change: Learning from Gender Analysis and Women's Experiences of Organising for Sustainable Development." *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 21–9.

Abstract:

This article argues that climate change not only requires major technological solutions, but also has political and socio-economic aspects with implications for development policy and practice. Questions of globalisation, equity, and the distribution of welfare and power underlie many of its manifestations, and its impacts are not only severe, but also unevenly distributed. There are some clear connections, both positive and negative, between gender and the environment. This paper explores these linkages, which help to illustrate the actual and potential relationships between gender and climate change, and the gender-specific implications of climate change. It also provides examples of women organising for change around sustainable development issues in the build-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and demonstrates how women's participation can translate into more gender-sensitive outcomes. *(Abstract from original source)*

Dankelman, Irene, ed. 2010. *Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction*. Washington, DC: Earthscan.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Although climate change affects everybody it is not gender neutral. It has significant social impacts and magnifies existing inequalities such as the disparity between women and men in their vulnerability and ability to cope with this global phenomenon. This new textbook, edited by one of the authors of the seminal *Women and the Environment in the Third World: Alliance for the Future* (1988) which first exposed the links between environmental degradation and unequal impacts on women, provides a comprehensive introduction to gender aspects of climate change. Over 35 authors have contributed to the book. It starts with a short history of the thinking and practice around gender and sustainable development over the past decades. Next it provides a theoretical framework for analyzing climate change manifestations and policies from the perspective of gender and human security. Drawing on new research, the actual and potential effects of climate change on gender equality and women's vulnerabilities are examined, both in rural and urban contexts. This is illustrated with a rich range of case studies from all over the world and valuable lessons are drawn from these real experiences. Too often women are primarily seen as victims of climate change, and their positive roles as agents of change and contributors to livelihood strategies are neglected. The book disputes this characterization and provides many examples of how women around the world organize and build resilience and adapt to climate change and the role they are playing in climate change mitigation. The final section looks at how far gender mainstreaming in climate mitigation and adaptation has advanced, the policy frameworks in place and how we can move from policy to effective action. Accompanied by a wide range of references and key resources, this book provides students and professionals with an essential, comprehensive introduction to the gender aspects of climate change. *(Summary from Amazon)*

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Demetriades, Justina and Emily Esplen. 2008. “The Gender Dimensions of Poverty and Climate Change Adaptation.” *IDS Bulletin* 39 (4): 24–31.

No abstract available

Denton, Fatma. 2002. “Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts, and Adaptation: Why Does Gender Matter?” *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 10–20.

Abstract:

Gender-related inequalities are pervasive in the developing world. Although women account for almost 80 per cent of the agricultural sector in Africa, they remain vulnerable and poor. Seventy per cent of the 1.3 billion people in the developing world living below

the threshold of poverty are women. It is important that the consequences of climate change should not lead already marginalised sections of communities into further deprivation. But key development issues have been at best sidetracked, and at worst blatantly omitted, from policy debates on climate change. The threats posed by global warming have failed to impress on policy-makers the importance of placing women at the heart of their vision of sustainable development. This article argues that if climate change policy is about ensuring a sustainable future by combining development and environment issues, it must take into account the interests of all stakeholders. The Global Environment Facility and the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol can play a role in ensuring sustainable development, provided they are implemented in a way that does not disadvantage women and the poor. (*Abstract from original source*)

Djoudi, H., and M. Brockhaus. 2011. “Is Adaptation to Climate Change Gender Neutral? Lessons from Communities Dependent on Livestock and Forests in Northern Mali.” *International Forestry Review* 13 (2): 123–35.

No abstract available.

Summary:

The growing risk of vulnerability to climate change is widely discussed in the scientific and political sphere. More evidence from local case studies emerges that document this risk. Vulnerability to climate change and variability appears most likely to negatively affect poor people, particularly women. Tendencies to widen existing inequalities have been observed. In the Lake Faguibine area in Northern Mali the social, political and ecological conditions have drastically changed in the last three decades. We conducted 6 single gender participatory workshops using PRA in two communities. The workshops assessed vulnerability and adaptive strategies to climate variability and change for livestock and forest based livelihoods. Our results show divergences in the adaptive strategies of men and women. Migration represented one of the most important strategies for men. Women perceived this strategy more as a cause of vulnerability than an adaptive strategy. Traditionally male activities have been added to the workload of women (e.g. small ruminant herding). The historical axes show that development projects targeting women have not integrated climate change and variability into their planning. Most activities have been built around small scale agriculture. With the drying out of Lake Faguibine, those water dependent activities are no longer relevant. Women have developed their own adaptive strategies based on newly emerged forest resources in the former lake area (e.g. charcoal production). However, women are hindered from realizing the potential of these new activities. This is due to loss of person power in the household, unclear access to natural resources, lack of knowledge and financial resources. Lack of power to influence decision at the household and community levels as well as limited market opportunities for women are additional factors. Even though women's vulnerability is increasing in the short term, over the long term the emerging changes in women's roles could lead to positive impacts. These impacts could be both societal (division of labor and power, new social spaces), and economic (market access, livestock wealth). Locally specific gender sensitive analysis of vulnerability is needed to

understand dynamics and interaction of divergent adaptive strategies. Societal and political change at broader scales is needed to realize potential benefits for women in the long term. *(Summary from original source)*

Keywords: gender; climate change; adaptation; Faguibine; Mali

Ergas, Christina, and Richard York. 2012. “Women’s Status and Carbon Dioxide Emissions: A Quantitative Cross-National Analysis.” *Social Science Research* 41 (4): 965–76.

Abstract:

Global climate change is one of the most severe problems facing societies around the world. Very few assessments of the social forces that influence greenhouse gas emissions have examined gender inequality. Empirical research suggests that women are more likely than men to support environmental protection. Various strands of feminist theory suggest that this is due to women’s traditional roles as caregivers, subsistence food producers, water and fuelwood collectors, and reproducers of human life. Other theorists argue that women’s status and environmental protection are linked because the exploitation of women and the exploitation of nature are interconnected processes. For these theoretical and empirical reasons, we hypothesize that in societies with greater gender equality there will be relatively lower impacts on the environment, controlling for other factors. We test this hypothesis using quantitative analysis of cross-national data, focusing on the connection between women’s political status and CO2 emissions per capita. We find that CO2 emissions per capita are lower in nations where women have higher political status, controlling for GDP per capita, urbanization, industrialization, militarization, world-system position, foreign direct investment, the age dependency ratio, and level of democracy. This finding suggests that efforts to improve gender equality around the world may work synergistically with efforts to curtail global climate change and environmental degradation more generally. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender and the environment; women’s status; carbon dioxide emissions

Figueiredo, Patricia, and Patricia E. Perkins. 2013. “Women and Water Management in Times of Climate Change: Participatory and Inclusive Processes.” *Journal of Cleaner Production* 60: 188–94.

Abstract:

This paper focuses on community engagement, and particularly the inclusion of women, in water management as a response to climate change. Addressing water-related problems is central to climate change adaptation, and civil society, marginalized populations and women, in particular, must be involved. This is for both moral and pragmatic reasons: not only are the marginalized the first and worst affected by extreme weather events, but they also possess local ecological, social and political knowledge which can inform and contribute significantly to climate change adaptation strategies. Because of their social roles and position worldwide, women are greatly affected by water scarcity and flooding, and tend to be gravely impacted by poor water management, yet they face great

difficulties in participating effectively in governance bodies. Sustainable long-term management of water resources in the face of climate change requires the participation of women, who possess knowledge of effective social technologies for coping with and adapting to climate change. Community-based environmental education is therefore required in order to expand the equitable involvement of women in water-related climate change adaptation activities and policy development. Environmental non-governmental organizations worldwide, working on shoestring budgets at the local level, are developing a range of methods to organize, raise consciousness and confidence, and help local activists create successful climate defense programs. This paper discusses South-North initiatives and models for community-based environmental and climate change education which are using the democratic opening provided by watershed-based governance structures to broaden grassroots participation, especially of women, in political processes. We outline the activities and results of two international projects: the Sister Watersheds project, with Brazilian and Canadian partners (2002-2008); and a Climate Change Adaptation in Africa project with partners in Canada, Kenya, Mozambique, and South Africa (2010-2012). (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: climate justice; gender; watershed management; climate change; equity; public participation; civil society; women; community-based environmental education; civil society engagement; resilience; bottom-up climate change adaptation

Glazebrook, Trish. 2011. "Women and Climate Change: A Case-Study from Northeast Ghana." *Hypatia* 26 (4): 762–82.

Abstract:

This paper argues that there is ethical and practical necessity for including women's needs, perspectives, and expertise in international climate change negotiations. I show that climate change contributes to women's hardships because of the conjunction of the feminization of poverty and environmental degradation caused by climate change. I then provide data I collected in Ghana to demonstrate effects of extreme weather events on women subsistence farmers and argue that women have knowledge to contribute to adaptation efforts. The final section surveys the international climate debate, assesses explanations for its gender blindness, and summarizes the progress on gender that was made at Copenhagen and Cancun in order to document and provoke movement toward climate justice for women. (*Abstract from original source*)

Hannan, Carolyn. 2009. "Gender Mainstreaming Climate Change." *Kvinder, Køn & Forskning*, no. 3-4, 46-51.

No abstract available.

Hemmati, Minu, and Ulrike Röhr. 2009. "Engendering the Climate-Change Negotiations: Experiences, Challenges, and Steps Forward." *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 19–32.

Abstract:

The United Nations is formally committed to gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes, and that should include policy-making processes relating to climate change. Yet gender aspects are rarely addressed in climate-change policy, either at the national or at the international levels. Reasons include gaps in gender-sensitive data and knowledge about the links between gender justice and climate change; and the lack of participation of women and gender experts in climate-related negotiations. This article shares insights and experiences from the international climate-change policy process, recounting the history of women's participation, demonstrating progress achieved, and hoping to inspire women and gender experts to get involved – at the local, national, regional, and international levels. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender; climate change; UNFCCC; Kyoto protocol; Post-Kyoto Regime

Jerneck, Anne. 2018. “What about Gender in Climate Change? Twelve Feminist Lessons from Development.” *Sustainability* 10 (3).

Abstract:

Adaptation and mitigation are two key responses to climate change. In the global South they prompt many questions: what is the direction and degree of change needed? How can new climate change policies be aligned with existing development initiatives? How are core social relations such as gender understood and prioritized in relation to technical and other solutions? In search of synergies between adaptation, development and mitigation, this article asks a pertinent question for sub-Saharan small-scale agriculture in particular: what can adaptation and mitigation learn from development debates on social goal setting, institutional change and gender equality? From the perspective of sustainability science and feminist literature, three main findings emerge. First, as regards social goal setting, adaptation and mitigation should, like development, support the escape out of poverty, ill-health and food-insecurity. Second, as regards institutions, adaptation and mitigation should address how gender regulates access to, use of and control over resources in terms of labor, land and strategic decision-making power. Third, as regards gender equality, adaptation and mitigation should learn from how development in theory and practice has addressed gender, women, nature and the environment. At its core, the analysis contributes twelve salient themes that can significantly inform adaptation and mitigation in research, policy and practice, thus serving as inspiration for a critical debate on much needed synergetic trajectories. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: adaptation; climate change; development; environment; gender; sustainability science

Jianjun, Jin, Wang Xiaomin, and Gao Yiwei. 2015. “Gender Differences in Farmers’ Responses to Climate Change Adaptation in Yongqiao District, China.” *Science of the Total Environment* 538: 942–8.

Abstract:

This study examines the gender differences in farmers' responses to climate change adaptation in Yongqiao District, China. A random sampling technique was used to select 220 household heads, while descriptive statistics and binary logit models were used to analyze the data obtained from the households. We determine that male and female respondents are not significantly different in their knowledge and perceptions of climate change, but there is a gender difference in adopting climate change adaptation measures. Male-headed households are more likely to adopt new technology for water conservation and to increase investment in irrigation infrastructure. The research also indicates that the adaptation decisions of male and female heads are influenced by different sets of factors. The findings of this research help to elucidate the determinants of climate change adaptation decisions for male and female-headed households and the strategic interventions necessary for effective adaptation. *(Abstract from original source)*
Keywords: adaptation; climate change; farmer; gender; China

Jordan, J. C. 2019. “Deconstructing Resilience: Why Gender and Power Matter in Responding to Climate Stress in Bangladesh.” *Climate and Development* 11 (2): 167–79.

Abstract:

Resilience is increasingly becoming the new buzz word. This paper examines the utility of the concept of resilience for understanding the gendered experiences of women to climate stress, through case study research in South-west Bangladesh. It provides evidence that resilience, as commonly understood, is inadequate for understanding the intersecting vulnerabilities that women face because of embedded socio-cultural norms and practices. These vulnerabilities culminate in a gendered experience of climate stress, where some groups of women are more likely go without education, food and access to good quality water. Such circuits of control highlight the importance of a more radical, transformational, gendered and power sensitive frame for moving beyond coping mechanisms to strategies that deal with the fundamental root causes of vulnerability to climate stress. A failure to do so risks further reinforcing gender inequalities due to the reality of social difference and inequities within local power structures. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: resilience; vulnerability; gender; climate stress; Bangladesh

Kaijser, Anna, and Annica Kronsell. 2014. “Climate Change through the Lens of Intersectionality.” *Environmental Politics* 23 (3): 417–33.

Abstract:

Investigations of the interconnectedness of climate change with human societies require profound analysis of relations among humans and between humans and nature, and the integration of insights from various academic fields. An intersectional approach, developed within critical feminist theory, is advantageous. An intersectional analysis of climate change illuminates how different individuals and groups relate differently to climate change, due to their situatedness in power structures based on context-specific

and dynamic social categorisations. Intersectionality sketches out a pathway that stays clear of traps of essentialisation, enabling solidarity and agency across and beyond social categories. It can illustrate how power structures and categorisations may be reinforced, but also challenged and renegotiated, in realities of climate change. We engage with intersectionality as a tool for critical thinking, and provide a set of questions that may serve as sensitisers for intersectional analyses on climate change.

Keywords: environmental politics; gender; feminist theory; power relations; difference; human-nature relations

Khamis, Marion, Tamara Plush, and Carmen Sepúlveda Zelaya. 2009. “Women’s Rights in Climate Change: Using Video as a Tool for Empowerment in Nepal.” *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 125–35.

Abstract:

An innovative Action Aid-supplied project in Nepal has seen women's empowerment make rapid progress through the use of video discussions about climate change. In this exploration of the project, we ask what we can learn from the use of such technology, and consider the implications for international development agencies and their efforts to support women's rights. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: women's rights; gender; climate change; power; women and environment; Nepal; adaptation; video

Khondker, Habibul Haque. 1996. “Women and Floods in Bangladesh.” *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14 (3): 281–92.

Abstract:

This paper examines the consequences of a flood disaster on rural women in northern Bangladesh. Based on fieldwork, it is argued that floods affect rural women more adversely than rural men. Floods destroy the household resources undermining the economic well-being of rural women. Researchers and authorities in charge of rehabilitation have not paid enough attention to the uneven impact of flood disasters on gender groups. Women are rarely involved in the decision-making process regarding disaster response. The lack of participation of women in particular and the local community in general in the planning and execution of counterdisaster plans insure that such issues are not noticed. Bureaucratic disaster respondents to be short term in its scope and fails to link disaster response and rehabilitation with development activities. Various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operating in rural Bangladesh seem to have closer ties with the local community and a better understanding of the linkage between rehabilitation and development. However, because of the limited scope of their operations and constraints of resources, the influence of these NGOs are not sustainable. The rural women cope on their own. The status quo time is achieved, a continuation of impoverished existence which makes them vulnerable to the next flooding or other such disasters. Successful counterdisaster-response and rehabilitation strategies to development initiatives. This would entail participation of women in counterdisaster

plans and assuring the economic well-being of rural women. (*Abstract from original source*)

Kruse, Johannes. 2014. “Women’s Representation in the UN Climate Change Negotiations: A Quantitative Analysis of State Delegations, 1995–2011.” *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics* 14 (4): 349–70.

Abstract:

This paper examines which factors influence women’s descriptive representation in state delegations to the international climate change negotiations. Due to the gendered nature of climate change as an issue, it is important to study the representation of women in the negotiations and to examine its normative and functional implications.

Theoretically, I propose to look at institutional, socioeconomic, and cultural factors as potential explanations for the variation in the proportion of women in state delegations across countries. I examine this variation by drawing on a dataset containing all member state delegations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations from 1995 to 2011. The theoretical arguments are then tested on these data using a fractional probit model. This is the first comparative study of women’s descriptive representation in international environmental negotiations. It contributes to our understanding of the variation in women’s representation both over time and across countries. In particular, I find that women’s representation is higher in countries that enjoy a higher level of development and a higher degree of political gender equality. The effects of other institutional and socioeconomic factors such as the level of democracy or gender-equal development remain statistically insignificant. Cultural factors measured by regional proxies show that Eastern Europe and Latin America are positively and the Middle East negatively linked with women’s descriptive representation in delegations.

(*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: UNFCCC; climate change; women; gender; representation; negotiations; state delegations

Lane, Ruth, and Rebecca McNaught. 2009. “Building Gendered Approaches to Adaptation in the Pacific.” *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 67–80.

Abstract:

This article reflects upon how gendered approaches to climate-change adaptation can be strengthened in the Pacific region. The article looks at what has been learnt in the region, surveys some examples of best practice in gender-responsive programming, identifies the challenges we face on our journey, and suggests future directions. It is a collaborative effort, comprising input from a number of agencies who have been proactive in the areas of gender, climate change, and disaster risk-reduction in the Pacific Region, including: the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement in the Pacific region; the UNDP Pacific Centre; and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Fiji Country Programme. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: disaster; risk reduction; climate change; Pacific; gender; community; vulnerability

Lebel, Louis, Phimpakan Lebel, and Boripat Lebel. 2014. "Gender and the Management of Climate-Related Risks in Northern Thailand." *International Social Science Journal* 65 (217/218): 147–58.

Abstract:

In much past research on the sustainability of natural resource management, gender was either ignored or women were essentialised as care-takers or victims. Recent programmes on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change seem to be retracing these myths. There is a need for more critical research on how gender influences the experience and management of climate-related risks. This paper draws on a set of earlier studies to explore the influences of gender on climate risk management by farming households in northern Thailand. We find that women fish farmers perceived greater climate-related risks to profits, and this corresponded with attaching greater importance to risk management practices at the farm and community levels. Women and men crop farmers had very similar perceptions of changing drought risks. Research on the roles of women in community-level water management, and gendered social norms suggest that it will be more difficult for women to reduce risks to their farms at the larger, collective, scales than it is for men. This study shows that gender can influence risk-taking and decision-making and therefore should be taken into account when strengthening climate risk management practices or designing adaptation interventions. (*Abstract from Wiley-Blackwell*)

MacGregor, Sherilyn. 2010. "Gender and Climate Change': From Impacts to Discourses." *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region* 6 (2): 223–38.

Abstract:

Whereas the concepts of class, poverty and race make regular appearances in social scientific analyses of global climate change, the same cannot be said for gender. A survey of the academic literature suggests that there is a lack of research into the many gender dimensions of climate change. The small amount of gender-sensitive work that exists has been carried out by gender, environment and development (GED) researchers working for the UN and non-governmental organisations who focus almost exclusively on the material impacts of climate change on vulnerable women in the Global South. In this paper I make two arguments about the current state of research on gender and climate change. First, I argue that although the GED research makes many important contributions to our understanding of the politics of climate change, it also contributes to an unnecessarily narrow understanding of gender, a fixation on 'impacts' that are material and measurable, and the view of women in the developing world, particularly those living in countries of the Indian Ocean Region, as victims of ecological crisis. Second, in response to these shortcomings, I argue for the development of a deeper gender analysis where materialist-informed empirical research on women is

complemented by critical feminist theorising of the discursive constructions and categories that shape climate politics today. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: gender; climate change; climate politics; feminist constructivism; discourse

Makina, Anesu, and Theresa Moyo. 2016. “Mind the Gap: Institutional Considerations for Gender-Inclusive Climate Change Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa.” *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability* 21 (10): 1185–97.

Abstract:

This paper positions climate change against the backdrop of gender, premised on the understanding that neither climate change impacts nor responses are gender neutral, therefore institutions need to respond accordingly. Institutions play a central role in facilitating policy effects and forming major nodes of interaction as well as determining the accentuation of risk. Drawing on examples from different parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, the paper seeks to elucidate why women should be placed at the heart of climate change interventions. Establishing the appropriate connections between gender and climate change will enhance the opportunities for problem-solving and can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of policy-making. The gendered aspects of climate change and environmental relations are analysed by using an African feminist approach as the theoretical framework to expand and expound upon this position. This paper also investigates institutional matters pertaining to the management of environmental resources and highlights some of the constraints that need to be overcome in order to ensure the inclusion and empowerment of women in the management of these resources. It concludes by calling for a thorough understanding of the gender-based power relations in the agendas and activities of environmental governance institutions at all levels in society. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: gender; environment; climate change; Africa; institutions

McAllister, Lucy, Amanda Magee, and Benjamin Hale. 2014. “Women, E-Waste, and Technological Solutions to Climate Change.” *Health and Human Rights Journal* 16 (1): 166–78.

Abstract:

In this paper, we argue that a crossover class of climate change solutions (which we term “technological solutions”) may disproportionately and adversely impact some populations over others. We begin by situating our discussion in the wider climate discourse, particularly with regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Basel Convention. We then suggest that many of the most attractive technological solutions to climate change, such as solar energy and electric car batteries, will likely add to the rapidly growing stream of electronic waste (“e-waste”). This e-waste may have negative downstream effects on otherwise disenfranchised populations. We argue that e-waste burdens women unfairly and disproportionately, affecting their mortality/morbidity and fertility, as well as the development of their children. Building on this, we claim that

these injustices are more accurately captured as problems of recognition rather than distribution, since women are often institutionally under-acknowledged both in the workplace and in the home. Without institutional support and representation, women and children are deprived of adequate safety equipment, health precautions, and health insurance. Finally, we return to the question of climate justice in the context of the human right to health and argue for greater inclusion and recognition of women waste workers and other disenfranchised groups in forging future climate agreements. (*Abstract from original source*)

McCright, Aaron M. 2010. “The Effects of Gender on Climate Change Knowledge and Concern in the American Public.” *Population and Environment* 32 (1): 66–87.

Abstract:

This study tests theoretical arguments about gender differences in scientific knowledge and environmental concern using 8 years of Gallup data on climate change knowledge and concern in the US general public. Contrary to expectations from scientific literacy research, women convey greater assessed scientific knowledge of climate change than do men. Consistent with much existing sociology of science research, women underestimate their climate change knowledge more than do men. Also, women express slightly greater concern about climate change than do men, and this gender divide is not accounted for by differences in key values and beliefs or in the social roles that men and women differentially perform in society. Modest yet enduring gender differences on climate change knowledge and concern within the US general public suggest several avenues for future research, which are explored in the conclusion. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: gender; climate change; knowledge; concern

Moosa, Christina Shaheen, and Nancy Tuana. 2014. “Mapping a Research Agenda Concerning Gender and Climate Change: A Review of the Literature.” *Hypatia* 29 (3): 677–94.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“The collection of papers in this special issue marks the first attempt to bring together feminist philosophical work on the topic of climate change. In this literature review we seek to situate and enlarge upon this work by putting it in conversation with relevant work in climate ethics, in particular, and in feminist philosophy in general. Our goal is to catalyze a robust feminist philosophical research agenda on the pressing and uniquely complex practical problems posed by climate change” (Moosa and Tuana 2014, 677).

Muttarak, Raya, and Thanyaporn Chankrajang. 2015. “Who Is Concerned About and Takes Action on Climate Change? Gender and Education Divides among Thais.” *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 13: 193–220.

Abstract:

Using data from Opinions about the Environment and Global Warming 2010, a nationally representative survey of 3900 adults, this study investigates demographic differentials in levels of concern about climate change and climate-relevant behaviours. The factor analysis of 11 environmentally friendly and carbon emissions reduction behaviours identifies two main factors that underlie climate-relevant behaviours: (1) efforts to save electricity and water, and (2) technical and behavioural changes. The multivariate analyses show that women and individuals with higher education are more likely than others to worry a great deal about global warming, and to make technical and behavioural changes. It may be the case that education is positively correlated with making technical and behavioural changes, but not with making efforts to save electricity or water, because the former set of actions require more effort and knowledge to pursue, while the latter set of actions are commonly undertaken for economic reasons. Having concerns about global warming and having experienced environmental problems are also associated with an increased adoption of climate-relevant behaviours. *(Abstract from original source)*

Nagel, Joane. 2012. "Intersecting Identities and Global Climate Change." *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power* 19 (4): 467–76.

Abstract:

This article explores the place of race, class, gender, sexual and national identities and cultures in global climate change. Research on gendered vulnerabilities to disasters suggests that women are more vulnerable than men to many meteorological disasters related to climate change, specifically flooding and drought. This is because of their relative poverty, economic activities (especially subsistence agriculture) and the moral economies governing women's modesty in many cultures. Research on historical and contemporary links between masculinity and the military in environmental politics, polar research and large-scale strategies for managing risk, including from climate change, suggests that men and their perspectives have more influence over climate change policies because of their historical domination of science and government. I expect that masculinist identities, cultures and militarised institutions will tend to favour large-scale remedies, such as geoengineering, minimise mitigation strategies, such as reducing energy use, and emphasise 'security' problems of global climate change. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender; masculinity; climate change; militarism; identity

Nagel, Joane. 2015. *Gender and Climate Change: Impacts, Science, Policy*. New York: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Does gender matter in global climate change? This timely and provocative book takes readers on a guided tour of basic climate science, then holds up a gender lens to find out what has been overlooked in popular discussion, research, and policy debates. We see that, around the world, more women than men die in climate-related natural disasters; the history of science and war are intimately interwoven masculine occupations and preoccupations; and conservative men and their interests drive the climate change denial machine. We also see that climate policymakers who embrace big science approaches and solutions to climate change are predominantly male with an ideology of perpetual economic growth, and an agenda that marginalizes the interests of women and developing economies. The book uses vivid case studies to highlight the sometimes surprising differential, gendered impacts of climate changes. *(Summary from CRC Press)*

Nelson, Valerie, Kate Meadows, Terry Cannon, John Morton, and Adrienne Martin. 2002. "Uncertain Predictions, Invisible Impacts, and the Need to Mainstream Gender in Climate Change Adaptations." *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 51–9.

Abstract:

Vulnerability to environmental degradation and natural hazards is articulated along social, poverty, and gender lines. Just as gender is not sufficiently mainstreamed in many areas of development policy and practice, so the potential impacts of climate change on gender relations have not been studied, and remain invisible. In this article we outline climate change predictions, and explore the effects of long-term climate change on agriculture, ecological systems, and gender relations, since these could be significant. We identify predicted changes in natural hazard frequency and intensity as a result of climate change, and explore the gendered effects of natural hazards. We highlight the urgent need to integrate gender analyses into public policy-making, and in adaptation responses to climate change. *(Abstract from original source)*

Nelson, Valerie, and Tanya Stathers. 2009. "Resilience, Power, Culture, and Climate: A Case Study from Semi-Arid Tanzania, and New Research Directions." *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 81–94.

Abstract:

Rapid changes to the climate are predicted over the next few years, and these present challenges for women's empowerment and gender equality on a completely new scale. There is little evidence or research to provide a reliable basis for gender-sensitive approaches to agricultural adaptation to climate change. This article explores the gender dimensions of climate change, in relation to participation in decision-making, divisions of labour, access to resources, and knowledge systems. It draws on insights from recent research on agricultural adaptation to climate change in Tanzania. The article then explains why future gender-sensitive climate-adaptation efforts should draw upon insights from 'resilience thinking', 'political ecology', and environmental anthropology - as a way of embedding analysis of power struggles and cultural norms in the context of the overall socio-ecological system. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender; climate; culture; resilience; adaptation; agriculture; anthropology

Neumayer, Eric, and Thomas Plümper. 2007. “The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981–2002.” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97 (3): 551–66.

Abstract:

Natural disasters do not affect people equally. In fact, a vulnerability approach to disasters would suggest that inequalities in exposure and sensitivity to risk as well as inequalities in access to resources, capabilities, and opportunities systematically disadvantage certain groups of people, rendering them more vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters. In this article we address the specific vulnerability of girls and women with respect to mortality from natural disasters and their aftermath. Biological and physiological differences between the sexes are unlikely to explain large-scale gender differences in mortality rates. Social norms and role behaviors provide some further explanation, but what is likely to matter most is the everyday socioeconomic status of women. In a sample of up to 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002 we analyze the effect of disaster strength and its interaction with the socioeconomic status of women on the change in the gender gap in life expectancy. We find, first, that natural disasters lower the life expectancy of women more than that of men. In other words, natural disasters (and their subsequent impact) on average kill more women than men or kill women at an earlier age than men. Since female life expectancy is generally higher than that of males, for most countries natural disasters narrow the gender gap in life expectancy. Second, the stronger the disaster (as approximated by the number of people killed relative to population size), the stronger this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. That is, major calamities lead to more severe impacts on female life expectancy (relative to that of males) than do smaller disasters. Third, the higher women's socioeconomic status, the weaker is this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. Taken together our results show that it is the socially constructed gender-specific vulnerability of females built into everyday socioeconomic patterns that lead to the relatively higher female disaster mortality rates compared to men. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: gender; mortality; natural disaster; socioeconomic status; vulnerability

Ngigi, Marther W., Ulrike Mueller, and Regina Birner. 2017. “Gender Differences in Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Participation in Group-Based Approaches: An Intra-Household Analysis from Rural Kenya.” *Ecological Economics* 138: 99-108.

Abstract:

Existing studies on adaptation to climate change mainly focus on a comparison of male-headed and female-headed households. Aiming at a more nuanced gender analysis, this study examines how husbands and wives within the same household perceive climate risks and use group-based approaches as coping strategies. The data stem from a unique intra-household survey involving 156 couples in rural Kenya. The findings indicate that

options for adapting to climate change closely interplay with husbands' and wives' roles and responsibilities, social norms, risk perceptions and access to resources. A higher percentage of wives were found to adopt crop-related strategies, whereas husbands employ livestock- and agroforestry-related strategies. Besides, there are gender-specific climate information needs, trust in information and preferred channels of information dissemination. Further, it turned out that group-based approaches benefit husbands and wives differently. Policy interventions that rely on group-based approaches should reflect the gender reality on the ground in order to amplify men's and women's specific abilities to manage risks and improve well-being outcomes in the face of accelerating climate change. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: perceptions; adaptation; group-based approaches; gender; intra-household analysis; Kenya

Ogra, M.V., and R. Badola. 2015. "Gender and Climate Change in the Indian Himalayas: Global Threats, Local Vulnerabilities, and Livelihood Diversification at the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve." *Earth System Dynamics* 6: 505–23.

Abstract:

Global climate change has numerous implications for members of mountain communities who feel the impacts in both physical and social dimensions. In the western Himalayas of India, a majority of residents maintain a livelihood strategy that includes a combination of subsistence or small-scale agriculture, livestock rearing, seasonal or long-term migration, and localized natural resource extraction. While warming temperatures, irregular patterns of precipitation and snowmelt, and changing biological systems present challenges to the viability of these traditional livelihood portfolios in general, we find that climate change is also undermining local communities' livelihood assets in gender-specific ways. In this paper, we present a case study from the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (Uttarakhand, India) that both outlines the implications of climate change for women farmers in the area and highlights the potential for ecotourism (as a form of livelihood diversification) to strengthen both key livelihood assets of women and local communities' adaptive capacity more broadly. The paper intentionally employs a categorical focus on women but also addresses issues of inter-group and gender diversity. With this special issue in mind, suggestions for related research are proposed for consideration by climate scientists and social systems and/or policy modelers seeking to support gender justice through socially transformative perspectives and frameworks. (*Abstract from original source*)

Omolo, Nancy A. 2010. "Gender and Climate Change-Induced Conflict in Pastoral Communities: Case Study of Turkana in Northwestern Kenya." *African Journal on Conflict Resolution* 10 (2): 81-102.

Abstract:

Climate change-induced conflict is a major global threat to human security and the environment. It has been projected that there is going to be an increase in climate changes

resulting in increased droughts and floods in northern Kenya. Climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, ages, income groups, occupations and gender. People living in poverty are more vulnerable to environmental changes. In relation to these concerns, this article discusses the following issues: climate change, pastoralism and conflicts, gender issues in Turkana, and the future of pastoralism in relation to changing climate conditions. Specifically, the first section looks at the impacts of climate change on pastoralism and the livelihoods of pastoralists, and at the types of climate change-induced conflicts in Turkana. The next section focuses on the impact of climate change-induced conflict on women and men's livelihoods, including discussion of the roles and participation in decision making. Finally, the future of pastoralism in relation to changing climate is discussed. The focus will be on scenarios of the past and future projections of rainfall patterns in Turkana, the future of pastoralism and the possibility of climate-induced conflicts in the future. *(Abstract from original source)*

Onta, Nisha, and Bernadette P. Resurreccion. 2011. "The Role of Gender and Caste in Climate Adaptation Strategies in Nepal." *Mountain Research and Development* 31 (4): 351–6.

Abstract:

Despite the growing number of studies and research projects on climate change adaptation, only a few have examined the gender and cultural dynamics of the adaptation process. Inequality has been identified as a major indicator of the vulnerability of individuals and groups; nevertheless, the gender and cultural aspects of inequality have not received much emphasis. The present article attempts to analyze the influence of gender and cultural relations on the process of climate change adaptation by presenting a study of Dalit and Lama households in the mountainous Humla District of Nepal. The inhabitants of Humla have been experiencing a shift in the monsoon season, a decrease in snowfall, and longer dry periods, with adverse effects on their livelihoods. The main focus of this article is to highlight the cultural, social, and economic dependency of the Lama and Dalit ethnic groups and to examine whether processes of adaptation exacerbate or alter gender inequalities and intercaste dependencies. *(Abstract from original source)*
Keywords: climate change; adaptation; gender; caste; Dalit; Humla; Nepal

Peach Brown, H.C. 2011. "Gender, Climate Change and REDD+ in the Congo Basin Forests of Central Africa." *International Forestry Review* 13 (2): 163–76.

No abstract available.

Summary:

The Congo Basin region of Central Africa contains the second largest contiguous tropical rainforest in the world, which is an important source of livelihood for millions of people. It is also important for climate change adaptation, as well as mitigation policies Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Men and women relate to and use the forest differently and so may experience the effects of climate change

REDD+ policies differently. Investigations through semi-structured interviews and document reviews in three countries of the region revealed that women have had limited participation in discussion on issues of climate change or REDD+. There is some evidence that gender consideration will become part of future national REDD+ strategies. Strategies to foster the effective participation of all stakeholders are essential to ensure that gender dimensions are addressed in issues of climate change, forest access, forest management and distribution of carbon benefits. *(Summary from original source)*
Keywords: Africa; Congo Basin; climate change; REDD+; gender

Polk, Merritt. 2009. “Gendering Climate Change through the Transport Sector.” *Kvinder, Køn & Forskning* 3/4: 73–8.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“The most pressing global environmental problem today is climate change. A variety of prominent reports all point to the seriousness and potential catastrophic consequences that will result unless radical changes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are realized (IPCC 2007; Stern 2006). Despite the visibility of such debates, there is doubt regarding the willingness and ability of present generations to change their current behavior quickly enough to reduce the scope of future catastrophes. Greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector are a prime example where, both commercial and private use of fossil fuels are increasing at alarming rates despite international consensus regarding the need for massive reductions. One of the major points of contention stems from global inequalities regarding carbon dioxide emissions” (Polk 2009, 73).

Rao, Nitya, and Asha Hans. 2018. “Gender and Climate Change: Emergent Issues for Research, Policy and Practice.” *Economic and Political Weekly* 53 (17): 35-7.

No abstract available.

Resurrección, Bernadette P. 2013. “Persistent Women and Environment Linkages in Climate Change and Sustainable Development Agendas.” *Women’s Studies International Forum* 40 (September): 33–43.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Since the 1980s, the discourse that women are intrinsically closer to nature, are hardest hit by environmental degradation, and have special knowledge of natural resource systems has influenced development policy circles and intervention programmes globally. Despite criticism being levelled time and again at the discourse's potential risk of passing on the burden of environmental care onto women while letting men off the

hook, the argument still holds strong sway in current climate change debates. Women are once again being singled out as climate victims and ‘powerful agents of change, as they are seen to lead early warning systems and identify water supplies that have saved climate change-affected communities’ (GenderCC, 2008: 1).

The paper explores why and how women–environment linkages remain seductive and influential, and forwards three arguments for this: first, for gender to muster entry into climate politics, women's identities are projected as fixed, centred, and uniform — and tied to nature; second, the discourse of climate change vulnerability has proven to be a strategic entry point for feminist advocacy; and finally, inertia associated with past environmental projects has reinstated the women–environment discourse in contemporary climate change discussions and possibly, future interventions. *(Summary from original source)*

Roberts, Maryam. 2009. “War, Climate Change, and Women.” *Race, Poverty & the Environment* 16 (2): 39–41.

No abstract available.

Röhr, Ulrike, Minu Hemmati and Yianna Lambrou. 2009. “Towards Gender Equality in Climate Change Policy: Challenges and Perspectives for the Future.” In *Women, Gender and Disaster: Global Issues and Initiatives*, edited by Elaine Enarson and P.G. Dhar Chakrabarti, 289-303. New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd.

No abstract available.

Schofield, Daniela, and Femke Gubbels. 2019. “Informing Notions of Climate Change Adaptation: A Case Study of Everyday Gendered Realities of Climate Change Adaptation in an Informal Settlement in Dar es Salaam.” *Environment and Urbanization* 31 (1): 93–114.

Abstract:

This paper examines the gendered dynamics of climate change adaptation in a rapidly urbanizing area of the global South. As climate change adaptation gains increasing prominence in global environmental policies and development strategies, there is a tendency to conceptualize adaptation as a technical process, disconnected from the everyday reality of how adaptation is practised by people facing negative climate change impacts. We present evidence from a small-scale case study of a flood-prone informal settlement in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to provide a contextually grounded contribution to a growing body of literature on gender, climate change and cities. We argue that the way climate change impacts are perceived, experienced and adapted to on an everyday level is characterized by gendered differences (among others). We demonstrate that a greater understanding of these gendered nuances highlights the disconnect between everyday

gendered realities and a high-level technical notion of adaptation deployed at strategic and policy levels. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: climate change adaptation; Dar es Salaam; flooding; gender; Tanzania; urban informal settings

Seager, Joni. 2009. “Death by Degrees: Taking a Feminist Hard Look at the 2° Climate Policy.” *Kvinder, Køn & Forskning* 3/4: 11–21.

No abstract available.

Summary:

International policy-makers are forging a consensus that a 2°C rise in global temperature represents an acceptable and manageable level of danger to the planet. This is not a conclusion supported by climate science. Feminist analysis helps to reveal the gendered political and ideological underpinnings of this approach to climate change. *(Summary from original source)*

Singh, Nandita, and Om Prakash Singh. 2015. “Climate Change, Water and Gender: Impact and Adaptation in North-Eastern Hills of India.” *International Social Work* 58 (3): 375–84.

Abstract:

Water resources in India are projected to face severe climate-induced stress. In the North-Eastern Hill region, where lifestyles are closely connected to nature, this holds great implications for human development. While scientific knowledge regarding climate change and water is growing at global and regional scales, an equally diverse body of knowledge on the human dimensions of the same at local levels is weak. This article attempts to bridge this knowledge gap by presenting micro-level evidence on the gendered impact of increasing water stress and the innovative gendered local adaptive strategies in this region. It urges for the need to re-think on adaptation planning, basing it on local templates for greater sustainability. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: adaptation; climate change; gender; India; water

Skutsch, Margaret M. 2002. “Protocols, Treaties, and Action: The ‘Climate Change Process’ Viewed through Gender Spectacles.” *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 30–9.

Abstract:

This paper starts by assessing the extent to which gender considerations have been taken into account in the international processes concerning the development of climate change policy. Finding that there has been very little attention to gender issues, neither in the protocols and treaties nor in the debates around them, the paper goes on to consider whether there are in fact any meaningful gender considerations as regards (a) emissions of greenhouse gases, (b) vulnerability to climate change, and (c) participation in projects

under climate funding. It concludes by suggesting some areas where attention to gender could improve the effectiveness of climate interventions and also benefit women.
(*Abstract from original source*)

Smyth, Ines. 2009. "Gender in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, Manila, October 2008." *Development in Practice* 19 (6): 799–802.

Abstract:

The Congress on Gender in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (held in Manila 19-22 October 2008) was the Third Global Congress of Women in Politics and Governance. Its purpose was to provide a forum for decision makers to formulate gender-responsive programmes related to climate change and disaster-risk reduction. More than 200 people participated, including parliamentarians, representatives of environmental and women's organisations, and donor agencies. Proceedings focused on the fact that climate change magnifies existing inequalities, and in particular gender inequality. The Congress issued the Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Reduction. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: environment; gender and diversity; governance and public policy; East Asia

Steady, Filomina Chioma. 2014. "Women, Climate Change and Liberation in Africa." *Race, Gender & Class* 21 (1/2): 312–33.

Abstract:

Women in Africa have been among the first to notice the impact of climate change and its effects on the agricultural cycle, human and animal life; food production and food security. As major custodians and consumers of natural resources, the lives of women in rural areas are profoundly affected by seasonal changes, making them among the most vulnerable to climate change. Their pivotal role in any measure aimed at mitigation and adaptation is indisputable. Despite Africa's minimal emission of green house gases, it is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability and is prone to ecosystem degradation and complex natural disasters. (United Nations Environment Programme, 2006). This article examines women and climate change in Africa as an aspect of Africa's environmental problems. It is argued that the ideologies that drive the exploitation of the earth's resources are linked to the legacy of colonialism and its aftermath of economic globalization. Both have important implications for continuing oppression of the environment and people, with important implications for race, gender and class. Particular attention is given to women in rural areas in Africa, who are the main custodians of environmental conservation and sustainability and who are highly threatened by environmental degradation and climate change. Yet, they are often marginalized from the decision-making processes related to solving problems of Climate Change. The paper combines theoretical insights with empirical data to argue for more attention to women's important ecological and economic roles and comments on the policy implications for Climate Change. It calls for liberation that would bring an end to

economic and ecological oppression through climate justice and gender justice. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: Africa's vulnerability; women; natural resources; colonial legacies; hazardous waste dumping; land grabs; biofuels; mining; deforestation; liberation; gender justice; climate justice

Su, Yufang, Suman Bisht, Andreas Wilkes, Neera Shrestha Pradhan, Yahui Zou, Song Liu, and Kevin Hyde. 2017. "Gendered Responses to Drought in Yunnan Province, China." *Mountain Research and Development* 37 (1): 24–34.

Abstract:

Vulnerability to and perceptions of climate change may be significantly affected by gender. However, in China, gender is rarely addressed in climate adaption or resource management strategies. This paper demonstrates the relevance of gender in responses to climate change in the mountainous province of Yunnan in southwest China. Based on surveys undertaken during a record-breaking drought, the paper explores how women and men in a village in Baoshan Prefecture differ in their perceptions of and responses to drought, and how the changing roles of women and men in the home and the community are influencing water management at the village level. Our results show that despite the increasingly active role of women in managing water during the drought, they are excluded from community-level decision-making about water. The paper argues that given the importance of gender differences in perceptions of and responses to drought, the lack of a gender perspective in Chinese policy may undermine efforts to support local resource management and climate adaptation. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: drought; gender analysis; climate change; responses

Sultana, Farhana. 2014. "Gendering Climate Change: Geographical Insights." *The Professional Geographer* 66 (3): 372–81.

Abstract:

Although climate change is expected to increase vulnerabilities, marginalization, and sufferings of many in the Global South, impacts will be unevenly felt across social strata. Intersectionalities of social difference, especially along gender and class lines, differentiate the ways in which impacts of climate change are experienced and responded to. Feminist political ecology and feminist geography insights can explain how different groups of people understand, respond to, and cope with variability and uncertainties in nuanced and critical ways, thereby elucidating the gendered implications of climate change. With a regional focus on South Asia, the article underscores the key issues that can be applied geographically elsewhere. Gendered implications of climate change in South Asia are particularly poignant as patriarchal norms, inequities, and inequalities often place women and men in differentiated positions in their abilities to respond to and cope with dramatic changes in socioecological relations but also foreground the complex ways in which social power relations operate in communal responses to adaptation strategies. This is particularly evident in water-related productive and reproductive tasks

in agrarian societies that constitute the majority of South Asia. As climate change is expected to exacerbate both ecological degradation (e.g., water shortages) and water-related natural hazards (e.g., floods, cyclones), thereby transforming gender–water geographies, it becomes imperative to undertake careful multiscalar and critical analyses to better inform policymaking. This article elucidates the complex ways that climate change will affect gender and social relations, thereby highlighting the ways that existing policy narratives and adaptation programs might be better informed by geographical insights. To this end, the article encourages feminist and critical geographers to more forcefully and fruitfully engage with global debates on climate change. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: adaptation; climate change; gender; geography; vulnerability

Swim, Janet K., Theresa K. Vescio, Julia L. Dahl, and Stephanie J. Zawadzki. 2018. “Gendered Discourse About Climate Change Policies.” *Global Environmental Change* 48: 216–25.

Abstract:

Extending theory and research on gender roles and masculinity, this work predicts and finds that common ways of talking about climate change are gendered. Climate change policy arguments that focus on science and business are attributed to men more than to women. By contrast, policy arguments that focus on ethics and environmental justice are attributed to women more than men (Study 1). Men show gender matching tendencies, being more likely to select (Study 2) and positively evaluate (Study 3) arguments related to science and business than ethics and environmental justice. Men also tend to attribute negative feminine traits to other men who use ethics and environmental justice arguments, which mediates the relation between type of argument and men’s evaluation of the argument (Study 3). The gendered nature of public discourse about climate change and the need to represent ethical and environmental justice topics in this discourse are discussed. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: gender; climate change; political discourse; masculinity; environmental justice

Terry, Geraldine. 2009a. “No Climate Justice without Gender Justice: An Overview of the Issues.” *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 5–18.

Abstract:

Both climate change itself and related policies are likely to have wide-ranging effects on gender relations, especially in developing countries. Poor women face many gender-specific barriers that limit their ability to cope with and adapt to a changing climate; these must be removed in the interests of both gender equity and adaptation efficiency. At the same time, gender analysis should be integral to the appraisal of public policies designed to reduce carbon emissions. To date, gender issues have hardly figured in the international policy discourse, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. However, this may be changing thanks to feminist

lobbying and the increasing involvement of gender specialists in this field. There is a lot at stake; the international post-2012 Kyoto Protocol agreement will have enormous implications for gender equality. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender; climate change; global warming; climate variability and extremes; climate stress; climate shocks; risk perceptions; vulnerability; adaptation; mitigation; climate protection; UNFCCC; Kyoto Protocol

Terry, Geraldine, ed. 2009b. *Climate Change and Gender Justice*. Oxford, UK: Oxfam.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Climate change is often framed as a problem that needs mainly technical and economic solutions. *Climate Change and Gender Justice* considers how gender issues are entwined with people's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, and how gender identities and roles may affect women's and men's perceptions of the changes. The vivid case studies in this book show how women and men in developing countries are experiencing climate change and describe their efforts to adapt their ways of making a living to ensure survival, often against extraordinary odds. Contributors also examine how gender-equality concerns should be integrated into international negotiations and agreements on climate change mitigation and adaptation to ensure that new policies do not disadvantage poor women, but rather deliver them some benefits. 'No climate justice without gender justice' the rallying call by lobbyists at the 2007 UN Climate Change Conference in Bali continues to resonate as international negotiations on how to tackle and adapt to climate change become more urgent. Working in Gender & Development series bring together themed selections of the best articles from the Oxfam journal *Gender & Development*, supplemented with specially commissioned articles and material drawn from other Oxfam publications. Each title is edited by a key thinker in the field, and includes an up-to-the-minute overview of current thinking and thoughts on future policy responses.

(Summary from Oxfam)

Keywords: agriculture; gender mainstreaming; climate change adaptation

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2. Gender and Climate Hazards in Bangladesh – Terry Cannon
3. Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in India: The Capabilities Approach – Marlene Roy and Henry David Venema
4. Gendering Responses to El Niño in Rural Peru – Rosa Rivero Reyes
5. Engendering Adaptation to Climate Variability in Gujarat, India – Sarah Ahmed and Elizabeth Fajber
6. Resilience, Power, Culture, and Climate: A Case Study from Semi-Arid Tanzania, and New Research Directions – Valerie Nelson and Tanya Stathers
7. Gender, Water, and Climate Change in Sonora, Mexico: Implications for Policies and Programmes on Agricultural Income-Generation – Stephanie Buechler

8. Building Gendered Approaches to Adaptation in the Pacific – Ruth Lane and Rebecca McNaught
9. The Noel Kempff Project in Bolivia: Gender, Power, and Decision-Making in Climate Mitigation – Emily Boyd
10. Climate Change and Sustainable Technology: Re-linking Poverty, Gender, and Governance – Sam Wong
11. The Bio-Fuel Frenzy: What Options for Rural Women? A Case of Rural Development Schizophrenia – Nidhi Tandon
12. Women’s Rights and Climate Change: Using Video as a Tool for Empowerment in Nepal – Marion Khamis, Tamara Plush, and Carmen Sepúlveda Zelaya
13. Engendering the Climate-Change Negotiations: Experiences, Challenges, and Steps Forward – Minu Hemmati and Ulrike Röhr
14. Conclusion – Geraldine Terry

Twyman, Jennifer, Molly Green, Quinn Bernier, Patti Kristjanson, Sandra Russo, Arame Tall, Edidah Ampaire, Mary Nyasimi, Joash Mango, Sarah McKune, Caroline Mwongera, Yacine Ndourba. 2014. “Adaptation Actions in Africa: Evidence That Gender Matters.” CCAFS Working Paper 83, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS), Copenhagen.

Abstract:

This paper presents the initial data analyses of the CCAFS gender survey implemented in four sites in Africa. Using descriptive statistics we show gender differences in terms of perceptions of climate change, awareness and adoption of climate smart agricultural (CSA) practices, and types and sources of agro-climatic information in the four sites. We find that both men and women are experiencing changes in long-run weather patterns and that they are changing their behaviours in response; albeit relatively minor shifts in existing agricultural practices. For example, the most prevalent changes reported include switching crop varieties, switching types of crops and changing planting dates. As expected, women are less aware of many CSA practices. Encouragingly, this same pattern does not hold when it comes to adoption; in many cases, in East Africa in particular, women, when aware, are more likely than or just as likely as men to adopt CSA practices. In West Africa, overall, the adoption of these practices was much lower. In addition, we see that access to information from different sources varies greatly between men and women and among the sites; however, promisingly, those with access to information report using it to make changes to their agricultural practices. Our findings suggest that targeting women with climate and agricultural information is likely to result in uptake of new agricultural practices for adaptation. *(Abstract from original source)*
Keywords: gender; climate change; climate smart agriculture; climate information; adaptation

Van Aelst, Katrien, and Nathalie Holvoet. 2016. “Intersections of Gender and Marital Status in Accessing Climate Change Adaptation: Evidence from Rural Tanzania.” *World Development* 79 (March): 40–50.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Climate scholars are increasingly recognizing the importance of gender in climate change vulnerability, but often either dichotomize men and women as homogeneous categories or limit themselves to comparing male- and female-headed households. We use an intersectionality framework to examine how the adaptive strategies of Tanzanian farmers are mediated through their gender and marital statuses. Drawing on focus group discussions and using logistic regression to analyze questionnaire data, we compare the relative adoption of the different adaptive strategies of single, married, divorced, and widowed men and women. Our study shows that, while a woman's marital status is a vital factor in determining her access to adaptive strategies, it is a less important factor in the case of men. We show that, compared with other women, widows and female divorcees are disadvantaged in the field of agricultural water management, and divorced women assume relatively more income-earning activities outside the farming sector. Finally, we find evidence of livelihood diversification at the household level through specialization by individual household members. Based on the empirical evidence, we develop a typology with which to synthesize the linkages between gender, marital status, and adaptive strategies; and we subsequently emphasize the importance of an intersectionality approach to gender and climate change policy and practice. *(Summary from original source)*

Keywords: climate change adaptation; gender; marital status; livelihood diversification; Africa; Tanzania

Williams, Mariama. 2016. *Gender and Climate Change Financing: Coming Out of the Margin*. London: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This book discusses the state of global climate change policy and the financing of climate resilient public infrastructure. It explains the sources of tensions and conflict between developing and developed countries with regard to global climate protection policies, and highlights the biases and asymmetries that may work against gender equality, women's empowerment and poverty eradication.

Gender and Climate Change Financing: Coming Out of the Margin provides an overview of the scientific, economic and political dynamics underlying global climate protection. It explores the controversial issues that have stalled global climate negotiations and offers a clear explanation of the link between adaptation and mitigation strategies and gender issue. It also maps the full range of public, private and market-based climate finance instruments and funds.

This book will be a useful tool for those engaged with climate change, poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment. *(Summary from CRC Press)*

Wong, Sam. 2009. "Climate Change and Sustainable Technology: Re-Linking Poverty, Gender, and Governance." *Gender and Development* 17 (1): 95–108.

Abstract:

This article examines the role of sustainable technology in tackling climate change in developing countries. Drawing on solar home systems in Bangladesh as an example, it argues that increasing women's visibility in technology committees is not necessarily effective in challenging gender stereotypes. Crafting new rules may fail to confront power inequalities. Sustainable technology can exert additional workloads on women. This article proposes a gender-sensitive framework for technological interventions, suggesting that extra resources are needed to strengthen institutions at the post project stage, and that developing alternative livelihood strategies with poor people is crucial to reduce their reliance on local elites for survival. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: gender; climate change; governance; institution; technology; power

Wong, Sam. 2014. "Can Climate Finance Achieve Gender Equity in Developing Countries?" WIDER Working Paper 2014/064, United Nations University - The World Institute for Development Economics Research, Helsinki.

Abstract:

We develop the climate finance-gender equity framework in this paper and use the 'contextual-procedural-distributive' equity as a lens of analysis to examine how climate finance helps challenge, and reinforce, gender inequities in the mitigation, adaptation and disaster management strategies. Focusing on the examples of tree-planting, smart-agriculture and disaster information dissemination projects, this paper argues that climate finance can achieve gender equity if three aspects are critically considered: (1) how different incentives and preferences, between men and women, are shaped by their livelihood experiences and priorities, and what factors enable, and restrict, their access to resources; (2) how formal and informal participatory arena offers a genuine space for women, and men, to make decisions that empower them; and (3) how women's practical and strategic needs are met and the contradictions resolved. This paper also suggests that climate finance needs to address and challenge unequal socio-political arrangements, such as access to land rights, that help perpetuate gender inequities. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: climate finance; gender equity; access; land rights; Green Climate Fund

II. Non-Academic Sources

Aguilar, Lorena, Margaux Granat, and Cate Owren. 2015. *Roots for the Future: The Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change*. Washington, DC:

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Global Gender Climate Alliance.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Over the last decade, tremendous progress has been made by the global community in recognizing the differentiated causes and impacts of climate change and considering proactive, effective, inclusive, gender-responsive solutions. *Roots for the Future: the Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change* presents the latest research, data, strategies, and results on gender and climate change policymaking and programming.

Produced by the Global Gender Office of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) under the auspices of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), and in collaboration with a wide range of authors and reviewers, including members and allies of the GGCA, *Roots for the Future* provides an expansive look across the sectors most critically linked to gender and climate change and proposes key recommendations for the way forward. It features case studies from GGCA members' work, as well as other best practices such as those celebrated by the Momentum for Change: Women for Results initiative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Roots for the Future was inspired by and updates the core content of the 2008 Gender and Climate Change Training Manual, which at the time was one of the first publications of its kind and was subsequently downloaded tens of thousands of times and used in hundreds of trainings. Not a training manual, per se, *Roots for the Future* still provides an array of simple, step-by-step guidance on gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches to climate change decision-making, planning and projects at all levels.

WEDO's Bridget Burns and Eleanor Blomstrom authored Chapter 2 on the Global Policy landscape. The key messages from this chapter includes:

- Over the last few decades, a strong international policy framework spanning human rights, gender equality, environmental conservation and sustainable development has recognised the links between gender equality and climate change.
- While the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) itself was unique in not integrating any social or gender concerns from the outset, great strides have been made by Parties recently to agree on decisions that include mandates on key gender issues. Such mandates include promoting women's participation and leadership, gender mainstreaming of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and formulating national adaptation plans with gender-sensitive approaches, among others.
- Despite progress in achieving gender mandates in climate change decision-making at a global level, gaps remain both in advancing more substantive understanding of gender and climate dynamics in policy-making and in ensuring

that decisions are acted on, such as through guidance under UNFCCC programmes.

- Women’s participation in global decision-making on climate change has increased in recent years—due in large part to awareness raising and to subsequent mandates on this topic—but has stagnated overall, with women comprising just over a third of delegates.
- The complexity of global challenges and global policy-making demands strategic and focused attention across sectors, financial mechanisms and at all levels of society.
- Advancing gender equality can leverage progress on multiple fronts, delivering co-benefits for climate change.

(Summary from IUCN Global Gender Office)

Akosa, Titilope Ngozi, Katia Araujo, Anne Barre, Nanna Birk, Patricia Bohland, Tara Daniel, Katharina Habersbrunner, et al. 2018. *Gender Just Climate Solutions. The Netherlands: Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF).*

No abstract available.

Angula, Margaret. 2010. *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study.* Cape Town: Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa.

No abstract available.

Blomstrom, Eleanor, and Bridget Burns. 2015. *Gender Equality in the Climate Agreement.* New York: Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO).

No abstract available.

Summary:

Paris must deliver an ambitious and equitable agreement that keeps warming below the 1.5°C threshold, supports just climate action, respects the human rights of all people, and ensures gender equality at its core, as a guiding mandate. However, it is also critically important to look ahead to implementation and continued efforts toward gender responsive climate solutions.

CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research) – together with a range of GGCA partner organizations – produced a range of briefs on the gender perspectives on climate change, which were launched at the 2015 Global Landscapes Forum in Paris. This collaborative program aims to enhance the management and use of forests, agroforestry and tree genetic resources across the landscape from forests to farms. CIFOR leads CRP-FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CATIE, CIRAD, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and the World Agroforestry Centre.

WEDO's Bridget Burns and Eleanor Blomstrom authored Gender Climate Brief number 9 on "Gender equality in the climate agreement". The key messages from this brief include:

- Gender equality and respect for all human rights are central to an effective climate change agreement.
- Gender equality and women's human rights advocates have clear asks for the outcome of Paris, ensuring that gender equality is a guiding mandate for all aspects of the agreement.
- The agreement must be just, ambitious and inclusive in terms of mitigation, adaptation, finance, loss and damage; strong gender language in a weak agreement will not achieve what the world needs.
- Advocates at all levels must follow-up post-Paris to drive political will and implementation, and to hold governments accountable.
- Women are already working to solve climate change, contributing innovative, gender-just and climate-just solutions.

(Summary from Women's Environment and Development Organization)

Brody, Alyson, Justina Demetriades, and Emily Esplen. 2008. *Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages*. Brighton: BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"The issue of climate change is not new, but its take-up as a key development concern and its integration into pro-poor planning is a fairly recent departure. Even more recent is the integration of a gender-sensitive perspective in climate change research and responses. For this reason, there is little existing research considering the linkages between climate change and gender. Similarly, while there is a wealth of literature on gender and the environment, gender and energy, gender and water, gender and conflict and gender and disasters, there are few explicit references to gender and climate change.

"This paper, prepared for the UK Department for International Development's (DFID) Equity and Rights Team, seeks to make the most of the available resources, pulling from them useful insights that could inform and strengthen future research on and interventions into gender and climate change. Drawing on existing publicly available literature and personal communications with experts in the field of gender and climate change¹, the paper outlines key linkages between climate change and gender inequality – focusing particularly on adaptation and mitigation policies and practices. It seeks to identify gaps in the existing body of work on gender and the environment, which has focused primarily on women's agricultural livelihoods, access to natural resources, or disaster risk reduction. Where possible it reviews best practice on adaptation and mitigation, with an emphasis on research, policy and practice. The paper ends with recommendations regarding priority areas for future research and highlights some practical steps required to

achieve more equitable, appropriate climate change policies and programmes” (Brody et al. 2008, 1).

Building Nigeria’s Response to Climate Change (BNRCC). 2011. *Gender and Climate Change Adaptation: Tools for Community-Level Action in Nigeria*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST).

No abstract available.

Summary:

Prepared by the Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team’s (NEST) as a part of the Building Nigeria’s Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) Project, the new publication “Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Tools for Community-Level Action in Nigeria” presents a gender-sensitive approach to climate change adaptation in Nigeria, a country whose people are experiencing and reacting to changes in rainfall patterns, storm surges, and increased heat.

The impacts of climate change, whether they are gradual changes on natural resources and agriculture or more cataclysmic events like flood, are felt differently by either gender. This report effectively charts climate change impacts on women in Nigeria and their current strategies for adaptation. For example: In Nigeria, some wells are drying up, forcing women and children to travel further to collect water and firewood. Women’s strategies for adapting to water insecurity include harvesting rainwater and purchasing water from vendors.

The publication also provides roadmaps to ensure gender integration in all stages and aspects of climate change projects and policy across Nigeria and examines the effectiveness of BNRCC pilot projects. We were particularly interested to read the case studies of these projects which take a look at, amongst other things, the establishment of a fish farm in coastal Nigeria whose operations and proceeds will be managed by a committee of men and women, and the use of fuel-efficient closed chamber wood stoves for cooking in a rural forest community. Tools for ensuring gender integration into climate change projects and policy include:

- The Gender Equality Framework, a framework to support the mainstreaming of gender in climate change projects
- The Gender Integration Checklist, to be used as a guide for ensuring gender mainstreaming at different project phases
- The Gender-Sensitive Stakeholder Analysis, which illuminates the different roles men and women play in a project, and how the project affects them
- The Gender Monitoring Matrix, a monitoring system that uses quantitative and qualitative indicators in matrix or table form

(Summary from Women’s Environment and Development Organization)

Dampney, Patience T.M., and Ama K. Essel. 2012. *Gender Perspectives of Climate Change Coping and Adaptive Strategies in Ghana*. UN Women.

No abstract available

Summary:

In Ghana, women constitute about 50.5% of the total population and they have key roles in several productive sectors, but, in particular, agriculture. They constitute 52% of the agriculture labour force, contribute 46% to the total GDP and produce 70% of subsistence crops.

Women are in charge of 85% of food distribution in the country, but in spite of women's huge contributions in these and other areas, there is a range of socioeconomic factors that adversely affect both women's actual productivity and their potential for increased outputs and the development of well-being in these sectors.

The study sought to begin to identify these factors: to understand farmers' indigenous knowledge; identify gender gaps in this knowledge; and ways in which both men and women, cope and adapt to climate change. We also tried to identify gaps in knowledge and pinpoint areas where scientists and other stakeholders including extension agents could provide vital inputs to assist farmers. (*Summary from Women's Environment and Development Organization*)

Dankelman, Irene, Khurshid Alam, Wahida Bashar Ahmed, Yacine Diagne Gueye, Naureen Fatema, and Rose Mensah-Kutin. 2008. *Gender, Climate Change and Human Security: Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal*. New York: Women's Environment and Development Organization.

No abstract available

Summary:

"This study presents a gendered analysis of how climate change impacts on human security. It also assesses whether adequate scope exists for women to participate in improved human security in a scenario of changing climate. Based on this analysis, recommendations are given for enhancing the integration of a gender perspective in climate change and human security policies and programs.

"While the study focuses on gender equality, it emphasizes the effects of climate change on women, the most disadvantaged and neglected social group in society. Women's contributions to climate change adaptation are also examined, as are related policies including National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Global policy frameworks and goals are reviewed, including the Hyogo Framework, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (Dankelman et al. 2008, 1).

European Institute for Gender Equality. 2016. *Gender in Environment and Climate Change*. Luxembourg: European Institute for Gender Equality.

No abstract available.

Global Environment Facility (GEF). 2008. *Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF*. Washington, DC: GEF.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“This publication provides an account and a first analysis of the scope, content, and depth of gender mainstreaming in GEF projects, and offers future directions to strengthen this approach. Prepared for both internal and external audiences, this analysis is intended not only to present GEF’s work on gender and its status, but also to raise further awareness on the linkages between gender dimensions and the work of GEF, in order to stimulate discussion and invite feedback and guidance from all sectors” (GEF 2008, 8).

Goh, Amelia H.X. 2012. “A Literature Review of the Gender-Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change on Women’s and Men’s Assets and Well-Being in Developing Countries.” CAPRI Working Paper 106, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.

Abstract:

Climate change increasingly affects the livelihoods of people, and poor people experience especially negative impacts given their lack of capacity to prepare for and cope with the effects of a changing climate. Among poor people, women and men may experience these impacts differently. This review presents and tests two hypotheses on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men in developing countries. The first hypothesis is that climate-related events affect men’s and women’s well-being and assets differently. The second hypothesis is that climate-related shocks affect women more negatively than men. With limited evidence from developing countries, this review shows that climate change affects women’s and men’s assets and well-being differently in six impact areas: (i) impacts related to agricultural production, (ii) food security, (iii) health, (iv) water and energy resources, (v) climate-induced migration and conflict, and (vi) climate-related natural disasters. In the literature reviewed, women seem to suffer more negative impacts of climate change in terms of their assets and well-being because of social and cultural norms regarding gender roles and their lack of access to and control of assets, although there are some exceptions. Empirical evidence in this area is limited, patchy, varied, and highly contextual in nature, which makes it difficult to draw strong conclusions. Findings here are indicative of the complexities in the field of gender and climate change, and signal that multidisciplinary research is needed to further enhance the knowledge base on the differential climate impacts on women’s and men’s assets and

well-being in agricultural and rural settings, and to understand what mechanisms work best to help women and men in poor communities become more climate resilient.

Keywords: climate change; gender; assets; impacts; developing countries

Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice. 2015. *Women's Participation: An Enabler of Climate Justice*. Dublin: Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This policy brief demonstrates the positive impacts of women's participation on the design, planning and implementation of climate policy and in doing so highlights the benefits of supporting women's participation in the development of gender-responsive climate action.

The publication contains three cases studies from El Salvador, Chile and Vietnam which look at how enabling women's participation in climate decision making results in better outcomes both for gender equality and climate policy. *(Summary from Mary Robinson Foundation)*

Masika, Rachel. 2002. "Editorial." *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 2-9.

No abstract available.

Mitchell, Tom, Thomas Tanner, and Kattie Lussier. 2007. *We Know What We Need: South Asian Women Speak Out on Climate Change Adaptation*. Johannesburg: ActionAid International.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This report, from 2007, shows how, despite limited resources, information and support, women in poor areas of Bangladesh, India and Nepal have started to adapt to a changing climate and can clearly articulate what they need to secure and sustain their livelihoods more effectively.

In order to that ensure adaptation financing mechanisms effectively support poor women's adaptation needs, this report makes a number of recommendations directed to country delegates negotiating adaptation financing and to the bodies responsible for the management of these funds. These apply in particular to the establishment of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol. However, they are also relevant to the UNFCCC, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

already operational, as well as to other emerging funding mechanisms for adaptation beyond the UNFCCC. *(Summary from ActionAid)*

Nelson, Valerie. 2011. *Gender, Generations, Social Protection & Climate Change: A Thematic Review*. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

No abstract available.

Summary:

Climate-related shocks and stresses are adding pressure to the already precarious livelihoods of marginalised peoples experiencing poverty and a range of other constraints in the global South - and will increasingly do so with progressive climate change.

This study provides an introductory outline of key concepts in climate change vulnerability and resilience, but places these firmly in a broader understanding of institutional and environmental vulnerability.

A comprehensive review of the literature has been undertaken on four key topics:

- gender and climate change;
- children and climate change;
- older people and climate change; and
- social protection and climate change.

This paper summarises the key insights from this literature to inform policy-makers, practitioners and researchers of the current thinking in this field. *(Summary from Overseas Development Institute)*

Nelson, V., J. Morton, L. Forsythe, A. Martin, and M. Hartog. 2015. *Achieving Dryland Women's Empowerment: Environmental Resilience and Social Transformation Imperatives*. Nairobi: United Nations Development Programme.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"This paper is based on a literature review of peer-reviewed and grey literature focused on women in the drylands, empowerment, environmental resilience and social transformation. Due to the considerable gap in literature that examines the nexus of drylands, gender and social difference and each thematic area – resilience, governance, land rights – literature from developing countries more broadly was used to identify possible lessons and geographically- relevant examples, as well as broader thematic literature, for which gender implications have been analysed. In researching these themes, the generic marginalization of the drylands was considered as well as the specific discriminations affecting women. Furthermore, a human rights-based approach that is sensitive to the inequalities at the heart of development problems was adopted, with a

view to seeking ways of overcoming discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power" (Nelson et al. 2015, 2).

Otzelberger, Agnes. 2011. *Gender-Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors*. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies/BRIDGE Publications.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“As a contribution to the wider effort of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) to promote the integration of gender into climate change adaptation and low-carbon development policies and programmes, this paper focuses on the role of donors in this process, and is mainly targeted at those departments and staff in donor agencies under whose responsibility climate change falls. It draws on secondary literature as well as primary information gathered from a broad range of donors, with a focus on DFID’s experiences.

“This paper outlines a rationale for improved integration of gender into climate change and seeks to support donors in this endeavour by investigating the challenges and opportunities donors are facing, updating the wider body of work and knowledge on gender and climate change and the status of gender in global and national climate policies. Based on these findings, it proposes key principles, questions and strategies for donors – from bilateral and multilateral to non-governmental organisations with a funding role – to improve gender and climate change linkages. Finally, it also offers a menu of ideas for individual steps for donors to take” (Otzelberger 2011, viii).

Oxfam GB. 2009. *Responding to Climate Change in Vietnam: Opportunities for Improving Gender Equality*. Ha Noi: Oxfam GB and United Nations Vietnam.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This discussion paper sets out to analyse the relationship between gender and climate change in Viet Nam, and to recommend appropriate policy actions that will both address climate change and promote gender equality. It represents a collaborative effort by the UN and Oxfam in Viet Nam, with the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders. The paper argues that climate change adaptation and mitigation must not only reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to shocks and stresses, but must also contribute to achieving key development goals including gender equality. Development and climate change responses can only be equitable if they place women's empowerment and the tackling of gender inequality centre-stage. Opportunities to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions must also be gender sensitive and avoid worsening gender inequalities.

(Summary from Oxfam)

Prebble, Maria, Molly Gilligan, and Barbara Clabots. 2015. *Women's Participation in Global Environmental Decision Making: An EGI Supplemental Report*. Washington, DC: IUCN Global Gender Office.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"A strong global policy framework for sustainable and equitable development should facilitate the active participation and leadership of women across all levels of decision making. Women play essential roles in managing natural resources as farmers, fishers, foresters, household providers, educators, entrepreneurs, and more, but often their perspectives go unrecognized and their needs go unmet in environmental policy and management. For example, although women and girls are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of environmental degradation and thus often viewed primarily as victims, they are active stakeholders and leaders in effectively and sustainably managing natural resources at all levels. Women possess unique knowledge and skills crucial to mitigate, adapt, and build resilience to climate change and other environmental, social, economic, and political risks. Ensuring that women's voices inform sound policy making is critical to environmental management and improved livelihoods. International commitments and mandates have been established to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are central to environmental decision making, but as of yet, an all-encompassing accountability and monitoring mechanism does not exist to measure the implementation of these commitments. The EGI was developed to be this mechanism—to spur momentum towards sustainable development by illuminating opportunities for progress" (Prebble et al. 2015, 1).

Rodenberg, Birte. 2009. "Climate Change Adaptation from a Gender Perspective: A Cross-Cutting Analysis of Development-Policy Instruments." DIE Discussion Paper 24, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, Bonn.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"Poverty affects many, too many people – and it affects men and women differently and in different numbers. Most of the poor are women, as poverty research has shown, and this is bound up with the fact that in many countries women and girls continue to suffer legal and social discrimination: They have poorer access to education and health care than boys and men, and they do not have the same economic opportunities, be it because their ability to act is curbed by legal restraints, or because they are unable to move freely, or for other reasons.

"There is good reason to believe that one result of the political and social discrimination of girls and women is that they are affected differently than men by the impacts of

climate change, a circumstance that exacerbates the poverty and other risks they face. If this is in fact the case, the measures of development and climate cooperation designed to support the efforts of developing countries to adapt to climate change will need to have a gender dimension.

“The present study provides answers to this question and offers recommendations on ways in which the development- and climate-related instruments used to support adaptive capacity in the developing countries can be articulated with a view to gender equity. The analysis shows that this is a field in which climate policy stands to learn much from development policy” (Rodenberg 2009).

Röhr, Ulrike. 2007. *Gender, Climate Change and Adaptation. Introduction to the Gender Dimensions*. Berlin: Genanet.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“This paper aims at introducing why gender is an important factor in climate change debates and particularly in adaptation to climate change. It starts with a brief overview of gender aspects in climate change and a description of the impacts of climate change on women’s lives. How these gender aspects and women’s needs are taken into account in climate change debates, what is needed to implement gender mainstreaming in adaptation programmes and measures, and how to assure that women benefit from adaptation funds is discussed subsequently. In the end you will find a list of gender dimensions which should be taken into account in planning and implementation of measures that aim at adapting to climate change. These dimensions are based on the (very limited) data currently available on gender and climate change” (Röhr 2007, 2).

Schalatek, Liane. 2009. *Gender and Climate Finance: Double Mainstreaming for Sustainable Development*. Washington, DC: Heinrich Böll Foundation North America.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“The last few years have seen a proliferation of several dozen new instruments for climate financing with a multitude of actors. These new mechanisms range from bilateral and national funds to multilateral ones under the auspices of the UN and the World Bank and the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), carbon funds as well as the prospect and promise of regional and national cap-and-trade schemes where auctioning of pollution permits could yield billions of dollars in proceeds to be used for mitigation and adaptation efforts. Yet, so far none of these new financing initiatives has been engendered. The challenge and the potential is to ensure that gender differentiated impacts and capabilities are an important consideration in ongoing climate finance discussions and in fund operationalization” (Schalatek 2009, 5).

Schipper, Lisa, and Lara Langston. 2014. *Literature Review: Gender Equality and Climate Compatible Development: Drivers and Challenges to People's Empowerment*. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN).

No abstract available.

Summary:

“This document reviews literature to provide a background for the CDKN research project Gender equality and Climate Compatible Development- Drivers and challenges to people's empowerment. The project addresses major knowledge gaps in relation to the gender dimension of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and development. Its aim is to strengthen the evidence base of gender-sensitive approaches to climate compatible development1 (CCD). The project will explore to what extent gender-sensitive approaches contribute to greater gender equality and more effective CCD. It will therefore help to create more nuanced gender analysis of CCD projects, provide compelling evidence of the benefits of gender-sensitive approaches to CCD and translate usable insights for policy and practice while supporting people's empowerment” (Schipper and Langston 2014, 1).

Sellers, Sam. 2016. *Gender and Climate Change: A Closer Look at Existing Evidence*. Global Gender and Climate Alliance.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Perceiving a gap in the resources available to individuals and organizations concerned about the gendered experiences of climate change, GGCA commissioned this literature review in early 2016 in order to provide the most up-to-date assessment of the current evidence base illustrating how vulnerability to climate change and climate adaptation decisions vary by gender. This is designed to serve as a resource highlighting literature addressing a broad array of gender and climate issues affecting vulnerability and adaptation capacity. While this document contains hundreds of references, due to space limitations, it is not able to provide a comprehensive assessment of every topic covered. Readers are directed to the literature reviews cited below for additional sources, as well as subject-specific references that are contained in many sections of the review, which often contain information on additional research.

It is GGCA's hope that this review provides insights for advocates, policymakers, scholars, and members of the public who seek to understand and address gender-differentiated climate experiences. Although the search was comprehensive, a select number of sources were chosen, providing a diverse array of evidence to support the advocacy and policymaking work of GGCA members. This includes evidence on gendered experiences in different geographic areas, using a variety of research methods,

and produced by scholars from the Global South as well as the Global North. Readers are encouraged to use this as a resource for their advocacy, policymaking, and research activities. (*Summary from Women's Environment and Development Organization*)

Sellers, Sam. 2018. *Climate Change and Gender in Canada: A Review*. New York: Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO).

No abstract available.

Summary:

This research brief examines the literature on gender and climate change in Canada published since 2000, focusing on four key areas of research: food security in the North, human health, climate change attitudes and behaviors, and climate change-related employment and governance. The evidence regarding gender and food insecurity in the North is complex, but the research is clear that climate change serves as a stressor on gendered livelihood activities for both women and men in this region. Regarding climate change and health, much of the available evidence suggests that men are likely to be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change in Canada, including heat stress and infectious disease, although a growing literature on adverse pregnancy outcomes associated with natural disasters suggests that women will face unique health impacts as well. Concerning environmental attitudes and behaviors, Canadian women are generally more likely than men to perceive climate change and other environmental hazards as a threat, and are more willing to support policies to address them. However, men are more likely to undertake certain activities (such as bicycle riding) that can facilitate climate change mitigation. Although the evidence is limited, current studies are consistent that there is a gender imbalance in environmental policy and employment in Canada, with these activities predominately undertaken by men. While there has been a great deal of gender and climate change-related research published since the turn of the millennium, important knowledge gaps remain, particularly regarding the gendered effects of climate adaptation and mitigation policies, the gendered effects of natural disasters, and gender in environmental policy-making and employment. (*Summary from Women's Environment and Development Organization*)

Shea, Garry A., Ika Francisca, and Anny Andaryati. 2005. "Gender and Climate Change in Indonesia." In *Carbon Forestry: Who will Benefit?* edited by Daniel Murdiyarso and Hety Herawati, 176-96. Bogor Barat, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research.

Abstract:

Gender, like poverty, is a cross-cutting issue in climate change and needs to be recognized as such. There is a need to be strident to overcome the uninformed view of many involved in climate change that climate change is neutral, and real life examples are needed to make the alternative case clear and convincing.

The Forest Resources Management for Carbon Sequestration (FORMACS) Project was a 3-year project implemented in the Nunukan District of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, with funding from the Canadian Climate Change Development Fund. Since these funds are Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds, and administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Project was subject to the CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality. Thus, principles of gender equality and gender mainstreaming were integrated into project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The present article highlights lessons-learnt during the implementation of this climate change project. *(Abstract from original source)*

Skinner, Emmeline. 2011. *Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report*. East Sussex: Institute of Development Studies.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“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. This report 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.

“It advocates for an 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 climate change policymaking institutions and processes at all levels are not biased towards men or women; and where the broad social constraints that limit women's access to strategic and practical resources no longer exist.

“The report shows that there is much to learn from innovative, gender-aware approaches to climate change that are already happening at the local level, led by non-governmental organisations, communities and individuals, which are leading to transformations in gender and social inequalities in some cases. National, regional and international initiatives are also playing a key role in promoting the need to integrate gender dimensions into all climate change policy and practice” (Skinner 2011, 1).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2009. *Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“This resource guide aims to inform practitioners and policy makers of the linkages between gender equality and climate change and their importance in relation to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It makes the case for why it is necessary to include women’s voices, needs and expertise in climate change policy and programming, and demonstrates how women’s contributions can strengthen the effectiveness of climate change measures. As the world moves towards a new global agreement on climate change, it is critical that women contribute to the effort and that their perspectives are equally represented in the debate” (UNDP 2009, IV).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2016. *Gender Equality and the Environment: A Guide to UNEP’s Work*. UNEP.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Environmental changes affect us all. However, these changes affect the lives of men and women in different ways due to existing gender dynamics and inequalities. In addition to gender, adverse impacts can also be compounded by factors such as age, geographical location, socio-economic conditions and other vulnerabilities. Varying roles and status within society can affect the coping strategies and choices women and men have available to them in becoming agents of change in sustainable development. UN Environment is committed to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in the area of sustainable development. It is only through the full and meaningful participation of both women and men that the pressing environmental issues of our time be confronted. *(Summary from UNPEI)*

Webb, Julie. 2015. *Gender Dynamics in a Changing Climate: How Gender and Adaptive Capacity Affect Resilience*. Nairobi: CARE International.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“This learning brief synthesises lessons drawn from CARE’s Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP), which has been supporting vulnerable communities in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to the impacts of climate change since 2010. It is based on evidence and practical experience in implementing community based adaptation (CBA), about gender dynamics and the ways in which CBA can increase adaptive capacity and promote gender equality. It identifies the factors shaping gender dynamics and adaptive capacity and gives examples of how to integrate gender into CBA approaches as well as outlining knowledge gaps and recommendations for policy and practice” (Webb 2015, 5).