

SALISES 50:50 Conference

Globalisation, Climate Change and Rural
Resilience: Gender Matters

**Mainstreaming Gender: Governance
Climate Change and Disaster Risk
Management**

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GENDER, GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK MGMT.

1. Climate change - part of a global crisis that impacts human development & increase risks from natural hazards
2. Responses to climate change (policies, programmes and adaptation strategies) must consider social political and economic inequalities associated with the roles ascribed to males and females in all societies
3. Climate change has a differential impact on social groups: Risk reduction, resilience & vulnerability are influenced by gender, class, race/ethnicity and geographic location
4. Women and men as social groups are being impacted differently because of gender inequalities that are socially constructed

BACKGROUND & KEY MESSAGES

- ◉ **Jamaica at 50: cross-roads for achieving sustainable development & gender equality**
- ◉ **50% of population is female: development must be equitable and transform unequal gender relations to promote gender justice and equality , promote resilience**
- ◉ Rural women and men are more vulnerable to the risks associated with climate change
- ◉ **More risks for rural women** (Social, economic, political and physical vulnerabilities are exacerbated by climate change)
- ◉ **Need to mainstream Gender** to identify vulnerabilities & risks for both sexes; collect & use sex-disaggregated data to guide development of policies , programmes to transform inequalities
- ◉ Jamaica at 50: must promote ‘good governance’; ‘policy coherence’ and mainstream gender in all polices and programmes

OBJECTIVES

1. Define & outline the concept, process, and rationale for & benefits of mainstreaming gender to **enhance rural resilience to climate change**
2. Provide an overview of the governance framework to mainstream genderi CC & DRM to promote gender equality & sustainable development
3. Highlight the value of policy coherence - closing the gap between policy commitments and practice
4. NEW: GEND3032 -capacity building to promote gender mainstreaming in CC & DRM policies and programmes

GENDER

- ◉ Gender refers to the range of ‘socially constructed’ roles, behaviours, attributes, aptitudes and relative power associated with being female or male in a given society at a particular point in time (Esplen 2009:2).
- ◉ Because roles are ‘Socially constructed’ by society & are not ‘biologically determined’ (natural) they can be modified or changed

GENDER ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

INEQUALITIES

- ◉ **Social inequalities:**
- ◉ different gender/social roles and responsibilities for males & females -different value, status, power, remuneration
- ◉ different gender-related effects, vulnerabilities and risks linked to climate change;
- ◉ Higher levels of poverty for women, especially rural women
- ◉ Higher risk of Gender based violence and HIV infection for women

- ◉ **Economic inequalities: lower labour market participation rates;** higher unemployment; more women in part time and seasonal work; gender wage gaps (lower wages for women)

- ◉ **Political inequalities:** Low participation of women at the highest levels of political decision-making and in decision-making in climate change policy bodies

DEFINITION: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- ◉ **Process:** "Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels.
- ◉ **Strategy:** for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.
- ◉ **Goal:** The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality." (United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 1997)

GENDER MAINSTREAMING- ILO

- ◉ Concept of: *bringing gender issues into the mainstream of society*
- ◉ Established as a global strategy for *promoting gender equality* in Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing (China) in 1995.
- ◉ Highlighted the need to ensure that *gender equality* is a primary goal in all area(s) of social and economic development.
- ◉ ILO <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/gender/newsite2002/about/defin.htm>

GOAL OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- ◎ To TRANSFORM unequal social and institutional structures into EQUAL and JUST STRUCTURES for both men and women.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- “Global warming” :Naturally occurring and human-made gases that absorb infrared radiation as it is reflected from the earth’s surface, trapping heat and keeping the earth warm (UNFCCC website).
- Impact:
- increasingly unpredictable weather patterns
- rising sea levels;
- extreme weather events
- Why gender matters:
- CC is not only a scientific & technical phenomenon, but is also a social, economic and political phenomenon that profoundly impacts social justice and gender equality.

GOVERNANCE



GOVERNANCE

- ⦿ Governance is...
- ⦿ the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs.
- ⦿ Good governance implies that ...
- ⦿ public resources and problems are managed effectively, efficiently and in response to critical needs of society.
- ⦿ Effective democratic forms of governance rely on public participation, accountability and transparency

http://www1.aucegypt.edu/src/engendering/good_governance.html

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- ◉ UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW** - Women's Rights) (Sept. 3 1981)- Rural Women: Article 14
- ◉ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (**CRC** -Children's Rights (1979)
- ◉ Convention of Belem do Para (Prevention Punishment, & Eradication of Violence Against Women (1994)

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (2000-2015)

1. Reduce Poverty by half
2. Universal access to education
3. **Gender equality & women's empowerment**
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Reduce maternal mortality
6. Reduce HIV, malaria and other diseases
7. **Promote sustainable development**
8. Global partnership for development

NB: Need GM in CC to achieve the MDGs

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- ◉ Bali COP13 Conference - (2007) - commitment to mainstream gender in implementation of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ;
- ◉ UNFCCC formulated the Kyoto Protocol (2005-2012) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and stabilise environmental health (191 states + EU)
- ◉ Kyoto Framework - Climate change
- ◉ Hyogo framework - Disaster risk management

HYOGO PRIORITIES

1. Make disaster risk reduction (DRR) a priority
2. Know the risks and take action
3. Build understanding and awareness
4. Reduce risk
5. Be prepared and ready to act

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- ◉ Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) Action Plan (2005) for Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction, response to Outcome 4 of the Hyogo Framework
- ◉ 1. Capacity Building in Gender Planning;
- ◉ 2. Preparing a Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) from a Gender Perspective
- ◉ 3 Understanding the implications of gender in community disaster planning and
- ◉ 4. Gender mainstreaming in National Planning.
- ◉ (see Dunn & Mondesire (2009:158)
http://www.caricomstats.org/Files/Publications/Regional_Special_Topic_Monograph/Gender%20and%20Development/CARICOM%20GENDER%20MONOGRAPH.pdf

LOCAL COMMITMENTS

- ◉ **National Policy for Gender Equality (Jamaica) (2011)**
- ◉ **Vision 2030 Jamaica Gender Sector Plan**
- ◉ “Jamaica the place to live, work raise families and do business”
- ◉ “... economic and social well being of Jamaica is directly linked to the state of its natural resources and the quality of the environment “(Natural Resources and Environment Sector Plan)

CONSENSUS AGREEMENTS:

- ◉ Millennium Development Goals (8 MDGs)
- ◉ International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (reproductive health and rights) (Cairo Consensus)
- ◉ Madrid Declaration on Ageing (rights of older persons)
- ◉ UN Commitments on HIV/AIDS
- ◉ Kingston Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- ◉ Strong commitments to Gender Mainstreaming
- ◉ Global crisis (economic, climate change, increased natural hazards -more disasters);
- ◉ Gender inequality increases vulnerability & risk for the most vulnerable linked to CC & Disasters (including rural populations -especially women)
- ◉ Policy coherence & good governance support gender equality and sustainable development
- ◉ **RECOMMENDATION: MAINSTREAM GENDER IN ALL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT TO ENHANCE RURAL RESILIENCE**

THANK YOU!!

