Gender Gaps by Sector
Farm productivity is lower for female farmers than males.

Agriculture, Climate Change, Gender
Una Murray & Nilay Tuncok

Do we know:
• Land use / tenure systems & how it affects female /male headed households?
• Different ways in which men & women engage in production, processing & marketing?

NDC ?: How best to enhance the adaptive capacity & mitigation potential of agricultural systems while improving food security & livelihoods for different types of farming households?

Who owns? Controls? How are decisions made in rural area?
Gender Gaps

- Lack of recognition of women’s role as primary users of forests & knowledge of forests
  
  *Ex: Sri Lanka*

- Forestry is still often associated with timber & men
  
  *Ex: Nigeria, Cambodia*

- Insecure & unequal property & customary rights for women
  
  *Ex: PNG, Ghana*

- Existing socio-cultural & political barriers continue to marginalize women
  
  *Ex: Nigeria, Cambodia*

- Lack of awareness, knowledge & support of gender issues
  
  *Ex: Cambodia*

NDC Solutions

- **Capacity Building:** Women & women’s orgs equitably & actively participate in consultations, decision-making bodies, workshops, events, etc., on NDC implementation

- **Awareness Raising:** With local & national state & non-state stakeholders within the forestry sector, undertake awareness raising efforts on gender
Waste Management

- **Gendered division of labor**
- Different attitudes towards waste mgt.
- Household level
- Community and municipal level

**Gender Responsive Policies and Actions**
- Waste collection and recycling
- Environmental communication/education
- Capacity of local waste management authorities

**Sida study** (Mehra 1996): **Gendered division of labor** collection, trade & recycling of waste in Ho Chi Minh City

- **Women** most of **door-to-door buyers** of solid waste from households.
- **Men** majority of **shopkeepers** purchasing waste from women
- **Middlemen linked shopkeepers** to the **recyclers**.
- **Men** were the majority of **recyclers**

**Entry points for gender mainstreaming in waste management:**
Integrate Gender perspective in assessment studies, planning, implementation & M&E
Hold consultations equal representation of women & men. Equal opportunities for men and women to benefit from the awareness-raising and training initiatives for waste management.
Gender and National Energy Frameworks in Sub-Saharan Africana

Four EGI - How are women portrayed (45 total documents)?

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Energy and women’s health and well-being

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Cross-cutting Gender Issues Reflected In National Energy Frameworks

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Possible Actions

**Women as users**
- Continue promote use of improved cook stoves
- Promote use of LPG (bottle gas) as a cooking fuel. Help reduce ‑’s workload and the environment damage
- Promote and disseminate techniques and technologies for the production and sustainable use of biomass energy
- Improve access to renewable energies

**Women as producers**
- Ensure ‑ participation in community decision-making process (consideration of practical and specific gender needs)
- Promote access to and efficiency in the use of energy and natural resources
- Promote the electrification of rural communities using renewable energies

**Women as economic actors**
- Train ‑ in manufacture and repair of improved stoves. It will Help on create jobs for ‑ and empower them
- Train ‑ in small business management
- May need local-level market value-chain analyses to identify and increase productive uses of electricity for ‑’s small businesses
Climate finance gender gaps

• Institutionalization and implementation of robust gender policies, GAPs, and inclusive structures

• Participation and engagement of women’s organizations, feminist perspective, and gender equality advocates

• Budget and direct access to financing

• Open and accessible data and reports
Disaster Risk Reduction

- 2013 Berkeley study found 740 deaths on average every year due to typhoon exposure in the Philippines, post-typhoon mortality among baby girls is approximately 15 times higher than that.

- 60 – 70% of women in developing countries are active in agriculture; Indian study: weather & early warning info was given over mobile phones in rural areas but only 11% of users were women; same study identified that there were 300 million women in the world without a mobile phone.

- Context matters: gender, ethnicity, poverty, disability, customs.

- Integrate gender considerations and DRR into National Adaptation Plans.
Designing Transport Systems with and for Poor Women

Mobility options, both old and new, do not always reach or meet the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, especially women

- From 2004-2013 women’s labor force participation rate in India dropped from 37% to 27%, irrespective of age, income, social group or marital status (1)
- Indian women trade quality education for safety, spending up to Rs 20K vs. men’s 1,200 (2)
- Women will travel up to 40 minutes longer for a safe journey where men will increase travel by only 4 minutes for increased safety (3)

Women and marginalized people need a voice in transport planning and management

- Semerang City, Indonesia improved safety & accessibility of their metro for women, elderly and disabled people encouraging a shift from private vehicles, contributing to 14,000 ton GHG emissions reduction since 2009. (4)

Designing infrastructure to meet the needs of all people, needs to start from an understanding of what all people need, recognizing that not all people are the same

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