

# EnGenDER Climate Resilience

## Analysis: Grenada



**EnGenDER**  
Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery,  
Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean

A gender-based climate resilience analysis was undertaken from September 2020 to April 2021 for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique under the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project. The project is being led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funded by Global Affairs Canada and the United Kingdom Government. Its overall goal is to enhance gender-responsive climate and disaster resilience in the Caribbean.

The analysis focused on existing gender and social inequities, how climate change will impact on and shape the vulnerabilities among men, women, boys and girls and key vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, persons with disabilities), and key gaps and opportunities to mainstream gender in three priority areas:

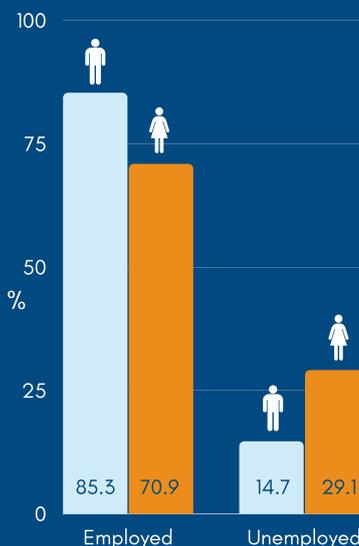
- Food Security (Agriculture)
- Disaster Management
- Health

### Grenada's economy and priority sectors are extremely vulnerable to Climate Change



Potential impacts include reduced crop and fisheries productivity, damage and loss of crops, livestock and infrastructure, and inadequate access to clean water and sanitation. This can lead to loss of income and jobs in key economic sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism, and increase food insecurity and poverty.

Total Grenada labour force  
Third QTR 2020



Although men, women, boys and girls are all at risk from climate change and related disasters, labour force and poverty data indicate that women and those in their care are at higher risk due to gender inequities. For example, women have lower employment rates than men, and are more likely to be engaged in low-skilled and low-paying jobs in the service-based economy. Single female-headed households therefore faced disproportionate levels of poverty and were less able to respond to disasters. The elderly, especially single elderly men, persons with disabilities and rural communities are also marginalised and more vulnerable to climate change.

For more information:

<https://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/projects/EnGenDER.html>

# Progress and Gaps

The Government of Grenada has done crucial work to align national climate change and gender policies. Gender equality and equity are specifically considered in the National Climate Change Policy and the National Adaptation Plan. There is also a Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan and supporting institutions for gender mainstreaming, including the National Gender Equality Commission and Gender Focal Points in the public sector. Substantial climate finance has been leveraged, with considerations for gender and social inclusion. Key gaps remain, however, including:



Limited systems for gender-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting under climate change projects and programmes



Limited gender-responsive budgeting to facilitate cross-sectoral and coordinated action on gender



High poverty rates and low social protection coverage which increases vulnerability to climate-related hazards

## Recommendations

### Food Security

- Improve skills-based and business development training and access to finance, including credit and loans, to promote women's and youth entrepreneurship and ensure they can acquire land, equipment and other critical inputs
- Facilitate gender-responsive value chain analysis and development, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture and fisheries, agro-processing and marketing activities

### Disaster Management

- Support gender-responsive Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) training and early warning system design and implementation to enhance disaster preparedness and response
- Update national and sectoral disaster-related policies and plans, including a focus on gender-responsiveness and an integrated approach to adaptation and disaster risk management

### Health

- Strengthen capacity for gender-sensitive and responsive planning and interventions among public health agencies, including district officers and staff at community health centres
- Provide gender-responsive health services, targeting men, women and other genders according to their differential needs

### Cross cutting

- Improve gender-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting under climate change initiatives, including via development of specific targets and indicators to track progress
- Implement gender-responsive budgeting to enhance public sector investment and implementation of policy priorities to address the differential needs of men, women and other vulnerable groups
- Strengthen social protection programmes and ensure they are gender-responsive and efficiently target those most in need

