



# Gender Gaps by Sector

Farm productivity is lower for female farmers than males



## Agriculture, Climate Change, Gender

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Information



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?



# Forestry Sector



## 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

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

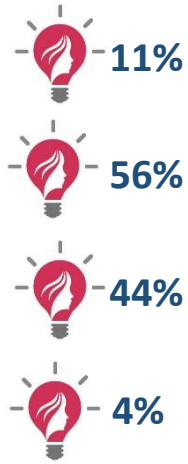
Hold consultations equal representation of women & men.

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 Africa

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








- 5 Policy framework identify Women as **vulnerable**
- 25 Policy framework identify Women as **beneficiaries**
- 20 Policy framework identify Women as **stakeholders**
- 2 Policy framework identify Women as **agents of change**



## Energy and women's health and well-being

- 16 frameworks (36%) recognize that household use of biomass fuel sources is detrimental to women's and children's health
- 15 frameworks (33%) specifically propose interventions designed to address women's energy use while cooking
- 2 frameworks (4%) recognize the interconnectedness between energy access and women's physical security
- 2 frameworks (4%) acknowledge the nexus between energy access and improved healthcare services

## Cross-cutting Gender Issues Reflected In National Energy Frameworks

	11 frameworks (24%) energy, gender and time poverty
	12 frameworks (27%) Gender-nexus in rural areas
	01 framework (2%) Gender-nexus in Urban areas
	05 frameworks (11%) energy, gender and education
	10 frameworks (22%) women in energy technology and innovation
	07 frameworks (16%) Women as energy entrepreneurs
	06 frameworks (13%) women's participation in energy sector careers

## 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***

- Semarang 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***

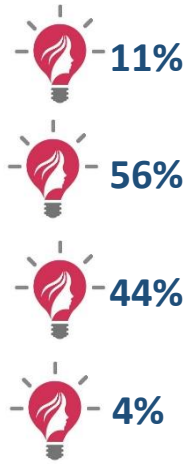
- Between 2014-15, Sao Paolo, Brazil constructed 238 km new bike lanes, dramatically increasing # of women and overall cyclists, helping reduce their GHG emissions (5)



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