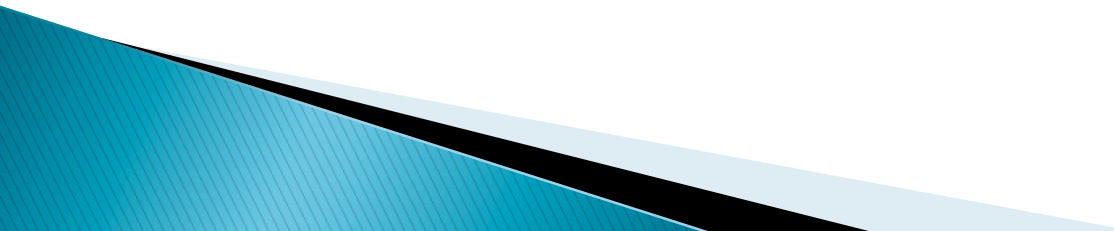


Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change

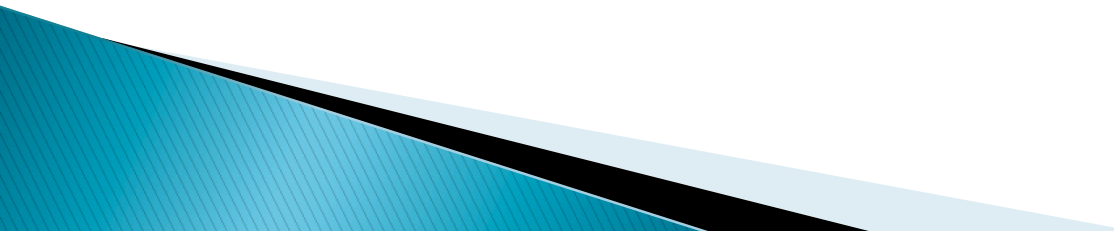
Barbados



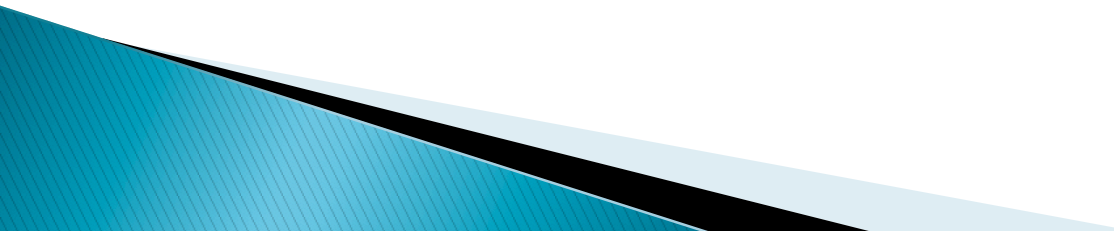
Objectives

- ▶ To ensure the optimisation of the quality of life for every person by ensuring that economic growth and development does not occur to the detriment of our ecological capital.
 - ▶ To address the concerns of vulnerable groups and gender perspectives as priority cross-cutting themes within all planned adaptation initiatives
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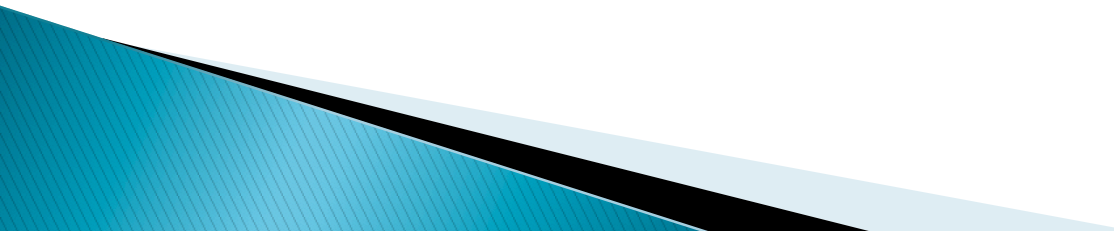
Expectations

- ▶ To end all forms of poverty, address inequalities in order to tackle climate change
 - ▶ To adapt to the effects of climate change
 - ▶ To strengthen activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and decision making processes
- 

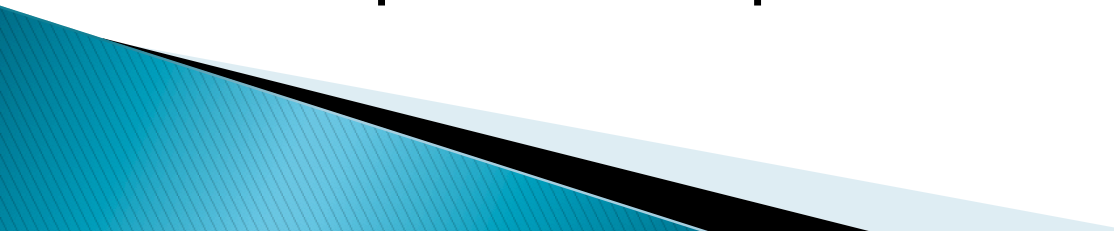
Expectations

- ▶ To increase women's participation and leadership
 - ▶ To build capacity, increase knowledge sharing and communication
- 

Barriers

- ▶ While climate change is non-discriminatory and affects everyone, women and men, due to differing social roles, may experience the impacts of climate change differently
 - ▶ Women, as a result of their reproductive and productive roles, are often disproportionately negatively affected
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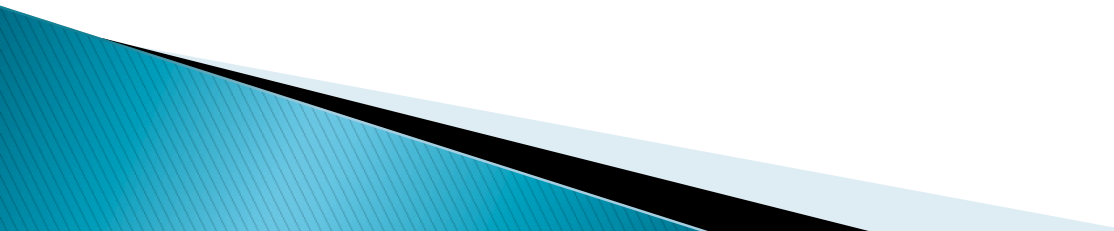
Barriers

- ▶ Women tend to be primarily responsible for childbearing and child-rearing, household maintenance and caring for elderly and sick family members
 - ▶ Engage in productive activities such as family subsistence farming, as well as income generation through wage labor and entrepreneurship
- 

Barriers

- ▶ Greatest amount of persons found under the poverty line are women and their resilience to disaster is often buttressed by survival strategies such as water management and food security


Barriers

- ▶ limited availability of fresh water, increased land degradation and reduced fish stock
 - ▶ Climate-related impacts such as drought, flooding, storms, increased pest outbreaks, vector borne and heat related illnesses, as well as the destruction of key ecosystems
 - ▶ Inequitable distribution of rights, resources and power can constrain the ability to take action on climate change
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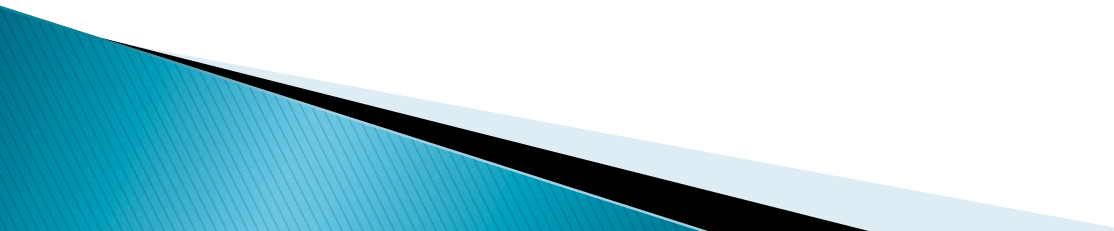
Barriers

- ▶ The lack of sex-disaggregated data which are necessary for identifying issues and gaps as well as informing policies

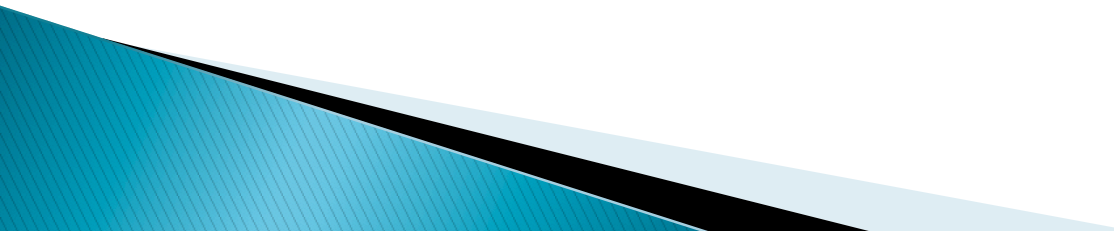
Considerations

- ▶ How systemic and institutional structures, formal and informal networks, impact women's ability to respond to the vulnerabilities of climate change
 - ▶ How unequal access to political power, economic resources, and ownership impact responses to climate change
 - ▶ Understanding of how gender inequality affects multiple issues such as access to, and control of, resources.
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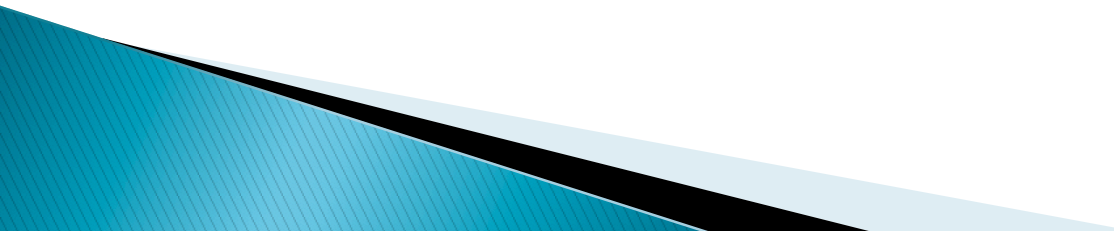
Considerations

- ▶ Small economy requires that access to domestic climate finance directly competes with the needs to support other national development programmes
 - ▶ Small projects, which are usually undertaken by women, may be deemed too small in scale to meet the requirements of the established financial institutions.
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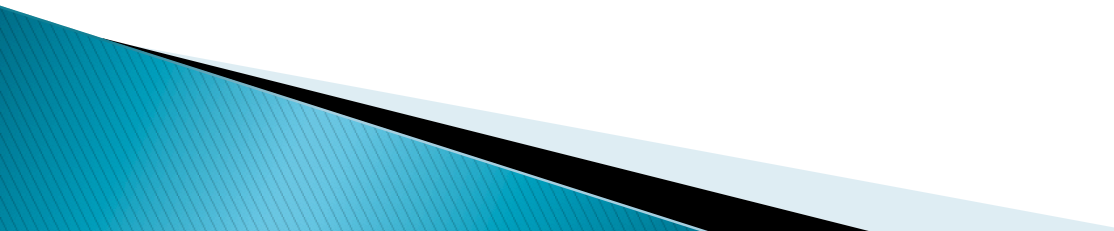
Acknowledgements

- ▶ Recognizes the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process
 - ▶ The need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness
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Acknowledgements

- ▶ Gender-responsive climate policy is necessary for strengthening its activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and decision making processes
 - ▶ Reflected in its Physical Development Plan together with other sectoral plans for agriculture, fisheries, tourism, water and health
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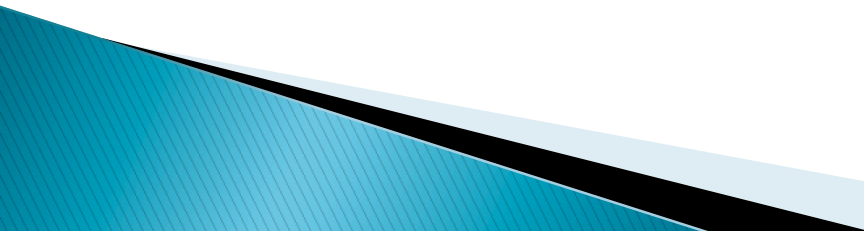
Barbados successes

- ▶ Women are widely represented at the highest level on the decision-making bodies that are responsible for climate change
 - ▶ The former Chief Medical Officer of Health, Dr Joy St John, has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation (WHO), making her the first Caribbean citizen to hold the prestigious position.
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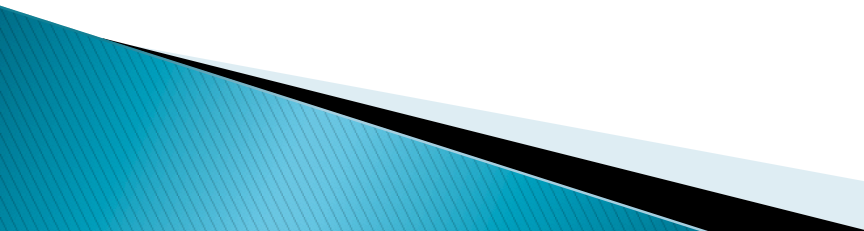
Barbados successes

- ▶ Barbados Ambassador to the UN Ms. Elizabeth Thompson is a former Minister of Energy and Environment of Barbados as well as the United Nations Former Assistant Secretary General.

Barbados successes

- ▶ Ms Thompson created and launched the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative for the UN in March 2012.
 - ▶ Developed the Barbados National Green Economy Policy 2007 – the first in the Americas, the Barbados National Policy on Sustainable Development, the Barbados National Commission on Sustainable Development
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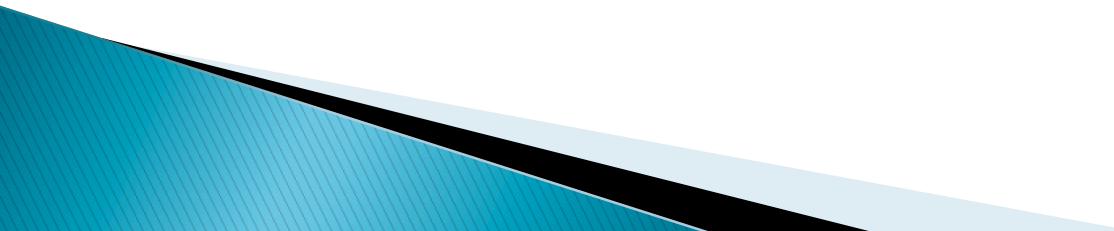
Barbados Successes

- ▶ Barbados has been represented at UNFCCC negotiations by Female Ministers and Technical Officers.
 - ▶ A National Climate Change Committee was established and a large percentage of women are represented on this Committee
 - ▶ Participation in workshops on climate change matters is gender neutral and largely associated with assigned responsibility
- 

National Climate Change Committee

- ▶ Objectives

To concentrate on capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication, gender balance, participation and women's leadership, the strengthening of the integration of gender within the various bodies and provide a gender response to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.



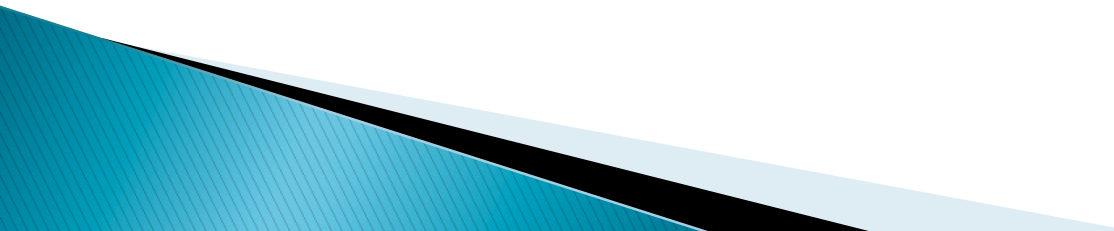
National Climate Change Committee

- ▶ It seeks to address complementarity and coherence between the multilateral Environmental Agreements that Barbados is a Party to through programme development and implementation, as well as with established domestic policy


National Climate Change Committee

- ▶ It seeks to strengthen all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation of climate change policies

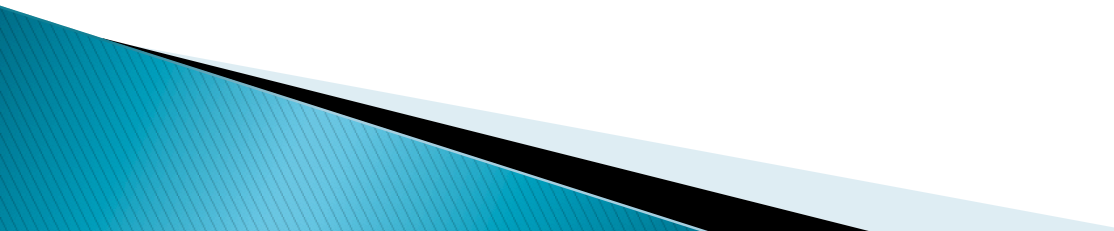
New Initiatives

- ▶ Working towards the development of a framework for the routine collection of sex disaggregated.
 - ▶ Barbados is currently working on preparing its first climate change monitoring report
 - ▶ Barbados endorses the Gender Action Plan
- 

New Initiatives

- ▶ The new Administration elected in 2018 canvassed on the promotion of transparency in government business and is actively working on implementing related policies.
 - ▶ These include the replacing of the Town and Country Development Planning Act with the Planning and Development Act (2018)
 - ▶ Integrity in Public Life Act (2018)
- 

Emerging Issues

- ▶ Barbados depend on a local pool of skills and expertise to manage and maintain relevant technology.
 - ▶ As Barbados seeks to find alternative sources of energy and technology application
- 

Emerging Issues

- ▶ it is important that we do not build new economies with the same structural inequalities
- ▶ that women have access to emerging green and blue economy job markets