

Why gender and climate change?



OBSERVATÓRIO
DO CLIMA



Climate change affect girls and women disproportionately. Some are affected more than others.

Women from different realities need to be recognized and considered

BLACK WOMEN

INDIGENOUS WOMEN

QUILOMBOLA WOMEN

WOMEN FROM URBAN PERIPHERIES

POOR WOMEN

FEMALE-LED HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY FARMERS

TRANS WOMEN

Women are underrepresented in decision-making spaces that affect climate and their lives.

Spaces of power need to be occupied by women, in conditions of equality, and public policies must take their necessities into account, guaranteeing their rights

ON GREAT SCALE CONSTRUCTIONS

ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

ON MINING

ON LAND RIGHT

ON LIVING RIGHTS

ON URBAN PLANNING AND MOBILITY

ON SCIENCE

INTERNATIONAL FORUMS ON CLIMATE CHANGE DECISIONS

ON POLITICS

Women already contribute to put a hold on the climate crisis, even though they are barely recognized for doing so.

Even in crisis and situations of scarcity, women lead and promote concrete actions that improve life quality and protect the climate

DIVERSIFY INCOME

GUARANTEE FOOD SAFETY

PROTECT BIODIVERSITY

MAINTAIN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

RESTORE FORESTS

FIGHT FOR NEW ENERGY MODELS

INNOVATE AND BECOME ENTREPRENEURIAL

WORK ON AGROECOLOGY AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

GUARANTEE WATER SAFETY

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS



POOR WOMEN

70% of the 1.3 billion people in poverty in the world are women. In Brazil, in 2018, out of 38 million poor people, 27 million were black women. (1) (2)



BLACK WOMEN

In Brazil, black women are the most unemployed ones (16% in comparison to 12% on average, in 2018), are mostly on informal work (52%), and receive income 55,6% inferior to white men. (1)



FEMALE-LED HOUSEHOLDS

54% of people in households headed by a person without a spouse and with children up to 14 years of age are below the poverty line. Of these families, 63% are headed by black or brown women. (1) (3)



WOMEN FROM URBAN PERIPHERIES

Poor women from urban peripheries are the majority among the victims of floods, natural disasters, and extreme events. When forced to leave their homes, they are vulnerable to gender-based violence. (1) (4)



FAMILY FARMERS

Family farmers do not have the same access to resources (labor, financial services, technology) as men. Landless, indigenous, and quilombola women have more difficulties in obtaining land. (1)



INDIGENOUS WOMEN

The disappearance of native animals and fruits, the loss of farms, the outbreak of non-common diseases, the high incidence of fires are changes that indigenous women claim have already impacted their communities. (5)



QUILOMBOLA WOMEN

Quilombola women have a close relationship with their territory. Decreased rainfall and probable droughts would prevent them from planting and increase the chances that they will be driven off their land by the devastation of nature. (6)



TRANS WOMEN

Trans women tend to live in precarious places, experience more violence based on their gender identity, and are less likely to receive help in the event of climate disasters. (7) (8)



ON POLITICS

Worldwide, women represent only 25% of elected parliamentarians. In Brazil, for example, women occupy 14.62% of Congress. (9) (10) (11)



INTERNATIONAL FORUMS ON CLIMATE CHANGE DECISIONS

In 2018, at the UNFCCC, where negotiations determine global climate policy, women were 40% of national delegates and 30% of heads of delegation. In addition, the composition is mostly white in the climatic community. (12) (13) (14)



ON SCIENCE

Only 28% of researchers worldwide are women. In Brazil, only 0.04% of postgraduate professors in the country are black women, and the total number of blacks and browns holding a doctorate does not reach 3%. (15) (16)



ON LAND RIGHT

Brazil's Federal Constitution recognizes the right of rural women to land, but there are still access criteria favoring men. The rural women's movements, however, were responsible for advances in the area. (17)



ON GREAT SCALE CONSTRUCTIONS

In dam construction, companies consider only the owner of the land, usually a man, to be "affected". In addition, women lose their community support, and there is an incentive to prostitution and trafficking in women around large projects. (18)



ON MINING

Prostitution accompanies the migratory flow of mining, as there is the presence of men of all levels with the feeling of being on a lawless land. Many young women have relations with workers and get pregnant, being abandoned at the end of the work. (19)



ON LIVING RIGHTS

All over the world, men generally own the home/land. For women victims of domestic violence, this makes divorce difficult, as they do not see alternative housing for themselves and their children. (2)



ON URBAN PLANNING AND MOBILITY

Mobility policies do not take into account women's different displacement patterns, caused by housework and care (whether paid or not). Income also enters into the equation: the poorer, the more they use public transport and walk. (1)



ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The loosening of environmental public policies results in unrestrained environmental exploitation and a sense of impunity, which leads to gender violence (sexual assault, domestic violence, and forced prostitution). (20)



PROTECT BIODIVERSITY

Latin American women, in particular, have an important role in the conservation of agro-biodiversity: they choose small gardens with a variety of plants and less impact on the environment. (19) (21)



DIVERSIFY INCOME

In times of crisis, it is women who diversify their sources of income and seek to guarantee access to water and food resources for their families and communities. (22)



GUARANTEE FOOD SAFETY

Rural and indigenous agriculture produce up to 80% of food in non-industrialized countries, and women are responsible for about 60% to 80% of this production. (23) (24)



MAINTAIN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Women from traditional and indigenous communities have knowledge of fauna and flora species, are collectors, guardians of seeds, and give alternative use to forest products, generating work and income. (25)



INNOVATE AND BECOME ENTREPRENEURIAL

When women participate in decision-making, their knowledge derived from managing diverse demands is essential in adopting effective solutions to the climate crisis. (4) (26)



GUARANTEE WATER SAFETY

Women play an essential role in water management for health (drinking water and sanitation), nutrition, and ecosystem balance. (1) (27) (28)



FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

The organization of indigenous women, quilombolas, rural women, and traditional communities promoted advances in terms of democracy, rights, and public policies. (30) (31)



RESTORE FORESTS

Women act and lead strategic actions of ecological restoration through projects and rural properties, contributing to climate mitigation. (32) (33)



WORK ON AGROECOLOGY AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

Solidarity economy initiatives have a predominance of female presence. They are women with paths marked by exclusion, who seek to build new relationships, social cohesion, and belonging. (34) (35)



FIGHT FOR NEW ENERGY MODELS

Women are actively involved in initiatives that fight for the construction of a new energy model, one that takes into account the population's needs and respect for nature. (36)

Note:

This infographic is the result of collective work from the Climate Observatory's Working Group on Gender and Climate. Although the infographic does not answer all the questions or expose all the nuances of the thematic, it was carried out in dozens of meetings and listening sessions with several women from the Climate Observatory's organizations, and from other social groups. We made ourselves available to reflect on the question "why gender and climate?", then organized the answers in a simple and objective way. This is not a finished piece, but a work in progress. Contributions to the infographic are welcome and can be sent to the email generoeclima@oc.eco.br

References: https://bit.ly/ref_info



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