



CHAPTER 10

Gender, climate change and sustainable development

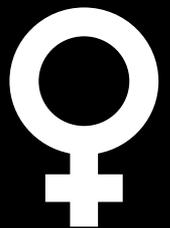
Article 31

KEY POINTS

- Climate projections in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) point to a warming climate, particularly in the inland subtropics; frequent occurrence of extreme heat events; increasing aridity; and decline in rainfall.
- Southern Africa's already high rates of poor nutrition and infectious disease will increase and likely affect women more than men.
- Southern African countries need specialists trained on climate change issues, adaptation and mitigation in each ministry.
- Declining agricultural livelihoods due to climate change fuels rural-urban migration, adding to the already significant urbanisation trend in the region. This has widened the gender gap on income.
- Women remain more prone to climate change vulnerability in SADC, and as a result should be involved in developing adaptation and mitigation policies.
- Providing funding to improve women's access to climate-resilient technologies could lead to positive impacts on women's economic and social empowerment.
- Access to electricity in some SADC member states is less than 20% and approximately 190 million people in the region live without it. Most climate change and gender case studies demonstrated capacity building through raising awareness, followed by those linking to behavioural change, improved services, policy change and reduced stigma.
- Of the 178 project best practice case studies submitted for the SADC Protocol@Work summits in 2017, 37 concerned climate change and sustainable development category.
- At 24% in 2017, the same as 2016, women are still nowhere close to 50-50 representation in climate change decision-making positions. Zimbabwe (44%), Lesotho and Seychelles (40%) have the highest representation of women in climate change decision-making. DRC (none); Malawi and Tanzania (8%) have the lowest level of women in decision-making in climate change.



Emily Tjale shares her experiences on climate change adaptation at a gender and climate change dialogue in Joubert Park, Johannesburg. Photo: GenderCCSA



Women
= **24%**
climate
change
decision-
makers

What the Protocol requires

The revised SADC Gender Protocol introduces a new Part Ten on Gender and Climate Change for the first time, following intense lobbying by the Alliance first for an Addendum on Gender and

Climate Change, and then for its full inclusion in the Post 2015 Protocol. The Climate Change Article is cross-referenced with the Protocol on Environmental Management and Sustainable Development.

Table 10.1: New provisions

Article 31, 1a: State parties shall develop policies, strategies, and programmes to address the gender issues in Climate Change in accordance with the SADC Protocol on Environment and Sustainable Development.
Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development
Article 20: Gender Equality.
1. State Parties shall undertake gender analysis and gender mainstreaming of all environmental management, climate change and sustainable development policies, programs, projects and budgets.
2. State Parties shall develop and implement gender responsive policies, strategies, projects and programmes for environmental management and disaster reduction especially on climate change for sustainable development.
3. State Parties shall design gender responsive capacity building, education and training on environmental management, and climate change for sustainable development initiatives.
4. State Parties shall employ people-centered, equitable, gender inclusive and participatory consultations of all stakeholders in all environmental management and climate change for sustainable development programmes and initiatives.
5. State Parties shall utilise local knowledge, particularly women's skills, knowledge and capacities in mitigation and adaptation strategies for environmental management.
6. State Parties shall , as part of their research agenda include all aspects of gender in environmental management, risk assessment, emergency and disaster response and other sustainable development initiatives.
Article 31, 1b: State Parties shall conduct research to access the different gendered impacts of climate change and put in place effective mitigation and adaptation measures.

Key trends

Table 10.2: Climate change and sustainable development trends 2009, 2015 and 2017

Parameter	Target 2030	Baseline 2009	Progress 2015	Progress 2017	Variance (Progress - target)
PERCENTAGE WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING BODIES THAT ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE					
Highest	50%		Lesotho 50%	Zimbabwe (44%)	-6%
Lowest	50%		0% (Botswana, DRC, Seychelles, Tanzania)	DRC (none); Malawi and Tanzania (8%)	-50%
PERCENTAGE WOMEN SOURCES ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE					
Highest	50%			Seychelles 55%	+5%
Lowest	50%			Botswana 7%	-43%
POLICY AND PROGRAMMES					
Ratifying the global climate change treaty (Paris Agreement)	15 countries		12 countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe)	13 countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe - Zambia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016)	-2 countries (Malawi, Tanzania)
Evidence of gender sensitive climate change policies/strategies (MERF)	15 countries		10 countries (mainly referenced in gender policies)	10 countries (mainly referenced in gender policies)	-5 (data not clear for Angola, DRC, Malawi, Swaziland and Seychelles)
SCORES					
SGDI	100%			51%	-47%
CSC	100%			64%	-36%

Climate change poses a challenge for the SADC countries as they work to achieve the SDGs and implement the Protocol OF Environment and Sustainable Development. The impact of climate change and environmental issues, such as floods, deforestation, air pollution, natural disasters, persistent drought, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification continue to disproportionately affect women and girls.

Table 10.2 shows that:

- Zimbabwe achieved the highest representation of women in climate change decision-making at 44%. Botswana, Tanzania and DRC have the lowest level of women's representation in climate change decision-making.

- The extent to which women's views and voices are heard on climate change, an indicator of voice, shows that women sources in Seychelles constituted over half of all sources (55%) while in Botswana women constituted a paltry 7% sources on this topic.
- All countries except for Malawi and Tanzania have ratified the Paris Agreement.
- Ten SADC countries have gender responsive climate change policies.

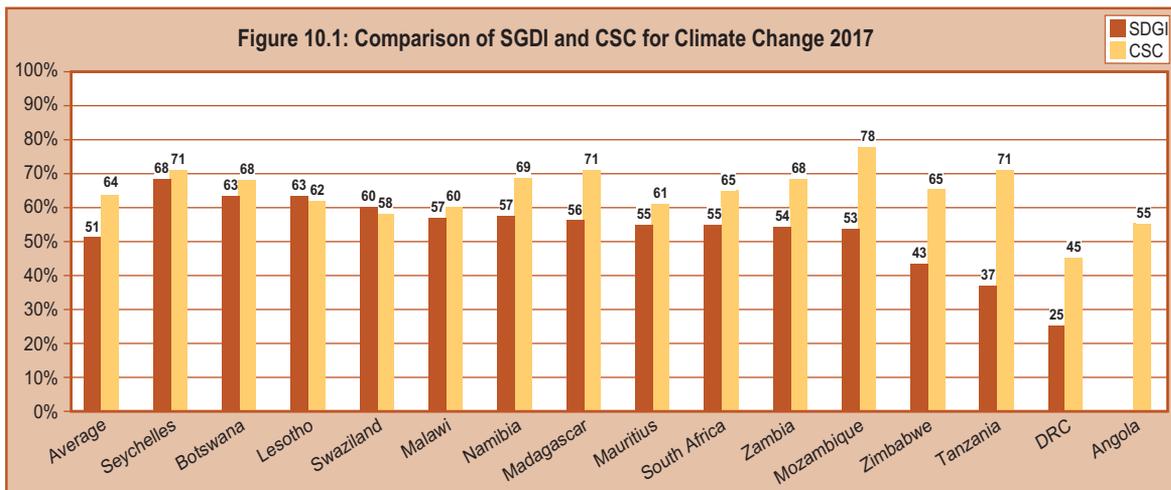
Scores - SGDI and CSC

The SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) is a composite empirical measure of progress. Climate Change indicators were introduced in the SGDI for the first time in this reporting period. As reflected in the trends table, these include women's representation in climate change decision-making (an access indicator) and the extent to which women's views and voices are heard in this topic category (a voice indicator).

The Citizen Score Card (CSC) is a measure of how citizens (women and men) rate their governments' efforts to provide accessible and quality services. This CSC was updated in 2016 to take account the climate change provisions of the Protocol. This is therefore the first time that the Barometer presents a CSC score for climate change.



Civil society demonstrates against lack of gender responsiveness in climate change provisions at Cop 17 in Durban, 2012. Photo: Gender Links



SDGI
51%

CSC
64%

65%
scored
higher
than
63%

Figure 10.1 compares the SGDI and CSC scores for 2017. It shows that overall at 53% for the SGDI and 64% for the CSC, these scores (based on empirical data and perceptions respectively) are quite different. Variance is calculated as the difference between the SGDI and CSC. Only Lesotho and Swaziland show positive variances (ie people who are more skeptical than what the numbers tell us). Tanzania and Zimbabwe had the highest

negative variances, i.e where citizens are more optimistic than what the facts on the ground tell us. Angola could not be analysed comparatively due to unavailable data for the SGDI. Overall, citizens are positive about the efforts being made by governments to address climate change. This ranges from 71% in Seychelles, Madagascar and Tanzania, to 45% in DRC.

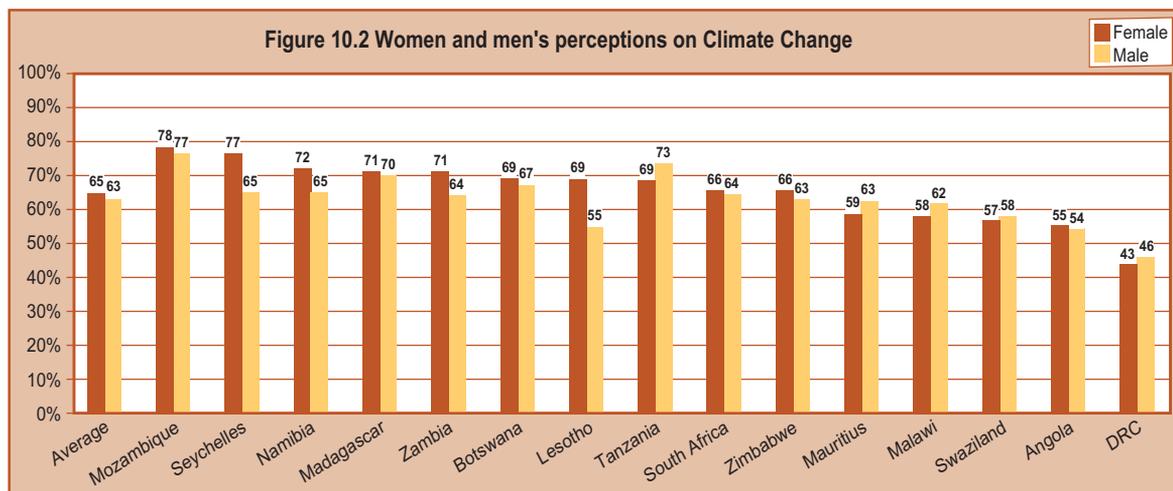


Figure 10.2 provides sex disaggregated data on the CSC for the climate change sector for 2017. On average (65%) women had slightly higher scores than men (63%). Women generally show more optimism than men in this sector. This is especially

so in Seychelles, which has the highest variance between women and men. In Tanzania, Malawi, Mauritius, and DRC, women are slightly less optimistic than men.



Showing climate friendly cooling systems in South Africa.

Photo: Gender CCSA