



Europe Calling

‘Women for Future’

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GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice

GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice e.V.

Global network of women's organisations, gender experts and activists

Objectives

- ▶ Strengthen the voice of women in climate policy processes
- ▶ Integrate gender justice in climate policy at all levels

Activities

- ▶ Raise awareness on the linkages between gender and climate change
- ▶ Capacity Building & Training
- ▶ Generate and share knowledge

www.gendercc.net, www.genanet.de



Gender concepts in the debate are too limited

- ▶ Gender often understood as 'women in the Global South'
- ▶ Gender fluidity and intersectionality often overlooked
- ▶ Gender often reduced to individual level, gender identity and sexual orientation
- ▶ Structural and symbolic levels even more important for lasting change and transformational effects
- ▶ Symbolic: hierarchies rooted in norms and values, male characteristics and perspectives considered the norm, female considered a deviation from the norm, characteristics and activities attributed to women are less valued, constraints due to gender roles
- ▶ Structural: gender norms inscribed in organisations, social relations, institutional and physical structures



The narrative of 'vulnerable groups'

- ▶ It's the majority:
female, young, old, migrants/non-white, LGBTIQ*,
functional activity limitations
- some 75% of European population
- ▶ Underlying reasons for vulnerability:
lower income incl. wages and pensions, unpaid care
responsibility, work in the care, service and informal
sectors
- ▶ Gender and climate change and other crises:
vulnerability narrative predominant
- ▶ Should this narrative be replaced by the 'agents of change'
narrative?
- ▶ High female representation among activists – pioneer role
- ▶ Is this sufficient?

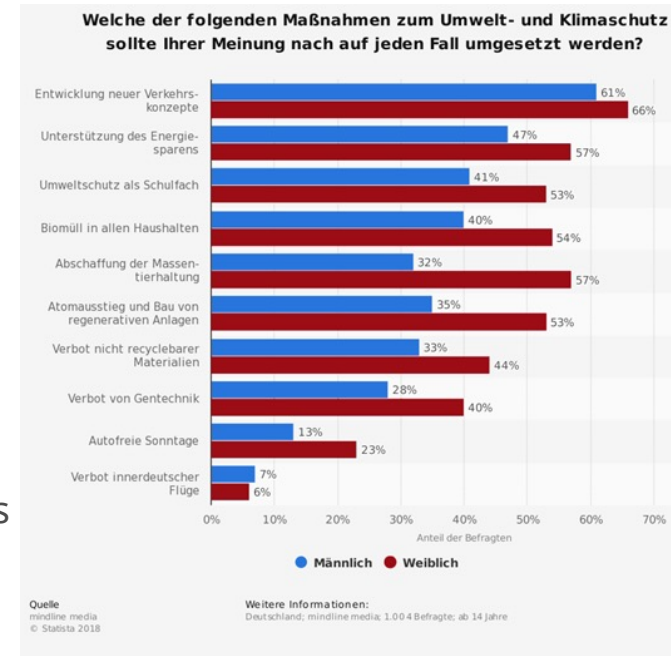


Feminisation of environmental responsibility

- ▶ Women more concerned about environment, climate change and health
- ▶ Women tend to argue more on the basis of ethics and environmental justice, rather than science and economy
- ▶ Women more willing to change behaviour, stronger preferences for renewables, organic food etc.
- ▶ Women more strongly opposing risky technologies such as nuclear, GMOs etc.

But why?

- ▶ Care is linked to gender identity and systematically externalised
- ▶ Individualisation of responsibility: eco-marketing addresses primarily women and expects them to consume more environmentally friendly ('eco gender gap')
- ▶ Yet, insufficient policy framework to support eco-friendly consumption



Unfair consequences of policies

European Green Deal insufficient on gender

National climate policies and recovery and resilience actions insufficient or even blind, as well

- ▶ Just transition only for carbon-intensive ,male' jobs?
- ▶ Energy poverty is primarily female
- ▶ Compensation for higher prices: preferential treatment of work related mobility
- ▶ Preferential treatment for non-job related transport compared to care related transport
- ▶ Part-time workers and pensioners tend to be neglected



Equal representation is a decisive first step, but there is more to do

- ▶ Equal participation of all genders, and inclusion of gender expertise
- ▶ Women cannot necessarily be expected to be gender experts and work for gender equality
- ▶ Analyse and improve policies (regulation and funding) along gender dimensions:
 - Symbolic order: gender power relations, hierarchisations, attributions and positions of meaning
 - Gender representation and consideration of gender expertise in science, technology, planning and policy-making
 - Institutionalised androcentrism: power of definition, gender bias in problem perceptions, priorities, methods etc.
 - Care economy: attribution and distribution of care work, instrumentalisation and exploitation
 - Market economy: horizontal and vertical segregation of jobs, economic job valuation, gender pay, pension and wealth gap
 - Public resources and infrastructures: provision, prioritisation, accessibility, usability of resources, services and infrastructures
 - Body, health and safety, privacy and intimacy: social organisation of sexuality, health, freedom from violence, privacy, sexual self-determination

Maximise effects and as well as social gender benefits of policies

Message to policy-makers: Rely on, and listen to, those who are most supportive of the transformation we need.

Integrate gender justice into commitments, and consider gender at the very beginning of designing policies

What will you get from it?

- ▶ Reaching target groups more effectively
- ▶ Policies and measures more effective if needs and capacities are taken into account
- ▶ More suited to meet daily life requirements for all
- ▶ Improve of acceptance
- ▶ Gender as starting point for other social aspects
- ▶ Avoid unintended negative impacts of policies
- ▶ Maximise positive social and environmental benefits
- ▶ Impulse towards transformation



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

More information:

www.genderccnet

www.genanet.de