

Online training session

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Integration of gender aspects into environmental policies

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Overview

1. Examples for gender aspects
2. Advanced gender concepts
3. Relevant international gender mandates
4. A journey through the gender landscape (interactive session)
5. Approach to integrate gender into environmental policies
6. Questions and answers, discussion

Example: Gender aspects of mobility

Women

- ▶ have more complex trip patterns, for work, shopping, accompanying family members etc.
- ▶ are, on average, more dependent on public transport, cycling and walking
- ▶ higher need for safety

Men

- ▶ Have emotional relation to cars
- ▶ Drive larger cars, longer distances

Example: Subsidies for E-Cars

- ▶ Paid by all tax-payers, but mainly men benefit

Better solution

- ▶ Invest in clean, accessible, affordable and safe public transport, walkability and bikeability
- ▶ Ensure equal distribution of jobs

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Example: Gender aspects of consumption and waste

Strategy: reduce, reuse, recycle

- ▶ Women make small everyday consumption choices
- ▶ Women mainly in charge of waste management at home

Example: U-LEAD programme Ukraine: Among others, upgrading of municipal waste management services

- ▶ Communicate the value of waste as a resource
- ▶ Empower women as agents of change by conducting a set of awareness raising activities

To be taken into consideration

- ▶ Might create additional work load for women
- ▶ Improvement of public services required, e.g. for separation
- ▶ Production side should be addressed

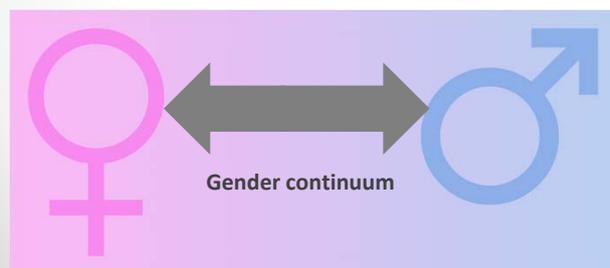
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What is Gender?

Gender: Socially constructed roles and norms, gender power relations and behaviours, activities and **attributes** that a society considers appropriate for each gender

Sex: Biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women, such as anatomy, physiology, genes, and hormones

Non-binary gender roles: Model of gender that abandons classification of all people into either male and female, with rigid gender expectations, roles, and functions



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Intersectionality - Gender plus

- ▶ Women, men and other genders are not homogenous groups
- ▶ Social categories such as gender, class, ethnicity, migration status overlap, intersect and mutually reinforce
- ▶ Multiple, layered identities of people
- ▶ Intersectional analysis seeks to take all these categories into account ... inter-categorical approach makes analysis quite complicated
- ▶ Gender is a good starting point to look into further social categories
- ▶ Intra-categorical approach is somewhat easier to handle

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Gender Framework

Levels

- ▶ Individual: gender identities
- ▶ Symbolic: hierarchies rooted in norms and values, male characteristics and perspectives are considered the norm, female considered a deviation from the norm
- ▶ Systemic: institutional and physical structures power relations, androcentric approaches

Structures and systems influence individuals, and vice versa ('doing gender')

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Good reasons for gender in environmental policy

Policy measures are more effective

- ▶ More knowledge about target groups
- ▶ Roles and responsibilities are known
- ▶ Preferences and agency
- ▶ Policies are more acceptable

Measures can provide contributions to gender equality

- ▶ Avoid aggravation of inequalities
- ▶ Minimise adverse social impacts
- ▶ Maximise positive social impacts (co-benefits)

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International Gender Mandates

- ▶ CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)
- ▶ Beijing Platform, Area K (Environment), 1995
- ▶ CBD, UNCCD
- ▶ Agenda 2030 (SDGs)
- ▶ UNFCCC: Paris Agreement, Enhanced UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, 2019
- ▶ New Urban Agenda: Gender-responsive urban and transport planning etc.

BPfA Strategic objectives

- Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels
- Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development
- Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional, and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women

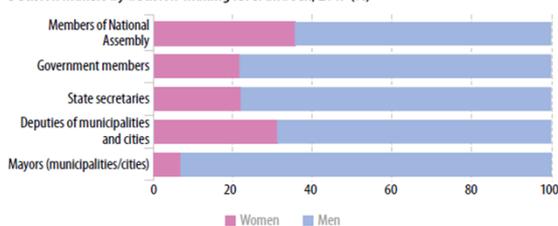
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Gender dimension Representation and participation in decision-making

Power to define issues and priorities and make decisions

- ▶ Male bias in planning and decision making neglecting realities of women – needs, preferences, attitudes, capacities, capabilities ...
- ▶ Lack of inclusion of gender expertise in science, technology development, politics
- ▶ Key sectors such as energy, transport, construction, IT are male dominated
- ▶ Gender differentiated influence on decisions at household level

Decision makers by decision-making level and sex, 2017 (%)



Source: Statistics of elections, SORS and RS Government.

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Gender dimension Gender roles and norms

Individual level

- ▶ Perceptions, attitudes and preferences
- ▶ E.g. women more in favour of environmental policy, renewables, against risky technologies
- ▶ Behaviour, willingness to change behaviour vers. technical solutions

Structural level

- ▶ Male norms, approaches, and planning prevalent, incl. at institutional level
- ▶ Characteristics and activities attributed to women less valued
- ▶ Constraints due to gender roles
- ▶ Gendered preferences and consumption patterns

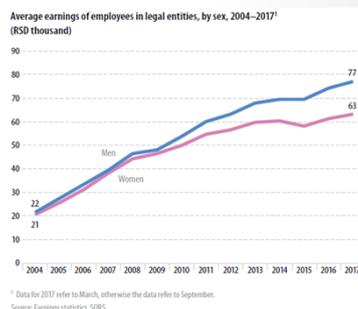
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Gender dimension Market economy

Wages, pensions, wealth

- ▶ Gender pay gap, resulting in even larger gender pension and wealth gap
- ▶ Employment gap, part-time work
- ▶ Horizontal and vertical segregation, e. g. STEM gap
- ▶ Jobs usually done by women less salaried than 'typical' male jobs
- ▶ Lower salaries of women even for the same work
- ▶ Gaps in land and building ownership
- ▶ Results: Poorer housing, energy and mobility poverty, precarious jobs of women

Only 23% of all land and only 25% of buildings owned by women



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Gender dimension

Care economy

Attribution and distribution of care work

- ▶ Externalisation of care from the market economy to women
- ▶ Valuation of paid and unpaid care: not recognised as an essential part of the economy
- ▶ Substantial 'care gap' between women and men
- ▶ Segregation between the 'private' and the 'public' life
- ▶ Resulting time scarcity of women, less leisure time
- ▶ Specific mobility requirements
- ▶ Requirements resulting from care work often neglected by policy-makers

Women spend, on average, over 2 hours more than men on unpaid labor

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Gender dimension

Access to resources and infrastructures

Food, water, housing, education, time, public space, energy and mobility services, infrastructures, technologies

- ▶ Gender bias in the provision and design of spatial structures, public spaces, and infrastructures
- ▶ E.g. transport: walking & biking infrastructure, public transport, interconnections, tariffs
- ▶ Constraints for women in accessing and using public resources and infrastructures
- ▶ Requirements of care and everyday life often not sufficiently met

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Gender dimension**Institutional and legal aspects**

Legal discrimination, access to rights

- ▶ Gender based legal discrimination and lack of access to rights
- ▶ LGBTIQ* rights
- ▶ Gaps in land and inheritance rights
- ▶ Lack of respect for bodily integrity and reproductive rights
- ▶ Restrictions on mobility, personal, social and economic activities
- ▶ Discriminatory tax regimes, financing schemes etc.

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Gender dimension**Bodies, health, intimacy, freedom from violence**

- ▶ Sexual harassment and gender-based violence in public spaces and at home
- ▶ Physiological differences, e.g. comfort temperature
- ▶ Gendered sensitivity to extreme temperature, chemicals etc.
- ▶ Exposure to indoor pollution
- ▶ Gendered requirements regarding hygiene and sanitation
- ▶ Reproductive health
- ▶ Gendered access to health services

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Way forward

- ▶ Include gender equality in objectives, e.g. working towards a low carbon, clean, resilient, inclusive, socially and gender just society
- ▶ Involve gender institutions
- ▶ Improve gender balance and meaningful participation of women / women's organisations
- ▶ Consider gender roles in communication and policy-making
- ▶ Develop systematic approach, including Gender Analysis / Gender Impact Assessment to improve policies and actions
- ▶ Use gender dimensions as spotlights to detect gender aspects
- ▶ Include gender into monitoring, incl. indicators and Gender Budgeting

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Questions to be asked

- ▶ Are there gender-typical attitudes, preferences, consumption patterns, capacities?
- ▶ How can we influence them?
- ▶ How can we take care work into consideration, without cementing gender roles?
- ▶ How to address environmentally harmful masculinity?
- ▶ Who has costs, and who has benefits, e.g. who is benefitting from subsidies and additional jobs?
- ▶ How can we challenge structural inequalities and power relations, in order to achieve transformational effects?

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Thank you for your attention!
