

# How are gender, climate change and security linked?



## Climate change hazards...

- ➔ Droughts
- ➔ Sea level rise
- ➔ Extreme weather events
- ➔ Warmer temperatures

## Insecurity at multiple levels...

- ➔ Household
- ➔ Community
- ➔ State
- ➔ Inter-state and cross border



...can expose women and men to new risks or exacerbate existing challenges.

...can undermine women and men's ability to adapt, prevent, or recover from climate-related risks.

### Gender norms and power dynamics impact women and men's exposure to physical hazards and capacity to cope with risks, through differentiated:

- ➔ Access, use and control of natural resources
- ➔ Control of economic assets
- ➔ Physical mobility & migration
- ➔ Decision-making power
- ➔ Household or community expectations

For example:

- ➔ Water scarcity can expose women to increased risk of gender-based violence.
- ➔ Faltering livelihoods can contribute to men's decisions to join armed groups.
- ➔ Drought can shift pastoralist migration patterns causing families to split, increasing household burdens for women and exposing men to insecure routes.

For example:

- ➔ Denying women resources limits households' capacity to cope with economic stress caused by agricultural shocks.
- ➔ Conflict or violence can limit access to resources necessary to cope with environmental stress and exacerbate gender inequalities.
- ➔ Weak or limited governance can reinforce exclusionary decision-making on land use planning and natural resource management.



Together, **climate change** and **insecurity** create compound risks for women and men, which demand solutions that integrate environmental, peacebuilding and gender equality goals.