How are gender, climate change and security linked?

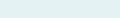




Insecurity at multiple levels...

Climate change hazards...

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



- 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.