

Strengthen Women. Change the Climate!

The forgotten perspective of Climate Policy:
Women and Climate Change
The example of Tanzania



- The VEN
- Climate Change
- The case of Tanzania
- ...Effects of Climate Change
- ...perspective and role of Women
- Coping strategies
- Implications

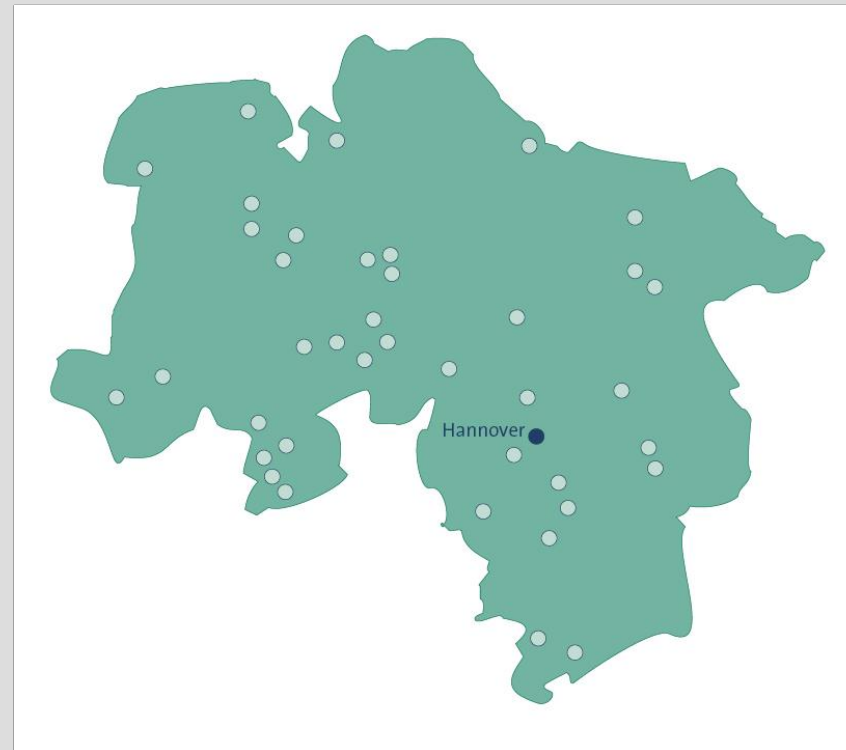


Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen e.V.

=

Association for
Development Politics in
Lower Saxony

- * Independent and non-profit network of NGOs, Initiatives and One-World Shops
- * Founded in 1991 as regional network
- * At the moment about 100 members





The VEN offers a broad service for its members and assumes coordinating functions.

The VEN strengthens the work of South-North-Initiatives in Lower Saxony.

The VEN interferes in the discussion on developmental politics and awareness building in what concerns global interrelations.

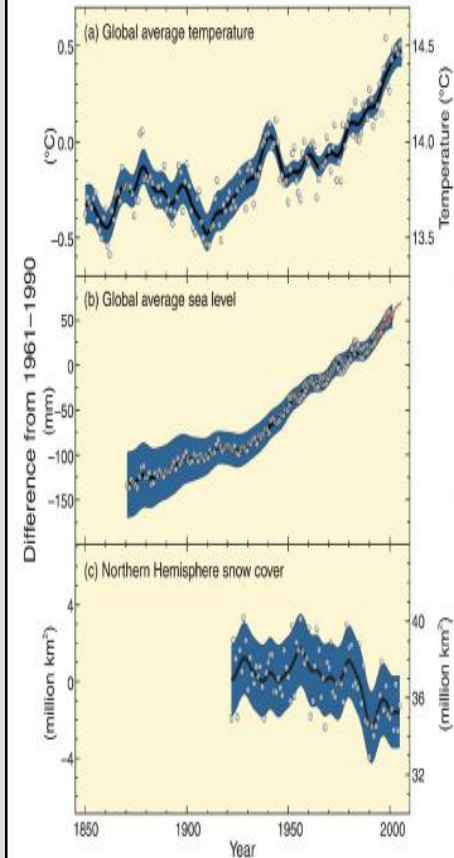
The VEN stands for changes in the industrialised countries so that the countries in the south obtain equal chances for development.

Climate Change ... what are we talking about?



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Warming of the climate system is unequivocal

- Increasing global air and ocean temperatures
- Rising global average sea level
- Reductions of snow and ice

Increased global average temperature: + 0,8 °

Rising global average sea level: + 15 cm

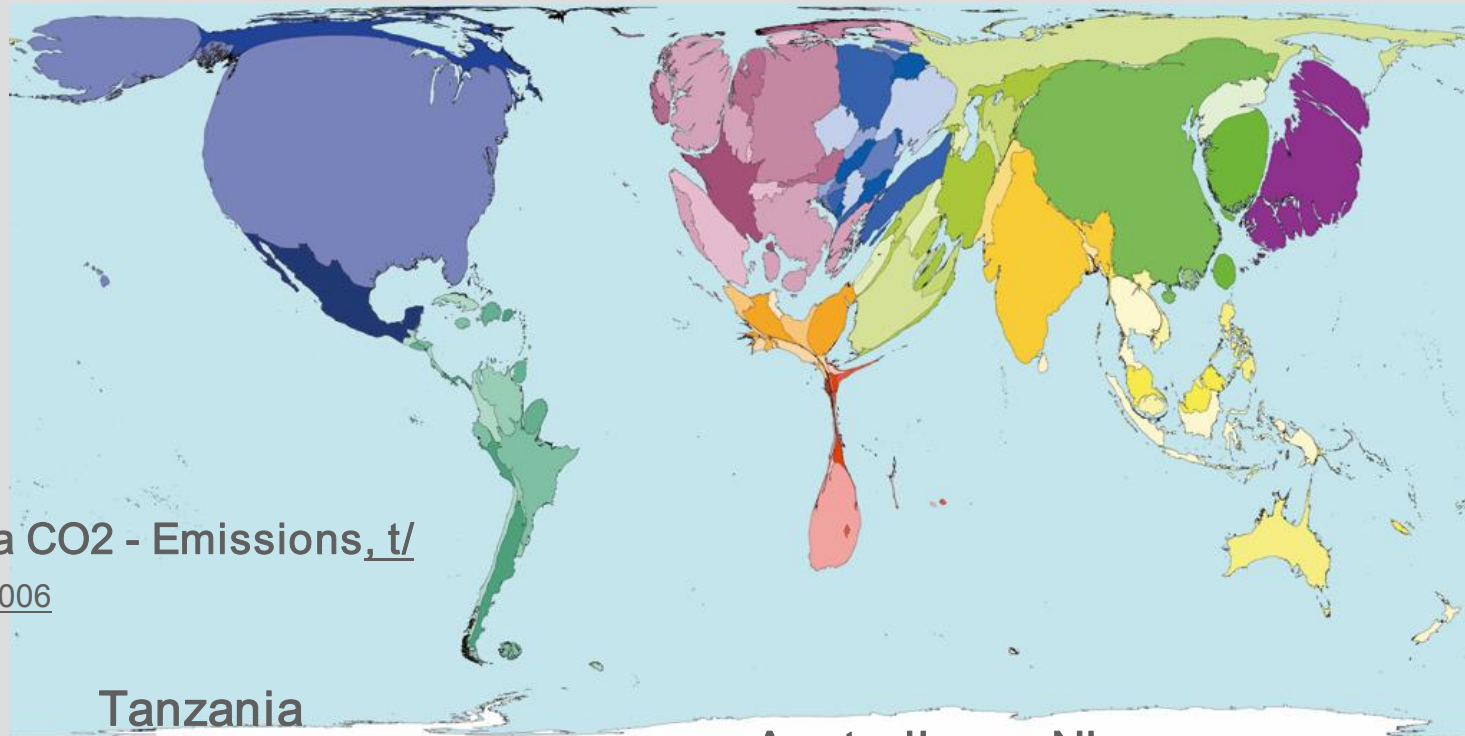
Reductions of snow and ice: - 2 Mio.km²

Source: IPCC 2007

Global inequalities: Distribution of emissions



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Per-Capita CO2 - Emissions, t/
Year, IEA 2006

USA	Tanzania	Australia	Nicaragua
19,73	0,1	17,53	0,76
Germany	Nigeria	China	Bangladesh
10,29	0,37	3,65	0,24



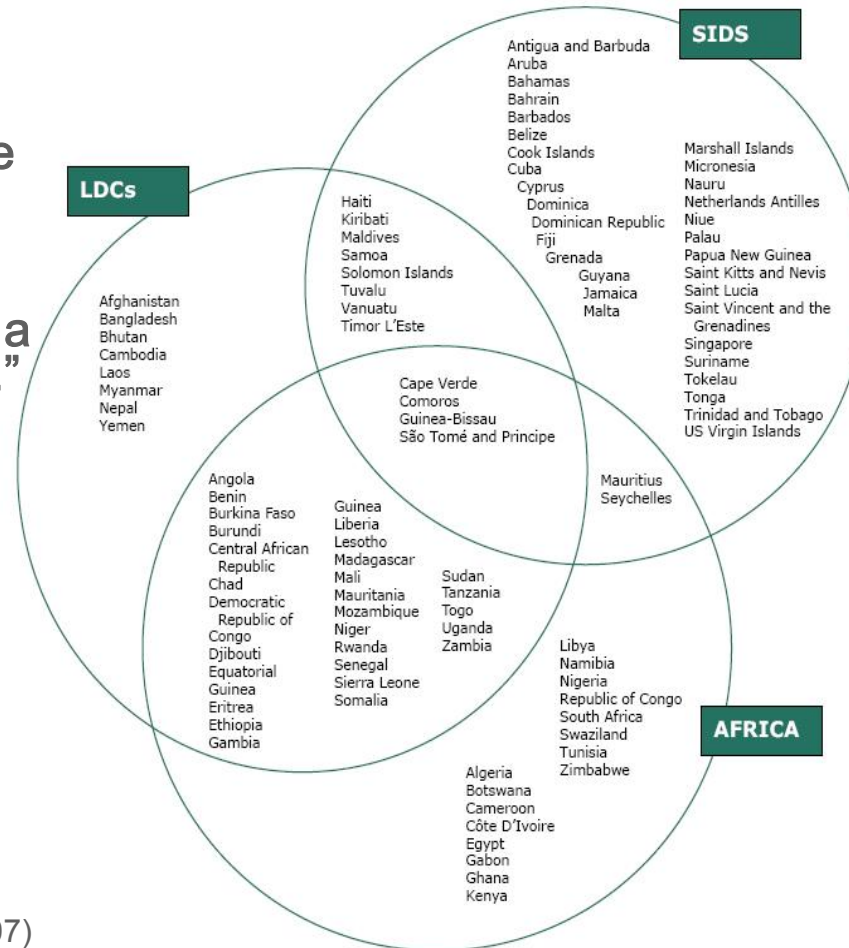
“The countries most vulnerable are least able to protect themselves. They also contribute least to the global emissions of greenhouse gases. Without action they will pay a high price for the actions of others.”

Kofi Annan

Most vulnerable:

- Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
- Africa
- Small Island Development States (SIDS)

(Source: Huq / Ayers 2007)





- Reduced **agricultural productivity**
- Heightened **water insecurity**
- Increased exposure to **extreme weather events**
- Collapse of **ecosystems**
- Increased **health risks**

Source: HDR 2008



Reduced **agricultural productivity**

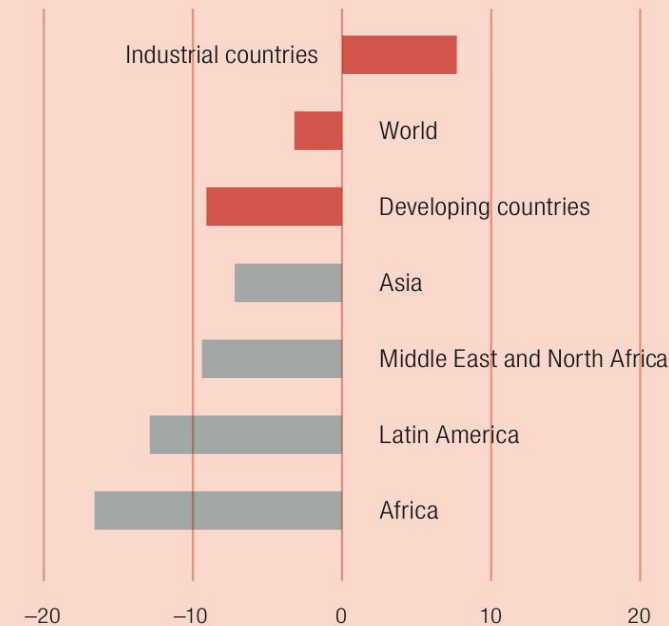
... leads to food insecurity and hunger

... but also to backlashes in health, education, gender equality,...

Figure 2.6

Climate change will hurt developing countries' agriculture

Change in agricultural output potential (2080s as % of 2000 potential)



Source: Cline 2007.

Climate Change – a human rights issue!



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Delhi 2002

„We affirm that climate change is a human rights issue- it affects our livelihoods, our health, our children and our natural resources.

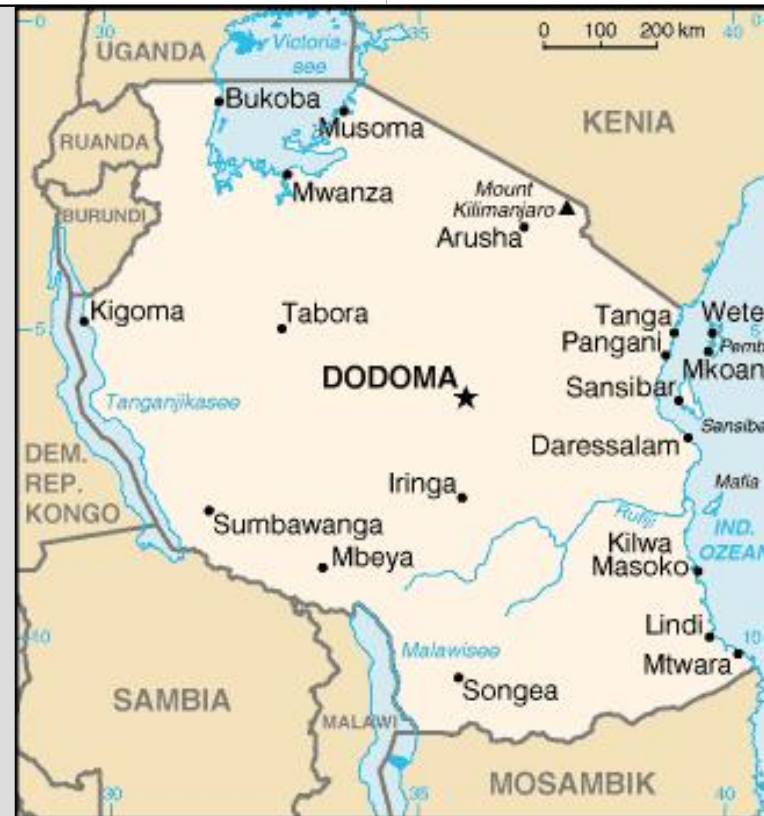
We reject the market based principles that guide the current negotiations to solve the climate crisis: Our World is Not for Sale!“

The Case of Tanzania



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- **Population** of about 36,2 million (2005)
- 36 % living below the **poverty** line (2005)
- **Agriculture** (including livestock) is the dominant sector in Tanzanian economy:
 - income and employment for over 80% of the population
 - 56 percent of GDP



- Higher temperatures
- Changes in the timing and quality of rains
- Increase in the frequency of climate hazards (for example, floods, droughts, cyclones and tropical storms)
- Sea-level rise





Melting of Mount Kilimanjaro glaciers

- ⇒ effects tourism
- ⇒ reduces
(drinking)
water
- ⇒ affects hydro-
power
generation

Drying up of traditional sources of water (Rivers & Lakes)

e.g. Lake Rukwa, Tanganyika,
Manyara, Eyasi, Natron,
Momella and Sagara, River
Ruvu and Great Ruaha

- ⇒ **Collecting water** will
take more time
- ⇒ Impacts on **power
generation** and **public
water supply**
- ⇒ Reduction of **fish
breeding grounds**



More frequent floods and draughts

- ⇒ Destruction of buildings, belongings and infrastructure
- ⇒ Destruction of fertile soil
- ⇒ Increase of water-borne and insect-borne diseases





Agricultural production: **Reduced crop yield**

- ⇒ E.g. decrease of maize production by 33 %
- ⇒ Decline in Sorghum yields by at least 13 %
- ⇒ causing **food shortages, higher food prices and famine**

Livestock keeping:

Indirect / many unclear
effects



- ⇒ Increase of pests and diseases
- ⇒ Reduced productivity
- ⇒ Livestock deaths due to heat waves
- ⇒ Increase of conflicts around fertile soil and

... Women are more vulnerable

- Women's economic insecurity increases more than men's
- Gender barriers provide an obstacle to involvement in other economic activities
- Their health is more vulnerable
- Natural disasters as well as environmental challenges often lead to a sustained increase in the workload of women





> In Agriculture

- * Select and grow drought resistant crop varieties

- * Use of Water harvesting techniques

➤ **In Agriculture**

*** Attempts to regain soil which has been taken away by heavy rains and droughts by planting elephant grass into the „sand rivers“**



➤ **In Agriculture**

- **Forming groups**
- **Developing micro credit systems**
- **Work on effective management of environmental resources, including sustainable forestry and soil improving measures**





- **In Livestock keeping**
- people practice improved livestock husbandry
- Selling of livestock to purchase food.
- Shift to look for water and pastures

Switching non-farm activities to

⇒ Casual labor, bricks making, handcrafting, Collecting honey and charcoal burning

⇒ migration



Implications: Strengthen Women



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Climate Change is not “gender blind” - Women are affected in a specific way.

However, women do have very little recognition or influence in their families, communities, local, national or international politics.

Very few women are represented within the international conferences on Climate Change.

However, women are already involved in many different areas in order to protect the climate and adapt to the effects of Climate Change.

Without a strong support and recognition of women on all levels – we won’t solve the Climatic Crisis – we won’t survive the Climatic Catastrophe.

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Women in Bolivia,
Tanzania and Germany
started a global
partnership in order
to...



... put women's perspective in
the centre of Climate Policy
and adaptation measures.
... to work together for the
protection of the Climate and
Global Justice!

Thanks so much!



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KLIMAWANDEL UND ERNÄHRUNGSSICHERHEIT

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Frauen stärken – Klima wandeln!

Ein Projekt des VEN in Kooperation
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und dem VNB.

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