

Canada



EnGenDER

Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery,
Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean

Gender-based Climate Resilience Analysis for Grenada

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

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About CANARI

CANARI is a regional, non-profit, technical institute that has worked for over 30 years across the Caribbean islands.

Our **mission** is to promote and facilitate stakeholder participation in the stewardship of natural resources in the Caribbean.

Our work centres on four themes: **Biodiversity and ecosystems, Equity, Participatory governance, and Resilience.**



Overall objective

To conduct a gender-based climate resilience analysis across the nine project countries, including Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique:

- data on the gendered inequality and vulnerability of women and men in the identified priority sectors;
- data on the successes and barriers to women's empowerment and participation in contributing to each identified priority sector, and the opportunities for policy articulation to strengthen the integration of gender equality into sectoral planning and implementation for resilience; and
- data and information on the projected localised climate change impacts on men and women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups within the identified priority sectors.

Scope

The priority sectors based on the National Adaptation Plan and other relevant policies and plans for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique:

- Food Security (Agriculture)
- Disaster Management
- Health

Key outputs & activities

1. Desk review and consultation report

- Conduct desk review and targeted meetings
- Develop **gender-based analysis+ (GBA+)** framework and gap analysis
- Conduct stakeholder consultations, including virtual interviews and an online survey

2. Gender-based+ climate vulnerability profile

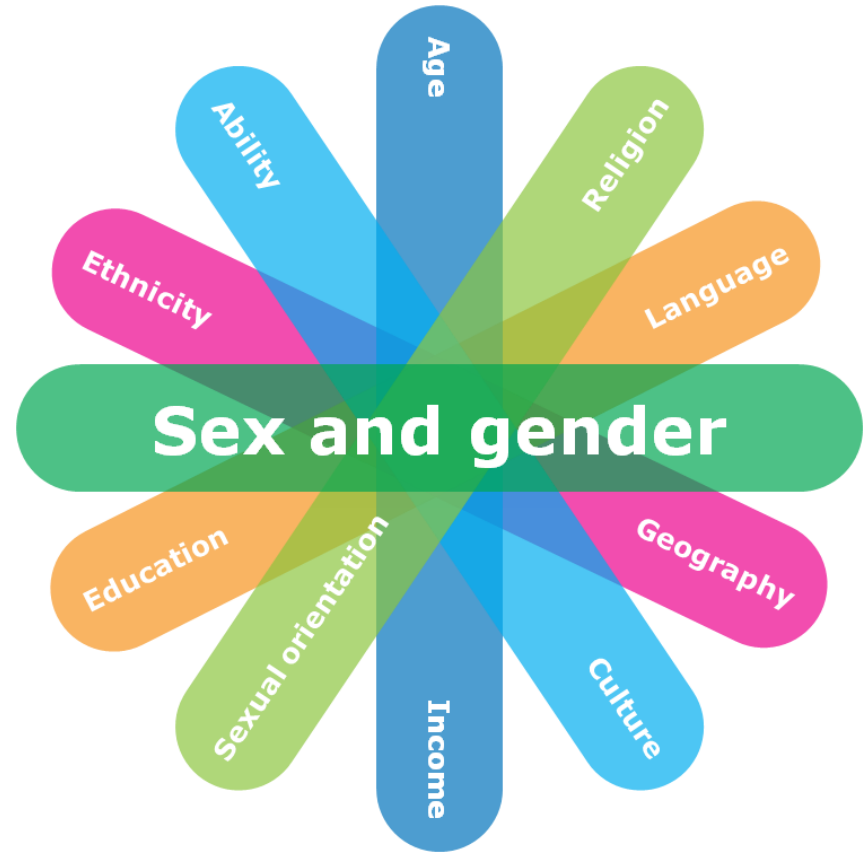
- Source and integrate data from regional climate models
- Assess differential impacts on different genders and key vulnerable groups using climate, statistical and other data

3. Country report

- Conduct data analysis based on desk review, consultations and vulnerability profile
- Draft country report
- Revise and finalise country report based on stakeholder review and inputs

Gender-Based Analysis+ Framework

- GBA+ Framework used to guide data collection and analysis in order to assess how diverse groups of women, men, and other genders experience climate change policies and programmes
- The “plus” highlights the need to consider other identity factors in addition to gender



Government of Canada (2021)

Gender-Based Analysis+ Framework

GBA+ framework was designed to support three areas of analysis:

- 1. Vulnerability and capacity** - This includes access to and control of resources; risks to livelihoods and supporting ecosystems; participation in decision-making; and culture and gender relations
- 2. Policy** - The degree to which national and sectoral policies and plans take into consideration the different needs of men, women and other key vulnerable groups, and the impacts of policy provisions on these groups
- 3. Institutions** - The degree to which national machineries focused on climate change and the priority sectors have the capabilities and resources to facilitate gender mainstreaming

Key Limitations

- COVID-19 pandemic prevented the conduct of in-person activities, including focus groups, which are typically more effective in engaging the target vulnerable groups
- Time and logistical constraints for data collection (e.g. interviews with health and disaster management representatives were not possible, poor survey response)
- Limited access to up-to-date data for Grenada, including downscaled climate change data and current socio-economic data given COVID-19 impacts from March 2020
- Climate change and socio-economic data are at different geographic scales, limiting analysis for the vulnerability profile

Key Findings: Sectoral analysis



Food Security (Agriculture)

1. Access to and control of resources:

Table 7. Land ownership by gender as recorded in 2013 (Baksh et al. 2014)

Gender	Land Ownership					
	Owned	Rent/Leased	Family Land	Other	Government Lands	Not specified
Males	532	210	339	21	11	21
Females	199	49	86	6	3	4
Total	731	259	425	27	14	25

Food Security (Agriculture)

2. Risks to livelihoods and ecosystems

- Agriculture and its supporting ecosystems are highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards (e.g. rainfall shifts and extremes, hurricanes, etc.)
- Livelihood impacts on men and women depend on their roles (e.g. in harvest and post-harvest activities)
- Recent efforts to build adaptive capacity and resilience via climate-smart practices (e.g. rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, use of shade houses, aquaponics and hydroponics)



Hydroponics system established by Petite Martinique Women in Action ©CANARI

Food Security (Agriculture)

3. Participation in decision-making
 - Active farmer organisations and women-led groups (e.g. Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers and Agency for Rural Transformation) that engage in decision-making processes nationally and sectorally. However, extent of their influence is unclear.
4. Culture, roles and gender relations
 - Gendered roles and broad perception persists that agriculture and fisheries are “men’s work”



Pulling seine in Carriacou ©Natalie Boodram

Disaster management

1. Access to and control over resources

- Lack of adequate facilities for women in shelters and consideration of specific their specific needs
- Concern and lack of safety of women in shelters
- Elderly single men are vulnerable, especially if they do not have care givers and the lack of programmes to support them
- Lack of facilities for PWDs, even at their homes, which are important in evacuation and limits their mobility

Disaster management

2. Culture, roles and gender relations

- Women generally seen as better at coping and adapting to disaster.
- There is an emphasis on women and children and men are often left to fend for themselves- which may contribute to their decreased ability to cope.
- Sector dominated by men, especially technical heads of departments.



Health

1. Access to and control over resources

- Healthcare for women, which is based mainly around support and obstetric care, but there is no specialized care for men
- Low interest of men to seek healthcare because of: inequitable distribution of resources (emphasis on pregnant women and children); lack of specialized services for men, lifestyle/livelihoods of men may limit their ability to access healthcare; and a lack of indicators or checkpoints boys in institutions.
- Elderly persons face several issues, including limited facilities for long-term care, lack of trained staff for geriatric care, inability to afford care, and limited understanding and/or consideration for their mental health

Health

2. Culture, roles and gender relations

- Women are the decision-makers on health issues and utilise health care services more frequently
- Men are less willing to seek preventative healthcare
- Lack or inadequate education on reproductive health, sex education, unprotected sex, STIs
- Division of labour - more women employed in the sector than men (1,519 vs 285 based on 2011 census); women mainly employed as nurses, care workers and aides, while men are doctors and paramedics, but this has been changing over the years

An aerial photograph of a tropical coastal town. The foreground shows a dense cluster of houses with colorful roofs (red, blue, green, orange) and many palm trees. A long wooden pier extends from the town into the turquoise ocean. A large white sailboat is anchored in the water. The background shows a sandy beach and more houses along the coastline. The text 'Key Findings: Policy & institutional analysis' is overlaid in white on a semi-transparent blue background.


Key Findings: Policy & institutional analysis

Policy Analysis

- The National Adaptation Plan, National Sustainable Development Plan and Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan were strongest in addressing gender mainstreaming nationally
- Sectoral policies, such as the Strategic Plan for Health, have a clear mandate on gender equality but lacked strategic outcomes and actions for gender-responsiveness
- Other national and sectoral policies and plans reviewed had a number of gaps, with no clear mandate on gender equality and no specific provisions for gender analysis, gender-responsive budgeting or mechanisms to deal with gender issues

Institutional Analysis

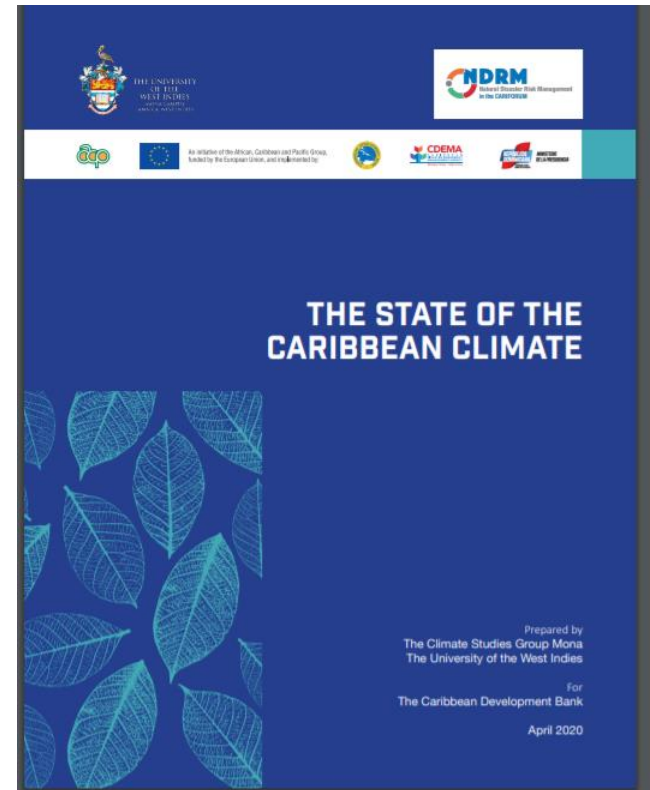
- At the national level, there are institutional mechanisms that actively support gender mainstreaming, including the National Gender Equality Commission, Inter-Ministerial Council on Gender Focal Points and Sustainable Development Council
- At the sectoral level, there were active gender focal points and capacity to enable gender mainstreaming in each of the priority sectors but efforts are constrained by limited up-to-date data and lack of gender-responsive budgeting and other financing for effective planning and implementation

A photograph of a mangrove seedling nursery. Numerous young mangrove trees are planted in shallow, brownish water. Each seedling is supported by a vertical wooden stake. The water is calm with slight ripples. In the background, a dark, forested landmass is visible under a clear sky. The text 'Key Findings: Climate & socio-economic vulnerability profile' is overlaid in white on a semi-transparent dark band across the top half of the image.

Key Findings: Climate & socio-economic vulnerability profile

Climate data sources

- State of the Caribbean Climate Report (UWI-Climate Studies Group Mona, 2020)
- Caribbean Weather Impacts Group online portal
<http://cariwig.caribbeanclimate.bz/#>

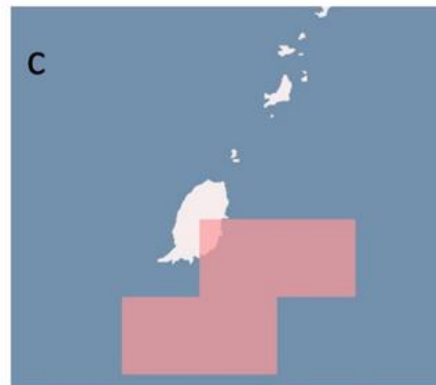
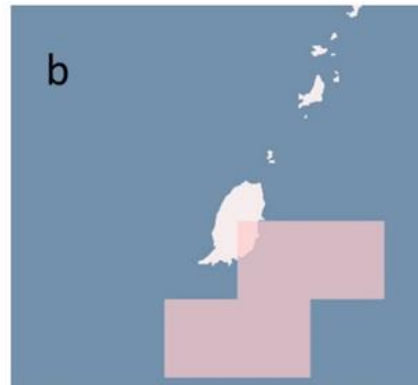
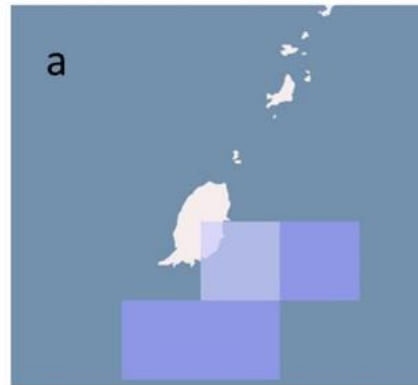


Socio-economic data sources

- Grenada's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2014–2018 (Government of Grenada, 2014)
- 2020/2019 National Labour Force Survey Results, Basic Tables, Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (Central Statistics Office of Grenada, 2020a/2019)
- Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Impact Survey, Grenada Summary Report, November 2020 (World Food Programme, 2020)
- COVID-19 and the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean labour market: A rapid assessment of impact and policy responses at the end of Q3, 2020 (International Labour Organization, 2020)

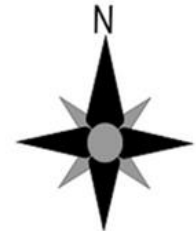
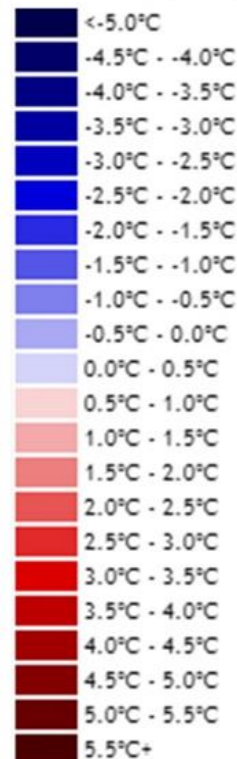
Climate change projections

- Increasing mean daily temperatures
- Decrease in rainfall levels
- Increase in the proportion in dry days



Maps of Grenada generated using the CARIWIG portal showing projected change in mean daily temperature for a) the time slice 2011-2040 b) the time slice 2041-2070 and c) the time slice 2071 – 2100 all compared to the baseline 1981-2010 for the month of March using the ECHAM5 - CONDITIONED PRECIS projection.

Key: Projected change in mean daily temperature



Maps generated
16/3/21 -
downloaded from
<http://cariwig.cari-bbeanclimate.bz/r/cm/cfs>

Potential climate change impacts

Apart from direct impacts on agriculture, food security and health due to higher temperatures, drier conditions, etc., other impacts include:

- Enterprises, workplaces and communities having to adapt to climate change to avoid loss of assets and livelihoods and involuntary migration
- Adverse effects on poor households' incomes from higher energy and commodity prices
- **Disproportionate impacts on different segments of the labour force** due to structural inequalities faced by particular groups
- Inequalities can lead to increased exposure of disadvantaged groups to climate-related hazards; increased susceptibility to damage caused by climate-related hazards

Socio-economic vulnerability & structural inequalities



Craft-based micro-enterprise, Grenada ©CANARI

- Higher levels of poverty and lower access to labour market for women versus men
- Women have lower labour force participation rates than men and are more likely to lose their jobs/be retrenched, and to resign from work to take care of children.
- Women are also more likely to be engaged in low-skilled and low-paying jobs in the service-based economy.
- 47 percent of Grenadian households are female-headed

Climate change impacts on labour force – COVID-19 impacts as proxy

- Decline in both the number of employers and workers
- Increase in unemployment and economic inactivity rate for youth – young workers are the first to be dismissed in the event of a crisis
- Females were more likely to lose their jobs, be retrenched and have short-term employment
- More females than males become unemployed due to business failures
- More females reported resigning from work to take care of children

Women will be disproportionately affected by the most extreme deprivations from climate-related hazards and by extension children and others in their care.

Key Recommendations

1. Food security (agriculture)

- Improve skills-based and business development training and access to finance to promote women's and youth entrepreneurship
- Facilitate gender-responsive value chain analysis and development, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture and fisheries, agro-processing and marketing activities

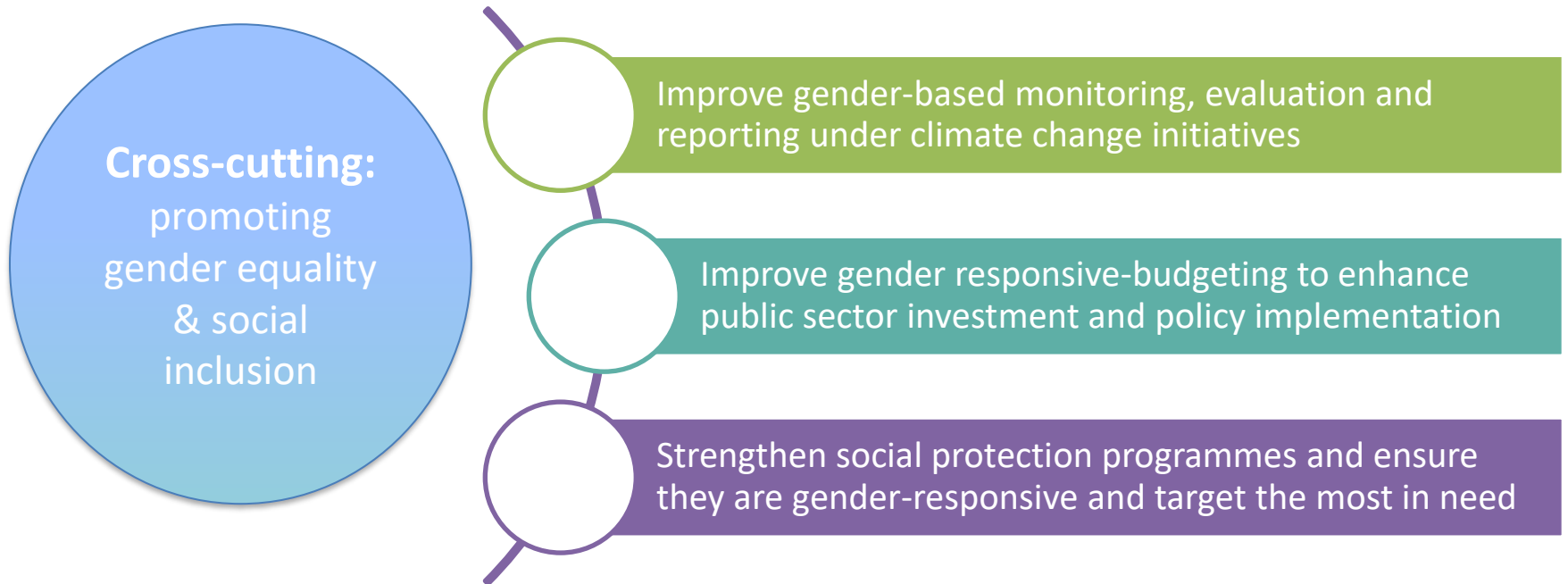
2. Disaster management

- Support gender-responsive Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and early warning systems to improve preparedness and response
- Update national and sectoral disaster-related policies and plans, with a focus on gender-responsiveness and integrated adaptation and disaster risk management

3. Health

- Strengthen capacity for gender-sensitive and responsive planning and interventions among public health agencies, including training district officers and staff at community health centres
- Provide gender-responsive health services, targeting men, women and other genders according to their differential needs

Key Recommendations



Any questions?



Thank you!

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