

# Sustaining the fabric of life



**Nidya Pesántez**  
**UN WOMEN**  
**UNWOMEN.ORG**

# STARTING POINT



The greater the inequality, the greater the vulnerability. The greater the vulnerability, the lower the capacity for resilience. The lower the capacity for resilience, the greater the impact of the effects of climate change. The greater the impact, the greater the scarcity. The greater the scarcity, the greater the inequality.

# INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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CEDAW: Beijing Platform

UNFCCC: Conference of the Parties, Gender  
Action Plan

**Coherence among international instruments.**

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# INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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We address climate change to sustain life: equality is an inescapable factor to achieve this.

There is an international legal framework that supports this claim.

The parliaments of the region have a critical role in updating frameworks to achieve equality and sustainability.

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# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

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**Because the effect is same, but  
the impact is differentiated.**

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# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS



## Gaps in legal frameworks

- In 155 countries there is at least one law that creates barriers to economic opportunities for women.
- In 173 countries, a total of 943 legal provisions were identified that differentiate among people based on gender.
- In 100, women face gender-based labour restrictions.
- In 46, there are no specific laws that protect women from domestic violence.
- In 18, a husband can legally prevent their wife from working.
- In economies without laws restricting women's work, their income gap is 36%; in those with at least one restriction, the proportion of women's income is 52% (48% gap)

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

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Other data:

- 70% of those who suffer from hunger and malnutrition are women and girls (CODH, 2011).
  - Women and girls living in rural areas constitute the majority of undernourished people in the world.
  - Although 30% of women are the head of a household in rural areas in developing countries, they hold less than 2% of available land (FAO, 2008).
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# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

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- Studies: women choose careers based on three criteria: costs, security, family care (STEM?).
  - Labour market: women are over-represented in the service sector (vertical and horizontal segregation) and the informal sector.
  - Violence: at a global level, 1 in every 3 women is a victim of violence
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# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

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Women face inequalities in exercising their rights; this inequality places them in a situation of greater vulnerability, diminishing their capacity for resilience and to respond to the effects of climate change.

At the same time

The effects of climate change differentially impact the most vulnerable populations, strengthening a permanent cycle of inequality that incapacitates societies in their efforts to ensure the subsistence of the human species.

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# GENDER EQUALITY AND NEW PRACTICES



Gender roles and the current development model:

- Reproductive work: healthy environments enable families' subsistence. Wealth: clean water in sufficient quantities, live seeds, diversity. Nourishment.
- Productive work: employment and work enable families' subsistence. Wealth: income, economic growth. Money.

# GENDER EQUALITY AND NEW PRACTICES

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Gender roles

Differentiated relationship with the environment

- The feminine: caring to sustain life
  - The masculine: providing to sustain life
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# GENDER EQUALITY AND NEW PRACTICES



Work in the reproductive sphere: seed domestication, production and preparation of food, management of plants and animals, care for water (adaptation, mitigation, recovery)

Productive work: transformation: science and technology (adaptation, mitigation, recovery)

Learning from experiences to change consumption patterns: new practices for a new development model.

# GENDER EQUALITY AND NEW PRACTICES

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A holistic approach contributes to the construction of the development model the circumstances require:

Survival of the human species

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# CLIMATE LEADERSHIP



A holistic vision for the new development model requires women's participation in decision-making

# CLIMATE LEADERSHIP



## Women's presence in parliaments:

- Women parliamentarians worldwide: 23.3%
- In 32 countries, women comprise less than 10% of the parliament, including three chambers without women's representation.
- Women's participation in parliaments is over 50% in two countries in the world: Rwanda with 61.3% and Bolivia with 53.1%.
- Sufficient data does not exist on women's representation in local governments.

# CLIMATE LEADERSHIP



It is not just numbers that affect decision-making possibilities, also the location in different policy sectors



The so-called hard (masculine) and soft (feminine) subjects in development



Limit to change in the model



# CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

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Climate change seen as a hard subject



Science and technology (increasing the number of women)

Climate change seen as a soft subject



Care economy (increasing the number of men)

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# AN INESCAPABLE LINK



Women and men are part of the human species.

Women and men coexist with species we scarcely know and that make our existence possible.

Women and men have the right to create a new model to sustain ourselves on this planet.