

TABLE 3  
How climate change in and across cities relates to gender equality

<b>Equity concerns for GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
<p><b>Outcome/distribution-related equity concerns</b></p> <p>Outcome-based equity concerns regarding gender are shaped by direct and indirect impacts of climate change on women and girls, e.g. via:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Heat: Heat stress affects women more than men;</li> <li>2) Floods/landslides/storm surges lead to reduced or no access to potable water, drainage and sanitation facilities in cities, and women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face loss of income from their home-based activities and often water-based economic activities like cleaning, washing clothes or cooking food products, particularly in informal settlements;</li> <li>• Have to spend more hours fetching water from water trucks or tanks;</li> <li>• Face malnutrition or low calorie intake, especially older women and young girls, because of the gendered diet hierarchies and the reduction in food supply or increase in food prices;</li> <li>• Face the risk of infections as they overwhelmingly take care of children and old and sick family and community members, who tend to suffer diarrhoeal, respiratory and other health problems;</li> <li>• Are more vulnerable to losing their jobs given that they need to devote more time to non-paid care work.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Adaptation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce ex ante vulnerabilities of women;</li> <li>• Ease women’s income opportunities and home-based businesses;</li> <li>• Value and adequately pay for care work and female income options;</li> <li>• Align measures with adequate financial and institutional support for women (particularly LIC and MIC).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address gender-based violence, harassment and crime through gender-sensitive mitigation actions, e.g. in transportation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Process-related equity concerns</b></p> <p>Process-based equity concerns within cities relate to differentiated gender roles between women and men. Women who do not speak the dominant language have less access and understanding of risks and preparedness information.</p> <p>Process-based equity concerns across cities and countries relate to the discrimination against women with respect to access to technologies, education, and income opportunities, particularly in LIC and MIC. Also, because women in LIC and MIC have less access to secure land tenure, they lack access to financial credits or subsidies, which are important in climate change recovery stages.</p>	<p><b>Adaptation and mitigation solutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve women in leadership roles in community processes and local climate change politics, as women are recognized as key agents of change;</li> <li>• Increase women’s participation in (inter-)national political decision-making processes, including the UNFCCC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Contextual equity concerns</b></p>	

Contextual equity concerns in cities regarding gender mainly relate to strongly diverging roles of women and men in different cultures. Women from LIC and MIC living in poverty are typically more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men because of the discrimination they face with respect to wealth and capital goods; health; access to technologies, education, services and information; and opportunities to generate financial and productive assets.

- Take into account gender roles and women's needs;
- Challenge traditional gender roles and recognize and balance care work between men and women;
- Value paid income options for women.

#### NOTES

LIC: low-income countries; MIC: middle-income countries; HIC: high-income countries.