

Conference theme	Adaptation & development
Session ID	S64
Session title	What enables adaptation of women in climate hotspots?
Session summary (100 words)	For climate change research and development interventions are to be effective, we need to understand both men and women's adaptation strategies. This is important in order to identify equitable solutions that contribute to gender equality, rather than exacerbating the currently-unequal roles and relations. This panel discussion will draw together evidence from climate change hotspots in Africa and Asia (through four projects under the Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia programme) to highlight the gendered nature of adaptation. Brief (5 minute) presentations by panellists will be followed by a moderated discussion in which participants are encouraged to compare and contrast with their own experiences.
Organiser/s	Katharine Vincent, Kulima Integrated Development Solutions, South Africa
Partner institution	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
	Kallur Subrammanyam Murali, IDRC, Canada
	Dr Murali Kallur is an ecologist who works as a senior program officer at International Development Research Centre, Asia Regional Office, New Delhi. His work at IDRC includes a program on climate change adaptation in Asia, a joint initiative with the UK's Department for International Development.
Rapporteur	Anjal Prakash, ICIMOD, Nepal
	Katharine Vincent, Kulima Integrated Development Solutions, South Africa
	Katharine is a director of Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (a South African-based adaptation consultancy) and a visiting Associate Professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Her interests are in the realm of climate risk management, including vulnerability, climate services and gender-responsive adaptation.
	Nitya Rao, University of East Anglia, UK
	Nitya is Professor, Gender and Development at the School of International Development, University of East Anglia, UK. She has worked extensively in the field of gendered land relations, agriculture, migration and livelihoods, especially in a context of climate change, food and nutrition security, education, and intra-household relations.
	Chanda Gurung Goodrich, ICIMOD, Nepal

	Chanda is the Senior Gender Specialist – Gender Lead at ICIMOD. Her professional specialization is in gender and participatory research & development (R&D). Her experience has been focused on not-for-profit sector, specializing in integrating social and gender equity into R&D programmes and projects
	Ayesha Qaisrani, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan
	Ayesha is a Research Associate working with the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad. Her research interests revolve around migration, climate adaptation and gender justice.
Sector/ system/ cross-cutting topic (see WG2 chapter headings)	All, particularly: Cities, settlements and key infrastructure (chapter 6) Health, wellbeing and the changing structure of communities (chapter 7) Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development (chapter 8) Decision-making options for managing risk (chapter 17) Climate resilient development pathways (chapter 18) And cross-chapter papers: Cities and settlements by the sea Deserts, semi-arid areas, and desertification Mediterranean region Mountains
Regional focus (see WG2 regions if applicable)	Africa (chapter 9) Asia (chapter 10)
Session format	Panel debate
Room set up	Presentations with Q&A and panel discussion
Duration	1h 45minutes
Projector required	
Presentation/s	
Title	Gendered adaptation in deltas: Who decides, who benefits, and who loses?
Author/s: Name, institution, country	Katharine Vincent, Kulima Integrated Development Solutions, South Africa
Abstract The gendered nature of decision-making and access to resources creates differential capacities of men and women to adapt to climate change. Adaptations typically involve investment, expenditure or labour inputs, access to which is gendered. In addition, their gender roles and relations and differential access to these resources determines the way in which such decisions affect them. Using survey data from 6000 households across four deltas in Africa and Asia this paper outlines who makes adaptation decisions and the types of adaptation	

they choose; as well as who benefits and who loses from these decisions and the implications for gender (in)equality.

Title	Household dynamics and gender relations in managing risk and adapting to change in semi-arid Africa and Asia
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Author/s: Name, institution, country	Nitya Rao, University of East Anglia, UK
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Abstract
 In recent decades, there has been a marked increase in the frequency and extent of climate stressors – high temperatures and rainfall variability – experienced by people in semi-arid Africa and Asia. How differently positioned people experience and respond to risks, however, varies, shaped by factors such as their gender, age, ethnicity, class and household structure. Such nuances are seldom well understood. Through fine-grained field research in India and six countries across semi-arid Africa, we unpack the nuances of vulnerability and the forms it takes, alongside the range of possible responses and strategies, in order to better inform policy interventions.

Title	Contextualising gendered vulnerabilities in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya (HKH) region
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Author/s: Name, institution, country	Chanda Gurung Goodrich, ICIMOD, Nepal
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Abstract
 The impact of climate change is more profound in the HKH and expected to create more disasters and greater destruction. The gender division of labour is highly skewed and, in recent years, with increasing male-outmigration, women's workloads have intensified without corresponding increases in access to resources, decision-making and secure land rights. HIAWARE empirical research show that manifestations of gendered vulnerabilities in the climate change context is an interplay of external factors such as market forces, consumerism, urbanization, globalization, infrastructure development and technological intervention in a certain place and time combined with internal geo-political - socioeconomic factors of social and gender structures.

Title	Gender and climate change in the Pathways to Resilience in Semi-Arid Economies (PRISE) project
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Author/s: Name, institution, country	Ayesha Qaisrani, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan
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Abstract
 Semi-arid regions in Asia and Africa, subjected to severe weather changes, are becoming more fragile as natural resources are strained and economic and social development is in turn weakened by continuous climate variability and wide gender inequalities. The relationships between gender and climate change are mutually conditional, where existing gender inequalities can be exacerbated, reduced, or untouched, shaping the parameters of men's and women's pathways to resilience. Attention to gender is identified as a cross-cutting theme in PRISE activities. In practice, this has resulted in i) documenting gender disparities that disadvantage women; ii) identifying how women can be key actors in strengthening inclusive and climate resilient development.