

Women On The Frontline

Gender & Loss and Damage

FACTS

- ▶ Women are disproportionately affected by natural disasters due to persisting structures of gender inequalities. Unequal access to information or mobility results in much higher death rates.
- ▶ The consequences of natural disasters faced by women include loss of income, early school dropout and forced marriage.
- ▶ Climate-induced migration is dramatically increasing. Women forced to migrate are exposed to higher risks of gender-based violence and trafficking. But when left behind, women bear a heavier burden of work and responsibilities.



50-75 %

of girls forced to quit school after a hurricane

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Irreversible loss and damage have gendered impacts.
- ▶ Climate damages exacerbate gender inequalities and discriminations.
- ▶ Climate damages increase forced migration, and trigger conflicts.



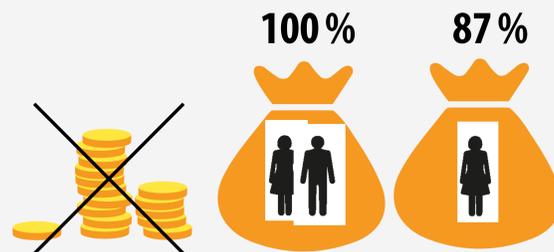
Tsunami in the Philippines



Local rescue training in Vietnam

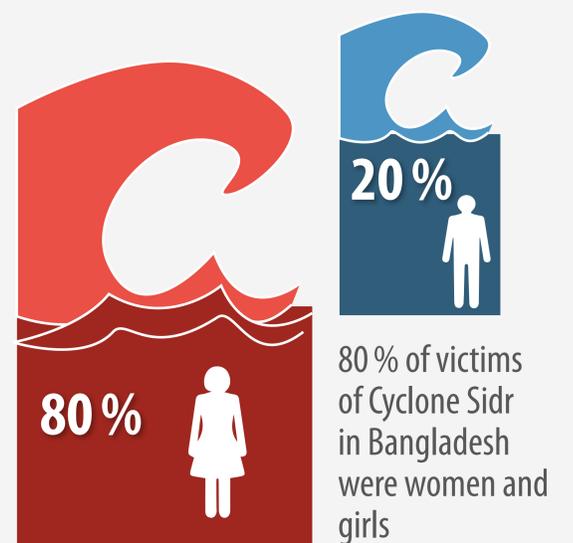
Natural disasters cause women to lose their source of income

In 2008, Nargis typhoon in Myanmar caused the loss of main source of income for 87 % single women and for 100 % married women



UNFPA, WEDO, Women on the frontline, 2009

Women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men from natural disasters



- ▶ Adopt a redress process and a compensation fund for countries and communities most impacted by climate change through the Warsaw International Mechanism.
- ▶ Adopt an international legal protection framework for climate refugees and migrants including "climate refugee" as a criterion to obtain the refugee status.
- ▶ Ensure the participation of communities and women in climate policymaking processes as well as in peace and security policy dialogues and negotiations.
- ▶ Ensure a gender approach is systematically adopted for early warning systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS