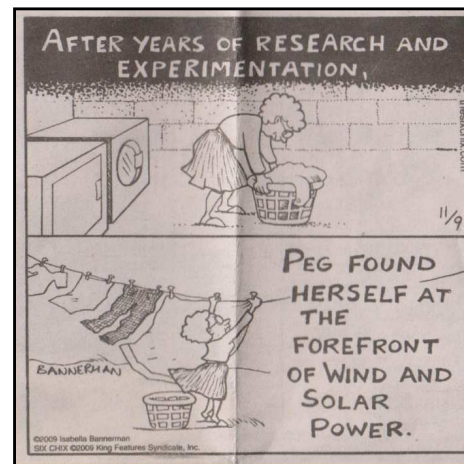


Social construction of climate change: How and what can feminist research contribute to gendered climate policy?

Sybille Bauriedl (University of Kassel)

Side Event: Gender innovations - strategies to address “gender” in climate change policy



How and what can feminist research contribute to gendered climate policy?

Outline

1. **Gender-speak:**

How is gender conceptualized in climate politics?

2. **Neoliberalization of climate change:**

What are gender implications of a greening regime?

3. **Bridging gender theory and practice:**

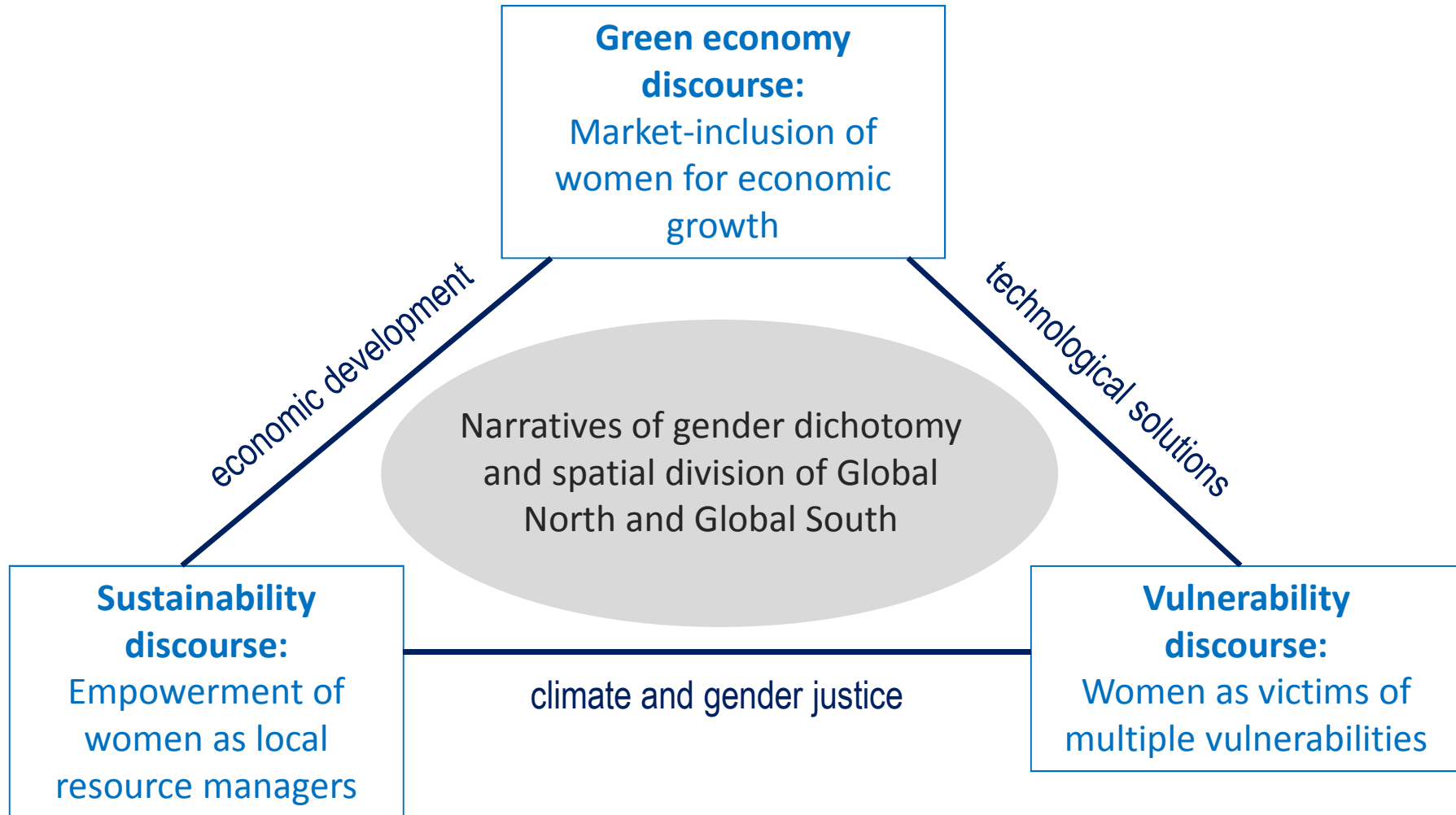
What are the contributions and questions of feminist climate research for a gender responsive climate change policy?

4. **Conclusions beyond gender balancing**

Gender related arguments in climate studies

- 1. Gender specific vulnerability:** *“women are more vulnerable by climate change impacts”*
-> Quantitative studies (cases of death after extreme events) and qualitative studies (increasing poverty in regions with extreme climate variability)
- 2. Perception of climate risks:** *“women are more sensitive for environmental risks”*
-> Surveys on environmental consciousness
- 3. Involvement in climate change:** *“gender specific mobility and consumption patterns”*
-> Quantitative correlation of income and GHG emission
- 4. Adaptation:** *“gender specific options of adaptive capacity”*
-> Quantitative and qualitative studies on uneven access to information, land property and resources.
- 5. Burden of cc policy:** *“Women are more engaged for adaptation and mitigation”*
-> Surveys on environmental behaviour
- 6. Participation in decision making processes:** *“Women are excluded from decision making”*
-> Statistics at international, national and local level

Gender implications of climate discourses



Conclusions beyond gender balancing

1. Deconstruction of gender-speak:

Arguing not only with equality of binary gender categories but diversity of gender identities in intersection with race, class, sexual plurality.

2. Critique of a gender hierarchical neoliberalization of climate change:

Degendering division of labor and feminized responsibilities for mitigation and adaptation.

3. Specification of criteria for a gender-responsive climate policy:

Feminist interventions in the ongoing transformation debate with concretion of the objects, subjects and goals of transformation.

4. Awareness for politics of scale:

connections between scales, sites, and struggles call for urgent ways of developing alliances across geographical scales and social differences.

5. Input and output-perspective on climate and gender:

As climate change is an issue of ecological and social relations, the impacts and origins of climate change are always gender relevant.

6. Bridging of gender theory and practice:

Extend research programs for gender responsive climate policy research for theoretical and applied questions on gender and climate relations.