

MEXICO



Hurricane Ingrid

Tropical Storm Manuel
Overview of gender and land
tenure issues in the event of a
disaster

Eastern
Pacific
Ocean

Úrsula Oswald Spring
CRIM-UNAM, México
UNU-EHS, PAPIIT 300213
14th of November, 2013

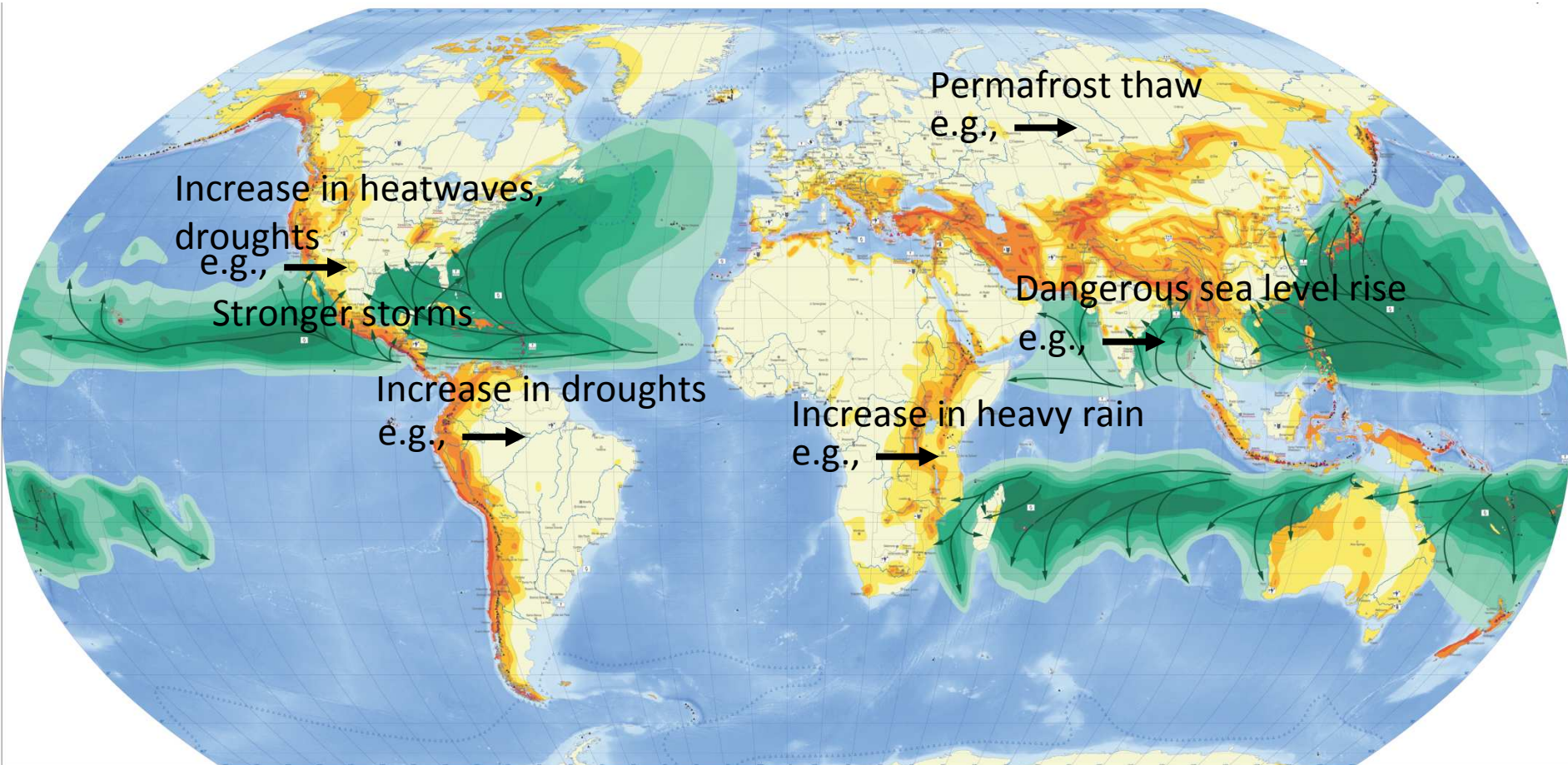
Content

- 1. Disasters are now mostly hydrometeorological**
- 2. What has changed?**
- 3. Floods and droughts**
- 4. Why are risks increasing and affecting more women and girls?**
- 5. Socioeconomic and political discrimination of women**
- 6. How to manage risks with a gender perspective?**

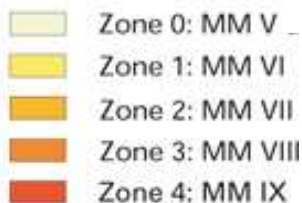


1. Disasters are increasingly hydrometeorological

Climate threats, disasters & impacts

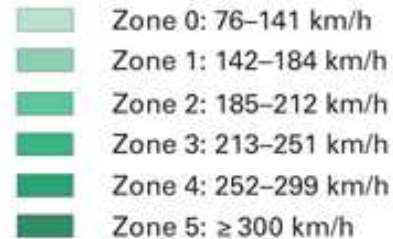


Earthquakes



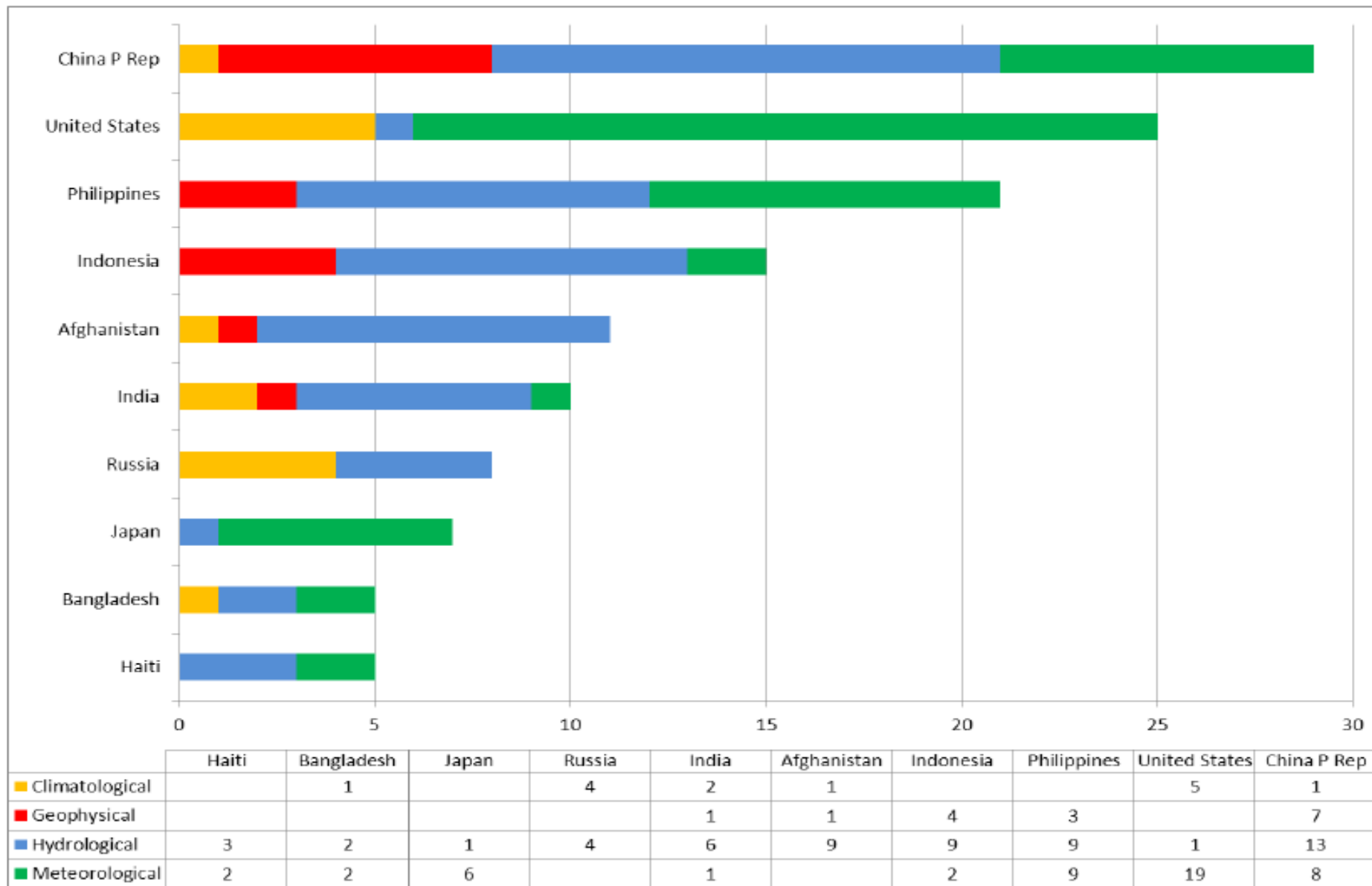
MM: modified Mercalli scale

Tropical Hurricanes

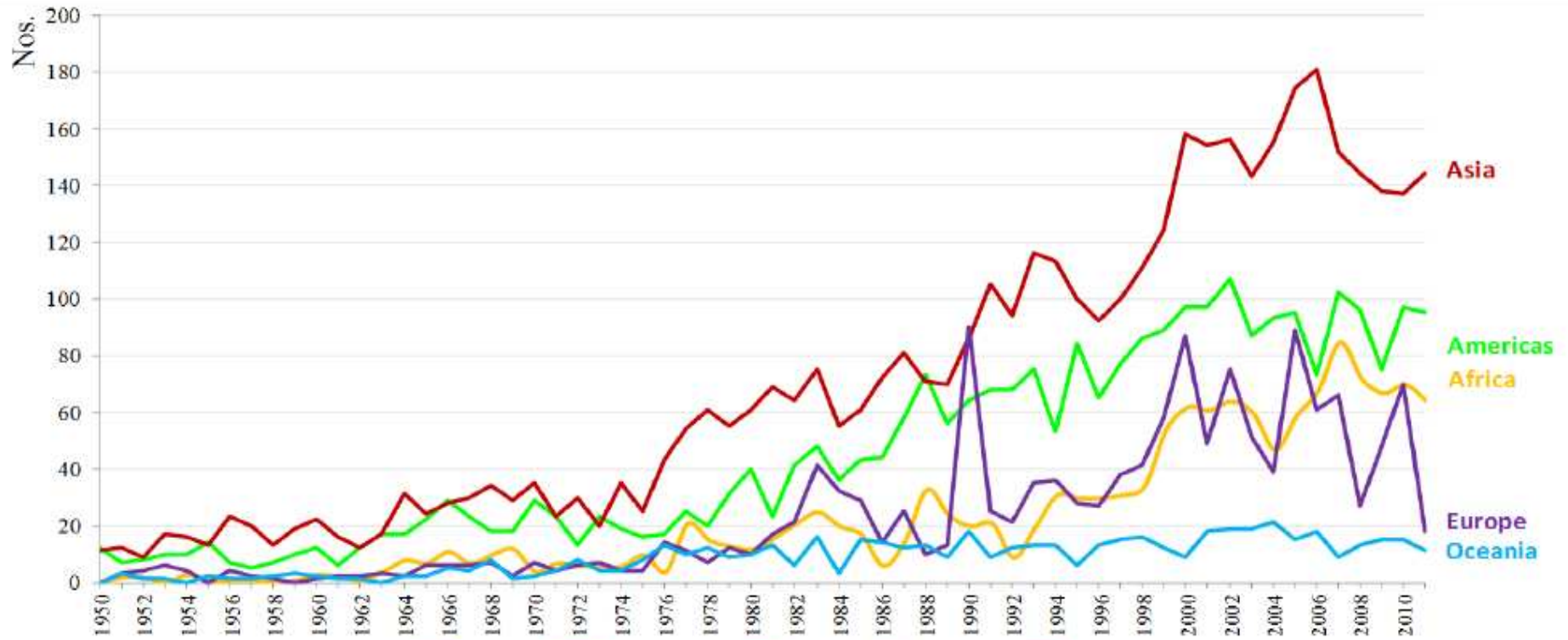


Top ten countries by reported events

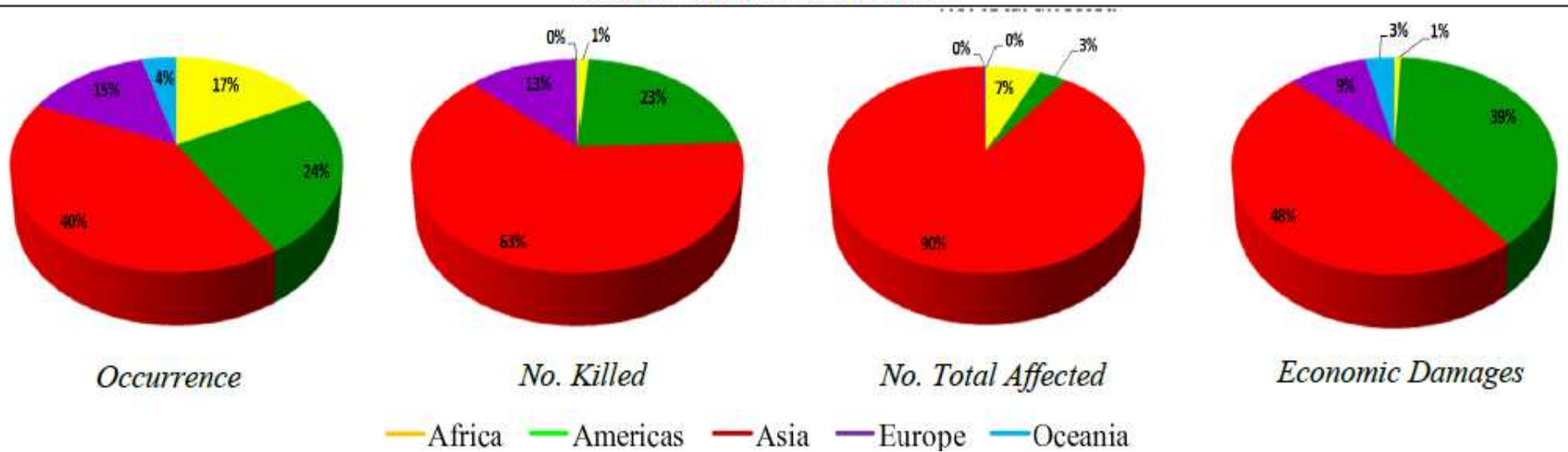
(EM-DAT Data 2012)



Occurrence of reported natural disasters by continent: 1950 to 2011



Asia's share: 2002-2011



2. What has changed?

Ecosphere

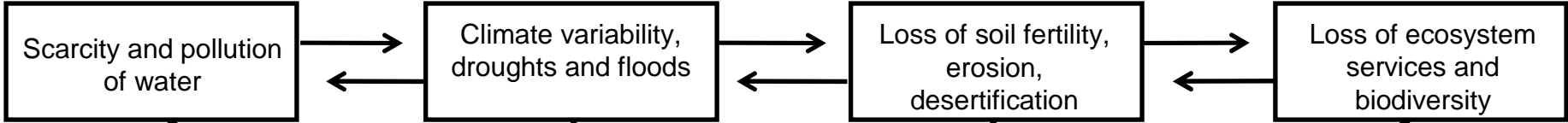
Anthroposphere



Global environmental change poses threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks for international, national and human security

- **more variable rain & hotter days**
- **ecosystem degradation & polluted water**
- **loss of ecosystem services (food, biodiversity, hunting)**
- **uncertain monsoon for rain-fed agriculture**
- **irregular interstitial drought (food production)**
- **lack of agricultural training and advice**
- **unsustainable farming practices**
- **drought and hurricane-prone regions**
- **poor health and education conditions**
- **increase of dengue, malaria, scorpion bites, intoxication from pesticides and heatwaves**

Environmental vulnerability: GEC



- Disasters
- Socio-environmental migration
- Resource conflicts

Human, gender & environmental Security: HUGE

Demographic, rural & urban pressure

Consumerism, GHG, resource depletion, pollution, diseases

- Violence, crime
- Ethnic & political conflicts
- Urbanization
- Environmental disasters
- Unsustainable modernization
- Social vulnerability
- Economic crisis, misery
- Social classes, elite

Pollution and overuse of water

Hunger, malnutrition, overweight, junk food

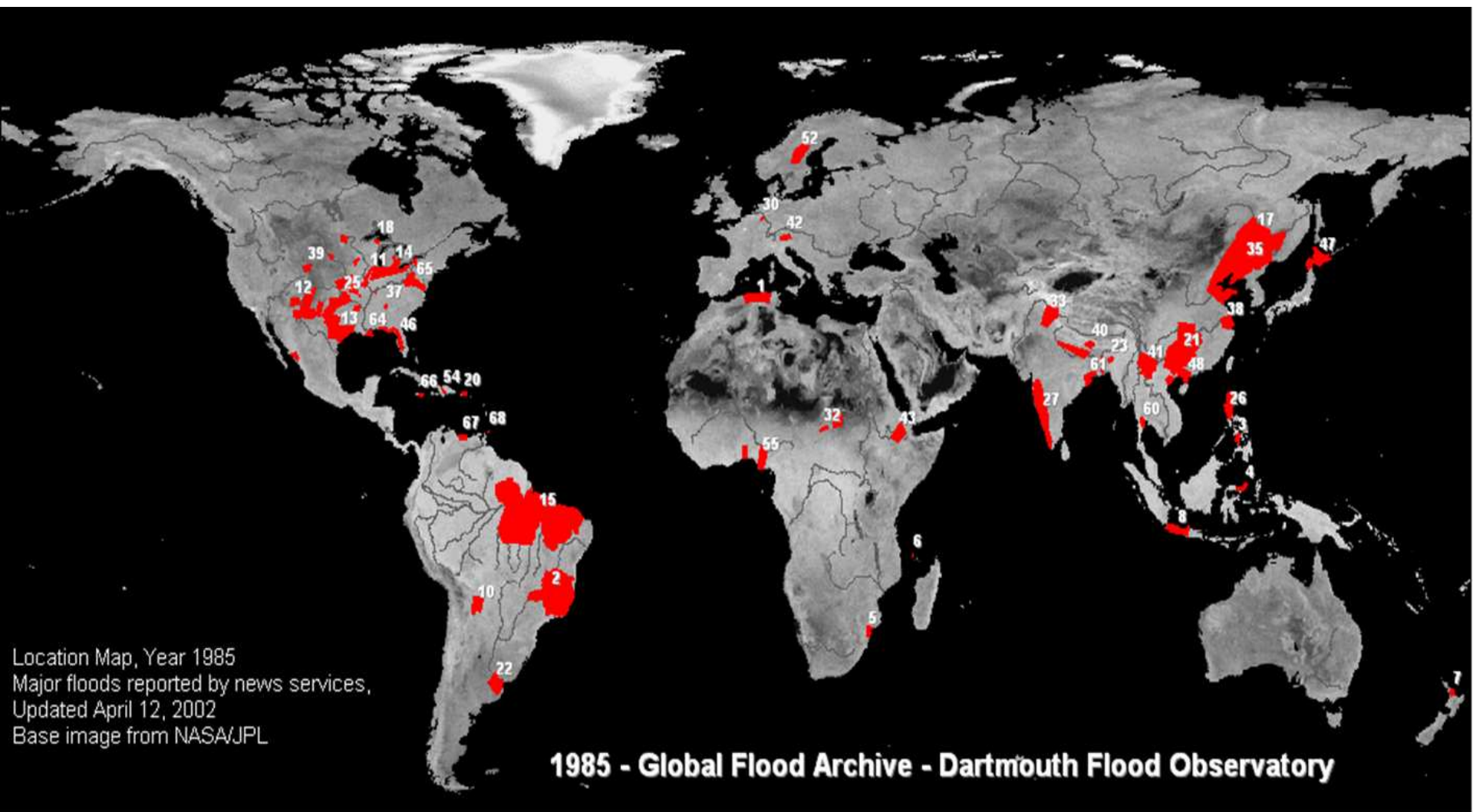
Inequality, discrimination, inequity

Poverty, misery, homeless, insecurity

Social vulnerability: Globalización

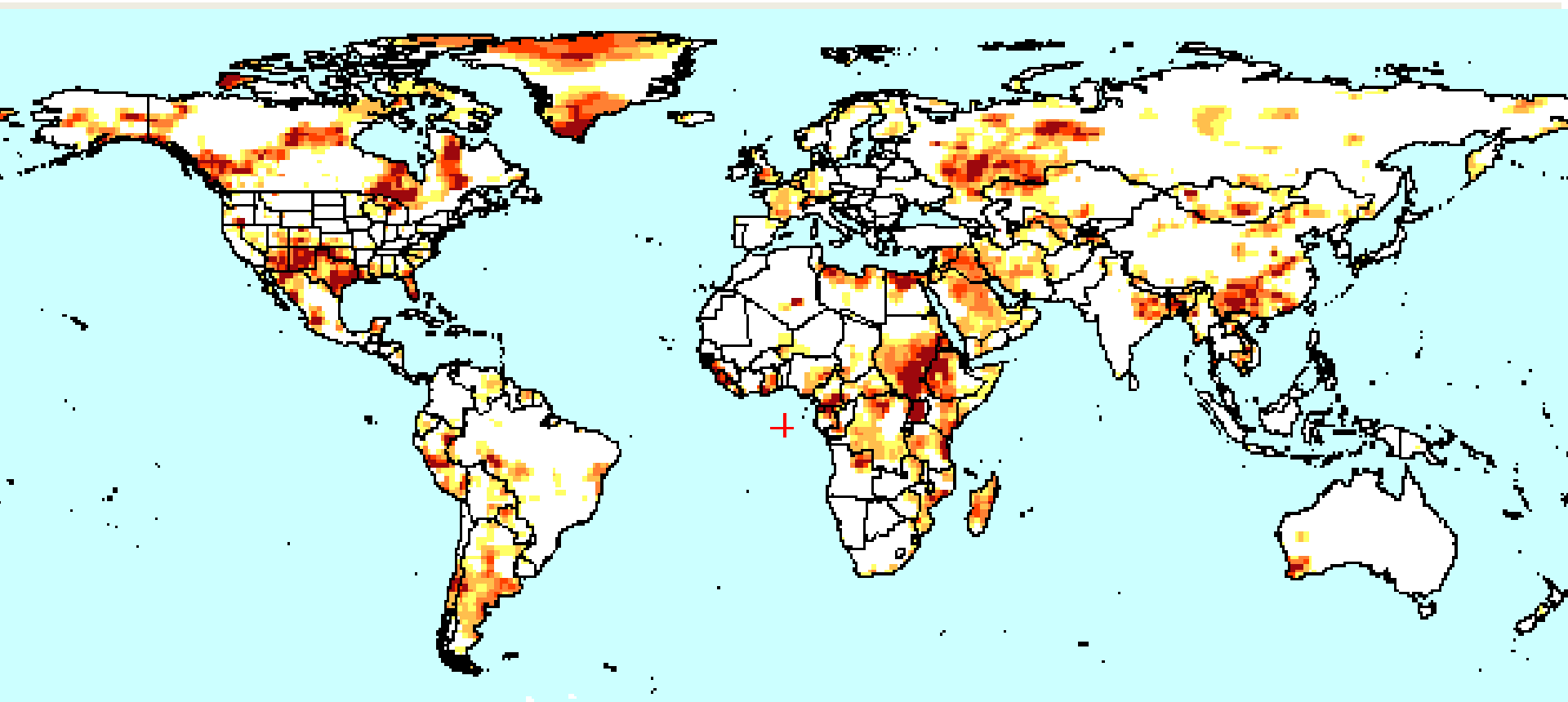
3. Floods and droughts

Major Floods 1985-2007



Droughts

36 months of drought conditions starting Sept 2011



Drought
Severity



Minor
Drought



Moderate
Drought



Severe
Drought



Extreme
Drought

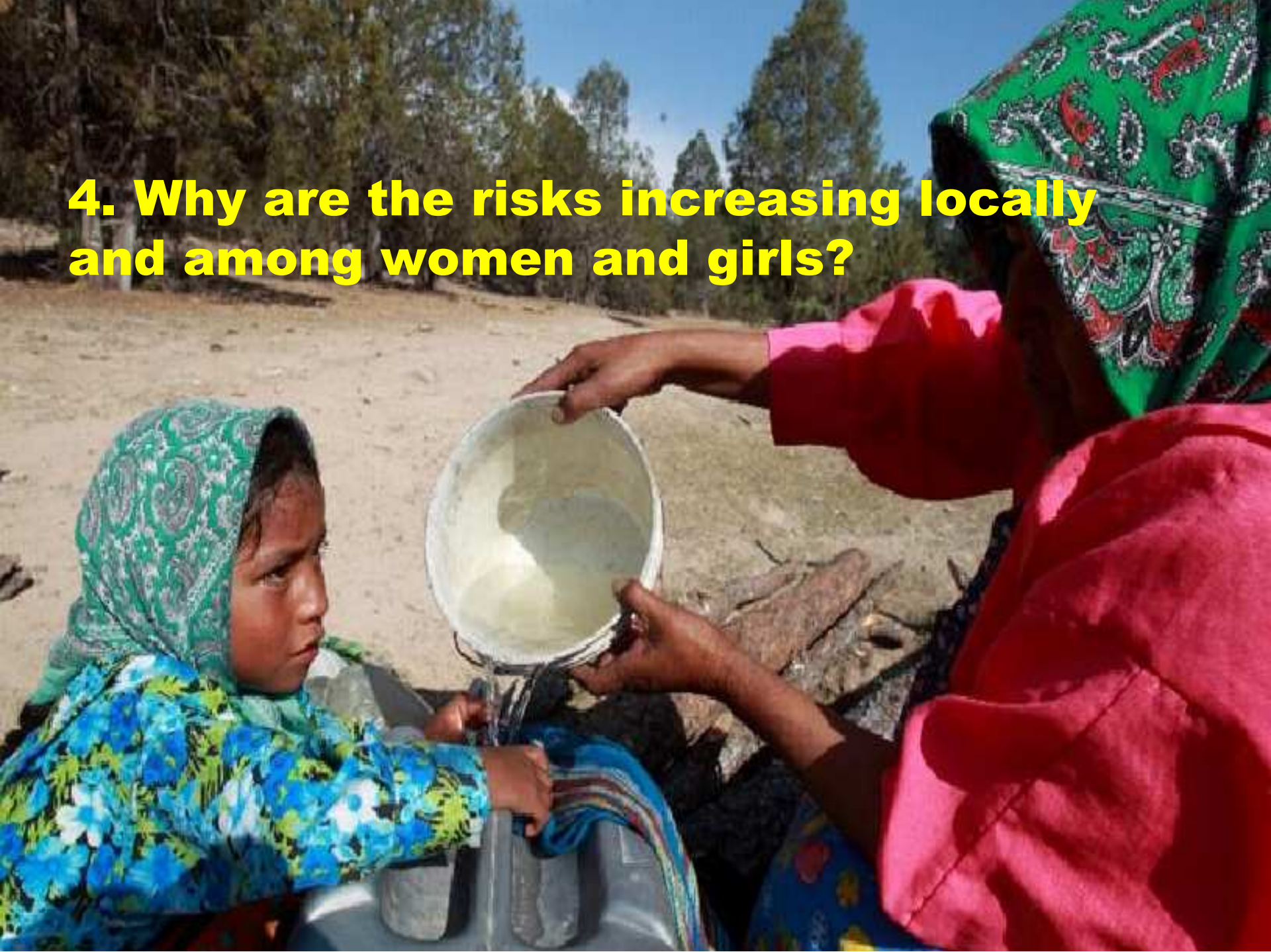


Exceptional
Drought

302.8 million people are under severe drought condition




Data from UCL global drought monitor. Based on 36 months standardized precipitation index

4. Why are the risks increasing locally and among women and girls?



What do we mean with risks: for whom? causes & victims?

- **Risks for whom**

- Damages for whom and from what?: cause  nature  cost  social structure and mindset?
- Loss for whom and from what?
- Vulnerability: social and environmental
- Divided world: due to different impacts and coping capacities

- **Anticipating thresholds from what to what?**

- weather related hazards and extreme weather events
 - rapid onset hazards
 - slow onset hazards
- dangerous or catastrophic climate change
- chaotic consequences in the climate system (tipping points)
- different world views, mindsets and interests
 - Business-as-usual
 - Sustainability transition

Global Risks (Beck, 2012)

- 1. De-localization:** causes and consequences are not limited to one space: they are **omnipresent**. Do not respect borders and nation states and have long latency period (e.g. toxic waste, CC): nation-state is not the frame → cosmopolitan post-modern authorities
- 2. Incalculableness:** unpredictable, complex, non-linear, global with local impacts and impersonal
- 3. Uncertainty:** unknown, unpredictable future with cascading effects (Fukushima) or tipping points
- 4. Non-compensatibility:** precautionary principle, preventive & proactive instead of reactive behaviour
- 5. Gender specific:** affect more social vulnerable and powerless people

Gender vulnerability and women's discrimination increase vulnerability of exposed communities: even non-extreme events can have extreme impacts in loss of lives and livelihood

Managing the risks: drought in the context of food security in the drylands

Risk factors

- more variable rain
- ecosystem degradation
- hotter days
- discrimination of women
- poor health and education conditions



Risk Management/Adaptation

- improved water management
- sustainable farming practice
- drought-resistant crops
- drought forecasting

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



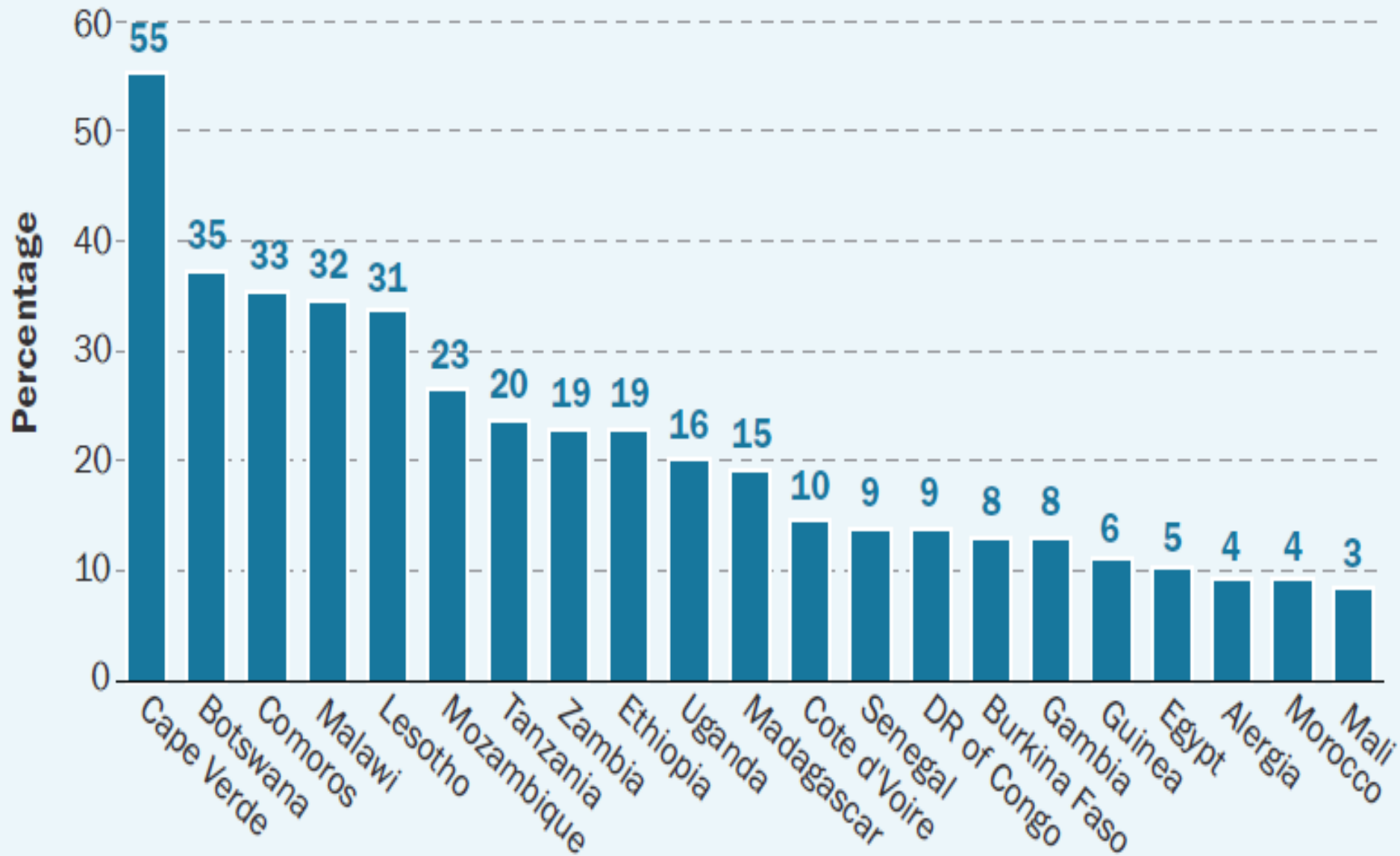
Gender empowerment reduces social vulnerability and climate risks

- Between **68-89%** of deaths occurs among **women and girls** due to long-term discrimination & self-identity of women to **care** for others
- **Information & training** on vulnerability, exposure, climate extremes, DRR, and resilience-building help people **reducing their risks** and getting prepared for **unknown and unpredictable threats**
- Integrated **water** management, sanitation and drainage improve health, wellbeing and reduce risks of **waterborne diseases**
- **Drought** forecasting, sustainable **farming** practices, drought resistant seeds and early warning reduce risks of hunger
- **Food** in orchards is basically produced by women
- **Adaption** to changing climate conditions includes maintenance of draining systems, regional risk pooling, relocation from risky locations, early **evacuation** and **disaster risk reduction training**
- **Sustainable development** in the near term reduces longer term social vulnerability
- Managing risks now help **improve livelihood** and wellbeing
- Women maintain **social networks** during normal times and support communities and families during disasters



5. Socioeconomic and political discrimination of women

% of women landholders in Africa



Social construction of gender

MASCULINITY
FEMINITY

Roles, state,
norms, values,
behaviour, social
representations (SR)

Responsibilities, necessities,
expectations

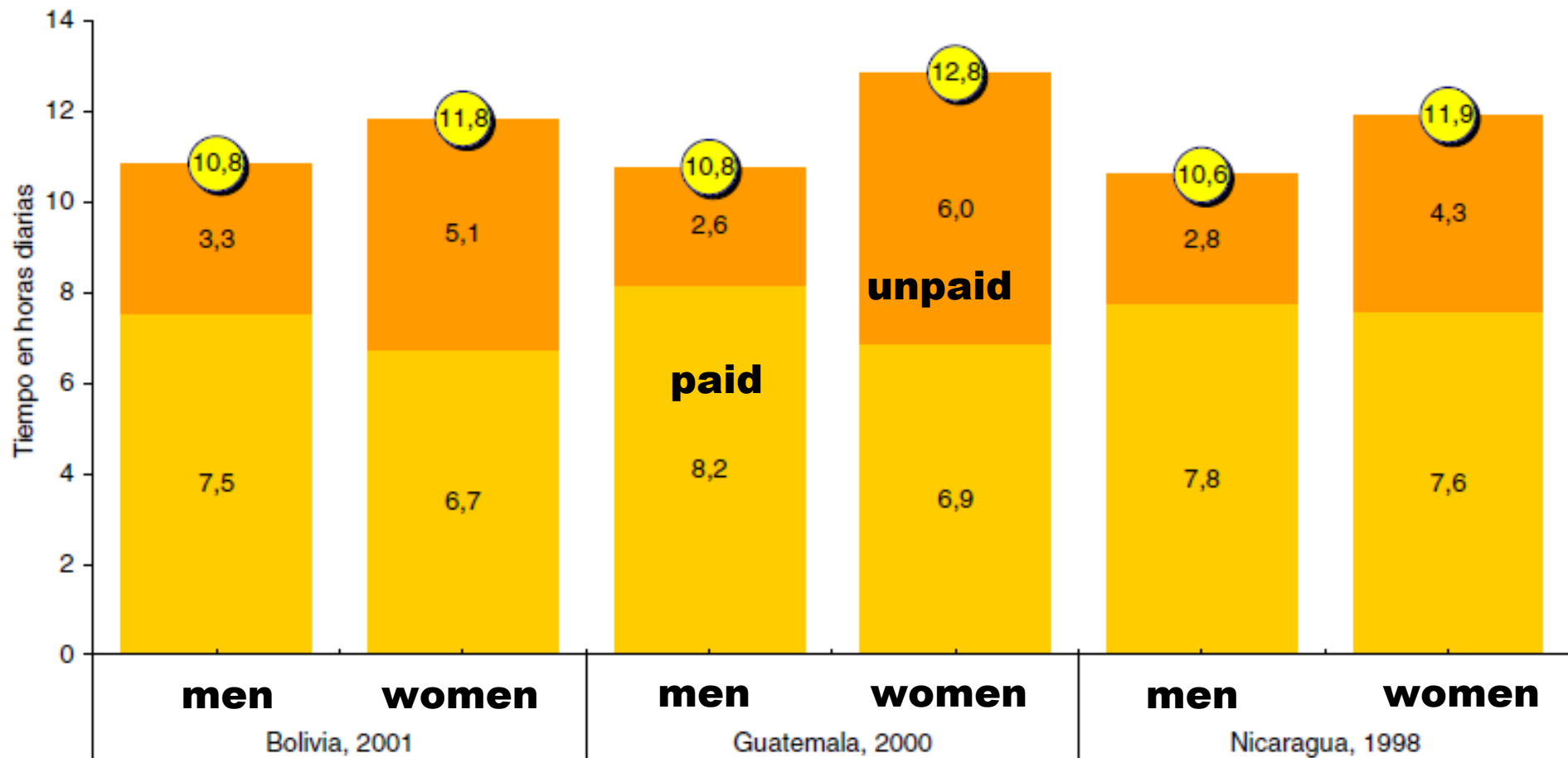
Sexuality and
sexual behaviour

GENDER

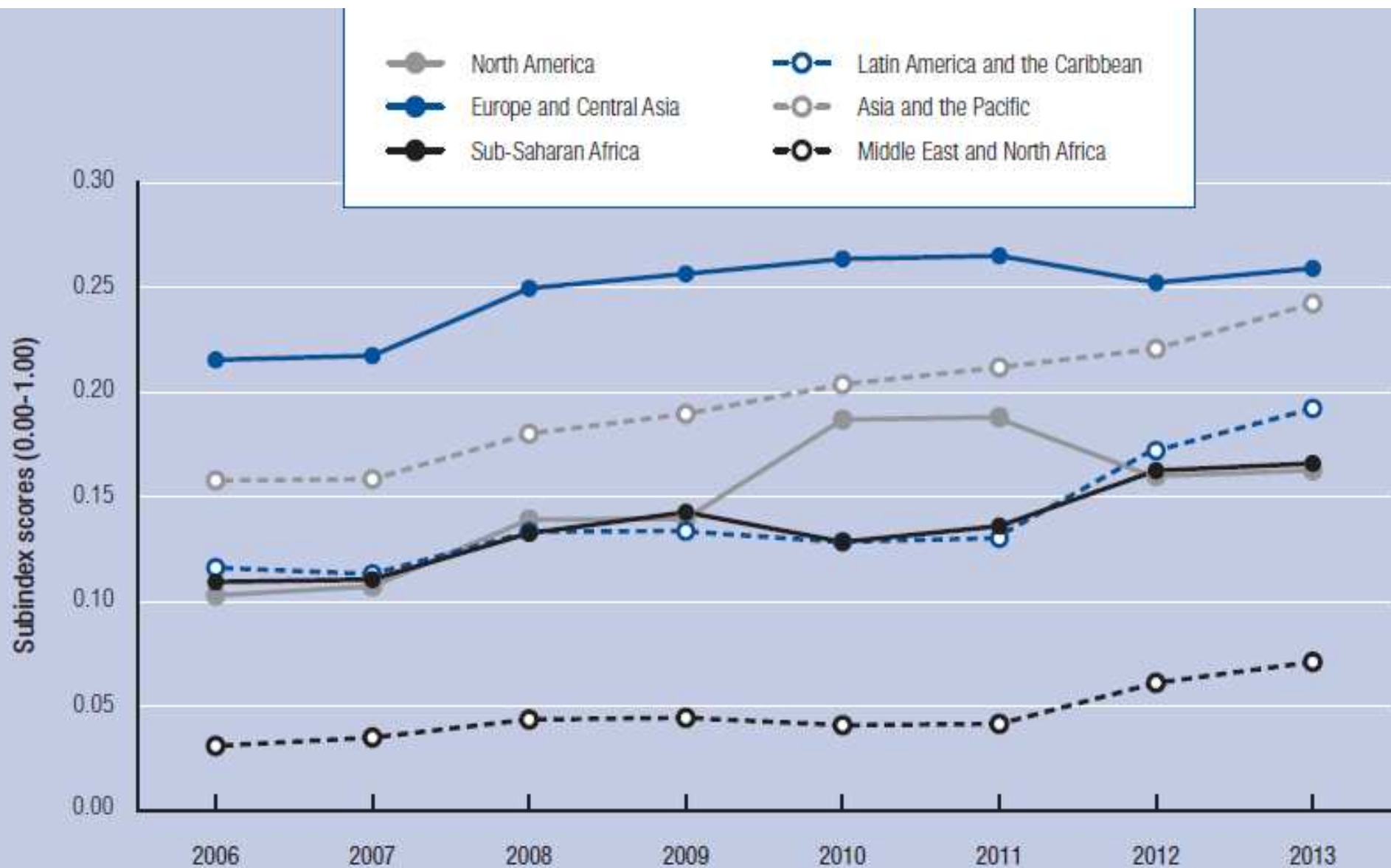
DIVISION OF LABOUR,
POWER AND
RESPONSIBILITIES

DISTRIBUTION OF
RESOURCES AND
BENEFITS

Working hours by women & men/day

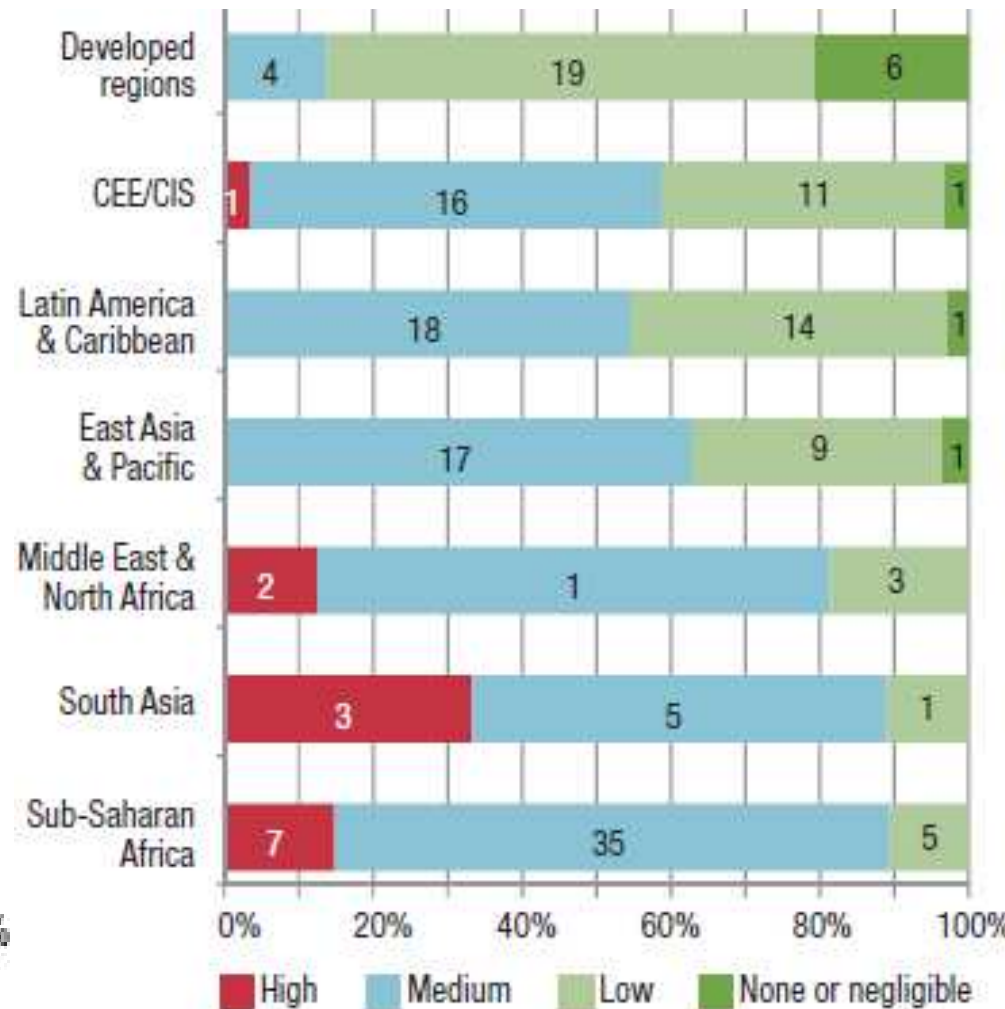
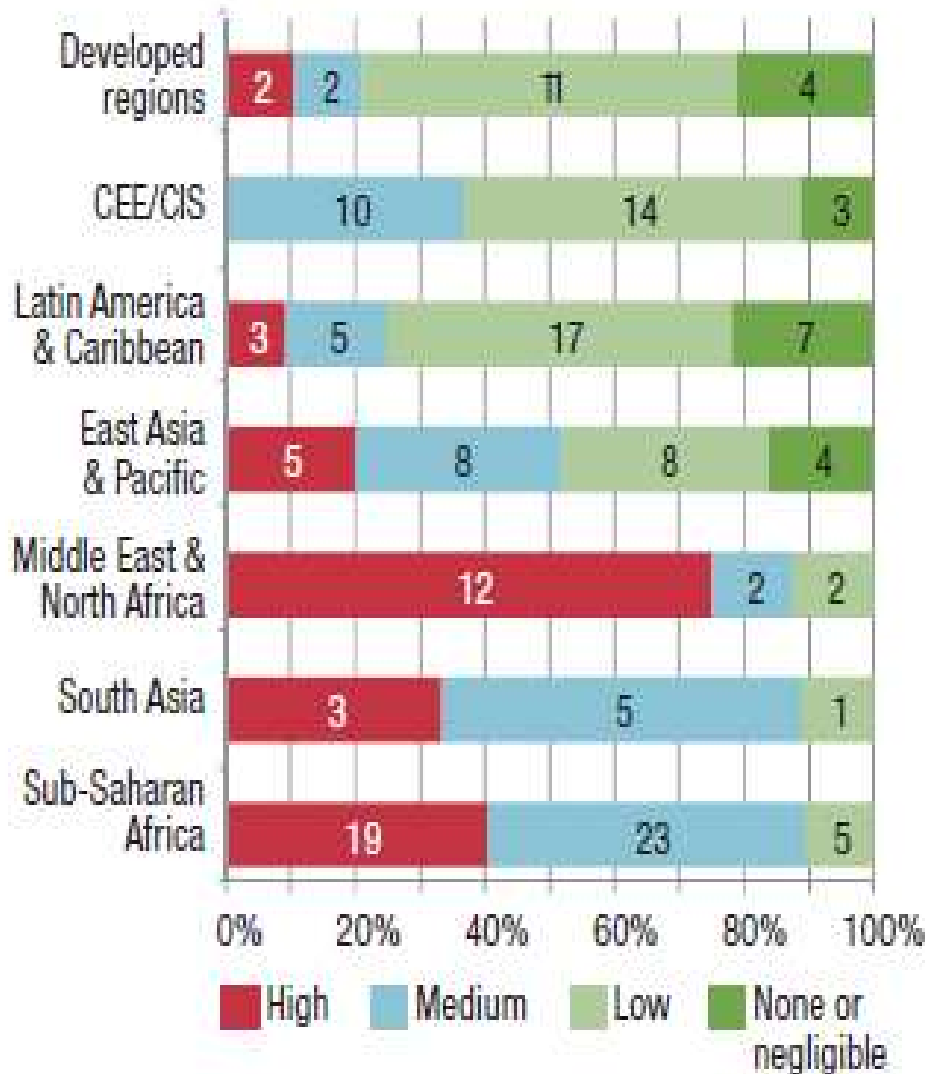


Gender political empowerment index

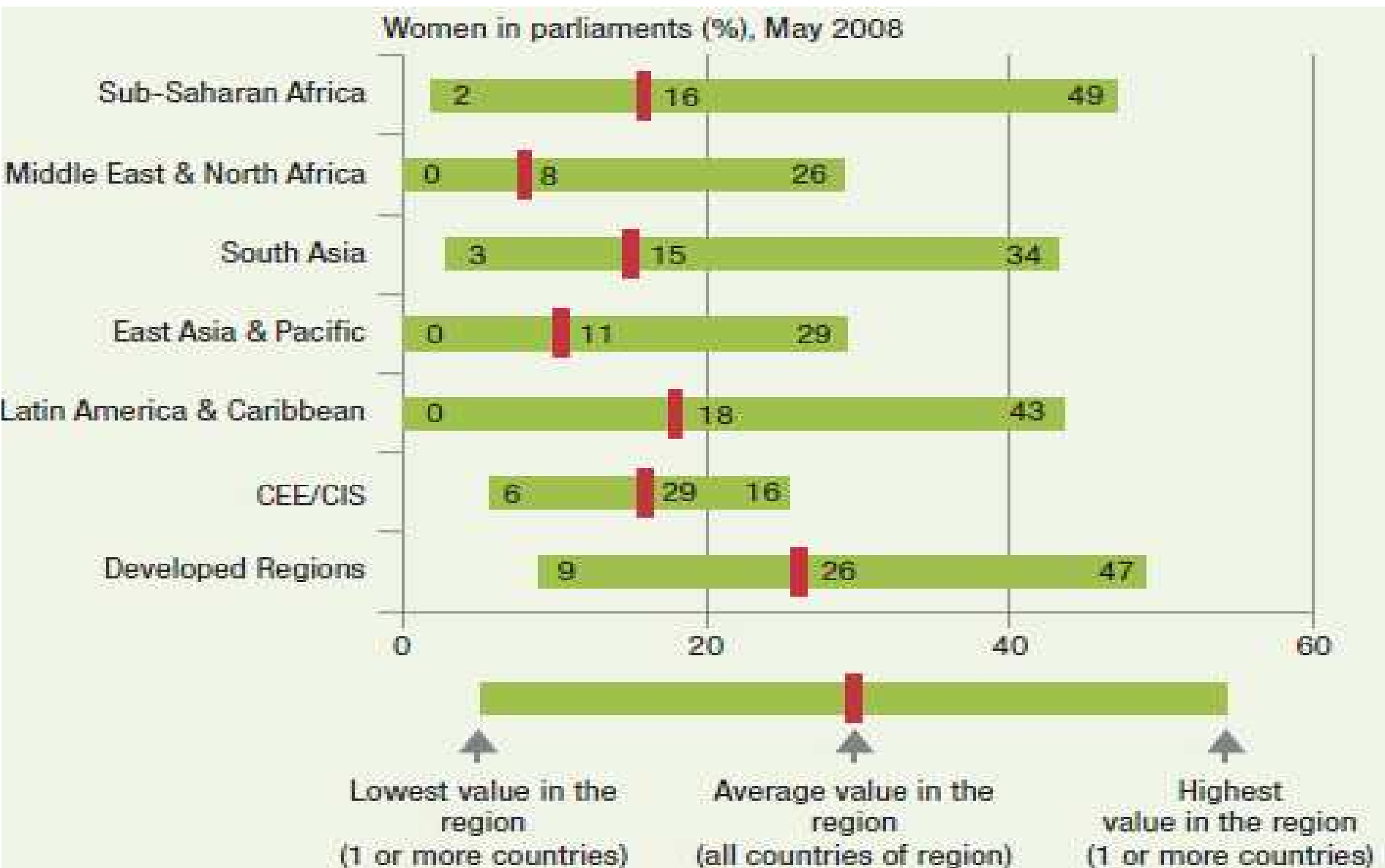


6. Data on social & economic rights

Number of countries with low, medium and high levels of discrimination, 2004

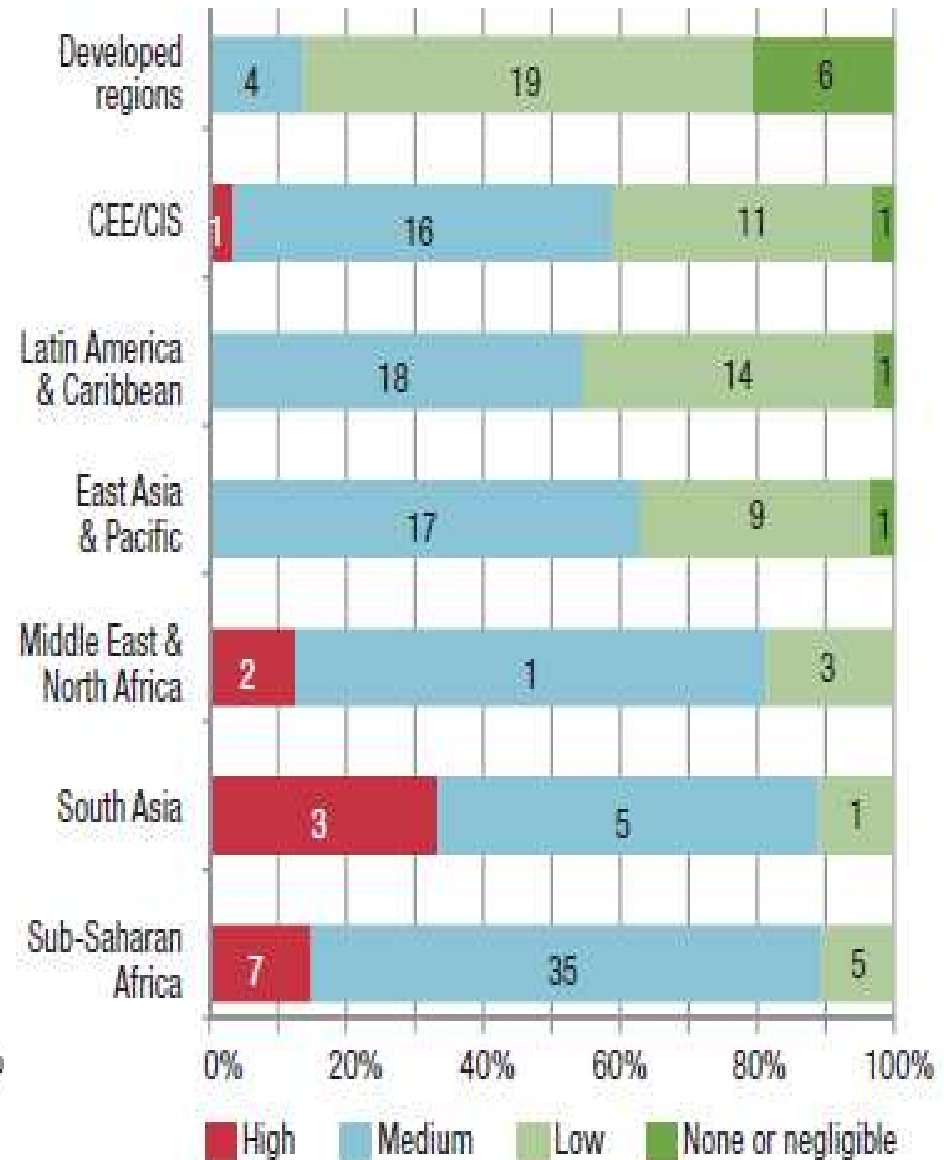
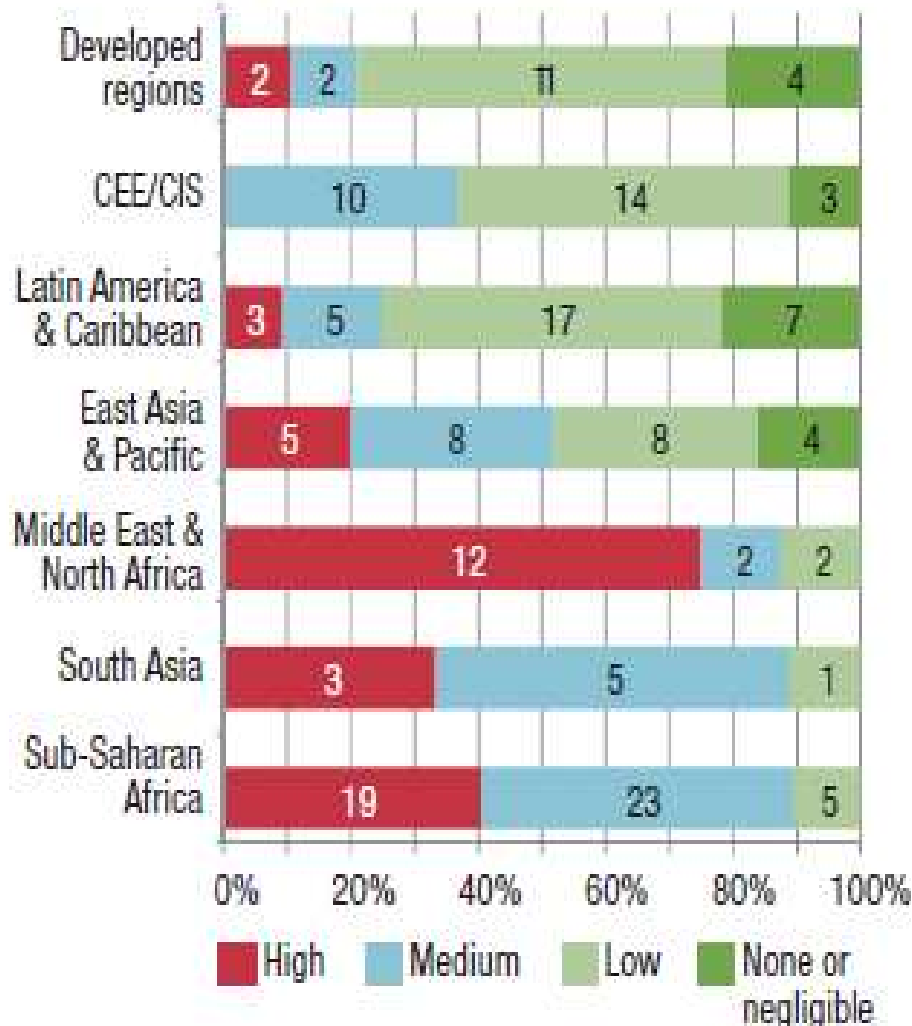


Political activities of women

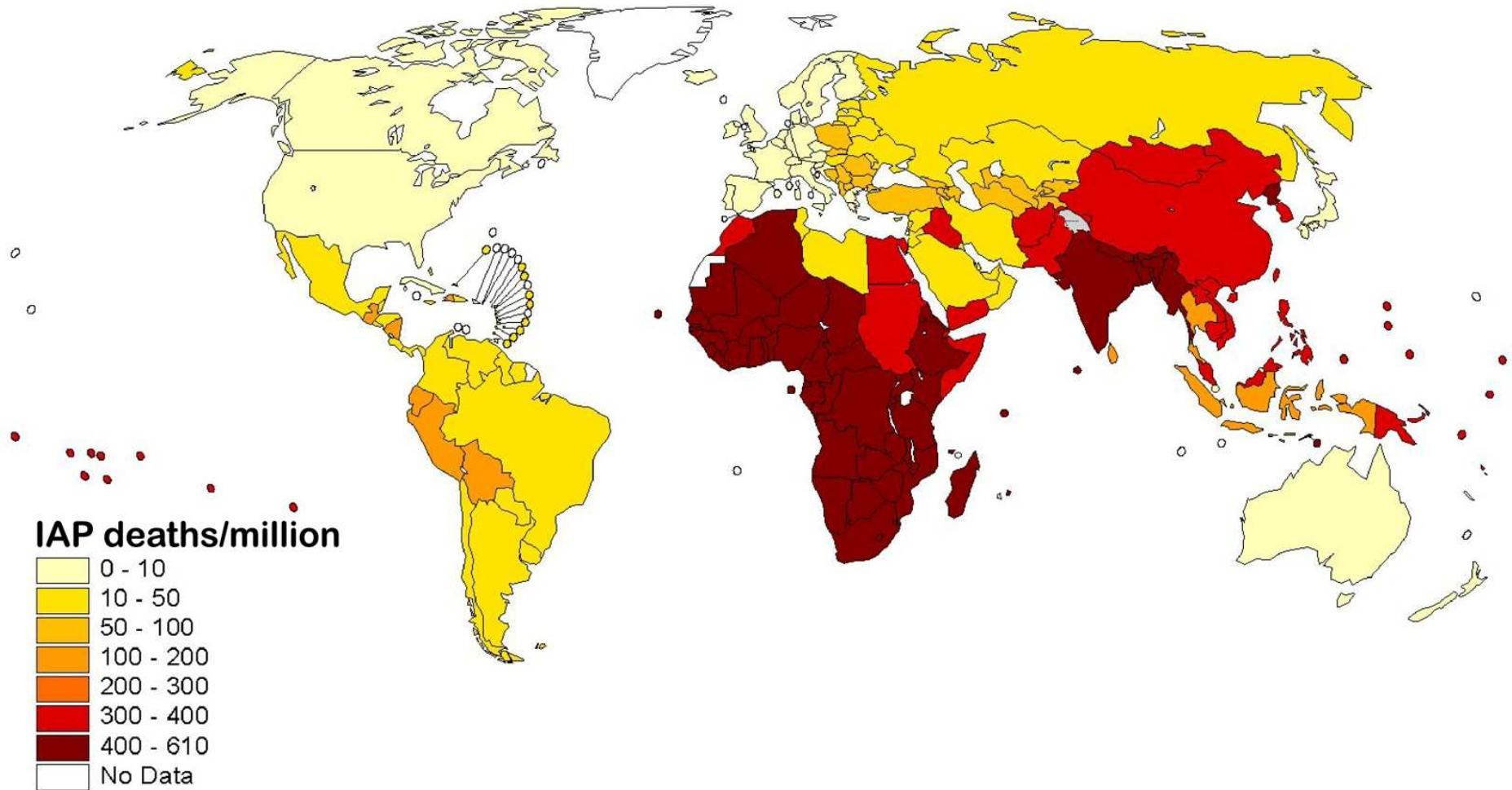


Social rights & economic rights

Number of countries with low, medium and high levels of discrimination, 2004

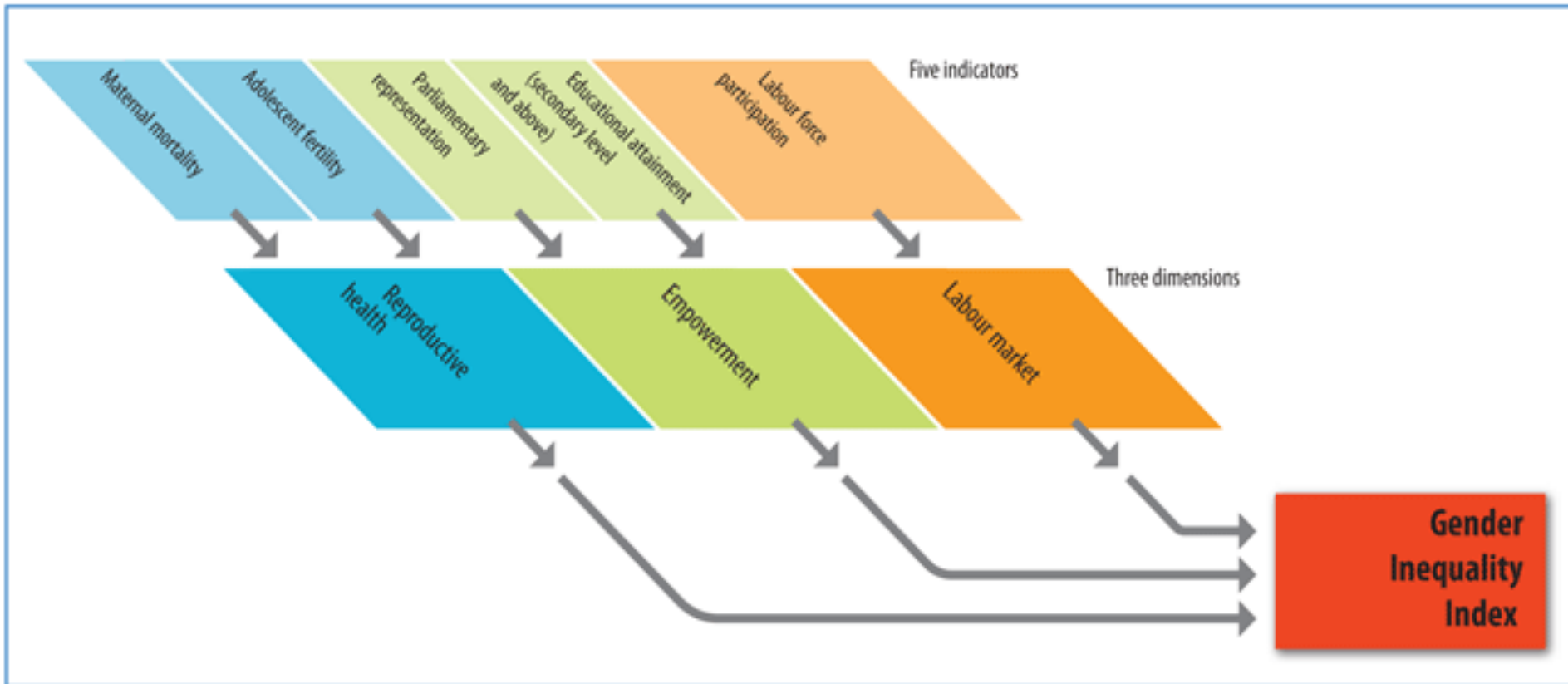


Indoor pollution



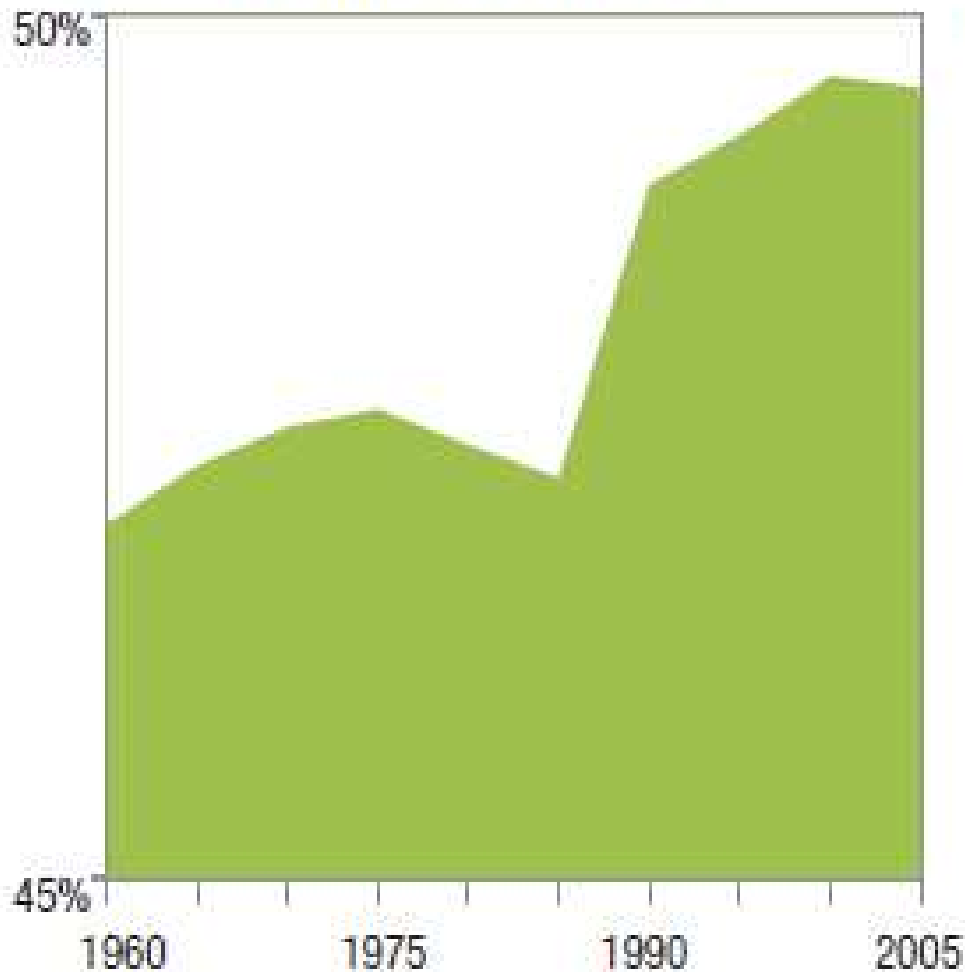
Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, 2013)

GII—three dimensions and five indicators

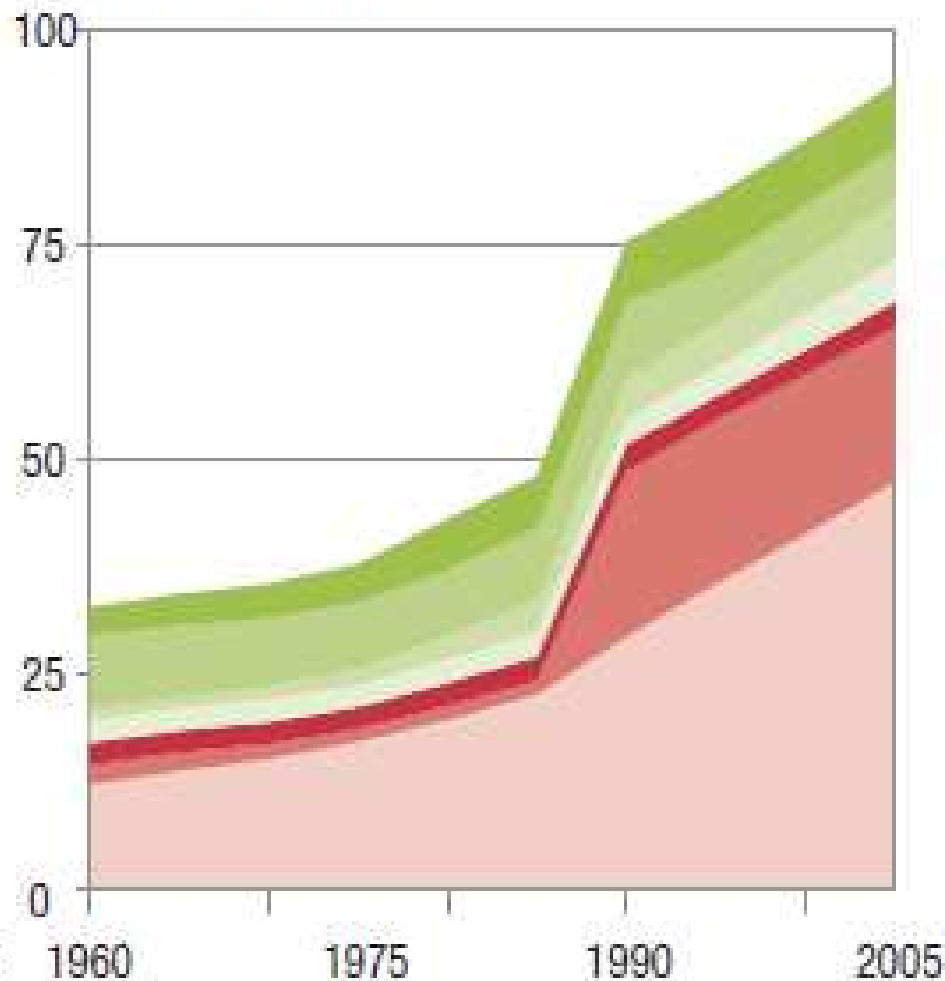


Missing: Property rights, income and power

Female migration
(as % of total international migrants)



Female migration distribution
by region in millions



- Sub-Saharan Africa
- South Asia
- Middle East & North Africa
- East Asia & Pacific
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Developed Regions
- CEE/CIS

Source: UN Population Division database.



6. How to manage the risks with a gender perspective?

**Policy
Makers**

*Male and elite-dominated parties/political
agendas limit opportunities for
women's voice*

Voice

*Male and elite-dominated policy making
can exclude women's concerns*

Instructions

**Gendered
Mediation**

Delivery

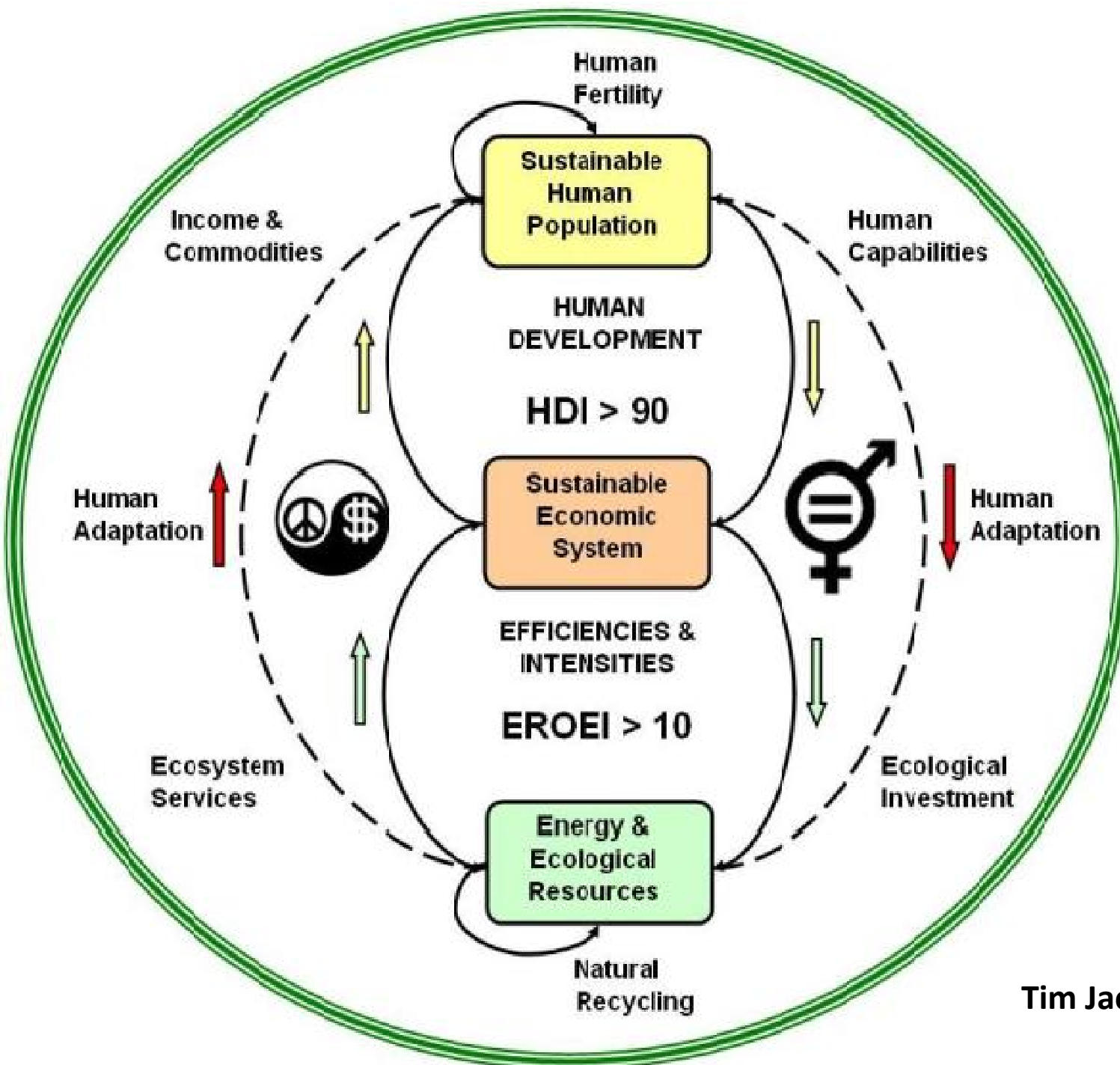
Providers

Women's capacity to use voice or exercise choice is mediated by men or local dominant interest groups, or is distorted by gender-biased access to politics or markets

Gender-biased services misspecify women's needs for public provision

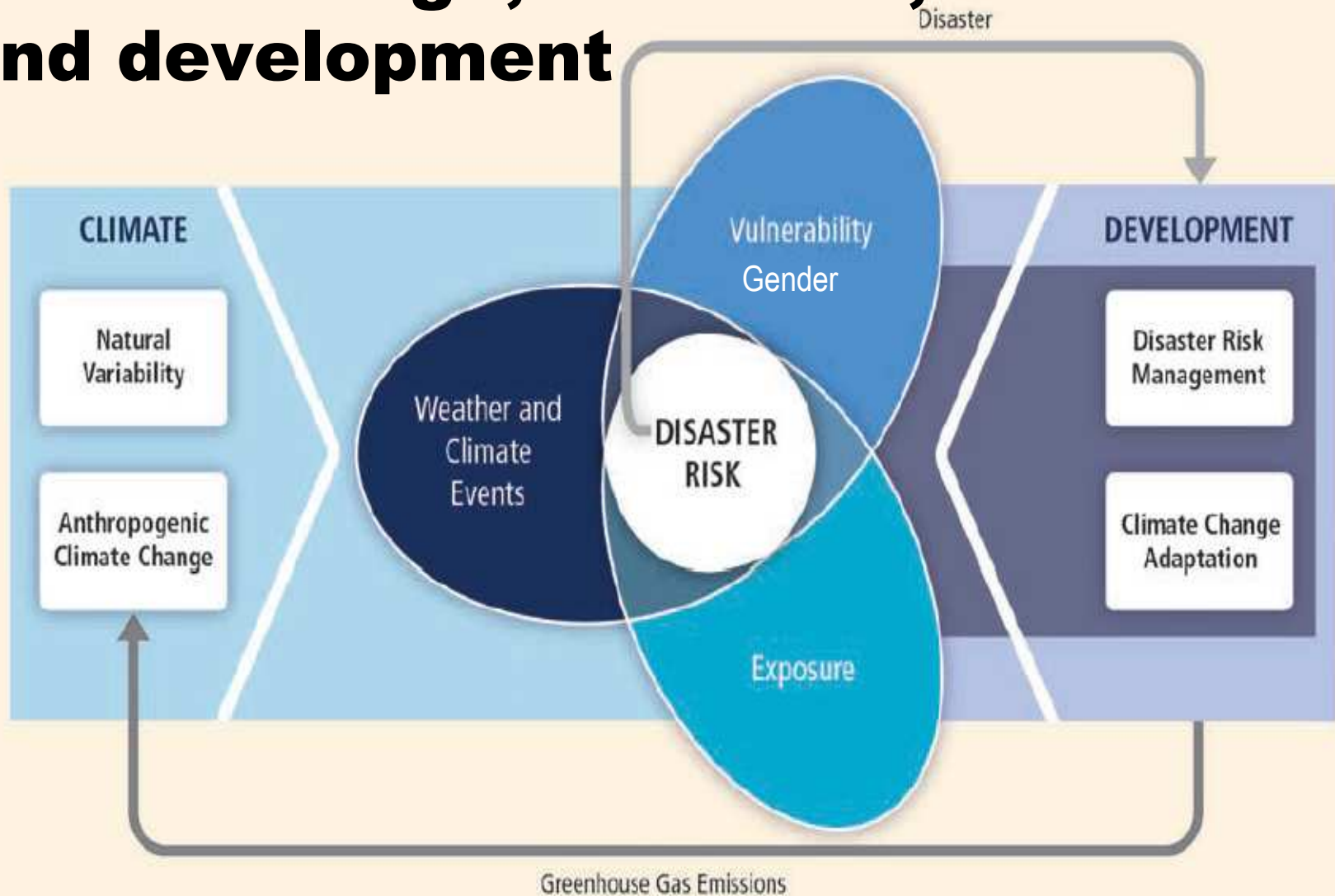
Choice

The dashed arrows symbolise weaker accountability due to gender bias



Adaptation nature with gender perspective

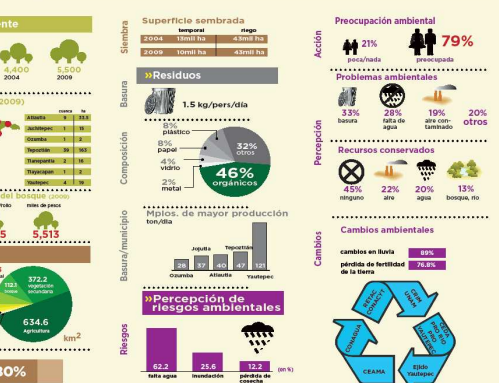
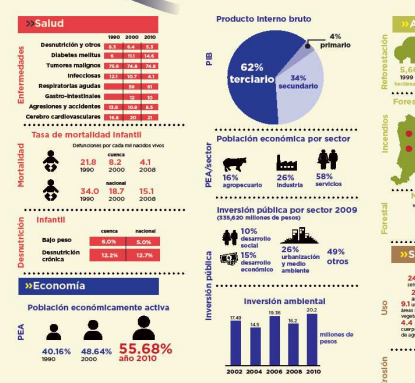
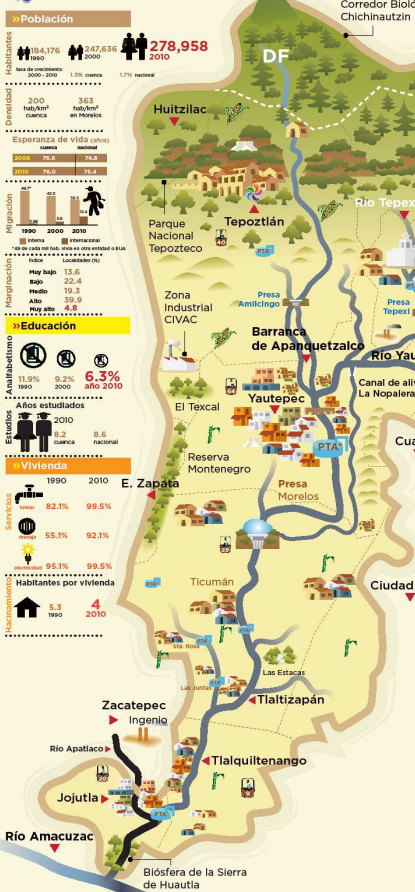
Climate Change, disasters, vulnerability and development



Mi Río Yautepec

Niños, niñas y adultos de 13 municipios de los estados de Morelos y México construimos el futuro de nuestro río para hacer de este pequeño territorio un lugar seguro de trabajo, educación, agua limpia, bosques y selvas.

2 Pueblos Mágicos



Gestión ambiental (al final del primer año)	Gestión ambiental mediano plazo (4 años)
Inversión \$ 350 millones	Inversión \$ 950 millones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 presas rompedorcas y derivadoras 13 actualizaciones de planes de ordenamiento urbano y ambiental 1 modelo matemático de riesgo hídrico 1 PTA Yautepec rehabilitada Reubicación y ampliación de colectores 1 Asociación de Usuarios del Río Yautepec 2 viveros y un centro de germinación 15 millones de árboles reforestados 3 centros de acopio de desechos sólidos 3 mercados con separación de desechos 3 compostas de residuos orgánicos 13 líneas de riego 50 escuelas con educación ambiental 3 jagüeyes recuperados Mil hectáreas de producción rural sustentable Manejo integral del manantial Michiate y resolución del conflicto comunitario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 presa Morelos 1 1 cauce de alivio en barranca La Nopalera 2 viveros con 15 millones de plantas nativas 60 millones de árboles reforestados 4 jagüeyes rehabilitados 5 manantiales recuperados 3 programas de desarrollo ecoturístico Construcción de colectores 15 planes de ordenamiento urbano y ambiental 13 centros de acopio 13 compostas de residuos orgánicos comerciales 1 relleno intermunicipal 5 mil ha de producción rural sustentable Escuelas con cultura ambiental Inventario de flora y fauna nativa 2 mil micro empresas Programa de ecoturismo
Planeación ambiental (10 años)	
Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educación socioambiental Abastecimiento de pobreza Integración de ONG's Vínculo entre y con Ayudantías Consejo comunitario desarrollo rural sustentable Capacitación nutricional Combate a diabetes Prevención de embarazos en adolescentes Medicina y curaciones tradicionales 	Económico <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 mil empleos 10 mil ha de agricultura orgánica Mercado justo Pago por servicios ambientales 1 centro de encadenamiento productivo 5 mil microempresas 5 mil huertos domésticos 5 mil manejos forestales Ecoturismo cultural
Ambiental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 presas contra inundaciones 150 millones de árboles reforestados 20 mil ha de suelos recuperados 1 centro de cultura ambiental 3 millones sanitarios intermunicipales 1 ordenamiento integral de la cuenca 5 mil ha de riego eficiente 500 ha de árboles frutales 	Político <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justicia ambiental Legislación ambiental 10 mil ha de agricultura orgánica Tribunal ambiental ciudadano Seguridad humana y ambiental Equidad de género Derecho de niños Contraloría ciudadana

Peasants, traders, micro-entrepreneurs, social movements, NGO's, citizens, scientists, people affected by disasters, women, children, teachers and the three levels of government developed an integrated basin management of the River Yautepec for reducing risks increased by climate change and are promoting a transition to sustainability from local niches.

PTA: Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuas
 C4dEbc: Cruzada Ciudadal, Ángel Parrales, Arana Estrada, Alejandro Morales, Héctor Cruz



Thanks for your attention
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