



# Climate Change, Resource Conflicts & the Gender Dimension

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# Content

1. Hobbes the business-as-usual approach causing Global Environmental Change (GEC)
2. PEISOR model for analysis
3. Land and water conflicts in Mexico
4. Reconceptualization of security; a HUGE-Security: human, gender and environmental security
5. 4th Green and Sustainable Revolution

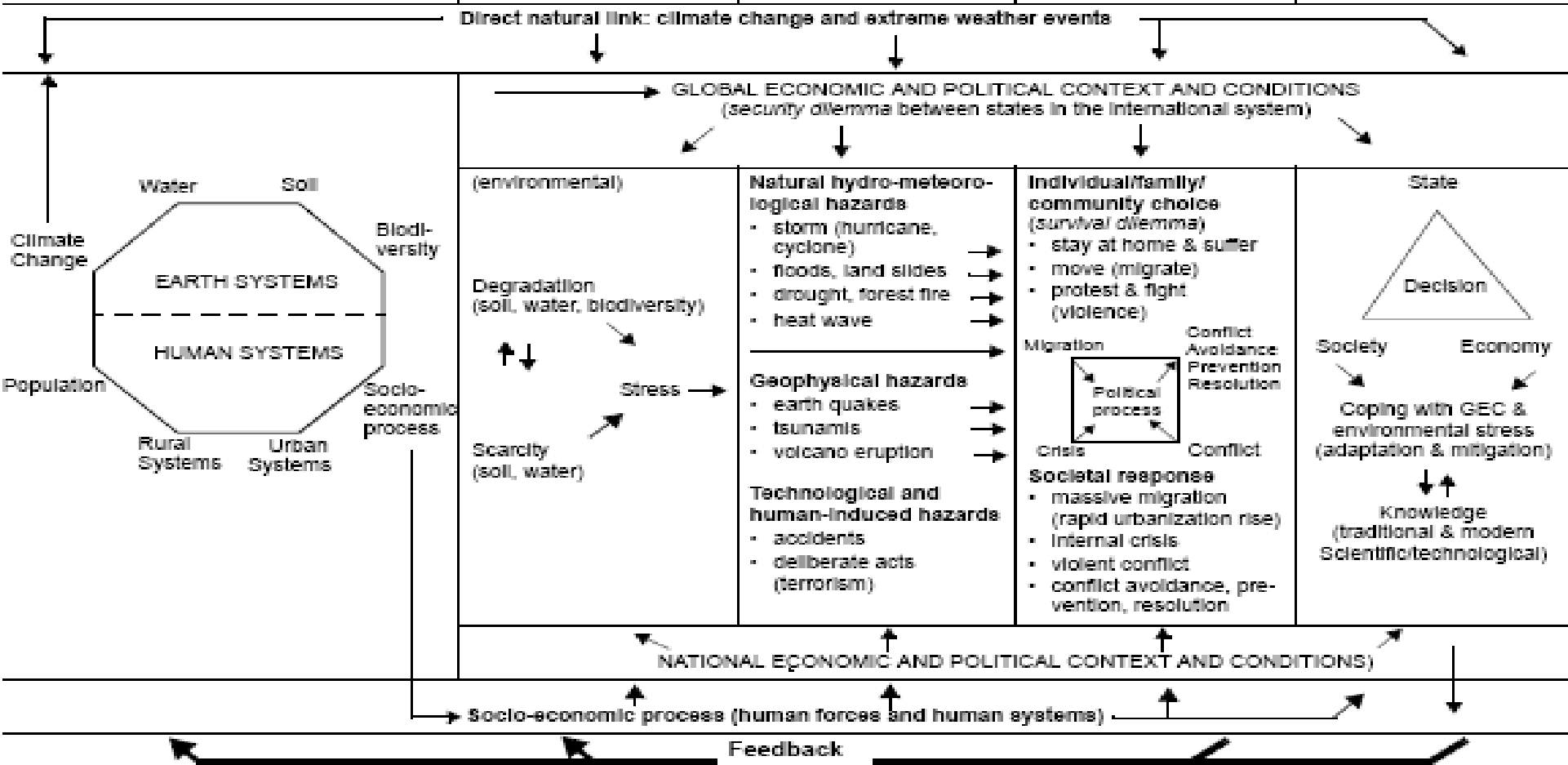
# 1. Hobbes and the Business-as-usual Approach

## Global and Systemic Crisis:

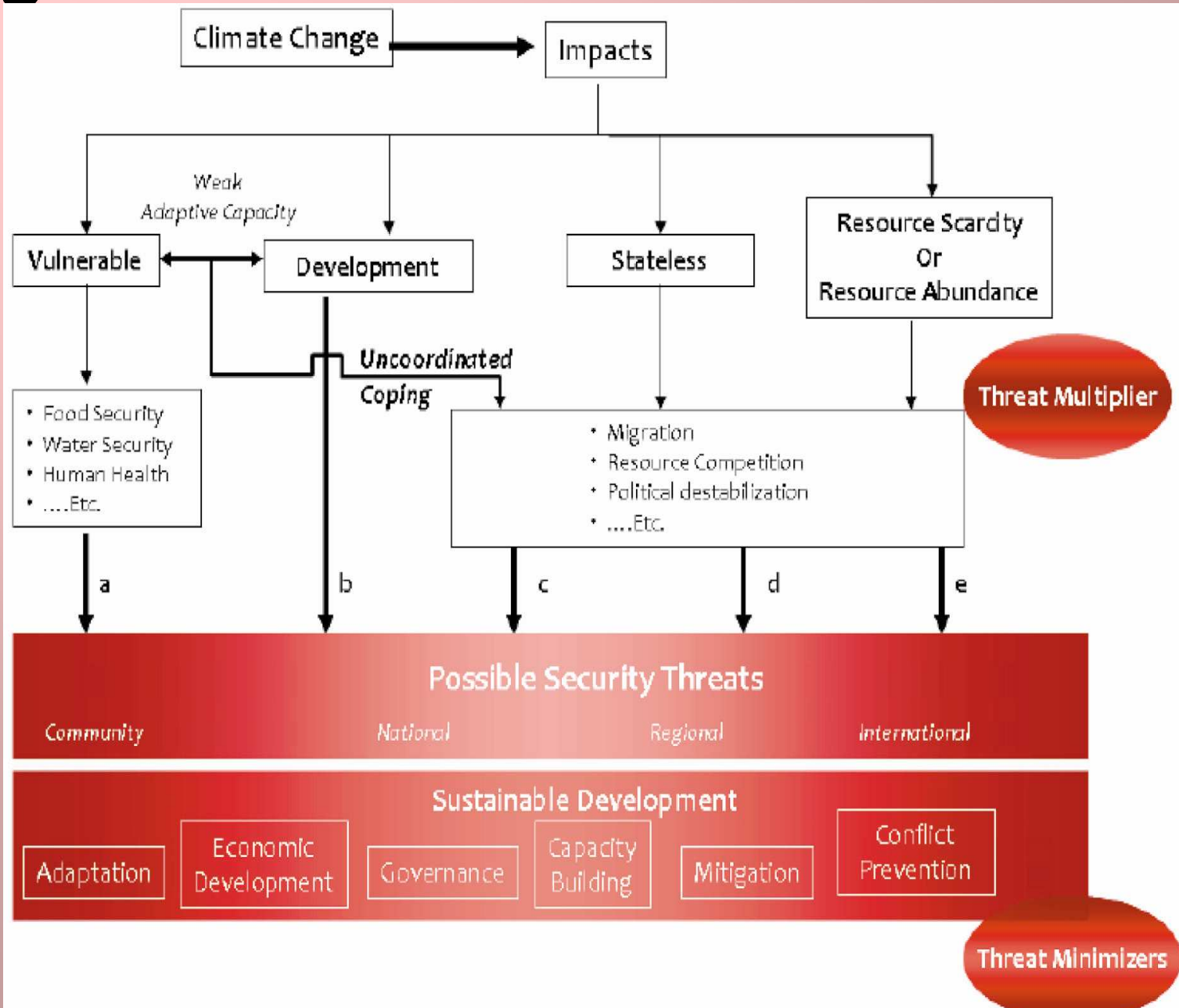
- Financial-economic debacle: rescue 27 trillions USD
- Population growth: 8.5 to 9 billion people
- Climate change: 2 to 6.5° C?
- Urbanization and slum development: over half of world population
- Employment and poverty: 4 billion poor people
- Environmental deterioration: bio-debt
- Water security: 1.1 billion without water; 2.4 billion without sanitation facilities
- Food, obesity and famine: 1 billion hungry, 4 billion are overweighed
- Health threats: each second person in the USA will get cancer; 90% of illnesses related to water
- Psychological disorders
- Gender violence: each 3 women is beaten; each 5th is raped
- Conflicts, violence and social disorders: terrorisms, fundamentalism, resource-related wars, internal disputes about goods, international conflicts on crucial natural resources

# 2. PEISOR Model (Brauch/Oswald, 2009:9)

Pressure	Effect	Impact	Societal Outcome	(Policy) Response
Causes of Global Environmental Change (GEC)	Socio-economic Interaction Environmental scarcity, degradation and stress	Natural and human-induced hazards	Individual choice (survival dilemma) Societal response	National and international political process, state, societal and economic actors and knowledge

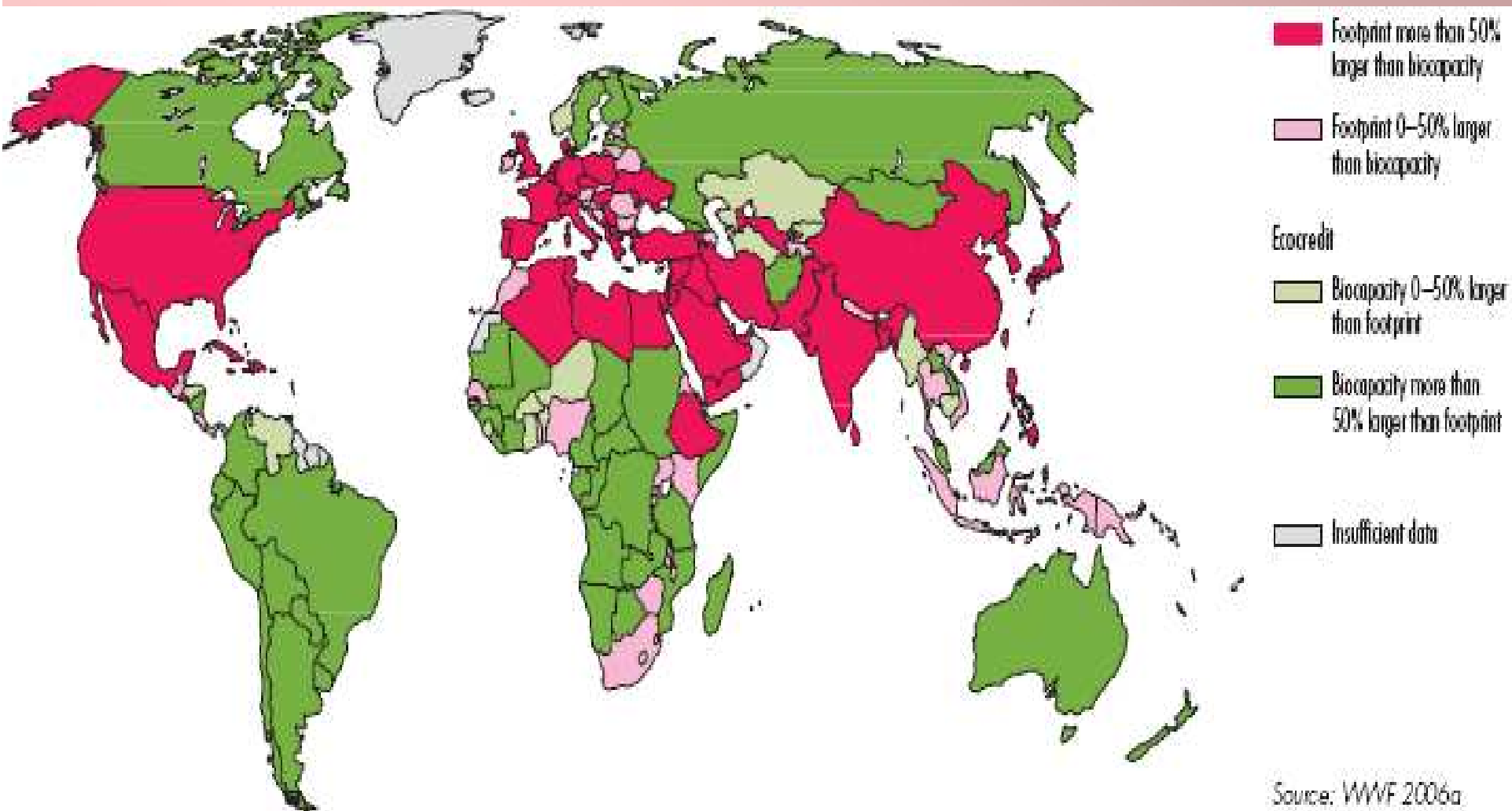


# Dangers for Humankind: Climate Change





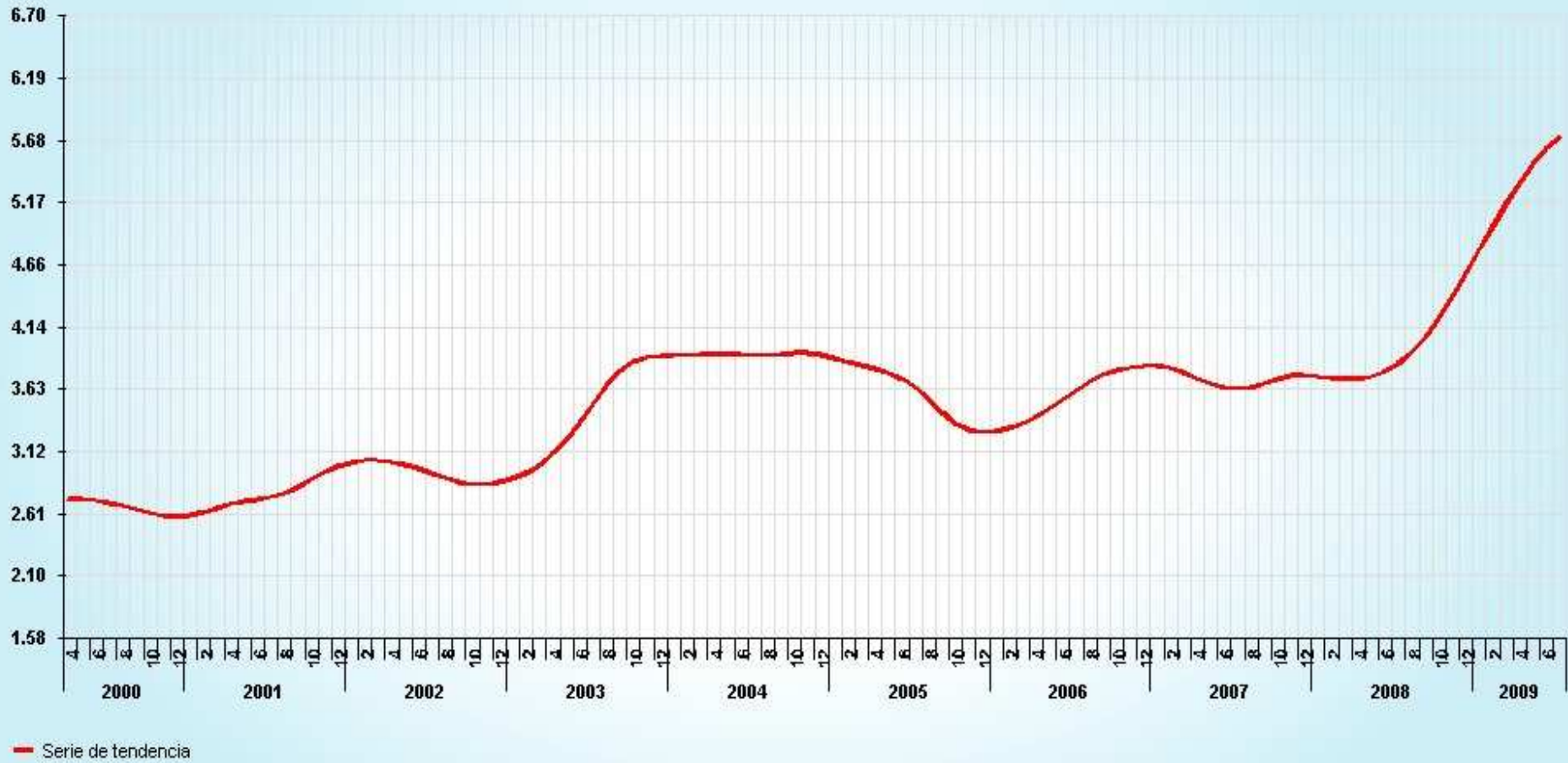
# Bio-capacity and bio-debt



Source: WWF 2006a

# Unemployment in Mexico

Indicadores económicos de coyuntura - Indicadores desestacionalizados y de tendencia - Indicadores de ocupación y empleo - Mensual - Encuesta nacional de ocupación y emp  
- Nacional - Tasa de desocupación, serie unificada - Total



Unidades: Porcentaje de la Población Económicamente Activa

Fuente: INEGI. Series calculadas por métodos econométricos a partir de la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y ...

# **Economic Crisis in Mexico**

- **46 o 54.8(51%) million of Mexicans are poor. Increase of poverty in Latin America in 2009: 8.3 millions (1/2 of it in Mexico)**
- **Unemployment more than 6 million people**
- **1/2 of the occupied works in the informal sector**
- **Situation in the rural areas: 500,000 employment lost/year; 35% of people without income:**
  - **11.615 millions employed**
  - **24% until one minimal salary: 7. 964 millions**
  - **27.9% until two minimal salaries: 8. 422 millions**
  - **7% from 2 to 5 minimal salaries : 2.113 millions**
  - **6.1% more than five minimal salaries : 1.841 millions**



# 3. Land conflicts

- **343,021 conflicts subdivided in:**
- 72.1% conflicts for individual possession of the land, succession of ejidal and communal rights and possession of urban plot of land;
- 10.6% due to **urban plots of land** of the population with limits among ejidos, private propriety and communal land
- 11.48% for arbitrary exclusion from land use **as ejido or communal land, especially women peasants producing on their land.** Only 18% of the land in Mexico is in the hand of women
- 5.79% other conflicts.

# **Agrarian Justice**

- **Agrarian General Attorney:** between 1995 and 2000 the legal support increased from 31,051 to **78,845 cases**
- Legal representation in tribunals increased from 7,886 to **34,283**
- **Settled disputes** reduced from 32,264 to **30,653** (SRA, 2008)

# **Economic crisis in agriculture**

- **Price for basic food basket increased and rural family lost 44 % of their even deteriorated livelihood.**
- **80% of hunger in rural area: children, women**
- **28.28 millions of peasants can't buy no the basic food basket; only 3.954 families are able to consume it**
- **Rural Migration increased 40% in six years.**
- **In May 2009, from 33.185 millions people in the rural area only 8.5 millions worked in the agricultural activities**

# Food Riots Worldwide

## UNREST OVER FOOD

This map records some of the worst recent violence - where people died or large numbers protested - wholly or partly in response to rising food prices. Other, lesser outbreaks occurred in West Africa. Even Wal-Mart in the United States rationed rice and Italian consumers protested over the price of pasta.

**MEXICO**  
Jan 2007: 75,000 protest against a 400% rise in tortilla prices.

**HONDURAS**  
Apr 2008: Thousands of activists, students and farmers block highways and rally against high food prices and free trade.

**PERU**  
Feb 2008: Farmers strike. May 2008: 1,000 women hang pots outside Congress. Jul 2008: One-day national strike.

**HAITI**  
Apr 2008: Food price riots leave 4 dead. Prime minister sacked. Aug 2008: More violence erupts.

**MOROCCO**  
300 injured in bread protests.

**SENEGAL**  
Apr 2008: 1,000 march; many with empty rice sacks.

**GUINEA**  
Jan 2007: 130 killed in 16-day national strike.

**ARGENTINA**  
Mar-Apr 2008: 3-week farmers' strike over new export taxes on soya and other products.

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
Aug 2008: National day of protest and strikes. 25,000 march through Johannesburg.

**MAURITANIA**  
Nov. 2007: 1 killed in riots. May 2008: More violence; president sacks govt over slow response. Aug 2008: Coup ousts president.

**EGYPT**  
Apr 2008: 2 die in major bread riots; army is ordered to start baking bread.

**CAMEROON**  
Feb 2008: Riots leave 24 dead.

**YEMEN**  
Sep 2007: Tanks called in, 4 killed, in 5-day riots over wheat prices.

**SOMALIA**  
May 2008: 10s of 1,000s protest at doubling of food prices; 2 killed.

**MOZAMBIQUE**  
Feb 2007: 8 killed in food and fuel protests.

**UZBEKISTAN**  
Sep 2007: Food protests erupt in the capital, Tashkent, and the Fergana region.

**INDIA**  
Sep 2007: At least 6 die in mob attacks on West Bengali rice sellers in rationing protests. Aug 2008: Food riots follow flooding in eastern India.

**BANGLADESH**  
Apr 2008: 20,000 textile workers riot over wages and food prices.

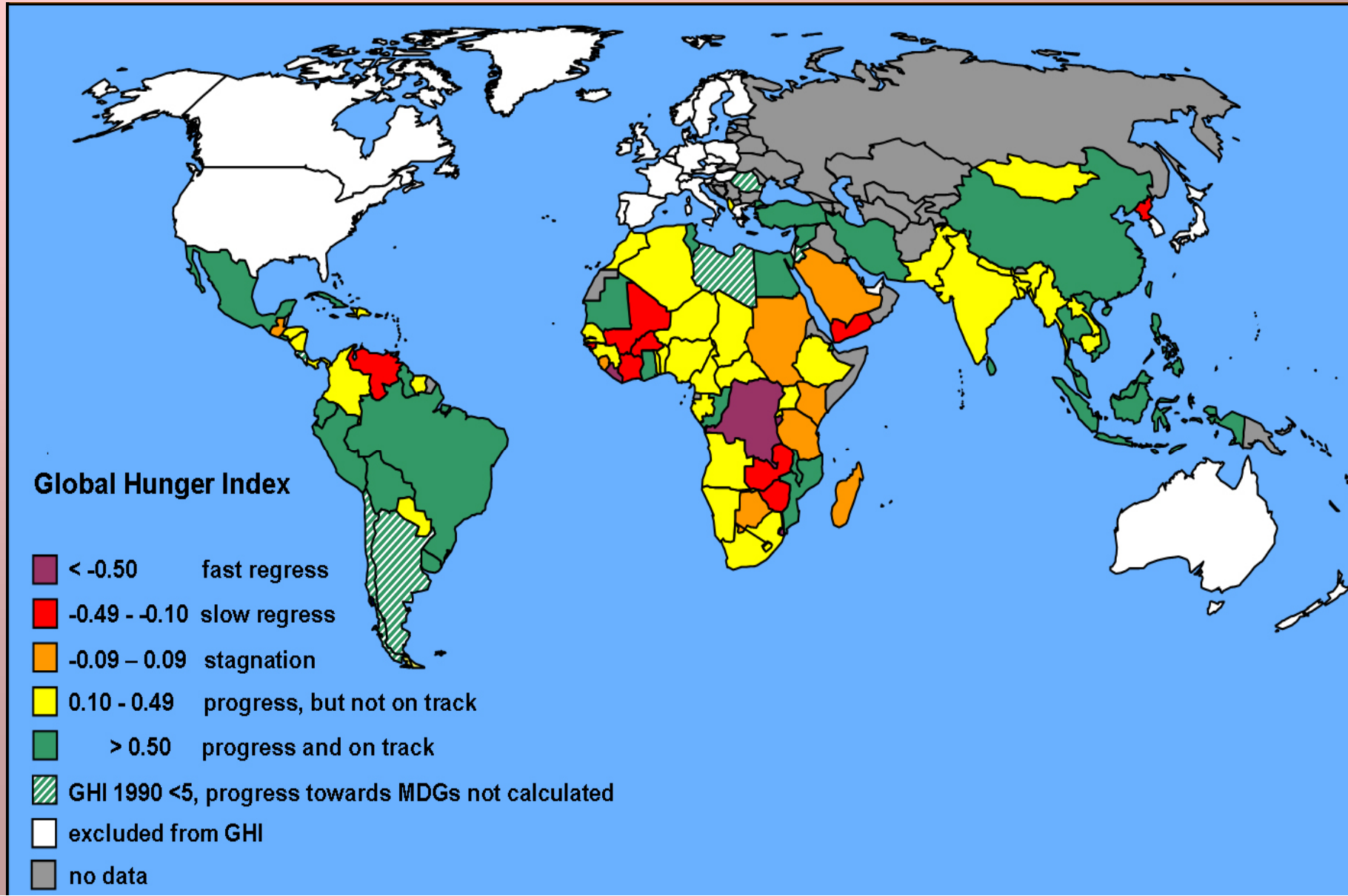
**INDONESIA**  
Jan 2008: 3,000 rally in Jakarta to demand action on soybean price, which doubled in a year.

Source: Al Jazeera, Antara News, AP, BBC, Bloomberg, Institute for War and Peace Reporting, International Business Times (India), New York Times, Reuters, The Times (South Africa)





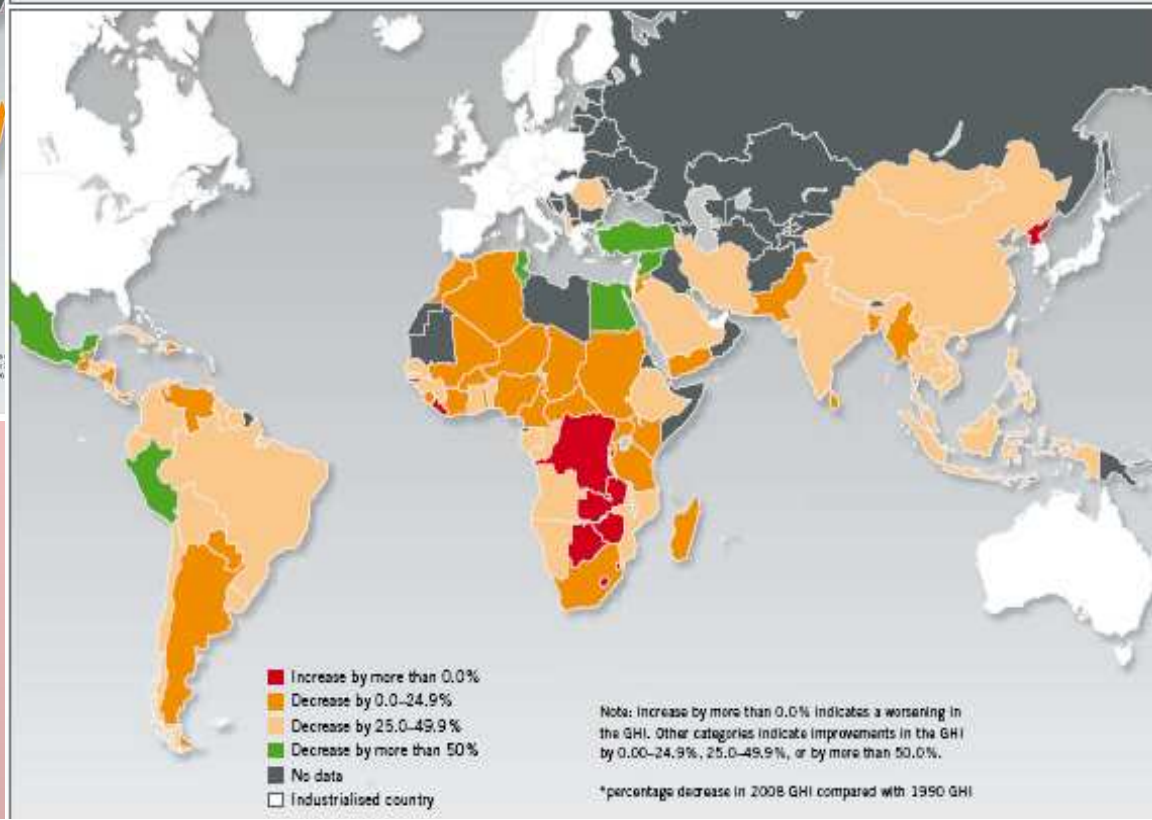
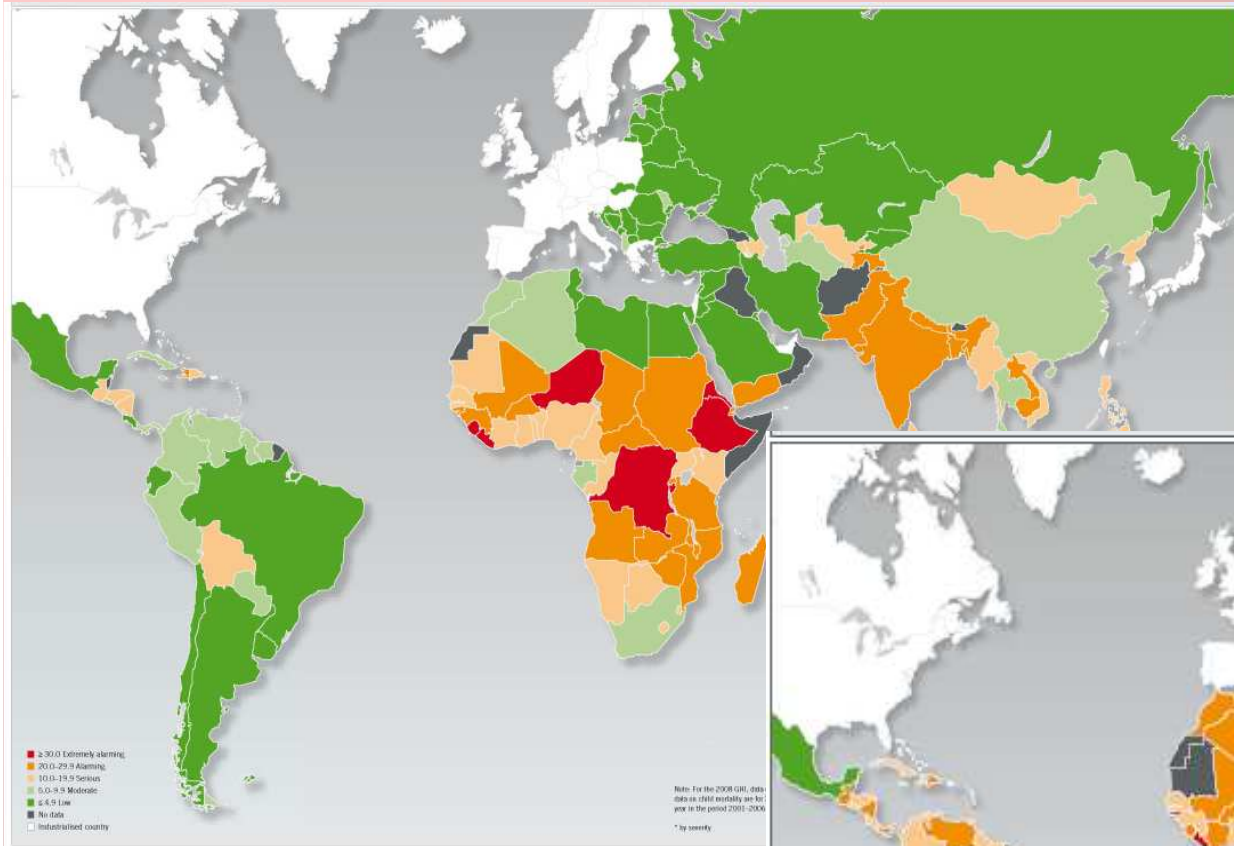
# Índice de Hambre en el Mundo



# Global Hunger Index 1990 & 2008

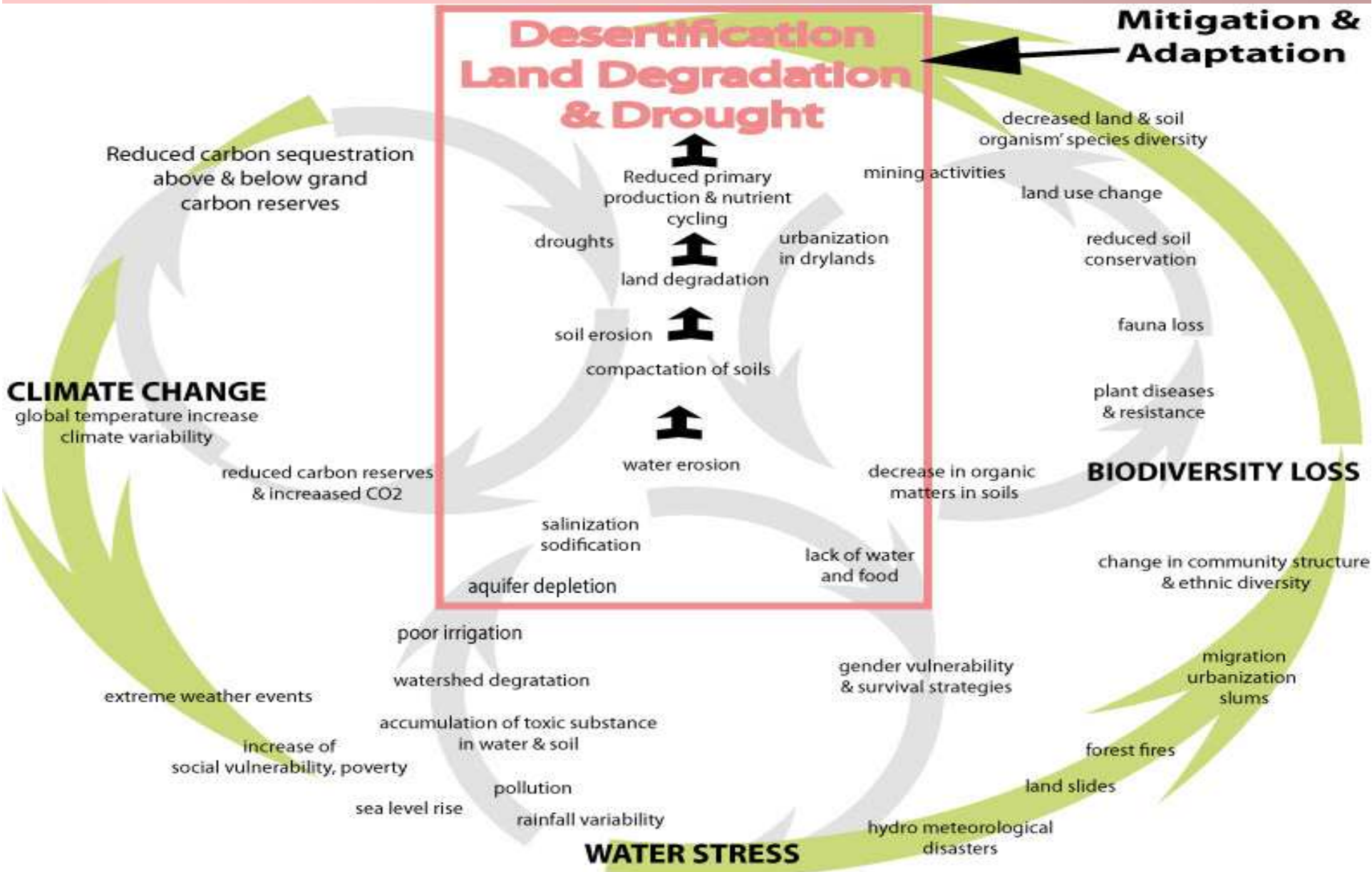
← 2008 Global Hunger Index.

Country progress in reducing the Global Hunger Index between 1990 and 2008 ↓

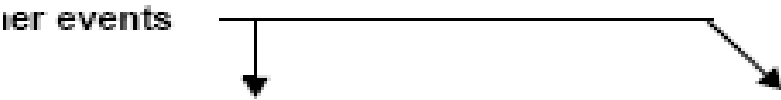


Source: IFPRI, 2008

# P: Pressure: Interactions of GEC



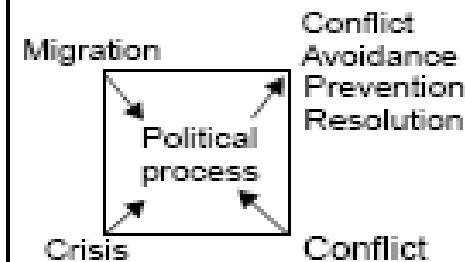
Societal Outcome	(Policy) Response
Individual choice ( <i>survival dilemma</i> ) Societal response	National and international political process, state, societal and economic actors and knowledge



POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CONDITIONS  
(events in the international system)

Individual/family/  
community choice  
(*survival dilemma*)

- stay at home & suffer
- move (migrate)
- protest & fight (violence)



Societal response

- massive migration (rapid urbanization rise)
- internal crisis
- violent conflict
- conflict avoidance, prevention, resolution



# SO: Societal Outcomes

- Individual level (choice)
  - Human security perspect.
  - Survival dilemma of humans
- State/society level
  - Hunger, famine
  - Migration to urban slums
  - Rural-rural migration
  - Transborder migration
    - Seasonal (labour, nomads)
    - Permanent
  - Crises: domestic
  - Conflicts:
    - Peaceful protests
    - Violent clashes
  - Complex emergencies

# Migration currents

Distance no object

↘ Some of the world's more important current migration routes

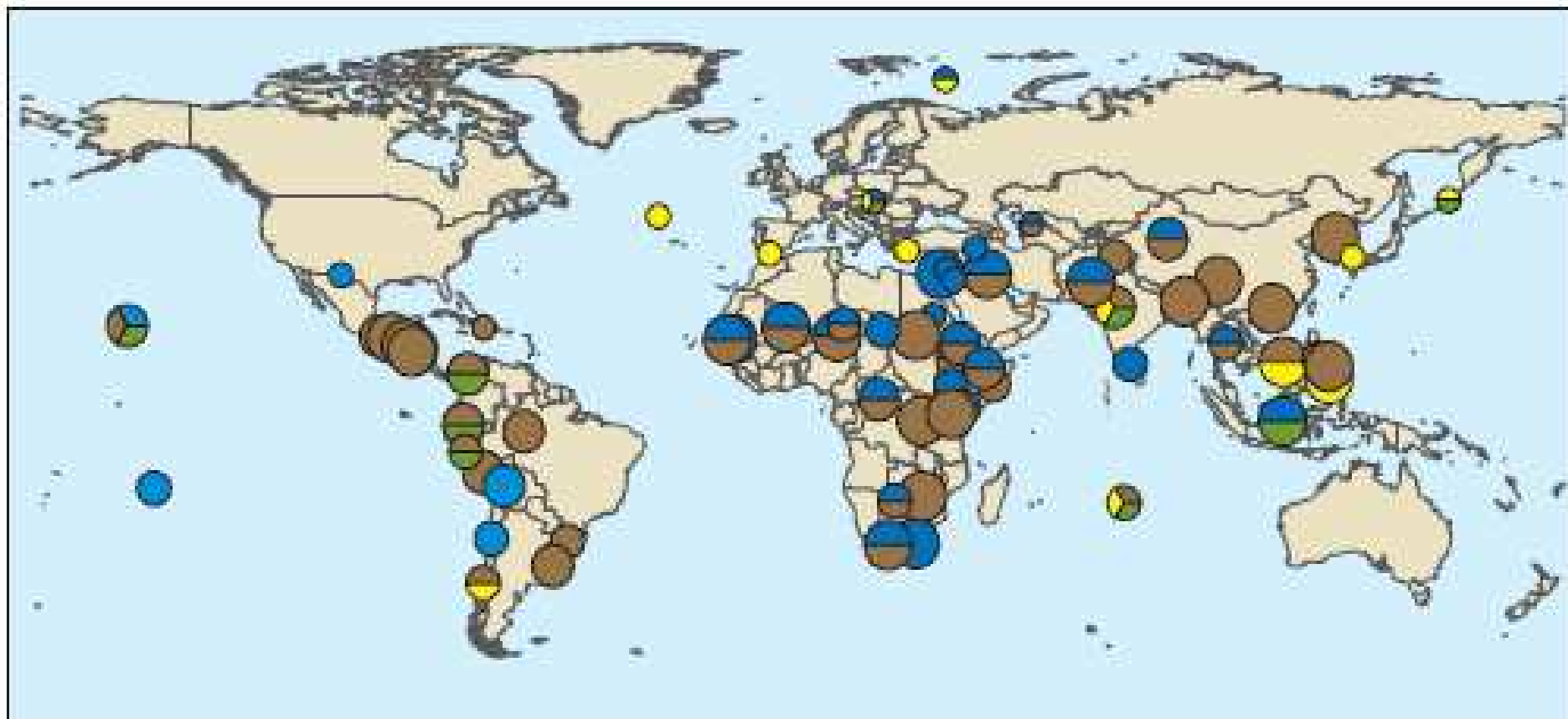


Sources: National Public Radio;  
*The Economist*

**Source:** <<http://www.economist.com/images/20080105/CSR900.gif>>



# Environmental conflicts (1980-2006)



## Conflict intensity

- Diplomatic crisis
- Protests (partly violent)
- Use of violence (national scope)
- Systematic/collective violence

## Conflict cause

- Water
- Land/soil
- Fish
- Biodiversity

Source: WBGU (2008: 32)

# **R:Policy Response to Land Conflicts**

- **How? Responsive vs. proactive action**
  - **Response:** cost of non-action (Stern R.)
  - **Proactive:** anticipatory knowledge, learning, action
- **What? Addressing causes (pressure)**
  - **Earth system:** environmental quartet
  - **Human:** productive/consumptive behavior
- **Responding to Effects & Impacts**
  - **Environmental stress**
  - **Climate-related natural hazards**
- **Dealing with Societal Outcomes**

# Human, Gender, Environmental Security

Determination Which security?	Reference object: Security of whom?	Value at risk: Security of what?	Source(s) of threat: Security from whom or what?
<b>National security</b>	<b>The State</b>	<b>Territ. integrity</b>	<b>State,substate actors</b>
<b>Human security</b>	Individual, humankind	Survival of humankind people	Nature, state, globalization
<b>Environmental sec.</b>	Ecosystems, rural and urban systems	<b>Sustainability</b>	<b>Humankind, Nature</b>
<b>Gender security</b>	<b>Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities</b>	<b>Equity, identity, social relations, solidarity, tolerance</b>	<b>Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions (élites, governments, religious fundamentalism, dominant cultures), intolerance</b>

# 4. HUGE

- Human, Gender and Environmental Security (HUGE) combines a **wide gender concept** (vulnerable) including children, elders, indigenous and other vulnerable groups with a human-centered focus on environmental security and peace challenges and analyzes the patriarchal, violent and exclusive structures within the family and society questioning the existing process of social representation-building and traditional role assignation between genders by overcoming the consolidated women discrimination, but also some narrow feminist approaches of male-female opposition anchored (Oswald,2001, 2004, 2006) .
- It **reorients 'human security'** to create equity, development and conflict resolution through social organization, specific governmental policies, private ethical investments and legal reinforcements by stimulating sociopolitical participation of women, young and elders. At the international level HUGE improves free and equal access to world and regional markets without trade distortions. It stimulates further world **solidarity** to support the poorest countries with financial aid, technological support and debt relief.

- As a **holistic** concept, HUGE includes 'environmental security' concerns where a healthy environment, integral management of natural resources, prevention and remediation practices reduce vulnerability of hazard impacts. **Hazard-prone countries** are enabled to develop technical, economic and human support to reduce social vulnerability, to progress in internal organization and to stimulate **bottom-up resilience-building**, supporting rapidly and efficiently regions affected by social and natural disasters, counting also on efficient external help, effective early warning, evacuation, disaster support and reconstruction in regions affected by social and natural disasters.
- As **nonviolent conflict resolution** is a central part of personal and social identity in a world where processes of unification and diversification are occurring quicker than ever in the past history, human beings have a basic necessity to simplify and to put order into complex realities through social comparison. The upcoming systems of values, ideas and practices creates simultaneously processes of living together offering persons and groups the possibility to get familiarized with the social and material world, on behalf contradictory messages and behaviours.
- Finally HUGE includes the consolidation of **participatory democracy** and governance, promoting conflict prevention, nonviolent conflict resolution processes and peace-building; a 'huge' solidarity process of sustainable & equal development.



# **5. The *Fourth Green Revolution* with Sustainable Development and Sustainable Peace**

## **Revolutions**

- ***Agricultural:*** 7,000-10,000 years ago: human settlements and Holocene
- ***Industrial:*** from 1750: urbanization with massive use of fossil energy
- ***Technological-Communicative:*** 1950: Globalization, GEC in the Anthropocene
- ***Green Revolution:*** 2020-2050: Tipping points or Sustainability

# Crucial Elements: Culture

- is a globally organized way of life based on values, norms, beliefs, institutions and productive processes including the development of science and technology
- is transmitted from generation to generation by formal and informal processes
- is a learning process which includes acculturation and enculturation processes
- not based on natural laws but socially constructed: interests maintain and reinforce structures of power and mechanisms of control
- is so deeply internalized that it is perceived by the people as natural
- cultural products are shared by members of a society; they link people together due to identity patterns and social representations
- cognition process legitimized deep structures of beliefs/ behavior of complex relationship, interdependence progressive destruction of natural - human systems,
- individual/ social actors, institutions, regimes, and worldviews require fundamental change from cornucopian view to complex and sustainable biological-human system.

# Worldview

- *Worldview* refers to a world perception, ideas and beliefs through which people interpret the world and interacts with it.
- Palmer (1996: 114) includes cognitive orientation of a society, its values, emotions, and ethics
- Aerts, Apostel, De Moor, Hellemans, Maex, Van Belle and Van der Veken (1994) comprise seven elements:
  1. an *ontology* (descriptive world model);
  2. an *explanation*;
  3. a *futurology*;
  4. *values*;
  5. a *praxeology* or a theory of action on how we should attain our goals;
  6. an *epistemology*, or a theory of knowledge on what is true and false; and
  7. an *etiology* or a constructed worldview with an account of its own building blocks, origins and construction.

# Mindset

- **Includes a fixed mental attitude or disposition that predetermines a person's responses to and interpretations of situations by referring to different patterns of perceiving and reasoning.**
- **Fisher (1997) used it as 'cultural lenses' that filter our view of and reaction to the world.**
- **Over-coming these deeply ingrained constraints cannot be solved by convenient technical fixes but requires much deeper and radical changes in our own aspirations and consumption patterns and those of civil society, the business community, and finally also those of our governments and international organizations**

# Governance

- Weiss and Thakur (forthcoming) defined governance as “the complex of formal and informal institutions, mechanisms, relationships, and processes between and among states, markets, citizens and organizations, both inter- and non-governmental, through which collective interests on the global plane are articulated, rights and obligations are established, and differences are mediated”.



# Obstacles Impeding the Change

- 
- 1. Patriarchal Culture**
  - 2. Mental Obstacles due to Old Worldviews and Mindsets**
  - 3. Short-term Interest-driven Opposition**
  - 4. Deficient Governance Processes**

# Patriarchal Culture

- Patriarchy refers to a **social organization** that is a hierarchical, violent and exclusive, creating the systematic domination of women, children, poor and other men by male leaders.
- Patriarchy created that the other five billion – the excluded – do not have access to basic needs or the life-style of the top billion.
- Patriarchal mindset is shared by most religious traditions (Judaism, Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam). Religious patriarchy is obstacle to cross-gender solidarity. However, religious structures are not an expression of divine law; rather, they are the result of historical events driven by human decisions.
- In gender studies **patriarchy** marked by the **supremacy of a male** figure, group of male figures, or men in general.
- It is depicted as **subordinating women**, children, and those whose genders and bodies defy traditional man/woman categorization.
- Some of these **deeply rooted determining factors** may have been influenced by religious beliefs, patriarchal patterns, and the market-based capitalist system that is primarily driven by a profit motive and less by a sense of societal and global obligations to the Earth System or – in belief terms to ‘creation’.

## Mindset of key decision-makers expressed by:

- a) the ***lack of will*** to take the challenges posed by climate change seriously;
- b) the prevailing *thinking in terms of **short-term**, often **selfish**, national, state, local community and individual interests* that have put the climate change challenge down on the individual national and global priority list;
- c) the ***lack of readiness*** for a *global climate deal* based on the “common but differentiated responsibilities” and the lack of thinking in terms of common obligations based on solidarity and aiming at equitable sharing of the global resources.



# Copenhagen a Failure?

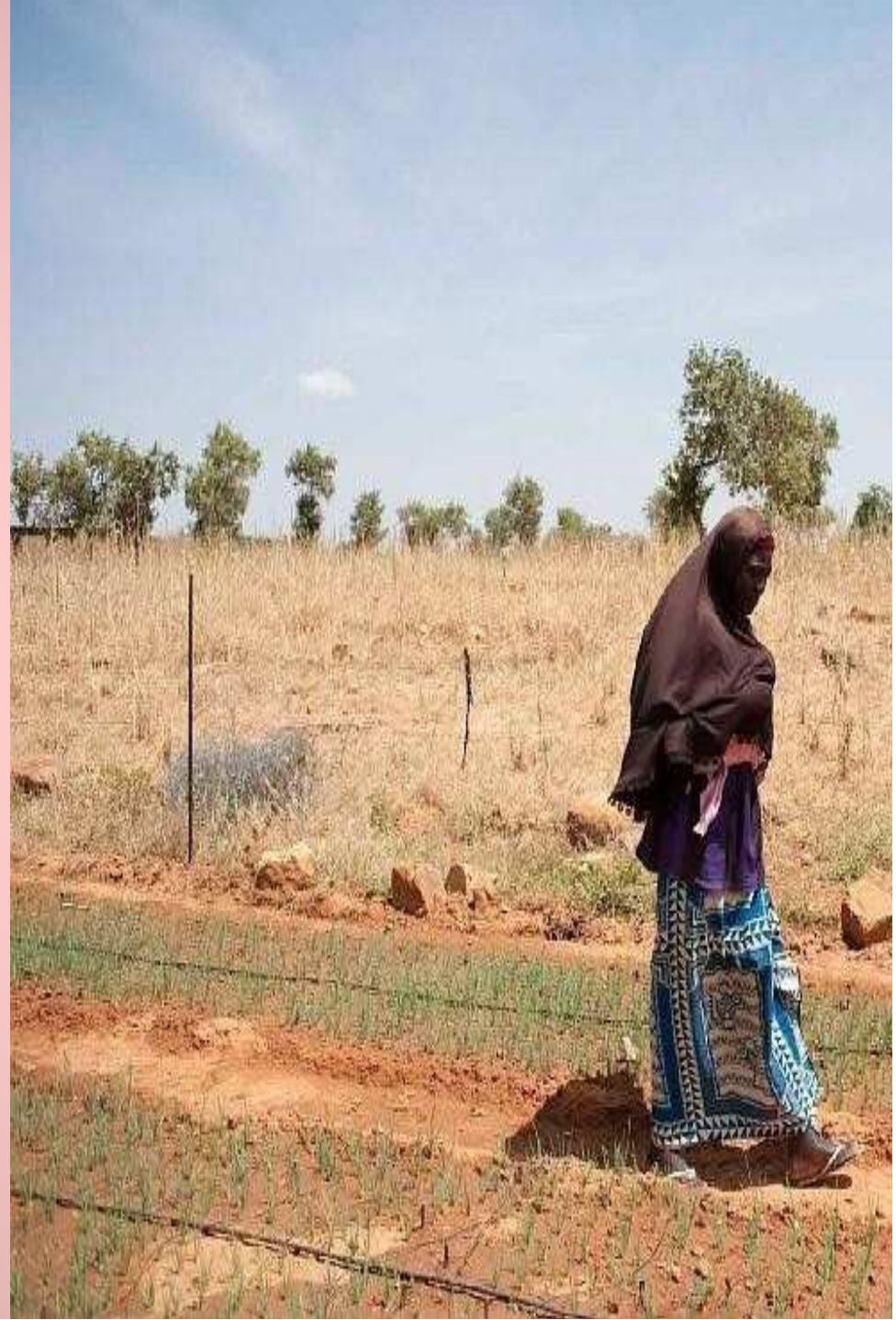
Three outcomes of COP 15 in December 2009 in Copenhagen:

1. It raised climate change to the **highest level** of government
  2. The Copenhagen Accord reflects a political consensus on the **long-term, global response** to climate change
  3. The negotiations brought an almost full set of **decisions** to implement rapid climate action near to completion.”
- **Nevertheless:** COP 15 noted the ‘Copenhagen Accord’ that was drafted and approved by a **few governments** (USA, China, India, Brazil and South Africa) **outside the negotiation** framework and **without any legal obligations**, where these governments agreed “to communicate their efforts to **limit greenhouse gas emissions every two years**, also listing their voluntary pledges before 31 January 2010”.
  - **Obstacles are deeply rooted** in our way of life, selfishness and **egotistic aspirations** for our own economic well-being



# Alternatives

- With regard to the 'Fourth Green Revolution' culture, worldview and mindset refer to a discussion of a **post-carbon society**, where **solidarity, equity, and social justice** are key drivers instead of the maximization of profits and the destruction of the Earth without thinking of the **next generations** or of the collapse of **ecosystems**.



# Goals of 4th GSR

Goal of a global average increase of temperature of **2 °C by 2099** , through:

- a) **enhanced energy efficiency**, a shift towards renewables and a gradual dematerialization and decarbonization of the economy
- b) **ecosystem recovery** and restoration to maintain environmental services with involvement of women
- c) integrated **water** basin management, rain harvesting, providing safe water, sewage facilities (including recycling and reuse), enhancing irrigation efficiency and substitution with less water demanding plants
- d) combating **soil** erosion, degradation and desertification by integrated waste management, composting of organic **waste**; terracing, restoration of salinized and degraded soils, recovery of soil fertility by crop rotation with access to land for women
- e) changes in our 'ways of life' and '**lifestyles**' by changing meat-intensive diets to vegetarian **food** (food culture in hand of women)
- f) reduction of advertisements for a **consumerist waste economy** and enhancement of intellectual and spiritual aspirations
- g) **political reforms of democratic governance** to enhance longer-term orientations over short-termism, proactive over reactive policies with gender equity and participative governance.



# International obligations for the FGR

International and peace community must take bold action :

1. on **climate change mitigation** to avoid an intensification of security threats to human and gender well-being;
2. provide support to climate change **adaptation in developing countries** through investments in capacity building on water management, food security, agricultural resilience, and public health systems to deal with increased disease incidence and risk with special focus on gender;
3. **disaster prevention**, preparedness and response, early warning systems for various climate change impacts and resilience-building among women
4. redouble its efforts for **sustainable and equitable development** through development assistance, sustainable economic growth, financial and technological support towards a low-carbon path
5. **anticipate and prepare for unprecedented challenges** beyond existing mechanisms
6. support **climate-induced displacement and migration** beyond existing legal protective regimes ( 'statelessness' of citizens of SIDS and impacts on sovereignty, claims over marine resources, and rights and relocation of their citizens) with special protection of women and children;
7. **water scarcity and stress** for millions due to melting of glaciers and snow pack avoiding greater burden on women
8. competition over newly accessible **Arctic** natural resources and trade routes



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