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GADIP 2024
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LISTS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABF Arbetarnas Bildningsförbund, Worker´s Educational Association

COP-meeting - Conference of the Parties meeting

EACEA The European Education and Culture Executive Agency

Erasmus+ EU programme for education, training, youth and sport

EU - European Union

GADIP - Gender and Development in Practice

ILO - International Labour Organization

IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KULU Kvindernes U-landsudvalg, Women and Development in Denmark

NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

UN - United Nations

Wide+ Women in Development Europe



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Jimmy Sand is an analyst at the Swedish Secretariat for Gender Research, where he specialises in the intersection of gender research and sustainable development. He has worked on behalf of the Nordic Council of Ministers, Swedish government agencies, and in various EU co-operations. Some of his notable projects include a Nordic research study on gendered perspectives within “green jobs”, a literature review on gender, consumption and sustainable research and an international research review on gender and sustainability.

Mundubat foundation is a Spanish non-governmental organisation (NGO) working for development and social transformation. It operates locally in the Basque Country and throughout Spain, as well as in various Latin American and Caribbean countries, Palestine, Western Sahara, Senegal, and Mali. Sarai Martín Ruiz represents Mundubat and has served as the Coordinator of Gender, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Mundubat Foundation for over a decade. With more than 20 years of experience in cooperation and awareness projects, she has worked in countries such as Pakistan and has authored numerous reports and articles on gender, feminism, and cooperation.

Olivia Linander is an activist and educator with a focus on climate and colonialism. She's a political scientist with more than ten years of experience in areas such as advocacy, campaigns, lectures and workshops. Olivia is now working at the organisation Skiftet.org, where she is running campaigns and supporting activism in Sweden. However, at this conference she is representing herself as an activist, and does not express the views of any particular organisation.

Annica Kronsell is a professor at the University of Gothenburg. She has extensive teaching experience in the fields of international politics, peace- and conflict studies, and environmental and feminist studies at the University of Lund. She specialises in governance related to sustainability, intersectionality, and feminist institutional theory, which she also has applied in her research on gender in security and defence institutions. Annica has authored several books and articles about climate, environmental and sustainability governance in Scandinavian and European contexts. Currently, she leads research in two projects focusing on the governance of climate and sustainable transitions.

KULU Women and Development is a Danish organisation that advocates for women's rights and promotes development. They work with various civil society organisations, international political parties, development NGOs, trade unions, and individual members. KULU is represented by Gitte Pedersen, philosopher and teacher. She has been on the board of KULU for the last 5 years and is representing the Red Green Alliance's women's committee. Birgitte Hjerrild has a master's degree in geography from Copenhagen University. She is the head of department for urban planning in a Danish municipality and volunteers at KULU, where she has previously served on the board.

INTRODUCTION



GADIP is a network for feminists within academia and civil society who are interested and engaged in mutual knowledge and best practice exchange, based in Gothenburg Sweden. GADIP unites academic knowledge with development in practice. The organisation hosts online, face to face, national and international seminars, workshops and film screenings that highlight various current social issues from a gender perspective. Anyone interested in these issues is welcome to join GADIP and participate in our activities.

Edmé Domínguez, the president of GADIP, introduced the conference by welcoming participants and guests. She began by presenting GADIP and its work. The goal of today's conference is to build up our own and others' knowledge about the relationship between gendered inequalities and the climate crisis. The themes of the day are: green transition; the historical barriers faced by marginalised communities; women's lives and territories; perspectives on climate conditioning and the climate movement; intersectionality and climate policy; and gender and climate justice advocacy in Mali.

The conference is in part financed by the Europe Education and Culture Executive Agency, through the project COPGENDERED - Gender and Climate Justice: Knowledge for Empowerment. The aim of the project is to increase knowledge about the connection between gender issues and the climate crisis. It is a three year project, running from 2022 to 2025. The project is a cooperation between different countries in Europe, through our partner organisation Women in Development Europe+.

This conference, Gender and Climate Change: Understanding their Interconnection, held on the 19th of January in Gothenburg, Sweden, is the first conference GADIP is organising within the project. The specific goal is to lay a foundation for the understanding of climate change's gendered impacts, and address how and why gender perspectives are crucial regarding its various effects and their mitigation. GADIP aims to highlight these issues from an intersectional perspective, including speakers who can contribute to diversity of angles of approach. We have chosen to invite various adult educational associations and other actors within the adult educational framework, including researchers and representatives from Erasmus partner organisations.

” GREEN TRANSITION” – AN (UNPAID) RESPONSIBILITY FOR WOMEN, AND (WELL-PAID) JOBS FOR MEN?- JIMMY SAND

The first speaker of the conference, Jimmy Sand, spoke on the theme of the green transition, with a focus on gendered aspects. First by discussing a report published last year which found that certain conditions constrain our efforts to limit climate change, for example, poverty, inequity and injustice. It was noted that behavioural change for more sustainable development and less climate impact depends on enabling conditions for both individual and collective actions, with equality being one of them. Our efforts to limit climate change are aligned with the sustainable development goals, and there are trade-offs between different goals. However, if approached correctly, these goals can strengthen each other.



Women as a group are more prone to make behavioural changes in their lifestyle, for example, sorting waste or buying more ecological food, while men as a group are more interested in a green transition, such as solar panels. They found in the studies that the main responsibility for household work often falls on women. Women also tend to be the driving force in sustainability efforts. However, there are households where men take more responsibility for household work and have a more feminist approach. These men are more interested in this kind of behavioural change. We can see these norms and structures regarding gender division of labour through the distribution of unpaid household work, but there's also a parallel to the interest in technology.

Citat: "The ones who take most responsibility for household work are often women."

In the category of clothing and consuming goods, they found that fashion serves as an arena for expressing identity, and it is largely gender-coded as a feminine interest. There are studies that show that women are often those who buy and wash clothes for the members of the household. Therefore, women often shoulder more responsibility, and receive more blame, for not purchasing ecologically produced clothing. The discourse focuses on individual consumer responsibility for the household, and therefore tends to be interested in the responsibility of buying ecologically produced clothing. Individual consumer responsibility means that women are ascribed responsibility for the impact of production, when perhaps it should be an issue for the companies themselves, which are to a great degree run by men.

In the category of transport, they found that car owners are predominately men, and they drive longer distances by car and spend more money on car fuel compared to women. These findings are from studies conducted on both single-person households and households with multiple occupants. But the studies also show that the people who work part-time, have primary care responsibilities, and manage their daily purchases to and from work are women.

The definition of "green jobs" used by the ILO and the UN environmental program is that green jobs contribute or sustain substantially to persevering or restoring environmental quality. However, there is also a distinction from a couple of years ago. When trying to understand what green jobs are, they mentioned "white jobs", which are jobs that do not have so much climate impact. Additionally, there are "brown jobs", which encompass major polluting industries.

Green jobs aim to improve the environmental impact of brown jobs, but they represent only a small part of the workforce. Some years ago, over the course of several years, we worked on various projects related to the labour market, which were assigned by the Council of Ministers. Last year, a synthesis report was produced. From some of these projects and this report, they derived 5 semantic approaches. These approaches include competence, permission, and education, for example. They address issues such as recruiting within companies and gender-based educational choices. Additionally, interventions have been implemented to break down gender segregation.

There are also some issues regarding gender labelling technology, sustainability, and the social norms that accompany it, including norms around education related to engineering and the workplaces within the technical sector. The industries we are talking about are often technical professions and require technical education. It is referred to as STEM, which stands for science, technology, engineering and mathematics. As we know, the STEM sector is male dominated. In the report they have looked at different initiatives to attract more women to STEM, as all of the businesses say that they need more women. You do not often talk about why there are so many men in the STEM professions. The initiatives focus on networking, on how to help women to get a better career, mentorships and as role models. In these initiatives, it is implied that women need "fixing", in order to be more interested in STEM.

Citat: "In these initiatives you say that there are women that need 'fixing', in order to be more interested in STEM."

However, what they revealed in the research overviews is that the problem with STEM professions and education lies in the norms around technology and engineering, connected to masculinity and academic culture. We are taught from an early age that technologies are for boys and caring is for girls. The discourse on green jobs often neglects the discussion of working in the welfare sector, which is fundamental for social sustainability, and has relatively limited climate impact compared to technical industries. The welfare sector is mostly carried out by women and is systematically undervalued in comparison to occupations and sectors dominated by men.

Gender norms and social structures shape our climate impact. As earlier stated, individuals who are more oriented towards care values take greater responsibility for the unpaid care work and appear to be more committed towards sustainable development. Working on masculinity norms can be key to fighting climate change, as well the gendered segregation of the labour market. What kind of masculinities do we want, or do we need masculinity at all? This is something we have to work with and challenge.

We have this Nordic gender equality paradox, compared to other countries in the global North. More women are in the labour market, but we have a very strong gendered division within the labour market. The norms are not eradicated, they are just reshaped. We need to talk about what kind of society and life we want.

Almost everything we discuss is within our current system and society. The discourse on "green jobs" is only about changing "brown jobs" to something else. But what kind of jobs, life and society do we want? Jimmy thinks that reframing this as the bigger issue can lead to great consequences regarding how sustainable our society can be.

EXTRACTIVISM AND GENDERED VIOLENCE IN GUATEMALA- SARAI MARTÍN RUIZ

Firstly, Sarai began speaking about Mundubat. Mundubat works with grassroots communities and organisations. Their main subjects of work are human rights, food sovereignty and women's rights. Mundubat is an NGO that aims to stay loyal to its principles, capacities and sovereignty. It was founded in 1988 and started operating in Latin America. Mundubat's ambition is to become a leading NGO for gender politics in its environment. Their gender perspective aims to mitigate power inequalities produced by several systems of oppression. They work from both a global and local point of view, striving to promote empowerment and autonomy for women. Mundubat works in three main areas; feminist economics, life free from violence and empowerment and political participation. They simultaneously engage with feminism, human rights and food sovereignty to enhance their impact on the community.



The phenomenon of climate change is intricately tied to macroeconomic decisions, linked to the production system and the exploitation of bodies, nations and territories. The climate crisis represents a resolution of the conflict between capital and life, with the economic and social model based on burning fossil fuels and perpetual growth serving as a primary driver of this crisis.

This is their perspective, and they work with those who suffer from the adverse conditions of the climate crisis, with the majority being women in Latin American, African, and Asian countries. Privatisation, exploitation of natural resources, energy consumption, emission of greenhouse gases and destruction of habitat causes harm to humans. The impact of the agricultural business and industrial food sales should be highlighted as a relevant part of this process, as they emit more than 50% of the greenhouse gases. The victims are the women, the indigenous people, and other people living in the countryside.

Sarai then explained the consequences of extractivism, from a case in Guatemala. There are approximately 30 women's and feminist organisations in Guatemala, forming a network and actively participating in various initiatives. Sarai thinks they are brilliant, because they are in the streets, serving as activists in their communities and collaborating on projects. They are also in the office filling out forms and dealing with the necessary bureaucracy. It is necessary to highlight the life conditions of indigenous- and mixed-race women. In Guatemala, there are many types of indigenous- and mixed-race women fighting for their rights. Nowadays, they form a resistance to extractivism, and organise themselves to combat the destructiveness in their territory. For Mala women, water as a resource is very important, representing not only territory but also cultural and economic aspects.

Sarai then shared a testimony from an indigenous woman in Guatemala, Maya. Women in Guatemala have endured abuse due to their lack of access to land. They have been fighting for land rights for many years. Some studies say that 17% of women have access to land, but that does not guarantee them having them legitimate ownership. The land is being used for heavy industrial production, primarily concentrated within the territories of specific companies, which own the majority of the land. As a result, women are disproportionately affected, lacking access to means of production, leading to poverty, unemployment, and malnutrition. While a policy has been approved, in practice, decisions are predominantly made by men.

The perpetrators of these atrocities are national and international companies that invade and destroy their territories, and in turn also their bodies. That is why Mundubat is calling for Guatemala to pass a law regulating land ownership. Empowering women with land rights will grant them autonomy. Many women, as key participants, form the backbone of resistance against extractivist projects. As political actors, women constitute a formidable force against corporate criminals and other exploitative groups, all while fulfilling their roles as caretakers within their families and communities. The impact of these struggles extends beyond individuals to affect entire families and communities.

Citat: "The women are the most affected group, and they are the ones fighting the companies."

She then discussed the link between extractivism and sexual terror and abuse. They have been informed of the destructiveness of companies, and their link to the Army, National Civil police and private guards. In many territories, militant groups instill terror in the community, through sexual terror and abuse. They exploit women's bodies and lives for sexual services and resources. This exploitation necessitates finding solutions for survival needs, which are particularly pertinent to indigenous women. There is also child, teenage, and human trafficking, as well as widespread appearances of sexual markets, which have continually increased. In regions around the east, where a lot of companies and extractivism is present, there are also many "sexual markets". Sexual violence serves a mechanism used by those in power to repress women. Sarai's testimony revolves around one woman who has been violated. She has endured sexual abuse and instead of being recognized as a victim, she has been labeled a bad woman. The perpetrator of the sexual violence faced no consequences.

THE CLIMATE MOVEMENT BEYOND THE GENDER BINARY AND GENDER NORMS - OLIVIA LINANDER

Olivia is sharing stories about her own activism and practices aimed at moving beyond gender norms and gender roles within the climate movement. Her first story takes place in Stockholm in 2014. It was Olivia's first time experiencing an activist meeting where participants shared their pronouns. However, it was not very successful, with many mistakes, such as individuals sharing personal opinions on pronouns. This was disturbing, as people could have left the meeting feeling upset or hurt. According to Olivia, they did follow up quite well and learned a lot from the event. What Olivia mainly wanted to share from this story was that the vision for the climate movement is to be an inclusive place, where everyone feels seen and can be involved, regardless of their identities and experiences. Olivia then explained that while the climate movement has been predominantly associated with white and middle-class individuals, it is evolving rapidly, encompassing various sections and demographics. This story marked the beginning of her exploration of intersectionality within the climate movement.



The next story centered on visibility. It was in Barcelona during a large staff meeting before the global climate conference in Paris. This was the first time Olivia experienced a caucus group — a smaller entity within a conference or organisation — aimed at enhancing visibility and amplifying voices within the larger context. The group's purpose was to empower its members to claim greater presence and influence within the conference. In Barcelona, there was a caucus group for queer people that would gather in a bar at the conference center. They would hang out, talk, and ensure they truly saw each other. Olivia and others believe it is a powerful method to support each other, develop strategies, and not face oppression within the movement alone. For both Olivia and the others in the caucus group, these gatherings were important for their personal development and sense of safety and security within the movement.

The third story takes place in 2022 in Germany, involving a civilian action targeting the concrete industry. It was a significant event that required extensive organisation and involved numerous civilians in various roles, including for example, being involved with the media or with preparing meals. According to Olivia, these roles often align with societal gender roles. She posed the question: "Who feels strong and confident enough to take up space in the room?" She explained that this dynamic is mirrored in the movement. Men tend to feel more confident in assuming the role of spokesperson and addressing the media, while non-men often engage in care work and emotional labour. This type of work is not as visible and may not receive the recognition it deserves, nor does it necessarily contribute as much to their career development. Olivia's goal therefore became to showcase the efforts of care and medical workers on social media, ensuring their visibility alongside that of the spokesperson.

To form resilient movements, Olivia encourages people to prioritise activities they enjoy, aiming to prevent burnout. She also emphasises the importance of finding supportive communities within the movements they are building.

There is also a layer of complexity to these actions and of being a spokesperson, or a person in front of the action. Depending on your identity, you will be treated differently. For example, if you are at the front locking arms with others and you are a trans person, you risk more violence from the police. Olivia spoke to Hanna, who had been involved in the climate movement for a couple of years. Hanna said that when the organisers communicate the spectrum of different roles you can take, it is important that they emphasise that all roles are important and equally valued. In mass actions, you cannot all go at the same time, so you are divided into fingers. Olivia has also spoken to Emma, who created the pink finger, now called the rainbow finger, which included many queer people.

The fifth story is about burnout and emotional labour. Olivia begins by speaking about how men often do not experience burnout in the climate movement. She knows many people who have burnt out in the movement, but not a single man. She said that there can be many reasons for this. Olivia reflected on being part of an organisation, whether as a paid employee or as a volunteer travelling and fundraising with others. She mentioned the emotional labour involved in organising as a queer person or facing oppression within the movement.

Taking care of each other, especially when someone is stressed and exists beyond the gender binary, is essential. This care is part of changing society, even if it is not recognised as work in the traditional sense. It differs from being a spokesperson in the media. When different roles are assigned within a movement, people will eventually burn out if the workload is not managed well. Burnout leads to feelings of invisibility, insecurity, and dissatisfaction with our involvement. Therefore, it is important to build structures that support people, allowing them to share experiences and find groups with a similar understanding. Sometimes, this support is found not in large groups but in smaller collectives. A movement is like an ecosystem with many different actors and groups. Finding a support system is a crucial aspect of changing the world.

Citat: "My vision for the climate movement and movements in general is where selfcare and also collective care is not at the bottom of the priority list /.../ but rather a top priority and key principle."

INTERSECTIONALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CONTEXT OF POLICY MAKING- ANNICA KRONSELL

Annica began by giving an overview of the research project she currently is working on. They started with the observation that there was very little work on gender and climate change. Therefore, they approached the subject by asking what we know about the field in general, investigating existing policies and developing methods to analyse them. When examining the issue of gender and climate change, they identified two major injustices. These injustices relate to who is historically responsible for climate change. If you look at who is responsible for CO2 emissions, there are deep inequities. Additionally, there are very unjust effects when it comes to the impacts of climate change, some groups in certain regions are disproportionately affected by events, such as floods.



Annica points out that there are deep injustices in the resources available to help us deal with climate change. These injustices include disparities in resource capacities and institutional policies. There are also deep injustices in terms of knowledge about how to address climate change and in the representation of these groups in political and economic decision-making related to climate change issues.

Citat: "We know that there are very deep and broad injustices when you look at the issue of gender and climate change."

The second thing they observed was that the injustices are closely related to how individuals are impacted by their responsibilities and the resources available to them. To analyse these policies, they developed an intersectional framework. One of the questions they explored was how the policy and policymaking were framed. You can discern a lot about how a problem is framed, or which variables the group designing the policy considers important. They also looked at what social categories are considered relevant to policy making. When it is argued in climate policy that we should do certain things, there is an idea about what is affected and who is affected. They looked at what knowledge is in the policy, what knowledge is not, and what knowledge should be in the policy. The framing that has been most widespread is that of the "vulnerable woman in the Global South", especially within the IPCC and UN.

In 2012, they conducted an analysis of Scandinavian climate policy. Findings from interviews with policy makers indicated that they believed gender is relevant in the Global South, but not in Scandinavia. How the problem is framed is crucial, as this framing can obscure the differential vulnerabilities that occur worldwide. For example, women in France and Germany have been severely affected by the heat waves, as many live in poverty or are disabled, and this issue has not received adequate attention.

What was also important was who the policy makers were. We know the male elite have privilege and power, but they are also the highest carbon emitters. They have vested interest in the fossil economy, or they lead fossil fuel businesses. This is also the group that tends to be among the climate denialists. They have power through their economic status, they are strong lobbyists, and they hold decision-making positions. This shows how important it is to have an intersectional approach, because it highlights the significance of gender, class and economic status.

Annica thinks that, in a sense, we have now turned the discourse more towards the problem with a different kind of understanding. The problem is that climate change is primarily caused by the rich. In 2020, Oxfam conducted a study that showcased the inequality on carbon emission across the world, revealing that the richest 1% had very large carbon emissions, while the poorest 50% had very little responsibility for the world's carbon emissions. This shows us who needs to change and where we should direct our attention.

In 2018, Annica and her team wrote a proposal outlining new directives for institutions. In this proposal, they stated that the institutions need to take these issues into account. The project involved conducting an empirical investigation into climate-relevant agencies, focussing on transport and innovation. They focused on climate institutions, as they believed these institutions wielded significant power. These institutions influence power relations by advocating certain norms and values through their policies, as well as by allocating resources. Furthermore, an increasing portion of resources is being directed towards green transitions, such as electrification. But who benefits from this? What type of knowledge is important here? Which groups are included? When using an intersectional approach, they could see that it was gendered.

The Danish transport policy encompasses both national strategies and local transport infrastructure, managed by public institutions at various levels, which are interconnected in terms of dependencies. Within these institutions, norms are embedded that can either facilitate or hinder the adoption of new or overlooked issues. Annica engaged with a heavily male-dominated transport agency. Often, when discussing gender, the focus is primarily on women, or gender itself is entirely overlooked, resulting in the neglect of gender integration. This oversight is closely tied to how agencies are defined by their tasks. They prioritise their tasks; for example, the transport agency needs to make sure that the railroads work.

When they interviewed the policy makers, they found that they recognized the issue, but they were afraid to act on it. They found that there was a lack of knowledge among public servants regarding their roles in addressing these issues. In Sweden, we have many engineers, whom Annica noted are skilled problem solvers. However, they often lack knowledge in social issues, leading solutions to become overly technical. When they talked to the engineers about gender issues, they said, 'is that not too political?'. To address this issue, Annica believes it's crucial to involve gender experts or other civil servants with understanding and knowledge of social justice issues.

GENDER AND CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY AND ACTION IN MALI PEDERSEN AND BIRGITTE HJERRILD (KULU)

Gitte and Birgitte began by introducing KULU, an organisation with a history spanning over 40 years. KULU specialises in information and development work, collaborating with organisations in the Global South, Europe and Denmark. As an umbrella organisation, they also engage with various political parties, focusing on information, development, education and advocacy. In this presentation they will share insights from their project based in Mali.

In the past year, addressing the climate crisis has become increasingly important work. In Mali, they have collaborated with an organisation called MUSONET. The organisation operates in both rural and urban areas, aiming to strengthen women's networks and influence in society, as well as to advocate for women's and girls' rights. Since 2004, they have been working on promoting women's rights within the area of climate justice. For more than 20 years and have undertaken various projects and programs. This time, they focused mainly on a program aimed to raise awareness of the gender perspective on climate change among local communities and government officials.

Mali and all other Western African countries are seriously impacted by climate change, with women often at the forefront. The purpose of the program was to enable them to attend international meetings on climate policy. By securing funding, they could prioritise the direct participation of Global South women in these meetings. They then used the knowledge acquired from these meetings and collaborative efforts. For instance, they produced a booklet addressing women's rights, gender, and climate change in developing countries. They have participated in COP meetings, where they endeavoured to promote collaboration between national efforts and international initiatives. Engaging not only with their other organisations, but also with government bodies.

Furthermore, they have served as a focal point for women's empowerment and climate justice within an African family network. They have established a web page providing information on women's rights. Although funding for the website has ceased, they are currently involved in a project focused on promoting the rights of girls and boys. Many in Mali are born without a birth certificate, which prevents them from attending school or finding employment. They work to ensure that everyone born in rural areas can obtain a certificate, as without it, they have no rights whatsoever. It is a very important project.

Additionally, this project enables Muslim women to engage in climate change initiatives and participate in impoverished areas. There is a connection between working with climate justice and working with women's rights, as well as human rights. This connection involves empowering women and girls to stand up for their rights. Muslim women are now the final group to be included in the Mali government delegation.

As mentioned previously, climate change is highly noticeable in rural areas, particularly those situated near rivers, where fluctuations have been more pronounced, adversely affecting agriculture. It is crucial to provide women with more education and support them in asserting their rights so they can advocate for themselves. Rural areas often lack sufficient resources to effectively address these challenges. In traditional African society, it is women who cultivate agriculture. They often bear the brunt of climate change impacts. For instance, they feel the effects when rain fails to come or when rivers rise and destroy their fields. Consequently, they struggle to produce food, posing a significant challenge for women in rural areas of Mali.

Citat: "The climate change hits harder on women because in traditional African society it is women who get water for example, and they will feel the climate change."



To summarise their project, they stated that the result is increased information and empowerment locally and on a national level. In Mali they have provided gender and climate justice tools, aided in the establishment of national networks, and served as a voice for climate issues. As a national delegation, they effectively demonstrated this commitment. They have succeeded in giving women a voice, resulting in their increased strength and fostering excellent cooperation. This success is attributed to the mutual learning between them and women in Mali. They are continuing the project without funding, which is challenging. Some years ago, they also changed their development team. Currently, they only have one woman working 15 hours a week. They continue to send money from Denmark to provide girls with their certificates, enabling them to access their rights.

Citat: "The women in musonet are getting much stronger and they are demanding their rights now."

GROUP DISCUSSION

At the end of the conference, we had a group discussion and time for mutual reflections. We were divided into groups with around five participants. We then had 30 minutes for discussion in small groups before reconvening to share our thoughts collectively. The groups were given two questions to guide the discussion. The first one was to share one insight, fact or reflection you will take with you from the day. The second question was to discuss together: Why is it important for us to understand the interconnection between gendered inequalities and the climate crisis?

We then gathered again and gave each small group an opportunity to share their insights with the big group. Here follows some examples of what was mentioned in the discussion:

- Climate change is the number one issue.
- We feel a bit helpless. However, we also have a choice in, for example, which political party we vote for.
- Intersectionality is very important to be aware of. Climate change affects us all, but in many different ways.
- It was interesting how the topic of the intersection of gender and climate justice can be framed and discussed in so many different ways.
- We need to problematize how the climate crisis is being framed, who is causing the effect, and who is affected.
- We need to consider what consumer patterns we are a part of. The effect of rich countries' consumption is huge. For example, rich people want electric cars but do not have the minerals needed to make the batteries.
- Path dependence results in that it is difficult for us to make changes, and we therefore need to think outside the box.
- The problem is rooted in our economic system. Our economic system based on economic growth needs to be challenged.
- Men benefit from women standing up and finding solutions. The biggest contributor to climate change is the male dominated elite.
- Women are responsible for reproductive work. Women are very strong, but that does not mean we have to accept everything. Women decide over their own bodies.
- The Nordic paradox is very interesting, how the labour market is segregated by gender.
- We need to prioritise care work within activism.
- Activism is not cheap. Many do not get paid, even if you get paid you do not get very much money. We need to see all aspects of activism as real work.
- Decentralised power relies on people taking on a lot of responsibility.



Gadips board 2024 and partner association Mundobat and KULU

