

# Gender analysis in ClimaRice



**The ClimaRice project wants to put focus on women in rice production and how women and men are differently affected by climate change.**

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## **Gender analysis in ClimaRice**

The ClimaRice project will in 2011 employ a detailed gender analysis in selected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, to get more specific information on the current trends, women and men's perceptions about climate change, how changes in agriculture practices and in particular rice farming due to climate change affects women's role and economy, alternate options of employment for women, and the autonomous and planned adaptation measures to address the climate change impacts on women.

The results from the study will be presented to policy makers, managers and farmers groups to highlight the role and importance of gender in adaptation to climate change in both the states AP and Tamil Nadu.

## **Gender concepts**

Gender refers to the social roles and relations between women and men, which includes the different responsibilities of women and men in a given culture or location. Gender roles of women and men are socially constructed, unlike the sex of men or women, which is biologically determined, and such roles can change over time and vary according to geographic location and social context. Gender analysis is the study of the different roles of women and men in order to understand what they do, what resources they have, and what their needs and priorities are.



### **Climate change, adaptation and gender**

Women and men play different roles and have different responsibilities in their families, communities, and societies, which gives rise to differences in vulnerability and ability to cope with change.

Women's traditional roles as the primary users and managers of natural resources, primary caregivers, and laborers mean they are involved in, and dependent on livelihoods and resources that are put most at risk by climate change. Furthermore, women lack the rights and access to resources and information vital to overcoming the challenges posed by climate change. Women are also vulnerable due to exclusion from processes and decisions relating to the use and management of natural resources, including those impacting on climate change.

Research has shown that while women are generally more vulnerable to impacts of climate change, in many cases they also exhibit surprising resilience. Women possess valuable knowledge of the use and management of natural resources and when given the opportunity, they can give valuable input to adaptation strategies.

## **Other gender resources**

[FAO Gender website](#)

[ELDIS knowledge service](#)