

Team Avyukta



Challenge:
Gender And Climate

Team Members

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Video link for the project

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AWaaXHHbuiiv0ZjhqR3_ZuDSOEK3uitah/view?usp=drivesdk



Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change is not gender-neutral. Women, particularly in low-income and rural communities, often bear a disproportionate burden due to their roles in managing households, agriculture, and water resources, which are heavily impacted by climate change.



The Gendered Nature of Climate Vulnerability

1 Disasters

Women and girls are 1.4 times more likely than men to die during a disaster (UN Women). They often lack access to early warning systems, disaster relief, and recovery resources.

2 Economic Inequalities

Climate change aggravates existing inequalities. Women, responsible for securing water, food, and fuel, spend more time and effort due to resource scarcity, leaving less time for education and income-generating activities.

3 Health Disparities

Women face unique health challenges in a changing climate. During extreme weather events, maternal health care is often disrupted, and the spread of diseases like malaria and cholera disproportionately affects women.

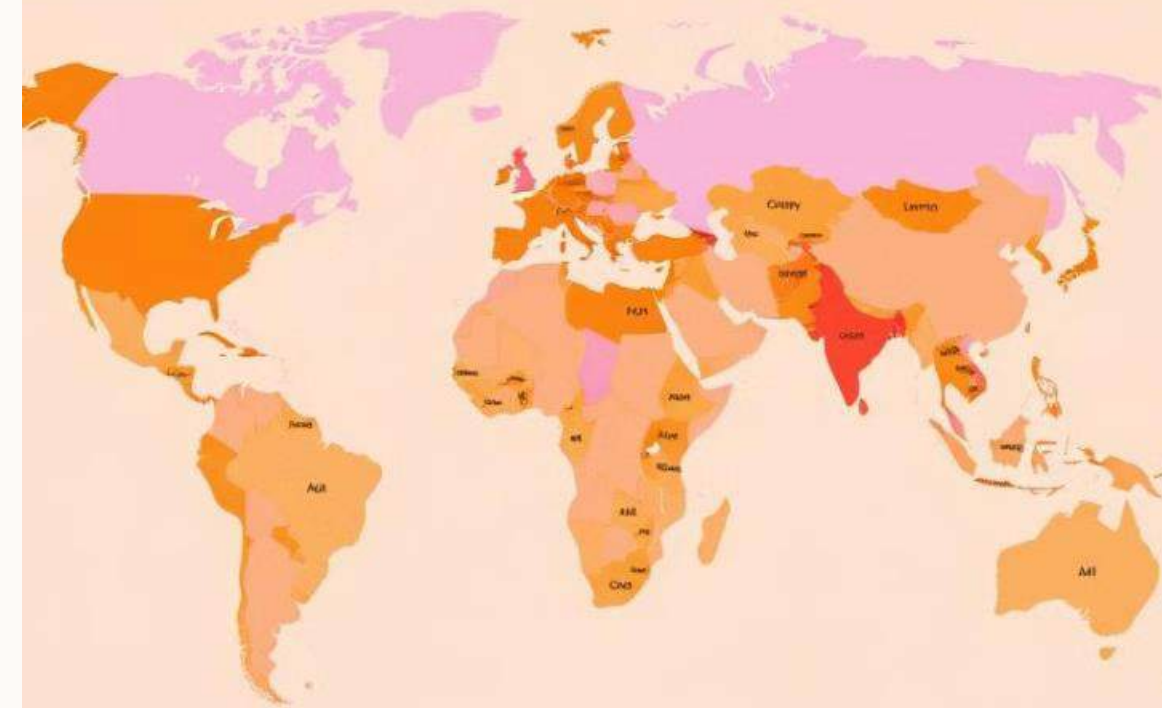
Introducing the Climate Responsive Gender Equity Index (CRGEI)

Definition and Purpose

The CRGEI will function as a comprehensive tool to assess how gender considerations are integrated into climate action. It measures how well countries and regions address gender-specific vulnerabilities and ensure equitable participation in climate resilience efforts.

Key Metrics

The CRGEI will evaluate multiple dimensions: Exposure to Climate Risks, Economic Participation, Political Leadership, Education and Climate Literacy, Healthcare Access and Resilience.



How the CRGEI Works

Scoring System

A scoring system will be developed based on qualitative and quantitative measures. Each country or region might receive a score (1 -1 0) for each metric. The overall index will be an average of these scores, with higher numbers indicating more gender-responsive policies and better climate resilience.

Data Collection

The CRGEI will leverage data from trusted sources like UN Women and UNDP for gender data, World Bank and IPCC for climate and economic statistics, NGOs and academic studies for local case studies, and surveys and interviews.

Index Components

1

Climate Exposure & Vulnerability

Measure how climate disasters impact men and women differently in terms of mortality, displacement, and economic loss.

2

Economic Empowerment

Examine how gender norms restrict or enhance women's participation in green economies, entrepreneurship, and access to climate finance.

3

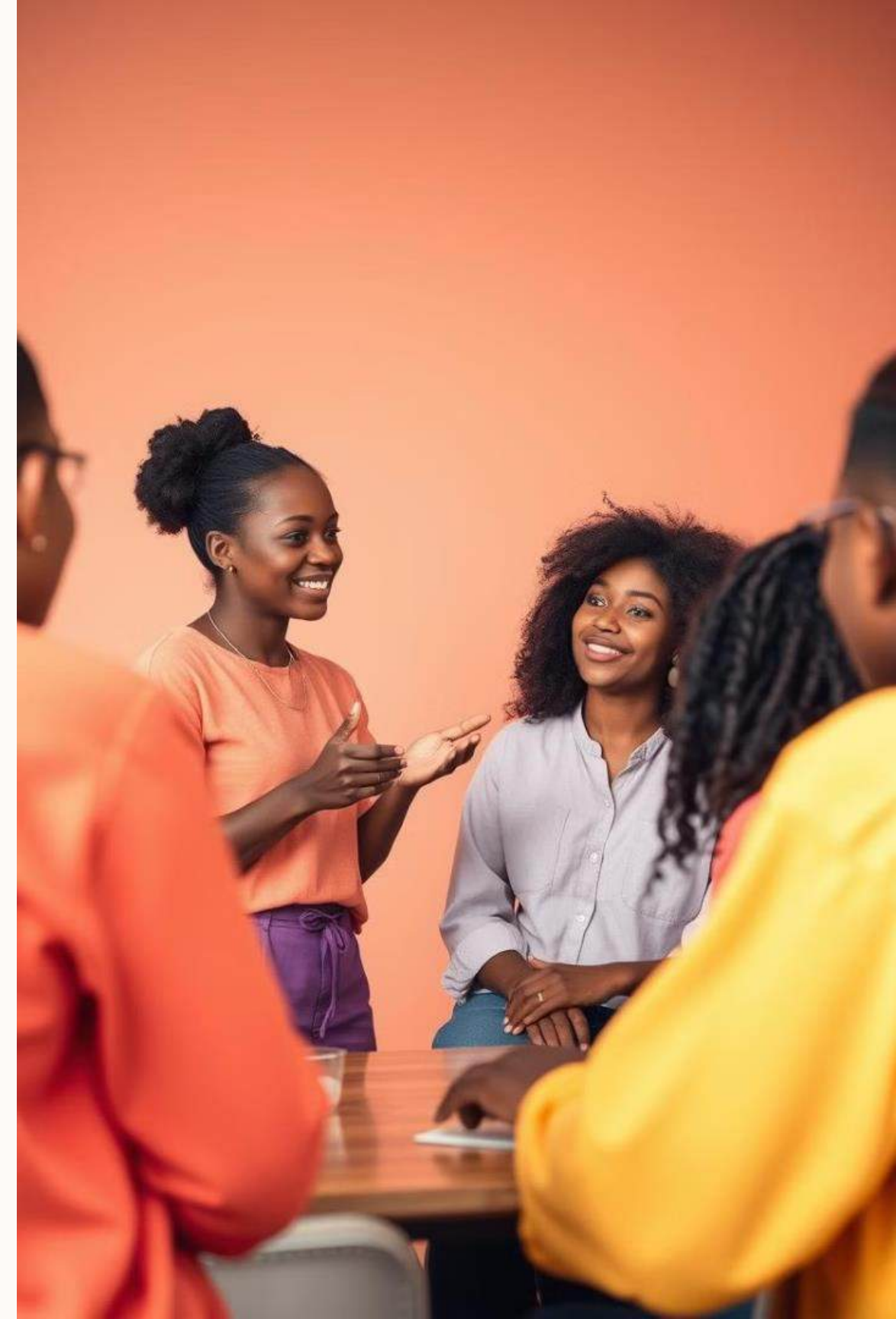
Health and Wellbeing

Assess how climate change affects gender-specific health needs, with particular attention to reproductive health, access to medical services during disasters, and disease outbreaks.

4

Political Participation

Track women's involvement in climate governance—at international, national, and local levels.





The Impact of CRGEI

1

Global Case Studies

Highlight countries where gender equity has led to more effective climate responses: Bangladesh, Costa Rica.

2

Success Stories

For instance, female farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa adopting sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate the effects of drought.

3

Projected Outcomes

If the CRGEI is adopted widely, it could guide international and national policies to integrate gender equity into climate action.



Economic Benefits

1 Economic Benefits

Gender-equitable climate policies could lead to more diversified, resilient economies, especially in vulnerable regions.

2 Social Stability

By addressing gender inequalities in climate responses, communities will have better social cohesion and long-term resilience.

METRICES OF CRGEI



CRGEI Scoring system

$$\text{CRGEI} = \frac{\text{addition of all metrices}}{\text{total no. of metrices}}$$

Rank definition

1-3 critical

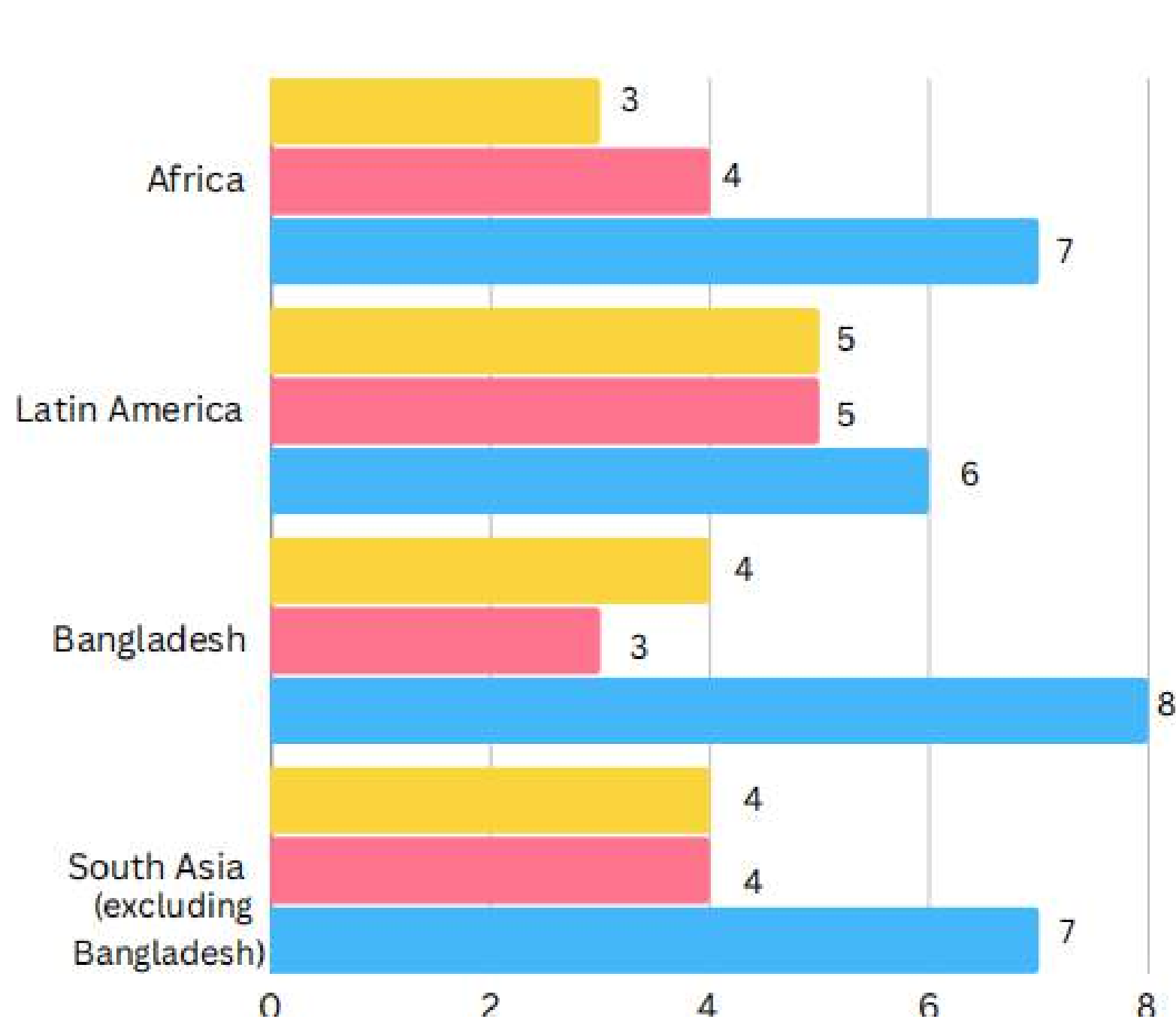
4-5 vulnerable

6-7 Progressing

8-9 strong

10 exemplary

Before CRGEI Implementation

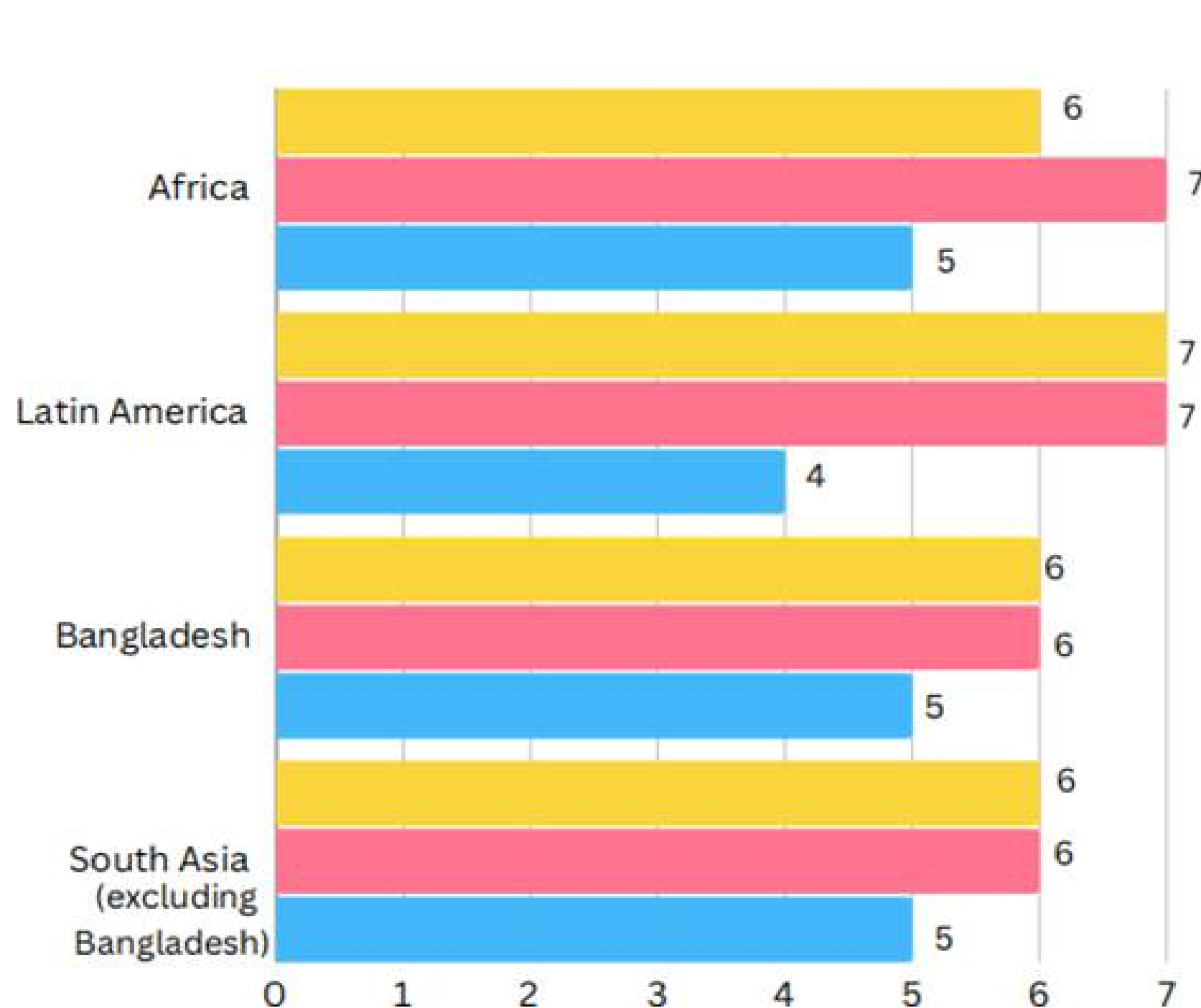


Gender Equity
Climate Resilience
Vulnerable Index

- These regions generally have low Gender Equity (scores between 3-5), moderate Climate Resilience (scores between 3-5), and high Vulnerability Index (scores between 6-8).

Source: international indices like UN report, global gender gap index, climate change performance Index, vulnerability and readiness Index....

After CRGEI Implementation



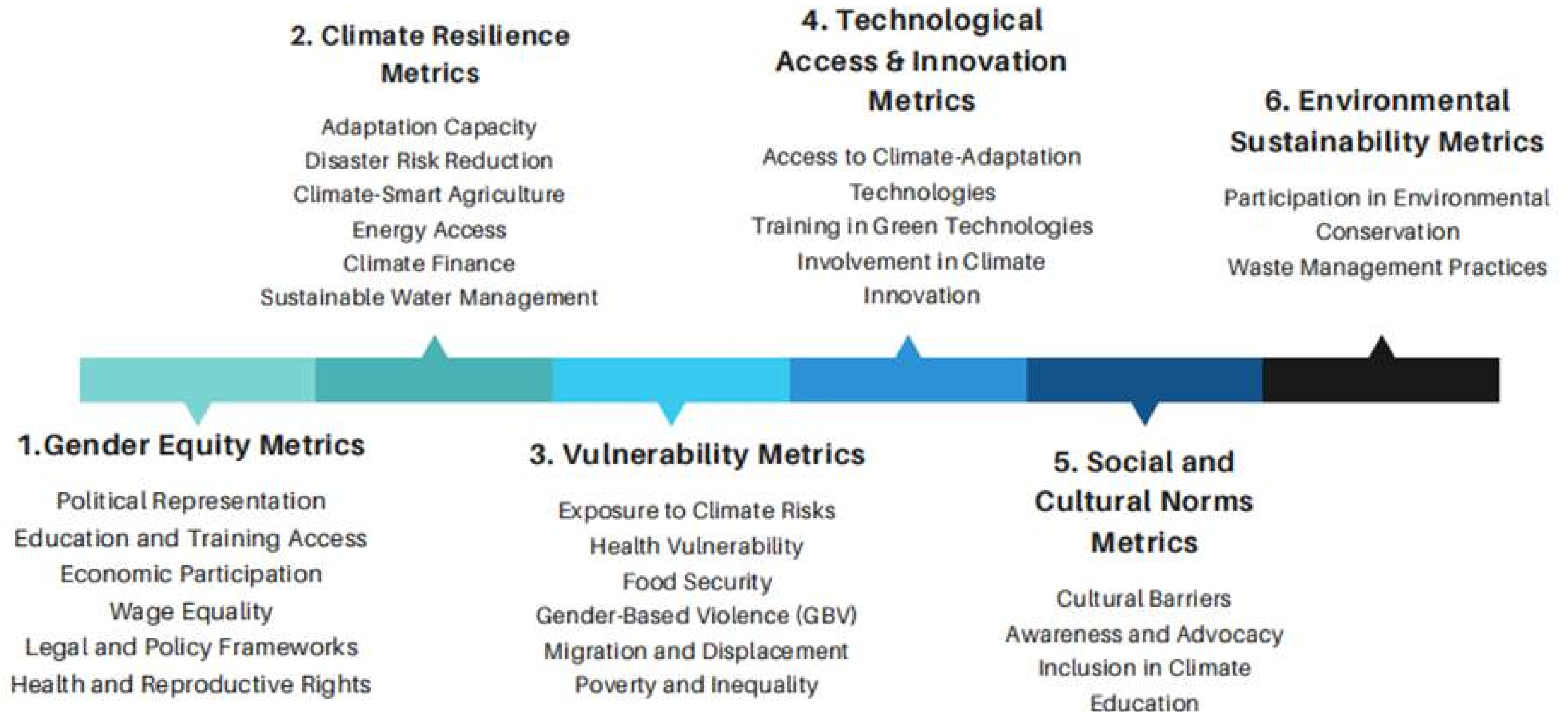
- With the implementation of CRGEI, there is a noticeable increase in Gender Equity (scores rising to 6-7), improved Climate Resilience (scores increasing to 6-7), and a decrease in Vulnerability Index (scores decreasing to 4-5).

- The after scores are projections based on the expected impact of CRGEI. These projections are not arbitrary—they are based on empirical research showing that gender equity improves resilience and reduces vulnerability in climate-affected regions.



BASIS OF CALCULATION OF DIFFERENT MATRICES

MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT METRICS



Conclusion



Summary of CRGEI's Importance

Reiterate the importance of gender-responsive climate policies and how the CRGEI offers a measurable, actionable way to evaluate and improve these policies globally.



Next Steps and Recommendations

Recommend incorporating the CRGEI into global climate frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and national adaptation plans (NAPs).



Call for Action

Encourage governments and organizations to support research, data collection, and policy integration based on the CRGEI framework.

