Arctic Governance and Gender: Climate Change or Social Change?

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WHO?

WHY?

WHAT?

HOW?
Climate change – gender perspectives

- Impact of climate change to rural women (UN 2008)
- Decision-making in politics of global warming (UNDP 2012)
- Global economic opportunity (EU 2014)
- Gender inequality in all Arctic states
## Gender gap in Arctic states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Overall Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2014)
Redefining ‘governance’

• Good governance?
• From nation states to Arctic region
• Democratic political autonomy
• Equal participation
• Emphasis on people
Gender mainstreaming to Arctic governance

- Emphasis on diversity in Arctic governance
- Women’s agency
- Monitoring and assessment
Gender analysis for social change

• Sex-disaggregated data
• Gender-sensitive framework
• Gender-sensitive indicators (GSI)
• Gender-based analysis (GBA) / GBA+
In many countries sex-disaggregated data are not available for key indicators.

![Bar chart showing the number of countries with and without data for various indicators](chart.png)
Percentage of countries “regularly” producing gender-disaggregated statistics on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>85% (highest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; training</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power and decision-making</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against women</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to clean water</td>
<td>37% (4th lowest % of 22 indicators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal employment</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45.2% of countries do not produce any gender statistics related to water.

(World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) & UN 2013)
Gender-sensitive framework

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) into Energy Operations

**Inputs**
Materials, services and staff brought to the field by the project, or by project stakeholders. (what role did women and men play at this stage?)

**Activities**
What the project does.

**Outputs**
Goods and services whose production is directly under the control of the project team.

**Outcomes**
A first level of consequences, which flow from the energy services which are outputs of the project (eg time saved by women).

**Impacts**
Consequences of project activities which are directly related to national development goals (eg gender equality).

(Source: www.ESMAP.org)
Gender-sensitive indicators (GSI)

• Quantitative and Qualitative Indicators
• Input, Process, and Outcome
• Time-bound

(Source: UNESCO n.d.)
Gender-based analysis (GBA) and GBA+

• examine the factors that intersect with sex and gender to shape individual and group experiences

• lead to more responsive policies, programs and initiatives.
Men’s experience in Arctic life

- Threat to masculinity
- Higher unemployment rate
- Higher suicide rate
- Lower mobility rate
Conclusion

• Gender mainstreaming in Arctic
• Climate change and women’s agency
• Challenges to Arctic governance
Thank you!

Contact: mk@wmu.se
VISIT

WMU Women’s Association Research Exhibition

Promote female-led research to support sustainable development in shipping

20-31 August 2015 at WMU library (4F)