



# EnGenDER

Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery,  
Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean

## About the EnGenDER Project

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Gender & Climate Change Resilience Series

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Natural hazards and climate change impact women and men differently due to differences in societal expectations of their roles and responsibilities in families and communities, and the means by which they earn their livelihoods. Women generally have lower

incomes, less access to credit and decision-making authority, and limited control over resources, which increases their vulnerabilities to many natural hazards and climate change impacts. The impacts of climate change and disasters often magnify existing gender inequalities between women and men; thus, the approach to policy development and service delivery by institutions needs to take into consideration gendered differences. In particular, climate change and disaster risk preparation and response demand initiatives that identify and address existing gendered differences to ensure that women and girls, and men and boys have equal access to disaster risk resilience and climate change and environmental solutions.



### CLIMATE CHANGE

a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time period.



### DISASTER

a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.



### HAZARD

a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impact, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards maybe natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.

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Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). Nine Caribbean countries are beneficiaries of the EnGenDER Project: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname.

During the four-year period of 2019-2022, the EnGenDER Project has aimed to:



The EnGenDER Project also supports the response of countries to loss of livelihoods in the agricultural and tourism sectors due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural hazards, such as floods, hurricanes and volcano eruptions.

In the same way that gender shapes vulnerability and contributes to inequalities in climate change and disaster situations, gender-responsive approaches can help to inform better planning and decision-making related to climate change adaptation, disaster risk preparation and response. Gender-responsive policies and targeted service delivery can

positively shape people's capacities to prepare, withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change and disasters. Country reviews of policy design and service delivery show, however, that far too often, women are left out of planning and decision-making processes. Thus, engaging and empowering women and men is a strategic and necessary approach to strengthening their resilience to disaster risks and climate change impacts across the Caribbean.

This **Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series** is a UN Women publication under the EnGenDER Project.