

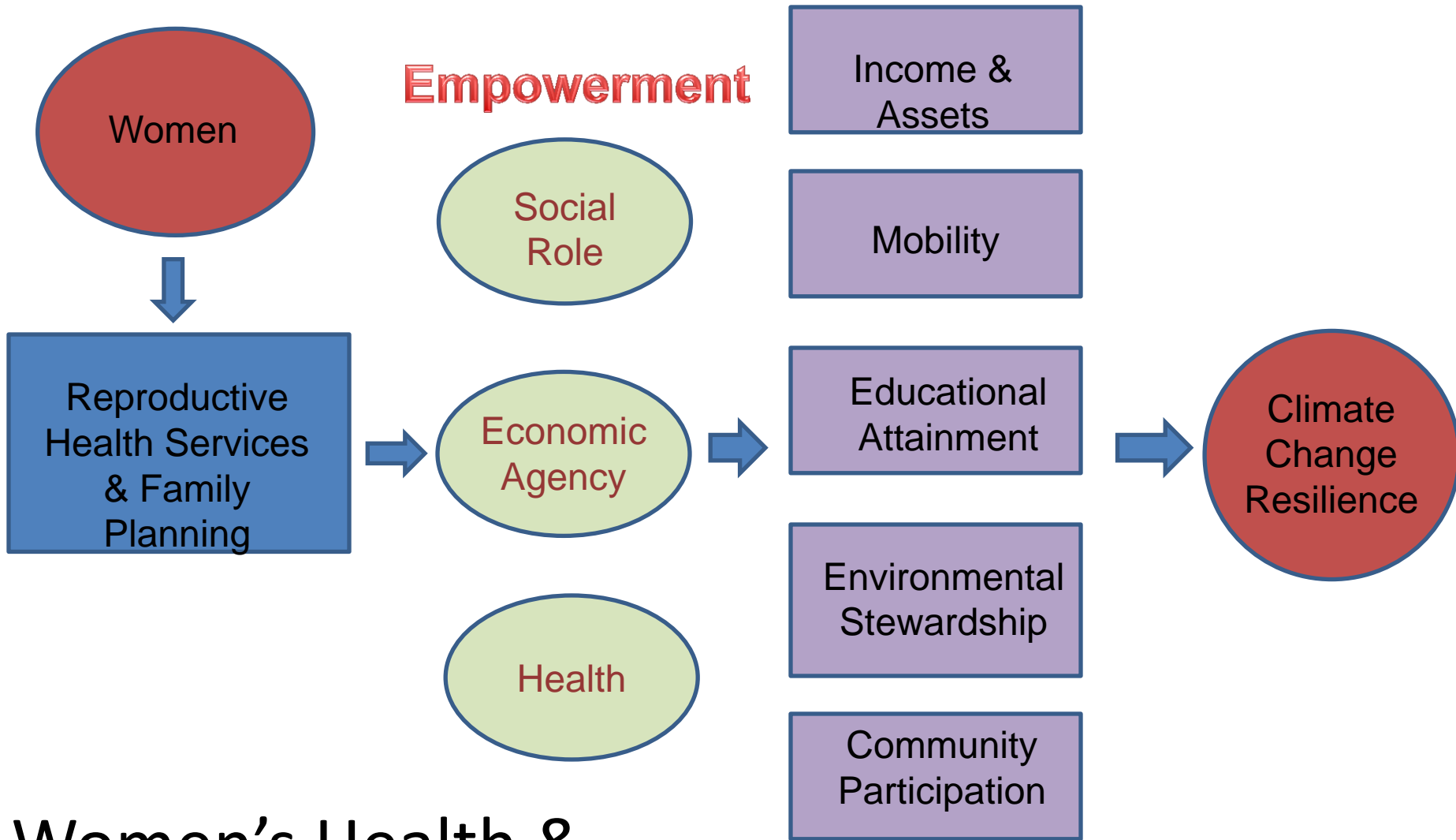
# Mainstreaming Population and Gender to Increase Climate Resilience in Islands



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Woodrow Wilson Center

# Small Islands, Big Impact...

- Steep slopes and rapid changes in topography create small, scattered ecosystems
- Small size of ecosystems
- Concentration of population and activities in small areas intensifies stress conditions
- High frequency and variety of natural disasters
- Close coupling of terrestrial, coastal and marine systems results in fast-spreading impacts among systems



# Women's Health & Climate Change Resilience

# Fertility & Family Planning in SIDS

Country	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women With Unmet Need for FP
Belize	2.9	20.8
Cape Verde	2.6	16.7
Comoros	5.1	35.6
Dominican Republic	2.7	11.1
Guyana	2.3	28.5
Haiti	3.5	37.3
Jamaica	2.4	13
Maldives	1.9	28.6
Mauritius	1.7	3.5
Sao Tome and Principe	3.9	37.6
Timor-Leste	6.5	31.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	16.1
Less Developed Regions	2.7	11.4
World	2.5	11.2

**Source:** United Nations Population Division. 2011. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Edition*. New York: UN Population Division.; United Nations Population Division. 2012. *2012 Update for the MDG Database: Unmet Need for Family Planning*. New York: UN Population Division.

# Population-Health-Environment Programs Provide Integrated Solutions

- Integrated, community-based projects supported by USAID and others over past decade
- Focus on remote, underserved communities
- Aim to meet health and development needs while sustaining natural resources
- Key component: gender and addressing women's fertility desires and empowerment



# Increase in Family Planning

## Family Planning Action Sessions Status FP Conversion (September 2002 to March 2003)

Municipality	Village	No. of CRA with FP intentions (A)	No. of CRA who availed of FP (B)	% Conversion (B/A x 100%)
Jordan	Balcon Melliza	28	9	32.14
Jordan	Hoskyn	17	7	41.18
Jordan	Lawi	20	19	95.00
Sibunag	Sabang	31	7	22.58
Sibunag	Sebaste	12	8	66.67
Sibunag	Alegria	9	8	88.89
Concepcion	Loong	33	7	21.21
Concepcion	Nipa	44	8	18.18
Concepcion	Bagongon	11	7	63.64
Ajuy	Pili	24	18	75.00
Ajuy	Malayuan	40	33	82.50
Ajuy	Mangorocoro	37	32	86.49
TOTAL		306	163	53.27

**Total CPR  
prior to  
linked PHE:**

**38.0%**

**Current CPR:**

**45.0**

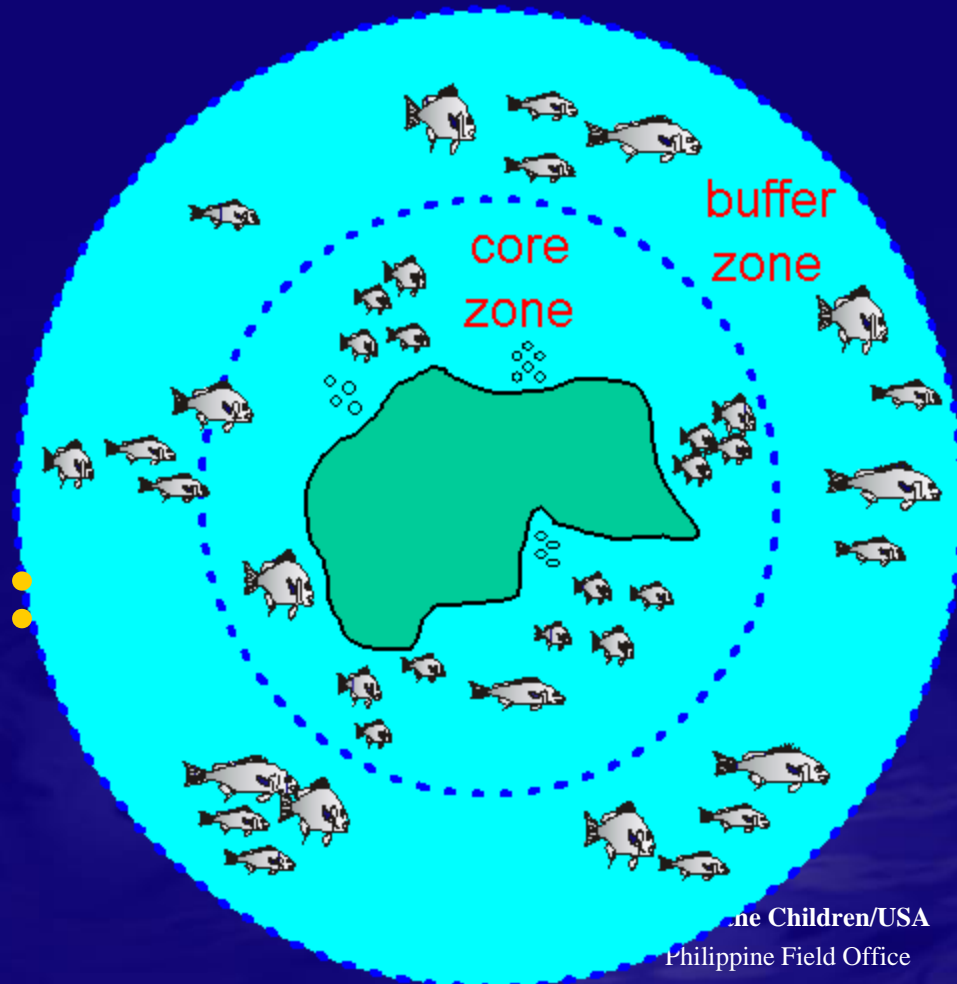




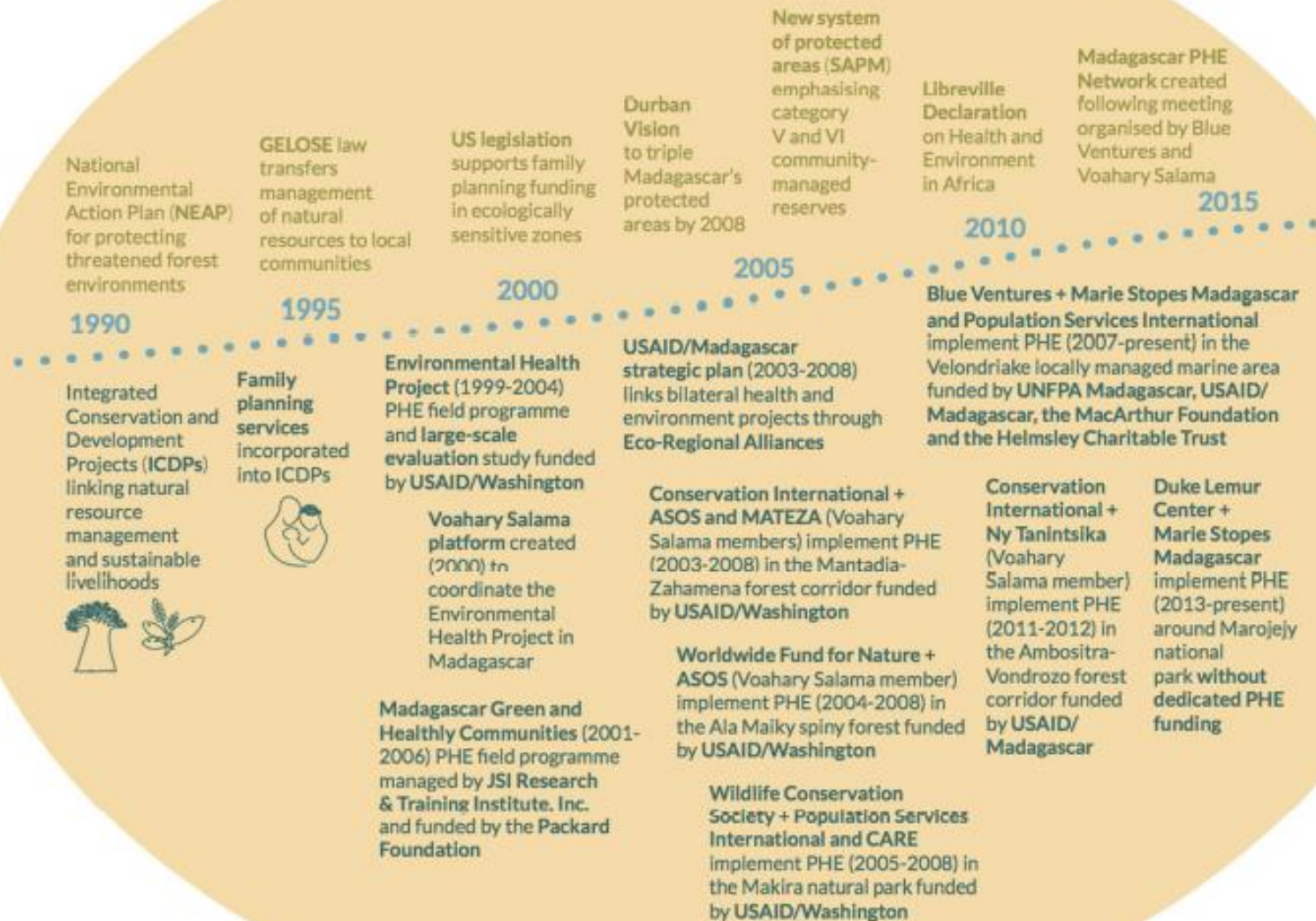
# Increase in Environmental Protection

Mangrove  
reforestation:  
18.75 hectares

Marine  
Protected Areas:  
203 hectares



# A rich history of PHE in Madagascar







- 3/4 of a million women in Madagascar have unmet family planning needs
- The population is estimated to double by 2040



# blue ventures

beyond conservation

7 years of PHE  
implementation  
experience in  
southwest Madagascar





# The Caribbean (Small Island Developing States): Community Based Adaptation

## Goals of SIDS CBA Program:

- Improve communities' adaptive capacity
  - Provide concrete ground-level experience of local climate change adaptation
  - Scale up through mainstreaming with national policies
- Program duration: 2011- 2016
  - Includes the Caribbean, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Islands (38 countries)
  - US\$2,550,000 allocated for Caribbean CBA projects
  - Total program budget = US\$5,475,463



Sans Souci community members, Trinidad and Tobago



Roger S. Pulwarty is a scientist from Trinidad and Tobago who contributed to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 jointly held with Al Gore

# High Vulnerability: Outcomes for Islands

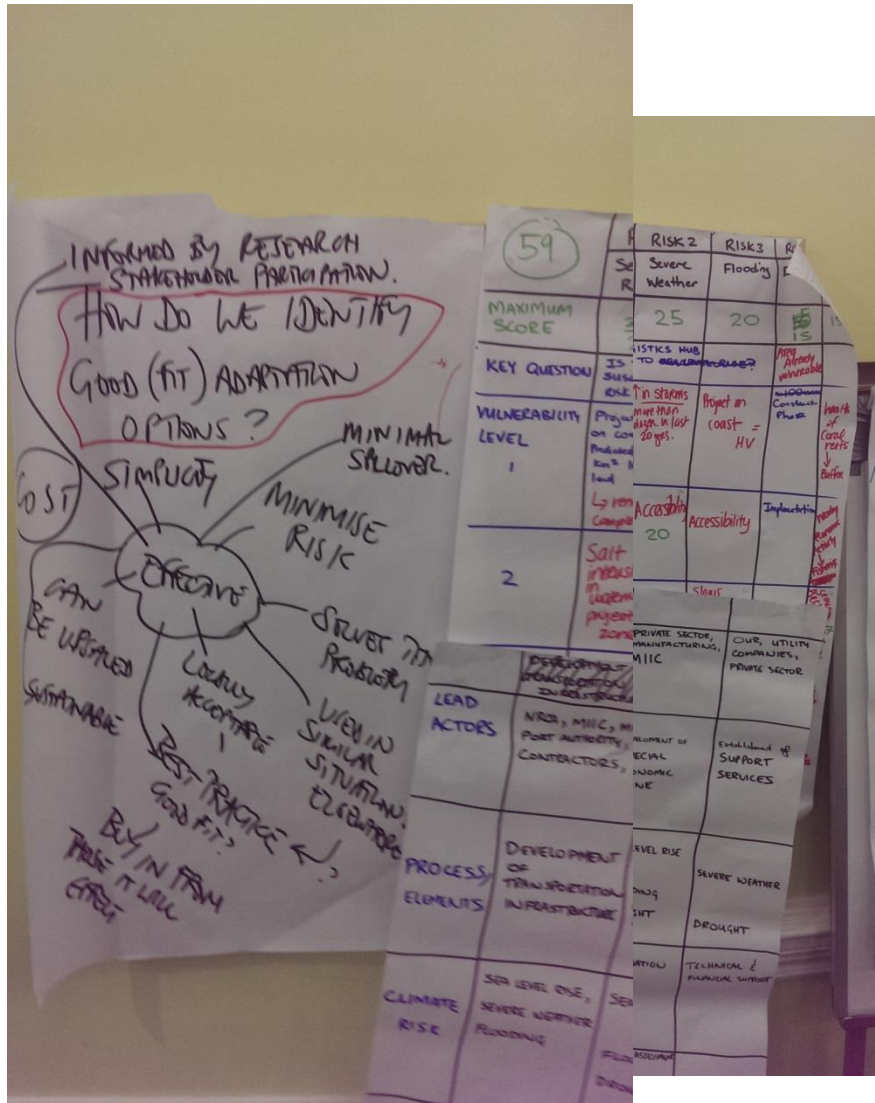


- Vulnerability Reduction Assessment, quantitative and capacity analysis, and population analysis
- Participatory mapping
- Gender mainstreaming
- Climate change framework for the region
- Application across small island developing states



*Participatory 3D model made through 'mental mapping', Tobago 2012*

# Gender Mainstreaming in Jamaica





# PHE Approaches

- Community-based family planning
- Community-based resource management
- Participatory censuses and hazard mapping
- Multisectoral assessments
- Engagement of local governance council/enforcement
- Gender mainstreaming
- Community ownership of tools
- Budget tracking



# Key Points

- The dual challenges of population dynamics and climate change are likely to reduce climate resiliency, particularly in SIDS
- Gender can be mainstreamed by meeting the reproductive health needs of women which can help communities and families adapt to the impacts of climate change by building resilience and lowering vulnerability, particularly for women
- Integrating population-health-environment help perform better than single-sector programs, offer economies of scale similar and dovetail with hazard mapping efforts