

EaP Civil Society Fellow

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INCLUSIVE RESILIENCE: GENDER LENS TO CLIMATE CHANGE



A BIT ABOUT MYSELF



- From Georgia
- EaP CSO Fellow 2023
- LL.M in International Human Rights Law
- Thesis: Human Rights-Based Approach to Climate change and disaster-induced internal displacement
- Co-Author: Gender Analysis of Georgia's Climate Change and DRR Legal and Policy Framework
- Co-Author: Ecomigrant Women for Environmental Justice
- EaP Climate Leadership School
- Research and Programme Officer at EPD

AGENDA FOR TODAY'S WEBINAR



- **Gender Analysis of Climate Change and Disaster Management Policies in Georgia**
- **Climate change as a threat multiplier**
- **Natural disasters vs. disasters**
- **Understanding risk**
- **Gender and vulnerability**
- **Intersectionality**
- **Mariam Devidze on ecomigrant women**



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Gender Analysis of Climate Change and Disaster Management Policies in Georgia



CLIMATE CHANGE ACTS AS A “THREAT MULTIPLIER”

Climate change is often called a threat multiplier as it intensifies resource scarcity and worsens existing social, economic, and environmental factors.

Climate change poses a serious risk to fundamental rights, such as the rights to life, health, food, and an adequate standard of living of individuals and communities worldwide.



CLIMATE CHANGE ACTS AS A “THREAT MULTIPLIER”

Because of climate change, disasters will become more frequent.

What do we mean by a “disaster”? (mentimeter)

Which term is more common in your country: natural disasters or disasters? (mentimeter)

Menti code: 5537 9888



TERMINOLOGY MATTERS

“

Do you agree with
the following statement?

Natural disasters do not exist, whereas
natural hazards do.



TERMINOLOGY MATTERS

“

*“hazards are natural events, occurring more or less frequently and of a greater or lesser magnitude, but disasters are due to **risk-blind development.**”*

”

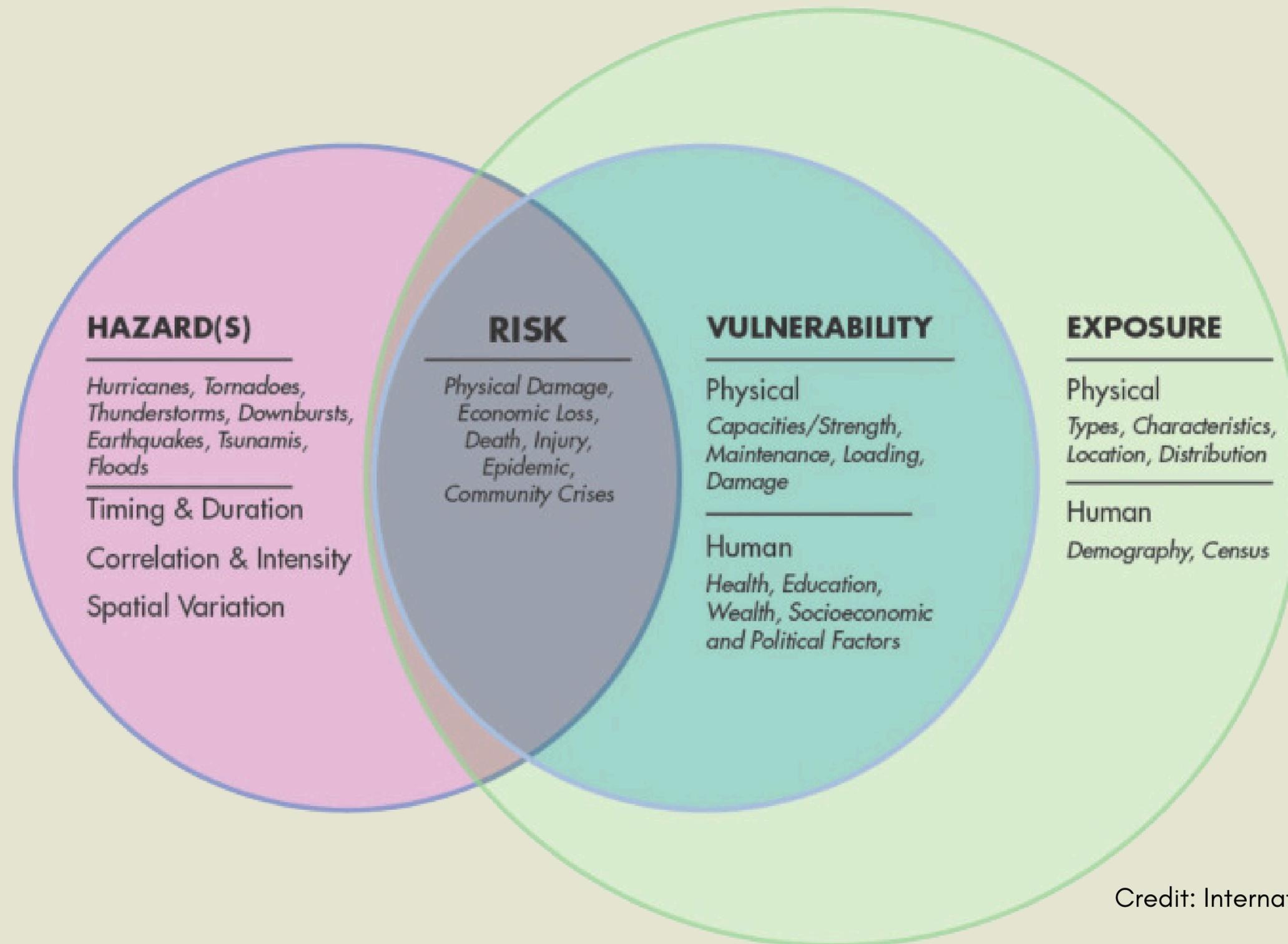
UNDERSTANDING VULNERABILITY

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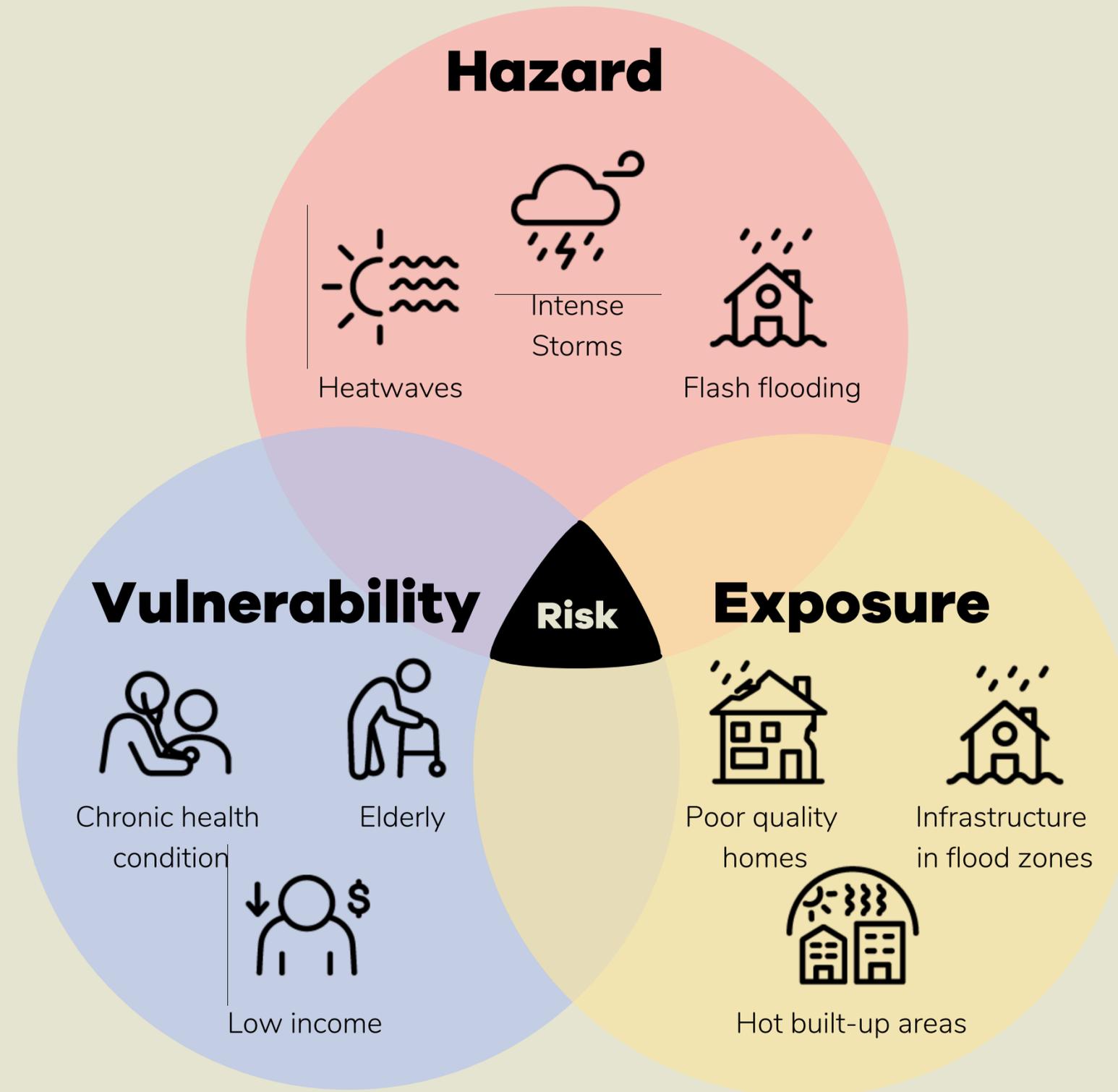
The phenomenon of a “disaster” should be understood as a “natural hazard plus vulnerability.”

”

UNDERSTANDING RISK



UNDERSTANDING RISK

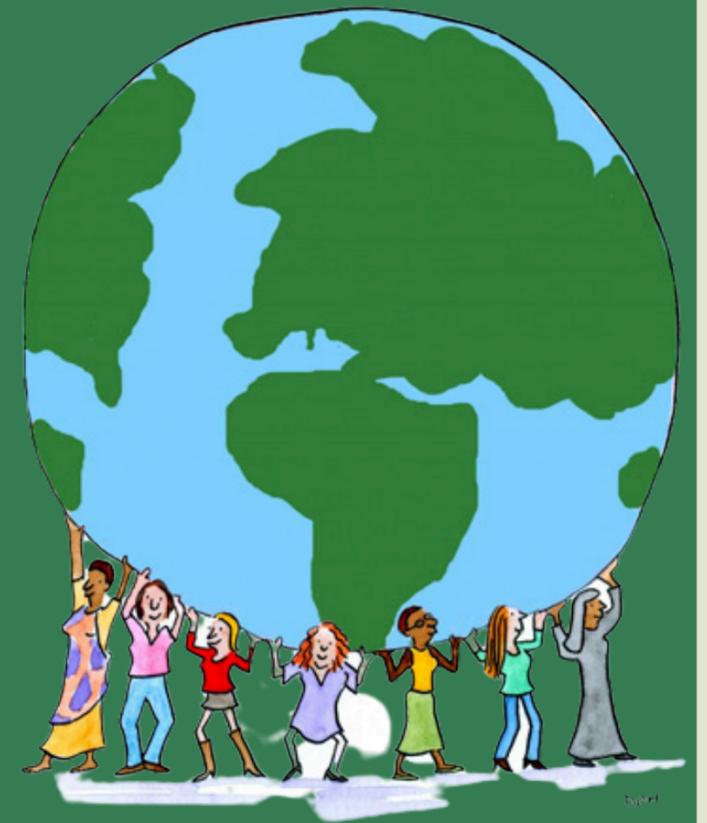


Credit: Merri-bek city Council

CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOT GENDER NEUTRAL

Climate change makes vulnerable groups even more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Women and girls experience the greatest impacts of climate change, which amplifies existing gender inequalities and poses unique threats to their livelihoods, health, and safety.

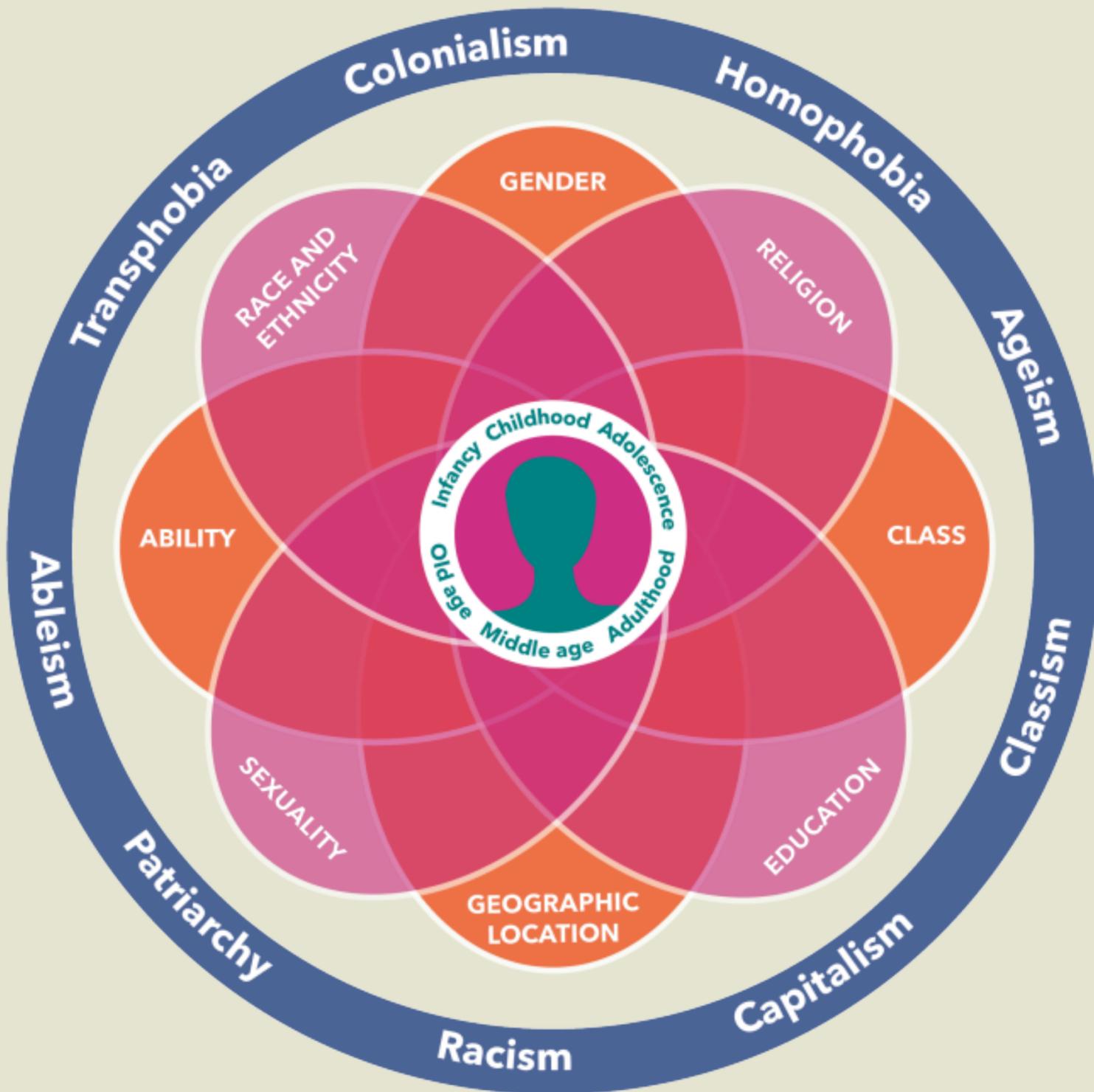


THE DATA

- 61 % of fatalities in Myanmar after Cyclone Nargis in 2008 were women
- 70 % after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in Indonesia
- 91 % after Cyclone Gorky in Bangladesh in 1991, cyclone killed 14 women for every man
- Heat-related deaths in Europe: 56 % in France
- Even when they survive an event, women and girls are then at greater risk than their male counterparts from post-disaster violence and exploitation. The 2010 Haiti earthquake offers an extreme example of this, with many reports of armed gangs targeting women and girls in displacement camps.



INTERSECTIONALITY



Intersectionality is a critical concept that recognizes how individuals hold multiple identities and face unique challenges at the intersections of those identities.

Credit: [Getrude Matshe](#)

INTERSECTIONALITY

Intersectionality is a sociological analytical framework for understanding how groups' and individuals' social and political identities result in unique combinations of discrimination and privilege.

“Looking at climate change through the lens of intersectional feminism, the way in which various forms of inequality often operate together and exacerbate each other, it is clear that climate change risks are acute for indigenous and Afro-descendent women and girls, older women, LGBTIQ+ people, women and girls with disabilities, migrant women, and those living in rural, remote, conflict and disaster-prone areas.”



SRHR

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

- **Limited access to health services (including pre and post-natal care, abortion, and other services);**
- **Increased incidence of GBV – including early marriage, sexual violence, and sex trafficking;**
- **Limited access to contraception;**
- **Limited access to education;**
- **Limited access to information;**
- **Menstrual health and hygiene at risk;**
- **Access to water, electricity, and other resources;**



CLIMATE JUSTICE

- **Climate justice begins with recognizing key groups are differently affected by climate change.**
- **Climate impacts can exacerbate inequitable social conditions**
- **Fair distribution of burden and responsibility: Climate justice wants to achieve an equitable distribution of both the burdens of climate change and the efforts to mitigate climate change**
- **PARTICIPATION**

THANK YOU!

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