

FRAUEN STÄRKEN. KLIMA WANDELN!

KLIMAWANDEL UND ERNÄHRUNGSSICHERHEIT
BLICKWINKEL UND AKTIVITÄTEN VON FRAUEN

R U N D B R I E F 1 - 2 0 0 9



„EMISSIONS DOWN – WOMEN’S RIGHT UP!“

GESCHLECHTERGERECHTE KLIMAPOLITIK

Der verhältnismäßig kalte und lange Winter hat bei manch einem oder einer Klimaskeptiker/in dazu geführt, die Gefahr des Klimawandels wieder einmal anzuzweifeln. Doch zeitgleich machen renommierte Institute wie das Potsdam-Institut für Klimaforschung (PIK) darauf aufmerksam, dass der Klimawandel bereits jetzt schneller voran schreitet als der Weltklimarat (IPCC) 2007 für den „schlimmsten Fall“ prognostiziert hatte.

Umso wichtiger sind die aktuell geführten Diskussionen zur Vorbereitung des Kopenhagen-Gipfels einzuschätzen. Nur wenn die Verabredungen zur Reduktion des Treibhausgas-Ausstoßes weitreichend genug sind, haben wir nach Aussage vieler Wissenschaftler/innen eine Chance, das Klima „beherrschbar“ zu halten. Doch die aktuell stattfindenden Debatten sind auch und gerade für diejenigen, die bereits jetzt unter den Auswirkungen der klimatischen Veränderungen leiden, wichtig. Neben der Mitigation, dem Verhindern weiterer Schäden, stehen nämlich Gelder für den so genannten Anpassungsfonds, im Mittelpunkt. Wie viel auch immer es sein wird, es wird Geld für die Anpassung geben. Doch spielt Gender, spielen Frauen hierbei eine Rolle? Auf der UN-Klimakonferenz in Poznań (Dezember 2008), die der Vorbereitung von Kopenhagen diente, war dies nicht der Fall, wie Andrea Guzmán, die auf Einladung von Genanet - Leitstelle Gender, Umwelt, Nachhaltigkeit und gendercc – women for climate justice mit dabei war, berichtet.

Anpassung (Adaption) umfasst jede Maßnahme, mit der sich Menschen an die veränderten klimatischen Bedingungen versuchen anzupassen, Schäden zu verhindern und ihr Überleben zu sichern. Ein Beispiel haben wir in unserem ersten Rundbrief beispielsweise mit dem Engagement von Schwester Mwasu vorgestellt. Auch Paulina Pally aus Cochi Piacala (Bolivien), die wir Ihnen dieses Mal vorstellen, versucht mit dem Anbau neuer Gemüsesorten, ihr Überleben zu sichern. Egal ob wir einzelne Menschen oder ganze Länder betrachten, die Möglichkeiten zur Anpassung hängen von der Verfügbarkeit von Geld, Land, Technologien, der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Situation ab. In der Folge sind wirtschaftlich arme Länder und Menschen - und hier wiederum besonders Frauen als überproportional von Armut betroffene Gruppe - weniger gut in der Lage, sich anzupassen. Doch die von Regierungen oder Organisationen vorgeschlagenen Maßnahmen und Technologien berücksichtigen die Perspektiven und Bedürfnisse von Frauen zumeist nicht.

Trotzdem zeigt sich, dass Frauen weltweit Anpassungsanstrengungen unternehmen, die lokalen Anforderungen und ihre Bedürfnisse sehr genau kennen und hier wichtige Impulse geben können. – Wenn man sie denn fragte. Für eine wirksame globale wie lokale Adaptionstrategie ist es jedoch entscheidend, dass das Wissen der Frauen in Bezug auf lokale Bedingungen und Innovationsmöglichkeiten, ihre Erfahrungen und Ideen in nationalen und internationalen Diskussionen und Strategien Eingang finden. Frauen müssen in den entsprechenden Gremien angemessen einbezogen und ihre Sichtweise berücksichtigt werden.

Auf den folgenden Seiten erfahren Sie mehr über die Rolle von Frauen in Bezug auf Anpassungsmaßnahmen und über die Weltklimakonferenz in Poznań. Außerdem möchten wir Ihnen Aktuelles aus den drei Projektländern berichten, vor allem von den inzwischen stattgefundenen Workshops. Wie immer finden Sie am Ende aktuelle Hinweise. Viel Spaß beim Lesen!

Marion Rolle

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Local storage facility used by women to store crops and seeds

A CASE OF CENTRAL DROUGHT ZONE AREAS

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

The changes of the climate and its impacts are already occurring and touching the lives of poor people all around the world, especially in developing countries. In Tanzania, like in many other developing countries, women are not only victims of climate change. They are also effective agents of change in relation to adaptation, mitigation and disaster reduction strategies. Their responsibilities in households and communities as guardians of natural resources have prepared them well for livelihood strategies adapted to changing environmental realities. Given their roles in society, (concerning production and reproduction within their family and community) women have important knowledge, skills and experiences for shaping the adaptation process and the search for better and safer communities.

Among the major roles and responsibilities performed by women, reproduction and production as well as taking care of children, elderly, the sick, injured and others are greatly challenging roles. Despite the challenges, especially when resources are scarce and food is limited, women are still fulfilling their principal roles, and they have actively shown their concerns and potential talents in doing so. These talents, capabilities, knowledge, skills and experiences women possess in handling these two main functions can however, if well encouraged and sensitized be translated into actions for climate change adaptation to reduce its impacts and hence strengthen households' livelihoods. In most rural areas people's livelihood depends on agriculture and 85% of women are engaged in agricultural production while facing high risks of loss from droughts, uncertain rainfall and deforestation. These climatic hazards have already led to low production, food shortages and hence famines.

Climate change adds to water insecurity and shortage which in turn takes much of women's time for fetching water for domestic uses. Moreover, water insecurity increases women's workload in subsistence farming as they have to dig deep for land preparation and spend more time in the protection and control of diseases caused by climate change. Traditionally, in most Tanzanian communities, when talking about gender roles, the majority perceives women as powerless and vulnerable. „They always need to be under men's power.“ However, reality shows that women are not just like that! Women are full of strength and talents! People have to acknowledge that women are change agents and wherever women are, they should, “Stand up, play their role and change the climate today!” By so doing, all together, we can reduce the impacts of climate change and hence reduce emissions.

WOMEN AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE There is a lot women can do – and are already doing - as a means to adapt to climate change: Women from the Makoja and Ikowa villages in the Dodoma region, during different workshop sessions undertaken on climate change, had an opportunity to discuss the effects and impacts of climate change and related causes. They all felt their livelihood has been deprived by changes of the weather which affect their agriculturally dependent activities. Women in the above villages discussed possible roles they can realistically play and hence demonstrate their capacity to adapt to these changes. Nobody at this time has an answer on how best to handle this problem, so - although these are local strategies - it is better to be on the road to addressing climatic change. What are these roles women can play in climate change adaptation? Adaptation involves a range of activities to reduce vulnerability and build resilience. The key sectors concerning women's activities to adapt to climate change are Agriculture, Water, Food Security, Forests, Health and the Economy. Traditionally, women have been working and are still assuming their responsibilities in these sectors in most communities, so one needs to underline, that in these areas women are already very active and innovative in order to secure the survival of their families and communities.

AGRICULTURE Although agriculture is facing lots of climate hazards, women still depend on it to earn their livelihoods. Agriculture pays 95% of family life sustenance to the majority. Women however, produce half of the food needed for the family's life. In detail, the role of women to produce and successfully harvest includes:

- Early preparation of farms
- Practice tilling cultivation
- Planting early
- Plant multiple crops (both drought and non drought resistant crops)
- Utilization of compost manure
- Avoid cultivating in high lands
- Making water edges around the farms
- Plant trees around the farms.



Shortage of water increases human diseases



Learning the use of fuel saving stoves

These tasks can be performed by all people in families but women are in the front line in doing and advocating its implementation. Even after harvesting, women are responsible for making sure they select and save seeds for the coming season.

FOOD SECURITY Women in most communities have the responsibility to care for the household's food security including the production, collection and storage of food. This means, it is important that women know the food requirement for the family in a week, a month as well as a year. Consequently, women are preparing, processing and storing vegetables and fruits during the growing season in order to use them in the dry season when vegetables and fruits are not available. Processing these vegetables and fruits is easy by the use of local knowledge. The storage of surpluses is an effective risk averting measure that woman can undertake against future livelihood failures. Agriculture households, especially in dry areas like Dodoma Singida, Shinyanga and Tabora are using indigenous storage infrastructure for both seed and crop harvest to avoid the risk of post-harvest damage like decay. Finally, the mobilization and formation of village or community cereal banks (CCBs) for food security and other benefits associated with banking the crops in this system are important measures.

FOREST Since firewood collection is the responsibility of women in most communities, women have been at the fore front of initiating tree nurseries and planting activities around their homes and in farms in order to restore the loss of trees being cut for firewood and charcoal making. Moreover, women have been constructing and using fuel saving stoves and wonder-baskets in cooking to reduce the demand of firewood.

WATER Women are the main collectors and suppliers of water for all domestic purposes. Even when the water is scarce due to drought women are forced to walk long distances to fetch water. As water is most important for life, it must be available no matter where to get it. When water is not available at home women are answerable. To ensure continuous and available water supply, women have joined hands and voice their concerns to the government asking for the construction of deep water-wells, tanks and rain water harvesting systems.

HEALTH Climate hazards have brought several serious diseases attacking people in communities. For instance, due to climate change and global warming, there have been increased incidences of malaria in many areas. Taking care of the sick people in the family is again the responsibility of the women. Sometimes, they are responsible with no resources to support them. In adapting to such situations, rural women have been reverting to the use of low cost traditional medicines and indigenous knowledge and health care.

ECONOMY Despite their major role in production for the household, women are known to have a low income in all communities. Traditions and culture have impeded them from engaging in economic activities. As women cannot by-pass such tasks, they have responded by engaging more pro-actively in initiating and running small economic activities such as keeping and sale

of small-stock (poultry, piggery, goat, pigeon pears, dairy cows etc.), growing and sale of surplus horticultural and vegetable crops particularly during the dry season, mushroom production and fishing. In order to control spending and accumulate savings, women have adopted interesting methods such as constructing a wooden box with a permanent lock where they normally deposit small amounts of money (e.g. a few shilling coins) on a daily basis, and only open it after a specified period such as a month. Other options include engaging in other legal business for income generating purposes and nutrition improvement (such as tea shops, retail shops, etc.).

CONCLUSION Women are engaged in more climate change related activities than what is reported, documented or recognized by the public. At the same time, the effects of climate change are significantly impacting on poor people, particularly women. Climate change is exacerbating the problems and inequities that women are already facing. Women's livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources which are heavily threatened by climate change. We have seen that women in most households in rural areas have the major responsibility for collecting and storing food, fuel for cooking and heating, and water for all domestic uses. When weather patterns are erratic, women spend more time on each of these tasks, which means, less time is spent on education, development work, health etc. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen women's ability to contribute and exercise their unique and valuable perspectives and expertise on climate change.

Grace Mketto



Andrea Guzmán in Poznań



GenderCC's information booth in the exhibition area

WELTKLIMAKONFERENZ IN POZNÁN

ERGEBNISSE

Auf der Klimakonferenz in Poznań wurde die Basis für die nächsten Verhandlungsschritte bis zur Klimakonferenz von Kopenhagen (Dezember 2009) erarbeitet. Dort soll ein Nachfolgeabkommen für das Kyoto-Protokoll entwickelt werden.

HILFSFONDS Entwicklungsländer erhalten einen leichteren Zugang zu einem „Anpassungsfonds“ der Vereinten Nationen. Der Fonds, der bislang durch die Industrieländer finanziert wird, besteht schon, das Geld, das für den Kampf gegen Dürren, für angepasste Pflanzen usw. eingesetzt werden kann, konnte aber noch nicht abgerufen werden. In den Fonds fließen jeweils zwei Prozent der Gelder von Klimaschutzprojekten in ärmeren Ländern, die sich die Industrieländer bei ihren Klimaverpflichtungen anrechnen lassen können. Bis 2012 wird der Fonds schätzungsweise mit 150 bis 374 Mio. Euro gefüllt. Notwendig wären laut Germanwatch aber 37 bis 75 Mrd. Euro pro Jahr.

TREIBHAUSGASE Die Industrieländer haben – trotz Anerkennung der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse des Weltklimarates (IPCC) - die Senkung des Ausstoßes von Treibhausgasen bis 2020 zwischen 25 und 40 Prozent nicht konkret festgeschrieben.

LUFTVERSCHMUTZUNG Die Industrieländer haben – trotz Anerkennung der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse des IPCC - die Senkung des Ausstoßes von Treibhausgasen bis 2020 zwischen 25 und 40 Prozent nicht konkret festgelegt.

Bis zur Klimakonferenz in Kopenhagen sollen die Ergebnisse nun weiter entwickelt werden. Hierbei ist es nicht nur dringend erforderlich, alle Vorschläge, Strategien und Programme zu konkretisieren, sondern diese auch geschlechtergerecht zu gestalten.

Marion Rolle

COP 14

THE UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN POZNÁN

From 1st to 12th of December 2008, COP 14, the United Nations Climate Change Conference took place in Poznań - Poland. It was characterized by a lot of tensions due to its international importance given that COP 14 was defining the steps and key points for the next agreement, the Post-Kyoto Protocol which will be finalized in Copenhagen Denmark in December 2009 and put into practice in 2012.

As we know the debates on the effects of climate change have been intentionally leaving aside the main cause: the enormous CO₂ emissions that are responsible for global warming. Although, the problem has been faced within economic mechanisms, those have only made it worse. Nevertheless, the discussions at the conference were mainly focusing on the economic aspects, more than on immediate action and mitigation. Concrete steps towards the prevention of new climate change effects were expected; they were supposed to be the basis for the 2009 conference. However, the results are not clear at all.

Women invited by the organization Gender CC were expecting the incorporation of the gender perspective into every topic, but it was not included. Women are the worst affected by climate change because they are the ones who invest more time and effort into transporting water, seeking food for the cattle and many other activities. Women's vulnerability to climate change is not difficult to understand if we take into account some data, for example 80% of the Tsunami victims in south-west Asia (2004) were women. However, the different policies and programs for natural disasters do not display any gender approach. Ignoring women's needs in simple matters like special restrooms or articles of first need (e.g. women's hygiene products) are small details which finally produce major effects.

Nevertheless, arguments and criticisms like this did not produce any reaction within the conference. All negotiations were centered on questions like "Which countries will get the permission for CO₂ emissions?" and "How much will they have to pay for them?"

Beside that, in what concerns the „Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation“ (REDD) program women's voices were forgotten again and one may add that neither was much done to ensure the rights of indigenous and local peoples over the forests they live in. Although Bolivia showed interest in the mechanisms for CO₂ emission reduction on deforestation and degradation (REDD); the results were not convincing:

- The REDD did not include any benefits for women or any sort of policy that mentioned the gender aspect.
- Forest monocultures are not distinguished from natural forests.
- It is a privatization threat against natural forests within a market system.
- It does not guarantee the indigenous peoples' rights nor protect the indigenous communities.
- The forests' biodiversity is not recognized as a benefit.

Finally, I wish to say that the sweetness of all the women who coordinated the Gender CC activities inside the COP 14 is unforgettable. On the other hand, the inhuman attitude of some COP 14 members who did not show any willingness to find a compromise is also remarkable.

Andrea Guzmán



Sister Mwasu exchanging her adaptation knowledge with women from Ikowa village



Participants in one of the workshops

EMPOWER WOMEN TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

Within the project “Strengthen Women. Change the Climate!” INADES Formation Tanzania is currently implementing training workshops in two villages, namely Makoja and Ikowa. The aim is to create awareness of the ongoing climate change and its impact on women and their households and to empower women to be able to adapt to the challenges of climate change. Moreover, the purpose is to raise public awareness of the effects of climate change which result in food insecurity and other calamities in communities. During these workshops mainly women were invited to attend because they are the ones who feel these changes strongest. However, the project intends to include other interested people in the community regardless of their sex, due to the fact that the Tanzanian population in general mainly depends on agriculture, which is the sector that is most affected by the changing of the climate.

IMPLEMENTATION Before implementing the workshops a simple study on people’s perception and understanding of the ongoing climate change in the world and within the village, which involved women, men and village leaders has been conducted particularly in Makoja village. The study shows that community members observe changes in climate and climate variability in the village that have a lot of impacts on their livelihood, such as low production, food insecurity, drying up of water sources leading to water shortage, outbreak of diseases and difficulties of getting firewood due to an increase of cutting trees for charcoal making and other uses. Thereafter, a group of women (comprised of 15 members) has been identified and formed in Makoja village. The group has already prepared several songs, role plays and a drama and is motivated to mobilize other women in the village through theatre performances during the workshops. The sensitization and training workshops have been conducted with women and men in Makoja and Ikowa villages to create awareness and capacitate them on climate change related issues, which were shared and deeply discussed. However, during the training workshops on the role of women in adapting to climate change, participants in two villages shared and discussed different local adaptation measures to cope with the climate changes, such as

- The use of tillage and compost manure on farms
- The processing and storage of food and vegetables
- The planting of drought resistant crops
- The planting of trees and/or water edges around the farms
- The formation of cereal banks for food security
- The involvement in Income Generating Activities like fishing, mushroom production, poultry keeping, piggery etc.
- The making of energy saving stoves that use little firewood
- The use of traditional medicine in disease treatment and control etc.

Resource farmer Sister Mwasu from Kondoa District participated and shared her experiences on adaptation techniques against climate change.

RESULTS AND LESSONS Climate change is a new but urgent topic for the majority of communities. When we started with our activities women and men did not know about climate change at all. It is through the implementation of this project, that women have now started to talk about it. The initial awareness of 15 women from one group in one village has now spread across two villages and about 100 women and 25 men (each representing a household). The average household size is four. Therefore the project is indirectly reaching 500 people across the project area. A lot of discussions and following up is currently going on in the village. During this 2008/2009 season, some of the adaptation measures in agriculture have been practiced in trials. However, some of the most viable adaptation techniques would need resources (specific technologies) to implement them whereas women and rural poor communities have limited resources.

Our experiences show: Women have special skills and knowledge to change the climate. They need to be recognized, encouraged and empowered to exercise their knowledge and skills in implementing adaptation techniques. Women want to go green, but they need more means and help to get there. This will empower them to take action in order to reduce the impacts of climate change. On the other hand, it is important to consider that the fast growing use of energy from firewood by the majority of communities also needs to be targeted as it also contributes to climate change.

Grace Mketto



Paulina Pally

A BOLIVIAN WOMAN

PAULINA PALLY

Paulina Pally is member of a women’s organization in Cochi Piacala, located in El Choro (Oruro, Bolivia). She finished high school in the city of Oruro. Since she was the only woman in her family, she had no chance to study, but had to return to her community. Although she was very young, she was in charge of all the duties at home including the agricultural production and the cattle. For more than ten years, Paulina dedicated all her time and energy to these activities. However, her recent contact with a women’s organization in her community has allowed her to receive information, develop other abilities and to become a leader.

As a consequence of her experience in agriculture, Paulina understands the impacts of climate change in her community. She commented that, “The temperature has risen a lot and the people in the village are not used to it. Mosquitoes have appeared in the rainy season which is not usual in the altiplanic region. The problem is that these mosquitoes are not only bad for our people; they also attack our lambs and make their wool fall out. We try to take care of our lambs with some special herbs but we cannot totally avoid the problem. Some professionals have told us to use chemical products. But we do not like this idea and we are afraid that they could cause more harm because we also eat our lamb’s meat”.

Paulina also said that, “With the women’s organization we have begun to sow some new vegetables like lettuce. Nevertheless, either the production is too low or the vegetables are too small, like some onions we tried to harvest. We believe that this is because we do not have enough water for the irrigation and we also have realized that it is essential to look for fertile soil. A petroleum spill that occurred some years ago caused a lot of damage and some places are no longer fertile... Anyway, we decided to consider all these aspects and still try to produce different vegetables”.

Andrea Guzmán



El Choro / Oruro in Bolivia

REPORT FROM THE FIRST WORKSHOP IN BOLIVIA

DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

On 11th and 12th of February 2009, the first workshop called “The role of women in alimentary security and the effects of climatic change” took place. The workshop was implemented in the city of Oruro in Bolivia. The group was composed of 36 women and 3 men from different rural organizations from the communities of El Choro, Palquiri, Catavi and Challacollo (Oruro); El Huachaca, Sica Sica and Camillaya (La Paz). Kurmi, an institution which works in rural development offered support in the coordination and socialization of the project. Both workshop days were an interesting, enriching and fun encounter. All women agreed on the relevance of having time to listen and share other women’s experiences. This is of special value because normally, in their own communities, these spaces are mainly destined for and won by men and professionals. Usually, women in the rural area cannot participate in these meetings because they do not have any time left after all the duties at home, the cattle and agricultural production. The workshop participants discussed the effects of climate change in their communities and what these impacts mean for the communities. They were deeply worried about water shortage, temperature increase, food shortage and the decrease of the amount and quality of their products.

In the altiplanic communities of El Choro, Palquiri, Catavi and Challacollo, where the temperature normally varies between 3° and 8°C, this temperature has risen during the last two years. At the same time, there is less rain with the result of water shortages and lesser amounts and worse quality of quinoa and potato harvests. Nevertheless, the women have initiated the production of “new” vegetables which they did not grow before. However, this production is only for family consumption as the lack of water reduces the amount of products which can be harvested. Therefore, they were not able to increase their income with this new production. Moreover, they observed the appearance of new bugs, like mosquitoes which usually were only seen in warmer areas and now are causing different and new skin illnesses in the people and loss of wool from their lambs.

Another change, produced by the weather transformation, is the presence of new species of plants. Some of these plants are harmful like the gold button (“quillu – quillu”) which kills the cattle. Moreover, the scent which it develops in the sun produces a strange dizziness in the people. Although, people have learned how to avoid these effects by taking away the quillu-quillu plant before sunrise, its effects cannot be totally controlled. In the Camillaya and Quime communities, where peaches and apples are produced, the increasing presence of tropical insects and birds, has reduced the harvest because these new species eat most of the fruit and destroy the rest. Since these communities do not use pesticides, the production has declined a lot in the last years. However, women have started to gather the damaged fruit and to make delicious jams from them. This new activity has also become a new source of income for the community. This zone also shows land degradation because of eucalyptus tree planting and previous insecticide use. Women comment that they have tried to produce Stevia (a sweet herb) taking advantage of the risen temperatures. But because of the land degradation they did not succeed. At the end of the workshop the older women of the group sensitized younger women by sharing some kind of nostalgia about the past: They were remembering times when fruits, vegetables and water had other flavors, scents and colors. They were terribly sad because they were sure their granddaughters and grandsons would no longer be able to enjoy these pleasures. The reminiscence of another kind of life that was not expensive, where the communal organization was the most important issue, where all the people were satisfied with their life; a time of respecting nature, sharing everything with the others has gone. Things have changed and sadly the communal organization is less and less effective in the present.



Participants of the first workshop on Climate Change in Bolivia



Teilnehmerin eines deutschen Workshops

THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

FACING CLIMATE CHANGE

On January 25th, the Bolivians participated in a referendum where 61% of the population approved the new constitutional text. Although our new constitution is not perfect in comparison with the previous Political Constitution of the State that did not mention the environment in any article the present constitution is an enormous step forward. It emphasizes the respect that we all should show towards nature. This improvement offers the necessary conditions for the creation of new strategies and public policies on behalf of the environment, also regarding major matters like water, mining and power resources. Of course, it also needs the citizens to control the accomplishment of these policies as well as companies or authorities in order to prevent or reveal damages or threats against the environment.

Within the framework of the new constitution, Evo Morales Ayma's government has created the Ministry of Environment and Water. He declared that the creation of this ministry would be utilized for the defense of the planet against pollution and climate change. According to his note a 150 million dollar reserve was announced to finance plans in order to prevent land drought caused by the phenomenon of climate change. Furthermore, it includes the development of new projects in areas within metropolitan cities which will begin in 2010 with a reserve of 150 million dollars to be used for the construction of a water front and the implementation of projects in rural areas where water is at risk.

For example in the southwestern region of the country, where rain has an annual average of 50 millimeters, preventive actions were developed in order to stop droughts. This plan includes more than 70 projects in 16 municipalities of the Chaco-Tarija. Furthermore, the spreading of dengue, a disease caused by mosquito bites, has increased again – linked to the temperature rise in 7 of the 9 departments. Finally, the expected water diminution for the year 2014 in the department of La Paz has already become real! Therefore, authorities and the population were forced to take action immediately.

Andrea Guzmán

KLIMAFREUNDLICH KOCHEN UND ...

... GEGEN DIE ATOMLOBBY DEMONSTRIEREN!

Auch in Niedersachsen haben inzwischen die ersten Workshops unter der Fragestellung „Das Klima wandelt sich – und unser Leben?“ stattgefunden: In Lüneburg, Hannover und Göttingen nahmen insgesamt rund 60 Frauen daran teil, darunter Landfrauen, Frauen aus der Agenda 21-Arbeit, Studentinnen und Frauen aus Umwelt- und Entwicklungsverbänden. In einem Informationsteil führten Vertreter/innen des Norddeutschen Klimabüros zunächst in die Ursachen und Folgen des Klimawandels allgemein und speziell in Niedersachsen ein. Außerdem wurde die Situation von Frauen in Bolivien und Tansania vorgestellt. Im Anschluss setzten sich die Teilnehmerinnen mit ihren eigenen Überlegungen, Ansichten, ihrer Betroffenheit und ihren Ideen für Aktivitäten und Engagement auseinander. So wurde von viel kälteren Wintern in den 60er und 70er Jahren, aktuellen Stürmen, sintflutartigen Regenfällen und nicht zuletzt dem Elbe-Hochwasser erzählt. Daneben trugen auch das Abschmelzen der Gletscher und das Verschwinden der Regenwälder zu einem Gefühl der Betroffenheit bei.

Und schließlich: neue Werte, ein anderer Lebensstil, der sich mehr an der Natur orientiert, am Weniger, an Qualität anstelle von Quantität, an Gemeinschaftlichkeit und Nachbarschaftshilfe – das erschien vielen zwingend erforderlich. Eigenes Engagement ist vielen wichtiger denn je: in Verbänden wie in Diskussionen, bei der Prüfung politischer Parteiprogramme, wie bei der Auswahl „geeigneter“ Informationen. Es gibt viel zu tun – aber gute Ideen und „Klimawandlerinnen“, die mit gutem Beispiel voran gehen, sind vorhanden!

Insgesamt stand die Frage des Klimaschutzes stark im Mittelpunkt und löste einerseits starke Ohnmachtsgefühle bzw. das Gefühl vor, dass jegliches Handeln durch eine falsche Politik konterkariert würde. Andererseits brachten die Teilnehmerinnen aber auch viele konkrete Handlungs-ideen mit. So wurde über die vielen Möglichkeiten, die Frau als Hausfrau und (Ver-) Mieterin im Bereich der Ernährung, der effizienten Energienutzung oder auch der Dämmung hat, diskutiert: Vorbild zu sein, andere über Ökostrom zu informieren, das Rad anstelle des Autos zu benutzen, eine Solaranlage auf dem Dach zu installieren, Urlaub in der Nähe zu machen – die Ideen waren unendlich.

Die Ergebnisse der Workshops werden gesammelt und fließen in die Ausstellung „Klimawandlerinnen“ ein. Außerdem werden sie der Niedersächsischen Kommission für Klimaschutz für ihre Arbeit zur Verfügung gestellt. Übrigens: Der nächste Workshop findet am 9. Mai 2009 in Hildesheim statt.

Marion Rolle

PROJEKTINFO Obwohl Frauen vom Klimawandel in besonderer Weise betroffen sind, finden ihre Perspektive und ihre Kompetenzen im Umgang mit dem Klimawandel in den internationalen Diskussionen bislang nur selten Eingang. Das Projekt **FRAUEN STÄRKEN. KLIMA WANDELN!** rückt die Perspektive und Rolle von Frauen in den Mittelpunkt.

Gemeinsam mit Projektpartnerinnen in Bolivien, Tansania und Deutschland zeigt der VEN positive Beispiele und Projekte, in denen Frauen aktiv sind. In Workshops erarbeiten Frauen in allen drei Ländern individuelle und politische Handlungsmöglichkeiten. Außerdem kommen die Projektpartnerinnen aus Bolivien und Tansania im Herbst 2009 nach Deutschland und informieren über ihre Situation.



Das Projekt wird in Kooperation mit der Stiftung Leben und Umwelt und in der pädagogischen Verantwortung des Vereins Niedersächsischer Bildungsinitiativen (VNB), Landeseinrichtung der Erwachsenenbildung durchgeführt.



Es wird finanziell gefördert durch die Niedersächsische Lottostiftung aus Erträgen von Bingo! Die Umweltlotterie, den Evangelischen Entwicklungsdienst, den Katholischen Fonds und die Niedersächsische Staatskanzlei.



Impressum HERAUSGEBER Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen e.V. REDAKTION Marion Rolle VERANTWORTLICH VEN im Heinrich-Böll-Haus Lüneburg, Katzenstr. 2, 21335 Lüneburg, Tel. 04131-402908, rolle@ven-nds.de BÜROZEITEN: Mo, Di, Do: 10 – 16 Uhr BILDER S.2,3,5: INADES formation Tanzania; S.4: gendercc (www.gendercc.net); S.6 links, 7 links: CEN-PROTAC; S.6 Mitte: Onnen Bock; S.7 rechts: Marion Rolle GRAFIK www.24zwoelf.de Auflage: 500, Klimaneutral gedruckt auf Recyclingpapier

TERMINE



20.04.2009, 19.00 Uhr, Hannover
VNB e.V., Campus Verlag Frankfurt
Stiftung Leben und Umwelt
DIE KLIMAPRIORITÄTEN
Was wir jetzt zur Rettung der Umwelt tun müssen. Diskussion mit Michael Streck, Sven Harmeling und Marion Rolle
www.vnb.de

24.–26.04.2009, Berlin
Vierter McPlanet.com 2009
GAME OVER. NEUSTART!
Kongress von Attac, BUND, Evangelischem Entwicklungsdienst, Greenpeace, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung in Kooperation mit dem Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie
www.mcplanet.com

13.–15.09, Loccum
ENERGIEERZEUGUNG VOR ERNÄHRUNGSSICHERUNG?
Biomasse im Spannungsfeld von Energiesicherung und Hungerkrise
Internationale Tagung des VEN in Kooperation mit der Ev. Akademie Loccum mit Gästen aus USA, Brasilien, Tansania und Äthiopien.
www.ven-nds.de www.loccum.de

20.–24.09, Bremen
Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag
MENSCH, WO BIST DU?
www.kirchentag.de

21.–24.05.2009, Lüneburg
BUKO 32: UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Transformationen in Zeiten der Krise: Ökonomie, Bildung, Klima
www.buko.info

Vorankündigung: 25.–26.08.2009, Hannover
ABSCHLUSSKONFERENZ DES PROJEKTS „FRAUEN STÄRKEN. KLIMA WANDELN!“
www.ven-nds.de

PUBLIKATIONEN



AG Frauen im Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung / genanet – Leitstelle Gender Umwelt Nachhaltigkeit (Ulrike Röhr, Meike Spitzner, Elisabeth Stiefel und Uta v.Winterfeld)
GESCHLECHTERGERECHTIGKEIT ALS BASIS FÜR NACHHALTIGE KLIMAPOLITIK.
Feministisches Hintergrundpapier, Download und Bestellungen unter: www.forum-ue.de (Publikationen)

Nds. Ministerium für Umwelt und Klimaschutz
DER KLIMAWANDEL ALS HERAUSFORDERUNG FÜR STAAT UND GESELLSCHAFT
Das Positionspapier stellt Handlungsansätze für Klimaschutzmaßnahmen, die in die Zuständigkeit des Landes fallen, vor.
Download unter www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/master/C599_L20_Do.html

Oxfam GB
CLIMATE CHANGES AND CLIMATE JUSTICE GENDER & DEVELOPMENT (NO. 17)
Die zweite Ausgabe des Oxfam-Journals befasst sich u.a. mit dem Stand der Umsetzung von Gender Mainstreaming in der Klimapolitik. und Themenfelder wie Agrotreibstoffe, Wasser und Landwirtschaft hinsichtlich der Gender-Implikationen betrachtet. Download unter: www.publications.oxfam.org.uk

Umweltbundesamt (UBA)
DEUTSCHLAND IM KLIMAWANDEL – ANPASSUNG IST NOTWENDIG
Aufbauend auf aktuellen Forschungsberichten fasst das UBA in mehreren Publikationen das Wissen zu Risiken des Klimawandels für Deutschland zusammen und stellt mögliche Strategien und Maßnahmen zur Anpassung vor.
Download unter www.umweltdaten.de/publikationen/fpdf-l/3468.pdf

SIND SIE EINE KLIMAWANDLERIN?

PFLANZEN SIE BÄUME? NUTZEN SIE DAS RAD? ENGAGIEREN SIE SICH FÜR GERECHTIGKEIT?
Der VEN erstellt zusammen mit dem Agenda 21-Büro der Stadt Hannover, der Stiftung Leben & Umwelt und dem VNB eine Ausstellung und einen Bildband über Frauen aus Bolivien, Tansania und Deutschland – darüber, wie sie den Klimawandel wahrnehmen, wie er ihr Leben verändert und wie sie mit seinen Folgen umgehen.

FRAUEN IN DER GANZEN WELT – ENGAGIERT IM KLIMAWANDEL ... z.B. Mama Suzana aus Tansania, die durch Kompostierung ihren Ernteertrag nachhaltig verbessert und ganz nebenbei einen kleinen Wald anpflanzt. Oder Claudia Burckhardt aus Lüneburg, die andere von Ökostrom überzeugt. Die Porträts werden in Ausstellung und Bildband mit Informationen zu den Herkunftsländern / -regionen, dem Hintergrund und Alltag der Frauen, zum Klimawandel und mit Handlungsmöglichkeiten verbunden. Ab September 2009 ist die Ausstellung ausleihbar.

KLIMAWANDLERINNEN GESUCHT! Haben wir Ihr Interesse geweckt? Haben Sie selbst gute Ideen oder kennen Sie jemanden, den Sie uns vorstellen wollen? Wir suchen Frauen, die Vorbild für andere sind und sich nicht scheuen, ihre Ideen und sich selbst in unserer Ausstellung / dem Bildband vorzustellen. Wir freuen uns, mehr von Ihnen zu erfahren!

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