



the gender
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Gender Impacts from Weather Extremes in South India

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Source: S. Xenarios



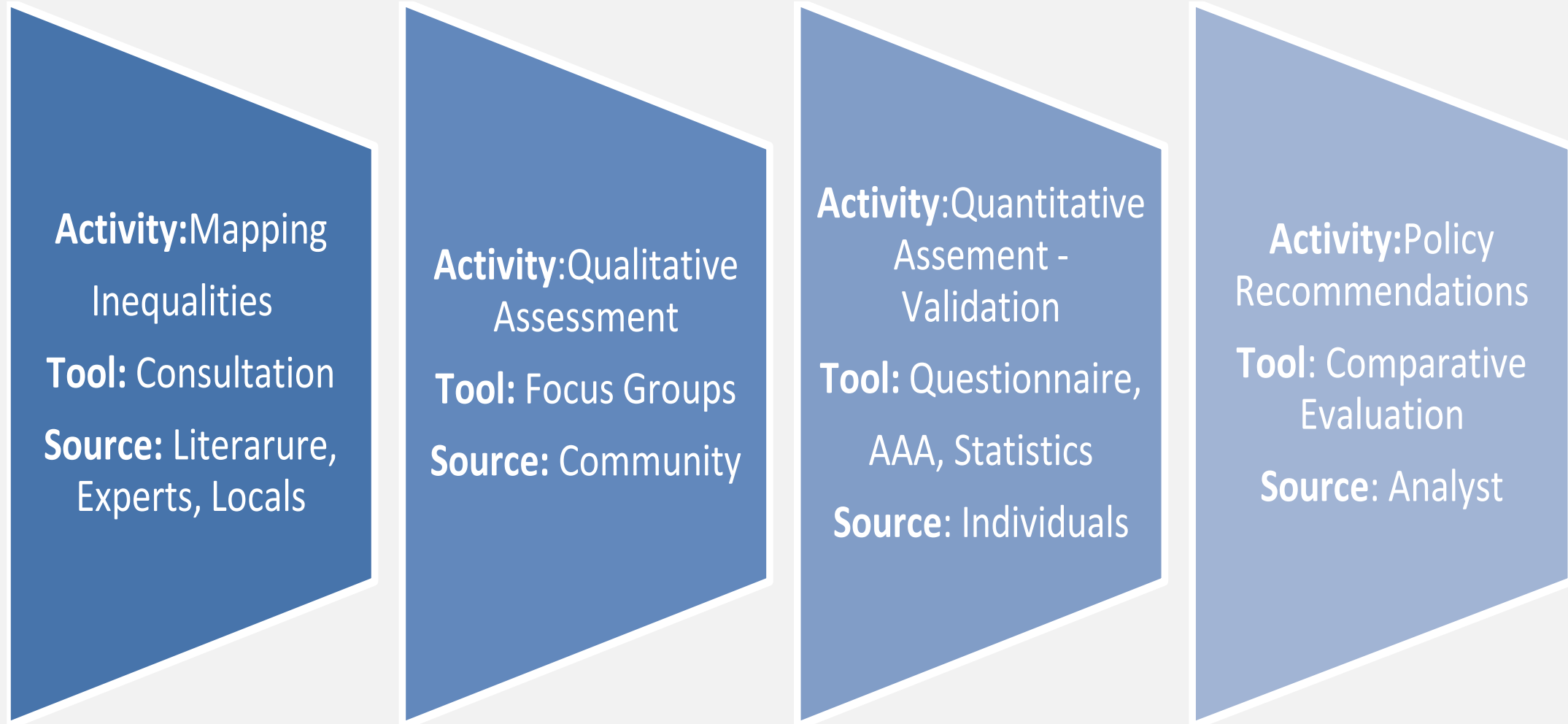
Study Objectives

The current study suggests a gender-differentiated impact framework for the assessment of climate variability effects on rural communities in South India.

Climate Change and Gender Overview

- High focus on International Agenda (UNFCCC, IPCC, NAPAs etc.)
- Numerous in-depth and country-specific analyses
- Focus on developing regions and aggravation of gender Inequalities
- Analysis of climate change-variability-weather extremes and gender in South Asia

Gender Differentiated Impact Framework



Mapping Gender Inequalities

- Land ownership

Literature

- Income contribution

- Decisions on household financial matters

Experts

- Labour access

Locals

- Decisions on crop preferences

- Access to formal and informal village level institutions

Qualitative – Quantitative Assessment

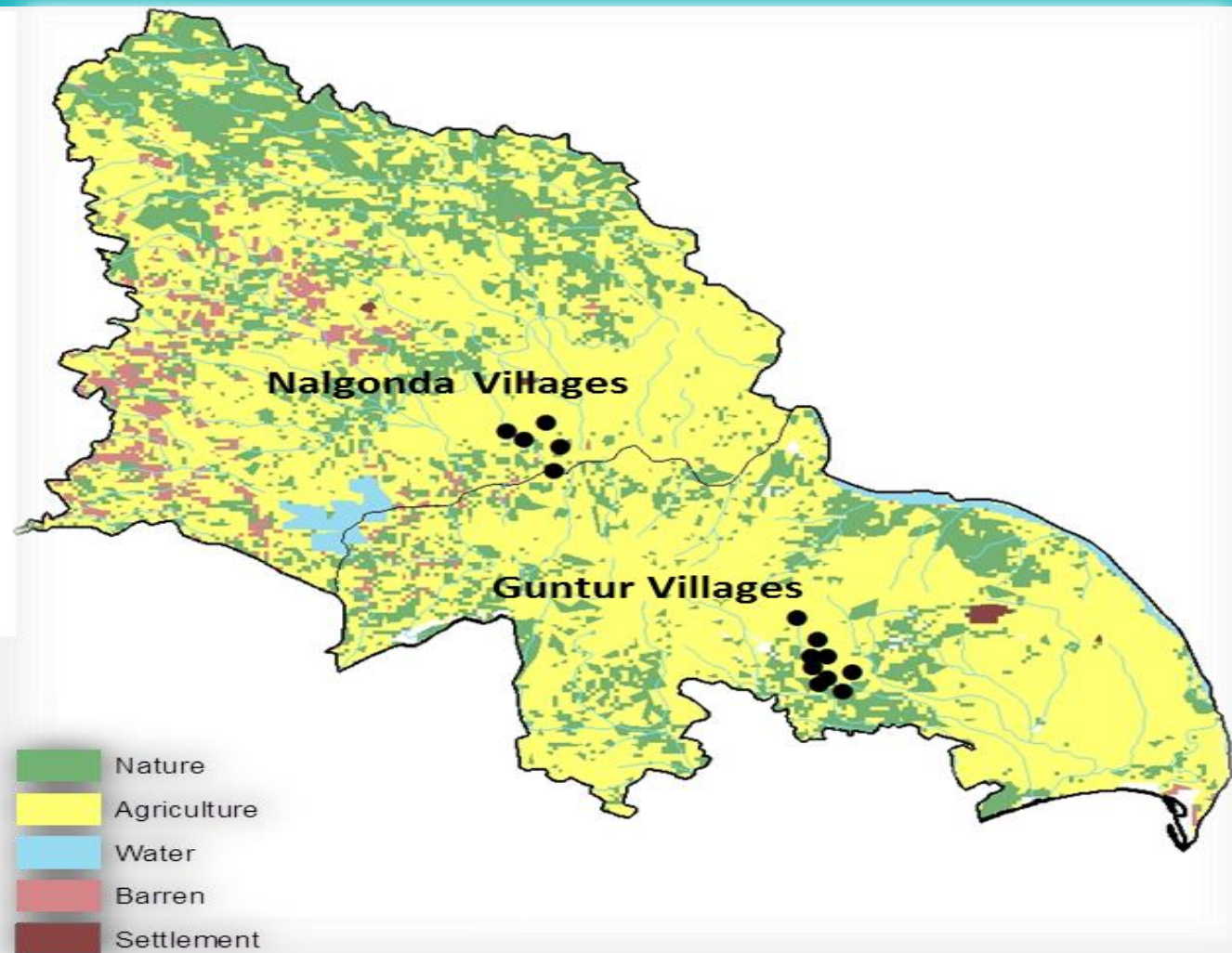
- ▶ **Qualitative**

Focus Groups Technique – Random Sampling keep equal representation

- ▶ **Quantitative**

Attribute Agreement Analysis for each case study and gender

Study Area - Location



Source: Xenarios S, Kakumanu KR, Sekhar NU and Kallam S.R (2017) Gender differentiated impacts from weather extremes: insight from rural communities in South India, Environmental Development, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2017.05.002>

Study Area - Features

Districts State	Village	Vill. Code	Technical Features	Socio-Economic Features	FGDs/Part.	
Nalgonda Telangana	Borraipalem	C1I	SF:35%, GW:65% Rice:71%, Cotton:14% Other Crops:15%	90% Electricity Access 60% Farming Machinery 52% Literacy Status (Primary) 33% Literacy Status (Secondary)	6/ (15*6)=90	
	Irkigudem	C1II				
	Appalammagudem	C1II				
	Kondrapole	C1IV				
	Kallepalli	C1V				
	Damaracherla	C1VI				
Guntur Andhra Pradesh	Irlapadu	C2I	SF:66%, GW:34% Rice:48%, Cotton:36% Other Crops:16%			9/ (15*9)=135
	Nadendla	C2II				
	Ganapavaram	C2III				
	Appapuram	C2IV				
	Rajugaripalem	C2V				
	Sathuluru	C2VI				
	Gollapadu	C2VII				
	Kanaparru	C2VIII				
	Kavuru	C2IX				

A group of approximately ten women are gathered for a focus group discussion. One woman on the left is seated in a white plastic chair, wearing a yellow and orange patterned sari and glasses. The other women are sitting on a colorful, patterned mat on the floor. They are dressed in various colorful saris (yellow, green, blue, red, purple). The setting is outdoors, with a plain white wall behind them and lush green foliage in the background. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting daytime.

Andhra Pradesh, 26.01.2013

Pilot testing, Focus Group

Tamil Nadu, Erode, 29.01.2013

Pilot testing, Focus Group



Qualitative Results – Current Inequalities

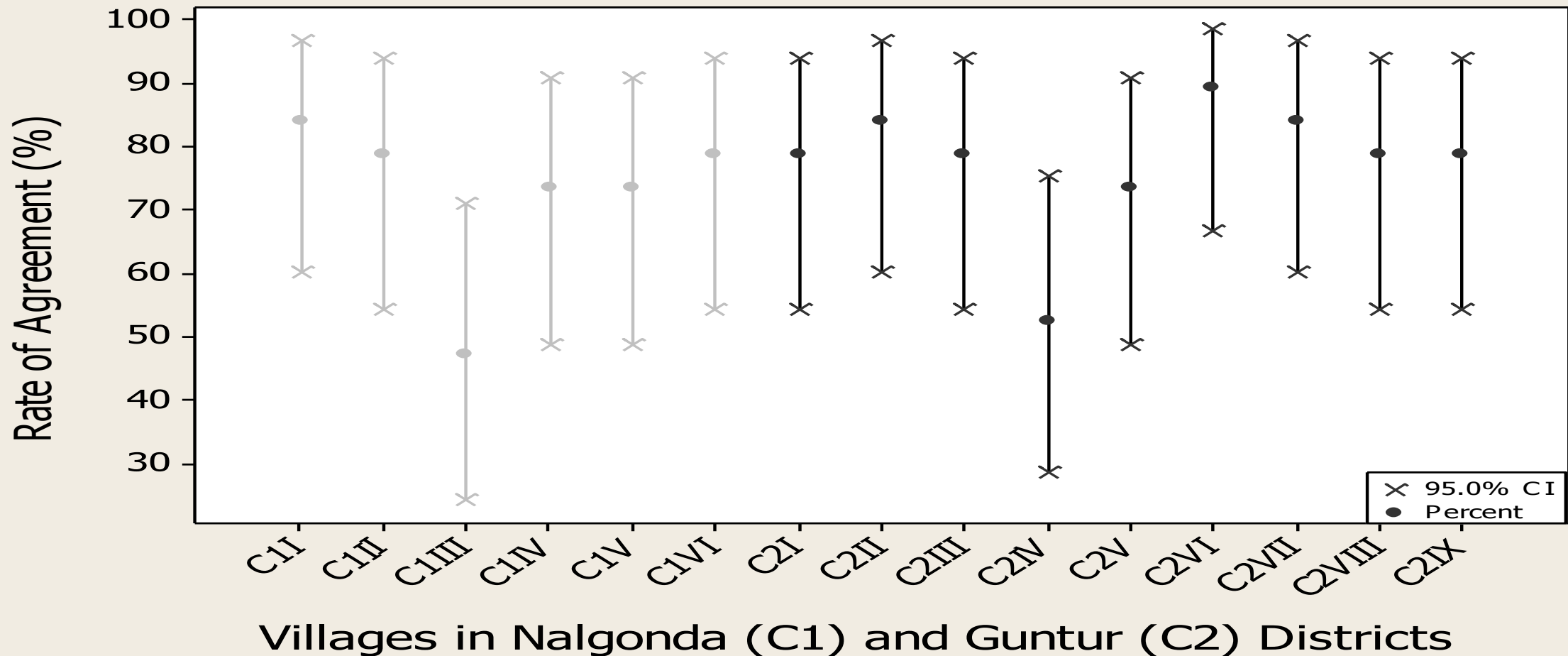
Code	Statements (Inequalities)
1A	The house and farmland is owned by the female member in almost 1 out of 3 cases
2A	Even when the land is owned by women they still cannot have control of the property rights
3A	Women contribute up to about half of the cash income in the household earnings directly (e.g. labour in farm or other professional activities) and indirectly (e.g. housing works)
4A	Decisions on regular financial matters are mostly taken by men
5A	When the women also participate in financial decisions they are usually young women (<30 years old)
6A	In 1 out of 2 cases wife and husband together decide on what crops to be grown on the farm
7A	In 1 out of 3 cases male children decide on what crops to be grown on the farm
8A	Almost 1 in every 2 women belong to a Self-Help Group or a relevant association in the area
9A	There is a low representation of women in the decisions taken at community level

Qualitative Results – Concerns and Initiatives

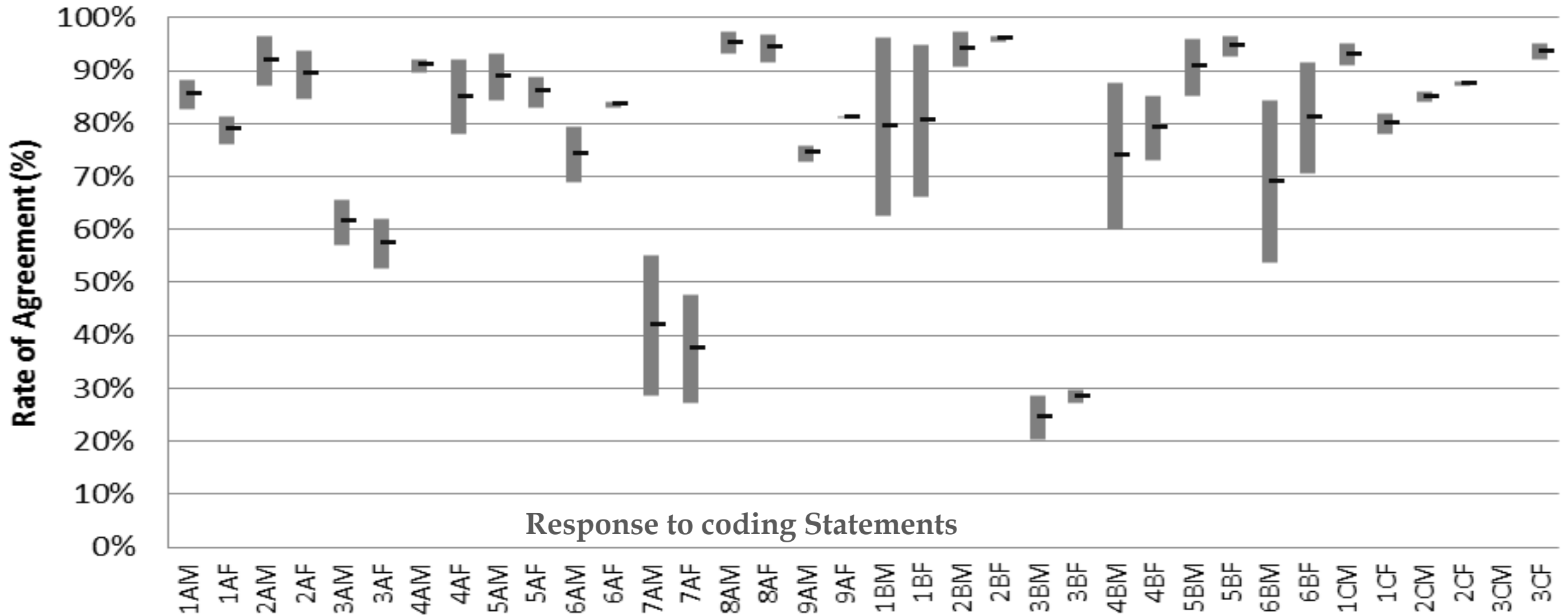
Code	Statements (Concerns)
1B	Men are more concerned about labour security and pay back of the loans
2B	Women are more concerned about household food security
3B	There is an increased violence on women
4B	Most frequent initiative for men to confront adverse weather conditions is to get loans from official or unofficial sources
5B	Most frequent initiative for women to confront adverse weather conditions is the support from the extensive family
6B	In case of deficient rainfall years the majority of farmers change cropping patterns to water resistant crops or shift to livestock activities

Code	Statements (Initiatives)
1C	Training on new cultivating approaches
2C	Training on livestock management
3C	Training on self-employment initiatives (only by women)

Quantitative Results – Villages' Response



Quantitative Results – Gender Response



Conclusions

- **Weather extremes impact differently gender** in developing regions of South India
- **Land ownership and management** constitute a major driver of gender inequality
- **Common (gender) training programs** on agricultural management should be prioritized
- Each community **may react uniquely** for the confrontation of drought effects
- Climate change policy initiatives should be designed **in consultation with regional and local authorities**

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Appendix A. Main topics and guideline for FGDs in N...

References

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ELSEVIER

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Gender differentiated impacts from weather extremes: Insight from rural communities in South India

Stefanos Xenarios a, b, Krishna Reddy Kakumanu c, Udaya Sekhar Nagothu b, Gurava Reddy Kotapati d

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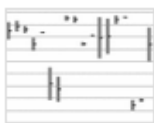
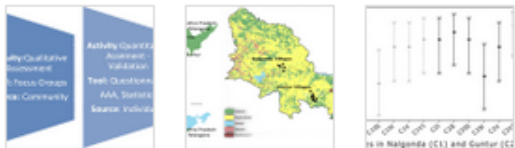
Captures

Feedback

Abstract

Several studies focus on the effects of climate variability on female and male gender relations as perceived through various biophysical and socio-economic aspects. More emphasis is given on the impacts of extreme weather events on rural communities of less developed regions. The results are often interpreted in a qualitative manner through policy measures that may reduce gender inequalities. However, the interpretation of the qualitative results to more

Figures (4)



Thank you!

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