



Does our Irish climate policy leave women and marginalised communities behind?



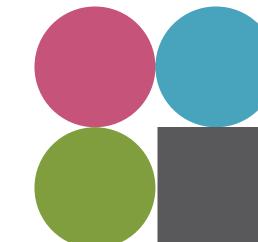
#MRCC24 #FeministClimateJustice



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Research Report Team

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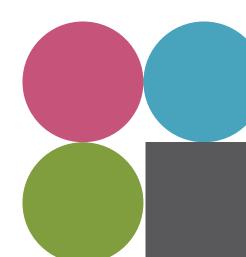












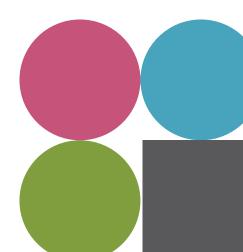


Amplify the voices of women and marginalised communities most impacted by climate crisis

Advocate and influence policy with women and marginalised communities

Mobilise communities to support and learn from one another, with the establishment of the Feminist Communities for Climate Justice National Network

Strengthen capacity & raise consciousness of those working with or active within women's and marginalised communities through Community Work in a Changing Ireland Certificate Programme in partnership with the Department of Applied Social Studies at NUI Maynooth; and the development of toolkits for communities and community workers



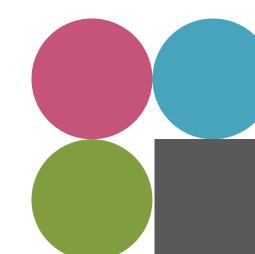


Women are more likely to be hardest hit by the impacts of climate emergency, in Ireland and globally:

They are socioeconomically disadvantaged compared to men

Care work is key to how women experience and are impacted by the climate crisis. In Ireland, women carry out twice as much caring work as men.

Women's voices must be central; their input is essential in ensuring that future climate action does not worsen existing gender inequality - those most impacted by the climate crisis need to be at the centre of decision-making spaces

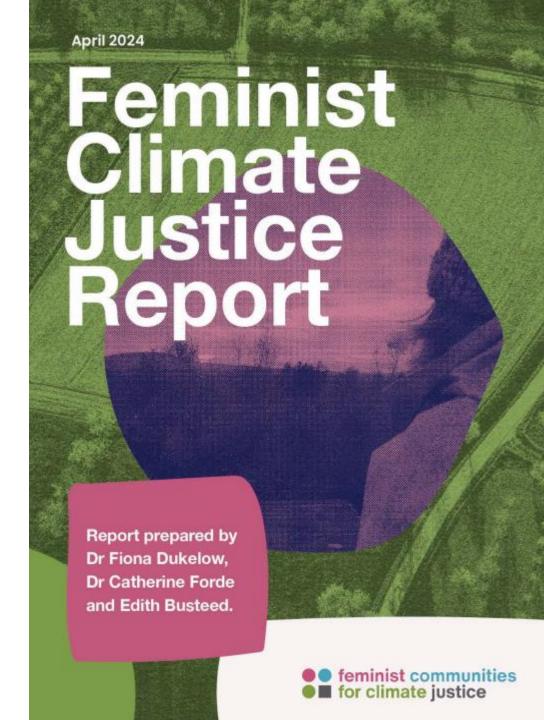


Feminist Climate
Justice Research



Gaps explored

- 1. Just Transition
- 2. Care
- 3. Energy Poverty and Housing
- 4. Transport
- 5. Health
- 6. Food, Land-use, Agriculture & Biodiversity



Feminist Climate Justice

Feminist climate justice is about paying attention to the gendered and intersectional characteristics of all dimensions of climate justice.

Voices of FCCJ

What would climate justice mean for you and your life?

Leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. Listening, responding to communities who will have to adapt.

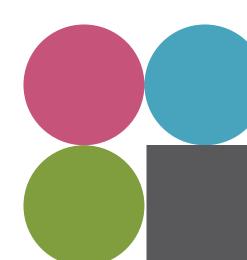
Just Transition

Irish climate policy must **go beyond place-specific analysis** to incorporate **identity-based analysis too**, including a **gender** and **intersectional lens** to the current and future impacts

Heavy focus on mitigating the impacts on employment in the fossil-fuel industry and other male dominated sectors of employment

The approach to a just transition both in Ireland and internationally appears to be 'framed narrowly around employment'. (Middlemiss et al., 2023: 2)

In the Climate Action Plan, the people deemed most at risk of employment instability during the just transition to a greener economy does not include marginalised groups at risk such as the Traveller Community and the migrant community in Ireland.



Care

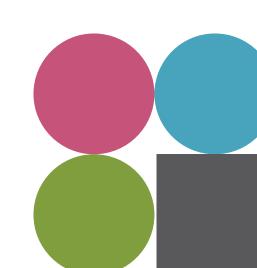
Formal and informal care work is essential, low-carbon work – but it is hidden in all Irish climate policy and continues to be dominated by women.

Care services employment would fulfil **the triple roles** of improving employment and gender equality and meet climate change targets

Discourse and policy discussion on green jobs **ignores female-dominated caring work** in education, healthcare and social care

'Trip chaining', = a pattern of mobility that involves multiple small trips within a larger commute

'Locked into using cars' as a primary mode of transportation due to caring responsibilities, safety concerns, and lack of time availability



Transport

Mobility of care= 'acknowledges the need to quantify, assess and make visible the daily travel associated with care work'

(Sánchez de Madariaga, 2013: 33).

Transport is not gender neutral

Need for more public transport infrastructure in Ireland

Principle one of the Ireland's National Sustainable Mobility Plan (SMP) published in 2022 is 'safe and green mobility'

The **principle of safety** as outlined by the **SMP** does not account for harassment based on **gender discrimination**

Policy that ignores gender issues risks merely 'greening' existing gender equality issues.



Energy Poverty & Housing

A lack of disaggregated data

'energy poverty is defined as an inability to heat or power a home adequately'

Expenditure-based methods do not capture the intersecting inequalities and barriers to accessing energy that marginalised communities are more exposed to

Household as measurement excludes experiences outside of the traditional household i.e. emergency accommodation, direct provision

Women are overrepresented in the numbers of lone parent households living in emergency accommodation

Data shows that those most impacted by energy poverty are female lone parents renting private accommodation in Ireland

Traveller community disproportionately impacted by energy poverty: Government schemes for retrofitting remain inaccessible to Travellers who live in trailers

Food, Land-use, Agriculture & Biodiversity

The system of land use and ownership in Ireland is highly patriarchal, market-led and ineffective

Only 13% of farm holders are women in Ireland

Migrant women make up a large and often invisible portion of the agricultural and food production industries in Ireland

Biodiversity loss has implications for production of food and medicine, as well as consequences for human health.

Farmers are the custodians of our land with rich knowledge and understanding of it – they must be supported and encouraged to conserve and restore biodiversity.

Health

Communicating the climate crisis as a health crisis is an **effective messaging method**

There are **substantial policy gaps in Ireland** between the climate crisis and its implications for physical, maternal, reproductive, and mental health that women face

Ireland's mental health policy does not acknowledge eco-anxiety

The connectedness between climate justice and women's health including reproductive justice is siloed within Irish health and climate policy

Climate-related events have been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes from factors such as increasing temperatures, air pollution, and flooding.

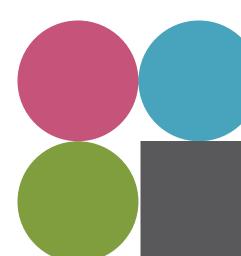
Gender and Intersectionality in Irish Climate Policy

Intersectional approaches to policy are limited

How can we identify key areas and strategies for improving the proofing of policy from the perspective of women and marginalised communities?

Irish climate policy has been mainly **gender-blind** to date. Need:

- Recognition of diverse forms of knowledge to include women and marginalised groups.
- Production of knowledge to progress gender proofing and mainstreaming
- Following the European Commission, a suite of actions for progressing and embedding intersectional feminist climate justice in Ireland



Carol-Anne, BOLD



Yvonne Mefor, Women Aspire Empowerment Initiative (WAEI)



Questions?





Thank you!

Follow up actions

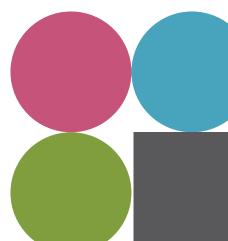
- Share and discuss Feminist Climate Justice research report with others
- Join the Feminist Communities for Climate Justice National Network
- Join our mailing list scan the QR code
- Invite the Project Team to speak with my local community / group / organisation
- Other ideas? Contact us!





Access the report with this QR Code





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Scan the QR Code to sign up to the project mailing list

