Gender, Health and Climate Action
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# ParIAmericasGender
Una Mirada más cercana de las Desigualdades de Género en Salud en las Américas

Las desigualdades de género crean desigualdades de salud

Día Internacional de la Mujer #IWD2016
Whilst twenty countries of LAC have high-level intersectoral institutions to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; **one main challenge** to achieving the Agenda is the need to **have information available** to produce the global SDG indicators.

LAC needs **effective and innovative policies** that support and are supported by a gender equality architecture based on solid and interconnected institutions, as well as on **clear gender mainstreaming and participation policies**.
Since 1995 there has been uneven progress towards gender equality: whereas more laws exist to promote gender equality and to eliminate violence against women and, there is more access to contraceptives…

“The overall progress for women’s equality and autonomy is unacceptably slow.”
• Calls for the realization of women’s right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: this means increasing women’s access to appropriate, affordable and quality health care throughout the life cycle.

• In the Americas, we did not reach the MDG for MM (reduce the rate by more than 75%): Maternal deaths which are largely preventable, are linked to the low status of women and to inadequate health care services….what are the implications for States?
Ethnic/racial inequities intersect with gender inequalities

They are structural determinants and, frequently the inequities add up, intersect and are amplified
PAHO’s Gender Equality Policy

Achievement of gender equality in health status and health development

- Action 1: Evidence building
- Action 2: Capacity Building
- Action 3: Participation of civil society
- Action 4: Monitoring and evaluation

#ParlAmericasGender
What is Gender Equity in Health?

• It means fairness and justice in the distribution of power and social resources according to the different needs of men and women, boys and girls and LGBT persons.
• Removes barriers to access health services and policies.

Equity is the means equality is the result
Health System Resiliency

Health system resilience refers to the ability to absorb disturbances and respond and recover with the timely provision of needed services. It is the capacity of health actors, institutions, and populations to prepare for and effectively respond to crises, maintain core functions when a crisis hits, and, informed by lessons learned, reorganize if conditions require it.

- Resilience is an attribute of a well-performing health system moving towards UA and UHC.
Strategy for Universal Access to Health & Universal Health Coverage

• Expansion of comprehensive and integrated quality, people and community centered health services
• Increased and more equitable and efficient health financing
• Improved stewardship & governance and,
• Intersectoral action to address the SDH

Investing in health is key to build health system resilience
1. Recognizing disaster risks in the health sector
2. Governance of disaster risk management in the health sector
3. Safe, smart hospitals (BBB)
4. Health sector capacity for emergency and disaster preparedness, response and recovery
Case Study Ecuador – Violence Against Women Training Manual

- Sex and gender
- GBV
- Humanitarian action and GBV
- Care and case management
Case Study Honduras: new Wagucha platforms and roles for Garifuna women

- Risk mapping – bridging
- Networking (decentralized budgets) – C.A.
- Gender sensitive planning
- Improve and diversify livelihoods: build back better
Recommendations for institutional actions…

• Mainstream gender perspectives in sustainable development policies, including on climate change, natural disasters, universal health, desertification, water and sanitation and biogas policies

• Improve women’s access to paid employment and their income security through the life course

• Build and Build Back Better
Recommendations for institutional actions cont…

• Formulate participatory preparedness and mitigation emergency and disaster policies/plans and conduct simulations

• Conduct surveillance and assess the impacts of disasters with attention to health inequities (disaggregated data)

• Make health services and medicines accessible and train health workers on disaster mitigation and gender equality in health

• Establish credible communication means and design public health messaging

• *Investing in health is key to build health system resilience*
THANK YOU VERY MUCH!
Resources

• Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

• Pan American Health Organization - Regional Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2021
  http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/33772/CE158-R2-e.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

• World Health Organization, 2016 – Gender, Climate Change and Health
  http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/144781/9789241508186_eng.pdf;jsessionid=5A35419B19A97946D5DDE33E2AF4AC7E?sequence=1

• Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) – Gender Equality Policy 2005

• Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) – Disaster Recovery Guidance Series Health Sector Recovery
  https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HEALTH_SECTOR_RECOVERY.pdf