



ASIAN-PACIFIC RESOURCE AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN

# Climate Change, Population, Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights

An Annotated Bibliography 2010

Supplement to the *ARROWs For Change* (AFC) bulletin Vol. 15 No. 1 2009,  
In search of climate justice: Refuting dubious linkages, affirming rights

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## INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a serious challenge facing human society today. It is not just an environmental issue, as it affects every aspect of our social, economic, political and cultural lives. Ever since the publication of the fourth United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's report (2007), climate change has risen in priority on the global political agenda. It is well established that human activities (production and consumption patterns) are to be blamed for the deterioration of the environment. While cutting carbon emissions, the main cause of global warming, is key to restoring our planet, current climate debates are reversing to neo-Malthusian theories of population control. The revival of the population stabilisation theory has serious repercussions to sexual and reproductive rights of women, especially poor women in developing countries. Feminists and reproductive justice activists caution us of the past coercive practices of population control programmes and how they violated the bodily rights of women.

This annotated bibliography complements the *ARROWs For Change* (AFC) bulletin vol. 15 no. 1 2009, "In search of climate justice: refuting dubious linkages, affirming rights". The resources reviewed here were collected during and as part of the production of the bulletin. The compilation brings together different perspectives on the climate change and population debate, especially those that present an alternate, feminist and gender-sensitive view to the climate change challenge. It investigates linkages between climate change, population, and sexual and reproductive rights. The resources use climate and reproductive justice frameworks to counter the mainstream proposals on stabilising population growth.

The bibliography is organised broadly into three categories: those that provide a justice framework; those that put forth a population stabilisation argument; and those that propose to integrate gender and climate change. There are overlaps in these publications and not all these resources necessarily link the three issues – climate change, reproductive justice and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Other critical resources related to climate change and analysis of the follow-up on the Copenhagen conference is also provided.

## Climate Change, Population, Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights Select Resources

### Approaches to Climate Change using a Justice Framework:

**Di Chiro, Giovanna.** 2009. Sustaining everyday life: bringing together environmental, climate and reproductive justice. *DifferenTakes, Climate Change Series, no. 58, Spring 2009*. Amherst, MA: Population & Development Program, CLPP, Hampshire College. 4p.  
[http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes\\_58\\_040909.pdf](http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes_58_040909.pdf)

In this article, Di Chiro examines how globalised capitalist production, as well as environmental degradation and climate change, all undermine social reproduction, or a community's ability to survive and thrive. For her, all environmental issues are reproductive issues, since all are efforts to fight for and ensure the ability to get healthy food, clean water, decent shelter, clothing and healthcare. It covers the right not to have children, and conversely, to have them and raise them in healthy and safe environments. She calls for a holistic politics of "living environmentalism," or political-ecological mobilisation, which reframes environmental and reproductive rights issues in terms of social reproduction. She argues for a rethinking by environmentalists and feminists of the dynamic relationship between production and social reproduction to be able to generate more effective coalitions across these diverse social movements. The current climate justice movement, she cites, is an example of linking environmental and reproductive issues, by making visible the impact of global warming on poor marginalised communities worldwide.

*Note: An earlier and longer version of this paper was published in Environmental Politics vol. 17(1), 2008, pp.276-298. Talyor & Francis. ISSN 09644016*

**Hartmann, Betsy.** 2009. 10 reasons why population control is not the solution to global warming. *DifferenTakes, Climate Change Series, no. 57, Winter 2009*. Amherst, MA: Population and Development Program, CLPP, Hampshire College. 4p.  
[http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes\\_57\\_final.pdf](http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes_57_final.pdf)

In this concise and very accessible article, Hartmann provides 10 reasons why population control is not the solution to climate change. She debunks the claim that lowering birth rates is the solution since industrialised countries which have only 20% of the world's population cause 80% of the accumulated CO<sub>2</sub> build-up in the atmosphere. She notes that focusing on population growth lets wealthy countries, corporations and consumers get off the hook, while making the world's poorest people, who are the least responsible, pay. As well, population control erodes reproductive rights, victimises the displaced, and is no substitute for gender justice. Linking population and climate change bolsters anti-immigrant agendas and contribute to the militarisation of climate change. She calls for international solidarity in addressing climate change through climate justice and not population control.

**Hartmann, Betsy and Barajas-Roman, Elizabeth.** 2009. *Reproductive justice, not population control: breaking the wrong links and making the rights ones in the movement.* Paper prepared for the WE ACT for Environmental Justice conference on Advancing Climate Justice: Transforming the Economy, Public Health and Our Environment, 29-30 January 2009, New York City, New York. Amherst, MA: Population and Development Program, CLPP, Hampshire College. 4p.  
<http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/u4/l -- Hartmann and Barajas-Roman for website.pdf>

Today, the global recognition of the harmful effects of climate change have not only provided opportunities for progressive political thinking, but also for those that link issues of population to climate change to garner greater visibility and support. It has also allowed right-wing activists that blame population growth for environmental degradation, to pursue their sometime racist and repressive agenda on anti-immigration and national security. In this paper, the authors argue that this flawed nexus of population, immigration and national security threatens the advancement of climate justice. It further leads to 'instrumentalist' approaches to population control in the global south. Addressing climate change will require challenging corporate food systems and land appropriation to ensure food security, supporting immigrant and refugee rights, preparing for socially just and effective disaster response, opposing nuclear power, and ending militarism. A reproductive justice movement, with its holistic analysis of biological and social reproduction, they conclude, will provide the right framework to mobilize around climate justice.

**Rojas Cheatham, Ann et al.** 2009. *Looking both ways: women's lives at the crossroads of reproductive justice and climate justice. The Momentum series, vol. 5.* 36p. Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice.  
[www.reproductivejustice.org/ACRJ Looking Both Ways.pdf](http://www.reproductivejustice.org/ACRJ_Looking_Both_Ways.pdf)

Even though its context and examples are US-based, this resource offers an insightful framework for approaching issues of climate change and reproductive justice that would be useful to Asia-Pacific readers. The authors argue that in order to create the sustainable and just society necessary to effectively confront climate change, we should look for ways to both confront its causes and protect the health and well-being of historically marginalised communities. It describes how looking through both the lenses of climate change mitigation and reproductive justice fosters new and innovative strategies, partnerships and leaders to emerge. It will protect the reproductive justice of women of colour, low-income and immigrant women during climate change crises, as well enable workplace changes that will improve their reproductive justice and mitigate climate change. Finally, the report examines how a reproductive justice lens can be applied to climate change at the city, regional, state and national levels.

**Satterthwaite, David.** 2009. The implications of population growth and urbanisation for climate change. *Environment and Urbanization, vol. 21(2), pp.545-567.*  
<http://eau.safepub.com/cqi/content/short/21/2/545>

This paper considers the implications of population growth and urbanisation for climate change. It emphasises that it is not the growth in populations, whether urban or rural, that

drives the growth in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGE) but rather, the growth in consumers and in their levels of consumption. In arguing for a much-needed rapid global decrease in GHGE, Satterthwaite opines that there is a need to focus on changing the consumption patterns of present and future consumers with “above fair share” emissions, even as provision must be made to allow low-income, low-consumption households with GHGE per person below the global “fair share” level to increase their consumption. He adds that addressing climate change must be focused on development (which includes ensuring environmental health, secure homes, adequate incomes, good schools, water and sanitation, greater legal protection for low-income groups, more possibilities for these groups to influence policies and hold government accountable). This must also include support for sexual and reproductive health and rights, including family planning, but within a recognition that this is part of a good health care system and that unintended pregnancies are not simply the result of a lack of family planning but also of gender dynamics that must be addressed within a larger development agenda.

**Schulz, Max.** 2009. Population control: an ugly solution to climate change. *Washington Examiner*

[www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/columns/Manhattan-Moment/Population-control - An-ugly-solution-to-climate-change-8697688-80294532.html](http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/columns/Manhattan-Moment/Population-control-An-ugly-solution-to-climate-change-8697688-80294532.html)

Schulz, in this blog article reviews and comments on the debates at the Copenhagen climate change conference. Human beings were seen as the key problem to climate change, and therefore getting rid of them was being proposed as the ‘logical solution’. Some of the population reduction solutions proposed included, levying a tax on each live birth along with an annual carbon tax per offspring to offset that child’s emission, paying women in third world countries not to reproduce, thus averting future environmental harm by preventing a child from being born. He states that “*population control, which was relegated to the margins of acceptable public discourse*” has taken centre stage.

**Figura, Stephen Blake, Hartmann, Betsy & Barajas-Roman, Elizabeth.** 2008. *Reproductive justice, climate justice, peace: a call for solidarity, not population control. Working Paper of the Population and Development Program.* March 2008. <http://popdev.hampshire.edu/blog/reproductive-justice-climate-justice-peace>

Concerns of the attempts to link birth control and abortion services to climate change debates have prompted the authors to call the attention of the international community to deal with the real drivers of global warming – war and militarism, environmental racism and unsustainable and unjust systems of production, distribution and consumption. Cautioning on the growing speculation of ‘climate refugees’ and the threat they pose to security and peace, the authors invite reproductive / climate / and peace justice activists to defend the rights of immigrants and refugees and to forge inter-movement solidarity to secure reproductive and environmental justice and peace.

**Silliman, Jael and King, Ynestra. (Eds.).** 1999. *Dangerous intersections: feminism, population and the environment.* London: Zed Books. xxiv, 283p. ISBN 185649778x [only available in print].

This seminal anthology of critical essays presents a multicultural, feminist perspective on environmental degradation, economic development and the population 'explosion'. In twelve essays, leading feminists examine important issues related to the environment and the population in an attempt to present alternative analyses to understanding the population dynamics such as 'national security' in the US, international migration, industrial capitalism, and colonialisms, militarism and consumption, race, misuse of reproductive technology, restructuring NGO culture in the face of globalization, and movement for sovereignty and social justice worldwide. Although, published more than a decade ago, it remains an important resource for those trying to analyse and find alternative solutions to the current linkages made to population growth, women's bodies and climate change.

**Hartmann, Betsy.** 1995. *Reproductive rights and wrongs: the global politics of population control*. Boston: South End Press. Revised edition. xxi, 388p. ISBN 0896084914

In this revised edition, Hartmann presents an insightful analysis of population policies and their effects on women's lives. She questions the very foundation of the population reduction programmes worldwide, which she argues, no matter in whichever ways it is implemented – undemocratic or respectful, still target women and impeach their bodily rights. In sixteen chapters, Hartmann advances our understanding of the origins, development and impacts of population control programmes, and highlights the pitfalls in blaming environmental degradation on population growth. She claims that a reductionist perspective not only obscures the real causes (structural adjustment, militarism, wasteful and unjust production and consumption patterns) of environmental degradation, but also restricts reproductive choices and deepens poverty and inequality. Through examples she espouses how only a social justice framework to environmental degradation can lead to women's social and economic empowerment, better health outcomes for all, and to demographic transition.

### **Linking Gender Issues to Climate Change:**

**Garmer, Lance W. (Ed.)** 2009. *Resource guide on gender and climate change*. Mexico: United Nations Development Programme. 151p. ISBN: 9789213260319  
[www.un.org/womenwatch/downloads/Resource\\_Guide\\_English\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/downloads/Resource_Guide_English_FINAL.pdf)

This resource kit is prepared on the premise that only an equitable representation of all segments of society in decision-making can deliver effective change in reducing the impact of climate anomalies. It hopes not only to support the work of planners, policy-makers and anyone who works on climate mitigation and adaptation, but also to bring down gender inequities as an outcome of being sensitized to gender-specific issue in climate change. The resource kit contributes to presenting an understanding of the climate change phenomenon, its causes, effects and impact on human societies. It moves on to provide a gender analysis of the differential impacts of climate change on the MDG outcomes in relation to poverty, food, health, education and HIV/AIDS for women and men. Chapters review international frameworks related to gender equality, the environment, and climate change, and highlight recent global efforts to link them. It makes

a number of recommendations towards integrating and promoting gender and climate change.

**Hemmati, Minu and Rohr, Ulrike.** 2009. Engendering the climate-change negotiations: experiences, challenges, and steps forward. In *Terry, Geraldine (Ed.). 2009. Climate change and gender justice.* Warwickshire: Practical Action Publishing & Oxfam GB pp.155-168. ISBN 9781853396939

Although gender mainstreaming is the mandate of the United Nations, the authors observe that very little efforts have been made to integrate gender in the climate change policy – at the negotiations and in the development of mechanisms, instruments and measures – at the national or international levels. In this chapter, the authors track the progress of how gender issues were taken up at the various international climate and earth summits starting from Rio to the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) conferences. They recommend that gender needs to be integrated into the context of sustainable development and social/equity aspects in environmental issues. They stress that all post Kyoto commitments should draw on women's experiences and expertise and that meeting the challenges of climate change cannot be achieved without ensuring gender justice.

**Nagel, Joane, Dietz, Thomas & Broadbent, Jeffrey.** 2009. Gender disasters and global climate change. In *Nagel, Joane et al. Workshop on Sociological Perspectives on Global Climate Change, 30-31 May 2008.* Arlington, Virginia: National Science Foundation in Arlington. pp.113-118.

[http://ireswb.cc.ku.edu/~crgc/NSFWorkshop/Readings/NSF\\_WkspReport\\_09.pdf](http://ireswb.cc.ku.edu/~crgc/NSFWorkshop/Readings/NSF_WkspReport_09.pdf)

In this paper, Nagel explores some of the implications of gender for global climate change studies. She notes that women's and men's relative places in society, and the moral economies that define their worth, position them differently in terms of their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, access to resources associated with recovery from climate-related disasters, and participation in the political processes that shape mitigation and adaptation policies. Nagel also examines gender and the militarisation of climate change, and how masculine interests and masculinist organisations are front and centre in driving climate change, defining climate change studies, preoccupations and remedies. She highlights the destructive roles of militaries as environmental polluters and climate changers. She concludes her paper with querying the role gender plays in shaping vulnerabilities to climate change, and of gendered institutions and ideologies, such as militaries and militarism, in shaping climate change policies and responses.

**Terry, Geraldine.** (Ed.). 2009. *Climate change and gender justice.* Warwickshire: Practical Action Publishing & Oxfam GB. 201p. ISBN 9781853396939

<http://publications.oxfam.org.uk/oxfam/display.asp?K=e2009112609473500>

Gender dimensions of climate change have made a relatively late entry into the policy dialogues. This is primarily attributed to the lack of documented evidence on the gendered impacts of climate change. This book seeks to fill the gap in information and brings together works from countries across Asia, Africa, Latin and Central America and the Pacific region. The twelve chapters in the book are based on two journal issues of *Gender*



*and Development* published in 2002 (vol.10:2) and 2009 (vol.17:1). Drawn from experiences from a variety of NGOs, academic institutions, and official development aid organisations, the chapters cover a wide range of climate change related topics that broadly fall into four categories: vulnerability to climate change effects, adaptation to climate shocks and stresses, mitigation of Green House Gases (GHGs), and advocacy aimed at influencing climate change policies. Replete with case studies and examples from Bangladesh, India, Peru, the Pacific Islands, Bolivia, Mexico and Nepal, the authors put forth a gender justice framework in analysing climate change issues. Analyses go beyond gender dimensions, and take into account social differences of class and ethnicity, all of which shape human vulnerabilities. Chapters also highlight the need to tackle gender-power relations and stress the need for empowering women to enable them to effectively adapt to climate change. The book provides innovative tools and entry points for all those interested in promoting gender justice within the climate change agenda.

**UNFPA and WEDO.** 2009. *Climate change connections: a resource kit on climate, population and gender*. New York: UNFPA and WEDO. 39p.  
[www.unfpa.org/public/site/global/lang/en/pid/4028](http://www.unfpa.org/public/site/global/lang/en/pid/4028)

This six-part resource kit argues for incorporating a gender perspective into climate change policies, projects and funds to ensure that women contribute to and benefit from equitable climate solutions. Despite the title, the publication broadly covers a variety of sectors (e.g., natural disasters, health, migration and conflict), and not just population. The kit mentions that increased population growth typically means increased greenhouse gas emissions (GHGE). However, it acknowledges that demographic factors affect emission patterns and energy use, and that unsustainable consumption and per capita emissions are higher in developed countries. It argues that policies affecting population trends (e.g., educational opportunities for girls, economic opportunities for women and access to reproductive health) can reduce vulnerability to the impacts of a changing climate and slow GHGE growth. It also calls on developed countries to provide compensatory and reparative financing to developing countries for adaptation and mitigation efforts, to commit to strong regulatory emissions-reduction targets, and to free up external debts of developing countries. The kit is a useful tool, providing policy guidance, information and pointers on financing, entry points on making national adaptation plans work for women, best practices from across the globe and advocacy plans.

**Yiping, Cai and Soentoro, Titi.** (Eds.). 2009. *Women in a weary world: climate change and women in the Global South*. In *Women in Action*, no. 2. Manila: Isis International-Manila. [www.isiswomen.org](http://www.isiswomen.org)

Through stories of grassroots women from around the world, this issue of *Women in Action* surfaces the linkages between gender and climate change. It highlights the daily struggles of poor and marginalised women whose environment has been seriously damaged by government neglect, corporate greed, military ambitions, and other fundamentalist forces. However, women are not mere victims of their circumstances but, as this issue highlights, are strong, resilient and resourceful in their own right. They are agents of change and have been dealing with the climate change issues, be it through leading the rallies against pesticides, oil exploration, coal power plants, dump sites and carbon trading to popularly communicating the urgency of climate change as a global

issue. Presented in an accessible manner, this volume revisits concepts of ecofeminism, feminist political ecology, reproductive justice and sexual rights, among others and their operations in the climate change debates. While giving voice to grassroots women, it also features struggles of getting gender into the agenda of international climate negotiations and reinforces that solutions to climate change necessitate a rethinking and reconfiguration of all sites of power from household and community to governments and international bodies.

### **Population Stabilisation / Reduction Perspectives to Climate Change:**

**Bryant, Leo et al.** 2009. Climate change and family planning: least-developed countries define the agenda. *In Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 87(11), November 2009, pp.805-884*

[www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/87/11/08-062562.pdf](http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/87/11/08-062562.pdf)

The paper is based on the review of the 40 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) reports. It argues that while making links to population growth and climate change, the scientific literature have focused on population reduction with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas/ carbon dioxide emissions. It has however, not taken into account the perspectives from the developing countries, which are and will be affected most by climate change anomalies. Highlighting the Ethiopian case, the paper proposes 'mainstreaming' of an integrated approach to adaptation. It claims that at the national level this will lead to more coordination between the Health and Environment ministries in implementing climate change adaptation programmes. The authors make recommendations to the international community to increase support to voluntary and rights-based family planning services, including sexual and reproductive health, integrated with HIV/AIDS programmes, as an important addition to climate change adaptation programmes in developing countries.

**Brown, Lester R.** 2009. *Plan B 4.0: mobilizing to save civilization*. New York: Earth Policy Institute.xiv, 369p. ISBN 9780393337198

[www.earth-policy.org/images/uploads/book\\_files/pb4book.pdf](http://www.earth-policy.org/images/uploads/book_files/pb4book.pdf)

In presenting a Plan B – an alternative to business as usual, Brown is convinced that we can move the world from collapse to a path of saving and sustaining the civilisation. In his four-pronged plan he proposes – reducing net carbon emission by 80% by 2020, stabilizing population at 8 billion or lower, eradicating poverty, and restoring the earth's natural systems through economy powered by wind, solar and geothermal energy. He argues that population will shrink either by falling fertility as in the case of developed countries, or rising mortality as is witnessed in developing and low-income countries. If active stabilization of population is not done, he claims, it will be done by nature. Actions for fully operationalising the plan will entail universal primary education, eradication of adult illiteracy, school lunch programs for 44 poorest countries, assistance to preschool children and pregnant women in 44 poorest countries, and reproductive health care and family planning services. He costs the global annual expenditure in implementing his plan at USD187 billion, which put in perspective is one eighth of annual world military spending.

**Engelman, Robert et al.** 2009. *State of the world population 2009. Facing a changing world: women, population and climate*. New York: UNFPA. 94p. ISBN 9780897149587  
[www.unfpa.org/swp/2009/en/pdf/EN\\_SOWP09.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2009/en/pdf/EN_SOWP09.pdf)

While there is a disproportionate focus on population growth in the overview and conclusion that runs counter to the rest of the report, the other sections of the publication puts forward a nuanced view of the relationships between population dynamics, gender, development and climate change. The report acknowledges that the linkages between population and climate change are complex and indirect, and that population growth is not the only demographic factor relevant to climate change (others include changing population age structures, changes in household size and urbanisation). It mentions that consumption patterns and levels and economic change are more critical influences on climate change than population growth and change. It notes that the extent to which slower population growth will matter to mitigating climate change depends on the future of world economic, technological and consumption trends. It recognises the inequity of developed countries' being largely responsible for the current build-up of greenhouse gas emissions, while developing countries are the ones largely affected by climate change. It also argues that women and marginalised groups are impacted disproportionately by climate change, and that they can (and do) lead and participate in finding solutions. Despite the above facts, the report is disappointing in its simplistic conclusion that slower population growth may help bring down global emissions, and enable more immediate adaptation. The conclusion fails to emphasise that different groups of people consume differently and thereby contribute to climate change differently. Further, the report's concluding recommendations do not include solutions related to curbing unsustainable consumption, production and technological patterns. It also fails to re-emphasise the need for developed countries to give development assistance aside from climate funds, to support developing countries achieve a "greener" path to development, and to radically reduce their own emissions. The report argues that it is not suggesting "population control"; rather it calls for respecting reproductive rights and providing universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (including voluntary family planning), and for improving gender relations. What the report neglects to mention though, is that the population control ideology still colours current mindset and practice; therefore it is critical to remain watchful that these population-climate change linkages do not translate to erosion of women's rights on the ground.

**Jiang & Hardee, Karen.** 2009. *How do recent population trends matter to climate change?* PAI Working Papers, vol.1 (1). Washington D.C.: Population Action International. 27p.  
[www.populationaction.org/Publications/Working\\_Papers/April\\_2009/Summary.shtml](http://www.populationaction.org/Publications/Working_Papers/April_2009/Summary.shtml)

In this paper, the authors examine the complex nexus between population and climate change, and cautions on the consequences of excluding population dynamics from climate change adaptation strategies. However, looking only at the population growth variable narrows the understanding of the dynamics between the two, they claim. A complete exploration of the demographic trends must include fertility, urbanisation, migration from environmentally depleted areas and growing population density in risky areas, thus enabling the world to strategise, cope and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Recommendations include renewal of commitments to the Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs), investing in family planning and reproductive health, educating girls, expanding economic opportunities for and empowering women and young people. The paper concludes that for sustainable demographic futures and climate change mitigation and adaptation, population policies and programmes must promote universal access to voluntary contraception.

**Mazur, Laurie (Ed.)** 2009. *A pivotal moment: population, justice and the environmental challenge*. Washington D.C.: Island Press. 432p. ISBN 9781597266628

This volume contains a series of essays by leading demographers, environmentalists and reproductive health advocates. In a deeply polarised debate on population and environment this book attempts to put forth the concept of 'population justice'. Population justice holds that inequality is a root cause of both rapid population growth and environmental degradation. As the authors in this volume explain, to slow population growth and build a sustainable future, women and men need access to voluntary family planning and other reproductive health services. The chapters in the book are divided into four parts. The first part sets the context of this volume by looking at population numbers, migration and urbanisation patterns. The papers in the second section include the impact of a growing population on climate change, and its links to reproductive health, the role of reproductive health in climate change adaptations; food crisis and water scarcity; consumption patterns in the United States, the effects of population growth and ecosystem services on human well-being. Part three covers papers that revisit the Cairo conference and suggest that only with a renewed commitment to the agenda can the inequalities, poverty, environmental and climate change challenge be addressed. Chapters also examine the new population challenges and issues of sustainability, the need to bring women back to the centre of the discourse to ensure environmental sustainability, and to ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. The concluding section reviews both ends of the population-environment-reproductive rights debates, and calls for a more nuanced view of the links between climate change and population, without sacrificing human rights and ethics. While this volume attempts to present diverse perspectives on links between environment, population, reproductive health and climate change, critiques of the population stabilization solution to climate change believe that it fails to look at the real causes of climate change by looking only through the population lens.

**Mutunga, Clive & Hardee, Karen.** 2009. *Population and reproductive health in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) for Climate Change*. Population Action [www.populationaction.org/Publications/Working\\_Papers/August\\_2009\\_Climate/WP09-04\\_NAPA.pdf](http://www.populationaction.org/Publications/Working_Papers/August_2009_Climate/WP09-04_NAPA.pdf)

This paper reviews 41 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) submitted by least developed countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to assess the NAPA process and identify the range of interventions included in countries' priority adaptation actions. The review found that out of 41 countries 37 countries recognized the importance of population considerations as being critical in climate change adaptation. The paper concludes that these processes favour short-term project responses to climate change adaptations and that priority projects tend to focus only on one sector. These processes have not effectively aligned urgent and immediate

actions required into national developing planning programmes and poverty reduction strategies. Recommendations are made to improve the process based on these findings.

**Wire, Thomas.** 2009. *Fewer emitters, lower emissions, less cost. Reducing future carbon emissions by investing in family planning: a cost-benefit analysis.* UK: Optimum Population Trust. 42p.

[www.optimumpopulation.org/reducingemissions.pdf](http://www.optimumpopulation.org/reducingemissions.pdf)

This study explores the possibility of reducing carbon emission by reducing population growth between 2010 and 2050. Through a cost-benefit analysis, the study shows that meeting the unmet needs for family planning (of USD7/per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> emission) is more cost-effective than spending on low-carbon emission technologies. It recommends that family planning methods be used as a primary means for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It concludes that such an approach should include considerations of all social, moral and economic benefits that may be directly associated with population-growth-reduction.

#### **Other Related Resources:**

**Muller, Bernaditas.** 2010. *What happened in Copenhagen and the way forward.* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action, AWG-LCA, 2008-2009, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN). 14p.

[www.dawwnet.org/resources-news.php?id=146](http://www.dawwnet.org/resources-news.php?id=146)

This paper critically reviews the Conference of Parties (COP) on climate change held in Copenhagen in December 2009, and why it failed to deliver a global consensus. Muller observes that the main cause for the failure was the disregard given to the multilateral negotiating processes set up within the UN system by the developed countries. While the developing countries were working with the mechanisms such as the Ad hoc Working Group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), which were established to ensure that the obligations of the Bali Action Plan and principles of the Kyoto Protocol were respected, developed countries were trying to re-negotiate a new legal agreement 'post-2012' that absolves them of their responsibilities of emissions – the main cause of the climate change problem. The paper concludes that for a successful and equitable outcome that would truly engage global cooperation in the follow-up to COP in Mexico, an open and transparent multilateral process under the two legal instruments, the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, must continue and reach a binding outcome. The negotiations must also be maintained in order to operationalise the necessary mechanism for adaptation, mitigation, financing and technology transfer.

**Bronson, D., Moony, P. & Wetter, K. J.** 2009. *Retooling the planet? Climate chaos in the geoengineering age.* Stockholm: Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. 44p. ISBN 9789155801724

[www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/upload/Foreningsdokument/Rapporter/Retooling%2520the%2520Planet.pdf](http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/upload/Foreningsdokument/Rapporter/Retooling%2520the%2520Planet.pdf)

As the climate crisis becomes ever more apparent, and as international climate negotiations prove disappointingly slow and un-ambitious, the attraction for quick, techno-

fix solutions seems to be gaining ground. Geoengineering – the large-scale intentional modification of oceans, atmosphere and land to counter the effects of climate change – has over only a few years gone from the realm of science-fiction to now being discussed by established scientists, policy-makers and media. Still, most people, even those working on climate change, are largely unaware of what is going on. This report, prepared by the ETC Group for the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation outlines the politics and interests in play, and the many risks and concerns associated with geoengineering. It argues for precaution, technology assessment and the need for civil society to monitor both the technologies and those favouring them. If not, the world runs a serious risk of choosing "solutions" that turn out to be new global problems.

**Crafton, Meredith.** 2009. Why a nuclear renaissance threatens our bodies, the environment and our future. *DifferenTakes, Climate Change Series, no. 56, Winter 2009*. Amherst, MA: Population and Development Program, CLPP, Hampshire College. 4p.  
[http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes\\_56\\_011409.pdf](http://popdev.hampshire.edu/sites/popdev/files/uploads/dt/DTakes_56_011409.pdf)

In this paper, Crafton exemplifies the imperative to resist the promotion of nuclear power as a solution to global warming. Through a historic review of the US nuclear programmes, she cautions on the dangers of nuclear energy to the safety of human and environmental health and the risks to international peace and security. While claiming that it is also not reliable, she urges for an investment in a combination of renewable energy sources and conservation, in the fight against global warming.

**Krishnamurthy, Ranjani.** 2009. *Review of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the context of disasters in Asia*. Kuala Lumpur: ARROW.  
[www.arrow.org.my/images/stories/CaseStudies/Disaster.pdf](http://www.arrow.org.my/images/stories/CaseStudies/Disaster.pdf)

This research study was done as part of the ARROW's ICPD+15 review of the status of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in Asia. It examines the impact of disasters in Asia on SRHR not only women, but also adolescents and transgendered people. The author evaluates the strengths and weakness of international standards on disasters, of disaster response of governments and other stakeholders, and good practices on addressing SRHR in disaster contexts. Findings highlight gaps in fully addressing the SRHR needs of women and marginalised groups. Krishnamurthy makes recommendations for a full and comprehensive integration of SRHR in all the phases of disaster management - disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

**McAdam, Jane & Loughry, Maryanne.** 2009. *We aren't refugees*. 5p.  
<http://inside.org.au/we-arent-refugees/>

Movement and displacement of population due to environmental factors is not a new phenomenon. However, reports of disappearing islands and mass displacement of populations from places made uninhabitable by climate anomalies have given birth to a new name for people displaced due to climatic events – climate refugees. People living in Kiribati and Tuvalu, two islands countries are predicted to be the first to become future climate refugees. In this article, the authors explore what the term means to the population and governments of these countries and how accurate such predictions are. They learnt that while the governments of the two countries took different approaches to tackling the

climate challenge in their countries, they and the people of the island states rejected being labeled climate refugees. The authors argue that migration is a complex issue and an overemphasis on climate change impacts leads to a simplistic understanding of why people move. It does not acknowledge pre-existing social pressures that trigger displacement. Again, the term refugee does not acknowledge people's resilience and capacities and absolves developed countries from their responsibilities as carbon emitters. For lasting solutions to the climate problem, it is important to listen to the people who are most likely to be affected by the effects of climate change, garner international cooperation and make migration part of a broader adaptation response.

**McAdam, Jane & Saul, Ben.** 2009. *An insecure climate for human security? Climate-induced displacement and international law.* Sydney Centre for International Law. 25p.  
[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1292605](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1292605)

In this article, McAdam and Saul pose the issues of protection and security of people displaced by climate change, under international law. Citing the case of small island states (particularly in the Pacific), the authors outline the phenomenon of climate-induced displacement. While reviewing the existing international laws to climate-displaced populations, the authors identify critical gaps and limitations in the applicability of these laws, and propose to use the 'human security' framework in mobilising international support for the displaced.

**Renton, A. (2009).** *Suffering the science: climate change, people, and poverty.* Oxfam International Briefing Paper No. 130. Oxfam International. 61p.  
[www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate\\_change/downloads/bp130\\_suffering\\_science.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate_change/downloads/bp130_suffering_science.pdf)

This briefing paper published ahead of the G8 climate change summit held in Italy in July 2009, brings together the latest scientific observations on climate change and the voices of people suffering the negative impacts of climate change from the communities Oxfam works with in almost 100 countries around the world. Through powerful human stories, it reveals the "reality of life under climate change" – people, especially the poor living in the developing countries in the populous tropics and sub-tropics. The case studies show how global warming is affecting every aspect of human development from agricultural production and food security, water, and health, to migration and security. Climate-related disasters especially floods and droughts are becoming more frequent and severe in nature, and with shrinking and changing seasons farmers are no longer able to decide when to cultivate, sow and harvest crops. The paper suggests that through climate change adaptation people can alter and reduce the impact of climate change. To ensure not losing the development gains made in the past 50 years, the paper calls for urgent investment in human and national capital, in good development, and in a sustainable future.

**ARROW.** 2008. Feminist and rights-based perspectives: sexual and reproductive health and rights in disaster contexts. *ARROWs For Change*, 14(3), 12p. ISSN 1394-4444  
<http://arrow.org.my/home/images/publications/AFC/v14n3.pdf>

This issue of the ARROWs For Change bulletin puts forth strong arguments on the importance of addressing SRHR of women, adolescents and people of diverse gender and sexual identities in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery. It

also analyses the adequacy of international guidelines related to disasters and of disaster legislation, plans and practices of governments, and provides recommendations to various stakeholders. It presents some of the current initiatives around the region, including those that use feminist and rights-based perspectives, to address the impact of disasters on the SRHR of critical groups. Case studies from India, China, Pakistan, Myanmar (Burma), Bangladesh, and the Pacific are included in this review.

**Hartmann, Betsy.** 2006. Liberal ends, illiberal means: National security, environmental conflict and the making of the Cairo Consensus. In *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, vol.13 (2), pp195-227. New Delhi: Sage Publications

In this article, Hartmann critically reviews the neo-Malthusian assumptions in environmental conflict theory, propounded by Thomas Homer-Dixon, which she calls 'degradation narrative' and unpacks the key problems with this theory. Popularized in the early 90's, the theory argues that population pressures and poverty precipitate environmental degradation, migration and violent conflict. She describes how this environmental model influenced the reasoning of policy makers especially in defining the US foreign policy on environmental and security. Examining how this neo-Malthusian ideas, actors and interests (particularly the private foundations) shaped the outcomes of the 1994 Cairo-consensus, she claims while some battles were won for women's reproductive rights, it failed to challenge the basic premise of population growth being a drain on the economic, social and environmental resources. In the final section, she explores the tensions this strategy generated between those willing to use the demographic fears of the developing countries in the pursuit of liberal foreign policy goals and feminists in the population field who thought it undermined the ICPD's agenda on women's empowerment and reproductive health and rights. As we approach the end date of the Cairo-consensus, she hopes an opportunity will arise to craft a new consensus and build new coalitions to rectify the mistakes of the past.

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