

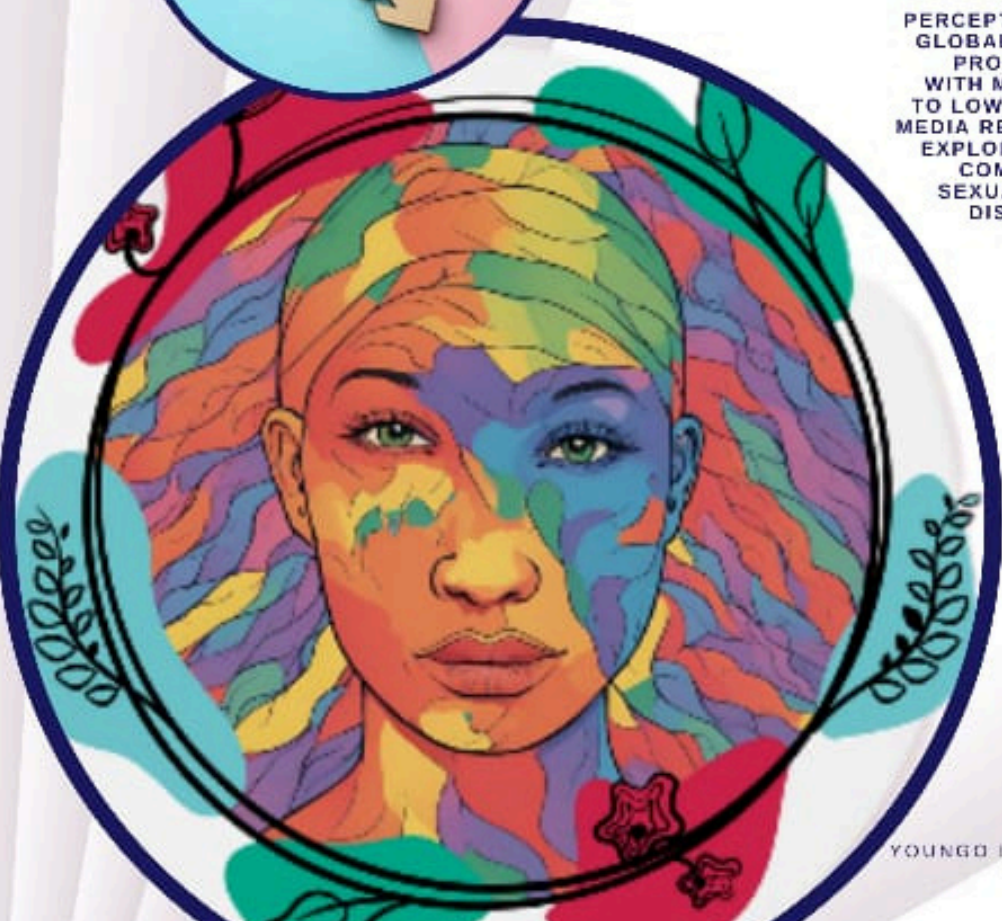


INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

PERCEPTIONS AND RESPONSES ACROSS DIVERSE GLOBAL CONTEXTS.



THIS STUDY INVESTIGATES HOW GENDER AND SEXUALITY INFLUENCE CLIMATE CHANGE PERCEPTIONS AND RESPONSES ACROSS DIVERSE GLOBAL CONTEXTS. SOCIETAL GENDER SCRIPTS PROFOUNDLY SHAPE CLIMATE PERCEPTIONS, WITH MASCULINE-CODED TRAITS OFTEN LINKED TO LOWER CONCERN. OUR RESEARCH ANALYZES MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF CLIMATE ISSUES AND EXPLORES LGBTQ+ PERSPECTIVES, OFFERING A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF HOW GENDER AND SEXUALITY INTERSECT WITH CLIMATE CHANGE DISCOURSE, PARTICULARLY IN DEVELOPING REGIONS.



PRESENTED BY:

CLIMATE SOLUTION INTERNATIONAL
YOUNG LOCAL COUNCIL OF YOUTH 2024-2025 (MAURITIUS)
AL-SHAMS WOMEN ASSOCIATION (MAURITIUS)
TIME BANKING ASSOCIATION (MAURITIUS)

**GENDER MATTERS: UNDERSTANDING DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES ON
CLIMATE CHANGE: AN EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET**

Prepared by

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To all those who have contributed in ways big and small, named and unnamed, we offer our sincere thanks. This booklet is a testament to the power of collaborative effort in addressing one of the most pressing issues of our time.

Climate Solution International

PREFACE

This educational booklet, "Gender Matters: Understanding Diverse Perspectives on Climate Change," is born out of the urgent need to explore these diverse perspectives, with a particular focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). As nations on the frontlines of climate change, SIDS offer unique insights into the complex interplay between gender, culture, and environmental challenges.

Our journey in creating this booklet began with a simple question: How does gender influence climate change attitudes and actions? As we delved deeper, we uncovered a rich tapestry of experiences, from women's heightened climate concerns to the role of masculinity in climate denial, from the unique challenges faced by LGBTQ+ individuals to the innovative solutions emerging from diverse communities.

This booklet is not just a compilation of research findings. It is a call to action. By understanding the gendered dimensions of climate change, we can develop more inclusive, effective, and equitable strategies to address this global crisis. Whether you are a policymaker, an educator, an activist, or simply someone concerned about our planet's future, we hope this booklet will provide you with new perspectives and inspire you to approach climate change with a more nuanced, gender-responsive lens.

As you read through these pages, we invite you to reflect on your own experiences and biases. How has your gender identity shaped your relationship with the environment? How might others, with different gender identities or cultural backgrounds, perceive the same issues differently?

We are particularly indebted to our partners and contributors from SIDS, whose insights have been invaluable in grounding this work in real-world experiences. Their stories of resilience, innovation, and community action in the face of existential climate threats serve as both inspiration and instruction for us all.

Climate change is a challenge that requires the full participation of all humanity. By recognizing and valuing diverse perspectives, we can harness our collective wisdom and strength to create a more sustainable and equitable future. It is our hope that this booklet will be a step towards that goal.

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GENDER MATTERS: UNDERSTANDING DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. INTRODUCTION:

Global warming is a universal problem that touches all individuals; however, how people perceive it and what actions they take stem from the gender, cultural, and geographical differences. This is an educational booklet that synthesizes findings of the researches on the link between gender and climate change perceptions. It has a list of themes such as; women's climate anxieties, masculinity and climate scepticism, Pre- COP26 Dialogue and a sub-theme on SIDS.

It is also important to state that gender and climate change is a rather broad and diverse area of research. It extends beyond the varying perspectives that men and women have towards climate change and the varying behaviors that accompany these views, to how gender determines the susceptibility to climate change and the ability to adapt. This short guide is intended to present a literature review of these relationships based on selected theories of environmental psychology, sociology, and gender studies.

The importance of addressing the gender aspects of climate change can be clearly explained by the following reasons. First, they get to enable the development of more appropriate, fair, and efficient climate measures and tasks. In this manner, it is very important to identify the impact of gender on climate change perception and climate activities so that strategies that would appeal to those involved and address the concerns of the different gender would be formulated. Second it helps in the identification of any form of gender based vulnerability and disparities that may be as a result of climate change. Lastly, it emphasizes the need for changing society, and contributing multiplicative viewpoints in addressing global issue of climate change.

When going through this booklet, the following will be understood with relation to gender norms and identity: Cultural differences regarding climate change. In the module, you will also come across dilutions related to Small Island Developing States, which are the most vulnerable to climate change effects. By the end of the chapter, you shall have garnered enough knowledge on the relationship between gender and climate change to be in a position prepare for a deeper analysis on the issues in the thesis on Climate Denial.

2. WOMEN'S CLIMATE CONCERNS:

Studies reveal that women have a higher perception of threat regarding climatic change than men do on average. This gender gap regarding climate concern has been found out in many cultures and in many nations although the degree differs on social, economic and political factors. Consequently, climate change and environmental pollution is considered a more hostile threat for women than for men, the women are more supportive of the environmental policies which are aimed at combating climate change, and more often the women are concerned to respond to the climate change by implementing environmentally friendly behaviors in their everyday practice.

There is growing gender disparity in the levels of climate concern due to the following reasons. Some of the causes might be cultural expectations that society has placed on women and their duties to care and fend for the family. Society has placed many expectations on women to make sure that everyone around them within the family and community is well taken care of. This kind of caregiving responsibility may, therefore, extend to concern for other aspects of health and the health of the planet since living environment has a direct impact on the care-giving recipients.

Women are most of the time charged with the responsibility of managing homes household activities such as preparing food, fetching water, and providing health care services. These roles can make them more sensitive to changes in the environment that determines availability of resources and health of their family.

Also, the experience of other sorts of social and economic risks characteristic of women may further increase their awareness of environmental threats. It is important to state that women have been denied their rights in many parts of the world with the levels of education, employment, and even political participation still being a major issue. Such existing risks can help women become more sensitive to extra risks in climate change as compared to men because they have limited capacities to manage with climate volatility and variability.

But one must remember that women are not a homogeneous mass. As it is going to be indicated in this paper, women's climate change experience and perception relate to their culture, economy, geography, and many other factors. For instance, due to the nature of their society, women in the developing world may have a direct experience of climate ranging from water problems to emerging issues in agriculture. Despite their appeal in offering presentations focused solely on portraying the effects of climate change impacts, their first-hand experience of these impacts can make them develop a stronger empathy point of view of same.

In the rural setting of the developing nations, women are usually involved in the management of natural resources, food production, shelter, and water sources. As such, they can be very observant of changes occurring in the environments that are around them, considering that they have a close relationship with the land and natural resources. All these women have an accumulated traditional ecological knowledge which will be useful in climate change management. But it is not always appreciated or included as an informing intelligence in regard to the entrenched climate change policy.

When it comes to climate change, the impacts may vary in the following manner between women located in urban areas. They could care less about such things as pollution, heat island, or the effects of extreme weather on health. Women in the urban areas may also be more engaged in environmentalism as they participate in lobbying for better environmental standards in cities, parks among others. Even gender issues are not that simple because they intersect with other forms of social stratification such as race, class and age. For instance, the indigenous women or the women from other minority groups may possess a different view on the climate change issues stemming from their cultural beliefs or the past discrimination they faced in the matter.

In the context of SIDS particularly, women's climate worries assume a more acute dimension. These countries are among those that are most affected by climate change effects including, flooding, emergencies, and alteration of marine environments. The women in SIDS often engage in sectors that are strongly affected by climate change among them being subsistence agriculture, fishing and tourism.

For instance, in the Pacific Island nations, women are usually involved with nearly shore fishing and shell fishery, actions that are most impacted on by increased temperatures and ocean acidity. Due to their appreciation of the local ecosystems, they are useful references when it comes to shifts in the environment. However, they may also be more economically vulnerable when these resources are no longer as accessible because of climate influences.

As mentioned earlier, Caribbean SIDS's dependent on tourism – a key economic sector for several island nations – leaves women in a very vulnerable position regarding climate change impacts. Hurricanes, tsunamis, and other natural catastrophes, together with easy beach deterioration, and coral bleaching harm business operating primarily based on tourist patronage.

However, despite the direct feeling of the impacts of climate change in their countries, women SIDS remain locked out of decision making on climate change. Sexism, low education, and inadequate resources together with low representation of women leaders in policy-making positions may limit women from having control over climate and its related policies and adaptive measures. These findings suggest that to design meaningful, fair, and efficient climate change policies, policymakers need to know more significant and context-dependent factors related to women's climate attitudes. This brings to emphasis the importance of what has recently been understood as gender-sensitive approaches that both protect women from the negative impacts of climate change and mobilize women's knowledge, ability and leadership to address climate change.

3. MEN, MASCULINITY, AND CLIMATE DENIAL:

However, it is worth mentioning that the level of climate concern is higher in women as opposed to men; some of whom had negative attitudes towards climate change. As found in prior research, the results revealed that women are less likely than men to express positive attitudes towards climate change. This paper showed that there is a correlation between masculinity and perceptions towards climate change and, therefore, any attempts at changing climate communication must factor in the masculinity index.

Climate change skepticism is closely linked to certain type of masculinity, namely the western masculine identity. Here is true the connection between modern masculinity and climate denial based on many psychological, social, cultural factors. Competitiveness, readiness to take risks and desire to dominate can possibly explain why some men deny climate change. These characteristics manifest themselves in a failure to recognize threats that may threaten one's dominant impression or mastery of the surroundings.

One notable example here is what has been termed industrial breadwinner masculinity. This type of masculinity that originated in the industrial revolution places the men gender identity in the context of a breadwinner via employment within industries that heavily rely on carbon. Men attached to this role realise that to acknowledge climate change is to deny the self and the life in which they have invested so much. Some of the areas of work that remain associated with men employees are the extraction of fossils fuels, manufacturing industry and large scale farming. Recognising climate change could be perceived as a threat to such industries and, consequently, the men power and monetary bourgeois associated with them.

Furthermore some cultures hub of the western world portray masculinity along with technological optimism. This mentality postulates the idea that people in one way or another can overcome environmental crises by using technology, which may result in underestimation of the threats of climate change. Belief in nature as something that can be conquered or subdued instead of living with and in it, is also typical of men gender role.

Another factor that goes hand in hand with the perception of climate change is the political ideology because women in some countries are more inclined to select political options. In generalised terms, it can be posited that men in many western nations are inclined to support right-wing policies in matters of politics that link with climate change bigotry. This political alignment can escalate the level of climate denial inclinations among some men in particular. It should also be stressed that the association between masculinity and climate, denial of on the matter is not static or mechanistic. What men do not care about climate change and are not engaged in dealing with this problem is the main perspective of modern masculinity. The issue lies in the fact that some modes of constructing masculinity actively participate in climate denial, while the notion at the same time allows for the creation of a more climate-responsive type of masculinity.

However, in today's world, a new tendency that some scholars refer to as "ecological masculinity" or "ecomasculinity," is gradually emerging in contemporary men culture and practice that aims at reorientation and reconstruction of the men identity that will embrace recognition of the protection of the environment and sustainable living as well as a more balanced and constructive attitude to the nature. According to the critics of a toxic post-femininity culture, real masculine behavior in front of the climate change is not ignoring the ecological consequences and the contributions of men to them, and stepping up to reduce them. Some vivid illustrations of how ecological masculinity work can be observed in the environmentalist movements and campaigns. For instance, some Indigenous men's groups promote traditional knowledge and wisdom approach about environmental conservation and utilization as the central feature of Indigenous masculinity. Thus, more and more men become engaged in practices such as urban gardening, waste-free living, sustainable technologies in urban environments, etc. , which undermine traditional men discourses and contribute to the professionals' and the public's understanding of men as responsible for environmental issues.

So, when it comes to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), there can be several aspects of masculinity concerning climate change attitudes. In many of the SIDS, most of the men roles entail activities such as fishing and agriculture, which are highly sensitive to climate change issues. Such direct experience may create different perceptions of climate change compared to men in the developed countries.

For example, men fishers in Caribbean or Pacific islands may notice changing environmental conditions as the ocean warms, and its effect on fish and sea anemones. This means that their way of living and what defines them culturally is the marine environment and the vulnerabilities climate change brings in those societies will be quickly identified. But this awareness doesn't necessarily result in taking actions towards climate change mitigation if the suggested approaches are considered to jeopardize stable livelihoods. It states that the perspectives in some SIDS communities of men as protectors and financial suppliers for their families and communities may be preserved. Change brought about by climate may directly challenge the ability of these men to perform the roles hence causing psychological strains that may in turn hinder them from accepting a proper degree of change. It is important to mention that there is some literature on the notion of "climate induced masculinity crises", which has been discussed regarding some SIDS countries. As climate affects people's ability to fish, farm, transport or move, and make a living in their coastal villages or homeland, some of them may develop feelings of hopelessness, emasculation, or loss of an essential part of themselves. This can present in a number of ways such as intensified climate change concern and action or on the other end of the extreme, denial or unhealthy behaviors.

Thus, deciphering these intricate connections between masculinities and logic behind the climate change is essential if one is to advance climate change messaging and engagement. That implies the requirement of the strategies targeted at addressing the various aspects of the masculinity besides the sound call for the new conventional and ecological masculinities. It is easier to target men who may not be keen on climate change issues but can easily follow related messages with protect, steward and innovate themes.

However, mobilising a better kind of man, one who is sensitive to the climate issues, is a way of engaging more men. This includes trying to shift misconceptions of what it means to be a man and of environmentalism that are toxic, and instead showing how men can be agents of preservation and change in the environment and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

Finally, as it has been argued that there are specific ways of being a man which correlate to climate denialism, there is possibility for changing the men subject positions in more environmental friendly ways. Thus, it would be possible to take into account not only the fundamental men role in emitting the dangerous emission but also gender identity and climate attitudes to improve strategies of changing men behavior and encouraging environmentally friendly kinds of masculinity.

4. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES MATTER:

A cross-sectional survey indicates that people perceive and respond to climate change in equally differently across regional/country contexts. These differences are conditioned by such factors as education level, media accessibility, personal and direct experience of the climate changes, economic status, culture, and political views. Appreciation of these differences is vital in putting down effective strategies in combating climate change across the globe while considering various aspects of the regions.

Commonly, the inhabitants of the developed nations, the members of the developed countries like USA or European states, are more informed regarding the climate change issues due to higher levels of education, media availability, and scientific literacy. But this higher awareness by no way translates into concern or action on the part of the clients. For instance, there are a number of nations which are among the biggest per capita carbon emitters, and concurrently, climate change doers.

These findings can be partly attributed to the psychological dimension of the distance in the perception of climate change. In developed countries, some could laugh off climate change as a threat that is far off, literally both in time and space. The worst effects are considered as issues of the future or of other regions, making people less concerned about the need for a direct intervention. Furthermore, the aspect of climate change is also seen as politicized in numerous developed countries, and people's stances on this matter are closely linked to their party politics. Such politicization can hinder agreement be it within clinical practice or policy-making even with the back up of evidence from research. Coming to the vested interests, especially the fossil fuel industries, influencing the public opinion on climate change is also more vivid in many developed countries.

On the contrary, many developing nations are struggling with immediate effects of climate change including the small island nations and nations in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Climate change is not a mere theory of anticipated future alterations in these areas; rather, these are the current alterations in people's lives in terms of harsh weather conditions, sea levels, and agricultural production in these regions. This direct experience typically results in even more concern and a higher degree of emergency with regard to climate change.

However, the formulation of this concern is followed by the realization that little can be done about it due to the lack of resources and the availability of other problems that need to be addressed. Hence, in many developing countries, short-term pressing economic and social issues including poverty hunger, and diseases may be given more priority compared to environmental issues. This places climate change where vulnerable parties are or groups least prepared to deal with it. Beliefs and perceptions that stem from culture and ethnopharmacology are likewise influential in the understanding of climate change by the regional community. For instance, in the Indigenous communities, they are usually closer to nature and the surrounding environment, which in turn makes them have a better knowledge about climate change.

Such communities preserve local systems and climatic conditions for generations and, thus, can contribute the trends of environment changes alongside with scientific information. In the case of SIDS, regional differences assume special meaning. SIDS therefore occupy a special standing in climate change discourse since the countries are among the most affected by climate change. They are threatened with their existence from increased sea levels, the frequencies of extreme conditions, and changes that may affect the natural surroundings and economy.

Due to the actual and imminent threat of climate change as observed in SIDS, these societies consequently, have increased worry on the issue than societies that do not encounter these direct triggers. For example, in most of the Pacific Island countries and territories traditional ecological knowledge is very vital in analyzing and addressing climate change. Some signs that may signify that climate change is taking place may include changes in the patterns of life within communities, or even such minor occurrences as changes in the bloom seasons of plants, or even changes to the current that run through oceans. Nevertheless, SIDS are also characterized by several constraints when it comes to mitigating climate change. Remote and small-sized, often with restricted financial capabilities, SMA's can have limited capacities to adopt wide-scope adaptation strategies or affect global climate stances. Most SIDS are reliant on climate vulnerable industries such as tourism and fisheries and therefore, their economy is highly susceptible to climate change. Thus, the regional context within which SIDS operate also determines matters of climate change and gender concerns. It has been observed that in most island cultures, there exists a conserved tradition regarding the distribution of men and women roles on the management of natural resource. It is also common for women to be involved in nearshore fishing, farming and water related tasks while the men folk are likely to be involved in offshore fishing or sales crops production. Such gender division of labor can more or less result in the variability the climatic change impacts as felt by the respective genders.

For instance, in some of the Pacific Island societies, women are the taro farmers and so they notice and feel the impact of rain deficit and salinity that decreases yields. Offshore fishing directly connected with the potential dangers relates more to men, who can be aware of changes in the fish migrations or more frequent appearance of storms that make fishing much riskier.

Thus, the regional context also influences the availability and effectiveness of the climate adaptation measures. Thus, in some SIDS, indigenous practices and knowledge are effective for building climate change resilience. For example, indigenous tropical forestry with reference made to the pacific island systems will help boost food production under changing climate vise. Nevertheless, the disappearance of these practices and the progression to modernity as well as outmigration proves to be a problem to resilience at present.

Political and economic institution also vary across the regions regarding the capacity to respond to climate change. Even though SIDS are traditionally branded as leaders in international climate change diplomacy, their countries' small size and, correspondingly, their weak economic capabilities may hamper them from having a stronger impact at the climate talks level.

This may make the SIDS population frustrated and helpless potentially altering their views about climate change and their contribution in its mitigation. Knowledge of such differences is essential in establishing proper global climatic strategies. That is why it emphasizes that the solutions should also address context and incorporate the existing knowledge systems of the community. For example, there are outstanding climate communication paradigms that are perfect for developed countries, but these paradigms will not work in SIDS or other developing countries because the immediate effects of climate change are seen. Furthermore, awareness of the peculiarities in the regions may assist in the identification of successful practises in climate change adaptation and management. This was because some of the successful strategies that were implemented could be borrow and used in other regions with similar features. For instance, the strategies of the community based adaptation approaches in the culture of the Pacific Island nations may be useful to other similar communities in the global coastal regions.

Therefore, the regional factor is a vital aspect that defines views concerning climate change, impacts, and disaster management. The individual peculiarities of developed countries with politicized discussions of the issue, and the challenges threatening the survival of SIDS significantly shape how people comprehend the phenomenon and respond to it. It is for this reason that understanding and catering to these regional specifics is crucial to creating worldwide climate policies that are comprehensive, efficient, and fair.

5. THE KNOWLEDGE-ACTION GAP:

It is worth asserting that one of the major problems of fighting climate change is the disconnection between awareness and behavioral change. The “knowledge-action gap” or “value-action gap” is a term used to describe divergence between the awareness that people acquire in relation to climate change and their subsequent behavior in respect to this awareness. Thus, despite people’s perception of climate change and concern about its effects, they fail to adapt their behavior to become more environmentally responsible or endorse climate policies.

This gap is not a psychological, social, economic or structural problem in isolation but a combination of all the aforementioned factors. Knowledge of these conditions is important for designing interventions conducive to climate change initiatives. In the knowledge-action gap, people’s psychological factors also have a major influence. Cognitive dissonance is another or one of the components that is characterized by discomfort once their actions or decisions are not in harmony with their beliefs. To avoid the feeling of guilt people may decide to bring a change in their behavior or more often modify their attitudes. Of related nature might be demonstrated as underemphasizing the problem or exaggerating the potential of every person’s contribution towards the solution. One such psychological barrier is the concept of climate change took to be happening in the future hence not an immediate threat. Climate change is seen by most people, especially those in the developed countries as a problem that will only impact others namely the next generation or those living in the other end of the world. This psychological distance can decrease the perception of the topic as being urgent and personally important, and therefore postpone the action.

Social norms and cultures also components of the knowledge-action gap. Sad to say, in modern societies such behaviours as flying frequently or consuming meat products are not just normal but are coupled to success and affluence. These are behaviors that like require the defying of some social norms and this can be psychologically as well as socially costly.

Imbalance between knowledge and action is another area strongly associated with economic determinants in developing countries and SIDS. In this regard, it is possible to state that even if people concentrate on the negative impacts of climate change, they still cannot afford technologies and practices that are safe for the environment. For instance, a farmer in a SIDS nation might be fully aware of climate-resilant farming but cannot afford to buy inputs or put up structures that will help buffer climate shocks. Very often in the short run economic factors dominate over the environmental aspects. This is particularly perceptible in situations that involve a fight for the basic needs such as poverty, hunger, or absence of essential amenities to the people. Unlike in the previous circumstances, the knowledge-action divide is not due to a lack of awareness or the expression of concern regarding the consequences but the realities of the economic realities.

There are also structural and institutional factors that also played a major role in the knowledge-action gap. People may have a strong desire to change as a result of advertisements yet lack the capacity due to such factors as poor infrastructure, absence of policies that champion sustainable practices, and scarcity of options that allow permit sustainable choices. For instance, in most of the urban centers the public transport is ineffective, that is why even those individuals who would wish to minimize their use of their private cars are unable to do so since there is no better option.

It is worth stating that the knowledge-action gap persists based on the differences in the context of regions. In the developed countries more frequently it is expressed as climate change and at the same time people are living extremely consumptive lives. While people can care for the climate and be concerned about the desertification of the planet they will not go for a change in their lifestyle or contribute to politicians that may try and reduce the ease of their ways of life.

In the developing countries and SIDS, such a gap between knowledge and action partly conveys the lack of capabilities to implement the perceived impacts of climate change. Residents of communities may be fully conscious of changes taking place in their environment but do not have sufficient capital or funding or organizational infrastructure to undertake major adjustment or preventions.

The gender factor when delineating the knowledge-action divide is also another factor that cannot be overlooked. Studies have shown that women have higher concern towards climate and they are more willing to take requisite behavioral changes. However, a high PPA implies that they may have more significant challenges in getting a change through action especially in countries where the women hardly control decisions or have limited access to capital.

In SIDS, phase three of knowledge-action gap is specially sensitive due to the threats of climate change which are real and directly threatening the existence of these states. Island states are often aware of the changes happening around them and often have adequate motivation to do something about it; however, they are limited by the lack of resources, technologies, as well as lack of power in the global context. These feelings can lead to a sense of frustration and a conception of oneself as powerless in society's treatment of environmental problems, which might increase the gap between the two states.

Closing the knowledge-action gap is highly complex and requires the intervention of every stakeholder. It can be concluded that education and awareness campaigns are important, but they are insufficient to ensure a successful change in people's behavior. Stakeholders should ensure that strategies seek to deal with the psychological, social, economic and structural enablers. One school of thought is to tap on the reward principle and change the default options to environmental friendly ones. This could include policy action such as enhancing the stock and quality of PT, subsidizing/reducing the cost of RE technologies, or using Cap and Trade systems. It also entails altering of cultural attitudes to the consumption rate and the manner in which individuals lead their lives.

Another crucial approach is to operationalize the climate change initiatives and bring them closer to people. This could include the focusing on positive social and economic impacts of climate change mitigation such as reduced extant pollution for enhanced health standards or input reduction for power therefore added value. It also entails emphasizing simple and relatable effects of climate change to ensure that it is seen as not being far away from happening.

Community participation can also be used to ensure that there is input from the community so as to ensure that matters concerning health are dealt with hence closing the knowledge implementation gap. Two, community-based approaches can effectively establish social support for desirable pro-environmental practices and may build on local intelligence and assets. This approach is most appropriate in the SIDS and other cultures where 'tribal' forms of organisation are still dominant.

Therefore, the knowledge-action gap is a major imposition on combating climate change. It illustrates that people are not rational and cannot be dealt with through straightforward giving of information or advice. Thus, comprehensibility of the discussed gap from the psychological, social, economical and structural perspective is crucial for the development of better promotion strategies of the Climate Change efforts. This is especially the case in the light of observing the level of urgency in the SIDS where the need for action can not be any stronger and the lack of which elicits severe implications.

6. HOW GENDER NORMS SHAPE CLIMATE VIEWS:

Patriarchy or systematic Bias about what is expected of the men and women figures in society influence how the people view, feel, and act towards the climate change crisis. The above mentioned norms affect not only personal attitudes and behaviors but also the general public reactions to various environmental issues. It is important for climate strategies to understand how gendered norms inform people's perceptions of climate issues so that they can be managed to the benefit of climate and gender equality. It is worth mentioning the fact that in many cultures, environmentalism and care for nature are attributed to the sphere of feminine values. Through the examples of the man and the woman, one can clearly see the impact that gendered coding can go on and have upon the climate change. The feminine nature is expected to be caring and this also applies to the care of nature and the environment. This expectation can make women to be more receptive to the environmental messages and more willing to adopt the change on the part of the behavior.

On the other hand, in many societies as those societies that are likely to portray rigid gender roles in that society, masculinity is eaten with control over nature, mastery of technology and production of wealth. These norms can cause some difficulties for men subject because they can not participate in environmental problems without feeling inferior to the stereotype of a real man. This dynamic may create skepticism about climate change or disagreeableness to environmentalism measures among some men of this generation.

Contrary to this scenario, the impact that social norms in relation to gender have on climate perception is not consistent globally. This may be because in some cultures there are clear and maintainable set roles for women and men while in other cultures there are more flexible roles that are adjusted according to the circumstances. For instance, in several developed countries of the west, there are indications of changes in the generic nature of men or women behavior especially regarding to the environment which may have led to change in the manner in which men and women students relate to the environment. However, in societies that assume the traditional stand on gender roles, there could be a vast difference in the climate attitudes of the women and the men gender.

As it can be seen, and specifically when it comes to session SIDS, gender roles can manifest themselves with regards to climate change in rather complex and different ways. Gender roles especially in most SIDS communities are well defined by the source where they derive their livelihood from; this being natural resources hence their management. Women, can perform most of the tasks related to farming, watering and near-shore fishing, whereas, men can perform most of the task related to Offshore fishing or cash crops. Such gendered division of labor may result into the effects being possibly perceived and experienced differently. For instance, due to their involvement in agricultural practices or water sourcing, women's observation of modified precipitation patterns could be more sensitive and timely compared to men. The fact that the men are involved in fishing they may be in a better position to notice any changes in the aquatic world or frequency of storms that hinder fishing.

Hence gender should also play vital roles in the communication of climate change information and the general response to these factors. According to the cultural practices, most of the leadership posts and decision making authority are bestowed to the men members of the society even in matters concerning environmental issues. This can result in a form of enculturation where gendered constructions of politics are brought into climate discourse, where technology and economy are masculine and possibly causing climate discourse to alienate people who relate with the feminine such as those that are nurturing or focused on communities.

Climate change that is presented in the social media feeds also complies and restates the dominant gender norms. For example, specifications such as ‘fighting’ climate change or only using ‘technological solutions’ tend to be compliant with masculine standards than terms such as ‘caring for the Earth’ or ‘protectiveness of communities’. Such gendered framings affect the involvement of different groups in the climate issues and the kinds of the solutions promoted by them. Climate change also impacts on gender and vulnerability and adaptive capacity. General, women in many societies are subjected to more restrictions in social, economical and political lifestyles that could hamper their readiness to human climate change impact. For instance, women may have restricted or limited credit access, land rights or decision making ability which impacts on how well they are prepared to deal with environmental fluctuations.

These gendered vulnerabilities are often evident in SIDS. These communities’ women are mainly affected since they are involved in farming, fetching water, and other domestic chores. They shall be relatively affected and may have lesser chances of engaging in other economic activities in the course of climate change averted traditional practices. Nevertheless, recognizing the adverse effects of climate change on women in SIDS should not be reduced to seeing them as passive victims; on the contrary, women in SIDS are architects of change and effective organizers of timely community programs responding to climate change.

Thus, the gender norms can also play a role in the involvement in the climate action as well as the decision-making regarding the environmental issues. Despite these women’s considerable experience of the local environment, their views are frequently excluded from all or most systems of formal climate policy. Such underrepresentation results to policies that are insensitive to the plight and views of women and other minority groups in the population.

Nevertheless, there are also practices that in practice can transform gender approaches to benefit climate change. Focus on environmental issues led to the creation of such valuable and provoking movements as eco-feminism and more women’s leadership in the protection of the environment continues to change traditional gender paradigms and introduce fresh ideas into the environmental discussions. Likewise, changing paradigms that define masculinity and such terms as ‘ecological masculinity’ provide new opportunities for men subjects to interact with environmental problems without the idea of castration or emasculation.

There are more recent tendencies in SIDS to attempt to transform the gender stereotype that characterises climate action approaches. It entails measures to enhance women's involvement in climate decisions, innovative approaches to involve men leaders in sustainable resource management, and efforts to recognize and use the TEK that men and women possess.

Hence, it becomes clear that education has an important impact on how climate views gender norms. The concepts of gender sensitivity when it comes to climate knowledge can assist in the transformation of stereotypical thinking on the climate issue and the concept of environmental guardianship. This has implied the representation of a diversity of powerful examples of environmental leaders and bringing out approaches to the climate change issue that relate with different aspects of the gendered existence and framework.

At the same time, it's necessary to point out that while learning gender differences in climate views is essential, there is a potential issue of over-ALL/entrenching gendered tropes. Thus, gender crosscuts with other factors such as age, education, status, and culture to influence people's understanding of climate change. Due to these above-discussed factors, it is essential to use an intersectional approach to understand the multiple ways that gender norms can affect climate attitudes and behaviour. Therefore, it is important to understand that the portrayal of gender norms has a significant influence on people's attitudes towards climate and their responses to it. The social norms that drive climate change directly impact individual perceptions and actions as well as society's responses to global warming. Climate change is undeniably gendered and needs to be understood in this way to foster proper strategies in the fight against climate change. This is especially so in SIDS where efforts to mobilise the different abilities of men and women persons is critical for the development of coping strategies that will assist in the management of climate change effects.

7. AN INTERSECTIONAL LENS:

Intersectionality as a framework establishes that although gender is an essential identity aspect, other categories including race, class, ethnicity, age, and disability help in defining people's interactions with and experiences of climate change. This framework of climate vulnerability, derived from legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw's obliged intersectionality expounded upon by feminist and critical race theory, offers a richer appreciation of how various forms of social categorization inform subjects' opportunities and risks regarding climate catastrophes.

According to intersectionality in relation to climate change, it recognizes that people can experience multiple unfair systems that add to climatic marginalization. For instance, women of color and low-income women are the most affected in climate issues such as pollution, heat, and disasters. It is possible that they lack sufficient resources to manage and undo these effects, hence resulting to emergence of more social and economic disparities.

In SIDS, intersectionality becomes important in so far as the nature of disadvantage as shaped by sociopolitical structures and relations and as manifested in climate change impacts on these nations. The cross tabulation of gender with other social determinants of health the SIDS including socioeconomic status, age, disability and indigenous status provides a layer of vulnerability and /or resilience within the SIDS context.

For example, there is a low-income elderly woman Living in the coastal parts of a Pacific Island nation. Climate change has an impact on her depending on her gender, age, economic status, and geographical location; these make her physically unfit to respond to natural disasters or financially capable to adapt to new conditions. It is the combination of all the above factors which has informed the understanding of her situation not a single one.

Intersectionality also allows us to comprehend how various types of cognition and experience aid in climate withstand. women indigenous individuals in SIDS might have advantages in the areas of cultural values and related traditional ecological knowledge useful in climate change mitigation. However, the women's voice can at times is silenced in official decision-making forums because it grapples with gender bias and negation of indigenous knowledge systems.

Differential vulnerability is a key component of intersectionality to address climate change. This also acknowledges that while people in the same community may suffer impacts of climate change in similar ways, the extents may vary depending on one's social positionality. For instance, there is a possibility that during the occurrence of certain weather conditions, women are more likely to experience adverse effects from them because of the restrictions on their movements or own dependents. Such risks may be even higher in cases when a woman is disabled or originates from a disadvantaged ethnic minority.

Intersectionality also helps explain how climate change can act as a driver that worsens inequalities. For example, in many SIDS climate-induced migration is gradually emerging as a major issue. Applying intersectionality as a theoretical framework helps to understand how processes such as migration are gendered, aged, or neo-liberalized, which parts of the population are able or unable to move, who is forced to remain in a particular place and what kinds of difficulties different groups encounter during the migration process.

Also, an intersectional analysis raises the issue of how climate change measures and politics can affect populations in unequal ways. Climate mitigation measures that are not sensitive to the multiple deprivations could actually result in reinforcement of social marginalization. For instance, the renewable energy policies which does not take into consideration the social relations of gender or tenancy rights may lock out women in the intended advantages of this type of energy.

In SIDS, reliance on which traditional community structures can often be seen to be significant in complexity, the intersectional modality of access can thus assist in uncovering both the risks and supports that can be overshadowed by more basic analysis. For example the conventional approaches to management of resources might provide blue prints of how to manage for climate change but who gets to manage these resources can be a function of one's gender, age, or social stratum. This is the reason why feminist push for intersectionality analysis to be employed in the research and policy making on climate change in SIDS. It fosters a broad understanding of the complexity of the community systems and can be useful in searching for the areas of intervention to enhance community's resilience. For instance, the programs meant to improve climate change coping mechanisms in SIDS could feature young indigenous women, since they are strategically situated to combine the old values with the new approaches to the climate change problem.

Nevertheless, the integration of intersectionality in climate change work and practice is not without its difficulties. It involves the gathering of more intricate information and learning of the emerging issues of the diversified society. This can be inconvenient in SIDS, where resources for climate research and related policies' implementation might be scarce.

Nonetheless, the intersectional work remains essential for building fair and efficient climate policies and activities. It assists to make certain that climate policies as well as engagements capture the requirements of the susceptible individuals and families as well as deploy the range of understanding and skills available in nationwide proficient populaces.

In practice, adopting an intersectional lens in climate change work involves several key steps: In practice, adopting an intersectional lens in climate change work involves several key steps:

- Disaggregated data collection: Collection of a very detailed and comprehensive data set for both the vulnerability and capacity indicators which acknowledges the intersections of multiple social dimensions.
- Participatory approaches: Engaging members of climate vulnerable groups in the planning and decision-making on climate change.
- Context-specific analysis: Being aware to the fact that the interaction of social factors may present distinctly in different SIDS scenarios.
- Holistic policy design: Strategies of climate change that allow tackling multiple and interrelated types of threat, while using various types of resources.
- Ongoing evaluation: On the recommendations of climate interventions, assessing minimally the disproportionate effects accruing to various subgroups within communities.

Therefore, embedding an intersectional perspective in the evaluation process of the climate change issues in SIDS, offers a strong means for comprehending the multifaceted challenges, as well as responding effectively to the occurrences of climatic change in the specified regions. It is important to provide a detailed understanding of how social categories intertwine with users' climate experience and attitude, so that future solutions to foster resilience to climate change can be more diverse, efficient, and fair. Besides, it's useful not only for identifying weaknesses but also for exploring strengths and solutions relevant to vulnerable communities and hence for identifying the inclusive climate changes solutions.

8. MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS MATTER:

Climate change is covered by the media as a crucial issue on the national and international agendas, and its representations are sensitive to traditional gender conventions. It is essential to comprehend how media portrayal affects people's perceptions about climate change and their behaviors to design the communication strategies and policies.

Technological arrogance, nationalism, egocentricism, and militarisation of the environment all of which are socially constructed men constructs are often used to expound on news clips and or pictures of climate change. For instance, there is tendency to focus on science and technology approaches like green technologies like renewable sources of energy, inventions such as geoeengineering. Another important framing type is the economic one, telling the audience about the possible endeavours' effects on economy and employment. Such narratives are often associated with variables reflecting the prototypically masculine orientations towards mastery, competition and control.

These effects can be several where the described phenomena have a close association with masculinity: It may have tendency to strengthen the perception that climate change is more of the technical or economical problem and not of social or ethical one. This can actually be rather off-putting for the audiences who may identify more with the stories of care, togetherness, or mutual reliance with one's surroundings. Third, the emphasis on the massive technological fixes could take attention away from the local actions that are necessary to combat the climate change.

Stereotypes regarding gender are also apparent in climate change actors as portrayed in media. Men are being portrayed as experts in climate change knowledge and those in authority in scientific, political, and business realms as opposed to women who are depicted as the receivers of the impacts of climate change or supportive background characters. This gendered representation can also bring to light the unfair idea that climate change decision-making is more of a man's affair thus disincentivizing women on climate action. In the case of SIDS in particular, the topics of climate change generally have been portrayed in the media within the frameworks of security threats and endangered existence. These accounts owing to the plight of SIDS may, therefore, contribute to the construction of powerlessness. Thus, there is a great need for stories that depict success, adaptation, and proactivity of SIDS in combating climate change as this type of information is much less available and can greatly contribute to the mobilization of action and the overcoming of stereotype perceptions. Specifically, concerning the feminist perspective, the gendered aspects of climate change media coverage in SIDS are worth discussing in detail. Climate adaptation and resilience are community-level processes where women in SIDS are often involved; nevertheless, their voices and the coverage of their experiences may be limited. This means that there is loss of complete information concerning impacts of climate and the solutions in these sensitive areas.

There is new culture brought by social media and digital platforms in climate change communication. Such platforms can help give a voice to women; young people; and indigenous, marginalized groups on the issues of climate change. Nevertheless, it can also share fake news and increase people's isolation, thus aggravating the climate crisis polarization. In this concern, the visualization of climate change in media also has gender implications. Visuals used in climate change are things such as shrinking ice caps, polar bears on pieces of floating ice, or black smoke billowing from the chimneys of factories.

The importance of age and gender differences imply that types of such images may cause different emotional reactions in men and women due to the gendered appraisal and emotional script theories. The studies indicate that the endangered species may appeal to women more when the pictures illustrate the climate change human and environmental effects and men by appealing to the causes and solutions. Another problem that also entails gendering is the manner in which climate change solutions are represented in media. Again, the technological and market strategies are presented as priorities, which correlates with traditionally men spheres of activity. Conversely, the community-based adaptation measures that imply serious involvement of women in their leadership, especially in the SIDS countries, might be reported less frequently by the mass media.

Such an imbalance may influence the public's understanding of what constitutes proper climate policies. Gender norms can also be seen in how men and women terms in speech are perceived and included in climate change media coverage. Many phrases used involve calling climate change a battle or a competition; for example, 'fighting climate change' or 'countries competing to reduce emissions'. Thus, it is possible to frame climate action as care, responsibility, or community resilience as more gender-neutral narratives might resonate with the audience.

Therefore, local media are central to climate change perception and management in SIDS. Such sources can offer more easily and in more detail about the climate issues, and moreover the views that may be left beyond the international focus. That is why it is crucial to empower the local media of the SIDS to provide the variety of voices that is necessary for reporting on the phenomenon of climate change.

To address these issues, several strategies can be employed:

- Promoting diverse voices: Promoting gender and cultural diversity and power relations: Women, youth, and indigenous people's voices being media advocacy for climate change mitigation.
- Gender-sensitive reporting: Education and training of journalists and all professionals of the media on gender approach to climate change information.
- Highlighting diverse solutions: Incorporated as an example of the diverse climate change solutions including the people-centered and nature-based which may be appreciated by different gendered cultures.

- Critical media literacy: To sensitize the public to engage in critical evaluation of media representation of climate change with regards to gender aspect.
- Supporting local media: Building the capacity of the local media in SIDS to produce quality and relevant climate change news for the targeted audiences.

Lastly, the findings indicate that media images influence climate change perception and people's participation in addressing the problem to a greater extent. It is important to bring gender factors into focus when addressing such representations towards informing the likely strategies of conveying climate information. This is even more significant for SIDS where media can either act as a significant resource in promoting climate action, and enhancing awareness and resilience.

9. LGBTQ+ PERSPECTIVES:

The voices of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ+) people are left unheard in the context of climate change discourse that dominates mainstream media. This exclusion presupposes that LGBTQ+ people can't contribute to the fight against climate change and building climate resistance. That is why it's important to listen to the LGBTQ+ people and address their needs in order to bring as effective and as inclusive climate change strategies as possible.

Gay, lesbian, bisexual, trans, queer, and intersex people face multiple discriminations, which makes them even more exposed to climate change consequences. Social determinants of health such as discrimination, denial of social participation, and material and financial vulnerability put communities at risk for not being able to acquire resources needed for climate mitigation and recovery of losses from occurrence of drastic incidents. For instance, same-sex practicing youth who experience family rejection will find themselves with limited resources during climatic events.

In the case of SIDS, which often have specific social and legal challenges concerning homosexuality, such risks can be even higher in the context of LGBTQ+ people. Examples of rights violation include restricted acknowledgement of same sex partnerships that may economically impact issues including evacuation services, housing emergency, or disaster relief. He highlights this being important in formulation of empathetic climate change resilience plans for SIDS since the above general vulnerabilities are specific.

At the same time, though, one should not forget that the LGBTQ+ populations are not only the receivers of climate change. It is additionally crucial to note that most LGBTQ+ people and several groups are extensively involved in climate campaigns or initiatives. The minorities' experience of othering and coming together in the LGBTQ+ can create valuable and diverse ways of relating to transformation in the networks of power to meet climate change difficulties. Thus, the idea of 'queer ecology' can be seen as a system that shows correlations between gender and sex, sexual orientation, and the environment. Queer ecology deconstructs dual and structural ways of perceiving the world of ecology and the society, offering a more flexible and interdependent model of perceiving ecological relations. This perspective may help provide more extensive and comprehensive approaches to preservation of the environment and fight against climate change.

In this regard, members of the LGBTQ+ community find ways of forging new patterns of family and support outside the conventional norms and these can be useful for community based climate change adaptation. In its focus on community institutions, social relations and coherence, the discussion on SIDS pointed to the lack of cohesive and coherent social structures as a critical vulnerability. In that context, such models of non-traditional community building might have potential of providing new perspectives on enhancement for social resilience.

Opinions of the Transgender and non-binary concerning gender fluidity can help in the disassembling of traditional gender roles that underpin climate change beliefs and actions. With the help of these views, which support more gender-liquid approaches, one can eliminate many barriers to participation in climate change processes.

Prominent among the significant activity domains are that the LGBTQ+ communities usually have experience in advocacy and social movement purposes which are essential for climate activism. I will look into how movements for the rights of queer and trans people have sought to liberate not only those identities but also the earth and what methods can be utilized from the movements toward social change movement.

This situation makes it even more complex to incorporate the LGBTQ+ views when addressing climate issues in SIDS as culture is highly influential here. But many SIDS are also locations of experimenting with the way Indigenous wisdom can be incorporated into the present conditions. The climate strategy in this context must therefore be informed by cultural practices that are inclusive of different genders and sexually diverse persons.

LGBTQ+ people's views on climate change are better understood when viewed through the lens of the transformative resilience framework. It asserts the need to change the systems rather than simply recover from the setbacks while taking time to fight for equal rights. LGBTQ+'s and their experiences of how they engaged with and changed society's norms can also be on the lookout for even higher and fair approaches to climate resilience.

Consideration of the situation of and initiatives by the LGBTQ+ populations can enhance the climatic risk and resilience analysis as well as the formulation of policies to address climatic issues. First of all, increasing the focus on the needs of the LGBTQ+ populations when designing interventions for disaster management may improve these applications for all clients.

To better integrate LGBTQ+ perspectives in climate change discussions and actions, several steps can be taken:

- Inclusive research: Demanding that climate change research take into account the LGBTQ+ population and asking questions in investigations that pertain to gender and sexual orientation.
- Representative policy-making: Incorporation of LGBTQ+ in formulation of climate policies as well as in the decision making processes.

- Intersectional approach: Understanding that people's LGBTQ+ status interacts with other factors such as race, class, and disability when it comes to climate risks and opportunities.
- Supporting LGBTQ+ climate leaders: To involve the queer activists and related groups fighting for queer climate justice louder in this platform.
- Cultural competence: The training of employees and volunteers for organizations engaged in climate change and disaster response on LGBTQ+ issues.
- Legal and policy reform: Implementing measures of overcoming discriminative legislation and practices that contribute to increased vulnerability in the field of climate change impacts for the representatives of the queer community as well as for SIDS.

Therefore, it is crucial to integrate the voices of the marginalized group, specifically the LGBTQ+ perspective to climate change discourse and campaigning for effective strategies to combating this issue. Both these perspectives give a slightly different view to the concept of community resilience, social change and toppling conventional construct, all of which are important in the battle against climate change. In the case of SIDS where climate change effects are most felt, it is crucial to ensure that climate measures are not only applicable on the group but also considerate of the community segment's diverse orientation that includes the LGBTQ+.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION:

The information and perspectives requiring gender lenses in climate change policies have policy discoveries, which impact on the formulation and execution of policies. Gender issues have to be engaged in climate change policies so that women, men and the LGBT's plus folks may be described and safeguarded Youths and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) too are put into consideration for they face coupled challenges:

Gender-Responsive Climate Policies: Climate change measures that will be formulated at the international and global level as well as those at the regional, national, and community level should include gender in analysis, planning, and assessment. This involves thinking about whether the policies that could be put in place will affect women and men differently and, if so, that the good and bad effects of tackling climate change are shared fairly.

For instance, there needs to be provisions within the climate finance structures that guarantee its allocation to women's organizations and initiatives and also cater for the unique forms of vulnerability that women experience. In SIDS, where women are usually involved in dealing with the impacts of climate change through community-based initiatives, policies should enhance the same.

Inclusive Decision-Making: It is important to take measures and steps for involved of all genders in climate decision-making processes. This not only means, engaging more women and gender minorities into policy-making positions but also recognizing their ways of knowing in policy making and governance.

That may mean developing ways to ensure that TEK, knowledge that is usually possessed by women and elder, is included in SIDS' approaches to climate change at the national level. It also implies the proper representation of the LGBTQ+ persons in advocacy consultation meetings and in the formulation of policies.

Intersectional Approach: It should be acknowledged that the more disadvantaged customers are, the more they are endangered and that the policies should acknowledge this fact. This intersectional approach needs to be employed especially in evaluation of climate vulnerability in SIDS for the reason that gender, economic status, age and disabled persons have different Climate Vulnerability Index.

For instance disaster preparedness should always factor in the preferences of special subgroups like senior women, gay and lesbian youths or disabled persons in that they are well accommodated in cases of evacuation and relief measures.

Data Collection and Analysis: Thus, more research and data collection, which can locate the discussion of the climate change impacts and actions within a gender perspective, is needed to underpin gender-sensitive policies. This encompasses data collection on Sexual and Gender Minorities, including non-binary and trans people who are seldom included in the data collection processes. In case of SIDS, due to the low availability of funds for collecting data, collaboration with academic institutions and Intergovernmental organizations will enhance the capacity of mainstreaming gender-sensitive climate change.

Capacity Building: It is important that all gender enhancement policies be put in place to enhance the ability of all genders to fight climate change. And, as such, supports training for women and gender minorities in their inclusion in technically informed climate roles, or in fostering men's involvement with climate care. Thus, for SIDS, measures that enhance capacity should be culturally sensitive and rely on a community's assets and knowledge.

Challenging Gender Norms: Policies can play a role in challenging harmful gender norms that contribute to climate vulnerability or hinder effective climate action. This might involve educational initiatives that promote more flexible and inclusive understandings of gender roles in relation to environmental stewardship. For SIDS, where traditional gender roles may be strongly entrenched, policies should seek to balance respect for cultural values with the need for gender equality in climate resilience efforts.

LGBTQ+ Inclusive Policies: Climate policies should explicitly consider the needs and perspectives of LGBTQ+ individuals. This includes ensuring that climate-related social protection measures, such as disaster relief or climate migration programs, are inclusive of diverse family structures and gender identities. In SIDS contexts, where LGBTQ+ individuals may face significant social and legal challenges, policies should address how these factors intersect with climate vulnerabilities.

Promoting Ecological Masculinities: Policies can support the development of more sustainable and inclusive forms of masculinity. This might involve creating programs that engage men and boys in environmental care activities or highlighting men role models in climate leadership who embody more ecologically-minded masculine identities.

Addressing Media Representation: Policy initiatives can promote more balanced and inclusive media representation of climate change issues. This might include providing guidelines for gender-sensitive climate reporting or supporting diverse voices in climate communication. For SIDS, policies could support the development of local media capacity to tell nuanced stories of climate impacts and resilience that reflect the full diversity of island communities.

International Cooperation: Given the global nature of climate change, policies should promote international cooperation that is sensitive to gender and cultural differences. For SIDS, this means ensuring that their unique gender-related climate challenges are recognized and addressed in global climate negotiations and support mechanisms.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Finally, all climate policies should include robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that assess their gender impacts. This allows for continuous learning and adjustment to ensure that policies are truly serving the needs of all genders.

In conclusion, addressing the gendered dimensions of climate change requires a comprehensive policy approach that considers the diverse experiences and needs of all genders. For SIDS, where the impacts of climate change are particularly acute and intertwined with cultural and economic factors, gender-responsive policies are crucial for building lasting resilience. By implementing these policy recommendations, we can work towards climate solutions that are not only more effective but also more equitable and inclusive.

11. CONCLUSION:

Thus, through the had shortly outlined in this educational booklet, it is clear that gender and climate change are intricately connected, especially in the realm of SIDS. In exploring such facets – be it women’s attitudes towards climate change, men’s relationship with climate denial or skepticism, how the perception of climate change differs across regions, the gap between what people know about climate change and the action they take, how the different gender norms affect climate change, and LGBTQ+ perspectives of climate change – it has been brought out how the issue is complexly gendered.

Key takeaways from this exploration include:

1. This paper reveals that gender exerts a strong impact on climate change awareness, risks, and the opportunity to act. Around the world, women emerged more concerned regarding climate change and acting more environmentally friendly than men; Nevertheless, some masculinities may increase climate skepticism.
2. It is important to examine how regional influences affect people's approach to climate issues. High climate vulnerability along with prominently low ability for adaptation make SIDSs to have numerous challenges.
3. The knowledge-action gap explains various factors that hinder change from the existing status when raising awareness on climate change. This gap can be seen differently regarding gender and regions where one is from or resides in.
4. This powerful lens of gender norms pervasively influences people's and societies' engagements with the phenomenon of climate change. Many of these norms are climate change enablers and climate change blockers at the same time.
5. All these laid down show that intersectionality is relevant in comprehending how gender crosses paths with other social factors to foster diverse climate vulnerability and resilience patterns.
6. I give a very good analysis of how the climate change in the media has continued to popularize and perpetuate gender norms in the society that in turn affect the policy support on the climate change media.
7. It is pertinent to recognize the role of LGBTQ+ in respecting the aspects that the community can provide the details of the resilience and social change in climate strategies.
8. This means that climate policies have to be gender-sensitive because men, women, boys, girls and persons of other genders experience climate impact differently.

On that basis the following conclusions can be drawn: The importance of these findings extends beyond that concerning some of the operational and strategic implications. It forces us to look at climate change communication, policy-making, and advocacy in a completely different way. When society defines climate change as having gender aspects, you are likely to get relevant, efficient and humane techniques of overcoming this task. In the case of SIDS, grasping these gendered relations is most relevant. Since climate change poses a threat to existence of these nations, the maximum utilization of all community members including women should be considered and encouraged for coping with the problem. This entails including indigenous knowledge systems that are more often than not in the realm of women, dismantling practices that unnecessarily limit the women's ability to cope with change, and ensuring climate change interventions address sexual and gender diversity.

Moving forward, several priorities emerge:

- Advocating for gender-sensitive survey and research on climate change to Open up for different impacts on different genders.
- Analyzing how gender and cultural factors influence climate change communication and approaching its development with regards to them.

- Fighting for and advising on the representation of all genders in climate actions, through local activism up to the international political level.
- Adopting climate-sensitive policies with regards to gender to consider this strength and vulnerability of various genders.
- Promoting the establishment of better positive men roles concerning the protection of the environment.
- Incorporating perceptions and concerns of the mentioned population within climate talk and processes.
- Promoting an international partnership based on the concept that takes into account the gender-specific aspects of climate change impacting SIDS.

With regard to such priorities in focus, it is possible to aim at the conception of a more inclusive and efficient strategy of climate change combating. This approach acknowledges that people are indeed different from one another and that differences are not a hindrance to be eliminated but an asset to be utilized in the generation of more and better solutions to the challenge of today's world.

Therefore, the attempt to understand the gendered aspects of climate change is not a scholarly endeavor in the narrowest sense of this concept – it is a certain and important step towards building better, fairer and more suitable responses to one of the biggest issues of today. When it comes to advancing the climate change solutions in the future, it is crucial to remember that the gender aspects must be taken into account and all the genders' strengths must be utilized to the fullest. In only such dispositions can we hope to construct the future that is truly viable and impending for all the entities of the existence.

12. GLOSSARY

Welcome to the glossary part of the educational booklet that elaborates on the interaction between gender and climate change. This is a quick reference guide developed that assists the reader in comprehending all the jargons, concepts and ideas, and issues raised in the course of reading this text.

Climate change and gender issues entail so many specialties, all which require technical terms which may not be well understood by some of the readers. The following glossary features simple and straightforward definitions of concepts that were used in the booklet's text, inclusive of climate science, gender, policy, and social theory.

To the students, policymakers, activists, and the rest of the readers, we expect that this part would be of help in making understanding much easier all along with offering a sort of a reference. It is well organized alphabetically for the simplicity in case someone wants to search for a particular article. Remember these terms when you want to explore these intersections and ideas of gender and climate change in SIDS and the global climate narrative.

Glossary of Key Terms:

1. **Adaptive Capacity:** How well people or systems can adjust to climate change effects.
2. **Climate Denial:** Refusing to believe that climate change is real or caused by humans.
3. **Climate Finance:** Money used to help fight climate change, especially in poorer countries.
4. **Climate Vulnerability:** How easily a place or group of people can be harmed by climate change.
5. **Ecological Masculinity:** A way of being a man that cares about nature and the environment.
6. **Eco-feminism:** An idea that links women's rights with protecting the environment.
7. **Gender Mainstreaming:** Making sure both men's and women's needs are considered in all plans and decisions.
8. **Gender Norms:** What a society expects from men and women in terms of behavior and roles.
9. **Gender-Responsive Climate Policies:** Climate plans that consider how men and women are affected differently.
10. **Intersectionality:** How different parts of a person's identity (like gender, race, and class) combine to affect their experiences.
11. **Knowledge-Action Gap:** The difference between what people know about climate change and what they actually do about it.
12. **LGBTQ+:** Stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, and others with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.
13. **Queer Ecology:** Studying how LGBTQ+ ideas relate to environmental issues.
14. **Small Island Developing States (SIDS):** Small island countries that face similar challenges, like being vulnerable to natural disasters.
15. **Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK):** Knowledge about nature passed down through generations in local communities.
16. **Industrial Breadwinner Masculinity:** The idea that a man's role is to provide for his family by working in industries.

17. **Climate-Induced Masculinity Crises:** When men feel stressed or unsure of their role because of climate change effects.
18. **Transformative Resilience:** Not just recovering from problems, but making positive changes to prevent future issues.
19. **Differential Vulnerability:** How different people in the same community might be affected differently by climate change.
20. **Gender-Disaggregated Data:** Information collected separately for men and women to see how they're affected differently.
21. **Climate-Induced Migration:** The movement of people primarily due to changes in the environment resulting from climate change.
22. **Gender-Sensitive Reporting:** Media coverage that takes into account the different experiences, perspectives, and needs of all genders in relation to climate change.
23. **Nearshore Fishing:** Fishing activities conducted close to the shore, often practiced by women in SIDS communities.
24. **Community-Based Adaptation:** Local, community-driven adaptation strategies that are particularly important in SIDS contexts.
25. **Climate Justice:** The fair treatment of all people in the creation, implementation, and impact of climate change policies and projects.