

USAID Case Study: Gender & Transportation

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Air pollution, like climate change, is not gender neutral.

- Laws, gendered labor roles & norms, & cultural beliefs influence exposure to air pollution.
- In regards to transportation, women more likely than men to walk - increasing exposure to air pollution.
- There is greater exposure for street sweepers or women vendors who sell items by the roadside.



There is surprisingly little research into the gendered effects of air pollution.



Clean Air Catalyst Aims to Accelerate Clean Air Solutions.

Launched by USAID in 2020, Clean Air Catalyst is a global partnership that is working to find lasting solutions to air and climate pollution.

Led by WRI and EDF, and focused on three pilot cities: Jakarta, Indonesia; Indore, India; and Nairobi, Kenya.

Clean Air Catalyst

A Global Partnership for Accelerating Clean Air Solutions



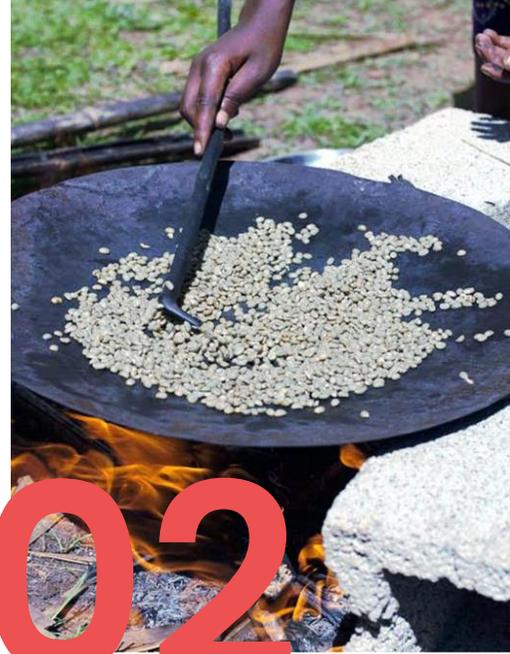
Program Strategy & Approach



01

Strengthen Source Awareness

Identify what people know about air pollution then build a shared understanding of the pollution sources that affect communities in each city.



02

Identify Most Effective Action

Broaden search for clean air solutions by identifying root causes and best solutions to reduce emissions in most-polluting sectors.



03

Build Strategic Coalition

Build a coalition of public, private, and community partners to reduce emissions from a key pollution source.

Gender Analysis of Transport-Sector Air Pollution



The gender analysis is a key – and legally mandated – tool used by USAID to ensure the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment across the Agency’s programming.

The Clean Air Catalyst conducted a Gender Analysis to ensure the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment across programming.



Gender Analysis Results

- Data: There is a lack of gender and sex-disaggregated data related to air quality, transport use, employment, and more
- It is difficult to address the gendered impacts of air pollution if we aren't able to measure them!
- Street-level exposure: women are more likely than their male counterparts to walk rather than using transport (GBV and other factors), increasing their exposure to street-level air pollution.



Addressing gender gaps in air pollution from the transport sector

Recommendations must be incorporated into the project workplan & implemented:

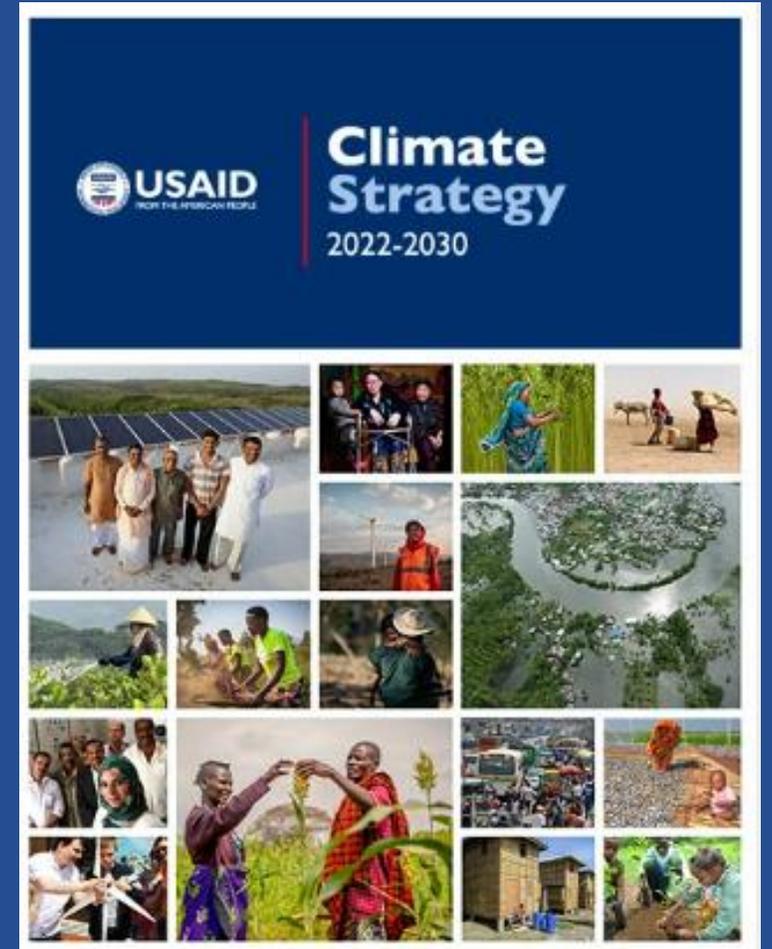
- **Ensure capacity** in project management team to focus on gender and social inclusion
- **Improve data** by capture women's voices in data collection
- **Targeted engagement** of women and women's-health based organizations
- **Promote participation** of women in capacity building events and workshops
- **Develop mentorship program** for women scientists working with the project



Combating Air Pollution at USAID

Clean Air Catalyst and its Gender Analysis is an important contribution to the literature, and leading to actions that address gender disparities in air pollution exposure from transport

USAID recently launched a new **Climate Strategy** committing the Agency to advancing equitable and ambitious actions to confront the climate crisis, including work on transport, gender, and air quality.



Questions?

