

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 1: WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN ENHANCEMENT (WEAVE)

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
VIETNAM	Oxfam, Care International, SNV	Agriculture
DESCRIPTION	<p>WEAVE supports ethnic minority women's economic empowerment in pork, cinnamon and banana value chains. Across each value chain, women producers' potential is restricted by lack of access to secure markets, technical skills and finances along with a division of roles and responsibilities between women and men that exclude women from decision-making and lead to high domestic and income-generating workloads. In the period 2013-2015, the project supported over 1,720 remote ethnic minority women to learn about their rights and access finance for income generation activities through establishing 41 women's Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and strengthening 30 existing women's groups. The project worked with 426 remote ethnic minority women, training them on climate change and helping them to identify and implement new climate-resilient livelihood options.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Besides having women as its core development partner, the project aimed to promote equality between women and men within households and producer groups, strengthening women and men producers' skills and bargaining power, and working with business and government decision-makers to improve the policy environment to support producers. Through activities and discussions targeting both women and men, the project supported equality between women and men so that women can enjoy increased benefits from their work in the banana, cinnamon and pork value chains</p> <p>The project also completed a participatory gender analysis to identify women and men's roles, responsibilities and harmful gender norms, and worked with communities to develop Action Plans to address any harmful norms. It also engaged over 400 project participants and partners in dialogue about gender-based violence, with women's group facilitators showing an increased commitment to addressing the issue. This included working with male authorities to create spaces for women's voice in decision-making forums, and establishing a 'Men's engagement for gender equality' network to promote women's rights.</p>	

Source: Pham and Pham (2018).

EXAMPLE 2: VEGETABLE GARDENS BRING VERITABLE GAINS FOR WOMEN

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
CAMBODIA	UNEP, UN Women	Agriculture, Energy
DESCRIPTION	<p>UN Women and UN Environment have jointly initiated the EmPower project, for strengthening gender-responsive climate and disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies. Between 2018 and 2022, the programme will focus on Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam, along with many governmental, non-governmental and civil society organization partners, towards achieving this.</p> <p>In Cambodia's Pursat province, the project builds on a scoping study by EmPower and Nexus for Development which highlighted how the area was facing the dual burden of excess and little water. On one hand, there were floods which wash away the harvest. On the other hand, during some months, taps run dry, paddy fields wither and villagers walk up to 20 kilometres to collect water. With an aim to promote climate-resilient livelihoods, the project encourages and supports women to use renewables – powered water pumps, biodigesters, and harvest refrigerators and dryers – that can greatly benefit women farmers in the long run.</p> <p>Through support from the project, women have also started diversification into home-grown vegetable gardens. From Chinese cauliflower to lettuce and gourds, multi-cropping in these gardens is not only helping keep the land fertile but is also a steady source of income, bringing nearly US\$500 per growing cycle. Water for the gardens comes from local/family wells, with the help of an electric pump and/or diesel generator, which are enabled through promotion of renewable energy in the areas where gaining access to the grid is still a challenge.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The most crucial part of this project is to encourage women and marginalized groups to participate in the decision-making process; generate, analyze and use sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) to inform policy; improve gender-responsiveness in climate and disaster risk reduction policies; enable women to use renewable energy as economic resources for resilient livelihoods; and improve regional mechanism, processes and knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction to include gender and human rights.</p>	

Source: UN Women and UNEP (2019).

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 3: PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR WOMEN THROUGH BIODYNAMIC FARMING AND WATER-RETAINING VEGETABLES

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
NEPAL	Aabash Memorial Foundation	Agriculture
DESCRIPTION	<p>This Aabash Memorial Foundation (AMF) project empowers marginalized women facing climate change and water scarcity in the Khokana community in Nepal through practical assessments and trainings on environmental resilience. Actions are put in place through knowledge dissemination on climate impacts, along with practical assessments.</p> <p>The project focuses on food security and water availability, and women are empowered to be self-reliant in terms of decision-making concerning water-retaining vegetables for improved cropping, knowledge of biodynamic farming systems, climate change impacts, and sustainable measures that would help to build adaptive capacity during water scarcity on their farm lands.</p> <p>Activities include awareness programs in schools/colleges/women's groups, group technique discussions, and solar demonstration. Key indicators of affordability and sustainability include increased food supply with water-retaining crops; reduced working hours and time spent to fetch water; less conflicts; and revenue from vermicomposting fertilisers.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The most crucial part of this project is to empower women and girls living in a community with low literacy rate. The project also aims to empower them by teaching about climate change impacts, sustainable solutions, solar demonstration training, rainwater harvesting system, and others. Besides that, women and girls also learn vermicomposting with solid waste and they would sell the compost to generate revenue.</p> <p><i>Source: WECF (2017).</i></p>	

EXAMPLE 4: COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CLDP)

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
NEPAL	Asian Development Bank	Livestock
DESCRIPTION	<p>The goal of the Nepal Community Livestock Development Project (CLDP) is to reduce poverty in rural communities through gender and socially-inclusive development. It aims to improve food security, nutrition, income and employment for 164,000 families through increased productivity from livestock production and small-scale livestock-related enterprises in 48 out of 75 districts in all five regions of Nepal. The key components of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Formation of 3,450 mixed farmers' groups (at least 35 per cent are women) with 20 households per group to select an enterprise from a menu of 15 livestock enterprises. > Identification of 15 livestock improvement models as suitable investments, including forage development, calf rearing, goats, pigs, and poultry, to enable the participation of the poor, including women, disadvantaged groups and landless farmers. > Small-scale processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products to create employment and to improve the quality of livestock products. Enterprises range from live animal markets to milk chilling centers, milk processing facilities, slaughter slabs, meat shops and para-veterinary practices. > Strengthening outreach to communities in high altitudes through surveys and participatory rural appraisals conducted to identify the overall development needs and particular needs to improve livestock rearing in pilot areas. 	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Given the predominance of women in the livestock sector, the CLDP's intended impact, outcome, and outputs included gender-based objectives and performance indicators, and the project was classified with a gender equity theme. To facilitate gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation for the achievement of gender-inclusive project outcomes, the project mandated all surveys and participatory rural appraisals to collect information on livelihoods, livestock production and processing activities at high altitudes, addressing gender issues through consultations with both men and women.</p> <p>The socioeconomic assessment during project preparation underscored that while only a small proportion of poor women and men had access to training in improved livestock care, women were particularly difficult to reach and hard to organize into groups as they faced higher opportunity costs resulting from delayed investment payoffs.</p>	

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 4: COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CLDP)

Source: ADB (2010).

A component-wise Gender Action Plan (GAP) was developed during the design phase: which focused on ensuring that 35 per cent of the farmers in all activities were women; 50 per cent of the participants of training and loan recipients were women, and that women were provided the necessary support to participate in farmers' groups and umbrella-ward level farmer coordination committees, community associations and cooperatives. The project also focused on promoting one model woman entrepreneur per project district to increase women's participation in enterprise development.

EXAMPLE 5: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN WITH SOLAR ENERGY AND MICRO-ENTREPRENEURSHIP

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDIA	AIWC–Priyadarshini Mahila Samajam	Agriculture, Energy
DESCRIPTION	This green energy project aims to demonstrate the economic sustainability and gender impact of selling solar-dried fruits, vegetables, and condiments. The micro-enterprise, created and managed by five women, uses two solar dryers (capacity of 50 kilograms each) to process and transform local seasonal fruits and vegetables into packaged food products with strong value added. They work with 43 women suppliers who receive important additional revenues and reduce product wasting. The organization trains women's groups in solar drying processes and marketing skills.	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	Women are empowered through local production and sale of high value-added food products. Revenue increase for women employees and suppliers (from US\$10 to US\$30 per month, depending on the season and product). Reduced labour burden (two hours per day), creating time for other income-generating activities. Participation in purchasing and processing decisions, marketing, and profits sharing. The micro-enterprise participates in fairs and festivals to share knowledge and offer training support.	

Source: WECF (2016).

EXAMPLE 6: ORGANIK FARM: EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR A SUSTAINABLE, CLIMATE-RESILIENT FOOD PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
VIETNAM	APFSVA – Association Pour la Promotion des Femmes Scientifiques Vietnamiennes	Food Security
DESCRIPTION	Organik Farm (created in Dalat, Vietnam in 2007) is a perfect example of women's empowerment through sustainable, climate-resilient farming and food distribution. Organik processes "bio" certified vegetables and fruits from mountainous lands. Vegetables are grown according to GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) and organic standards. The produce is distributed through their Ho Chi Minh City shop, online shop, diverse retail channels and export to Cambodia and Thailand. The Farm employs women at all levels: farming, sales, accounting, purchasing and management. It offers a specific pricing policy for schools and hospitals, ensuring organic diet for children and the sick. The Farm strengthens the ecosystems, ensuring presence of beneficial insects, greater below-ground diversity, nutrient cycling, disease suppression, nitrogen fixation. Its performance is good in energy consumption, soil conservation, water-use efficiency, water purity and increasing soil health (crop rotations, green manures, composting), proving that a farm can manage resources sustainably and while being climate-friendly.	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	Vietnamese girls and women continue to suffer gender-based violence and gender inequalities. Organik Farm has 55 employees, of which 44 are women: 8 of 17 farmers, 20 of 21 processing staff, 12 of 14 managers, and 2 of 3 shop assistants. Employees climb the work ladder very fast. Organik trains women on organic GAP; hygiene food safety; free range; non-GMO; crop rotation; seedlings; natural pest control; animal husbandry. They also build capacity on decision-making for sales, purchases and coordination of market schedules.	

Source: WECF (2017).

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 7: REGIONAL FISHERIES LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA (RFLP)

REGION	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Fisheries
DESCRIPTION	<p>The RFLP was a four-year project (2009-2013), for strengthening capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. It seeks to improve the livelihoods of fishers and their families while fostering more sustainable fisheries resources management practices. The project has six key areas of focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Co-management mechanisms for sustainable utilization of fishery resources > Improved safety at sea and reduced vulnerabilities for small-scale fisher communities > Improved quality of fishery products and market chains > Strengthened or diversified income opportunities for fisher families > Better access to microfinance services > Increased sharing of knowledge 	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The project especially focused on undertaking a gender analysis to understand the gender roles in fishing communities. This was used to provide gender trainings to men and women in fishing communities. The trainings were an opportunity for meso-level actors to be aware of “gender perceptions” and “gender stereotypes in the fisheries sector.” RFLP also focused efforts on increasing the participation of women in decision-making, including their participation in co-management mechanisms, taking various roles in fisheries management interventions. In the Philippines, RFLP integrated gender into Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management Plans (CRFM) of the Local Government Units (LGUs). As a result, women will be acting as fish wardens and fishery law enforcers. RFLP is also working with the communities to set a women's managed area. In Sri Lanka, the inclusion of women representatives in co-management coordination committees was made compulsory, as well as the inclusion of minimum of two women directors in the Fish Finance Network Association. In Timor-Leste, women were involved as signatories of the first ever documented Tara Bandu, a traditional coastal resources management practice. Local authorities and communities were informed of the need to involve women in resource management, and agreed to an RFLP request to include women as signatories of the Tara Bandu document. Women now have a role in the formalization of the traditional and community-based resource management system, albeit a mainly symbolic one, a role that they did not have before the RFLP intervention. As signatories, they will now participate in all decision-making meetings. In Vietnam, the RFLP supported 16 Fisheries Associations (FAs) between the provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue. The FAs are community-based organizations for mainly male fishers – of the 1,335 members, only 36 are women. In Vietnam, it is normal that men represent their household in most registrations. The local authorities' argument is that even if women's names do not appear in FA, they are considered FA members. RFLP worked through this to increase women's FA membership and encourage their active participation, through an incentive scheme that includes: i) providing assistance for livelihood model implementation to women that are FA members only; and ii) specifying that the membership fee is by household, instead of individual. This means that if both husband and wife are members, they will only need to pay one fee.</p>	

Source: FAO (2012).

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 8: EMPOWERING WOMEN'S GROUPS IN DISASTER-PRONE AREAS THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDONESIA	YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU)	Water
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Gemawang, Kaloran and Temmangung districts in Central Java are threatened by water scarcity and landslides due to deforestation. This project empowers women's groups to identify and implement adaptation strategies within their communities. The women conduct field assessment and feasibility studies with village authorities and water experts and select appropriate water management technologies to adapt to a changing environment. They use water-saving solutions, water infiltration techniques and ecological sanitation, improving livelihoods in their communities.</p> <p>Massive deforestation in the Central Java area significantly reduced groundwater supply and led to a severe drought. The changing function of the forest caused serious damage to the land and increased the risk of landslide. The women's groups and people in the sub-villages have worked together to develop sustainable water management systems, preserve important old trees and replant young trees around the water sources to prevent landslide, maintaining water supply through infiltration and preserving a balanced ecosystem. These measures are effective climate adaptation strategies.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The project was initiated by women. The women's groups are actively involved in decisions on water management technology and they do advocacy both at local and regional level. Ten members of the women's group Muncar Lor's were involved in the regional authority's field assessment on water. Gender equality is also strengthened by income-generating activities through the sale of water technology. This new income can be used to maintain facilities, set up social funds and ensure self-development.</p>	
<i>Source: WECF (2016).</i>		

EXAMPLE 9: ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
VIETNAM	CARE International in Vietnam	Livelihood
DESCRIPTION	<p>This project aims to empower remote ethnic minority women to actively participate in local socio-economic development planning and decision-making. To achieve this objective, the project focuses on four components: i) women's voice in local development plan; ii) climate-resilient livelihood; iii) strengthening women's groups; and iv) fighting gender-based violence. The project targets 4,500 women and 3,000 men of Thai, Tay, Dzao and Hmong people in remote northern mountain area. Nearly 90 per cent of women were aware of climate change and its implication on their community, and 43 per cent of target women increased their income.</p> <p>The project worked with indigenous communities to conduct climate vulnerability and capacity assessments, as well as research on climate-resilient livelihood models. For the first time in their life, local people reflected on climate change and its impact. A system of Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) was applied. People saved 40 per cent of their seedlings, reduced fertilizers use by up to 40 per cent and saved 30 per cent water. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from SRI practice can fall by 70 per cent. This model helps farmers adapt better to drought and disaster by reducing water usage and shortening the cultivation period.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The project established a social protection net for local women via a saving and loan association. This is a platform for women to talk, share, start saving and gain easy access to loans. It improves women's confidence and solidarity. The SRI technical trainings were introduced for men and women. For the first time, the women could build their capacity on technical knowledge and agriculture, which is usually male-dominated. As a result, women improved their income by US\$70 per acre of rice.</p>	
<i>Source: WECF (2016).</i>		

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 10: WOMEN AS DRIVERS OF CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
TAIWAN	Homemakers United Foundation	Food Security
DESCRIPTION	<p>Started in 2012, this project aims to empower women and local communities to address food security problems under climate change. This is achieved in four ways: i) mobilizing women to adopt a low-carbon food consumption lifestyle through workshops; ii) supporting women to launch climate change campaigns in their communities; iii) providing a free online map to promote local food sourcing from “green spots”; and iv) drawing the government’s attention on food education in communities and schools.</p> <p>In the past decade, the number and intensity of typhoons have escalated, threatening Taiwan’s food supply. Homemakers United Foundation convinced 580 small farmers to use non-GMO (genetically-modified organism) seeds and sustainable farming practices. Between 2012 and 2016, 100 food education programs were held in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung, participated in by more than 4,000 mothers and members of the local communities. In 2015, a “Green Food Community Online Map” was launched, mobilizing youth on an “anti-climate change” action on a daily basis.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>In Taiwan, women are aware of climate change and are drivers of change. Homemakers United Foundation enables more than 700 women to launch and lead various food education programs in primary schools, universities and their communities. Women are empowered to trigger behavioural change towards sustainable food consumption and production (reducing food waste, eating locally and seasonally, sourcing locally to urban farming and others).</p>	
<p><i>Source: WECF (2016).</i></p>		

EXAMPLE 11: AGRO-CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND ETHNIC MINORITY FARMERS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA (ACIS) PROJECT

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
VIETNAM	Care International Vietnam	Agriculture
DESCRIPTION	<p>The ACIS project is co-implemented by CARE International in Vietnam and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), with funding from the Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security run by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CARE applied a Participatory Scenario Planning approach to engage stakeholders from different backgrounds, including meteorology and agriculture, to participate in discussions with commune staff, village heads and representatives of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA), which are self-managed, sustainable groups of women aimed at creating opportunities through financial cooperation. These discussions are to generate and share downscaled (detailed and local, rather than regional) seasonal forecasts sourced from both scientific and local knowledge.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>These forecasts are translated into agricultural advisories and actionable information, taking into consideration the local farming context, language and culture. The translated information is shared with women members in the VSLA group in their monthly meetings. Female members have the chance to provide feedback on how they apply the advisories and it is also the forum for them to raise their general needs, concerns and issues to commune officials and government agricultural authorities. For example, before the annual Socio-Economic Development Plan process, the VSLAs engaged in discussions about their issues and raised them with village heads and the commune People’s Council in consultation meetings. Women are also able to seek advice from Agricultural Extension Workers regarding farming practices such as seasonal calendar application, crop structure development and pesticide, and herbicide and fertilizer management. Men and boys are engaged in the discussions with women about sharing of workload, in productive and reproductive activities, and decision-making regarding agricultural inputs at the household level and other decisions at the community level.</p>	
<p><i>Source: VUFO-NGO Centre and CCWG (2017).</i></p>		

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 12: STRENGTHENING CLIMATE INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
CAMBODIA	UNDP	Disaster Risk Reduction, Agriculture
DESCRIPTION	<p>Supported with funding from the Global Environment Facility – Least Developed Countries Fund, this project (2015-2020) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to bridge existing gaps in institutional capacity, inter-ministerial coordination and infrastructure. It focuses on enhancing the inclusion of climate change considerations in short- and long-term planning, sectoral planning and other decision-making processes. Data generated through installed hardware, along with risk mapping and forecasted data, are being made available to specifically benefit agriculture and water management sectors in their planning processes. Under the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 24 automatic weather stations and 29 automatic hydro stations were installed > 29 hydrologists, meteorologists and technicians were trained in modelling and forecasting > A Forecast Application for Risk Management (FARM) Field School curriculum was developed > A seasonal forecast system ('FOCUS') was established > Three national climate outlook forums ('Monsoon Forums') were hosted > Drought Information Hubs (InfoHubs) were established in Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang provinces, with another three to be developed by May 2020 > More than 60 trainings were conducted for local agricultural cooperative leaders, farmers and partners on drought-resistant agricultural techniques > Five international partnerships and four local partnerships were forged > More than 20 women were trained in disaster risk reduction and early warning systems > More than 1,300 farmers were trained in drought-resistant agricultural techniques > 12,511 Cambodians were reached through the extension of the phone-based early warning service EWS1294 (in Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum and Prey Veng) > 2, 369 children were trained in school safety drills <p>The project also partnered with EWS1294, a free mobile phone service developed by the non-government organization (NGO) People in Need (PIN) in Cambodia following severe flooding in 2013. The focus is to extend the service from the existing five provinces to eight provinces, with the goal of nationwide coverage by 2020. EWS1294 is a practical means for Cambodians to receive early warning messages. According to a 2016 study, more than 96 per cent of Cambodians report owning a phone, and more than 99 per cent are reachable through some sort of phone. Members of the public register by simply dialling 1294 and entering their location. In the event of an emergency, such as a flood or storm, users in the affected area receive an audio message from the National Committee for Disaster Management, warning them of the risks and steps to take to protect themselves, whether evacuating to the nearest safe site, staying indoors or securing their livestock. Since being piloted in 2013, EWS1294 integrated into the National Committee for Disaster Management's disaster management strategy. In 2018, UNDP and PIN also worked together to install water-level stations and engage with communities in the flood-prone coastal provinces of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Within the project, UNDP, with a focus on enhancing gender equality in early warning system and disaster risk reduction, also forged a partnership with Action Aid for increasing the representation of local organizations and women in disaster management and climate change adaptation decision-making. This ensures their voices are heard locally and nationally, and makes sure their knowledge and contributions are maximized. The project focuses on selecting, training and linking local women as 'DRR Champions' with skills in community-based disaster risk reduction, hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments; and leadership and advocacy. The project also developed a Women's Resilience Index for Cambodia. Women and youth will be trained in data collection and entry, with analysis supported by international specialists. The project will also produce and promote a women's 'Charter of Demands for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.' The Charter will be developed based on data and consultative workshops, and on input from women 'DRR Champions' from the two provinces. The Charter will provide the basis for advocacy at the sub-national and national levels, seeking action on priority areas.</p>	

Source: UNDP GEF (2020).

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 13: COMMUNITY CAPACITY-BUILDING THROUGH AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH BASED ON PARTICIPATION IN HANDLING DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) IN SEMARANG

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDONESIA	Mercy Corps Indonesia	Health
DESCRIPTION	<p>The ACTIVE (Actions Changing The Incidence of Vector-Borne Endemic Diseases) program was carried out with the local Government of Semarang (Health Department, Development Planning Agency, Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics Agency, Department of Education) and academics of Diponegoro University. The focus is to build the adaptive capacity of the city to respond to DHF through increase in community participation. The alternative approach in the ACTIVE Program is a variation of the method used in a series of capacity-building activities such as: i). the use of educational games; ii) a participatory approach; iii) interactive discussions; iv) workshops; v) the use of modules and props; vi) meetings to mobilize the commitment of stakeholders; vii) adult learning approaches; and viii) mentoring activities that always involve the community. Through this approach, the project was able to increase the community's enthusiasm on participation in various activities ranging from training to practicing the things that they learned related to the control and prevention of dengue in everyday life.</p> <p>In addition to motivating the community, an alternative approach is expected to shape the culture of the community in applying clean and healthy behaviour. The ACTIVE program comprises a series of 10 activities comprising of three stages of community capacity-building efforts including: i) preparation and training – Training of Trainers (ToT), the community and schools, action orientation group (AOG), training of cadre, empowering small doctors; ii) implementation – larva monitoring routine (PJR), mosquito breeding site eradication (PSN), the health information system (HIS) and the health early warning system (HEWS); and iii) maintaining continuity – through workshops and assistance prior to musrenbang (community discussion about local development needs) and mentoring.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Mercy Corps uses a gender approach (and not a women's approach) because we recognize that sustainable solutions to the challenges outlined above require that men and boys play key roles as partners, supporters and advocates of the integration of women's and girls' participation in their communities.</p> <p><i>Source: Pratama, et al. (2017).</i></p>	

EXAMPLE 14: POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (PHE) APPROACH IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
PHILIPPINES	PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc.	Health
DESCRIPTION	<p>PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI) implemented the Population, Health and Environment and Climate Change Project in the Philippines' Verde Island Passage. Verde Island is a key marine biodiversity area threatened by overfishing, pollution and climate change. The goal of the project is to mainstream sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) into climate change policy and practice. The project applied a developmental approach (PHE) that forges multisectoral collaboration and partnership, and employs multiple interventions to address SRHR needs (family planning), biodiversity loss, poor health and food insecurity to foster climate-resilient communities.</p> <p>Women play a critical role in achieving climate change resilience. PFPI's scoping study results show that women are central to conceiving and implementing solutions. Planning their families, managing the resources and being pro-health and pro-environment advocates in their own communities will help build resilience to climate change. All these will contribute to a better future for their children. The women also highlighted that collaboration and agreements between communities will create synergy in community actions and results.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>At the core of the population, health, environment and climate change nexus is the "burden on the woman." Fishing communities in the Verde Islands experience declining fish catch, depleting potable water and poor health. Lack of livelihood options, loss of family income and food insecurity drive women to engage in multiple jobs and to work longer hours to supplement the family's income. The project addresses women's needs and rights as well as family planning in a participatory approach, helping them identify coping strategies.</p> <p><i>Source: WECF (2016).</i></p>	

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 15: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
PHILIPPINES	UNFPA	Coastal Disaster Management
DESCRIPTION	<p>After Typhoon Haiyan, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimated that there were 230,000 pregnant women in affected areas, with 835 women giving birth every day with very limited access to emergency obstetric care. UNFPA and its partners provided lifesaving maternal health services through 80 temporary maternity wards, two emergency obstetric theatres in containers and 34 ambulances, including motorbikes. Women and girls of reproductive age were also provided access to basic hygiene items, such as sanitary pads, underwear and soap, through the distribution of 105,000 dignity kits in evacuation centres. An additional 110,000 kits were for pregnant and lactating women. UNFPA also focused on ensuring that 4,000 women every week have access to reproductive health care services by providing equipment and repairing infrastructures in all eight affected provinces.</p> <p>In the aftermath of the storm, UNFPA also paid special attention to the needs of young people affected by the disaster. With their direct involvement and the help of local partners, UNFPA set up 'Youth-Friendly Spaces' that offer peer education training for volunteers and various activities for local youth, including information sessions about life skills and responsible sexual behaviour. More than 20,000 young people across hard-hit areas attended UNFPA-supported health information sessions to address issues of gender-based violence. UNFPA established 17 women-friendly spaces across the four provinces. The spaces serve as primary venues for raising awareness on gender-based violence, anti-trafficking and psychosocial support with referrals to services for survivors. It also has linkages to cash-for-work programmes. In addition, 2,400 service providers were oriented on handling gender-based violence cases during emergencies.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>As needs intensified after Typhon Haiyan, UNFPA began working with the Government of the Philippines to ensure that women affected by the typhoon are not cut off from life-saving reproductive health care, wherever they are located.</p>	
<i>Source: UNFPA (2018).</i>		

EXAMPLE 16: COOL ROOFS FOR URBAN POOR

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDIA	Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (MHT)	Health and Livelihood
DESCRIPTION	<p>Abnormally high temperatures not only increase energy demand but also impact health and livelihood of the poor, especially those living in urban slums. More than 60 per cent of urban roofs are made from metal, asbestos and concrete, trapping heat inside buildings. Home-based workers, mostly women, are most affected by this, with reports of decline in their productivity by up to 30 per cent in summer. To address this, the MHT piloted a programme on cool roofs for the urban poor in India. By shifting to passive cooling, these homes could better adapt to days of extreme heat, making households less vulnerable to weather impacts and improving their resilience against climate change risks. Cool roofs reflect sunlight and absorb less heat. Depending on the setting, cool roofs can help keep indoor temperatures lower by 2-5 degrees Celsius (3.6-9 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to traditional roofs. Cool roofs can cost from as little as 0.5 per square foot for a simple lime-based paint, to more expensive reflective coatings or membranes. There are three key models of cool roofs that are being piloted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Air Lite" ventilators: Made of fibre sheet, these dome-shaped roof ventilators not only improve air circulation and reduce inner temperatures, they also enable better day-time lighting of homes, thereby reducing electricity consumption (of fans and tube lights) by almost half and helping deal with indoor air-pollution. "Mod-Roof" tops: Made of paper waste and coconut husk, these water-proof mod-roofs not only reduce home temperature by 6-8 degrees Celsius but also provide for a cheaper and environment-friendly alternative to RCC roofs. They are easy to dismantle and can be reinstalled after adding additional floors or when moved to new locations. It is a boon for slum dwellers with uncertain land tenures. Heat-Reflective Paints: Painting the roofs of households with heat-reflective paint lower indoor temperatures by up to 2 degrees Celsius. <p>MHT also partnered with University of Chicago Energy and Environment Lab in Delhi and with National Defence Research Council (NDRC) to evaluate the effectiveness of these technologies in lowering indoor temperatures.</p>	

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Cool roofs have multiple benefits for women, as highlighted from the pilots. They help reduce energy bills, while also providing bearable afternoon time for home-based women workers. The project also mobilizes women to generate awareness on the benefits of using the product by training women entrepreneurs, and designs a loan product to create a sustainable business model.</p> <p>Cool roofs also help build community resilience to extreme heat. The organization also elevated the experience through women leaders at the city level. Ahmedabad City now has a cool roofs program for over 3,000 low income homes as part of its heat action plan.</p>
	<p><i>Source: Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (2017).</i></p>

EXAMPLE 17: SOLAR HOME LIGHTING SYSTEMS PROMOTED BY INDIGENOUS YOUNG WOMEN IN THEIR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDIA	Rural Agency for Social and Technological Advancement (RASTA)	Energy
DESCRIPTION	<p>The project trains indigenous young women to install solar photovoltaic systems for indoor lighting in tribal homes of the forest area of Wayanad in India. RASTA cooperates with the Barefoot College women of Rajasthan to train young women from a tribal community in installing and operating photovoltaic lamps. After the training, the young women conduct installations in their community, and motivate the community to contribute a small fee for ongoing and future maintenance. The major beneficiaries are school children and women, as the illuminated homes allow time for homework and keep wild animals away.</p> <p>The photovoltaic systems, installed in 165 households of a remote forest area, reduced the climate impact of the tribal community by approximately 16.5 tons of greenhouse gas (GHG). Their consumption of kerosene was considerably reduced by around 10,000 liter per year. The lamps' batteries can be returned, recycled and refitted, reducing the environmental impact of the project.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The project's committee consists of 80 per cent women, and the installations are carried out by trained tribal girls. The installation process attracts women, who are taking on a job traditionally done by men. The social recognition and the economic status of the female solar engineers improved. As a consequence, dropouts of girls from school were reduced, and women improved their reading habits.</p>	
	<p><i>Source: WECF (2016).</i></p>	

EXAMPLE 18: GENDER ASSESSMENT OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
LAO PDR	Gender Development Association	Forestry
DESCRIPTION	<p>Gender Development Association (GDA) assessed gender roles in the northern rural uplands of Lao PDR, focusing on Non-Timber Forest Production (NTFP). The project used a women's empowerment lens to bridge traditional harvesting practices with sustainable livelihood initiatives in the target communities. The 4,500 project beneficiaries were women, their families and fellow community members. Many of them belong to the Hmong and Khmu ethnic groups who were systematically marginalized in Lao PDR. The project identified key areas and documented policies for improving sustainability. Women leaders in the community participated in the Training of Trainer workshops, with the goal to enhance their capacity and their knowledge sharing.</p> <p>The villages selected for the assessment were located in high-risk landslide regions. The risk increased in past years due to deforestation from overharvesting. By supporting alternative economies and NTFPs, GDA works towards mitigating the risk of natural disaster. Natural resources are preserved through training and advocacy on sustainable harvesting practices, especially advocating for policy reform in the area of unsustainable harvesting of fish, cardamom and wild mushrooms.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>In addition to the familial and household duties, women in the targeted villages are also primarily responsible for NTFP. Using a rights-based gender framework, the project conducted awareness raising and training on financial management to promote financial independence. By building the capacity of the women to become knowledge bearers in the field of agriculture and income generation, the project aimed to increase their inclusion and impact on community decisions.</p>	
	<p><i>Source: WECF (2017).</i></p>	

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 19: BIODIVERSITY PRESERVATION: WOMEN'S ROLE IN MANGROVE RESTORATION

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
INDONESIA	Natural Aceh	Coastal Ecosystem
DESCRIPTION	<p>In a poor coastal village in Aceh, men go out to sea for days to catch fish, while women add to the family income by collecting oysters around the village. Through training and awareness-raising of local women on the importance of restoring mangrove forests, the project manages to secure increased household income and mitigate climate change. With a long-term focus, the practical training looks at seedling techniques, planting and sustaining ecosystems. Through community participation, the project contributes to food security and nutrition, improving the lives of 1,270 inhabitants. Situated in a conflict prone area, economic resilience can reduce the possibility of future conflicts.</p> <p>Continuous exploitation and external impacts are affecting oyster's habitats, thereby affecting the income of those dependent on their availability. Mangrove ecosystems have a potential to reduce carbon emissions by sinking it to the ocean floor. Planting mangroves improves air and water quality, enhances biodiversity and reduces local temperature. With right restoration method and cheap mangrove tree (€0.15-0.20 each), the community can benefit in long-term, environmentally and economically.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Almost 90 per cent of the rural women in Aceh are oyster farmers. The work is strenuous and affects their health. The project trains the women in sustainable mangrove restoration. To avoid adding to the women's workload, they are given a daily allowance during the training period. Women in Aceh struggle to be included in community decision-making. However, the project provides the women a space to participate in local decision-making on environmental issues which affect their lives adversely.</p>	
<p><i>Source: WECF (2017).</i></p>		

EXAMPLE 20: WEATHER-INFORMED AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
PHILIPPINES	Rice Watch Action Network, Inc.	Agriculture
DESCRIPTION	<p>The program enhances 15,000 farmers' sensitivity and knowledge about weather and climate patterns. It helps them anticipate heavy rains and typhoons and interpret weather information for decision-making on farm adjustments and crop contingency plans. Localized, automatic weather stations were set-up, and 150 local government staff were trained to interpret and post weather data and farming advice to publicly-accessible collection points. Climate resiliency Field Schools (CrFS) are established to train farmers in ecological agriculture methods to help them prepare for and cope with adverse short- and long-term weather patterns and climate change.</p> <p>This emergency quick response program supported by 30 informed municipalities alleviates climate-related damages or losses in farmers' livelihoods and assets. Additionally, the program rebuilds biodiversity with new, organic seed varieties and organic fertilizer made from compost. An integrated pest management brings back beneficial insects. Low emission technologies such as Rice Intensification using alternate wetting and drying reduce methane emissions by 50 per cent and help retain carbon in the soil.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>The Climate resiliency Field Schools follow open enrolment, including women and youth. The learning program is done onsite, enabling participation of home-bound women. The learning modules also promote diversification of income and food sources and capacitate women on activities traditionally dominated by men (e.g., fisheries). This helps increase their knowledge toward shared decision-making on family assets and livelihoods.</p>	
<p><i>Source: WECF (2019).</i></p>		

EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXAMPLE 21: KEEPING AFLOAT – GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ACTION IN CAMBODIA'S FLOATING VILLAGES

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	SECTOR
CAMBODIA	Conservation International	Fisheries
DESCRIPTION	<p>Sustaining the endangered ecosystem of lake Tonle Sap is a matter of survival for 8,000 Cambodians and of crucial regulation for the entire Mekong area. With an integrated approach targeting emissions reduction via fuel-efficient fish processing and women's economic and social empowerment – through trainings to improve environmental knowledge, hygiene practices, packing, marketing and pooling of sales – this project transforms traditional fish smoking methods that have become unsustainable into climate-resilient livelihood activities. By changing the perception of women's roles, it challenges patriarchal structures to ensure gender-just decision-making that promotes ecological conservation initiatives.</p> <p>Fuel-efficient stoves reduce carbon emissions and wood consumption, helping protect the fragile ecosystem of lake Tonle Sap, which is based on flooded forests and is an exceptional natural fish nursery. Education in the communities about specific climate change impacts on the Tonle Sap and possible ways to mitigate these threats is backed by the development of financial buffering through increased revenues for women. The creation of saving groups enables investment of the loans' interest into conservation projects, strengthened by the implementation of protected areas.</p>	
GENDER STRATEGY/IMPACT	<p>Gender equality and women's empowerment is promoted in many ways, alleviating women's burdens through efficient smoking technology. Girls' school enrolment is up 60 per cent. With sales increased by 32 per cent without adding pressure on the fisheries, women's economic power and self-confidence were raised. Sixteen saving groups in seven villages foster women's entrepreneurship. This results in informed and outspoken women participating in decision-making processes in the fishery committees, as they benefit from the saving groups investments and must report about their priorities and conservation activities.</p>	

Source: WECF (2019).