



# GEM Digest of the Month for November 1, 2016

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*"The Lady in the Park" statue at Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The plaque quotes Cicero: "If you have a library and a garden, you have everything you need." Photo courtesy of D. Ceplis.*

The Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) Working Group of the Agricultural Institute of Canada (AIC) gathers information and articles on an ongoing basis on gender equality mainstreaming within agriculture, scientific research, rural development, climate change, organizational development and international development. Information is shared with members, partners, scientific societies and member organizations. The views and opinions presented are not necessarily representative of AIC.

If you have information to share, please send it to [dinah.ceplis@gmail.com](mailto:dinah.ceplis@gmail.com) to compile and re-distribute once a month. Back issues of the GEM Digest are available at <http://www.aic.ca/gender/resources.cfm>.

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## Opportunities and Upcoming Events

### 1. Panel: "Sustaining the Future: Women in Organic Agriculture"

<http://www.organicconnections.ca/index.php/conference-home>

The 2016 *Organic Connections Convention and Trade Show* is planned for November 3rd, 4th and 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and will be held at the Conexus Arts Centre in **Regina, Saskatchewan**. On the program on **Friday, November 4th**, hear a panel speak on the topic "Sustaining the Future: Women in Organic Agriculture". Participants include Amber Fletcher [University of Regina], Danielle Nierenberg [President of Food Tank], Angela Schmitt [Sask Organics], Lisa Clark [University of Saskatchewan], Wendee Kubik [Brock University], Nicole Davis [Daybreak Mill], and Lisa Mumm [Sask Organics].

The theme for this year's Organic Connections Conference and Trade Show is "Organics: Resilience in a Time of Change".

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### 2. Webinar: Health and Safety of Seasonal Migrant Farm Workers in Canada

<https://www.brandonu.ca/rdi/webinars-and-speaker-series/>

<http://rplc-capr.ca/>

This webinar is brought to you by University of the Highlands, Islands Inverness College and the Rural Policy Learning Commons Migration Team on **Thursday, November 10, 10:00 am CST**.

To attend, please RSVP: [ADIYIAM61@brandonu.ca](mailto:ADIYIAM61@brandonu.ca)

*Abstract:* While rural labour migration continues to increase, agriculture ranks among the most hazardous industries globally with approximately 38,000 of seasonal migrant farm workers exposed to various hazards on Canadian farms annually. This research presentation discusses seasonal migrant farm workers' occupational health safety issues in Canada. The goals are 1) to present interdisciplinary approaches to health and occupational hazards exposure in agriculture, and 2) to synthesize the existing knowledge on seasonal migrant workers' health and agricultural safety experiences in Canada. This webinar advocates for integration of applied research programs and active collaboration addressing strategies on the control of agricultural injuries to seasonal migrant workers across Canadian provinces and internationally.

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### 3. One sector, many goals: Designing Agricultural Programs that work

<https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/one-sector-many-goals-designing-agricultural-programs-that-work-tickets-28793581377>

This full-day knowledge-sharing event in **Ottawa, Ontario on November 14, 2016** is coordinated by Global Affairs Canada. It will bring together international experts and practitioners, Canadian NGOs, and civil servants to explore the role of agriculture in achieving Canada's development priorities and the Global Goals.

Participants will discuss challenges and engage with practical examples of agriculture-related programming focused on:

- Women as leaders and change-makers in their communities,
- Achieving environmental goals,
- Strengthening local governance, and
- Bridging the divide between humanitarian assistance and agricultural development.

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## 4. Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) Forum

<http://gender-climate.org/>

The 2016 GGCA Innovation Forum alongside the COP22, **November 12-13, 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco**, will bring together grassroots leaders and gender experts from the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) network, alongside students, researchers, practitioners and decision-makers, to reflect on milestones in achieving gender-responsive climate policy, learn valuable skills and best practice for implementation, and look forward to real action on climate for women and men around the world. Find out more about the GGCA by visiting the alliance website.

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## 5. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

<http://effectivecooperation.org/>

The Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) will be held from **November 28 to December 1, 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya**. The GPEDC is a multi-stakeholder platform, bringing together government and civil society for discussions of development effectiveness. It is a key international forum where civil society has dedicated space to engage directly in development policy discussions, through the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).

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## 6. Advancing Women in Agriculture Conference

<http://www.advancingwomenconference.ca/2017west/index.html>

The Advancing Women in Agriculture Conference for Western Canada is scheduled for **March 6 and 7, 2017 in Calgary, Alberta**. See the website for information on travel assistance within western Canada.

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## This Month's News

### 1. African Women in Agricultural Research and Development

<http://us2.campaign-archive1.com/?u=90b9e0b7ae3a29d3aba309bce&id=4cd60b958a&e=8dee5dd406>

The AWARD newsletter for October 2016 features the following articles:

- Applying the Gender Lens to Scientific Research
- A course on Enhancing Negotiation Skills for Women
- Funding and Grant Opportunities

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## 2. The Elusive Woman Secretary-General

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/10/the-elusive-woman-secretary-general/>

**NEW YORK, Oct 14 2016 (IPS)** - United Nations' apex forum, the General Assembly elected the next Secretary-General yesterday by acclamation rubber-stamping the recommendation of the Security Council (SC). Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury is appalled by the choice of 15 members of the Security Council of another man following eight others in 70 plus years of UN's existence as if only men are destined to lead this global organization.

The Council members were totally insensitive to a groundswell of support worldwide for a woman as the next Secretary-General. They advanced the legacy of ignoring the 50 per cent of humanity in their action. This is an absolute aberration of the system whereby the 15 members of the Council impose their choice prompted by P-5 pressure and manipulation upon the total membership of 193, not to speak of wide swath of civil society opinion and activism for a woman Secretary-General.

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## 3. Government of Canada welcomes survey on university researchers and faculty members

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=tp&crtr.page=1&nid=1124939&crtr.tp1D=1>

Statistics Canada announced that it is reinstating a survey that will provide important data—including age and gender—on the makeup of Canada's world-renowned university researchers.

- Prior to the discontinuation of UCASS in 2012, the survey had collected data on full-time faculty at Canadian universities every year since 1937.
- In an attempt to bridge the gap in data, Statistics Canada will also work with academic institutions to gather pertinent data from the years since 2012.
- Statistics Canada will also test the feasibility of expanding the survey to include part-time and public college staff.

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## 4. Micro-Finance with Tanzania Home Economics Association [TAHEA]

<https://www.facebook.com/taeamwanza/>

<http://www.tahea.or.tz/wahi.html>

WAHI – Financial services Co Ltd was initially formed by members of Community Managed Micro Finance groups which have been in operation since 2009 with a goal of improving ECD services in the communities served by TAHEA Mwanza.

*Enhancing access to improved adequate housing through Housing Credit Project. "I thank TAHEA for bringing Community Managed Micro Finance [CMMF] project that has linked me to WAHI financial services to access housing loan. I'm enjoying collateral free through my CMMF group. It has even made my husband Mr Kitalangwa to understand the meaning of TAHEA, WE EFFECT and WAHI intervention in our localities because of the quick results. My husband has gone far by promising to help me in loan repayment and recovery", Josepha Kitalangwa said.*

Other products in WAHI FS Company Limited include:

- Agriculture development (which term includes inter alia land acquisition and development, irrigation, watershed development, crop cultivation, plantation, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry and allied activities such as dairy poultry, fishery, aqua culture and floriculture).
- Market linkage development ( which term includes, inter alia, provision of inputs for and marketing of output of agricultural and industrial development activities including facilities of storage, trading and transport for such inputs and outputs.)
- Habitat development (which term include, inter alia, purchase, construction upgrading, extension and modification of buildings and infrastructure for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purpose but exclusively targeted to the poor women, youth and men in generation and enhancement of livelihood in Mwanza).

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## **5. In Host Country Lebanon, Refugee and Rural Women Build Entrepreneurship, Cohesion and Future**

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/09/in-host-country-lebanon-refugee-and-rural-women-build-entrepreneurship-cohesion-and-future/>

More than 1.5 million refugees from Syria and its neighbouring countries are being hosted by Lebanon. The massive influx of refugees accounts for 25 per cent of the total population in Lebanon and puts unprecedented pressure on the Lebanese economy. There is an ever-increasing demand for public services and significantly stronger competition for limited resources and employment.

To improve women’s access to employment and markets, the Amel Association, a grantee of UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality, implemented a three-year project from 2012 – 2015 in the south of Lebanon and the suburbs of Beirut. The project has impacted over 1,000 rural and refugee women, who have learned how to create, brand and commercialize high-quality handicrafts, such as embroidery and accessories, organic and agro-food products, following the highest quality and sanitation standards.

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## **6. Program targets food security concerns among Panama’s indigenous women**

<https://news.mongabay.com/2016/10/program-targets-food-security-concerns-among-panamas-indigenous-women/>

Malnutrition rates of indigenous children in Panama’s rural areas can be three to five times higher than that of non-indigenous children in the cities.

Poor access to employment and health care, a lack of participation in politics, land conflicts over resource development projects, and farming problems related to volatile climactic conditions all contribute to food insecurity among Panama’s indigenous groups.

Now, a 10-month program for indigenous women headed by the International Indigenous Women’s Forum aims to tackle food security among indigenous groups in Panama, as well as in Paraguay and El Salvador.

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## 7. Solar off-grid refrigeration opens up business opportunities for women

<http://www.energy4impact.org/news/solar-grid-refrigeration-opens-business-opportunities-women>

Energy 4 Impact and Bonergie, a Senegalese solar equipment manufacturer, have teamed up to make solar fridges available to women-led businesses in the region of Tambacounda, south-east Senegal.

The four businesses own convenience stores selling day to day products to local communities, but have been unable to sell fresh products due to lack of refrigerators.

Access to a reliable and sustainable source of energy can boost the productivity and growth of businesses. The newly-acquired solar-powered refrigeration equipment will open new lines of business such as sale of ice bags, fresh water and fresh dairy products.

Following the installation, Bonergie trained the business owners in order to ensure proper use of the fridges, while Energy 4 Impact set up a financial mechanism to enable them to repay the costs of equipment.

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## 8. New initiative to bolster women’s involvement in the energy sector

<http://www.energy4impact.org/news/new-initiative-bolster-women%E2%80%99s-involvement-energy-sector>

Funding for the two-year Women Integration into Renewable Energy (WIRE) Value Chains program was secured in early September 2016. It seeks to integrate 400 women in rural Kenya and Tanzania into the renewable energy supply chain by providing them with business and technology training and mentorship, and supporting them to access financing and market opportunities.

The initiative is expected to provide 396,000 people with access to clean cooking and solar lighting products in Kenya and Tanzania, and create 400 jobs.

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## 9. Cultivating a Different Future for Rural Women in Argentina

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/10/cultivating-a-different-future-for-rural-women-in-argentina/>

FAO’s campaign in Argentina, “Rural Women, Drivers of Development”, seeks to engage the different branches of government to make public policies and laws with a gender perspective. The concept of “rural women” includes those who live in the countryside and those who live in villages or towns but are involved in agricultural production.

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## 10. Closing the Gender Gap through STEM

<http://machinedesign.com/engineering-essentials/closing-gender-gap-through-stem>

As the demand for more engineers in the workforce intensifies—the U.S. Department of Labor expects jobs in engineering to grow by 8% between 2012-2022—the need to thoughtfully groom our future engineers becomes stronger than ever. Part of that increase in jobs means putting efforts into closing the present gender gap in STEM, empowering capable future women engineers to discover their talent and find their place within the STEM pipeline.



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## **11. Where women are economically empowered, there are fewer disaster victims**

<http://phys.org/news/2016-10-women-economically-empowered-disaster-victims.html>

Among the bad news related to the ill effects of climate change is that women are impacted disproportionately by the resulting disasters. Women are more likely to experience poverty, poorer health outcomes and increased vulnerability to sexual violence due to climate-related disaster events, such as floods, storms and drought.

New research that aims to quantitatively assess the drivers of suffering from disasters across less developed nations—with specific emphasis on gender relations—affirms this fact, but also reveals some good news: women who are economically empowered have a disproportionately positive impact on disaster outcomes—reducing the overall number of people affected.

Kelly F. Austin of Lehigh University and Laura A. McKinney of Tulane University looked at data from 85 less developed nations for their study, the results of which have been published in an article in *Social Forces* titled Disaster Devastation in Poor Nations: The Direct and Indirect Effects of Gender Equality, Ecological Losses, and Development. They found that advancing the economic status of women reduces the proportion of people affected by disasters directly, as economically empowered women are able to better prepare for and respond to disasters and indirectly, as they enhance health resources in the community that help reduce harm and prevent deaths.

See <http://sf.oxfordjournals.org/content/95/1/355.short?rss=1> for the journal article.

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## **12. Equal access to water: Improving gender relations around water access, use & governance in six countries**

<http://reliefweb.int/report/cabo-verde/equal-access-water-improving-gender-relations-around-water-access-use-governance>

Women and men access, use, and benefit from water differently; yet due to existing gender disparities, their relationship to water is often unequal.

In many households, women are the primary users and managers of water for domestic activities, including cooking, cleaning, subsistence agriculture, health and sanitation; men primarily use water resources for income-generating activities such as irrigation for cash crops or supporting livestock.

These inequalities are being further exacerbated, as climate change is causing increased water scarcity and uncertainty, more extreme flooding and droughts, and polluted freshwater resources.

With support from the Government of Canada under the Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF), and the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund, six countries are implementing climate-resilient water management measures as a means of adapting to these climate change impacts.

Working in Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Haiti, Mali, Niger and Sudan, context-specific adaptation strategies implemented by CCAF are addressing the impacts of climate change on water resources in three ways:



1) *Water for drinking and domestic use:* This includes individual water storage tanks, installing water networks connecting homes to water sources, solar-powered pumps, drilling of tube-wells, and construction or rehabilitation of open wells and reservoirs.

2) *Water sources for watering small-scale vegetable gardens:* This includes individual home gardens (Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Haiti) and collective gardening plots (Niger, Mali, Sudan);

3) *Water for irrigating agriculture:* This includes collective ponds for watering crops, rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure (small dams, check dams, water reservoirs and channels), and installation of drip irrigation systems.

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## 13. As Mothers, Wives and Farmers, Women Feel the Strain of Climate Change

<https://www.newsdeeply.com/womenandgirls/mothers-wives-farmers-women-feel-strain-climate-change/>

With Uganda suffering through climate change-related drought, flooding and unpredictable weather, women take on most of the work to keep their families fed. But lack of land rights means they reap few benefits.

Even without rampaging wildlife, the effects of climate change – unseasonably high temperatures, perennial droughts, extreme and unpredictable weather – put enormous strain on farmers across Uganda. Making up more than half of the country’s farmers, women bear the brunt of the fight to survive from one planting season to the next. But while women do most of the farm work, they only own 16 percent of the arable land in the country.

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## 14. INGENAES Zambia Updates – October 2016

[http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/ING-CS-Newsletter-Zambia-2016\\_07.pdf](http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/ING-CS-Newsletter-Zambia-2016_07.pdf)

*INGENAES stands for Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services. We aim to assist partners in Feed the Future countries to build more gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive extension approaches and tools to improve agricultural livelihoods for women and men and enhance household nutrition.*

In this issue:

- Preliminary Research regarding best practices for promoting food safety in Chipata District
- INGENAES Global Symposium is coming to Zambia
- IAPRI - INGENAES Partner Project - fieldwork
- **Why is Gender Equity Important in Extension and Advisory Services?**
- INGENAES announces new Zambia project partner: Emily Burrows
- IAPRI Hires Gender Officer
- INGENAES Gender Glossary available online

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## 15. New programme aims to increase representation of female farmers in the Middle East

<http://www.thenational.ae/uae/environment/20161024/new-programme-aims-to-increase-representation-of-female-farmers-in-the-middle-east>

DUBAI // Young Arab women studying agriculture will be offered a development programme that will hopefully enable them to improve the region's food security.

Tamkeen, also known as the Young Arab Women Scientists Leadership programme, will focus on mentoring women who are studying agriculture at university to deal with challenges faced by female farmers. It was developed by Dubai's International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture. The programme is in a six-month design phase. Countries involved include the UAE, Oman, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

Women are under-represented at all levels, from farmers and field workers to scientists, researchers and policymakers.

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### Reports, Publications and Resources

#### 1. How do gender approaches improve climate compatible development? Lessons from India

<http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/India-gender-brief-FINAL.pdf>

Although evidence shows that women are both victims of climate change and important contributors of knowledge and skills in disaster risk, adaptation and mitigation strategies, the gender perspective is largely missing from the design and planning of climate change responses and policies. In addition, most research into gender and climate change has been exclusively conducted in rural contexts. There is strong scope for filling these knowledge gaps to improve the understanding of the relationship between gender and climate change in urban settings.

This policy brief explores the advantages and challenges of integrating a gender dimension into climate compatible development strategies in urban settings, with a focus on the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) project in India. An initiative funded by The Rockefeller Foundation, the project was implemented in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh by the Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG).

Key messages:

- Urban scenarios in India are highly complex, with many social dimensions in terms of caste, gender and class. As such, a gender-sensitive approach to climate compatible development is fundamentally different in cities, compared with one in rural areas.
- Urban residents demonstrate different vulnerabilities and capacities for facing the impacts of climate change than people living in rural areas, principally: weaker social cohesion, with the result that women and marginalised people are more dependent on external help in times of need; a higher likelihood of flooding and water logging due to poor infrastructure and basic services; and a higher likelihood of food insecurity.
- Project activities should be adapted to address these gender differences, for example, by working through community volunteers and arranging meetings to suit men and women's availability.

- Popular participatory methods developed in the context of rural settings can be adapted to suit the urban setting. In the case of the ACCCRN project, this involved undertaking Participatory Urban Appraisals through several smaller meetings, so as to understand the diversity of factors and issues involved.

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## **2. How do gender approaches improve climate compatible development? Lessons from Peru**

<http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Peru-gender-brief-FINAL.pdf>

This brief is based on a research project carried out by Practical Action Consulting with support from the Institute of Development Studies, commissioned by and supported by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), to provide evidence on the advantages and challenges of integrating a gender dimension into climate compatible development strategies in urban settings, with a focus on Peru, India and Kenya. Although considerable evidence exists pertaining to rural areas, significant knowledge gaps can be found in relation to climate compatible development and gender in urban areas.

Key messages:

- A research study looked at whether gender-sensitive approaches to climate compatible development are being adopted in urban areas of Peru and if so, whether these approaches influence development outcomes for men and women.
- The study assessed gender awareness and action in two of Peru’s Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Networks (known locally as GRIDES), whose main achievement has been to integrate disaster risk and climate adaptation measures in local government plans.
- The study found that where women played a leading role in the GRIDES, local government proposals include an implicit gender approach.
- However, ‘gender’ issues tend to be regarded as ‘for women only’ and somewhat theoretical. The lack of a more explicit position or understanding of gender among the agencies concerned means that the interventions described in the local plans lack concrete measures for tackling gender inequality.
- A very wide range of actions are recommended across society, including among central and local government agencies, civil society organisations and academia, to increase awareness and understanding, develop the potential of gender-sensitive approaches, and so improve development outcomes for urban women, men, girls and boys.

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## **3. How do gender approaches improve climate compatible development? Lessons from Kenya**

<http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Kenya-gender-brief-FINAL.pdf>

The research attempts to respond to the following four questions:

- a) What does a ‘gender-sensitive’ approach to climate compatible development mean in the urban context?

- b) What is the evidence of the relevance of gender-sensitive programming in climate compatible development to promote and achieve people’s empowerment?
- c) Does a gender-sensitive approach enable better climate compatible development outcomes and if so, in what way?
- d) What socioeconomic, political and cultural factors constrain or favour gender-sensitive approaches in the context of climate compatible development, and the ability of men and women to tackle climate-related risks in urban contexts?

Key Messages:

- A research study looked at whether gender-sensitive approaches to climate compatible development are being adopted in urban areas of Kenya and if so, whether these approaches influence development outcomes for men and women.
- The study assessed gender awareness and action in Kisumu, with a focus on the 5-year project ‘People’s Plans into Practice (PPP): Building Productive and Liveable Settlements with Slum Dwellers’, whose main achievement has been to improve the wellbeing, productivity and living conditions of poor people in informal settlements.
- The study found that where vulnerable groups were included in decision-making processes, the project was better able to address their practical needs, which are often quite distinct from those in rural areas. When women participated actively in these processes they went on to take managerial and leadership roles.
- Despite this, limited opportunities exist for women’s participation in planning processes and project activities and men tend to dominate due to cultural attitudes.
- A very wide range of actions are recommended across all sectors of society to lift the barriers and address gender issues effectively in climate change interventions.

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## 4. Learning Knowledge and Skills for Agriculture and Rural Livelihood

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002457/245765E.pdf>

Some examples of report excerpts from a gender perspective:

*Farmer Field Schools promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the UN, in one study showed that income had increased by 61 per cent, that younger farmers were more likely to participate and that female-headed households benefited the most.*

*Young women face particular constraints in accessing training opportunities: they have restricted mobility as a result of social norms or limited transport, and a weaker bargaining position to attend training programmes (UNESCO, 2012a). It has long been recognized that many skills development programmes ended up reproducing gender stereotypes through offering training only in ‘female’ areas of work such as handicrafts or kitchen gardening rather than more profitable activities such as commercial agriculture.*

*In Ethiopia, although rural young people (both male and female) have the constitutional right to use land for agriculture, the same constitution states that the land is public property and cannot be transferred through sale or purchase. As the law restricts the rental market, in reality young people can only gain access to land through inheritance from their parents*

and/or allocation from land administrators. Young women who marry and move to their husband's village are even less likely to inherit land. A similar situation was reported in Cambodia.

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## 5. Protecting women's and children's health from a changing climate

<http://www.iuns.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Protecting-womens-and-childrens-health-from-a-changing-climate-TF-report.pdf>

Climate change increases challenges to women's and children's health. There is more likelihood of women and children suffering and dying from problems such as diarrhoea, under-nutrition, malaria, and from the harmful effects of extreme weather events, including floods or drought. While women and children in developing countries have made comparatively small contributions to historical carbon emissions, they bear the brunt of the health effects of climate change, both now and in the future. Efforts to prevent, mitigate and address the effects of climate change should include integrated action across sectors to address these health inequities now and for future generations.

Climate change will have a substantial impact on the health and survival of future generations. Policies that act now to improve health can also reduce climate change. Such co-benefits can be achieved when coordinated action is taken across the health, transport, energy, education and agriculture sectors. Policies that address broader health and climate protection can also work to reduce the significant economic losses from damages to health and the environment

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## 6. Men, masculinities & climate change

<http://promundoglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Men-Masculinities-Climate-Change.pdf>

The threats of climate change are not gender-neutral. Gender analysis on climate change over the past three decades has brought to light the disproportionate effects of climate change and environmental degradation on women's lives – particularly those of low-income women in global South settings. In countries where there is marked gender inequality, four times as many women as men die in floods. In some cases during natural disasters, women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men. This phenomenon will grow more frequent with global warming. Research has also shown that women often have a smaller carbon footprint than men, regardless of whether they are rich or poor. Therefore, a greater understanding of how gendered identities affect men and women's roles, activities and subsequent contributions to carbon emissions is essential if mitigation politics and programs are to achieve their desired effect.

This discussion paper presents the need for a more nuanced analysis of boys' and men's multiple roles vis a vis climate change. The purpose of such an investigation is to contribute to a more complete understanding of the gendered root causes, impacts and solutions to climate change adaptation and resilience and to further strengthen the call for social, economic and environmental justice for all. Boys and men must be seen as part of the solution to achieve gender-informed climate justice, as they are in different capacities in the fields of gender-based violence prevention, unpaid care work, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and peace and security. This paper seeks to outline these multiple roles to identify possible ways forward to engage boys and men as agents of sustainable, positive change alongside girls and women.

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## 7. The Pacific gender & climate change toolkit: Tools for practitioners

About the Toolkit: [https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/Gender-CC-Toolkit\\_About-the-toolkit.pdf](https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/Gender-CC-Toolkit_About-the-toolkit.pdf)

<https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/document/pacific-gender-climate-change-toolkit-complete-toolkit>

Gender equality is central to achieving a sustainable and resilient future for Pacific islands. This toolkit is designed to support climate change practitioners working in national governments, non-governmental organisations, regional and international organisations, integrate gender into all aspects of policy, programming and project work.

The toolkit is divided into four modules, which can be read in conjunction or used as standalone documents for practitioners seeking guidance on a specific topic. The modules are also supported by checklists and tools (found at the end of the toolkit. The toolkit is comprised of the following modules:

- Module 1 - this introductory module explains why gender is a critical consideration in climate change programmes, projects and strategies, defines the key approaches and concepts, and clarifies some common misconceptions.
- Module 2 - introduces the different phases of a typical climate change programme/project cycle, identifies potential entry-points for integrating gender perspectives in each phase and also includes a generic gender checklist that may be applied to programmes and projects.
- Module 3 - focuses on the links between gender and climate change in specific sectors and uses sector relevant case studies to demonstrate how gender perspectives can be applied in the identification and assessment of climate change problems and solutions. Key gender indicators are also provided to support monitoring and evaluation.
- Module 4 - this final module examines gender in relation to climate change governance. It discusses how to integrate gender considerations in institutional arrangements, policy coordination and negotiations, and climate change finance.

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## 8. Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/21673\\_unfccc\\_leg\\_gender\\_low\\_v5.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/21673_unfccc_leg_gender_low_v5.pdf)

Adapting to climate change is about reducing vulnerability to current and projected climate risk while vulnerability to climate change is determined in large part by people's adaptive capacity. Climate hazards do not affect all people within a community or even the same household equally because some people have greater capacity than others to manage the crisis. The inequitable distribution of rights, resources, power and norms constrains many peoples' ability to take action on climate change. This is especially true for women and vulnerable groups. Therefore, gender is a critical factor in understanding vulnerability to climate change.

The main focus of this paper is to provide views and experiences on strengthening gender consideration in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries (LDCs). It draws on the experiences gained from the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), and other initiatives, with a view to informing future adaptation efforts by LDCs and collaborating partners in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

The paper discusses gender in the context of adaptation to climate change, presents sample tools in integrating gender into adaptation planning and implementation, provides experiences in the integration of gender into adaptation planning and implementation and addresses the integration of gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

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## 9. Film: The Grasslands Project

<http://grasslands.nfb.ca/films/life-out-here>

Ranching and farming are male-dominated industries. But women have a strong voice in the operations, and some women have been running their own ranches for decades. A female perspective is expressed in this collaborative documentary, and it was the participants themselves who chose the themes to be discussed and then interviewed each other for the film. These women are deeply dedicated to their farms, ranches and families.

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## 10. The State of the World Population 2016

[http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/The\\_State\\_of\\_World\\_Population\\_2016\\_-\\_English.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/The_State_of_World_Population_2016_-_English.pdf)

The new United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its accompanying 17 Sustainable Development Goals aim for equitable, inclusive development that leaves no one behind. This 15-year plan promises to help transform the futures of millions of 10-year-old girls who have traditionally been left behind.

At the same time, many of the Sustainable Development Goals may only be achieved if everyone’s potential—including that of all 10-year-old girls—is realized. Chief among the Goals is a vision for a world without poverty.

But how much progress can we expect if the enormous potential of girls remains stifled and squandered?

In many ways, a 10-year-old girl’s life trajectory will be the true test of whether the 2030 Agenda is a success—or failure.

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## 11. Climate change and impacts on family farming in the North and Northeast of Brazil

[http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/eng/WP141\\_Climate\\_change\\_and\\_impacts\\_on\\_family\\_farming.pdf](http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/eng/WP141_Climate_change_and_impacts_on_family_farming.pdf)

The starting point for this study was the consideration of future climate change scenarios and their uncertainties. In assessing the possible climate change scenarios and related impacts on family farming across Brazil’s North and Northeast regions, the main conclusion is that smallholder farmers will have to adapt to a world of increasing climate variability. Despite the lack of literature and more refined studies in Brazil, the paper attempts to present an overview of potential climate change impacts for a specific list of existing crops that are significant for family farming in the North and Northeast of Brazil.

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## **12. Threats to Women's Land Tenure Security and Effectiveness of Interventions - Annotated Bibliography**

<http://landwise.resourceequity.org/guides/12>

This annotated bibliography consists of documents identified as part of a literature review on existing research on the external and intra-communal threats to women's land tenure security and the effectiveness of interventions that respond to these threats. With the understanding that broad research gaps remain, the review focuses only on threats and interventions related to women's insecure land and resource tenure but does not focus on the scope of the problem or on the benefits of securing women's rights to land.

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## **13. The Global Gender Gap Report 2016**

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR16/WEF\\_Global\\_Gender\\_Gap\\_Report\\_2016.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR16/WEF_Global_Gender_Gap_Report_2016.pdf)

Global Gender Gap is prepared by the World Economic Forum. It provides measures and compares data about women in 114 countries. In 2016, Canada ranks 35<sup>th</sup>. In 2006, 10 years ago, we ranked 14<sup>th</sup>. Where we ranked low is with political participation, and economic participation and opportunity.

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## **14. New Technical Briefs in Women's Economic Empowerment**

<http://www.seepnetwork.org/technical-briefs-pages-20861.php>

The SEEP Network's Women's Economic Empowerment Working Group (WEEWG) developed a series of three technical briefs on topics that were of interest to the WEEWG membership and to USAID. These technical briefs provide an overview of key issues related to the technical topic, discuss current evidence base, and include examples of good practices. Data sources include quantitative, qualitative, and anecdotal to illustrate and discuss each technical topic.

[Unpaid Care Work](#)

[Engaging and Working with Men](#)

[Promoting Women's Empowerment in Post-Production Activities](#)

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