
# Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture in ASEAN

## Regional Workshop

11-12 December 2013, Bangkok

Prepared by
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)
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## Acknowledgments

The Regional Workshop on Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture in ASEAN is the result of a collaborative effort between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) and the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) in close collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Committee on Women.

The organizers would like to thank all the participants – government representatives, development agencies, producer organizations, civil society organizations and academia -- for their contributions in the different sessions of the workshop. The workshop brought together 59 participants from 11 different countries, including six from the ASEAN region: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

The organizers are particularly grateful to the team that was involved in the organization of this event, including Mr Matthew Leete and Mr Appanah Simmathiri from the FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific; Ms Maria Lee, Ms Jeannette Gurung and Ms Nisha Onta from WOCAN; and Ms Myriam Fernando and Mrs Dada Bacudo from GIZ (GAP-CC).

We would also like to thank Mr Jost Wagner and his team, especially Apple Nathamon Muangmit (Change Initiative), for facilitating this rich and successful event.

Video and Photos of the Regional Workshop on Gender & Climate-smart Agriculture in ASEAN: http://www.wocan.org/news/video-and-photos-regional-workshop-gender-climate-smart-agriculture-asean

## List of Acronyms

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| AFCC | ASEAN Framework on Climate Change Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security |
| ASEAN | Association for Southeast Asian Nations |
| ACW | ASEAN Committee on Women |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GAP-CC | ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and Related Sectors |
| GIZ | German Development Cooperation |
| IRRI | International Rice Research Institute |
| SOM-AMAF | ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry |
| SRD | Center for Sustainable Rural Development |
| WOCAN | Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management |

## Executive Summary

**The specific objectives of the Regional Workshop on Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture** held from 11 to 12 December 2013 in Bangkok were to:

- Promote a common understanding of the linkages between gender and climate change impacts, and of the added value of taking a gender perspective to climate-smart agriculture;
- share gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture practices from the Asia Region;
- develop concrete recommendations and actions for ASEAN to include gender in the multi-sectoral ASEAN Framework on Climate Change (AFCC), following the principles of the Vientiane Declaration.

The workshop provided a space for ASEAN member states and regionally and nationally based development partners, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and farmer organizations to develop collectively concrete recommendations and actions for the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Committee on Women and member states.

**Practical recommendations were developed on how to include gender into adaptation and mitigation projects – from assessment to monitoring and evaluation – as well as in the ASEAN and AFCC coordination mechanisms. These recommendations focused on the following topics:**

- Increasing political commitment and advocacy (e.g. include commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment as an objective alongside the objectives related to climate-smart agriculture, with clear outcomes);

- identifying and supporting champions to push for and maintain gender equality as a cross-cutting priority in the AFCC framework, to translate Vientiane Declaration principles into national plans of action;

- strengthening capacities of ACW members and ASEAN working groups (climate change, crops, fisheries and forestry) on gender dimensions of climate change, women leadership, gender integrated planning, etc.;

- using approaches and tools to integrate gender in the project cycle (e.g. collection of sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data when carrying out assessments/stocktaking, gender-sensitive indicators in M&E systems, include gender criteria in quality review of project proposals, gender analysis and gender and development assessment tools);

- documenting and sharing good practices from community level to inform national policies and plans (communication strategies, knowledge platform, etc.);

- allocating a specific budget line to support gender-responsive approaches and activities;

- reviewing existing regulations, operational procedures and project review processes to integrate gender;

- ensuring a more balanced representation of men and women in ASEAN planning meetings/conferences/policy processes (e.g. invite representatives of women NGOs, producer organization, organizations working with women farmers/fishers/rural women, establish participation quotas).

The detailed results of the working groups are found in the chapter 5 of this report.

**In the last session of the workshop, participants discussed and agreed to the below recommendations and next steps.**

1. Ensure the outcomes of this workshop are communicated to the Climate Change Working Group.

2. Set up a pool of experts on Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture, representing various stakeholders, to support gender mainstreaming in ASEAN actions on climate-smart agriculture.

3. Establish a gender experts advisory group to the ASEAN Committee on Women.

4. Build the capacity of the ASEAN Climate Change Working Group to integrate gender in the design, implementation and M&E of their interventions.

5. Share examples from member states and communities of effective climate change resilient tools, technologies, methods that benefit women and are women friendly.

6. ASEAN Secretariat should encourage member states to allocate a budget to integrate gender issues in Climate-smart Agriculture activities, incorporate gender issues during the planning stage (national level) and elaborate Action Plans on Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture.

7. ASEAN member states should report periodically to the ASEAN Secretariat/ASEAN Committee on Women, on the implementation of the Vientiane Declaration.

8. Create an institutional mechanism within the ASEAN framework to integrate gender in climate change actions. Gender should be integrated as a fundamental element of climate change actions (do not treat the two topics in isolation).

9. Enhance ASEAN mandate to develop/strengthen enforcement mechanisms.

10. Put gender on the ongoing Climate-smart Agriculture agenda and support research that benefits women (e.g. gender-sensitive technology and equal access to such technology).

# 1 Background and Introduction

### "Climate-smart agriculture" as an integrated approach to ensure food security

Agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly in Asia, which is expected to face higher temperatures, increasing water scarcity, rising sea levels and an increase in the intensity of severe weather events, such as storms and floods.

In recent years, climate-smart agriculture has been emerging as a new approach to ensure food security, increase agricultural productivity and incomes, and build resilience to climate change, as well as reduce emissions and enhance the sinks where possible. It comprises a wide range of technologies and practices, such as drought and flood tolerant varieties of crops, livestock breeds and fish, improved water management techniques, conservation tillage, agro-forestry for carbon sequestration, integrated crop-livestock management, weather forecasting and early warning systems, among others. While these technologies exist, they are not always available, adapted and equally accessible to men and women.

### Gender inequalities can hinder the transition to climate-smart agriculture

Smallholder farmers, especially women heads of household, are particularly exposed to climate change. Within Asia, the female share of the agricultural labour force ranges from about 35 percent in South Asia to almost 50 percent in East and Southeast Asia[1]. They often lack secure tenure and resource rights, while they rely directly on climate-affected natural resources for their livelihoods. Existing research suggest that women farmers are more vulnerable to climate impacts than men because they greatly depend on natural resources for livelihoods and food security. In Cambodia, Indonesia and Timor-Leste, women cope with crop failures by eating less. Women also have less adaptive capacity as often they have less access to assets, information, technology and mobility; and low decision-making power. In Andhra Pradesh, India, only 21 percent of women, compared with 47 percent of men, received information on cropping strategies for coping with climate change.

### Why gender matters to "climate-smart agriculture"

There is a growing acknowledgement that based on their different knowledge and roles related to agriculture development, men and women are affected differently by climate change. Understanding men and women's vulnerability and adaptation responses is important in order to design and implement effective climate-smart agriculture strategies. Their different roles, responsibilities and capacity in adapting to climate change and maintaining food security need to be well understood to ensure both men and women benefit from climate-smart agriculture practices and approaches[2].

At the global and regional level, FAO[3], GIZ[4] and other development and government stakeholders are supporting gender-sensitive climate-smart practices across the whole agriculture value chain. Methodologies and approaches are emerging and need to be shared to

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[1] The role of women in agriculture, ESA Working paper N. 11-02, March 2011, FAO. http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf

assist decision makers and programme developers in designing and implementing gender-responsive policies, frameworks and projects.

**The ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change**

In order to address the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security, the ASEAN has established a *Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC): Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security.* This Framework intends to complement climate change-related activities already in motion at national levels of ASEAN member states, and to foster mutual learning and sharing of experiences. It combines strategic thrusts already agreed upon by the ASEAN Ministers, with additional ones to help ASEAN member states cope with the challenges for food security resulting from climate change. The goal of the AFCC is to contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimizing the risks to and impacts of their contributions to climate change. As a result, the AFCC covers the agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and forestry sectors and will coordinate with the environment, health and energy sectors.

The framework will promote regional mechanisms for cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial/inter-departmental coordination and cooperation on the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies. The AFCC will also complement other important ASEAN initiatives on food security including the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction.

To support the development and implementation of the AFCC, ASEAN established a close partnership with the ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and Related Sectors (GAP-CC) under GIZ. The objective of the GAP-CC is to support ASEAN in developing and implementing regionally coordinated policies and strategies to address climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

On 19th October 2012, ASEAN leaders adopted the *Vientiane Declaration on Enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN Women's partnership for environmental sustainability*, at the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women. The ASEAN Committee on Women is charged to effectively implement the commitment reflected in the Vientiane Declaration and to monitor its progress in collaboration and coordination with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies.

**The Regional Workshop on Gender and Climate-smart Agriculture**

In order to support the integration of gender issues into the AFCC framework, FAO, WOCAN and GIZ, in close collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Committee on Women, organized a regional workshop from 11 to 12 December 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

To prepare this workshop, WOCAN, in collaboration with GIZ and FAO, identified best practices of gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture interventions in ASEAN and Asia, which could be up scaled and be inspiring to governments and other stakeholders. Those were presented at the workshop. The ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Committee on Women collaborated in the preparation of the workshop agenda in order to ensure the linkage with the

*Vientiane Declaration on enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN women's partnership for environmental sustainability*, and follow-up after the workshop.

The co-organizers introduced the workshop by reiterating their commitment to promote gender equality in climate-smart agriculture strategies, interventions and financing, to achieve food security and improve livelihoods. Mr Vili A. Fuavao (on behalf of FAO RAP) highlighted the need to take into account gender issues in the design and planning of adaptation and mitigation measures to ensure those measures will not intensify inequalities and other vulnerabilities, and instead will have positive impacts on the lives of women. He added that a gender perspective should be infused into resource mobilization and development of climate-smart technologies, so as to ensure men and women have equal opportunities to contribute to the implementation of climate-smart agriculture.

Ms Jeannette Gurung, on behalf of WOCAN, shared a concrete example of how women farmers in Nepal are affected by climate change. A severe lack of rainfall translates into a shortage of drinking water that necessitates that some women have had to double the time for water collection, now spending three hours per day. This increase in their workloads has had significant health and nutrition implications, and limits the time they can allocate to income generating activities. They start using chemicals in their land because it is less time consuming. They have no time to participate in governing bodies of community organizations (such as those of community forestry and agriculture producer groups) and become more isolated. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that men migrate and leave women with more responsibilities. This concrete example shows how climate change affects women and men differently, and the importance of looking at how climate-smart practices can increase or decrease women's workloads -- a topic that has not yet received deserved attention.

Mr David Oberhauber, on behalf of GIZ, stated the importance of showcasing how the use of a gender approach in climate change strategies and plans will result in more effective actions and outcomes. He reminded participants of the important role of the ASEAN Committee on Women in the elaboration and adoption in 2012 of the Vientiane Declaration on enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN women's partnership for environmental sustainability. The challenge is to translate this commitment into actions that could lead to effective improvement in gender equality.

Mr Muhammad Salimi Sajari, on behalf of SOM-AMAF, reminded participants of ASEAN's concrete commitment to minimizing and adapting to climate change for food security through the endorsement by the Ministers of AFCC. He welcomed the initiative to facilitate the integration of gender issues into the AFCC framework and activities in order to address the needs of men and women, ensuring food security amidst climate change.

# 2 Gender and climate change in agriculture

This chapter starts with an overview of the knowledge on the gender dimensions of climate-smart agriculture and why it is important to take gender issues into account to build resilience to climate change in order to achieve or secure food security (2.1). The chapter also includes insights from different experts on how gender has been included in agricultural development and climate change research, projects and programmes (2.2). It ends with recommendations to

ensure men and women are given equal opportunities, including access to relevant financial and investment schemes (2.3).

## 2.1 Gender dimensions of climate-smart agriculture

**Presentation by Ms Patti Kristjanson, Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), World Agriculture Center, Nairobi**

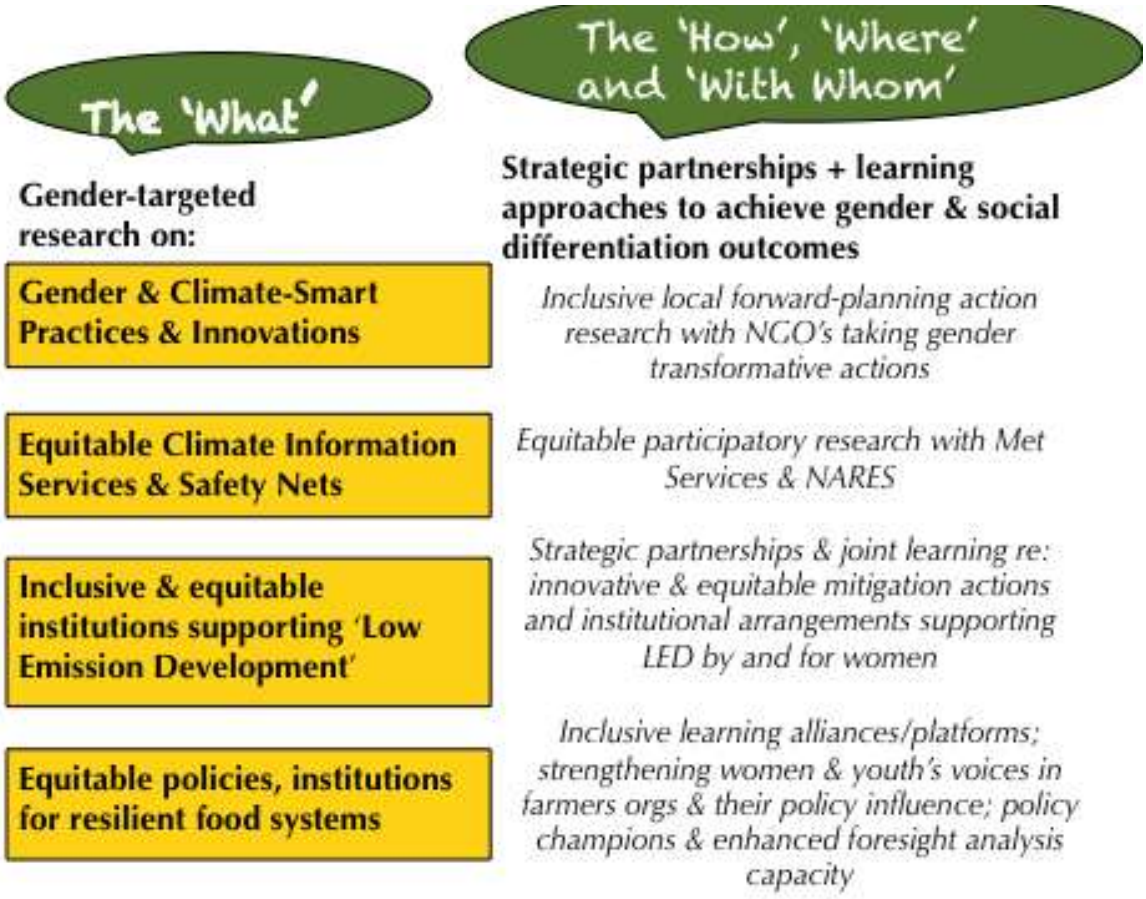
In a rapidly changing world, farmers are faced with numerous challenges and one of them is climate change. Why is taking gender into account so crucial to support farmers in this process? It is simple. Their increasing role in food systems and food security positions them as an essential player and partner in this process. However, women typically have less access than men to assets, knowledge and resources, and consequently do not have the same capacity to take up new climate-smart practices that will make them more resilient to a changing climate.

While cultures and norms are changing slowly, appropriate interventions looking at preferences and needs of different groups of men and women can help encourage or accelerate this change, and provide equal opportunities for men and women's uptake of new practices (e.g. improved soil, water management, agro-forestry, crop and livestock technologies and management practices).

The CCAFS programme[2] carries out gender-focused research at the community level to better understand differences in the needs, preferences and assets of men, women and youth, as well as how to facilitate their adoption of new technologies and practices.

**<u>The CCAFS gender-focused research:</u>**

[2] For further information: www.ccafs.cgiar.org/gender




Some of the findings of the CCAFS research programme show that women, men and youth are pursuing different types of agricultural adaptation strategies. Women are generally less able to adopt new practices because of time, finances and other resource constraints, whereas men are more likely to receive weather information and extension services.

One of the main challenges is to assist farmers in making decisions based on the impacts of climate change in the short but also longer term. This can include shifts in agricultural food systems from one crop to another, to different types of livestock, and to new soils and water management systems. This cannot be done alone; it requires partnerships between research institutes, NGOs and public services to co-design solutions for and with men and women farmers.

Some of the innovative approaches developed through CCAFS to disseminate information and knowledge on climate-smart agriculture practices and ensure women are benefiting include: CGIAR researchers partnering with the producers of a farm reality TV show being watched by millions of rural households across East Africa that targets and informs women, men and youth on practical and accessible climate-smart agriculture technologies and strategies (bringing together farmers and experts to discuss practical solutions), the use of mobile phones to collect data and provide advisory services, and participatory farmer-led videos demonstrating climate resilient agricultural practices.

Research suggests that other avenues to pursue include the design and implementation of projects and policies that promote men and women's equal access to assets (e.g. women's land ownership, and in some cases, joint ownership of land and other assets), innovative mechanisms to provide women and other marginalized groups access to insurance (as insurance is usually linked to land ownership, excluding women and agricultural labourers who do not own land), or other safety net mechanisms for those who do not own land[3].

## 2.2 How gender concerns have been integrated in climate-smart agriculture

This chapter is based on the contributions of five experts interviewed in a panel discussion. Based on their experience, the panellists provided some concrete examples of climate-smart practices that successfully integrated gender issues, and recommendations on how those could inform ASEAN policies and projects.

**Ms Thelma Paris, Socio-economist and Gender Specialist, Philippines**
*What is new about the discussion on gender and climate-smart agriculture and where should agricultural research focus its attention?*
The topic of gender equality and climate change is not new. But we are now paying more attention to the fact that women's contribution cannot be ignored anymore if we want to achieve food security and reduce poverty. It is important that women and men benefit equally from new technologies and knowledge to adopt climate-smart practices (e.g. by putting in place quotas to ensure women farmers benefit from the distribution of improved seeds). It is also important to recognize that women can contribute to CSA as they hold valuable indigenous knowledge. In order to support gender equality in the development of CSA, agricultural research should focus its attention on the following activities: generate good sex-disaggregated data and do rigorous analysis (build evidence), promote participatory action research and scaling out (empower women at the grassroots level for them to replicate what works), and enhance women's capacity.

**Mr Appanah Simmathiri, Climate Change Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific**
*How are men and women differently affected by climate change in rural areas and how do we ensure that gender is not only a "word" in document projects?*
In the majority of rural communities in South East Asia, women are responsible for most of the agricultural work, while men tend to engage in commercial activities or move to the city in search of jobs with higher wages. Women are playing a stronger role in agriculture and hold valuable knowledge about agriculture and forestry management. This role should be recognized when designing climate-smart agriculture projects and policies. For this to happen, it is important to build the capacity of technical staff on gender issues so they are better equipped when designing and implementing projects (e.g. including childcare support in the project's budget to enable women to participate in workshops, trainings, etc.)

**Ms Hop Vu, Executive Director, The Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD), Vietnam**
*How do you ensure that gender issues are taken into account in the activities of the SRD and how do we reduce the gap between the local and national policy level?*

[3] www.gaap.ifpri.info

The SRD takes a gender approach when supporting communities affected by climate change. Women are involved throughout the process from design to implementation of the interventions. Women and men participate in focus groups and express their difficulties and needs. They also engage in activities that are designed to fit differing needs and constraints. Women are encouraged to participate in trainings to learn about climate change issues and adaptive strategies. This starts a process of empowerment where women are then able to discuss the issues with their husbands and make decisions together (e.g. on the type of crops to plant). To upscale the good practices, SRD uses "evidence-based advocacy". As an example, SRD was instrumental in the mainstreaming of climate change in social economic development planning at district and provincial levels (through the recognition and adoption of good practices such as SRI systems and women's involvement in participatory irrigation management).

**Ms Lani Eugenia, General Secretary, Puantani, Indonesian Women Farmer & Rural Women Organization, Indonesia**

*What is the role of producer organizations in supporting men and women producers to adopt climate-smart practices and why are women-only organizations important?*

Producer organizations can play a crucial role in supporting women farmers to improve their agricultural productivity, as well as their access to knowledge about climate-smart practices and technologies. They can contribute to better understand and capture the knowledge of men and women, and raise awareness and enhance the capacity of farmers on climate-smart practices. Organizations can also facilitate women's access to technology and equipment, but this technology has to be women friendly. It is important to have women-only organizations to make sure women are not excluded from debates. Women have very diverse capacities, but most of them still struggle to make their voice heard. In women-only organizations, they are able to share their knowledge on how to cope and adapt to climate change.

**Ms Carola Von Morstein, Adviser, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Division, GIZ**

*How can we ensure that gender dynamics are well-understood and taken into account in development projects?*

The issue of gender equality and climate change is now well addressed in agendas at the global level, but it still needs to be translated at national and local levels. The focus on women is important, but men need to be part of the process to ensure real gender mainstreaming in climate change debates and interventions. One of the challenges for project developers is investing time and resources to understand gender dynamics, as project lifetimes are often too short to assess meaningful change.

Key recommendations from speakers for ASEAN' interventions on climate-smart agriculture:

- Invest in research to better understand how climate change affects women, men and children, and why some groups are more vulnerable than others in order to design appropriate policies and projects.
- Take a bottom-up approach, including evidence-based advocacy and good practices, to design policies and plans and set priorities (e.g. select specific areas affected by climate change; design interventions taking into account men and women's preferences and constraints; and based on the results of these interventions, design appropriate plans and policies).

- Build accountability in agricultural research by assessing how it contributes to gender quality in agriculture and development.
- Encourage political leadership to put gender equality on the agenda of climate-smart agriculture at national and regional debates.

## 2.3 Identifying opportunities to include gender in climate finance and climate-smart agriculture investments

Women still do not have appropriate access or benefit from climate change adaptation and mitigation financial mechanisms. Three speakers give their insights on the benefits and opportunities to include gender considerations in climate finance mechanisms, including the carbon market and agricultural investments.

**Ms Jeannette Gurung, Executive Director (WOCAN)**
While women and girls are recognized as key agents in development and food security, they do not receive the financial support they need in order to innovate and adapt to climate change. In order to innovate and adapt, women need time, credit and extension services. There is an increased interest to invest in women and girls from both public and private sector organizations. It makes sense economically to invest in women because agricultural products are largely grown by them and thus, they play a significant role in supply chains. But it is important to assess how new financing mechanisms (e.g. Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Mitigation Fund) and standards such as those of Fair Trade and the Gold Standard benefit women farmers. This is a challenge as there is a lack of accountability mechanisms for measuring those benefits. To address this gap, WOCAN developed the W+ standard that measures benefits to women in climate change projects, through six domains: food security, time, leadership, income, health and education. Through initial consultations with women in Nepal, it was found that time is an enabling aspect: if you don't have time, you cannot innovate, learn about new practices and develop new activities.

**Mr Robert John Dobias, Team Leader, Capacity Building (ADAPTAsia)**
It is important to focus not only on global funds but national level opportunities to include climate finance as part of national development projects, which could include a gender component. ADAPTAsia assessed how climate change adaptation funds dealt with gender and found that gender is usually an add-on consideration. A gender review of the Climate Investment Funds (2013) came up with some recommendations, including the establishment of a gender focal point; review of policies and guidelines and integrate gender; employment of gender as a driver for transformational change; inclusion of national gender policy in designing projects and programmes; creation of gender-sensitive targets and indicators, monitoring and evaluation systems; and assignment of specific resources to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. This last recommendation is probably the most important one: if there is no budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment, no concrete results can be expected. Capacity building is essential. ADAPTAsia will soon be launching an online gender sourcebook for climate change adaptation proposal preparation. Finally, when preparing funding proposals, it is important to ensure linkages to key national gender policies, build a strong gender component into NAPs (NAMAs), consider demonstrating the economic

justification for the proposal or project gender component, and ensure gender action has a clear budget line.

**Ms Meera Mishra, India Country Co-ordinator (IFAD)**
IFAD has a long history of gender mainstreaming through its gender strategy that has three pillars: economic empowerment, equal voice and equitable workloads. In relation to climate change in agriculture, IFAD launched the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) in 2012. ASAP is a fund to support climate change adaptation activities as part of existing new IFAD projects, taking into account the needs and vulnerabilities of women and men. For example, ASAP in the Mekong Delta included a gender analysis in the design phase. Examples of activities include targeting saving and credit groups, 30 percent minimum participation of women in the component "climate-informed socio-economic development planning and policy development", and access to clean and safe water to ease the workload of women. Also, it is crucial to incorporate gender issues as part of the project staff's terms of reference.

Key recommendations from speakers to ASEAN:

- The institutions need strong gender policy and guidelines to design and implement gender responsive actions (e.g. to include gender components in NAPs, NAMAs) and seize funding opportunities; different tools exist to assist in this endeavour (e.g. upcoming gender sourcebook for climate change adaptation proposal preparation, ADAPT Asia project).
- Men and women need to be involved in the design and implementation of the projects (use participatory approaches).
- Institutions need to ensure that proposed gender actions have a clear budget line.
- Funding strategies need to support women's organizations, focus on young rural women and promote women friendly technologies.
- Accountability mechanisms are critical for measuring social and economic benefits to women (gender-sensitive M&E systems, and standards such as W+).

# 3 Best practices from the ASEAN region: gender-sensitive climate smart agriculture experiences

One of the objectives of the workshop was to share examples of gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture practices from the ASEAN region. As a source of inspiration, a women farmer from Cambodia explained her struggle to cope with unpredictable weather patterns and the practical solutions she implemented. Participants then had the opportunity to learn about six experiences from the Philippines (IRRI, Rice Watch & Action Network), Vietnam (ICRAF, Vietnam Women's Union), Cambodia (FAO), India and Bangladesh (Monash University). The presentations were done in a "market place" setting, allowing participants to learn and discuss in small groups learning and enabling factors.

## 3.1. A voice from the field – by Ms Chey Siyat, Farmer and Nature Net, Cambodia.

**A voice from the field**

Ms Chey Siyat lives in the Damnak Kantourt commune in the Kampot province in Cambodia. As a farmer, she explained how she was affected by climate change. Many factors, including the unpredictable weather, occurrence of storms and floods, early or late rainfall, droughts and increase in temperatures made it difficult for farmers to grow crops. The changing climate requires farmers to adapt what they are going to grow and when (e.g. when rainfall is delayed and it is too late to grow rice, farmers switch to sweet potatoes or watermelon/cucumber production instead, which needs less water than rice). In addition, Ms Siyat successfully adopted new practices, including water-saving techniques such as the system of rice intensification, sustainable management of water (e.g. storing rain water for domestic use and for irrigation when drought occurs, digging drainage channels for

### 3.2. Gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis of risk-coping and adaptation practices of rice farming households in response to extreme climate events[4] - by Julie Ann Basconcillo, IRRI

Albeit not the main reason for the dismal production in the Philippines, meteorological phenomena, such as typhoons, play a big part in diminished food security and household welfare. Prolonged and severe flood events cause serious damage to rice plants, affecting rural households whose primary income depends on agricultural activities.

The International Rice Research Institute in collaboration with the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) and National Irrigation Administration (NIA) oversees a project in two villages in the Province of Bulacan, Central Luzon, Philippines, where floods are a common occurrence.

Several interventions -- in the form of technology, extension and policy -- have been introduced to farmers, primarily to increase production and to a certain extent, address the impacts of changing climate conditions. Initial focus group discussions and key informant interviews, however, suggest that some farmers are a bit reluctant to adopt the technologies. In order to better understand and support the adoption of climate-smart technologies by men and women farmers, IRRI carried out a gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis. Gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis should be incorporated in the project assessment and design and should involve all relevant stakeholders in the project design process.

[4] This work is part of CGIAR Research Program 7: Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security.

In the context of climate change adaptation project in smallholder rice farming systems, stakeholder analysis is key to understanding the interplay between gender roles and gender-differentiated risk perceptions toward climate change and variability, and their impacts. This relation can be used for improved adaptation and risk-coping strategies that will be implemented in the subsequent phases of the project (on-farm testing or implementation in 2014). In phase 1 (consultation or needs assessment), IRRI conducted household surveys (still ongoing) with women and men farmers separately from two villages. The review of adaptation options will be used to make recommendations on how to further improve the process of disseminating technologies. Preliminary recommendations will be shared with the local and, if possible, national stakeholders, from whom participation in the formulation of impact adaptation pathways is expected.

The preliminary results of the surveys showed that women seem to be more affected by rice crop loss and low yields, even if many of them are not directly involved in rice cultivation. Unlike in other communities, farmers in Bulacan do not migrate to look for alternative occupations in response to crop losses. Seventy percent of the households source their incomes from agriculture. Adaptation options with women's direct involvement include re-sowing and replanting when crops are damaged, and storing food and basic necessities. These options seem, however, not unique to women alone but more of a household strategy. Most farmers do not consider shifting their crop calendar from the wet season to third cropping season, even when faced with tremendous losses during the wet season.

These results will be used to define viable adaptation projects that are acceptable to the village customs and norms. In phase 2 (on-farm testing or implementation), on-site pilot tests involving the farmers and local government units will be conducted, during which two-way feedback mechanisms will be encouraged. Women farmers and wives of farmers will be given priority in training programmes that deal with adaptation options.

As the farmers often suffer from floods every year, IRRI will look into opportunities to promote a shift in the cropping calendar and build a partnership with non-government agencies to assist the farmers in undertaking non-farm and off-farm livelihood programmes. As a research institute, IRRI could also develop technologies that are women-friendly, and further examine how to increase farmers' adaptive capacity throughout the project, and thus reduce their vulnerability.

### 3.3 Understanding gender-specific preference on trees, land use and adaptation strategies – by Elisabeth Simelton and Delia Catacutan, ICRAF

Changes in tree cover and loss of community access to forests can have a disproportionately adverse impact on women, with indirect impacts on households and consequently on the livelihoods of five to ten times as many people. The addition of trees and agro-forestry to farming landscapes is one way to help make smallholding farmers resilient to extreme weather events.

The right trees in the right place can have many environmental and

economic benefits. In order to better understand the constraints facing women in tree and forest management and conservation, it is important to focus on gendered relationships (not on women alone) and to examine the differences between men and women in tree and forest management in order to influence practices and policies.

The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) has developed different methods and tools for better understanding the roles, perceptions and preferences of women and men in forest management and for improved adaptation strategies. These tools are designed to draw information from women and men farmers for development workers, agricultural organizations and government policy-makers involved in research or development projects related to extreme weather events and climate change. Some of the methodologies that can be used to assist in the design of gender-sensitive agro-forestry projects are briefly presented below:

**Capturing gendered appreciation of multifunctional landscapes through viewscape interpretation**

The viewscape refers to the way people view their surroundings such as landscapes and seascapes. These views are based on knowledge, beliefs and perceptions and may consequently differ between men and women. The viewscape interpretation method uses photos as visual stimuli to characterize and analyze people's preferences to inform planning and decision-making. In the southern Philippines, the viewscape interpretation method was used to complement household interviews aimed at understanding gender-specific appreciation of landscape functions.

**Gendered tree species evaluation using the bao game**

The bao game is a participatory tool that has been successfully used to capture the differences between men and women in perceptions and preferences of various species of trees for different uses. The bao is a traditional board game played throughout Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The bao game can be adapted for use in farmers' evaluation of different tree species, crop varieties, tree attributes, and benefits of different trees (e.g. soil fertility improvement, fodder, light construction material, poles and fuel wood). While the bao game is easy to play, it requires some practice and can generate inaccurate results if not implemented carefully; therefore, the facilitator must 'master' the game.

**Social network analysis for determining gender-differentiated sources of information and tree seedling needs**

Women and men have different communication networks. The social network analysis (SNA) method is used to visualize and analyse how men and women access information and existing networks. This method was used in a Conservation Agriculture with Trees project in Kenya to determine agricultural information networks for both men and women in the project area to learn their respective needs for trees and seedlings supplied through different locations, as well as to gauge differences in the general information flow.

**How smallholding farmers and local governments can together adapt to climate change**

Since 2012, ICRAF is working in Vietnam on a project to support adaptation of current farming systems to reduce the economic and environmental impacts of natural disasters. Participatory tools were developed[5] to facilitate discussions with farmers and local leaders

[5] http://worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia/vietnam/products/tools/talking-toolkit

about climatic and non-climatic exposures, impacts on livelihoods, and in particular the role of trees and agro-forestry for adaptation to climate variability and change. The data collected showed that while there are many similarities between men and women, there are differences on their level of awareness about climate change and adaptation options. The household survey showed that 60 percent of women and 36 percent of men had never heard about climate change. Of those who had heard about climate change, men's source was predominantly television and radio (one-way communication), while for women it was cooperatives (two-way communication).

Women and men were separated to design agro-forestry systems for future land use scenarios. Separating women and men into groups was important to see gender preferences as well as misperceptions. Women generally applied experiences from home gardens when designing agro-forestry systems (e.g. combining species, soil management and awareness of microclimate).

The household and village level risk maps and the design of adapted farming systems were used to facilitate a dialogue with local government units on how to start mainstreaming climate change considerations into land use plans, taking into account the preferences of men and women. In particular, to motivate farmers' to change farming systems, it is important to identify local perspectives on market smart land use, in addition to climate smart use. The study showed that preferences may vary by gender, as well as by income levels and other variables. It was important to put women and men in different groups to be sure that women's voices were heard.

### 3.4 Climate-resiliency field schools: promoting a climate-informed agriculture practice[6] - by Hazel Arandez, Tanchuling, Rice Watch and Action Network (R1)

Agriculture continues to be the major livelihood of rural men and women in the Philippines, and it is expected to be negatively affected by climate change. The risks to agricultural production due to changes in climate variables, such as increases in temperatures, extreme rainfall, erratic rainfall patterns and increases in maximal winds, are projected to continue to be huge, with the potential to increase exponentially, unless adaptation measures are put in place. Men and women farmers will be affected differentially; women bear the greater burden as they are expected to tackle the greater responsibility of ensuring the family's well-being -- both in care and economic work. One way to assist communities is to provide climate information, which is critical in agriculture adaptation

Climate information is vital for the day-to-day farming activities. However, it is hardly available or accessible to farmers. Farming communities can better adapt to the climate change impacts and manage climate risks if they are armed with skills, knowledge and information on different adaptation measures. Thus, access to appropriate technologies, and timely and local climate forecast information is imperative for farming communities to manage the risks in agriculture brought by changing climate.

[6] More information: http://www.r1phils.org


To address these needs, Rice Watch and Action Network (R1), in partnership with local partners (local governments and NGOs in Gerona, Tarlac and Irosin, Sorsogon) and the Philippines Atmospheric and Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), initiated the Climate-resiliency Field School (CrFS). The CrFS provides and shares information, including climate forecast and related information, farming knowledge, technologies and skills to build and strengthen the capacities of farmers. Under the CrFS, local governments set up their own Municipal Climate Information and Monitoring Centres. It builds local government's capacities on:

- Giving early warning service for agriculture to help farmers manage climate/weather-related risks;
- determining community thresholds to disasters by correlating generated local climate data and community impacts (to climate-inform local government's long-term adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities);
- establishing time-series local weather data for use in a more localized forecasting service in the future by the national meteorological agency.

With the CrFS, men and women farmers have the opportunity to:

- Enhance knowledge on climate variability and ability to anticipate extreme climate events and modify farming decisions (day-to-day, by week and by season);
- be assisted in observing climate parameters to support farming practices (e.g. land preparation, pest management);
- be provided with the necessary tools/knowledge to manage climate risks.

<u>Programme benefits for local governments</u>

- Local government becomes more attuned to the climate-appropriate needs of its farming clientele because the climate service demands dynamic and regular interaction between them and the farmers;
- monitors slow onset/climate change as it happens -- it thus allows local government to understand what extreme events would mean to them and the community, helping them prepare for extreme events;
- improves extension service and relations with farming community;

- promotes people/community empowerment and climate change readiness as greater sensitization of its constituents on climate change enables them to seek regular climate/weather forecast to help them in their decision–making;
- supports transition to a sustainable and safe local food production system.

Benefits for men and women farmers

- Promotes sustainable agriculture/organic farming -- thus women and men farmers are not subjected to harmful chemicals during production;
- promotes diversification that could bring more regular incomes for the family and increases resiliency of farming families during disasters -- thus potentially lessening the burden of women finding ways to supplement family incomes;
- empowering men and women farmers through access to climate information, helping them to project and plan ahead given projected weather -- thus saving them from potential losses and allowing them to use time and resources to more weather-appropriate activities;
- broad application of knowledge and skills shared in the CrFS (not just focused on one crop such as rice farming) as many women enrolees find the information beneficial and applicable for the type of work that they do, addressing their concerns;
- promotes inclusivity, as the municipal-wide programme has greater opportunity to benefit more men and women farmers and local government technicians are informed early on to target not just the men farmers but also women, given the diversified design of the programme;
- CrFS farmer graduates, including women farmers, benefit from greater climate sensitization of LGUs, and they become a target of local government's additional support for increasing resiliency;
- highlights the value of an organized farming constituency as a basic disaster risk reduction strategy and good governance measure, including men and women participants in any benefits accessed and provided to the organization.

### 3.5 Integrating gender aspects into forestry and climate change projects – lessons learnt from project experiences in Cambodia – by Jeevanandhan Duraisamy, FAO Cambodia and Laska Sophal, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a set of tools and techniques used with households to gather and analyze information on community resources, problems, needs and potential. PRA tools are very useful in facilitating active community participation, especially in encouraging women to take active part in the process. In Cambodia, PRA tools were used for developing baseline in the three projects below:

1. Community forestry project – *Enhancing community-based forest management and utilization for the improvement of rural livelihoods in Cambodia* (2010-2013)
2. Bamboo project – *Improving Communities livelihood in Northeastern provinces of Cambodia through Bamboo plantation*
3. Climate change adaptation Watershed project – *Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Using Micro watershed Approaches*

The projects used a series of PRA tools, including: historical timeline, village resource mapping, gender analysis, transect walk, forest/watershed resource analysis, seasonal analysis, livelihood

analysis, institutional analysis, SWOT analysis and wealth ranking. The projects have trained about 100 government staff on PRA, mostly men in five provinces. A training manual has been produced as well as videos from the use of PRA in the field; 11 PRA tutorial videos are in the process of being completed and could act as training materials globally.

Below are some lessons learnt on gender issues from these projects:

In the Community forest and Bamboo projects, men actively participated in all the PRA exercises and only women from better-off households took part in some of the exercises. The Gender Analysis in the PRA tool was used to detail the daily workloads of men and women and it was found that women invariably had higher workloads than men. Gender disaggregation was done in seasonal analysis, which also revealed that women were busy throughout all the seasons. During the project it was observed that poor and vulnerable women were extensively using the forests to source their food in lean seasons; however they were not able to participate in the project activities, as they were the sole household breadwinners. The objective of the community forestry project was to build capacities of Forestry Administration (FA) with communities. The training activities were often held in towns or in forests, which was found to hinder the participation of women.

There was some limited success in engaging women in the bamboo propagation project. The village bamboo nursery development field training activities were organized within the village and the project provided inputs for raising and selling the bamboos. This activity was found to be attractive for vulnerable women as it was done closer to their homes, only lasted for a few hours with economic incentive. Some of these women successfully raised the bamboo seedlings that were bought for plantation activities in the communities. This positive outcome provided further impetus to find ways to involve more women in the watershed projects.

Based on the lessons learnt from these projects, gender was integrated in the formulation of the Climate change adaptation Watershed project - *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Food Security in Cambodia* (under approval 2014-2018) to be funded by Global Environment Facility. The Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Women affairs has agreed to this approach. The watershed project has four components. Men and women will be given the opportunity to participate in three components equally, whereas the fourth component with almost 20 percent of the project budget will focus on assisting women from poor and vulnerable households. Based on the gender analysis it was found that collecting water and fire wood collection were taking considerable time and the project had initially proposed improving drinking water and biogas development to reduce the work load. However, the funding being limited to adaptation activities, the fourth component is limited to developing micro enterprise clusters.

### 3.6 Research on the gendered impacts of climate change - assisting policy development for climate-smart agriculture[7] - by Margaret Alston, Monash University, Australia

Gender is one of numerous important socio-cultural dimensions typically included in climate change vulnerability assessments, but it is rarely incorporated in adaptation research and

[7] For more information: http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1721e/i1721e00.htm

planning. A major contribution of this research is the development of an **innovative methodological model** for studying gender and climate variability for use in the context of climate change.

In 2010, FAO in collaboration with local partners carried out a research in six villages in Mahbubnagar and Anantapur -- two drought-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh in India. The research used gender, institutional and climate analyses to document the trends in climate variability that men and women farmers are facing, and their responses to ensure food security. The methods used to collect data included:

- Qualitative focus group discussions with men and women separately and together (100 participants);
- gender-sensitive quantitative methods (201 questionnaires);
- climate analysis that used the data available from weather stations for a period of 40 years, referenced with farmers' interpretations, providing the confidence needed to support the farmers' statements.

**The gender-sensitive approach:**

- Revealed gendered vulnerability and coping at the household level that is critical to overcoming changes in the climate (e.g. water shortages resulting in women having to walk long distances for water often several times a day);
- speaking with men and women separately – their different perspectives and perceptions of risk emerged, as did their distinct areas of knowledge (e.g. women are engaged in livestock production, while men are more likely to be engaged in agricultural tasks and make decisions regarding crop production and climate strategies);
- served to reveal how changes in climate variability impact dimensions of lives and well-being beyond simple direct impacts on water availability and crop production (e.g. relating to health, there are significant issues associated with air and water borne diseases and when the aged and children are affected, this increases women's care work).

Further work along these lines that also incorporates the important dimensions of caste and class (see Ray-Bennett, 2009)[8] could increase the understanding of how to translate a gender-sensitive research approach into gender-sensitive policies and projects.

Based on its good results in India, this methodology was replicated in three districts of Bangladesh (one Northern and two Southern districts) between 2011 to 2013, with a larger

[8] Ray-Bennett, N.S. 2009 *The influence of caste, class and gender in surviving multiple disasters: A case study from Orissa, India.* Environmental Hazards, 8(1), 5

number of participants – and in collaboration with OXFAM and local partners. The three districts are affected by climate change: river erosion in Gaibandha, water logging and salinity in Satkhira and cyclones and unpredictable weather in Barguna. The research found a few differences in the way that climate change impact men and women -- men mentioned the increase in health problems and stress, while women mentioned health problems and the pressure to acquire loans. Examples of adaptation strategies include women engaging in waged labour close to their home while men migrate; families taking loans to purchase food; selling assets; and in certain cases (as a last resort), sending children to work, and women eating less.

Climate research that examines social impacts must include gender analysis that recognizes the heterogeneous nature of women and men's responses, and the strategies they adopt. This information is essential to policy recommendations. By noting that the coping strategies that men and women employ may have both social benefits and detriments, policies can provide safety nets as well as innovative solutions. Further research is necessary to understand the social transformations taking place as a result of climate changes, and the economic contributions being made by both women and men.

### 3.7 Strengthening women's capacity in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation – by Nguyen Minh Huong, Vietnam Women's Union

Women have long been excluded from decision-making in disaster risk reduction, even though they may be worse affected by extreme environmental conditions, compared with men. For example, although women usually manage small plots of agricultural land in each family for income or sustenance, land titles are usually given to the men. Women are also more at risk of harm during flooding because, while boys are taught to swim at an early age, girls rarely are.

The project "Strengthening women's capacity in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation" is the first in Vietnam to address and encourage female participation in disaster risk reduction. The objectives are to:

- Amplify the voices of local men and women by building their capacity to develop household and community disaster action plans, and provide them with first aid and swimming classes;
- support women's union representatives as regular members of the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (the main body for decision-making on natural disasters).

The project used three strategies to reach these objectives.

1. The first strategy is **awareness raising at the community level** (including women and local leaders) on gender issues in climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), and on the important role and capability of women in DRR at household and community levels. Examples of activities are a radio soap opera with a focus on flood and

typhoon preparation, which reached 80 percent of households and informed women and men on how to be better prepare as equal partners; integrating information on DRR in regular women's meeting; broadcasting a radio programme featuring women responding to natural disasters and communication events.

2. The second strategy covers **capacity building for women** so that they can better perform their role in DRR within the family and community, and participate in decision making relating to CCA and DRR at household and community levels. Examples of activities for local women and girls include preparedness for disaster, family disaster action planning, swimming and first aid; and examples of activities for women's union staff encompass gender in CCA & DRR, community disaster action planning, and communication skills.

Training activities in Binh Dinh have been operated by the Viet Nam Women's Union since 2010 with the support of UN Women and today, 50 participants, female and male, are planning how best to prepare their villages and hamlets for floods. The trainers work with group of men and women to analyze how groups of men, women, young and elderly may be differently affected by disasters.

3. The third strategy included **advocacy for women's representation in decision-making bodies**. Examples of activities are local forums, networking, national workshops, policy dialogue at national level for awareness raising and policy advocacy on gender mainstreaming into policies and programmes related to CCA, DRR and DRM.

Prior to the UN Women project in this province, there were no women represented on Committees for Storm and Floods Control (CSFC); currently, the first woman has been elected. The Central Women's Union used the good results of the project at a provincial level to advocate for representation of women's organizations in CSFC at a national level. Today, Women's Union representatives are formal members in CSFC at national and sub-national levels.

Some lessons from the experiences presented:

- Undertaking stakeholder and gender analysis is crucial to understand how women and men have different perceptions of climate change, its risks and impact and what constraints they face. In particular, projects need to focus on practices/technologies that reduce women' workload (e.g. firewood and water collection).
- Use of participatory tools enables men and women to design appropriate adaptation strategies, collectively and in separate groups (giving women free space to express themselves).
- Men and women's adaptation strategies may be similar but have different benefits and detriments for each group. It is important to pay attention to those impacts in order to design appropriate policies and projects, including potential safety nets.
- Taking a bottom up approach encompasses building capacity of men and women at a community level (e.g. access to information, technologies), building strategic partnerships to ensure sustainability (e.g. farmer groups, local authority and PAGASA in the Philippines), and promoting women's participation in decision-making bodies.

# 4 Current ASEAN policy frameworks for incorporating gender concerns into regional and strategies on climate-smart agriculture

## 4.1 Vientiane Declaration on enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN women's partnership for environmental sustainability

In October 2012, at the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women, Ministers of ASEAN adopted the Vientiane Declaration on enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN women's partnership for environmental sustainability. This Declaration, prepared by the ASEAN Committee on Women, includes nine principles that reflect the role and contributions of ASEAN women regarding the protection of the environment. It also recognizes that women represent a large untapped potential for environmental sustainability, and the need for women's participation in the decision-making process -- particularly concerning climate change and natural resource management.

Below are two examples of countries, Lao PDR and Vietnam, who have translated this Declaration at a national level.

## 4.2 Gender mainstreaming in the GMS Core Environment Programme in Lao PDR

Presented by Mrs Keobang A. Keola, Director General, Pollution Control Department, MoNRE, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Lao PDR

The GMS Core Development Programme is implemented in the framework of the greater Mekong subregion cooperation, including five ASEAN countries and China. Synergies between the Vientiane Declaration commitments and components of this programme were explored and different entry points were identified to mainstream gender issues:

1. In environmental planning, safeguards and monitoring systems (e.g. incorporate gender inclusion criteria and gender specific indicators; link planning with national/sectoral poverty and gender strategy/action plans; incorporate gender issues in training modules);
2. in trans-boundary biodiversity landscape management and monitoring (e.g. data on socio-cultural diversity, monitor whether the gender issues are included);
3. in value chain development (e.g. incorporate gendered value chain analysis into green value chain development);
4. in adaptation and climate resilience interventions (e.g. incorporate gendered analysis of perceptions of risk and potential impacts, include women in capacity building on and piloting climate-smart livelihood practices);
5. in REDD+ readiness (e.g. ensure that women can access land/trees and are included in REDD+ benefit sharing, assess pros and cons of cash and non cash benefits within integrated climate-smart agricultural models);
6. in mitigation interventions (e.g. incorporate gendered analysis of ownership and employment in freight SMEs).

Some of the first steps envisaged by MoNRE include awareness raising activities on gender issues in climate change, identification of best practices and capacity building of stakeholders on gender mainstreaming.

### 4.3 Vietnam and gender issues in climate change

Presented by Ms Nguyen Thi Kim Hao, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam.

In Vietnam, 74 percent of the population lives in coastal areas and river deltas affected by sea level rise. To cope with climate change and in line with the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol ratified by Vietnam, the government has promulgated a series of national programmes, strategies and actions plans. Gender equity has been emphasized as a guiding principle in the National Targeted Program to Respond to Climate Change. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource has taken different measures to integrate gender issues in its climate change activities, including:

- Participation of women staff in courses on climate change and gender balance;
- increased number of women delegates attending to climate change negotiations at global level;
- organization of a workshop to strengthen the capacity of women members of the National Assembly on climate change impacts in order to integrate gender in relevant policies and strategies;
- issuance of land tenure certificate bearing names of husband and wife for agricultural areas, to facilitate women's access to land.

However, gender issues are still not mainstreamed in many national strategies and policies, and there is no linkage between the national strategy on gender equality and climate change strategies and plans. More awareness on the importance of gender equality to cope and adapt to climate change is necessary at national level and local level, where women should play a central role in designing and implementing community-based activities to cope/adapt to climate change.

## 5 Strategies to encourage integration of gender concerns into agriculture and climate change adaptation policies and projects in the ASEAN region

While some countries have started to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in their climate-change related policies and projects, more needs to be done. The AFCC framework provides a strategic platform to mainstream a gender perspective in adaptation and mitigation strategies and projects.

In order to do so, participants in small groups were asked to develop recommendations for ASEAN policy and programme developers through two entry points: (1) how to integrate gender in the project cycle for projects developed under the AFCC framework; and (2) how to integrate gender issues in the AFCC decision making processes and coordination mechanisms. The methodology used, the "caravan", enabled each group of participants to build a collective

response. The result of this exercise is presented below and provides some guidelines for the ASEAN Secretariat and member states.

### 5.1 Integrate gender issues in Assessment & Design of CSA projects under the AFCC

The first component of the AFCC focuses on the need to carry out stocktaking exercises of impacts on and risks of climate change on agriculture, forestry and food security in the region. In order to ensure that gender issues are taken into account in these exercises, it is crucial to collect sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data that will form a baseline.

Other factors to be considered in assessment and stocktaking exercises are:
- Social and cultural factors that affect gender issues such as age, demography, norms, reproductive roles, etc.;
- Consideration of different dimensions of men and women's capacity that can then be addressed in the project design, including participation capacity, decision making capacity and leadership capacity;
- focus on assessment of women and men's vulnerability, resilience and opportunities that come with climate change;
- use of participatory and consultative processes to assess the needs of different groups of women, men and youth;
- use Gender-sensitive Value Chain Analysis (e.g. Who does what? Why?);
- carry out a stakeholder analysis and consider including gender awareness for these stakeholders (e.g. organizations involved in the supply chain) in the project design;
- include action research interventions with a focus on women friendly technology and the improvement of women and men' lives (e.g. time-saving, energy-saving);
- learning from existing best & worse practices and shared experiences from the region that could inspire the ASEAN member states.

**Recommendations formulated by participants:**

- **Understanding gender differential impacts of climate change can assist member states in determining where to put efforts (social and geographic targeting), and where to invest for maximum social/environmental benefit to communities.**
- **Projects need to include gender differentiated climate adaptation and mitigations solutions that enable women and men to contribute and benefit equally from the project.**
- **Any stocktaking exercise must collect sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data.**
- **The ASEAN member states need to develop clear gender objectives and outcomes, based on the principles stated in the Vientiane Declaration.**
- **Project developers and decision makers within the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant working groups (climate change, crops, fisheries, forestry) need to be sensitized on why a gender perspective will ensure an effective transition towards climate-smart agriculture, and strengthen livelihoods (build the case through evidence based research).**
- **Call upon technical expertise to advise the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant working groups on gender mainstreaming in climate-smart agriculture.**
- **Allocate specific funds to collect sex and gender-disaggregated data.**
- **The inclusion of gender criteria is critical in the quality review of project proposals (e.g. use peer review from third party; learn from checklist of donors and UN agencies who have minimum criteria for clearing projects for submission).**
- **Promote a common understanding on women rights and gender issues, from policy to implementation, through awareness raising tools (e.g. use of media).**

## 5.2 Integrate gender issues in Monitoring & Evaluation and Implementation of CSA projects under the AFCC

M&E systems are part of a learning process: (Plan → Do → Evaluate → Learn → Plan). They should be developed at the assessment/stock-taking stage of any projects under the AFCC framework, and be based on the results of a social and economic gender analysis (baseline).

Recommendations formulated by participants, based on good practices:

- Develop monitoring systems in a participatory manner, ensuring that both men and women are involved, so their different perspectives and constraints will be taken into account (e.g. evaluate the impact of the project on time and mobility constraints).
- Plan periodic monitoring of interventions with separate women and men groups. This can be done by women and men sensitized to gender issues (e.g. men and women extension officers).
- Allocate specific funds to develop a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation process, e.g. the collection of sex-disaggregated data, review of gender analysis' results. The budget proposal should mention how gender concerns will be taken into account and allocate special budget line for that purpose.
- Clearly include gender equality and women's empowerment as an objective alongside the objectives related to climate-smart agriculture. In some cases, the focus could be clearly on women's empowerment instead of gender equality.
- The choice of indicators depends on the expected short-term outputs and longer-term outcomes of each project. However, in the case of climate change in agriculture, it is important to include sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators such as local knowledge, traditional practices and technology transfer.
- Also, it is important to include indicators that will assess the impact (positive or negative) of interventions on climate vulnerability, practical needs (e.g. labour saving-technologies) and strategic needs (e.g. leadership, governance) of men and women. Indicators can also show the economic value added of women's participation.
- Use new technologies such as mobile phones to collect data.
- Document good practices (e.g. through video documentary, open database) to capture and disseminate learning, and facilitate scaling up for example through NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action) and LAPAs (Local Adaptation Plan for Action).
- Consider including a grievance mechanism that will provide an important check on performance.
- Include capacity building on gender and climate change in sectoral frameworks (e.g. fisheries, forestry, crops, etc.).

## 5.3 Integrate gender in decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms under the AFCC

The coordination of the AFCC framework involves a series of bodies, including the ASEAN Working group on climate change, the ASEAN Ad-hoc steering committee on climate change and food security and the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and

Forestry (SOM-AMAF).

In order to integrate gender issues in the different decision making processes, the workshop participants formulated the following recommendations:

**Stock-taking**

- Assess the level of gender sensitivity of existing decision-making bodies and coordination committees (e.g. existing regulation, operation procedures, awareness on gender issues, representation).
- Document good practices of the contribution of women to climate-smart agriculture, experiences from the community level from different countries (in the region, in other regions), and existing tools for gender mainstreaming in policies, plans and projects.
- Make this information accessible (e.g. by including it in existing ASEAN communication tools such as internet, newsletters, events, etc.).

**Capacity building**

- Training on leadership, gender integrated planning of ACW members, ASEAN working group as well as women's organization and networks working in agriculture and rural development.
- Awareness raising activities (e.g. debate of national level, communication strategy featuring real life stories, exposure to good practices of gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture, use of popular media, such as radio).

**Advocacy**

- Identify "champions" from ASEAN member states (e.g. in ASEAN Committee on Women, national level leaders) who could influence national processes, and promote gender equality as a cross-cutting priority in the AFCC framework.
- Identify "champions" from ASEAN member states who will support the integration of gender issues in the climate change agenda; take the Vientiane Declaration and advocate for its translation national operational policies and concrete actions.
- Develop effective communication messages on gender and climate-smart agriculture.

**Representation**

- Ensure representation of men and women in all stages of the project or strategic plan development; and in particular, involve men and women who have field experience or work directly with farmers, fishers at community level.
- Invite representatives of women NGOs, producer organization, organizations working with women farmers/fishers/rural women, in ASEAN planning meetings/conferences/policy processes; this can be done through the establishment of quotas.
- Increase the number of women delegates in the ASEAN structure and coordination mechanisms.

**Review of projects and policies processes**

- Ensure that climate change/climate-smart agriculture projects and plans include a gender analysis.
- Promote the use of GAD (Gender and Development) assessment tools when carrying out sectoral studies and agricultural value chain analysis in order to identify gender-specific economic gains and gaps of existing interventions.
- Call upon gender experts to advice on the integration of gender issues in projects.
- Ensure coordination of interventions of donors and national governments to promote gender equality in agriculture and climate change (enhance synergies and avoid duplication).

# 6 Moving forward

## 6.1 Sharing information on plans and future activities

This session provided an opportunity for mapping the future activities and plans of participating organizations (governments, development agencies, NGOs/Producer organizations, academia/research) on gender issues and climate-smart agriculture. The objective was to give participants an opportunity to know what others are doing in the region, and to identify synergies. Two tables below present the results of this exercise by stakeholders, in the short term (Table 1: 2014-2015) and long term (Table 2: 2016++). The contributions of each group of stakeholders have been tentatively clustered by theme.

| Table 1: 2014-2015 |
|---|
| Government-ASEAN Secretariat |
| **Capacity building and awareness raising**<br>• Building capacity of trainers (ToT) to develop and test gender-sensitive adaptation and mitigation options and mainstreaming gender-sensitive monitoring systems (KBA)<br>• Training of trainers on gender and climate change - Gender mainstreaming in planning Process (Lao PDR – LWU)<br>• Gender empowerment (HRD)<br>• Local capacity for monitoring, reporting an verifying GHG reductions support REDD+ (MoNRE- Lao PDR)<br>• Develop pilot projects for cost-effective adaptation option in rural communities (MoNRE- Lao PDR)<br>• Organize workshop to increase awareness (Bureau of Animal Industry – Dept. of Agriculture)<br>• Gender awareness raising – gender mainstreaming skills trainings for agriculture extension agents<br><br>**Mainstreaming in project, plans**<br>• Gender mainstreaming in planning process (Lao PDR-LWU)<br>• Collect and Use Climate change information for better planning and management, considering women/gender issues. 2014-16 Laos PCD-MoNRE<br>• Promote indigenous knowledge, up scaling it and duplicating it elsewhere as appropriate (2014) Laos PCD – MoNRE<br>• Affordable technology transfer to local communities, gaining more time for earning more income and improve their livelihoods – support the National strategy on poverty reduction (2014-15) – Laos DPC- MoNRE<br>• Gender participation on Food Security – 2015<br>• Develop Projects on specific thematic areas – 2015 - (BAI-DA-Ph)<br>• Integrated gender into Climate Change Policy – 2015 (MoE) |

- Promotion of 15 percent women decision makers in whole country -- 2015 (LAO LWU)

**Partnerships**

- Identify partner NGOs to upscale gender & CSA (BAI-DA-Ph)

Development agencies

**Capacity building and awareness raising**

- Elaboration of best practices and training on gender and sustainable agriculture (GIZ)
- USAID funded LEAF Programs, together with UN-REDD and WOCAN, will have a regional event on Gender Equality (March 2014)- Coordination is welcomed (LEAF)
- Fund/provide trainings on gender integrated planning of national levels/community levels 2014-2015 (LEAF)
- Publishing online source book to integrate gender CC adaptation proposals- USAID

**Mainstreaming in project/plans**

- Continue including key elements of IFAD's gender policy in project design, implementation, M&E and impact assessment (IFAD)
- Fund pilot projects – demonstration plots for gender equality (2014-2016)- (LEAF)
- USAID-funded leaf program supporting 20 champions across the region for Gender Equality (2014-2015)- (LEAF)
- Action plans developed to integrate gender in MAF/MoNRE in Lao PDR, FA/MoE in Cambodia, and MOWA in PNG. Require support to implement plans. Require Support to implement plans- Contact LEAF
- Prioritize gender aspects in planning and implementation of ASAP (Adaption for small-holder Agriculture Program)- (IFAD)
- GIZ supports the inclusion of gender issues through the GAP-CC Programme, ASEAN German Programme on the Response to CC (GAP-CC)
- Mainstream gender aspects in agriculture/irrigation and water projects in Myanmar. Taking lessons learned and share with stakeholders (World Bank)
- Integration of gender in national plans NAPAs/NAMAs – 2015 (GIZ)

**Partnerships**

- Require synergies and coordination among donor/development agencies to avoid duplication and increase impacts.
- Collaborate (submit, bid) on proposals that articulate gender and climate Change in results (outcomes)- 2015 (MFF-Ph3)

NGOs- civil society – Producer Organization

**Capacity building and awareness raising**

- Strengthen capacity of women group in CSA and continue to practice CSA techniques/solutions (Farmer Net Cambodia)
- Training needs assessment of W's representatives in CCA and DRR decision making bodies, to organize training course or exchange visit – Vietnam Women's Union (Vietnam Women Union)
- Strengthen capacity skills of women farmers to become farmer who promote CSA (CEDAC)
- Hold a national meeting on women farmer and household access to CSA (practice & policy) with CSA providers to provide women CSA & rural advisory services – 2014-15 (Puantani)
- Capacity building on CSA and DRR with gender perspective for partners, PO/NGOs networks
- Capacity building, knowledge and technique project implementation (youth farmer, women focus) – (Action Aid)
- Integrate gender and CSA in the existing programme/project proposals
- Publish gender information on aquaculture from 3 to 4 ASEAN member states – 2015- (US ASEAN Market)
- Leadership and knowledge training, networking and share learning with local partners, young farmers networks - 2015

(Action Aid)

- Briefing session on gender in CCA and DRR for government officials working on CCA and DRR – 2015 (Vietnam women Unions)
- Document good practices/experiences/stories of W+ pilot projects that support women empowerment in climate change projects – 2015 (WOCAN)
- National Consultation on CC, CSA & gender mainstreaming with stakeholders; e.g. government, research institutes, donors, I/NGOS farmers – 2015 (SRD Vietnam)
- Work to develop young farmers exchange (involving men and women) that inspires to take farming forward in a climate-changing world – 2015 (Earth Net Foundation Thailand)

**Mainstreaming in project/plans**

- Promotion of integrated diversified organic farming system among our members in the communities (Pakisama-Philippines)
- Develop W + method for Domain of Food Security and Field Test in pilot project (2014-15)– (WOCAN)
- Expand the extension on organic rice production techniques and business to reduce agro-chemicals harmful to women/men/children and increase value chain for farmers (CEDAC)
- Baseline and situation analysis fed into programme design and coordinated with local partners (Action Aid)
- Experiment with "whole household approach" in project design-implementation – 2015 (Earth Net Foundation Thailand)

**Research- data - analysis**

- Use gender based analysis to identify more efficient and effective methods/tools to develop farmer community CC resiliencies and apply/share – (Earth Net Foundation)
- Data gathering to inform aquaculture sustainable production activities- 2014- (US ASEAN Market Project)
- Impact study of CC adaptation project on both men and women farmers- (Rice Watch – Philippines)

**Partnerships -advocacy**

- Policy advocacy- representation of women's groups in the local poverty reduction section team in agricultural areas in the Philippines
- Build networks (collaborate, build partnerships) with gender practitioners, e.g. organizations with extensive knowledge and experience integrating gender in project management
- Explore possibilities with concerned agencies (WU, MoNRE, MARD) to do a stakeholder analysis to integrate gender in CC, CSA
- Partnership building with social enterprise/private sector in organic rice business that benefit women farmers in particular – 2015 (CEDAC)
- Keep gender on the PM/KM/M&E Agenda within organizations and donor agencies – (D. Bours)

Academia-Research

**Capacity building and awareness raising**

- Capacity building on gender transformative approaches with research and development partners in Philippines & Cambodia (WorldFish)
- Publish "user-guide" for gender analysis in agro-forestry, covering CSA -- early 2014 (ICRAF)
- Promote capacity development through certificate courses, training courses on integrated coastal management – 2015 – (MFF-AIT)
- GLASS research unit developing hub of knowledge generations and advice to ASEAN countries (Ph.D. scholars, funded research projects, consultations) -- 2015 (Margaret Alston, professor Monash University Australia)

**Mainstreaming in project/plans**

- Collaborate with the Social Science Div. of IRRI in carrying out the project activities – CC adaptation and mitigation – (IRRI)
- Develop impact pathways (participatory) on climate change adaption focusing on extreme climate events with the KARES partners. Pathways should have gender components. – IRRI
- Introducing gender integration elements in agricultural programmes nationwide (2014 to 2019)- M&A Agent
- Integrating gender transformative approaches in implementing research in development projects (i.e. study on gender norms, household approach, and behaviour change communications) – (Philippines- Cambodia, WorldFish).

**Research- data - analysis**

- Propose that research proposals include gender benefits (M'SIA MARDI)
- Gender, Leadership and Social Sustainability (GLASS) research unit at Monash University will further develop research programme on gender and agriculture through ASEAN countries and support Ph.D. scholars, research projects and training and advice – (Margaret Alston, professor at Monash University, Australia)
- Study: Understanding the gender dimensions of adoption/ensuing climate smart agriculture, Bangladesh Case Aquaculture- (World Fish)
- Some pilot activities should have been placed/implemented at later part of 2014 to be continued in 2015. Preliminary evaluation will be conducted. - IRRI

**Table 2: 2016 + +**

Government-ASEAN Secretariat

**Capacity building and awareness raising**

- Develop Knowledge Centre (BAI- DA-Ph)
- ToT in leveraging CC finance and investment opportunities for women (LWU) 2014 to 2016 – (DPC-MoNRE)
- Invite ASEAN women to join community of practice (Knowledge hubs) on ICM and capacity development (MFF)
- Awareness of CC Risk Assessment and Adaptation options for institutions and Human of both national and local levels (2014, 2015 and 2016) LAOS DPC/MoNRE

**Mainstreaming in project/plans/policies**

- Programmes in activities on gender will be proposed and incorporated into 11th 5-year Malaysian Development Plan 2016-2020 (Malaysia MOA)
- Task the central agencies to coordinate and integrate gender programmes and activities in their planning –(Malaysia-MIA)

**Partnerships- Advocacy**

- Promotion of women seats in parliament: 30 percent (2015 – 2016)- Lao PDR- LWU
- Task the ministry of women and family development to champion gender related programmes and coordinate the programmes (Malaysia MOA)

Development agencies

| |
|---|
| **Capacity building and awareness raising**<br>• ASEAN German Programme on response to CC (GAP-CC): Provision of capacity development & advisory services<br><br>**Mainstreaming in project, plans**<br>• Transpose and simultaneously incorporate gender in the latest development (appropriate/sensitive/adapt/transfer/resilient) – D. Bours<br>• ASEAN German Programme on response to CC (GAP-CC): coordinated policies & strategies on food security and CC |
| NGOs- civil society – Producer Organization |
| **Capacity building and awareness raising**<br>• Having existing activities on CSA capacity building for members - Puantani<br><br>**Research- data - analysis**<br>• Impact assessment and shared learning of project with key public stakeholders (along the process/annual/end of 2017). ActionAid<br><br>**Partnerships -Advocacy**<br>• Campaigning and policy advocacy at national and ASEAN level (Young Women Farmer Representative) -- ActionAid |
| Academia-Research |
| **Capacity building and awareness raising**<br>• 2016 and beyond -GLASS working with international funders to facilitate policy holding international forum building new knowledge, and fostering international advocacy and knowledge sharing (M. Alston- Monash University Australia) |

### 6.2 Agreeing on key recommendations

In the final session of the workshop, participants were asked to discuss and agree on priority actions/recommendations for ASEAN's relevant bodies (SOM-AMAF, Working Groups, and ACW):

- Ensure the outcomes of this workshop are communicated to the Climate Change Working Group.

- Set up a pool of experts on gender and climate smart agriculture - representing various stakeholders - to support gender mainstreaming in ASEAN actions on climate-smart agriculture.

- Establish a gender experts advisory group to the ASEAN Committee on Women.

- Build the capacity of the ASEAN Climate Change Working Group to integrate gender in the design, implementation and M&E of their interventions.

- Share examples from member states and communities of effective climate change resilient tools, technologies, methods that benefit women/are women friendly.

- Recommend for ASEAN Secretariat to require member states to allocate a budget to integrate gender issues in climate smart agriculture activities.

- ASEAN member states need to incorporate gender issues during the planning stage (national level).
- ASEAN member states need to elaborate action plans on gender and climate smart agriculture.
- ASEAN member states should report periodically to the ASEAN Secretariat/ASEAN Committee on Women on the implementation of the Vientiane Declaration.
- Create an institutional mechanism within the ASEAN framework to integrate gender issues in climate change actions. Gender should be integrated as a fundamental element of climate change actions (e.g. do not treat the two topics in isolation).
- Enhance ASEAN mandate to develop/strengthen enforcement mechanisms.
- Put gender on the on-going climate smart agriculture agenda.
- Support research that benefits women, including gender-sensitive technology and equal access to that technology.

# 7 Closing

Representatives from the organizing bodies (FAO, WOCAN, GIZ, and ASEAN) provided closing remarks on what will be taken away from the meeting. It was noted that there was a common understanding of the importance of adopting a gender perspective to respond to climate change and food security challenges. The good practices featured during the workshop brought concrete examples that could inspire the ASEAN member states.

However, the key message to ASEAN was that more still needs to be done in order to reduce the existing gender gap, including supporting institutions to become more inclusive, building capacity and partnerships between member states and public and private stakeholders, and allocating the necessary financial resources.

Finally, the co-organizers welcomed the enriching exchanges and dialogue and wished for continued collaboration on this matter in the future. Participants were thanked for their contributions and the level of collaboration displayed.

# 8 Annexes

## ANNEX 1 -- WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**DAY 1 – WEDNESDAY 11TH DECEMBER**

| | |
|---|---|
| 08.00 – 09.00 | Registration and welcome coffee |
| 09.00 – 09.30 | **Opening Session** |
| | Welcome note from FAO<br>Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), FAO |
| | Welcome note from WOCAN<br>Ms Jeannette Gurung, Executive Director |
| | Welcome note from GIZ<br>Mr David Oberhuber, Thailand Country Director |
| | Opening of the Workshop by Mr Muhammad Salimi Sajari, Undersecretary of Strategic Planning & International Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, on behalf of SOM-AMAF, ASEAN |
| 09.30 – 09.50 | **Background to the Meeting and Introductions** |
| | Structure of the meeting<br>Ms Maria Lee, WOCAN & Mr Jost Wagner, The Change Initiative |
| 09.50 – 10.30 | **Setting the scene** |
| | A voice from the field<br>Ms Siyat Chey, Farmer, Farmer and Nature Net, Cambodia |
| | Gender dimensions of "climate-smart agriculture"<br>Dr Patricia Kristjanson, Linking Knowledge with Action Research Theme Leader, Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Programme - CGIAR |
| 10.30 - 11.00 | Coffee break and group photograph |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | **Gender-sensitive climate-smart practices: Countries share their experiences** |
| | The Vientiane Declaration on Enhancing Gender Perspective and ASEAN Women's Partnership for Environmental Sustainability – Why it is important<br>Mrs Keobang A. Keola, Director General, Pollution Control Department, MoNRE, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Lao PDR |
| | Ms Nguyen Thi Kim Hao, Official of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam, ASEAN Representative |
| | Method: Short presentation |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11.30 – 12.40 | **How gender concerns have been integrated in climate change in agriculture**<br><br>Moderators: Marla Lee & Jost Wagner<br><br>Speakers:<br>• Dr Thelma Paris, Socio-economist- Gender Specialist, Philippines<br>• Mr Appanah Simmathiri, Climate Change officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific<br>• Ms Hop Vu, Executive Director, The Center for Sustainable Rural Development, Vietnam<br>• Ms Lani Eugenia, General Secretary – Puantani, Indonesian Women Farmer & Rural Women Organization, Indonesia<br>• Ms Carola Von Morstein, Adviser - Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Division, GIZ<br><br>Method: Interactive interviews |
| 12.40 – 14.00 | Lunch |
| 14.00- 16.00 | **Sharing knowledge: Good practices and tools for gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture**<br>Mr Jeevanandhan Duraisamy, Climate Change Officer (FAO-Cambodia)<br>*Participatory Rural Appraisal tool for Gender Analysis used in FAO project and micro-watershed project in Cambodia*<br><br>Ms Delia Catacutan, Senior Scientist & Country Representative ICRAF Vietnam (World Forestry Center)<br>*Gender-sensitive agro-forestry system*<br><br>Ms Hazel Tanchuling, Secretariat Coordinator (Rice Watch and Action Network- Philippines)<br>*Climate resiliency field schools*<br><br>Ms Margaret Alston, Professor (Monash Department of Social Work and Gender Research Unit- Melbourne Australia)<br>*Research on the gendered impacts of climate change - assisting policy development for climate-smart agriculture*<br><br>Ms Julie Ann Basconcillo, Associate Scientist- Socio-economics (IRRI - Philippines)<br>*Gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis of risk-coping and climate change adaptation practices in rice-based production systems*<br><br>Ms Nguyen Minh Huong, Director of Information – Education – Communication (IEC) Department (Vietnam Women's Union)<br>*Strengthening women's capacity in disaster risk reduction to cope with climate change*<br><br>Method: Innovation market place |
| 16.00 – 16.20 | Coffee break |
| 16.20 – 17.20 | **Closing the gender gap in climate change: Identifying opportunities to include gender in climate-smart agriculture investments**<br><br>• Ms Jeannette Gurung, Executive Director (WOCAN) |

- Mr Robert John Dobias, Team Leader, Capacity Building (ADAPTAsia)
- Ms Meera Mishra, India Country Coordinator (IFAD)

Method: Short presentations followed by Q & A

17.30 End of day

**DAY 2 – THURSDAY 12TH DECEMBER**

08.30 - 10.30 **Designing concrete steps (including short- and medium-term recommendations) to facilitate integration of gender concerns in climate change interventions under the AFCC**

Method: Rotating stations "Caravan"

10.30-11.00 Coffee Break

11.00-12.00 **Designing concrete steps to facilitate integration of gender concerns in climate change interventions under the AFCC** (Continuation and presentation of results)

12.00-13.00 **The way forward**

Method: Gallery walk, group work and plenary

13.00-13.20 **Closing remarks**

Mr Appanah Simmathiri, Climate Change Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO

Ms Jeannette Gurung, Executive Director, WOCAN

Ms Carola Von Morstein, Adviser to Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Division, GIZ

Mrs Keobang A. Keola, Director General, Pollution Control Department, MoNRE, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Lao PDR, for ASEAN

13.20- 14.30 Lunch

14.30-16.30 Debriefing session

## Vientiane Declaration on enhancing gender perspective and ASEAN Women's Partnership for Environmental Sustainability (Abstract)

We, the Ministers/Heads of Delegations of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 19 October 2012 for the First ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women (AMMW);
[...]
Do hereby declare our commitment to promote:

1. Women's knowledge and skills in environmental management and biodiversity conservation;
2. Women's knowledge and skills in climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction and management;
3. Women's knowledge and skills in soil conservation and appropriate land use technologies under the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) and ensuring gender responsiveness of the REDD+ implementation in ASEAN member states, which would contribute to environmental protection and sustainability of livelihood;
4. Women's capacity in coping with the social and environmental impacts of deforestation and diversion of agricultural land for industrialisation and urbanisation;
5. Women's access, ownership and control over resources to support sustainable livelihoods and their active involvement in mitigating pollution and contamination of ecosystems;
6. Gender mainstreaming and active involvement of women in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of environmental policies and programmes at the national, regional and international levels;
7. Women's full and substantive participation in the decision making process particularly concerning climate change and natural resource management at all levels;
8. Women's adequate protection and safety during the time of natural disasters and climate change hazards;
9. Legal measures, policies, strategies, and programmes on environmental sustainability for women especially those from vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

We task the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) to effectively implement this commitment and monitor its progress in collaboration and coordination with the relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies including the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Environment (ASOEN) and ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). ASEAN member states shall support these ASEAN sectoral bodies in the implementation of this Declaration through maximum efforts by such appropriate instruments as may be necessary and consistent

with their respective national laws and policies.

We task the ACW to collaborate with the concerned ASEAN sectoral bodies to mobilize resources to implement this Declaration and to foster closer cooperation with external partners, including ASEAN Dialogue Partners, as well as other relevant stakeholders in building ASEAN as a gender-responsive and environmentally-responsible Community.

ADOPTED on this Nineteenth Day of October in the year two thousand and twelve in Vientiane, the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

**ANNEX 3 -- AFCC**

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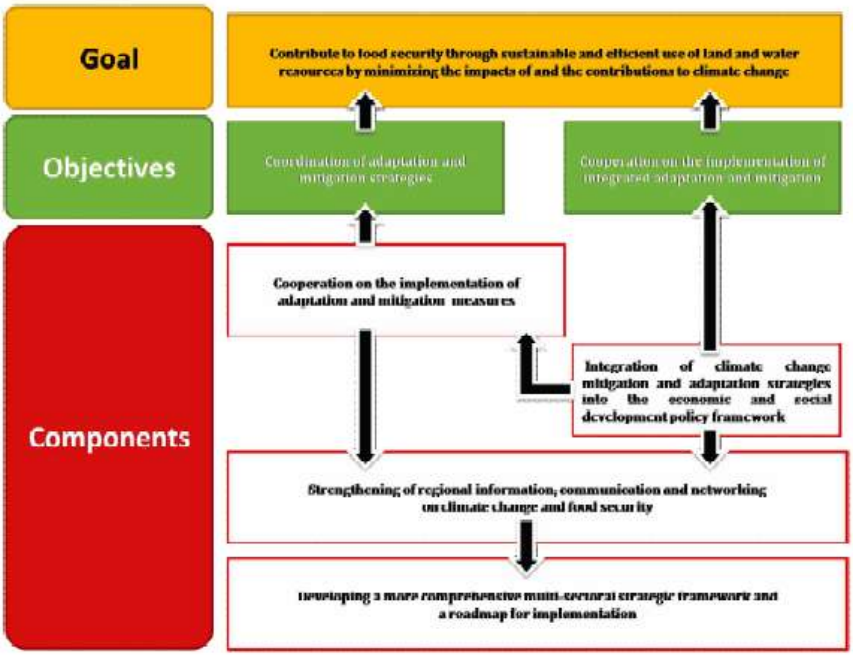
**ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (phase 1)- Conceptual Diagram and Governance**




**ANNEX 4 -- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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**ANNEX 5 -- SPEAKERS**

**Ms Patti Kristjanson** is an agricultural economist and research leader of a global programme called "Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security" (CCAFS – www.ccafs.cgiar.org), based at the World Agroforestry Centre in Nairobi. CCAFS is a major collaborative endeavour between the international agricultural (CGIAR) and global environmental change (Future Earth) research communities, and their respective partners.

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**Mrs Tong Chantheang** is a program officer at CEDAC (Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture)**.** She has been working with CEDAC for more than 12 years and is currently part of the coordinating training programme. She is engaged in renewable energy, climate change and gender issues, and currently involved in a pilot project on rice mill cooperatives that uses a biomass gasifier technology to power rice processing plants, and biochar experiment for soil improvement with women farmer groups. CEDAC is a Cambodian NGO specializing in ecologically sound agriculture and rural development.
Email: chantheang@cedac.org.kh

**Ms Chey Siyat** is a 56-year old woman living in the Damnak Kantourt commune, Kampong Trach district, Kampot province in Cambodia. She has been a leader of the Kasikor Samaki Meanchey Association or Farmer Solidarity Association for seven years. This association is part of a larger network of more than 1,100 village-based farmer associations initiated by CEDAC. She is a woman leader who encouraged the participation of women in the association, and also formed several women groups in her own community and neighbouring villages. She has successful experience in increasing agriculture productivity and adapting to climate change through agro-ecological practices such as SRI, seed conservation, biogas plant and community organization.

**Ms Thelma Paris** is currently Consultant and former Senior Scientist (Socio-economist-Gender Specialist and Deputy Division Head of the Social Sciences Division) of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) where she worked for almost 40 years. She has extensive experience in gender issues in rice research in SE and SA (India, Nepal and Bangladesh). She was mainly responsible for strategic research on gender issues and mainstreaming gender in IRRI's research and training programmes.
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**Ms Vu Thi Bich Hop** is the Executive Director of The Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD) since March 2006. SRD is a leading Vietnamese non-government organization, supporting poor rural communities to adapt to the changing environment and sustainably manage their own livelihoods. SRD has a gender team and a focal point to make sure gender is integrated in all projects from designing to implementing, especially capacity building and empowerment for local authorities and beneficiaries.
Email: hop@srd.org.vn

**Ms Lani Eugenia** is the General Secretary of Puantani (Indonesian Women Farmer and Rural women Organization) since 2012. She has developed the organization to

become a centre for the women farmer's movement and coordinated unity among Indonesian women farmers. At the national and local level, Ms Eugenia is active in advocacy on the importance of the role of women in sustainable food and nutrition systems, as well as in sustainable rural and agriculture development.
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**Mr Simmathiri Appanah** obtained his Ph.D. in the field of Forest Ecology from the University of Malaya in 1979. He then served in the Forest Research Institute Malaysia in successive positions, from Forest Ecologist, Natural Forest Silviculturist, and as the Director of the Natural Forests Division. In 2000, he joined the FAO Regional Office as a Forestry Officer. He contributed to various fields, from research, education, national forest programmes, community forestry, and policy and legislation. In this position, he worked intensely on strengthening the national capacities of forestry officers in most of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. He retired in January 2013, and has been hired as a retiree by the FAO Regional Office for supporting ongoing work in climate change.
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**Ms Jeannette Gurung** is the Executive Director of Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). She is a forester and gender and development expert whose career has focused on leading organizational change for gender equality within agriculture and natural resource management organizations in Asia and Africa. WOCAN has recently developed the Women's Carbon Standard to integrate and measure women's empowerment and participation in carbon mitigation projects, to bring new resources to women's groups in developing economies.
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**Ms Carola von Morstein** holds a MSc in Agricultural Sciences with a specialization on animal production. She works with GIZ for over 20 years, in the field (Malawi and Egypt) and at headquarters. Currently, she works in GIZ technical division on Rural Development and Agriculture. She is frequently involved in issues related to Women in Development (WID).
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**ANNEX 6 -- SUMMARY EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP BY PARTICIPANTS**

## Satisfaction with the Workshop (5: Very good, 1: Not satisfactory at all)

| Results from 31 evaluation forms | 1 ☹ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 ☺ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall satisfaction with the consultation | | | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| Content of the Consultation | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 14 |
| Atmosphere of the Consultation | | | 1 | 10 | 21 |
| Location and meeting room(s) | | | 1 | 6 | 24 |
| Organization/Logistics | | | 3 | 6 | 22 |
| Facilitators (Maria/Jost) | | | 2 | 8 | 21 |

## Satisfaction with main sessions of the workshop (5: Very good, 1: Very poor)

| | 1 ☹ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 ☺ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morning Day 1: Plenary Session "*Setting the scene*" | | 3 | 1 | 16 | 9 |
| Afternoon Day 1: Market Place Session "*Sharing knowledge: Good practices and tools for gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture*" | | 1 | 3 | 8 | 18 |
| Afternoon Day 1: Plenary session "*Closing the gender gap in climate change: Identifying opportunities to include gender in climate-smart agriculture investments* " | | | 7 | 11 | 12 |
| Morning session Day 2: *"Designing concrete steps to facilitate integration of gender concerns in climate change interventions under the AFCC"* | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 19 |

**ANNEX 7 -- SOME LITERATURE & WEB RESOURCES ON GENDER AND CSA**


Action Aid, Facilitating women's leadership: critical success factors for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation - www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaid_and_drr_-_building_comprehensive_resilience_and_facilitating_womens_leadership.pdf

APPARI, Workshop on Climate-smart Agriculture in Asia: Research and Development Priorities, in collaboration with CCAFS and WMO, 11-12 April 2012, Bangkok, Thailand - www.apaari.org/events/ccws12.html

CGIAR CCAFS, A Gender Strategy for Pro-Poor Climate Change Mitigation, Working paper N. 36, 2013, http://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/27765/CCAFSWorkingPaper36.pdf?sequence=1

FAO-CGIAR, "Training Guide for Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development", 2012, www.fao.org/docrep/015/md280e/md280e.pd

FAO, Farmers in a changing climate, does gender matter? , 2010, www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1721e/i1721e01.pdf

FAO and IFAD work on Climate-smart Agriculture: recent experience and lessons learned www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/

ICRAF, Addressing Gender in Climate-Smart Smallholder Agriculture, policy brief No. 14, 2013 www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFs/PB13013.PDF

IFAD, Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, www.ifad.org/climate/asap

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Gender Dimensions of Science and Technology in Agriculture and Climate Change: A Case Study Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP) Project, 2010

OXFAM, Review of Climate Change Adaptation Practices in South Asia, Charlotte Sterrett - OXFAM Research report, 16 November 2011, www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/rr-climate-change-adaptation-south-asia-161111-en.pdf

UNDP, Gender, climate change and community-based adaptation, 2010, www.gender-climate.org/Content/Docs/Publications/A35_undp_Gender_Climate_Change_and_Community_Based_Adaptation.pdf

UNSCN, Public Health Institute, WFP, ACF, Enhancing women's leadership to address the challenges of climate change on nutrition security and health, 2011 http://climatehealthconnect.org/sites/climatehealthconnect.org/files/resources/Enhancing%20Women's%20Leadership.pdf

UN Women Watch, Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change, Fact Sheet www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/

WOCAN, Climate-Smart Agriculture is "Smarter" When Informed by a Gender Perspective, policy brief, 2012 http://wocan.org/news/new-wocan-policy-brief-climate-smart-agriculture-"smarter"-when-informed-gender-perspective

Conference on CSA-Global Science Conference, 20-22 March 2013, University of California
www.egfar.org/news/imported/conference-climate-smart-agriculture

Other websites:

CGIAR CCAFS and Gender: www.ccafs.cgiar.org/gender
IFPRI, Gender Agriculture & Assets Project, www.gaap.ifpri.info
GGCA, Global Gender and Climate Alliance, www.gender-climate.org
GenderCC – Women for climate justice, www.gendercc.net
BRIDGE, www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/go/bridge-publications/cutting-edge-packs/gender-and-climate-change