

GENDER JUST CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

WOMEN  **GENDER
CONSTITUENCY**

Impressum

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About us

The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) is one of the nine stakeholder groups of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Established in 2009 and granted full constituency status in 2011, the WGC consists of 27 women's and environmental civil society organizations, who are working together to ensure that women's voices are heard and their rights prioritized in the fight against climate change. The Women and Gender Constituency, consisting of a broad variety of national and regional network organizations, represents hundreds and thousands of people across the globe, with advocates from over 60 countries.

Our background

Since the Earth Summit in 1992 the United Nations has been working with governments and civil society to tackle one of the greatest challenges the planet has faced: climate change. At the summit the Member States of the UN agreed to a new convention on climate change; a non-legally binding international treaty. The convention provided a new framework through which nations could work together to agree on limiting emissions of greenhouse gasses, those which cause climate change, principally carbon dioxide. This UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, or UNFCCC, is an evolving commitment that develops through the ongoing discussions and agreements of govern-

ments around the world. There are now around 1,400 such organizations observing the annual conferences and many have grouped themselves into constituencies. These constituencies provide focal points for easier interaction with the UNFCCC Secretariat, based in Bonn, and individual governments. There are currently nine constituencies and they are broadly grouped by the type of organizations they represent: businesses and industry organizations; environmental organizations; local and municipal governments; trade unions; research and independent organizations; and organizations that work for the rights of indigenous people; young people; agricultural workers; and women and gender equality.



Our Goals

The WGC promotes human rights and gender equality and the full and effective participation of women at all levels of decision-making, as well as a gender responsive approach in all policies and measures related to climate change. The WGC provides a voice to women, to formalize and unify the perspectives of women and gender civil society organizations active in the UNFCCC processes. We provide a space for the Constituency members to raise their concerns and suggest priority actions, and together formulate democratically shared positions, which we strengthen and promote. The Constituency aims to further expand its outreach and engagement with various groups and unify a global movement demanding climate justice. We want to ensure that global commitments embrace gender equality and women's rights, especially with relation to climate change through UNFCCC conventions, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Our Principles

WGC members work to promote full realization of the human rights of women and girls through specific goal-oriented, clear and measurable purposes and objectives. The Constituency embraces principles of democratic and participatory governance, ensuring respectful collaboration between members, especially of diverging positions. Providing a platform for women's leadership with broad and participatory access, procedures of the WGC are transparent, timely and flexible, further facilitating the potential for wide and inclusive membership. The WGC also emphasizes an equitable approach to representation, affiliation, age, and ability, encouraging members to build on our collective and individual history. As an official stakeholder body of the UNFCCC, the WGC also strives to mentor the younger generation and newcomers to the movement and the Constituency.



Engagement for a gender responsive climate action starts with education.

Our tools

Climate technologies must respond to women's needs and knowledge.



Emissions Down – Women’s Rights Up!

Gender & Climate Mitigation

FACTS

- ▶ Studies have shown that women tend to have a smaller carbon footprint than men and they significantly tend to prefer safe climate technologies and avoid high-risk solutions.¹
- ▶ Women are still vastly under-represented in mitigation policies. Gender-blind mitigation action excludes long-term sustainable benefits for communities and can exacerbate existing gender inequalities.
- ▶ Only 33% of all submitted INDCs explicitly integrate a gender dimension. This only for adaptation plans in developing countries, making their commitments conditional to funding.



70%

of the world’s poorest are women

¹ UNEP (Global Gender and Environment Outlook, 2016)

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Current climate mitigation policies are gender-blind.
- ▶ The strong resilience impact of gender-responsive climate policies is not recognized.
- ▶ Women are underrepresented in climate policy decision making.



Efficient cook stoves save CO2 and improve women’s livelihood

- ▶ Mitigation action must be based on gender-disaggregated data and the use of gender approaches (i.e: gender impact assessments).
- ▶ Mitigation action must recognize women as key climate agents and must bring social co-benefits, such as:
 - Gender-responsive training
 - Gender-responsive public transport policies
 - Incentives to advance women’s employment in the renewable energy sector
 - Adapted financing for women-led sustainable energy initiatives
- ▶ Women want mitigation strategies that result in a real transition and are in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), involving structural and lifestyle changes, particularly in industrialized countries.

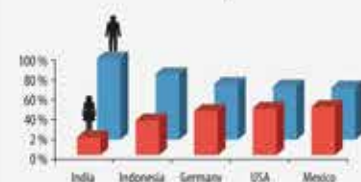
Only 1/3 of INDCs integrate gender



Gender-blind INDCs Gender-sensitive INDCs

WEDO, Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, 2016.

Women’s consumption habits have a lower climate impact



% of men and women intending to buy a car in the next 2 years, Nielsen 2014

RECOMMENDATIONS

WOMEN  GENDER CONSTITUENCY



Finance – Women Deserve More!

Gender-Responsive Climate Finance

FACTS

- ▶ Despite existing gender strategies, most climate financing mechanisms fail to adequately integrate gender transformative projects, favoring scalability or bankability. Women are often not included in national processes that determine funding priorities.
- ▶ Developed countries are reducing public funding despite their financial obligations under the Convention, trying to leverage private investments instead.
- ▶ Large-scale public-private projects do not meet the needs of the most affected, while having adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and women. Private investors are rarely held accountable for human and women's rights violations.



90%

Women spend 90% of their earned income for their families

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Women have too little access to climate financing.
- ▶ Global climate finance does not meet actual needs in developing countries.
- ▶ Without proper safeguards, gender-blind climate finance can exacerbate existing inequalities.

Climate funding is not gender-responsive
OECD-CAD bilateral funding, 2014-2015 average
121 928 million USD



- ▶ Increase climate financing mechanisms with a demonstrated gender impact, i.e: direct access to micro-grants for community driven adaptation and guaranteed financial support for loss and damage.
- ▶ Establish gender and environmental integrity safeguards and accountability through participatory involvement of women and communities for all climate-related finance.
- ▶ Establish innovative public sources of revenue, such as a global financial transaction tax, the elimination of all fossil fuel subsidies and the redirection of military budgets.



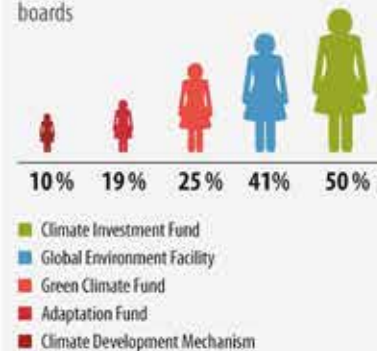
Argan oil cooperatives ensure financial autonomy for women



Acting for sexual health and sexual rights of women in India

Only one climate fund board has reached parity in 2017

Women's participation on climate fund boards



RECOMMENDATIONS



Let Women Grab the Toolbox!

Gender & Climate Technology

FACTS

- ▶ Women have less access to climate technology, due to patriarchal rules or limited financial means. The Paris Agreement's Technology Framework failed to integrate gender considerations in the related Article 10.
- ▶ The two bodies of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism are far from gender parity: the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) counts 35% women while the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) has 25%.
- ▶ Country technology needs assessments (TNAs) continually fail to acknowledge gender. Unlike the gender mandates developed for the GCF, technology transfer does not consider gender mainstreaming as an obligation, thus this is not a priority for Parties.

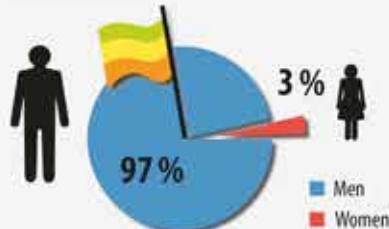


1,2bn People worldwide have no access to electricity – most are rural women

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Paris Agreement does not ensure gender-responsive, safe and environmentally sound technology transfer.
- ▶ Women are underrepresented in technology development processes.
- ▶ Little political will to mainstream gender in technology undermines climate policies' effectiveness.

Women are underrepresented in environment, energy, planning and science ministries



UN Women, Women in Politics 2017 Map

- ▶ Recognize and upscale traditional knowledge systems, innovation and technologies developed at local level by women in their communities.
- ▶ Ensure greater skill-sharing, capacity building and knowledge opportunities for all women in the development and transfer of climate technologies.
- ▶ Establish a multilateral mechanism under the Technology Framework that actively involves women for gender-responsive, environmentally and socially sound climate technologies, upholding the precautionary principle.



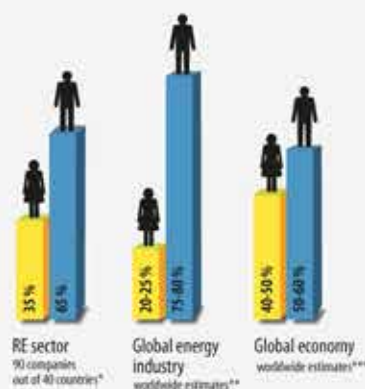
Woman installing a solar lamp in Cameroon



Technology training for women in Georgia

More opportunities for women in the RE sector?

Average share of women in the workforce



* IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs, Annual Review 2016, ** Stroms et al., 2009, *** World Bank, 2016

RECOMMENDATIONS

Women On The Frontline

Gender & Loss and Damage

FACTS

- ▶ Women are disproportionately affected by natural disasters due to persisting structures of gender inequalities. Unequal access to information or mobility results in much higher death rates.
- ▶ The consequences of natural disasters faced by women include loss of income, early school dropout and forced marriage.
- ▶ Climate-induced migration is dramatically increasing. Women forced to migrate are exposed to higher risks of gender-based violence and trafficking. But when left behind, women bear a heavier burden of work and responsibilities.



50-75 %

of girls forced to quit school after a hurricane

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Irreversible loss and damage have gendered impacts.
- ▶ Climate damages exacerbate gender inequalities and discriminations.
- ▶ Climate damages increase forced migration, and trigger conflicts.

Natural disasters cause women to lose their source of income

In 2008, Nargis typhoon in Myanmar caused the loss of main source of income for 87% single women and for 100% married women



UNFPA, WEDO, Women on the frontline, 2009

- ▶ Adopt a redress process and a compensation fund for countries and communities most impacted by climate change through the Warsaw International Mechanism.
- ▶ Adopt an international legal protection framework for climate refugees and migrants including "climate refugee" as a criterion to obtain the refugee status.
- ▶ Ensure the participation of communities and women in climate policymaking processes as well as in peace and security policy dialogues and negotiations.
- ▶ Ensure a gender approach is systematically adopted for early warning systems.

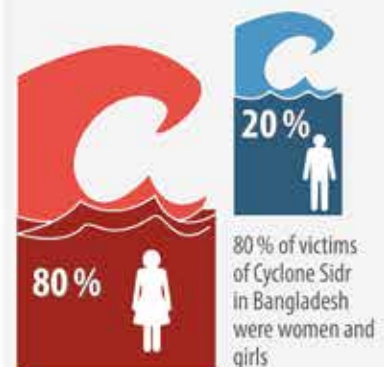


Tsunami in the Philippines



Local rescue training in Vietnam

Women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men from natural disasters



RECOMMENDATIONS

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Women Ensuring Our Futures

Gender & Adaptation

FACTS

- ▶ Climate change affects women disproportionately, and yet they develop climate adaptation strategies on all continents especially adapted to their communities' needs. Women use traditional knowledge for resilient agriculture, water source protection and energy conservation and production.
- ▶ Climate finance in general is insufficient. Developed countries are not complying to their obligations for funding climate adaptation in developing countries.
- ▶ Women are often excluded from climate adaption planning, resulting in measures that are often inappropriate or unsustainable.



90%

of household care services are ensured by women

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Women are often viewed as "victims" and not as agents of climate resilience.
- ▶ Gender-blind adaptation programs are less effective.
- ▶ Climate adaptation needs more financial means, technology transfer and capacity building.

Public funding for adaptation is inadequate!
MDB climate finance split in 2016



Joint report on Multilateral Development Banks' climate finance, 2016

- ▶ Ensure gender-responsive analysis and budgeting in the planning and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and programs.
- ▶ Include women in community based adaptation (CBA) initiatives and adaption planning at all levels.
- ▶ Strengthen women's capacities to advance their leadership for community resilience and for national and international gender sensitive climate policies.



Girl's empowerment program – Africa



Woman on local market – Latin America

Women have less rights to own, use and control land

Women's inheritance rights in 30 low- and middle income countries



■ Do not fully ensure women's inheritance rights
■ Recognize equal inheritance rights for women

80, Power and Potential, 2017

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Working together for gender just, inclusive and effective climate policies.



Women for Sustainable Economies

Just and Equitable Transitions

FACTS

- ▶ The gendered-division of labour often limits women's access to job opportunities linked with transitioning economies, especially in the science and technology fields.
- ▶ Market-based economies do not recognize nor value women's burden in assuming an essential "care role": ensuring domestic tasks, food security, health, social and childcare services.
- ▶ Women's knowledge and ability to implement sustainable and resilient development models is underestimated and lacks financial or political support.



15-50%

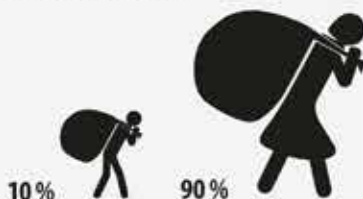
Gender Pay Gap: women earn 15 - 50% less than men

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ The transition to low-carbon economies must respond to social challenges.
- ▶ Gender equality must be central to the concept of a "just transition".
- ▶ Local, fair and sustainable economies based on the preservation of ecosystems and traditional knowledge are key for just transitions.

Women bear the burden of care-work

90% of care services in the Global South are ensured by women



FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture, 2010-2011 - Women in Agriculture

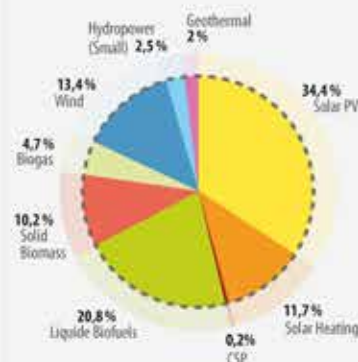


Local markets create revenues for women



Women washing clothes in a river

8.1 million jobs in the RE sector for men and women? Million jobs by sector (RE) worldwide in 2015



IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs, Annual Review 2016

- ▶ Promote gender-just transitions towards sustainable and localized economies, that deliver decent work for all, value the unpaid care work, and redistribute resources and power equitably.
- ▶ Re-think the value of labour and the social benefits of increasing non-work time, growth of community, expansion of the commons and enhanced democratic engagement.
- ▶ Strengthen the place of women in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) academic fields.
- ▶ Promote systemic shifts in global economic governance towards circular economies, sustainable business models such as agro ecology, microbusinesses, cooperatives, as well as reforms in national fiscal and monetary policies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our Members

All India Women's Conference (AIWC)



Indian NGO working for Women's Empowerment, Social Justice, Equal Rights and Opportunities, Literacy, Skill Training, Energy, Environment, Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Women's Leadership.

Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi 110001, India. Tel: +91-112-338-1165, Tel: +91-112-338-9680
Email: info@aiwc.org.in, www.aiwc.org.in

All India Women's Education Fund Association (AIWEFA)



Indian NGO focusing on Academic Strength, Sustainable Development, Technology in Women's Rights, Family and Child Care, Nutrition, Health, Climate Change, Energy, Youth, Livelihoods, Political Participation.

Hannah Sen Cottage, Lady Irwin College, 4 Sikandra Road New Delhi, India. Tel: +91-112-331-8376
Tel: +91-112-373-6922. Email: aiwefa29@gmail.com
www.aiwefa.org, www.aworldwewomenwant.org

Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (ADFM)



Feminist and independent Moroccan NGO, focused on promoting Women's Rights and achieving Gender Equality, contributing to strengthen Democracy, Sustainable Development, Climate Justice.

Jaber Bnou Hayen Street and Bd. d'Anfa, Résidence Casa-Anfa, 5th floor, Appt. 22-23, Casablanca, Morocco. Tel: +212-522-205-152
Email: adfm.org@gmail.com, www.adfm.ma

Association Jeunesse Verte du Cameroun (AJVC)



National grassroots Organization focusing on Sustainable Development, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights, Political Participation, Youth, African Unity via the fight against Xenophobia and all other forms of Exclusion.

PO BOX 12636, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: +237-699-846-113
Email: tamoifo@gmail.com

Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law and Development (APWLD)



Asia & Pacific, Regional Network working on Women's Rights, Equity, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice.

189/3 Changkian Road, Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai 50100, Thailand. Tel: +66-532-845-27
Email: apwld@apwld.org, www.apwld.org

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)



Champions Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) for Women and Young People, advocates for Enhanced Accountability, Sustainable Development, and building on Intersectionalities (e.g., Climate Change, Food Security, Migration, Religious Fundamentalism and Conflict).

1 & 2 Jalan Scott, Brickfields, 50470 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Tel: +60-322-739-913/14
Email: arrow@arrow.org.my, www.arrow.org.my

Centre for 21st Century Issues



Nigerian National advocacy NGO focusing on Gender Rights and Climate Change, Democracy and Governance, Sustainable Development, Women Peace and Security, Women's Leadership, Youth.

6, Balogun Street, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria
Tel: +234-802-304-7678, Tel: +234-818-072-9516. Email: c21stnigeria@gmail.com, <http://c21stnigeria.wordpress.com/>

ENERGIA, part of the ETC Foundation



African, Asia & Pacific, Global South International Network focused on Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Energy, Gender Rights and Equity, Health, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice.

Kastanjelaan 5, Leudsen, 3833 AN, The Netherlands
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FAWCO



Global Network focusing on Education, Gender Rights and Equity, Governance, Women's Rights, Environment, Health.

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Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)



Regional Network focusing on Economic Empowerment, Gender Rights and Equity, Sustainable Development, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights.

Post Box 14 Nashratpur, Gaibandha, 5700, Bangladesh
Tel: +880-171-348-4646
Email: marjan@gukbd.net, www.gukbd.net

GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice



Global South, International Network working on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights, Youth.

Anklamer Str. 38, 10115 Berlin, Germany
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Global Forest Coalition



International Network working on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Governance, Indigenous People's Rights, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice.

C.C. 13241, C.P. 1749 Asunción, Paraguay. Tel: +595-216-636-54
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www.globalforestcoalition.org

Huairou Commission



Global South, International Network focusing on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Governance, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights.

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International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)



Global Network focusing on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Education, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice.

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Italian Climate Network



Italian non-profit Network working on Climate Science, Climate Policy, International Advocacy, Education, Awareness, Human Rights, Women's Rights, Health, Youth.

Via Mameli 17, 20129, Milan, Italy
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Landesa



Global Network working on Gender Rights and Equity, Climate Justice, Economic Empowerment, Transformative Justice

1424 4th Ave, Suite 300, Seattle, WA, 98101, USA
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LIFE – Education | Environment | Equality



European, German Network NGO working on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights.

Rheinstr. 45, 12161 Berlin, Germany
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www.life-online.de

Margaret Pyke Trust, with the Population & Sustainability Network



Sub-Saharan Africa, Global Network working on Sustainable Development, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

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www.populationandsustainability.org

NGO CSW/NY



Global Network working on Gender Rights and Equity, Sustainable Development, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights.

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Rural Women Energy Security (RUWES) Initiative



Nigerian National NGO focusing on Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Sustainable Development.

Plot 1129, Zone C, Apo, Abuja, Nigeria
Tel: +234-903-127-5592
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Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)



National grassroots Organization working on an Equitable and Gender Sensitive Social, Economic and Environmentally Sustainable Development. **Plot 903/4, Block 170, Kijabijjo LC1, Kira Town Council Wakiso District, East Africa, Uganda. Tel: +256-750-685-332**
Email: ruralwomenug@gmail.com, www.swagen.co.nf

Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)



Indian National NGO focusing on Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Health, Sustainable Development.

"The Forum" 2nd Floor, Padmavati corner, Pune Satara Road
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Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF)



International Network NGO focusing on Women's Empowerment, Leadership, Rights, Participative Citizenship and Governance, Climate Change, Sustainable Energy, Water and Sanitation Solutions, Local Organic Agricultural Practices and Ecological Protection, Environmental Health, Sustainable Development.

Korte Elisabethstraat 6, NL – 3511 JG Utrecht, The Netherlands
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Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)



International advocacy NGO focusing on Women's Rights, Climate Change, Economic Empowerment, Governance, Sustainable Development, Transformative Justice.

9 East 37th Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10016, New York
NY 10017, USA. Tel: +1-212-973-0325
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Women Environmental Programme (WEP)



Regional Organization, Nigerian advocacy NGO working on Women's Leadership, Women's Rights, Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Governance, Health, Sustainable Development, Youth.

Block E Flat 2 Anambra Court, Gaduwa Housing Estate
Apo after Legislative Quarters, Abuja, 900001, Nigeria
Tel: +234-092-910-878. Email: info@wepnigeria.net
www.wepnigeria.net

Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management



Sustainable Development, Women's Leadership, Women's Rights.

United Center, Level 41, 323 Silom Road,
Bangkok, 10500, Thailand, Tel: +66-879-930-0910
email: info@wocan.org, www.wocan.org

Youth Action for Development (AJED-CONGO)



Congolese National advocacy NGO (Republic of Congo-Brazzaville) working on Climate Change, Ecological Protection, Economic Empowerment, Sustainable Development, Women's Rights, Youth.

29, Rue Tsaba Moundali – BP, Moukondo, Brazzaville
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Women Ensuring Our Futures

Gender & Adaptation

Climate change affects women disproportionately, because they have less access to education and political decision-making power. Therefore they are seen as climate victims. But women develop on all continents adaptation strategies that are especially suited to the needs of their communities. They often use traditional knowledge for resilient agriculture, water conservation and water management, soil and agroforestry.

Developed countries are not complying with obligations for funding and supporting adaptation actions in developing countries.

Climate finance is general insufficient. In 2014 Green Climate Fund committed less than half of money it was originally planned to. Loss to low-emissions and climate-resilient development (LRE vs. 2.5tr) committed, and less than 10% spent towards adaptation.

If gender is overlooked in the planning of adaptation actions and women not consulted, measures may not be appropriate nor sustainable climate action. For example, women often in charge of water management but they are not consulted about where to build wells or toilets, the wells or toilets may be located too far from the village, thereby actually raising women's burden and vulnerability.

RECOMMENDATIONS



90%

of household care services are ensured by women

Funding for Adaptation is inadequate!
Climate funding split in 2015



MAIN

► W

► L

3.

realize

climate

measures

than pre

action

Les femmes gagnent notre avenir

Gender & Adaptation

Le changement climatique affecte les femmes et les hommes différemment, car elles ont un moindre accès à l'éducation et aux services.

Les femmes sont responsables de la production alimentaire et du développement rural.

Le changement climatique rendra ces activités plus difficiles, ce qui affectera leur sécurité alimentaire et leur santé.

Il est urgent de prendre des mesures pour protéger les femmes et les hommes des effets du changement climatique.

Le changement climatique peut être évité si nous réduisons nos émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Il est urgent de prendre des mesures pour protéger les femmes et les hommes des effets du changement climatique.

9,9 Mds





Gender Just Climate Solutions Award

The Women and Gender Constituency, along with other women, gender, and human rights advocates, has been actively pushing world leaders to ensure just and equitable climate policies, that puts respect of people's rights and the integrity of the planet first, while responding to injustice among and within countries in relation to climate impacts and resilience.

We know the solutions to a more sustainable future already exist – it is time to showcase them far and wide, and demand change!

As the Paris Agreement entered into force, the Gender Just Climate Solutions shown in this publication are aimed at making gender equality and women's rights central to just climate action.

The Gender Just Climate Solutions Award comprises of three categories:

- **Technical Climate Solutions**
- **Non-Technical Climate Solutions**
- **Transformational Climate Solutions**

We received 158 applications. The selection process was based on the following criteria with particular emphasis that the project:

Selection Criteria

- Provides equal access to benefits for women, men and youth
- Aims to alleviate and/or does not add additional burden to women's workload (such as via additional natural resource management or care responsibilities without compensation)
- Empowers women through better mobility/accessibility, enhanced livelihood security, enhanced food security, improved health, access to safe water, etc. (as many benefits as possible)
- Promotes women's democratic rights and participation by ensuring decision-making by local women, men, women's groups, cooperatives and communities
- Locally led and/or locally driven (decentralised and appropriate)
- Ensures self-sufficiency & a low input of resources (safe, affordable and sustainable)
- Contributes to climate change mitigation, emissions reduction and/or climate adaptation (the project is sustainable)
- Results can be shared, spread & scaled up (replicable elsewhere, not just benefiting one individual)
- Shows interlinkages to cross-cutting issues, such as (including, but not restricted to) peace-building, natural resources management, food security and/or health, water and sanitation

With special thanks to our jury members:

Christiane Istasse – AFD
Usha Nair and Kalyani Raj – AIWC
Jyotsna Kapur – AIWEFA
Hwei Mian Lim – ARROW

Dami Adeoye – Centre for 21st Century Issues
Patricia Bohland – Gender CC
Nanna Birk – LIFE
Anne Barre and Camille Chandran – WECF

Bridget Burns and Daniela Pedraza – WEDO
Nguavese Tracy Ogbonna – WEP

In order to implement the transformative shift needed to appropriately respond to climate change, gender-just solutions must be strengthened and up-scaled in every country.



Technical Solutions

Winner Technical Solutions



Country: Cameroon
Organization: Better World Cameroon
Representative: Sonita Mbah
Email: sonyneh5@gmail.com



Africa kitchen revolution: training women on transferable mud-building techniques

Description of the project: BWC offers a simple, low cost, sustainable alternative to heavy use of solid fuel by building clean cookstoves with mud-building techniques and local materials. The main objectives of this participatory project are to: improve the livelihood of women by training them on the construction of low-emitting mud cookstoves, reduce air pollution, improve health, and enhance women's participation in community engagement. Reaching 300 beneficiaries in 30 communities, BWC has held 10 participatory stove building workshops with women's groups; held training of trainers; supported the establishment of partnerships and cooperatives fostering income generation; organised annual meetings for all trainees.

Climate impact: In rural Cameroon, 98% of the population are using large amounts of firewood and charcoal for cooking. This is causing deforestation, CO2 emissions, heavy indoor air pollution and affecting the health of the women cooking. Following the Paris Agreement, this project builds on a bottom-up approach to fight climate change. With the improved cookstoves, BWC expects firewood consumption in the communities to be reduced by 60-70%, resulting in less pressure on forests and reduced health impacts.

Gender impact: Women are gaining technical skills (building and repairing cookstoves) originally carried out by men in the communities. The adopted skills are easily transferable and over 12 women beneficiaries have engaged in the construction of mud buildings. With less time spent on collecting firewood and cooking, women have more time for other activities. 20 women have formed a trainer's network, empowering more women to engage in local advocacy and income generating activities.

Scalability / replicability: The mud-building technique is easy to replicate, adapt and upscale as it uses simple technology with available local, natural, ecological and low cost materials. This project also relies on a Global Ecovillage Network and an online Solutions Library with one-page introductions and overviews of technical alternatives. Developing and implementing sustainable long-lasting projects in local ownership is one of the foundations of climate change adaptation and mitigation, which requires a truly participatory approach.



Better World Cameroon
www.betterworld-cameroon.com

Financially supported by: crowdfunding

Technical Solutions



Country: Mexico

Organization: IRRI Mexico – Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables A.C.

Representative: Monserrat Del Carmen Gonzalez Espinosa

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Integrated waste management system to promote food and energy security among Mayan indigenous women

Description of the project: The project benefits 2,454 women (and their families) of the indigenous Mayan communities in Yucatan, Mexico. Energy security, food sovereignty and agricultural sustainability are achieved through an anaerobic digester, treating animal waste, that produces biogas and biofertilizer. Women get training on the use, management and maintenance of the biodigester. The digester reduces soil and water contamination, airborne pathogens causing diseases, and provides energy security. The biofertilizer, combining the functions of fertilizer, pesticide and soil regenerator, aids food sovereignty. The project promotes women's capacities for inclusion in decision-making at all levels.

Climate impact: Project achieves over 99% pathogen reduction. Biogas displaces liquid petroleum gas and woodfuel. Organic fertilizer displaces synthetic fertilizers, eliminating environmental impact (775 MT CO₂/year). The system, designed with local materials, requires low maintenance. No need for external technical assistance, repairs, fossil fuels, fertilizers; pesticides are eliminated. Children and youths learn to promote sustainability while adults are trained in forest management.

Gender impact: Women are healthier and are able to take up more income generating activities, such as embroidery. They have extra time for family and for themselves, or participating in community activities. Other impacts include: reduction of burden of cleaning pig waste; significant health impacts from substitution of woodfuel and plastic; more spare time (previously used to collect wood); more varied, nutritious and organic diet with own produce; women are able to participate in decision-making processes.

Scalability / replicability: The project is easy to replicate and upscale. Trained users handle and teach others how to install, manage and repair the system. It uses easily available material. The educational component includes a children's tale to make the technology more understandable and easily transmitted. The project works closely with community members; the technology is specially designed for harsh rural conditions. The small-scale biodigester is a high quality durable good, easy to package, distribute and install.



IRRI Mexico – Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables A.C.

www.irrimexico.org

Amatlán 37, Col. Condesa, Ciudad de México, 06140 Mexico

Financially supported by:

W.K. Kellogg Foundation; TresGuerras;
Sistema Biobolsa



Technical Solutions

Country: Colombia
Organization: MEEPZA
Representative: Fundación Guaya canal
Email: c.institucional@guaya canal.org



Women-led energy efficient agricultural model in the dry zones of Chicamocha Canon

Description of the project: MEEPZA is an agro-environmental development initiative led by local women using local resources. Working on climate change adaptation, the project promotes efficient energy management within the households. The project’s main resource is the planting and production of Nopal (cactus) products. The Nopal plant is chosen because of its properties that make it an efficient carbon sink. The project beneficiaries are 30 rural women and their families (a total of 180 people). The project has generated many positive results in terms of food security, recovery of agricultural profitability, agro-environmental development with gender equity, and highlighting the economic potential of arid zones.

Climate impact: This project is an adaptation measure responding to the impact of climate change in arid zones. The Nopal plant has high energy potential and adaptation capacity to extreme temperatures and depleted soils. The agro-ecological management of these crops means recovery of soils and the profitability of agricultural activities that use low input technology. Also, animals feed on Nopal plants, and the plants are fertilized with their manure, which is another sustainable use of local resources.

Gender impact: The initiative focuses on women’s equal rights, opportunities and empowerment through capacity-building and revenue generating activities. In this project, the empowered women also involved their families, thus resulting in a greater impact. MEEPZA ambitions that women see their actions not only as an income opportunity, but also as an engagement for climate resilience, food security, and gender equality. This is strengthened by encouraging their participation in decision-making spaces within their communities.

Scalability / replicability: MEEPZA is a decentralized project that can be replicated in any arid region with limited access to water. The applied techniques are low-cost and sustainable, therefore, could encompass a complete production chain that starts from an agro-ecological use of local resources. To ensure gender-responsive replication of the project, women are trained to provide technical assistance with a gender lens to those new initiatives.



MEEPZA
guaya canal.org

Calle 94a No 64 – 22 Bogota, Colombia

Financially supported by: Fundación Guaya canal;
 Banco de Iniciativas de Participación Ciudadana;
 Gobernación de Santander y Mercado Campesino de Acurela (Mesa de Los Santos- Santander);
 Renaturar



Technical Solutions

Country: Uganda

Organization: OUWN – Osukuru United Women’s Network

Representative: Constance Okollet

Email: info@climatewisewomen.org



Osukuru women surviving to climate impact through sustainable reforestation and low emitting stoves

Description of the project: Osukuru United Women’s Network provides community education on climate change, tree planting with seedlings and nursery beds, manufacture of Lorena cookstoves and biomass briquettes. It targets those most exposed to climate change in Uganda: training is primarily for women, but men are also included. Main objectives are to reduce CO2 emissions and indoor air pollution, improve women’s and children’s health, food security, and household income. The community (38,000 inhabitants) benefited from the increased food production as a result of reforestation. The initiative creates entrepreneurship opportunities and greater autonomy for women.

Climate impact: Since 2006, the village has experienced severe climate change impacts. The adaptation and mitigation activities of Osukuru United Women’s Network have produced immediate results: planted trees provide beneficial shade for food crops and combat soil erosion threatening food supply. The clean cookstoves have significantly reduced CO2 emissions and indoor air pollution caused by the burning of firewood.

Gender impact: The trainings have enabled the establishment of women’s small enterprises. 25 women are selling briquettes for the cookstoves; the extra income earned is used to start poultry business and pay their children’s school fees. Reforestation and agroforestry ensures increased food production and reinforce financial independence. Improved health, nutrition and revenues as well as counselling on sexual abuse are slowly improving women’s status and changing the community’s visions of gender roles.

Scalability / replicability: The scalability of the initiative lies in the strong commitment of the local community: after having lived through severe floods and droughts and being left out of international support, local donors and villagers contribute to the project from their own pockets, and they have seen the direct results of their investment in time and resources. Regular community decision-making meetings are chaired by both women and men.



Osukuru United Women’s Network
realapp.wixsite.com/osukuruwomen

Financially supported by: private donations

Technical Solutions

Country: Vietnam

Organization: APFSVA – Association Pour la Promotion des Femmes Scientifiques Vietnamiennes

Representative: Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai

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Organik Farm: empowering women for a sustainable, climate resilient food production

Description of the project: Organik Farm (created in Dalat, Vietnam, in 2007) is a perfect example of women's empowerment through sustainable, climate resilient farming and food distribution. Organik processes "bio" certified vegetables and fruits from mountainous lands. Vegetables are grown according to GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) and organic standards. The produce is distributed through their Ho-Chi-Minh City shop; online shop; diverse retail channels; also exporting to Cambodia and Thailand. The Farm employs women at all levels: farming, sales, accounting, purchasing and management. It offers a specific pricing policy for schools and hospitals, ensuring organic diet for children and the sick.

Climate impact: The Farm strengthens the ecosystems, ensuring presence of beneficial insects, greater below-ground diversity, nutrient cycling, disease suppression, nitrogen fixation. Its performance is good in energy consumption, soil conservation, water-use efficiency, water purity, increasing soil health (crop rotations, green manures, composting), proving that a farm can manage resources sustainably and climate friendly.

Gender impact: Vietnamese girls and women continue to suffer gender-based violence and gender inequalities. Organik Farm has 55 employees, of which 44 women: 8/17 farmers, 20/21 processing staff, 12/14 managers, and 2/3 shop assistants. Employees climb the work ladder very fast. Organik trains women on organic, GAP; hygiene food safety; free range; non-GMO; crop rotation; seedlings; natural pest control; animal husbandry. They also build capacity on decision-making for sales, purchases and coordination of market schedules.

Scalability / replicability: Organik Farm has already scaled up sales via an online platform. Its economic model aims to create new direct distribution channels and convince consumers to buy organic for a healthier diet and a sustainable impact on livelihoods of farmers and communities. The project has its own R&D center focused on the agronomic specificity of this mountainous area in North Vietnam. It promotes the local ethnic community's knowledge and enables replication in similar areas.



APFSV – Association Pour la Promotion des Femmes Scientifiques Vietnamiennes

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Financially supported by:
Vietnamese Scientists; local Authorities
(Lam Dong, Viet Kieu); self financing



Constituency Member Contributions Technical Solutions

Country: Togo

Organization: WEP-TOGO – Women Environmental Programme Togo

Representative: Essivi Sinmégnon Acakpo-Addra

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Togolese women farmers facing increased drought invest in resilient agroforestry

Description of the project: In Togo, land degradation has increased in the past few years due to extreme climate events that dramatically affect the lives of rural women. WEP-TOGO offers technical and financial support to 4 groups of women farmers in the Vo district in order to build their resilience. The project led to an improvement in the economic conditions of the beneficiaries and in their knowledge of good agricultural practices to increase soil humidity and fertility and adapt to climate change: 120 women farmers were trained and supported to produce mushrooms and irrigated market gardening.

Climate impact: Thanks to conducted activities, the 120 women farmers were able to face times of drought with irrigated agriculture. The use of organic fertilizers based on mushroom substrate allowed crops to resist the impact of climate such as irregular rainfalls or times of drought. Women farmers were therefore able to exploit 4 ha of agricultural land and greatly improve their production, according to their own testimonies.

Gender impact: The women who were trained acquired essential agronomic competencies they can transmit to other men and women farmers. The men and the young people in the beneficiary villages have been trained as well on gender and how to contribute to women's success; thus men and young people supported women in several important areas, like building roofs for sheds, setting up the market gardening site, men and traditional leaders donating land to women for their crops.

Scalability / replicability: This project could be reproduced in other areas of the region, as well as other West African countries. Work has already started with other groups of women farmers in other villages in this district, with the support of the French Embassy. The local demand for support by WEP-Togo is strong. Beneficiaries have become transmitters of these good practices and are now involved in supporting other women in their area and sharing their knowledge.



**WEP- TOGO –
Women Environmental Programme Togo**

www.weptogo.org

Lomé quartier Adidogomé Sagbado, Togo

Financially supported by: PGICT; Terr Africa; GFDRR; GEF





Health

صحة



Non-Technical Solutions

**Winner
Non-Technical Solutions**



Country: India, France
Organization: SOL, Navdanya
Representative: Clotilde Bato
Email: contact@sol-asso.fr



Women as seed conservation and agro-ecology experts helping their communities resist climate change

Description of the project: The project “Seeds for Hope” improves the climate resilience, food sovereignty and economic autonomy of farming communities (20,000 people) in the valley of Derhadun, in Northern India, relying on women’s knowledge and action. They are trained to reproduce and conserve local seeds, learn agro-ecological techniques and food transformation, which reinforces their power to make decisions. The project is led in partnership with the association Navdanya, created by Vandana Shiva. Direct beneficiaries: 745 farmers and their families in 31 villages.

Climate impact: The project addresses both mitigation and adaptation: agro-ecology reinforces soil fertility and moisture (organic matter contents increased by 25% between 2011 and 2015), seeds conservation and reproduction ensure biodiversity rehabilitation and food sovereignty: yields have improved by 20%, dependence on the purchase of seeds lowered by 50% and the quality and quantity of food supply are progressing. The Uttarakhand intends to become a 100% organic State.

Gender impact: The project promotes the key role that women play in subsistence farming and family nutrition in rural India. As owners of knowledge, conservation actors and distributors of seeds, as well as trainers in agro-ecology and micro-savings, women have gained a local political role, their living conditions and financial autonomy are improved. The project ensures their increased involvement in the good management of natural resources at all levels.

Scalability / replicability: The project’s durability is ensured by a 10-year partnership between SOL and Navdanya. Its model builds on the communities’ autonomy, from seeds reproduction to short circuit sale, and is easily replicable: it was extended to 16 new villages and 250 vegetable gardens managed by women will soon be set up. The project touches on other cross-cutting themes: sustainable water management, sanitary food, solidarity through support groups, multiplying indirect beneficiaries.



SOL
www.sol-asso.fr

20 rue Rochechouart, 75009, Paris, France

Financially supported by: Fondation Raja Marcovici; Fondation Deloitte; Fondation Humus; Fondation Terra Symbiosis; Fondation un monde par tous; LaNEF; 100 projets pour le climat



Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Nepal

Organization: Aabash Memorial Foundation

Representative: Ashra Kunwar

Email: ashprakunwar10@gmail.com



Promoting climate resilience for women through biodynamic farming and water-retaining vegetables

Description of the project: This Aabash Memorial Foundation (AMF) project empowers marginalized women facing climate change and water scarcity in the Khokana community, Nepal, through practical assessments and trainings on environmental resilience. Actions are put in place through knowledge dissemination on climate impacts; along with practical assessments. Women are empowered to be self-reliant in terms of decision-making concerning water-retaining vegetables for improved cropping, knowledge of biodynamic farming systems, climate change impacts, and sustainable measures that would help to build adaptive capacity during water scarcity on their farm lands.

Climate impact: This project focuses on food security and water availability, through biodynamic farming, water-retaining vegetables, and rainwater harvesting. Activities include awareness programs in schools/colleges/women's groups, group technique discussions, and solar demonstration. Key indicators of affordability and sustainability include increased food supply with water-retaining crops; reduced working hours and time spent to fetch water; less conflicts, and revenue from vermicomposting fertilisers.

Gender impact: The most crucial part of this project is to empower women and girls living in a community with low literacy rate. The project also aims to empower them by teaching about climate change impacts, sustainable solutions, solar demonstration training, rainwater harvesting system, etc. Besides that, women and girls also learn vermicomposting with solid waste and they would sell the compost to generate revenue.

Scalability / replicability: The vermicomposting component of this project could be scaled-up through training. This would reduce solid waste and produce cleaner environment, thus contributing to climate change mitigation. The biodynamic farming system using water-retaining crops could also be widely replicated. It takes less time as well as addresses issues such as natural resource management and building higher adaptive capacity among women to mitigate water scarcity.



Aabash Memorial Foundation
www.aabashmemorialfoundation.com

Sainbhu-04, Bhaiseipatti, Lalitpur, Nepal

Financially supported by: EmpowHER; NPR; Ujyalo Foundation (Nepal)



Non-Technical Solutions

Country: France

Organization: Rue Rangoli

Representative: Patricia Lavocat

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When circular economy works hand in hand with social inclusion

Description of the project: Rue Rangoli highlights solidarity upcycling initiatives throughout the world to promote sustainable consumption of eco-friendly products, useful and accessible to all, as well as economic integration. The organization launches partnerships with craftsmen who create innovative solutions for the environment and supports the emergence of green production sectors based on waste materials. It supports the creation of sustainable jobs for populations that are discriminated against (particularly women) and highlights craftsmen's knowledge through salons and equitable markets. Beneficiaries: 12 organisations representing approximately 100 craftsmen and women.

Climate impact: Rue Rangoli's products are all made with materials recycled from waste or materials meant to become waste (bags made by leather scraps, lamps made by printed paper scraps etc.) allowing the preservation of resources. The Rue Rangoli network contributes to recycling 350 bottles of soda a day, 15 tons of plastic in Italy, 25 tons of tires etc. All the products are handmade and use no (or little) energy.

Gender impact: Rue Rangoli established a partnership in South Africa with single mothers who are marginalized and supports their training to allow them to evolve in their work, gain competencies and develop their environmental awareness. The revenues generated are a source of empowerment and social inclusion for women, and the network helps them take responsibilities.

Scalability / replicability: Countries of the South have developed a true expertise in upcycling. Rue Rangoli wishes to use their knowledge in countries of the North and bring together all the stakeholders that work in that area. First in France and Europe, then later in the rest of the world, through the setting up of a marketplace. The aim is to make solidarity upcycling tomorrow's way of consuming. Lastly, it seeks to raise the awareness of companies on circular economy.



Rue Rangoli
www.rue-rangoli.com

Financially supported by:
self-financing; BPI

bpifrance

Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Tunisia

Organization: Acacias For All

Representative: Ikram Mensi

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Acacias For All: women fighting desertification

Description of the project: Acacias For All is a social enterprise involved in the restoration of degraded ecosystems through reforestation and sustainable agriculture. The objective is to plant 2 green barriers of acacias through the country, protected by an agreement signed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The project implements alternatives to intensive agricultural techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, permaculture, agroforestry) and stimulates the start-up of cooperatives which generates employment and revenues. A think-tank has been created, Tunisia Climate Lab, to rethink environmental and social challenges in the country in view of climate change, and create a space for dialogue between stakeholders of diverse interests.

Climate impact: Desertification and water scarcity are the main consequences of climate change in Tunisia. Acacias act as a wall against sand, stop desertification and establish a protective perimeter favourable to agriculture and biodiversity. They also protect surrounding trees, especially olive trees. Training offered to farmers by the think-tank raise the population's awareness of a resilient path to development.

Gender impact: Acacias for All now works with 26 female farmers from 2 cooperatives and with farmers from several regions in Tunisia. These women, who are leaders in their communities, are trained on eco-friendly agricultural techniques and knowledge transfer. They organize cooperatives to transform and value their products according to principles of equitable business. The revenue generated through the sales allow financial autonomy.

Scalability / replicability: Launched in 2012 in a village in the South, and as of 2017 active in 14, this economic model combatting desertification provides stable income and economic empowerment for women. An agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture allowing young graduates to launch their projects on state-owned lands ensures the sustainability of the project. The think-tank and network of diverse partners (research institutions, public and private stakeholders, foundations, NGOs) also support the project's longevity.



Acacias For All
acaciasforall.org

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Financially supported by:

La France s'engage au Sud;
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Fondation Heinrich Böll
Stiftung



Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Argentina
Organization: Asociación Civil Madre Tierra
Representative: Marisa Salvarezza
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Housing and sanitation improvement: solidarity microcredit funds with a gender perspective

Description of the project: Madre Tierra supports the creation of Solidarity Microcredit Funds between women to improve their housing and access to drinking water. The first phase of the project presents housing improvement processes (like access to tap water and internal electricity), representing an improvement in the living conditions and tasks performed by women such as care and domestic work. The habitat improvement is expected to empower women to identify gender inequities and, through gender-specific workshops, incorporate discussions on stereotypes, violence and feminism. The project benefits 300 people, including women and their families.

Climate impact: The project represents a tangential adaptation measure to climate impact, with water saving actions. House improvements include: installation of home water connections and rain water tanks. Promoting a more efficient use of the water network and collecting rain water as enable substantial watersavings. The improvements in the housing conditions allowed for a more adequate thermal protection and a better access to sanitary conditions to the families.

Gender impact: The project ensures safer homes : access to drinking water inside the home means that women do not have to go outside to get the resource, and indoor electricity generates more safety; it also improves women's and families' living condition, especially as it reduces the time spent on cooking and cleaning. Women's participation in the decisions was sought during each stage of the project, making their opinions more visible to their partners and communities.

Scalability / replicability: The project reflects the feasibility of articulated work between grassroots women's organizations, NGOs and the state in which social investment takes into account the opinion and vision of the people affected. The systematization of the results found at each stage allows this project to be taken as a good practice that highlights the importance of including a gender perspective to avoid perpetuating inequities within families.



Asociación Civil Madre Tierra
www.madretierra.org.ar

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Financially supported by: Actividades perspectiva de género y hábitat 2016-2017; Actividades mejoramiento habitacional 2017; Día Mundial de la oración



Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Madagascar
Organization: Jiro Solèra
Representative: Sylvia Paulot
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Innovative business model: local female vendors phasing out kerosene lights in energy poor communities

Description of the project: The main objective of this project is to combat light poverty by providing affordable quality solar lights to rural and peri-urban households relying on increasingly expensive kerosene. Five local women have been trained to raise awareness and sell solar lights. They offer flexible payment models to ensure everyone's access to the lights, including the poorest households in the villages. 650 households in 10 villages (approx. 3250 people) have been reached so far; the majority of the customers have been women. The solar lights provide clearer light, increase the villagers' productive hours, reduce carbon emissions and the exposure to harmful smoke/air pollution.

Climate impact : This is a climate change mitigation project striving to reduce carbon emissions from kerosene lamps. The burning of 1 liter of kerosene produces 2.5 kg of CO₂. Each household in the target communities uses an average of 50 liters/year. Jiro Solèra estimates that so far they have managed to reduce 81,250 kg of CO₂ a year. Their goal is to reach 10,000 households, thus reducing 1,250,000 kg of CO₂ yearly.

Gender impact : Jiro Solèra works to improve the economic opportunities of local women through a women-led enterprise. The target communities are sceptical to the new sustainable energy source. To date, 7 local women have been trained on raising awareness on the benefits of switching to quality solar lights. They teach women, children and men about the disproportionate effect indoor air pollution and kerosene has on women's health. They then sell the lights and become role models within their communities.

Scalability / replicability: This project is suitable for energy poor communities; there are still many villages in Madagascar that can be reached. The Roddenberry Foundation provides the project with a catalyst grant and the solar lights are sold at full market price with a small profit margin. The profit is reinvested in new lights, and pooled into salaries. Only solar lights, with 2-year warranty, meeting the Global Lighting Quality Standard are distributed. The team teach the community how to use the warranty.



Jiro Solèra

jirosolera.com

02, Rue Melville Quatre Chemin Ambolomadinika Toamasina, 501 Madagascar

Financially supported by:
 Roddenberry Foundation



Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Brazil

Organization: Bike Anjo

Representative: Martina Horvath

Email: tina@bikeanjo.org



Claiming back the streets of São Paulo – a biking collective training for women

Description of the project: Bike Anjo is an online platform promoting safe and secure riders who can teach and bike alongside beginners. Bike Anja is one of its projects, focusing on women learning to bike in São Paulo. The city road planning (intense flow of cars and reckless drivers) impose several barriers to beginner cyclists, especially women who also experience street harassment. Volunteers, through monthly workshops, teach beginners to pedal, traffic rules, signalling and precautions. Ninety percent of the participants are women. There are also 2 comfort workshops encouraging women to use bicycles as their main mode of transportation; training them on basic mechanics, intimate hygiene and dressing tips, etc.

Climate impact: According to the Institute of Energy and Environment, automobiles account for 72.6% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in São Paulo. The average car in São Paulo produces 261,36 kg of CO₂ monthly. Bike Anja hopes that the biking women will become multiplying agents by encouraging other women to start cycling, reducing the amount of cars on the streets, thus reducing GHGs in the city. They also hope that the project will push the local authorities to prioritize bicycle infrastructure.

Gender impact: The project supports the autonomy of women by contributing to their daily economy (reducing their transportation costs), health and agility, as well as security in the city's streets. This action also promotes women cyclists' active contribution to climate mitigation. The events are promoted on social networks and at different city locations to make it more available to other women. Meeting venues are close to subway or train stations, to guarantee accessibility.

Scalability / replicability: Bike Anjo is active in several Brazilian cities. The communication platform is well-known and very effective. Its model (with workshops and bike tours) enables other cities to easily add women focused groups (Bike Anjas). Bike Anja has already seen great results although it was implemented without any funding. On their blog, they posted several topics related to biking to encourage more beginners to join the workshops. The blog has an increasing number of readers and enthusiasts.



Bike Anjo

bikeanjas.wordpress.com

Alameda das Acacias, Brazil

Financially supported by: no budget, carried out by volunteers

Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Ivory Coast

Organization: Grainothèque

Representative: Daniel Oulai

Email: daniloking2013@gmail.com



Women managing organic seed banks: improving access to information and preserving diversity of local environment

Description of the project: Grainothèque, set up in the Western part of Ivory Coast, works on preserving and exploring the genetic diversity and reproduction of local feeding plants through organic seed banks as well as improving access to information. Tools and technical notes explaining production techniques, pollination, botanical classification, isolation, harvesting, seed stocking and feeding properties are made available to women. An android application provides technical help to producers in case of plant diseases.

Climate impact: Grainothèque developed a production, distribution and sales service for organic inputs (biofertilizers and biopesticides) to reduce the impact of chemical fertilizers on soil, water and the environment. The distribution of free seeds contributes to protecting botanical species that have become scarce and to restoring biodiversity. In addition, reproduction protocols document seeds, improving their resilience to diseases and drought.

Gender impact: This project gives women a new role in their community. They contribute to safeguarding the genetic diversity of feeding plants and to food security. Women's leadership of the seed sector, training on permaculture techniques, polyculture and jobs related to food allow them to be included in decision-making processes. A mobile app producing gender-disaggregated data on agriculture highlights women's competencies.

Scalability / replicability: Grainothèque publicizes a farming agricultural model based on eco-friendly practices, solidarity and supports the local economic system. Over 1,000 women have already been trained and received over 500 kg of seeds. Furthermore, the innovative mobile app "yiri drôtô" makes it possible to identify pests and diseases affecting plants and contributes to democratizing access to information, putting technology in the service of a durable and sustainable agriculture.



Grainothèque
www.grainotheque.ci

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Financially supported by:

Fondation Tony Elumelu; Fondation Sifca; Initiatives Climat; 100 projets pour le climat; Bsf Campus



Constituency Member Contributions Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Philippines

Organization: ARROW, PATH Foundation Philippines Inc.

Representative: Dr. Joan Castro

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Population, Health and Environment (PHE) approach in climate change policies: the Philippines' experience

Description of the project: PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI) implemented the Population, Health and Environment and Climate Change Project in the Philippines' Verde Island Passage. Verde Island is a key marine biodiversity area threatened by over-fishing, pollution and climate change. The goal of the project is to mainstream sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) into climate change policy and practice. The project applied a developmental approach (PHE) that forges multisectoral collaboration and partnership, employs multiple interventions to address SRHR needs (family planning), biodiversity loss, poor health and food insecurity to foster climate resilient communities.



Climate impact: Women play a critical role in achieving climate change resilience. PFPI's scoping study results show that women are central to conceiving and implementing solutions. Planning their families, managing the resources and being pro-health and pro-environment advocates in their own communities will help to build resilience to climate change. All of which will contribute to a better future for their children. The women also highlighted that collaboration and agreements between communities will create synergy in community actions and results.

Gender impact: At the core of the population, health, environment and climate change nexus is the "burden on the woman". Fishing communities in the Verde Islands experience declining fish catch, depleting potable water and poor health. Lack of livelihood options, loss of family income and food insecurity drive women to engage in multiple jobs and to work longer hours to supplement the family's income. The project addresses women's needs and rights as well as family planning in a participatory approach, helping them in identifying coping strategies.

Scalability / replicability: Since 2000, PFPI designed and implemented community based programs applying PHE as a development approach to address the inter-relationships between population, health and environment dynamics. The goal is to improve eco-human well being. Policy and decision-makers in the project affirm the need to mainstream PHE approach in policies and programs to achieve climate resilient territories. PHE approach can be replicated and scaled-up via best practice sharing and lessons learned.

PATH Foundation Philippines Inc.

www.pfpi.org

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Financially supported by: ARROW; USAID; Ashmore Foundation Asian



Constituency Member Contributions Non-Technical Solutions

Country: International

Organization: GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice

Representative: Linda Ederberg

Email: l.ederberg@gendercc.net



Integrating Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiatives (GUCCI)

Description of the project: This pioneering project explores options for integrating gender and social aspects into urban climate policies in six pilot cities. It seeks to build capacity at local level and develop gender-responsive policy recommendations, in order to strengthen citizens' ability to become involved in urban planning processes and implementation, and to enhance the effectiveness, inclusiveness and acceptance of mitigation and adaptation policies. It was launched in 2015, in partnership with All India Women's Conference, GenderCC Southern Africa, Aksi! for gender, social & ecological justice and Solidaritas Perempuan (Indonesia), and is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI).

Climate impact: The project helps local governments to enhance their climate responses by integrating social issues, e.g. poverty alleviation and gender equality, to make adaptation and mitigation more effective and viable, and create social and environmental co-benefits. Key issues and priorities are identified for each pilot city and strategies are developed to ensure that climate policies are more effective and respond to the needs and capacities of citizens, women and men, poor and marginalised groups.

Gender impact: The project partners have developed and apply GenderCC's Gender Assessment & Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) methodology. The assessment involves several steps, covering institutional setting and procedures, the range of a city's climate policies and an in depth analysis of the gender impacts of selected measures. The partners will develop policy recommendations based on the results of GAMMA and implement concrete gender-responsive campaigns and projects in the pilot cities.

Scalability / replicability: The project is conducted in six pilot cities in countries of the Global South. It is replicable in urban areas in the Global South and, with minor modifications, applicable to cities in the Global North. The Gender Assessment & Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) methodology can be applied by policy-makers, NGOs and community-based groups with the guidance of gender experts.



GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice

www.gendercc.net

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Financially supported by:

IKI – International Climate Initiative
of the German Federal Ministry
of Environment (BMUB)

Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Constituency Member Contributions Non-Technical Solutions

Country: Morocco

Organization: ADFM – Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc

Representative: Dalila Loudyi, Nadia Hmaity, Houdna Bennani

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Gender and territorial governance for a fair climate response: cases from Morocco

Description of the project: Aware of climate change challenges and concerned about fair climate justice, ADFM works for an effective participation of women in the development and implementation of efficient policies to strengthen women environmental and socio-economic rights at national and territorial levels. ADFM accompanied 11 local municipalities for the creation of an “Equality, Equal Opportunities and Gender Approach” advisory body in four provinces (Ouarzazate, Zagora, Midelt and Tinghir). This project was conducted in collaboration with local civil society and elected deputies, as territorial authorities are responsible for local services and territorial development plans that can mitigate the impact of climate change on women.

Climate impact: Introducing a more environmentally friendly approach in territorial action plans in the water, agriculture, energy and waste sectors at local and regional levels contributes towards climate mitigation and adaptation. The involvement of women via this participative approach has enabled a stronger introduction of local knowledge into local sectoral programs reducing GHG emissions in energy consumption (ie. heating, insulation), and increasing climate adaptation capacities (ie. agriculture techniques).

Gender impact: ADFM promotes the gender approach in local and regional policies by: 1) building women’s capacity to participate in decision-making processes at local levels; 2) reducing women’s making women more resilient to climate change; 3) strengthening territorial resilience by bridging local decision-makers with women’s local knowledge in agriculture, home heating, water and waste; 4) disseminating a culture of gender equality and participatory approach.

Scalability / replicability: In Morocco, over 1500 municipalities belonging to 75 provinces and 12 regions will have to set-up an “Equity, equal opportunities and gender approach advisory body” in the next years, as enshrined in the new territorial Law 111-14, 112-14 and 113-14. ADFM’ first experiment in 11 municipalities can be extended to many other regions, based on results evaluation and follow-up activities.



**ADFM – Association Démocratique des Femmes
du Maroc (Democratic Association of Women of Morocco)**
www.adfm.ma

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Financially supported by:
OXFAM; KVINFO



Constituency Member Contributions Non-Technical Solutions

Country: International
Organization: Global Forest Coalition
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Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI): adaptable to different nations and contexts

Description of the project: The Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI) aims to assess the legal, political, moral, socio-economic, financial, technical and capacity-building support that is required to sustain and strengthen the resilience of community conservation and restoration initiatives in different communities around the world. The methodology is a simple guiding framework meant to be adapted to specific nation and local contexts. It includes a gender toolkit to identify and address potential forms of marginalization of women through dialogue within communities about women's unique rights, roles, needs and aspirations.

Climate impact: Many of the different communities at the study sites are going through severe weather changes; some have managed to successfully adapt - or are adapting - to such changes by using their traditional knowledge and practices. Women are key knowledge-holders, allowing entire communities to overcome the different challenges. For instance, in Samoa, strong self-organized women groups have established mangrove recovery programs by planting up to 2 acres of mangrove trees, which help the community face tidal waves, sea rising and ultimately help restore the rich biodiversity providing food, medicine, and income to the local populations.

Gender impact: In many areas, patriarchal societies settled after colonization and the key role of women in community conservation is now invisible. For instance, in Ethiopia, women have lost most of their inheritance rights; but some traditions remain, bringing women's key role back: ie. In Mount Bale women inherit from their mothers a "Singe"- stick as a symbol of respect. This community observes strict non-violence rules for women. The CCRI intends to visualize the gender aspects of community conservation and is paving the pathways to empower women to take on leadership roles.

Scalability / replicability: The CCRI is conducted in 22 countries around the world. The results of this experiment will contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity's 2011–2020 Strategic Plan, and also to Aichi Targets and the proposed SDGs related to forests and climate change. It will provide policy advice on transformative, effective and appropriate forms of support for community conservation to foster climate change mitigation and resilience.



Global Forest Coalition, Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI)

globalforestcoalition.org/resources/supporting-community-conservation/
 Minahassastraat 1 K104, 1094 RS Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Financially supported by:
 IKI - International Climate Initiative
 of the German Federal Ministry
 of Environment (BMUB);
 Christensi Fund; local agencies





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Transformational Solutions

Winner Transformational Solutions



Country: Lao PDR
Organization: Gender Development Association
Representative: Elizabeth Thipphawong
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Gender assessment of non-timber forest production and capacity building in northern uplands Lao PDR

Description of the project: GDA assessed gender roles in the northern rural uplands of Lao PDR, focusing on Non-Timber Forest Production (NTFP). The project used a women's empowerment lens to bridge traditional harvesting practices with sustainable livelihood initiatives in the target communities. The 4,500 project beneficiaries were women, their families and fellow community members; many of whom belong to the Hmong and Khmu ethnic groups who have been systematically marginalized in Lao PDR. The project identified key areas and documented policies for improving sustainability. Women leaders in the community participated in the Training of Trainer workshops with the goal to enhance their capacity and their knowledge sharing.

Climate impact: The villages selected for the assessment were located in high risk landslide regions. The risk has increased in past years due to deforestation from overharvesting. By supporting alternative economies and NTFPs, GDA works towards mitigating the risk of natural disaster. They are also preserving natural resources through training and advocacy on sustainable harvesting practices, especially advocating for policy reform in the area of unsustainable harvesting of fish, cardamom, and wild mushrooms.

Gender impact: In addition to the familial and household duties, women in the targeted villages are also primarily responsible for NTFP. Using a rights based gender framework, the project conducted awareness raising and training on financial management to promote financial independence. By building the capacity of the women to become knowledge bearers in the field of agriculture and income generation, the project aimed to increase their inclusion and impact on community decisions.

Scalability / replicability: NTFP harvesting has been the mainstay of village livelihood long before external involvement. However, there is an urgent need for policy intervention and good practices to ensure its sustainability. The framework and needs assessment of this project could be replicated in other communities affected by deforestation, forced migration, and food insecurity as a women's empowerment initiative as well as a climate risk reduction strategy.



Gender Development Association
www.gdalaos.org

Financially supported by: Helvetas



Transformational Solutions

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

Organization: FECOFFA – Fédération Congolaise des Femmes et Filles Autochtones

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Restoring biodiversity in community forest by planting caterpillar trees

Description of the project: The Batwa Pygmies are discriminated against in DRC, particularly in their access to traditional forests, often overexploited. This project aims at restoring forest ownership by Pygmy populations (1,600 beneficiaries) and biodiversity in the Equator province by planting trees that host edible caterpillars in two forest areas of 100 ha each. Caterpillars used as food produce can mitigate food insecurity due to the loss of crops and generate a source of income for indigenous women. They are trained to rehabilitate damaged ecosystems and manage forests rationally and sustainably.

Climate impact: The Batwas's community forests suffer from increasing deforestation due to industrial overexploitation and soil impoverishment through unsustainable agricultural practices. The project aims at fighting deforestation by rehabilitating local plants: planting trees that host edible caterpillars allows for successful restoration of the forest biodiversity. The project aims at a total annual production of 25,000 tons of caterpillars which could yield an annual income of up to \$3,750,000.

Gender impact: The project is led by FECOFFA, an indigenous women's organization, ensuring them total integration in the decisional process. Furthermore, FECOFFA trains indigenous families – women and girls primarily – to plant trees that host edible caterpillars, reinforcing their knowledge competencies. The income generated by the project also aims at improving the autonomy of the Batwa women involved.

Scalability / replicability: The project aims to limit discriminations suffered by the Batwas in the decisional processes related to forest exploitation in Congo and, in a broader scope, to reinforce the respect of specific indigenous peoples rights in policies linked to REDD+. The project was implemented in 4 villages: Bowele, Bolama, Bokenge and Boala Ngombe. Its economic model is simple and replicable.



FECOFFA

Financially supported by: crowdfunding; First Peoples

Transformational Solutions

Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Organization: CFLEDD – Coalition des Femmes Leaders pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable
Representative: Losale Chouchouna
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Advocacy for women's right to land ownership through DRC's land

Description of the project: This project advocates in 4 regions of DRC for national authorities and customary leaders to acknowledge the rights of women on lands and forests and strengthen their participation in climate action. Based on an assessment of women's legal land tenure rights and local practices, an advocacy tool was created and used for meetings organized between women in these provinces and ministerial authorities or local decision-makers. This led to the recognition of women's role in forest management and community development, and the allocation of land for agroforestry projects.

Climate impact: Women are the primary users of forest resources for family and economic needs. Their utilization is central for climate issues (mitigation and adaptation). In DRC, the 2015 national law upholds gender equity in all sectors, which is what CFLEDD relies on. The project allowed an increased participation of women in climate actions in the targeted regions: Central Congo, Bandundu, Equator and South Kivu.

Gender impact: The acknowledgement of women's role in forest management and economic development, resulting in the allocation of land for agroforestry, allowed them to be received by customary leaders and progress towards a change in gender relationships in access to land ownership. This project is now taken as a best practice example of how to involve women in public management. CFLEDD obtained the publication of a national regulation requesting all Ministries to establish a Gender Focal Point.

Scalability / replicability: CFLEDD intends on sharing the project's results in all DRC provinces through public administration offices, provincial ministries, local NGOs, customary leaders and the private sector. It intends to integrate gender equality and women's rights in the country's land reform and implementation of REDD+ programmes. The chosen methodology can be replicated in a number of countries facing similar land and climate issues.



CFLEDD – Coalition des Femmes Leaders pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable

cfleddcom.wordpress.com

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Financially supported by:
 RRI – Rights Rights Resources Initiative



Transformational Solutions

Country: Indonesia

Organization: Natural Aceh

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Biodiversity preservation: women's role in mangrove restoration

Description of the project: In Aceh, in a poor coastal village, men go out to sea for days to catch fish, while women adds to the family income by collecting oysters around the village. Through training and awareness raising of local women on the importance of restoring mangrove forests, the project manages to secure increased household income and mitigate climate change. With a long-term focus, the practical training looks at seedling techniques, planting and sustaining ecosystems. Through community participation, the project contributes to food security and nutrition, improving the lives of 1270 inhabitants. Situated in a conflict prone area, economic resilience can reduce the possibility of future conflicts.



Climate impact: Continuous exploitation and external impacts are affecting oyster's habitats; thus affecting the income of those dependent on their availability. Mangrove ecosystems have a potential to reduce carbon emissions by sinking it to the ocean floor. Planting mangroves improves air and water quality, enhances biodiversity, and reduces local temperature. With right restoration method and cheap mangrove tree (€0.15-0.20 each), the community can benefit in long-term, environmentally and economically.

Gender impact: Almost 90% of the rural women in Aceh are oyster farmers. The work is strenuous and affects their health. The project trains the women in sustainable mangrove restoration. To avoid adding to the women's workload, they are given a daily allowance during the training period. Women in Aceh struggle to be included in community decision-making, however, the project provides the women space to participate in local decision-making on environmental issues, which affect their lives adversely.

Scalability / replicability: By cooperating and setting targets with the local community, this project could be a reference for replicability for the Aceh government. It can also be replicated in other poor coastal areas where income is dependent on coastal resources. If mangrove ecosystems are restored, the availability of fishes and other aquatic animals will increase in the future. This contributes to food security and nutrition as well as generating income and mitigating climate change.

Natural Aceh
www.naturalaceh.or.id

Financially supported by:
WWF; self-financing



Transformational Solutions

Country: South Africa

Organization: Young Women in Agriculture

Representative: Rosie Downey

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Young Women in Agriculture

Capacity building to engage young women in sustainable agriculture

Description of the project: This small scale project (70 beneficiaries) focuses on experiential learning, peer-to-peer mentorship and hands-on field visits, fostering curiosity and learning. It aims to support the inclusion of young women in higher training for agriculture and sustainable food value chains in South Africa. It provides information about study and entrepreneurship opportunities for lifelong careers in agriculture and sustainable livelihoods; strives to remove the negative image of agriculture among the youths; takes holistic approach by providing training in basic life skills, financial literacy, sexual and menstrual health, nutrition, well-being, awareness about abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Climate impact: The project focuses on participants from local community and low-carbon practices. Facilitators have strong community ties and an understanding of traditional farming practices. Topics include: enhancing knowledge of local food, key environmental-climate challenges, developing skills in organic food production, composting, backyard gardening, converting raw produce into commercial food products, nitty gritty of agriculture value chain, integration of commercial farming with conservation efforts.

Gender impact: The program to empower young rural women enables them to imagine a career in sustainable food systems, build their technical skills and ignite a passion for sustainability. It strengthens young women's agency through experiential learning, peer-to-peer mentorship, exposure to female-role models and hands-on field visits to foster curiosity. Extra care goes into consulting partner organizations and parents to avoid impact on school work; ensure safety of girls; build and maintain trust.

Scalability / replicability: The project relies on facilitators being fluent in local languages. It can be upscaled by mentoring young entrepreneur farmers as facilitators and by identifying venues for training. The model can be adjusted for immediate replication in other areas of South Africa. By building basic skills in organic farming and raising interest in sustainable agriculture careers, issues of natural resource management, food security, inter-linkages between health, wellbeing, domestic harmony, and food are addressed.



Young Women in Agriculture
youngwomeninagriculture.wordpress.com

The Sustainability Institute, Lynedoch Ecovillage Stellensbosch,
Western Cape, South Africa

Financially supported by:
AUSAID; Youth to Youth (Y2Y)
network of the World Bank;
Sustainability Institute



Transformational Solutions

Country: Nepal, Myanmar, United states
Organization: Empower Generation
Representative: Malachi Garff
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Empower Generation: combatting gender inequality and energy poverty through women-led social businesses

Description of the project: EG builds women-led clean energy distribution networks that deliver life improving products (e.g. solar lanterns and home systems; efficient appliances) to energy poor rural communities. Targeting rural women who own and run their own business, or work as door-to-door sales agents, EG builds their capacity through training and business support. Women are trained on how to run successful businesses, distribute clean energy solutions, and become leaders in their communities. In 2012, their first woman-led energy business in Nepal was set up. Today, their network includes 20 women-led businesses, in 15 districts, with 270 sales agents. Since 2017 EG has also started a pilot project in Myanmar.



Climate impact: As of June, EG's network has displaced 12,409 CO2 and provided cleaner, safer homes to 284,640 rural customers. EG's model is a market-based, sustainable solution for human and environmental suffering caused by climate change. They provide affordable energy alternatives and sanitary water upgrades. The project mitigates climate change, as it shifts the rural households' consumption of fossil fuels to sustainable energy.

Gender impact: EG works with marginalized women, such as indigenous and Dalit (untouchable) women, with limited education. 99% of CEOs and sales agents start off living below the poverty line; just one year of working for EG brings them above it. Many women go back to school or start their own ventures afterwards. This year, because of their public leadership of social businesses, over half of the entrepreneurs in EG's network were nominated in Nepal's national elections and many won seats in local governments.

Scalability / replicability: Leveraging a woman-to-woman sales dynamic, by 2018 EG aims to have employed 1,100 women and provided energy access to 1,2 million people. The model's educational part can be replicated and EG also provides ongoing support to the women-led distribution networks. Their model's two prong approach (women's social and economic empowerment; reduction of fossil fuels) to development can be implemented and scaled up for the estimated 1,2 billion people globally access to reliable electricity.

Empower Generation
www.empowergeneration.org

Financially supported by:
 D-prize; Empower Generation



Transformational Solutions

Country: India
Organization: South Asia Forum for Environment
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Resolve trash to cash: providing social and economic security to ostracised women

Description of the project: This project ensures a dignified livelihood for women who are scavenging landfills, i.e. recycling municipal solid waste (MSW), in Kolkata by institutionalising their unofficial work and developing women-led microenterprises on waste recycling. Transforming them to “climate entrepreneurs”; leading to social and economic security, as they would otherwise often be exposed to sexual harassment and economical deprivation. The project targets 45,000 poor urban women in Kolkata. It also holds awareness campaigns, and has covered 15,000 households and 500 institutions on sustainable lifestyle and segregation of waste.



Climate impact: Paper, plastic, textile and wet-wastes in MSW are recycled using non water-intensive, low energy technology that needs minimal capital investments and nominal recurring costs. As a climate adaptation project, it works to diminish carbon emission footprints, as well as alleviating urban poverty. Since 2012, the intervention mitigated above 2,500 m tons of MSW (avoiding 7,250 m tons of CO₂); generated 1,800 kg of eco-clean biogas; produced 3,700 kg of recycled paper; arrested 4,360 kg plastic in reuse.

Gender impact: 650 women have been identified through a needs assessment, and given extensive training in recycling and infrastructure. 380 women are currently working in small scale MSW enterprises and have access to professional benefits like: insurance, health safety, emergency helplines, paid leave, etc. (following India’s labor law framework). The project protects women’s human rights by preventing sexual and societal abuse; ensures a right to decent work and economic growth (SDG8); reduces inequalities (SDG10).

Scalability / replicability: This innovative program, with its abatement of landfill emissions and pollution, benefits the citizens of Kolkata. It provides an easy-cost, climate-smart solution. Scaling up has been ensured by the support of 7 local municipal bodies, 28 corporate houses and over 4000 housing societies as partners, donors and practitioners of sustainable lifestyle. Waste management is a common issue in Asia, thus the project has been replicated in: Bhutan, Bangladesh, and trans-border Nepal-India.

South Asia Forum for Environment
www.safeinch.org

B 43 Survey Park, Kolkata 700075, West Bengal, India

Financially supported by:
 UNEP; Indo-Bhutan Trust Fund; SAARC Development Fund; PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)



Constituency Member Contributions Transformational Solutions

Country: Georgia

Organization: WECF – Women Engage for a Common Future

Representative: Katharina Habersbrunner

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Gender-responsive climate financing to upscale the production and use of affordable renewable energy

Description of the project: The Umbrella Cooperative, consisting of WECF and its Georgian partners, facilitate the development of gender-responsive energy cooperatives as a sustainable, inclusive and successful business model to ensure safe provision of renewable energy. Local energy cooperatives offer technical and financial advice, together with the installation of sustainable climate technologies (solar collectors, efficient cookstoves). The Umbrella Cooperative produces energy solutions, develops marketing support material and guarantees high quality products. An adapted financial mechanism, set-up with Georgian banks, enable rural women to access these technologies through affordable loans.

Climate impact: Georgia's rural households depend on firewood for cooking and heating. Resulting in heavy deforestation: firewood consumption is approx. 3 times higher than the forests' ability to regenerate. Households spend about 30% of their income on energy, yet they have little access to capital to invest in efficient technologies, even if these would write off rapidly. WECF's project generates clean, affordable energy supply for rural households; while reducing CO2 emissions by 1t /year/hh and Georgia's dependence on fossil fuels.

Gender impact: Georgia's rural households depend on firewood for cooking and heating. Resulting in heavy deforestation: firewood consumption is approx. 3 times higher than the forests' ability to regenerate. Households spend about 30% of their income on energy, yet they have little access to capital to invest in efficient technologies, even if these would write off rapidly. WECF's project generates clean, affordable energy supply for rural households; while reducing CO2 emissions by 1t /year/hh and Georgia's dependence on fossil fuels.

Scalability / replicability: This model enables households with very low revenues in Georgia, who are in great need of making energy savings, to access financing for efficient technologies. Households have three years to pay back the loans, and it has led to an increased local demand of solar solutions. The concept of an umbrella cooperative of local cooperatives can be applied to other technologies, like insulation and efficient stoves. The business model can be replicated in many countries.



**WECF – Women Engage for a Common Future,
Clean Energy Umbrella Cooperative**
mzeupasoa.ge

WECF Georgia, Slava Metreveli 4, Tbilisi, Georgia (second floor apartment 6)

Financially supported by:
Auswärtiges Amt; European Union; GLS Stiftung Neue Energie; Elektrizitätswerke Schönau; Fondation Raja Marcovici;



Constituency Member Contributions Transformational Solutions

Country: Pacific Asia

Organization: APWLD – Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

Representative: Shradha Shreejaya

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Climate Justice – Feminist Participatory Action Research (CJ-FPAR)

Description of the project: APWLD believes that empowering women's local movements is essential to both achieving gender equality and shaping effective, gender-just responses to climate change. Through its Climate Justice programme APWLD supports grassroots organisations to conduct evidence-based community research on the impacts of climate change, design solutions and advocate for relevant policy and resource changes. APWLD uses a Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) framework to develop the capacity of marginalised women so they are able to collectively understand, document, discuss the impacts of climate change and develop community solutions in response.

Climate impact: Women play a critical role in coping with the impacts of climate change, yet they are too often excluded from decision-making processes. The programme aims to equip the women with knowledge and experience so they can participate in policy dialogues, and advocate for their own needs and solutions to be included into climate policies at the local, national and international levels. In 2017, the Climate Justice FPAR programme focuses on climate-induced migration.

Gender impact: The Climate Justice FPAR empowers grassroots women particularly through improving their political leadership skills which allows them to address their own issues in relevant decision-making processes. FPAR gives voice to women as the experts of their own lives and enables them to shape policy decisions and increase their power. It strategically positions women as the researchers and experts of their community issues as well as promotes them into policy dialogue.

Scalability/replicability: APWLD is developing a training module on the FPAR to guide its implementation by other organisations. FPAR methods are versatile as methodology and can be adapted for documenting and advocating for any community issue, not limited to issues related to climate change. For instance, APWLD has used FPAR methods in the past for implementing community-led research and advocacy on issues of violence against women, land and labour rights.



Constituency Member Contributions Transformational Solutions

Country: International

Organization: WEDO – Women’s Environment & Development Organization

Representative: Bridget Burns

Email: bridget@wedo.org



Women’s leadership in climate diplomacy & action

Description of the project: In order for climate change policy to reflect the needs and perspectives of all people, we must ensure gender equality in decision-making at all levels. The Women Delegates Fund (WDF) aims to do just that, by tackling the underrepresentation of women on national delegations, boards and bodies of the UN climate negotiations, via travel support, capacity building and advocacy. In 2017, the WDF was able to expand its reach through a series of regional 4-day trainings for women leaders, deepening participants understanding of the UNFCCC process, and allowing time for skills-building exercises on negotiations skills, diplomacy and public speaking.

Climate impact: In fulfilling women’s human rights to participation, research has highlighted that greater equality is central for effective environmental policymaking. In 2012, research by Christina Ergas and Richard York indicated that countries in which women are closer to men in status, rights, and opportunities have lower per capita emissions of CO2 when other factors are controlled for. In addition, taking gender into account has been shown to enhance the effectiveness of policies across both developed and developing countries.

Gender impact: Since 2009, the WDF has supported 233 trips for 60 women across 44 countries to attend 26 sessions of the UNFCCC. Among these, over 40% of funded delegates were the only women on their national delegations. These efforts have led to a wider understanding of the importance of both genders’ contribution to climate solutions and have already helped to increase women’s participation at all levels in the climate process, with women’s participation on national delegations reaching 38% in 2015.

Scalability / replicability: The WDF as a travel fund has the possibility to scale to cover a much wider range of LDC, SIDs and developing countries. The new model of in-depth regional trainings, including a full set of skills-building methodologies, can be replicated across all regions, allowing for deeper capacity building and networking. In 2017, WEDO organized four workshops: in the Caribbean region, Asian region, and twice in Pacific region.



**WEDO – Women’s Environment & Development
Organization**
www.wedo.org

Financially supported by:

The Government of Australia; The Government of
Canada; The Government of the Netherlands

Constituency Member Contributions Transformational Solutions

Country: India

Organization: All India Women's Conference

Representative: Kalyani Raj

Email: secretarygeneral@aiwc.org



Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiatives (GUCCI)

Description of the project: The GUCCI project explores the possibilities to integrate gender issues and social aspects into climate policy frameworks. This is done through training and workshops with multiple stakeholders (such as policy-makers, youth groups, women's groups and advocacy organisations) to ensure co-benefits for all. The project aims to strengthen women's capacity to identify and raise their own concerns, engage with urban planning processes, and to take leadership roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. The project was initiated in 2016 and is supported by Gender CC. Currently the project is being implemented in the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Mumbai.

Climate impact: Based on the initial study of the pertinent schemes and the existing situation in Delhi, steps are being taken to identify linkages between environmental and social issues and climate challenges. It has been observed during interaction with the community that while women are aware of some new health and environmental issues, they are unaware of the nexus between these issues and changing climate patterns. Regular consultation with the community women are held to enhance their resilience capacity.

Gender impact: The primary focus of the project is advocacy on how women are differently and disproportionately affected by climate change challenges; be it health, access to energy, water or sanitation. The project is also providing a forum for synergies between grassroots level women and urban policy-makers with the ultimate objective of influencing a gender sensitive climate change policy and plans.

Scalability/replicability: Based on the assessment of current policies and schemes, the project aims to recommend appropriate solutions to some of the challenges relating to environment and climate change. Including issues of: energy efficiency, waste management, water and sanitation. The project may also be expanded to other urban centres and re-developed as per the context and socio-economic conditions of the city.



All India Women's Conference
www.aiwc.org

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Activism
is the rent
I pay
for living
on this
planet.

Alice Walker

www.womengenderclimate.org

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