

GEM Digest of the Month for March 1, 2018

176 Gloucester Street, Suite 320, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0A6,
www.aic.ca



Early Crocus blooms in the snow in Victoria, BC. Photo courtesy of D. Ceplis.

The Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) Digest provides a compilation of information and articles gathered on an ongoing basis on gender equality mainstreaming within agriculture, scientific research, rural development, climate change, organizational development and international development. Information is shared with members, colleagues, scientific societies and diverse organizations.

The views and opinions presented are not necessarily representative of AIC.

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

Dinah Ceplis, P.Ag. (Ret.), FGHIH, FAIC, (Volunteer)

+++++

March 8 = International Women’s Day

Opportunities and Upcoming Events

1. UBC Certificate in International Development - Free Information Sessions 3
2. Call for Proposals: Evidence and Learning Grant..... 3
3. Webinar: Women’s Economic Empowerment: Practical Tools for Gender-responsive Poverty Measurement..... 3
4. Webinar: Session Three of the Women's Rights & Climate Finance Webinar Series..... 4
5. Changing gender norms to empower rural women and girls..... 4
6. Conference: AIC2018 - Education in Agricultural Sciences and Technology 4
7. Provide Your Feedback: New Tip Sheet for Market Support Programming..... 5

This Month’s News

1. Gender Analysis of AgFinance in Ghana and Mozambique 5
2. Pulse power/ Le pouvoir des légumineuses 6
3. Women on the Front Lines of Halting Deforestation 6

4. Mobile phones, Internet, and gender in Myanmar	7
5. What Canadian farm women say about harassment	7
6. Agriculture group trying to reduce barriers for more women to work on P.E.I. farms.....	8
7. The Oxfam scandal does not justify demonising the entire aid sector	8
8. Demonizing OXFAM – Fair or Foul?	9
9. Beyond Policy: How Gendered Interactions on the Ground Shape Development.....	9
10. Determinants of technologies diffusion with videos in rural areas: Case of good practices of soybean processing into cheeses in Benin	9
11. 2018 Canadian Federal Budget: Advancing Gender Equality Around the World	10
12. Bill Nye Does Not Speak for Us and He Does Not Speak for Science.....	10
13. Minister Bibeau concludes trip to Haiti and announces new support for agricultural sector	11
14. SCWIST Talked at IDW Conference: Science, Sex, and Solutions	11

Reports, Publications and Resources

1. Violence against women and girls and resilience	12
2. Gender and youth livelihoods programming in Africa: Building knowledge to improve practice	12
3. Teaching the Sustainable Development Goals	13
4. Teaching Teens about Climate Change.....	13
5. European Parliament adopts report on women, gender equality and climate justice	13
6. Women's Rights and Climate Finance - Session Two.....	14
7. Savings Groups at the Frontier	14
8. Influencing Behaviours and Practices to Tackle Poverty and Injustice.....	14
9. On a learning curve towards gender mainstreaming	15
10. Strengthening Fuel Supply Chains: A Handbook for Cooking Fuel Enterprises	16
11. Women on the Margins of UN Climate Panel.....	16

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

Opportunities and Upcoming Events

1. UBC Certificate in International Development - Free Information Sessions

<https://extendedlearning.ubc.ca/courses/certificate-international-development-free-information-session/md490>

The University of British Columbia UBC Certificate in International Development (CID) program prepares learners to function more effectively and contribute more meaningfully to development work in intercultural and international contexts. The program seeks to empower both beginners and current professionals in the field who are looking to learn new strategies and tools to enhance their work in international development.

All the courses in the program are offered in an online format centered around peer discussions that focus on practical application of theoretical frameworks and relevant tools. Courses are facilitated by practitioners and experts in the various disciplines.

This free online information session (webinar) provides participants with valuable information about the program. **Choice of dates: February 28, May 9, or October 24.**

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

2. Call for Proposals: Evidence and Learning Grant

https://www.mangotree.org/files/galleries/SEEP_RFP_SGs-and-Women_s-Empowerment_FINAL-0001.pdf

The SEEP Network is soliciting proposals to explore the relationship between Savings Groups and women's empowerment. Proposals must have a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa but may include benchmarking or perspectives from other regions. Application deadline: **March 2.**

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

3. Webinar: Women's Economic Empowerment: Practical Tools for Gender-responsive Poverty Measurement

<http://www.seepnetwork.org/women---s-economic-empowerment--practical-tools-for-gender-responsive-poverty-measurement-events-575.php>

Measuring changes in poverty and empowerment is complex. This requires carefully designed measurement methods that can capture gender-sensitive data. Across many market systems development programs, a monetary approach is often used to define and measure poverty. This is not unusual, given that money-metric definitions and measures of poverty are the most tested and recognized. There are also new alternative poverty measurement tools that capture the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty and capture intra-household dynamics. This webinar will explore the strengths and weaknesses of each approach and discuss the practical implications for practitioners. Specifically, the webinar will explore tools such as the Progress out of Poverty (PPI) and newer poverty measurement tools such as the Individual Deprivation Measure and the Disadvantage Assessment. Each presenter will introduce their tool, explain the practical applications, and its ability to capture or catalyze gender-responsive results.

Join us for the first webinar of the learning series on **Tuesday, March 6, at 1:00 pm EST** entitled *Women's Economic Empowerment: Practical Tools for Gender-responsive Poverty Measurement.*

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

4. Webinar: Session Three of the Women's Rights & Climate Finance Webinar Series

https://portal.voiceboxer.com/events/ujhk7t/register?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_content=REGISTER&utm_campaign=Emma%20Newsletter

Webinar: Session Three of the Women's Rights & Climate Finance Webinar Series - Getting the money to the people: GCF Accreditation & Enhanced Direct Access - will take place on **March 07th, 2018, at 15:00 CET/ 14:00 GMT** on the Presence Webtalk multilingual webcast platform.

Join us for the third session of this five-part series on women's rights and climate finance, aimed at building knowledge and power to ensure climate finance flows benefit local women's groups, respond to community needs and respect human rights.

The webinar will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation in Spanish and French.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

5. Changing gender norms to empower rural women and girls

<https://www.odi.org/events/4544-changing-gender-norms-empower-rural-women-and-girls>

Streamed live online on March 8, 2018 at 15:00 - 16:30 ET.

There is a growing recognition within the development community that gender equality requires more than just parity in access to education or other services. To truly harness the power of half the world's population requires deeper reforms that challenge patriarchal regimes and empower women and girls to achieve their full potential.

More recently, the #MeToo and Time's Up campaigns have catalysed public debate on gender roles and how power is exercised and contested in society – conversations relevant to women and girls in every country around the world. Such campaigns have led many to challenge the discriminatory gender norms that underlie certain practices, beliefs and behaviours. But to what extent can changing norms advance women's rights and gender equality more broadly – especially for women and girls in remote and rural communities? And how can international policy-makers and national legislators seize the current momentum to catalyse a deeper, progressive change that leaves no one behind?

On International Women's Day, the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, Ambassador Geraldine Byrne Nason, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Advancing Learning and Innovation on Gender Norms (ALIGN) co-host an event at the United Nations on gender norm change, to shape and support the upcoming negotiations of the 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

6. Conference: AIC2018 - Education in Agricultural Sciences and Technology

<http://www.aic.ca/aic2018/>

Plan to attend AIC2018 from **April 23-24 in Guelph, Ontario** and help shape the future of Canadian education in agricultural sciences and technology.

As new global challenges arise, Canada's agricultural and agri-food sector demands human capital with specific knowledge and skills sets. AIC2018 will discuss new ways in which the Canadian agricultural innovation system can help address highly-skilled technical and professional shortages and support the future generation of researchers and innovators.

This year's conference will focus on four key themes:

- **Envisaging Future Graduates** - strategies to recruit, train and retrain agricultural researchers and innovators.
- **Who are the future Students?** - exploring what makes agriculture as a discipline and a profession appealing, and how to make agricultural education and training for innovation more inclusive, while building public trust in scientific research.
- **Identifying the Educational Challenges** - institutional challenges for agricultural sciences, trends in curriculum and program structure, and how to nurture leadership in entrepreneurship, innovation and education.
- **Pathways to Transformation** - identifying and recommending much needed curriculum and structural changes, exploring emerging technologies and identifying funding opportunities for future innovators, and looking at how to market agricultural programs globally and encourage student mobility.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

7. Provide Your Feedback: New Tip Sheet for Market Support Programming

<http://www.seepnetwork.org/calp-tip-sheet--draft-for-review--resources-1784.php>

http://www.seepnetwork.org/filebin/CaLP_Tip_sheet_-_Market_Support_Programming_-_Nov2717_Draft_for_testing.pdf

Have you considered market support programming in humanitarian contexts, but don't know where to start? Or have you already experimented with it but would like to improve the design and quality of future market support programming? If so, CRS and CaLP along with other NGO participants, have drafted a 'Tip Sheet on Market Support Programming'. **Volunteers are needed to test the tip sheet.**

[Go to top](#). ++++++

This Month's News

1. Gender Analysis of AgFinance in Ghana and Mozambique

<https://opportunity.org/news/publications/knowledge-exchange/gender-agfinance-ghana-mozambique>

Opportunity International's (Opportunity's) Agricultural Finance (AgFinance) program helps smallholder farmers increase farm productivity, financial stability, and food security to enhance quality of life. To assess and improve its gender strategy, Opportunity conducted an analysis of its AgFinance program in 2016 with funding from the British Government's Department for International Development.

Key Research Findings

- **For Financial Inclusion:** 92% of women clients perceive Opportunity as welcoming to women and 81% of women clients say they have more decision-making power in their families because of Opportunity's AgFinance program. Gender barriers arise primarily when Opportunity recruits clients through traditional, male-led village structures and farmer groups.
- **For Financial Institutions:** To best understand the market potential in serving women with AgFinance, viable market segments must be identified based on factors like location and literacy before segmenting the market by gender. Grasping the diversity of farmers and agri-businesses helps identify the right target market.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

2. Pulse power/ Le pouvoir des légumineuses

<http://idrc.canadiangeographic.ca/blog/pulse-power-ethiopia.asp>

<http://idrc.canadiangeographic.ca/fr/blog/pouvoir-legumineuses-ethiopie.asp>

In Ethiopia, protein-rich crops of pulses such as chickpeas are no longer playing second fiddle to maize and wheat, a shift that's transforming lives. 10,000 women farmers, and 70,000 farmers overall, have been reached in the latest phase of this pulse-based food-security project, which is financed by the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund, a joint program of the International Development Research Centre and Global Affairs Canada, and ends in March 2018. The aim of Dr. Carol Henry's program has been to encourage widespread planting of higher-quality pulse crops in addition to the cereals, and then to combine pulses with cereal in the porridge to boost its protein content.

Teachers: Download the workbook that accompanies this article

Highlight the amazing work that the International Development Research Centre is doing around the world to your students. Each booklet contains a copy of the blog post and several different activities to help students understand the critical role Canadian work is playing in developing nations.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

3. Women on the Front Lines of Halting Deforestation

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/01/women-front-lines-halting-deforestation/>

In Zimbabwe, the bulk of rural communities and urban poor still get their energy supplies from the forests, leading to deforestation and land degradation. The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) 2016 review on forest policies in the country found that fuel wood accounted for over 60 percent of the total energy supply, whilst 96 percent of rural communities rely on wood for cooking and heating. At the same time, livelihoods are shaped by the availability of forest resources, especially in rural areas.

Plumtree is in ecological region 5 in Zimbabwe, one of the areas at risk of desertification if the situation is not curbed. It is among the country's drylands, receiving little rainfall and experiencing periodic drought. But members of the Vusanani women's group now support their families while in turn helping to protect the forests. Women are at the forefront of conserving forestry as their husbands have long gone to South Africa seeking greener pastures. Zimbabwe's high unemployment rate forced many to flee the country, leaving women with the double burden of meeting the daily needs of their families. Some husbands don't return, whilst some return after a year or two.

The Marula tree is found in hot, dry land areas, an excellent source of supplementary nutrition and provides income for rural people living in this region. The Vusanani Cooperative, formed in 2010 through support from various development partners, now has processing equipment to grind marula nuts into different products.

The Vusanani Cooperative, which process 40 litres of oil every week, buys the raw marula nuts from the Mlomwe community. They buy the kernels at a dollar a cup, with 20 cups producing a litre of oil. They then sell a litre of marula oil for 26 dollars, with marula butter going for a dollar.

Agricultural expansion and tobacco curing, inadequate land use planning, infrastructural development and human settlements in both urban and rural areas, uncontrolled veld fires, illegal gold panning, elephant damage and climate change have all been cited as major factors that impede sustainable forestry management.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

4. Mobile phones, Internet, and gender in Myanmar

<https://www.idrc.ca/en/article/mobile-phones-internet-and-gender-myanmar>

Myanmar remains the third least penetrated mobile market in the world, largely because of the country's military leadership that tightly controlled media and communications for the past 50 years. As part of the country's transition to democracy starting in 2010, the Myanmar government sought reforms to begin rebuilding the economy — and telecommunications was a way to deliver quick results. Since then, the percentage of the population with mobile phones has grown exponentially, but women are 29% less likely than men to own a mobile phone.

The results highlight a combination of economic and cultural factors that lead to a mobile gender gap, such as low household income and traditional gender roles.

The study notes that many women do not feel that mobile technology serves much purpose beyond leisure activities and socializing, therefore they don't justify the diversion of limited household resources toward their own mobile device.

The report calls for further expansion of networks to increase access to information and communication; adapting technology so that it is more accessible and appealing to women; the creation of applications that are specifically and locally relevant for women; and addressing the barriers to digital literacy.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

5. What Canadian farm women say about harassment

<https://www.country-guide.ca/2018/02/02/what-farm-women-have-to-say-about-harassment/52491/>

With all the #MeToo headlines about predators and creeps in entertainment and government, and with so many revelations about fair pay and fair treatment, we wanted to ask, how is agriculture doing? Here's how it looks from the front lines.

Beth, like most people interviewed for this article, reported largely positive working relationships with the males in their professional circles. But everyone interviewed could also refer to a time when a boundary was crossed, when a person's gender was a factor in a challenging situation.

Mary acknowledges there's still a perception that if there's a woman on the farm, she's probably doing the bookkeeping. But she says there are plenty of women in her region who, like her, have more active roles.

And although she knows that for some men, those gender assumptions are sort of honest mistakes, and they only need an “ah-ha moment” to make them realize what they’re saying, for others, sexist attitudes toward women are more ingrained, and the offensive behaviour is intentional.

Cattle rancher Laura agrees sexism can be a problem on the farm for some women. She notes family operations can be particularly challenging, because there’s no human resources office to set and enforce guidelines or to offer solutions.

In that process, however, men can also find it difficult to know how to help agriculture make the transition.

In Southwestern Ontario, for instance, Derek was a kid growing up on the farm in the ’70s, ’80s and ’90s, going along to farm meetings with his dad. He says the speakers always seemed to start with a crude joke. A blonde joke, a racist joke. Often there was a punchline about a guy in a turban. It was only when he took a provincial farm leadership position that he said a light bulb came on.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

6. Agriculture group trying to reduce barriers for more women to work on P.E.I. farms

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/prince-edward-island/pei-federation-of-agriculture-women-labour-1.4522907>

The Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture submitted a written funding proposal in January to Status of Women Canada. The three-year project would explore the needs of women seeking jobs on farms, and with an eye on barriers that are getting in the way. P.E.I.'s farm labour force is chronically understaffed, said Robinson, with women making up less than 20 per cent of workers — a labour shortage expected to only get worse. The proposed project has yet to receive approval from the federal government. If given the thumbs up, the federation hopes to begin the project this spring.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

7. The Oxfam scandal does not justify demonising the entire aid sector

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/feb/17/oxfam-scandal-does-not-justify-demonising-entire-aid-sector>

The #MeToo movement has been sparking change across the world. Now the humanitarian community has become the latest sector forced to recognise it has a serious problem that has been neglected for too long.

The scandal has highlighted sexual abuse committed by Oxfam staff in Haiti in 2011. Employees who paid for sex were allowed to resign and, while the incident could have been handled better, it sparked a change in the organisation. They introduced stronger policies and processes, strengthened their investigative department. Oxfam began taking a zero-tolerance policy in actions, not just words. Were an accusation made now, it would be handled differently.

That does not excuse the actions that were taken by Oxfam staff in 2011, or even the organisation’s reaction at the time. Nor has Oxfam been the only humanitarian organisation experiencing and trying to tackle this problem. As a sector we are learning how to respond to sexual misconduct issues better – more sensitively, confidently, without sacrificing the survivor in the centre – often with thousands of employees taken from a hundred different nationalities operating in dozens of different countries simultaneously. It is not easy to address these issues perfectly, but we are trying.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

8. Demonizing OXFAM – Fair or Foul?

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/02/demonizing-oxfam-fair-foul/>

We all welcome the heightened sensitivity and increased vigilance against sexual abuse and other unethical practices in international development cooperation, as in national and local institutions.

But in the case of the UK at present, some right-wing media tabloids and officials seem to be using the scandal to undermine UK's commitment to international development and support for NGOs, charities and the UN system in general and its commitment to allocating 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA. This is very unfortunate and insincere.

Given the recent rise of anti-immigrant, anti-charity, anti-multilateralist trends in the US, UK and several other European countries, it behooves those committed to progressive development agenda to be watchful that the legitimate concerns about unethical conduct and corruption in the development aid and charity sector are not used as an excuse for rolling back and recoiling from our commitment and activism in support of global solidarity for humanitarian and sustainable development agenda.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

9. Beyond Policy: How Gendered Interactions on the Ground Shape Development

https://ssir.org/articles/entry/beyond_policy_how_gendered_interactions_on_the_ground_shape_development

Viewing social and economic development as a series of interpersonal interactions can help us understand why development outcomes sometimes diverge from policy goals, and how gendered interactions shape social and economic development.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

10. Determinants of technologies diffusion with videos in rural areas: Case of good practices of soybean processing into cheeses in Benin

<https://www.accessagriculture.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/Publications/De%CC%81terminants%20socio-e%CC%81conomiques%20de%20l'E2%80%99adoption%20des%20innovations%20video%20Gouroubera%20et%20al.%202017.pdf>

Videos use highlights the importance of the extension material through which innovation is exposed in the performance of agricultural extension. However, the literature focuses very little on factors related to the form and content of extension material in analyzing the factors determining the adoption of a technology.

The present study focuses on the analysis of determinants of technologies diffusion within agricultural extension based on training video systems. The case study targeted women processing soybean into cheeses and used a video training on soybean processing goods practices. 360 women exposed to video are surveyed in six municipalities in the central and northern of Benin. Data was collected on perceptions of women on the form and the content characteristics of video, and on the diffusion of messages contained in video.

Binary logistic regression results showed that diffusion of video messages is affected positively with contents characteristic of video such as perception that technology in the video can satisfy the clients request for cheese improved in quality, and perception that through video the technology is easy to understand and use.

These results suggest that video has the capacity to reduce technology complexity perceived, increasing diffusion of innovations. Expansion of video use in agricultural extension was recommended. For more details, please find the full publication.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

11. 2018 Canadian Federal Budget: Advancing Gender Equality Around the World

<https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/themes/advancement-advancement-en.html>

In Budget 2018, the Government is strengthening the impact of Canada’s new Feminist International Assistance Policy and advancing Canada’s international leadership in key areas. By making major new investments that focus on gender equality and the full empowerment of women and girls, the Government is helping bring about the change we need for a more equitable, prosperous world.

Federal Budget 2018 Highlights for international assistance and gender equality:

- An increase to Canada’s international assistance envelope of \$2 billion over five years dedicated to support humanitarian assistance and Canada’s core development priorities, in particular supporting women and girls.
- Increased transparency in the International Assistance Envelope (IAE) specifying allocations, including a dedicated pool for humanitarian funding and a separate dedicated pool of funding for core development assistance.
- Existing, unallocated International Assistance Envelope resources of \$1.5 billion over five years will now be directed, starting in 2018-19, towards:
 - a new International Assistance Innovation Program to give the Government greater flexibility for financing arrangements and partnerships (\$873.4 million over five years on a cash basis and \$290.5 million per year thereafter).
 - a new Sovereign Loans Program to diversify tools Canada can use to engage partner countries and international development organizations (up to \$626.6 million over five years on a cash basis and up to \$202.2 million per year thereafter).

[Go to top](#). ++++++

12. Bill Nye Does Not Speak for Us and He Does Not Speak for Science

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/bill-nye-does-not-speak-for-us-and-he-does-not-speak-for-science/>

Scientists are people, and in today’s society, it is impossible to separate science at major agencies like NASA from other pressing issues like racism, bigotry, and misogyny. Addressing these issues should be a priority, not only to strengthen our own scientific community, but to better serve the public that often funds our work.

As scientists, we cannot stand by while Bill Nye lends our community’s credibility to a man who would undermine the United States’ most prominent science agency. And we cannot stand by while Nye uses his public persona as a science entertainer to support an administration that is expressly xenophobic, homophobic, misogynistic, racist, ableist, and anti-science.

Further, from his position of privilege and public popularity, Bill Nye is acting on the scientific community's behalf, but without our approval. No amount of funding for space exploration can undo the damage the Trump administration is causing to public health and welfare by censoring science. No number of shiny new satellites can undo the racist policies that make our Dreamer colleagues live in fear and prevent immigrants from pursuing scientific careers in the United States. And no new mission to the Moon can make our LGBTQ colleagues feel welcome at an agency run by someone who votes against their civil rights.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

13. Minister Bibeau concludes trip to Haiti and announces new support for agricultural sector

https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/02/minister_bibeau_concludestriptomhaitiandannouncesnewsupportforhea.html

Canada believes that it is important to promote the health and well-being of all citizens, particularly women and girls, and that this is a critical factor in advancing sustainable development. To achieve this goal, the Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, announced on Feb. 21, eight projects for Haiti's health and agricultural sectors.

Despite improvements in many health indicators in Haiti, slightly over half the children born there are delivered without medical assistance and the country lacks health care workers. Canada's support will help build Haitian authorities' capacity to recruit and train midwives in the most underserved regions. This investment will also improve access to sexual and reproductive health services for Haitian women.

Agriculture provides 80% of rural employment. Women are present in almost all agricultural sectors, but their economic power remains weak. Canada's support for five new agri-food sector initiatives will increase economic opportunities for Haitians, particularly women and youth. These initiatives will also increase communities' resilience with respect to climate change.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

14. SCWIST Talked at IDW Conference: Science, Sex, and Solutions

<https://www.bccic.ca/idw2018/>

<http://www.scwist.ca/>

On Saturday, February 10, the BC Council for International Collaboration (BCCIC) hosted a local version of the International Development Week Conference at UBC. This year's theme was Partnerships for a Better World. Society for Canadian Women in Science & Technology SCWIST organized a workshop on Science, Sex and Solutions, prepared and delivered by former President Maria Issa. Using easy-to-understand examples from science, Maria introduced the session by explaining why diversity is essential for survival and success in nature and business. The introduction was followed by a workshop part where participants worked in smaller groups to discuss the topics:

- Should the government mandate 40:40:20? [Note: See <https://www.womenonboards.net/en-GB/Resources/Voice-for-Women/40-40-20-Campaign> for more info about Women on Boards]
- What approach would you use to convince a group, or an organization, to increase diversity?

There were intense discussions in the groups, and many suggestions for approaches, including:

- Partnering with organizations that work to increase diversity (like SCWIST!)
- Having an internal champion, or advocate,
- Building diversity into the culture, and
- Making sure to address both the lack of resources, and implicit biases.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

Reports, Publications and Resources

1. Violence against women and girls and resilience

<http://www.braced.org/resources/i/violence-against-women-and-girls-and-resilience/>

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/12011.pdf>

Gender inequalities generate risks for women and girls on a daily basis. This report explores why it matters for development programmes to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) if they aim to build people’s resilience to disaster risks and climate change, particularly in fragile environmental, economic and political contexts.

Based on empirical evidence, this study shows that VAWG is not necessarily perpetrated in times of conflict and by combatants only. The most reported forms of violence (child marriages, physical and sexual assault by known perpetrators, polygamy, and the denial of resources and opportunities) all have adverse impacts on survivors’ reproductive health and on their ability to secure their livelihoods. Widespread discrimination against women also exacerbates institutional obstacles that prevent women from accessing the same opportunities as men and from exercising decision-making powers on an equal footing. Resulting consequences have further adverse impacts on survivors’ households and communities because they miss the contributions (financial, physical, social or intellectual) of all society members who suffer from violence. This is detrimental for resilience capacities to anticipate, cope with and recover from shocks and stresses brought on by disasters and climate change.

This report examines examples of initiatives developed by state and non-governmental programmes in Chad to build resilience and fight against the processes that maintain exclusion and vulnerability. Recommendations for development practitioners to advocate for the elimination of all violence and discrimination are extended in a **Policy Brief**.

This working paper is available in **French and English**.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

2. Gender and youth livelihoods programming in Africa: Building knowledge to improve practice

<https://www.odi.org/publications/11038-gender-and-youth-livelihoods-programming-africa-building-knowledge-improve-practice>

<http://www.mastercardfdn.org/gender-and-youth-livelihoods-programming-in-africa/>

Gender plays an important role in shaping young people’s transitions into work. In order to be effective, interventions aimed at supporting young people’s access to employment or entrepreneurship opportunities should be tailored to address gendered barriers.

This report explores the gender-related barriers faced by young women and young men, reviews the many approaches that programs take to confront these barriers and tries to establish whether and how these approaches have been successful. It finds that programming with gender-responsive components can have positive effects on gender equality in relation to participation, performance and opportunities. Evidence on the impacts of gender-responsive programming – and on long-term change – is, however, lacking.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

3. Teaching the Sustainable Development Goals

<http://mcic.ca/sustainable-foundations>

The Manitoba Council for International Cooperation MCIC launched the *Sustainable Foundations: A Guide for Teaching the Sustainable Development Goals*. You can download all 238 pages or one goal at a time, from the website.

Goal #5 on Gender Equality is available at http://mcic.ca/pdf/Goal_5_GE.pdf

[Go to top](#). ++++++

4. Teaching Teens about Climate Change

<https://greenteacher.com/teaching-teens-about-climate-change/>

This 80-page book brings together 12 articles and activities from Green Teacher magazine to aid any educator in tackling this essential topic with high school-aged students. The activities have the capacity to take teens from despair to empowerment, help them appreciate the difference between cap and trade and carbon taxes, explore the environmental impacts of the tar sands, provide options for sustainable transportation, and much more. Purchase required, the third purchaser from each province and state will receive their copy for free.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

5. European Parliament adopts report on women, gender equality and climate justice

<https://www.mrfcj.org/resources/historic-action-on-climate-justice-taken-at-the-european-parliament/>

On the 16th January 2018 the European Parliament adopted, by a large majority, a report on women, gender equality and climate justice, this was the first time the European Parliament adopted a report on this subject. The report establishes the link between gender equality and climate justice and places it firmly on the political agenda of the Parliament.

On introducing the report, the report rapporteur MEP Linnéa Engström, highlighted that by adopting the report the European Parliament recognises the fact that climate change impacts are unevenly distributed and are not gender neutral. The report recognises that women are disproportionately affected by climate change because of traditional social and gender roles. It focuses on the need for women to be equally included in every level of the decision-making processes, as well as the design and implementation of policies.

The report also acknowledges that climate change is a driver of migration, especially in the most vulnerable areas of the world. It highlights that it is women in particular who are the most severely affected by climate-induced displacement and highlights that the EU “*can effectively improve legal and policy settings to support climate justice and actively participate in the development of an international framework safeguarding the human rights of climate-induced displaced persons; notes that the EU and Member States have committed to mainstreaming a gender perspective in the future Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*”.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

6. Women's Rights and Climate Finance - Session Two

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jYgEnMEBgw>

Watch the second session of our five-part series on women’s rights and climate finance. This session took place on February 1, 2018 and provided an overview of how gender equality has been mainstreamed into global climate finance mechanisms, including a deep dive on gender considerations under the Green Climate Fund by Liane Schalatek of the Heinrich Boell Foundation – North America.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

7. Savings Groups at the Frontier

<https://doi.org/10.3362/9781780447766>

Abstract:

Savings Groups reach those rarely served by mainstream financial institutions. Maximum transparency, a profitable structure for saving, access to small loans and an annual lump sum of capital are the hallmarks of the Savings Group methodology. The outcome: empowered groups, made up mostly of women, who manage themselves as tiny financial institutions. Today there are Savings Groups in 60 countries with more than 6 million members, the result of initiatives carried out by dozens of international and local NGOs. Savings Groups at the Frontier explores the issues that will shape the future of Savings Groups.

What are the costs, required inputs, and anticipated outreach of these groups? How does replication take place? How sustainable are the groups? Is it feasible to integrate financial and non-financial services? Are linkages to the formal system desirable? What is the impact of groups on members and their households? How can performance be managed?

This book addresses issues, not from the perspective of the financial institution, but in support of group members and savers who are managing their own financial services. Savings Groups at the Frontier is essential reading for all those concerned with extending financial services to the poor: NGO and microfinance managers, bankers, policy makers, researchers and students.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

8. Influencing Behaviours and Practices to Tackle Poverty and Injustice

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/influencing-behaviours-and-practices-to-tackle-poverty-and-injustice-620407>

Effective behaviour change strategies can play a vital role in combating poverty, injustice and environmental degradation. They can help prevent violence against women and girls; enable better health, hygiene and environmental behaviours;

motivate and empower people to participate in campaigns or to become change makers; or influence people to make more equitable, ethical or sustainable purchasing and investment decisions. There is growing understanding among civil society organizations, governments and others about how to enable behaviour change, but many interventions still rely too much on information provision and awareness raising.

This discussion paper draws on learning from theory and practice to provide practitioners with an understanding of the range of influences that shape different behaviours at individual, group, societal and system levels. It suggests a menu of possible interventions to address them, and highlights the need for resources and skill-building. It will be relevant for practitioners involved in programming, humanitarian, influencing and campaigning work, as well as for government officials and donors.

[Go to top](#). ++++++

9. On a learning curve towards gender mainstreaming

<https://www.iied.org/learning-curve-towards-gender-mainstreaming>

'Mainstreaming' is a popular word in the international development sector but when we talk about 'mainstreaming gender into institutions', what do we actually mean?

There are projects for mainstreaming biodiversity into development, for mainstreaming natural capital into policy planning, and recently we attended a learning workshop hosted by the Gender and Development Network (GADN) to share experiences of mainstreaming gender in institutions.

Gender equality and gender equity (PDF) are fundamental to achieving IIED's mission and since 2015 we have been focused on integrating gender issues across our research work and into how we operate as an institute. We carried out a gender audit and published a gender manifesto in February 2016.

That manifesto has two goals: one 'looking in' to the organisation to build a diverse and fulfilled workforce that thrives in its career, family and personal life; the other 'looking out' to produce high-quality research that supports gender equality and equity for sustainable development. So far, so mainstreaming.

We also talked about successes and shared some tactics for overcoming the obstacles to moving forward with mainstreaming, for example:

- Encouraging senior management to be role models by acting out the kind of behaviours we want to see
- Encouraging research teams to partner with women's rights organisations when working in contexts where women's rights aren't being upheld, whether that's culturally or legislatively
- Promoting participation in a gender leadership programme with practical tasks and quarterly goals
- Building gender-based behaviours into behavioural competencies and checking against these in regular appraisals
- Making organisational expectations around gender clear in recruitment packs and job descriptions, and
- Building gender objectives into all areas of the organisation's functions, including communications, finance and facilities as well as the core business.

Any organisation needs to be clear what it means by 'mainstreaming' and measure progress against that definition. Mainstreaming is only one route to equality.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

10. Strengthening Fuel Supply Chains: A Handbook for Cooking Fuel Enterprises

<http://cleancookstoves.org/resources/544.html>

This handbook is one resource amongst others developed by the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to strengthen the cooking fuel sector. It focuses on the challenges around the following four themes: reorienting business model priorities, modeling available supply, prioritizing new markets, and assessing value chain sustainability. It provides overviews of three companies selected to receive capacity building support, the tools and methodologies used to support them, and results and recommendations resulting from each.

The results can guide decision-making for a broad range of audiences:

- Stakeholders interested in strengthening fuel supply chains;
- Companies that produce and/or distribute cooking fuel to compare their model to that of the selected grantees and use the experiences to inform their scale-up strategies;
- Stove companies to understand the impact of their stoves on the development of a fuel company;
- NGOs or programs to better assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and plan future projects;
- Investors to understand the unique challenges of fuel companies and identify where further investment may be beneficial;
- Those with an interest in entering the alternative fuel company to use the tools and methodologies to model the theoretical feasibility of entering the market.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++

11. Women on the Margins of UN Climate Panel

<http://www.eco-business.com/news/women-on-the-margins-of-un-climate-panel/>

What hinders women scientists from equally participating in climate science?

A new study sheds light on the experiences of women serving on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Even though their numbers are improving and today there are 20 % women on the panel, the results are mixed, recognizing the double barrier women scientists face in their own disciplines and in their participation in such reports.

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2018/02/06/1710271115>

Abstract

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an authoritative and influential source of reports on climate change. The lead authors of IPCC reports include scientists from around the world, but questions have been raised about the dominance of specific disciplines in the report and the disproportionate number of scholars from the Global North. In this paper, we analyze the as-yet-unexamined issue of gender and IPCC authorship, looking at changes in gender balance over time and analyzing women's views about their experience and barriers to full participation, not only as women but also at the intersection of nationality, race, command of English, and discipline. Over time, we show that the proportion of

female IPCC authors has seen a modest increase from less than 5% in 1990 to more than 20% in the most recent assessment reports. Based on responses from over 100 women IPCC authors, we find that many women report a positive experience in the way in which they are treated, and in their ability to influence the report, although others report that some women were poorly represented and heard. We suggest that an intersectional lens is important: not all women experience the same obstacles: they face multiple and diverse barriers associated with social identifiers such as race, nationality, command of English, and disciplinary affiliation. The scientific community benefits from including all scientists, including women and those from the Global South. This paper documents barriers to participation and identifies opportunities to diversify climate science.

[Go to top.](#) ++++++