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 28 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 gases, 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 governments 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.
Our 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 put 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.

As the Paris Agreement enters 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 three categories:

• Technical Climate Solutions
• Non-Technical Climate Solutions
• Transformational Climate Solutions

We received 145 applications. The selection process was based on the following criteria with particular emphasis that the project:

- 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:

Ouafae Sananes – AFD
Usha Nair – AIWC
Shradha Shreejaya – APWLD
Hwei Mian Lim – ARROW

Shanar Taleb-Tabrizi – CTCN
Ayuska Motha – FAWCO
Ghislaine Tandonnet-Guiran – RAJA
Coraina de la Plaza – GFC
Anne Barre and Véronique Moreira – WECF
Tara Daniel – WEDO
John Baaki – WEP

In order to implement the transformative shift needed to appropriately respond to climate change, gender-just solutions must be strengthened and scaled up in every country.
**Bhungroo – small women farmers owning and developing an innovative rainwater saving technology**

**Description of the project:** Erratic rain and irrigation scarcity contribute to food insecurity, financial losses and indebtedness for small farmers in India, especially in coastal areas. Bhungroo®, a locally developed rainwater management technology, saves farmers’ crops from waterlogging during monsoons and ensures adequate irrigation during dry seasons. The project relies on trained rural Women Climate Leaders (WCLs), who promote the technology and deliver fee-based agriculture expert advice. The co-ownership model has facilitated access to irrigation and farming facilities to smallholders, with each one ensuring food-security to 30-100 rural poor, and generating income of approximately USD $5700+ per year.

**Climate impact:** Gujarat State, India is prone to heavy flooding during monsoon and severe droughts the rest of the year. Rainwater harvesting system Bhungroo®, supported by WCL services, brings back two harvests a year in areas that had become wastelands. The technology protects groundwater via a filtration system and increases soil fertility by reducing salinity, warding off desertification. With 30-year life-span, each unit conserves 1- 4 million liters of runoff water and saves 5-10 acres from water logging during wet seasons, while irrigates 22+ acres each winter.

**Gender impact:** Women form their own ownership groups, learning how to construct, install, and maintain Bhungroos and provide these services to other farmers. They adapt to climate change by being able to collect, store and distribute irrigation water as needed. This enables them to increase their revenue threefold. Becoming nutritionally and financially self-sufficient improves women farmers’ social status and helps them obtain formal land ownership, participate in village governance, and invest in the education of their children, including girls.

**Scalability / replicability:** Since 2011, over 3500 units of Bhungroo® have been constructed in 7 provinces of India as part of India’s rural development policy, but also in Bangladesh, Vietnam and Ghana. Replicability is ensured by the local sourcing of materials and the end users’ personal involvement in construction and maintenance. Expansion and up-scaling is based on the WCL model, where these first beneficiaries and users of Bhungroo have been trained and are now passing on their technical knowledge and understanding of climate adaptation.

**Social enterprise empowers women refugees to master efficient cooking and solar technologies**

**Description of the project:** SAFeEnergy Enterprises Uganda, a social enterprise, empowers refugee and HIV positive women with technical skills on energy efficient cooking technologies and entrepreneurship. 47 group leaders in refugee settlements have been trained to construct rocket lorena and shielded cooking stoves and to create their own small businesses. They have transferred their knowledge to 500 more women in the Arua camp and Karamoja host community. The 47 women led registered enterprises also market certified solar lamps to ensure sustainable income. Acquired leadership and managerial skills, as well financial autonomy, help resolve household conflicts over resources, improve women’s roles in decision making and reduce domestic violence.

**Climate impact:** Rocket Lorena stoves reduce fuel-wood consumption by 50-70%. Solar lamps and solar home systems replace diesel or kerosene. This saves CO2 emissions and prevents deforestation. Up to 1200 ha could be protected in the target areas. The technologies also reduce indoor pollution by 98%, an important health benefit for targeted local nurseries and schools. Construction is done with locally sourced materials that have a lower climate footprint and lower costs.

**Gender impact:** This project promotes gender equality and women’s rights through economic empowerment. Additional and stabilised income enables women to access health care services, immediate family needs and sometimes land property. Trainings integrate modules on rights and leadership. This results in women demanding more equitable resource sharing in the household and community and gives them the ability to resolve conflicts peacefully and avoid gender-based violence.

**Scalability / replicability:** This project is based on the use of widely spread, certified low-tech solutions that are easily replicable and can be applied anywhere with locally available materials. The entrepreneurship model is made accessible to very poor rural women as it does not require capital and ensures regular income from the sales of affordable, cost saving energy solutions. The women leaders groups ensure scalability and sustainability.
Women processing fish on the path to a circular economy at Guet Ndar, Saint-Louis of Senegal

Description of the project: In Saint-Louis, Senegal, fish smoking, a women’s activity, still uses expensive, high-emitting and polluting sources of energy. This pilot project proposes a sustainable, economical and ecological energy solution for a Group of Collective Interest (GIE) consisting of 700 women fish-processors. By recovering waste from their activities through composting units (organic fertilizer) and methanization, this innovative technology brings sustainable ecological and economic benefits to a highly feminized and low value-added business sector.

Climate impact: Saint-Louis is threatened by rising waters. It is crucial to mitigate climate impacts in this region. The installation of 6 biodigestors feeding 10 cooking platforms can neutralize 12 t. of methane and 252 t. of CO2 per year. Also, wood fuel savings and the composting of halieutic by-products into organic fertilizer greatly reduces the climate footprint of this process. A wide expansion of the process is planned throughout Saint-Louis, within the framework of the National Biogas Program.

Gender impact: The project takes a gender approach from design to implementation to evaluation. The benefits are multiple: hard work (collection of wood) is considerably reduced, as well as the negative health impact of wood burning; the cost of energy decreases and the production of digestate (sold as fertilizer) creates added value; and revenues from product processing are significantly improved. In total, the project empowers 700 women workers through decent income generation and sustainable development.

Scalability / replicability: The involvement of beneficiaries in the construction and management of methanization through an autonomous management structure ensures ownership of the project and its sustainability. The economic model is viable through the sales of excessive biogas and compost, which allows long-term maintenance of the facilities. This pilot, which involved local authorities, was designed to promote the transferability of technical knowledge and the replicability of the intervention method.

E-FAITOU: accelerating the energy transition by providing solar mobile services to women farmers

Description of the project: E-FAITOU facilitates access to solar energy for women farmers in Senegal through an innovative and inclusive concept of mobile multi-service trucks offering rental of solar equipment and post-harvest processing equipment (dryers, mills, refrigerators), charging stations, and digital platforms. Women farmers’ chores are alleviated through mechanized processing of their harvest, facilitated access to market information and education. They can increase productivity thanks to productive solar equipment and access new income generating activities through direct access to online services. This original pilot project, started in Senegal, is expected to develop across all of West Africa.

Climate impact: Solar technologies are well developed and increasingly affordable. Because of their strong potential for climate mitigation and economic development (Rural Electrification Alliance report), they should be widely disseminated. The amount of KW and CO2 mitigated through use of the productive solar stations and electricity production (solar generator on the trailer) is estimated at more than 3000 tons over 5 years.

Gender impact: Supported by 4 French-Senegalese women entrepreneurs who put the empowerment of rural women at the heart of their vision, this project significantly alleviates the burden of women’s agricultural work while increasing their productivity and opening up new opportunities for creative income generation. Access to online services strengthens financial inclusion and access to information and education, thus empowering micro-entrepreneurs and strengthening the rural economy.

Scalability / replicability: E-FAITOU works in close collaboration with local agencies supporting the beneficiaries - be it groups or micro-entrepreneurs - to identify their needs in planning the route of the service vehicle fleet. After phase 2, covering the rural areas of Senegal, E-FAITOU plans to expand to Benin during phase 3, thanks to a strong entrepreneurial economic model that was awarded by the CTCN / ECOWAS and PFAN.
SISAM: strengthening women’s access to Improved Solar Irrigation Systems in West Africa

Description of the project: SISAM project is an innovative solar irrigation solution (local, sector, affordable, renewable, adapted to the constraints of family farming) that meets the needs of 100 market garden farms, mostly managed by women who have little access to water. A local production line and distribution of pumps, known as “minivolanta”, have been built, as well as access to local microfinance (micro leasing). Activities include production, financing, distribution, maintenance of pumps and irrigation installations. The project contributes to the increased income of market gardeners, as well as freeing up time.

Climate impact: The development of local solar pumping solutions ensures a 100% renewable response to addressing water needs. The project allows market gardeners to ensure production in the dry season and provides training in good water management practices aimed at combating further drying-up and degradation of arid zones. By mitigating the carbon impact through technology that limits CO2 emissions from fossil fuels and international transport, and enabling adaptation and food self-sufficiency, the project aims to have a concrete impact on climate change.

Gender impact: Women’s involvement is ensured at all stages of the project by taking into account gender specificities, setting up separate meetings and childcare, and dedicated trainings, and enabling participation in management. The priority targets are the farms managed by women. Although women make up the majority of market gardeners in sub-Saharan Africa, their access to resources and funding is limited. Gender impacts include improving women’s incomes, building their capacity, easing their workload, and empowering them.

Scalability / replicability: SISAM plans to reinforce and disseminate this action beyond the first 100 beneficiary farms. Regional and national authorities are involved in the consultation process leading to the signing of conventions. An impact assessment and capitalization process is planned in order to determine the modalities for upscaling. An information campaign on the effectiveness of SISAM solutions for food security and irrigation improvements, the development of the local economy, and a better quality of life for workers and households will be conducted.

Integrated solar power rural development in Barbujat

Description of the project: This project aims to empower over 6,800 rural women by improving their access to solar energy for home and production uses. The solar lighting systems, solar cookers, grinders, refrigerators and mobile charging sockets enable women-owned businesses to significantly raise their income. The units are installed and maintained by locally trained beneficiaries, i.e., 29 women and 17 men; the sustainability of the services is ensured by a network of suppliers. A community revolving fund is ensured by a network of suppliers. A community revolving fund- and 8 women-led saving groups allow very low-income persons to access the new technologies and maintenance costs to be covered. A training center ensures equal access to capacity building and learning tools.

Climate impact: Using clean, safe solar energy instead of high emitting kerosene, diesel or biomass reduces the adverse impacts on climate and health. In year one, 100 solar lanterns were installed, saving about 49 tons of CO2. Their scaling up is expected to save another 99 tons of CO2 by 2019. Introducing solar mills to replace old diesel ones will reduce about 3 tons of CO2 emissions per year. In Darfur, where the sun shines over 12h/day, solar energy brings a high potential for social and sustainable welfare.

Gender impact: The new technologies reduce burdens and hazards faced by women and girls (e.g., indoor air pollution, fire hazards, gender based violence). Time saved is used to engage in income generation and community activities, or attending school or adult classes with an environment enhanced by solar lighting. Targeted technical and management trainings, conducted in the established center, foster women’s entrepreneurship and their collaboration in groups and committees.

Scalability / replicability: The implementation of the project, along with the established revolving fund, will be handed over to the Rural El-Fashir Development and North Darfur Women CBO network to ensure sustainability. Linkages have been developed between private sector solar companies, government, financial institutions, other relevant stakeholders, and service providers through a participatory market development system. This will facilitate future continuity and scaling-up of the solar energy service and promote policies for its sustainability.
Recovery of water hyacinth and its transformation for environmental purposes

Description of the project: The project focuses on reducing degradation of the Niger River ecosystem, raising public awareness and strengthening the capacity of women's organizations. It strives to prevent colonization of water hyacinth to local water bodies and exploitable lands by organizing the recovery of plants, and composting in a dedicated site by a group of 53 women, supported by youth and members of the Village Management Committee. They developed gardens and diversified and improved the quality of vegetable production. Women’s organizations were established and strengthened through training in community life and composting techniques.

Climate impact: Preserving the Niger River ecosystem from the impact of water hyacinth is crucial, as this invasive plant suffocates streams and prevents the collection of water for irrigation. By supporting the use of water hyacinth-based organic fertilizer, village organizations are cleaning up the water, producing their own chemical-free fertilizer, regenerating soils through the use of natural compost, and improving their income and quality of life.

Gender impact: Women’s empowerment is one of the key elements of this project associated with income generation from vegetable production, enhanced by land reclamation and the use of natural fertilizer. The structuring of women’s organizations trained in community life and economic management, and sensitized to the environmental impact of water hyacinth, helps to strengthen women’s rights, particularly for land acquisition and participating in local life and decision-making processes.

Scalability / replicability: The problems caused by the invasive water hyacinth, river pollution and land degradation impact the rural populations of the Niger Basin who depend mainly on fishing and off-season crops. The project can be adapted to any environment confronted with these problems. Its benefits (sanitation and water treatment, income generation, improved health) have been recognised and the project was awarded a prize as one of “100 Innovations for Sustainable Development”, organized by the French authorities.

ONG FAD (Femmes - Actions et Développement) NIGER
www.ongfad.org
quarter Bobel Nanaye NE, Niamey, Niger

Circular economy and women's entrepreneurship in Burkina Faso

Description of the project: The project supports 100 micro-small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), with a focus on feminized sectors, to adopt sustainable production and management methods. Technical support is provided on resource efficiency and clean production (ERPP), industrial symbiosis (IS [1]), and energy auditing. Economic and environmental benefits have been evaluated. The impact for at least 80 MSMEs includes saving energy and primary materials, conserving natural resources, reducing/promoting clean production and diversifying and creating jobs. National and regional platforms are put in place for scaling up.

Climate impact: By reducing the use of natural or extractive raw materials (oil, gas, coal) and the downstream production of polluting and emitting waste (CO2, methane), ERPP and the IS methodologies contribute directly to climate mitigation, while promoting transition to a circular economy: more efficient production but also the recovery of waste produced within a virtuous circle. A first evaluation including 30 target enterprises shows that 12,000 t. of CO2 have been saved, 500 t. of waste recycled, and 63 t. of virgin materials have not been extracted.

Gender impact: Targeting specific sectors and voluntarily promoting equal opportunities in apprenticeship allowed the strong participation of women entrepreneurs (45%). Alternative manufacturing processes also aim to reduce the drudgery of tasks and improve safety and security, especially within hazardous or polluting operations often delegated to women. Examples: the HAPTRAC oil mill replaces wood combustion with cashew hulls from ANATRANS (pyrolysis system); PTMSA exchanges its maize leaves and stems for manure from Atelier EC, a non-polluting and safe fertilizer.

Scalability / replicability: Scaling-up and replication are based on recognized ERPP and IS methodologies used in international cooperation. The national platform created and led by WEP has launched green business clubs in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. A white paper on IS is being developed to promote a conducive policy framework and national regulations, e.g., to facilitate the safe transport of waste, or raise awareness. The ambition is to popularize the approach for all businesses in Burkina Faso.
**Fostering rural women’s entrepreneurship with solar energy solutions**

**Climate impact:** Using solar energy has a direct mitigation benefit and reduces dependence on fossil or bio fuels. With one solar dryer, about 1 t. of liquid and 2.6 t. of semi-liquid raw materials can be dehydrated annually to produce mango bars, fruit candy, etc. This saves 1.2 t. of firewood per year. Additionally, it reduces rotting of fresh fruits, minimizing methane emissions by approximately 20 kg/ton. About 5-6 t. of material can be composted, sequestering 1 t. CO2 more.

**Gender impact:** In the present project, a self-help group of 12 women operate two dryers in rotation. At any point, four women work on one dryer. Women trained in solar drying prepare hygienic value-added products from local produce. Economic gains include income of Rs.500-800 or Rs.1800-2000 per month (depending on the season and product). Other gender-gains or advantages are reduced work time (2 hours per day), and more time for household work and for other income generating activities.

**Scalability / replicability:** In 2005-2007, AIWC trained 50 women to start solar drying as an entrepreneurship, and a manual for Solar Food Processing was developed. As a follow up, AIWC introduced a scheme where branches could access assistance under a socio-economic project with one dryer given as grant and a soft loan given to the branch for a second dryer. With two dryers, trained women could start income generating activities by selling the solar dried products on the local market.
Community strategies for climate-resilient livelihoods

Description of the project: This project develops exemplary climate adaptation strategies in 4 communities of rural Zambia, working on women-farmers’ appropriation of the challenges they are facing, and introducing new and diversified livelihoods. Today’s main beneficiaries are 250 small-scale farming households, but further outreach to 33,000 people is planned, with a focus on women, youth and people living with disabilities. The project promotes sustainable innovations and climate-resilient practices that have been identified with and by the communities as the most appropriate, i.e., agroforestry, organic gardening and small livestock breeding.

Climate impact: 537 women have been trained on livestock breeding, leadership and project management. The project has improved the adaptive capacity of the farmer households to the adverse impacts of climate change. Their resilience to climate shocks is based on the diversification of income sources, thus reducing their dependency on rainfed agriculture. Further efforts, like planting over 3,780 trees of different species and the reduction of indiscriminate deforestation in the project areas, are contributing to mitigation.

Gender impact: The project empowers women by involving them in decision-making processes on access and management of natural resources, safeguarding their right to food, rural employment, a safe environment and climate justice. After several capacity building schemes, 86 women have developed the confidence to contest in various leadership positions in their respective communities. This in turn has increased the number of women-led proposals and initiatives.

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 seed 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 and multiplying indirect beneficiaries.

Land for Life: farming communities develop innovative agroforestry system preserving the rainforests and ensuring better livelihoods

Description of the project: Inga-alley cropping is a simple but revolutionary agroforestry system that provides sustainable alternatives to old subsistence farming practices destroying the rainforest. Inga trees are planted in hedgerows between rows of food crops. Growing rapidly, the trees essentially recreate a rainforest that is managed by a virtuous cycle of yearly pruning after cropping, yielding protective thick mulch from leaves as well as vital firewood from branches. The pruned trees allow sunlight to reach the food crops. Working in harmony with nature, small farmers are empowered towards climate resilient food sovereignty.

Climate impact: Loss of biodiversity, forest ecosystem destruction and the resultant loss of habitat are among the first causes of global warming. Inga-alley adoption is a model for climate mitigation and adaptation through organic and sustainable regenerative agriculture, saving N2O emissions. By preventing slash & burn practices, this project has preserved 600 ha of rainforest and saved 12,300 t CO2 in 4 years. Since 2013, it has helped 40 to 300 families withstand Honduras’ terrible floods and droughts and ensured their food security.

Gender impact: Land for Life is a debt-free program that transforms livelihood options for the entire family. Agroforestry trainings are offered to women and men equally, enabling women to access new agricultural resources: women have been trained as foresters or tree-nursery managers. Women in the beneficiary communities have gained decision power regarding the family land. This reinforces their land inheritance rights, secured by a favorable legal environment in Honduras.

Scalability / replicability: Started in 2012 with 40 families, the project expanded to 300 households in Honduras and has been successfully replicated in Madagascar. Inga-alley agroforestry system is simple and cost effective; the model can be easily replicated. As farmers work cooperatively, they can access larger markets where demand for organic food is rising. The Inga foundation is looking into opportunities to access regional channels while keeping their bottom-up approach.
**Leila Community Bike Workshops (LCBW)**

**Description of the project:** The LCBW are a women-led, accessible bicycle mechanic workshops. The workshops develop self-reliance and build independent lives for women and LGBTQ people in the deprived south Tel Aviv-Yaffa community. The project ensures 1,350 beneficiaries (mainly women) from poor communities are newly mobile and have the skills to stay independently mobile, by helping them to travel safely and sustainably. The project’s comprehensive approach ensures that women and members of the LGBTQ community become involved in participatory learning spaces, where they are able to share knowledge and skills gained. The project also addresses gender inequality in income. With increased physical mobility, participants can increase their socio-economic mobility, accessing new opportunities for work and education, and save on transport costs via economic sustainability of accessible transport by maintaining their own bicycles and positively reducing congestion and pollution.

**Climate impact:** About 1,000 people in Israel die prematurely yearly due to pollutants. Air pollution in Tel Aviv is higher than any major European city. In deprived areas such as the project area, air quality is often at its worst and affects vulnerable populations more, exacerbating their respiratory health problems (e.g., asthma). The project encourages more people to commute by bicycles. This contributes to cutting harmful emissions thus reducing air pollution.

**Gender impact:** The project provides an innovative alternative for sustainable and self-sufficient access to cost effective transport for poor communities in Tel Aviv in a respectful, educational, and empowering atmosphere. The poor communities, including women and members of the LGBTQ community, become involved in participatory learning space where they are able to share knowledge and skills gained. The project also addresses gender inequality in income. With increased physical mobility though bicycle use, marginalized women now have more access to work and educational opportunities.

**Scalability / replicability:** In the previous year, the project helped 200 women develop their self-reliance and build independent lives. The project has received overwhelming feedback and requests for long-term learning processes for sustained cost-effective transportation, which shows there is a high demand for women and LGBTQ-oriented activities in the project area. Since the project is supported by SwitchMed, the initiative enables all supported Mediterranean stakeholders with connections to other CSOs in the region to share ideas and scale-up activities to new locations.

**Leila Community Bike Workshops**

URL: [www.facebook.com/leilabicycle/](http://www.facebook.com/leilabicycle/)

Representative: Charles Morse

Email: cwg.morse@gmail.com

**Financially supported by:**

SwitchMed; various donations and own income from bike & equipment sales, repairs, mechanic workshops

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**Women-Driven Clean Kundrathur**

**Description of the project:** The Kundrathur Solid Waste Management (SWM) project serves a town of 25,000 inhabitants with quality waste sorting and recycling, providing 64 underprivileged women and men with new employment as Green Friends. Women have been included in a male-dominated sector via self-help groups that build their technical, environmental and social capacities. Green Friends conduct door-to-door waste collection, recovery by composting, recycling and reuse, diverting most of the town’s garbage from landfills. The project, supported by 340 volunteers, improved the quality of air, water and soil by preventing methane release and waste burning. It also contributed to a major behavioural change regarding littering and waste management.

**Climate impact:** In serving the 8,500 households of Kundrathur, this SWM initiative has diverted 65-70% of the collected waste stream from reaching the landfill or being burned. 4,540t. of biodegradable waste has been turned into compost and 2,181t. of other waste has been recycled. A clear climate contribution and improvement from the open dump yards that were causing heavy pollution and release of methane gas. The Green Friends are also involved in a tree planting program.

**Gender impact:** HHIDS decided in 2013 to form women’s self-help groups in order to equally include female workers in this male-dominated industry. A dedicated coordinator specifically reached out to underprivileged women, who are now equally employed, assigned tasks, and paid. The current 32 women Green Friends enjoy full-time jobs with steady incomes, participate in decision making processes, have enrolled their children in school and receive regular health screenings for their families.

**Scalability / replicability:** This successful model has been replicated in three nearby towns of Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. Financial sustainability is achieved through the collection of user fees for the rendered SWM services and the sales of compost and recycled products. The project achieves positive behavioural changes towards source segregation and sparks initiatives addressing environmental and climate issues.

**Hand in Hand Inclusive Development and Services**

URL: [http://hhids.org](http://hhids.org)

Representative: Amuthasekaran Nachiappan

Email: info@hhids.org

**Financially supported by:**

Kundrathur municipality; user fees; sales from recyclables
Indigenous women in Nepal recover from earthquake disaster through climate resilient farming

**Description of the project:** The project aims at empowering indigenous women and securing their rights after natural disasters by helping them practice resilient farming. In the Thami and Bankaria indigenous communities, women groups have built their capacity via trainings on soil testing, selecting and preserving seeds, maintaining plant nurseries, preparing organic fertiliser, using integrated pest management, and selling vegetables in farmers’ markets. Envisioned with a sustainable, rights based approach, this project has empowered marginalized women and communities to rebuild their livelihoods after the devastating earthquake.

**Climate impact:** The project helps decrease GHG emissions through ecological techniques such as the production and use of organic fertilizer from household waste and the production and use of organic pesticides from local plants and vegetables. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on the long-term prevention of pests through a combination of methods: biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties.

**Gender impact:** This project aims to improve the economic status and cultural rights of marginalized indigenous women. Their consent was prioritized and their multiple workloads kept in mind before conducting any activities. To ensure equal access to benefits, Women Farmer Groups were established to keep useful savings.

**Scalability / replicability:** This project has been a great success in bringing change in the lives of Thami indigenous women of Dolakha, Bankariya and indigenous women of Hadikhola. They are fully engaged in agriculture based on IPM, a cost effective natural technique. To replicate this project, interested communities can visit the Thami and Bankariya from Dolakha and Makwanpur.

Access to water and sanitation and holistic approach for an inclusive climate resilience

**Description of the project:** Kynarou is developing an inclusive and sustainable development model with 10 Dalits (‘untouchable’ caste) communities in Tamil Nadu, India. Starting from the supply of drinking water and access to decent sanitation, this project runs an exemplary model of sustainable and inclusive development with the villagers, ranging from ecological treatment of wastewater to integrated solid waste management, including the creation of 120 organic vegetable gardens. With this comprehensive approach, Kynarou aims to increase the climactic resilience of the entire Vaigai River watershed, counting on the support of local authorities.

**Climate impact:** This project responds to a key - but little recognized - challenge of climate change: the disruption of the water cycle, which influences local thermoregulation. It contributes to mitigation and adaptation through the protection of groundwater and the responsible use of water resources, soil regeneration through the use of compost and filtered wastewater, reduction of pollution due to waste. When scaled up, this approach can improve the resilience of a catchment draining more than 7000 km².

**Gender impact:** Improving hygiene and living conditions positively impacts women in priority through access to dignified sanitation, which limits gender-based violence, reduces urinary tract infections and increases the enrollment of girls. In addition, this project promotes the work and autonomy of women through village management committees that enable them to access decision-making processes in their village and exercise their civic rights.

**Scalability / replicability:** Based on the needs of the population, and supporting the appropriation of infrastructures by communities through the concept of village committees, Kynarou has already replicated its actions in 50 villages, improving the lives of 100,000 marginalized people. Since 2016, South-South cooperation with Burkina Faso and Madagascar has been put in place.
**Good farming practices to save river Kagera from silting**

**Description of the project:** The Kagera river, a tributary of the Nile, is being threatened by silting due to unsustainable farming methods. Its river basin is a very rich agricultural ground supporting 16.5 million people in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project aims to improve and modernize current farming methods, in order to improve food security and ensure resilient livelihoods for people and animals living in this area. Groups of 50 new beneficiaries are trained every month on farming methods, followed by a tree-planting scheme by the river. Structures for a warehouse and a community hall are being established by the beneficiaries.

**Climate impact:** Revitalizing the river and its surrounding area is key to ensure sustainable livelihoods for the fauna and communities who depend on it for their survival. The new farming methods, the creation of tree nurseries, as well as the creative ways in which plastic and organic wastes are being recycled and reused, tackle this challenge with a holistic approach. In addition, every participating household is given a rain harvest water tank to reduce water consumption from the river.

**Gender impact:** 80% of the farmers in the Kagera basin are women due to male migration. Refugees make up a third of targeted beneficiaries. Increasing food security has cut down early marriages and domestic violence, often prompted by famine. In addition to capacity building on resilient farming, 300 women and girls have been trained in craft-making, recycling plastic and paper waste with other products to make jewelry, baskets, and mats generating new income. A saving groups scheme has helped women and girls access financial autonomy, but also sexual and reproductive health care.

**Scalability / replicability:** Using easily replicable structures (i.e. a committee for collective decisions), methods and tools, with locally sourced raw materials, this project can be scaled up all along the Kagera river basin stretching from Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Its holistic approach, addressing food security, access to clean water, waste management and poverty reduction, with safe and sustainable solutions, could also be applied to other river basins in the world.

**Financially supported by:**
Kikagate Sub-County & Isingiro District; Caritas Mbarara, Uganda and Japan; Breve Media International Ltd.; Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD)

**Kyezimbire Catholic Women Organization (KCWO)**
Kyezimbire Parish, Kikagate Subcounty, Isingiro District, Uganda

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**Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI) in India**

**Description of the project:** The CCRI carries out a participatory assessment and documentation of community conservation initiatives in the light of threats to their customary practices such as grazing and small scale agriculture, that secure their livelihoods. Communities in 3 ecologically diverse Indian states- Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat- identified external and internal threats and participated in capacity building and training workshops, as well as resource mapping and focus group discussions. The project also contributes to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets by providing bottom-up policy advice on effective and appropriate forms of community conservation.

**Climate impact:** Local communities’ and indigenous peoples’ customary knowledge and practices regarding sustainable management of forests and grasslands is essential for climate adaptation and mitigation. Indeed, they have proven to provide human groups with enough resources for their livelihoods without over-exploiting nature. This project supports communities in defending their rights and sustainable practices against the multifaceted effects of deforestation.

**Gender impact:** The CCRI fostered dialogue between women and other marginalised groups of Tadoba Tiger Reserve and Gond communities, Banni grasslands and pastoralists groups in Gujarat, or eastern Himalayas in Bengal and Rabha communities from Nepal. This assessment revealed that gender differences form the basis of roles and responsibilities for the use and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. Amplifying women’s voices in decision-making processes and allowing them access promotes gender equality and is central to protecting and recovering traditional knowledge.

**Scalability / replicability:** This project is part of the global CCRI program, with 68 communities conducting similar assessments in 22 countries, proving its scalability and replicability. It can easily generate effective support for community conservation initiatives by highlighting the benefits of biodiversity conservation as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. If policy and decision-makers integrate the CCRI recommendations made by local communities, especially women, this powerful initiative will be further expanded.

**Financially supported by:**
IKI – International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry of Environment (BMUB); Christensen Fund; local Agencies

**Global Forest Coalition**
www.globalforestcoalition.org
International Secretariat: C.C. 13241, C.P. 1749, Asunción, Paraguay
Northern office, Minahassastraat 1 B104, 1094 RS Amsterdam, the Netherlands

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**Kyezimbire Catholic Women Organization (KCWO)**
Kyezimbire Parish, Kikagate Subcounty, Isingiro District, Uganda

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**Representative: Coraina de la Plaza**
Organization: Global Forest Coalition
Country: India
Email: coraina.delaplaza@globalforestcoalition.org
Producing local sustainable energy and enhancing inclusive business activities

**Description of the project:** WECF and local partners facilitate technical trainings to integrate renewable energy solutions, such as briquette production, solar pumps, photovoltaic and biogas digesters, into the activities of agricultural cooperatives. Benefiting from improved, sustainable processing of agricultural products and diversified activities, cooperatives generate more jobs and higher incomes for their members. They also become energy hubs, providing access to clean and affordable energy to their members and the wider community. They provide technical and financial advice on sustainable energy technologies suitable for households, public entities and businesses.

**Climate impact:** With a rural electrification rate of 4%, only 0.4% of the population in Uganda has access to modern cooking technologies. Almost 86% households rely on firewood for cooking, leading to high CO2 emissions and strong deforestation (losing 1% of natural forest resources every year). The project generates affordable clean energy for rural households, creating social and economic benefits for women and men, while reducing CO2 emissions and the dependence on fossil fuels.

**Gender impact:** Gender responsive trainings on energy technologies and management are conducted to create equal ownership of business activities and installed technologies. For each technology, two cooperative members, female and male, are elected to be in charge of the technical and management issues. Cooperative members are responsible for raising awareness within their communities, particularly within women’s saving groups, providing advice responding to their needs and capacities.

**Scalability / replicability:** Existing community structures, such as saving groups and cooperatives, create possibilities for joint investments in energy technologies and act as multipliers. The production and use of decentralized solar energy and the recycling of organic waste promote local value chains and climate-friendly, sustainable economies. The solutions are feasible, replicable and inclusive. They transform the agricultural and energy sector, reduce poverty, create income, improve health and the communities’ resilience.
Women’s formal access to land rights contributes to the fight against deforestation

Description of the project: CFLEDD strives for the recognition of women’s land and forest rights in the provinces of Equateur and Maindombe of the DRC, with the aim to strengthen their effective participation in reducing deforestation. An advocacy tool has been built and is used in dialogues between local and indigenous women, customary chiefs and provincial authorities. Recommendations resulting from these dialogues have led to the adoption of 2 provincial edicts that guarantee land and forest rights for women. This transforms the country’s patriarchal framework, while strengthening the role and decision-making power of women in DRC’s forest management policies for climate action.

Climate impact: Halting deforestation is a key issue for effective climate action, thus all members of society should be able to contribute to it. For indigenous and pygmy indigenous women, traditionally in charge of farming in the forest, and therefore of protecting of this endangered ecosystem, the recognition of their land and forest rights is an essential condition of their active participation in forest governance, and therefore in the fight against climate change.

Gender impact: According to a study conducted by CFLEDD in 2016, 70% of women in the DRC do not have access to land and forest titles. Their capacitation via training in advocacy and leadership and the formalization of their rights through legal texts, enable local and indigenous women to play an active role in forest governance. All power levels, customary chiefs, administration, legislature, executive, and judiciary, are aware and have committed through legal texts to guarantee gender equality and to protect the rights of women.

Scalability / replicability: The concept of peaceful dialogues as an advocacy tool, supported by female leadership, form the basis of a replicable model. Women leaders, trained and mobilized, become actors of transmission and sustainability. CFLEDD Focal Points provide on-the-ground follow-up, working closely with local authorities and provincial assembly presidents. Information and awareness raising is broadly relayed by community radios.

Weather-informed agriculture and fisheries strengthen disaster risk reduction and climate resilience

Description of the project: The program enhances 15,000 farmers’ sensitivity and knowledge about weather and climate patterns. It helps them anticipate heavy rains and typhoons and interpret weather information for decision-making on farm adjustments and crop contingency plans. Localised, automatic weather stations were set-up, and 150 local government staff have been trained to interpret and post weather data and farming advice to publicly-accessible collection points. Climate resiliency Field Schools (CrFS) are established to train farmers in ecological agriculture methods to help them prepare for and cope with adverse short- and long-term weather patterns and climate change.

Climate impact: This emergency quick response program supported by 30 informed municipalities alleviates climate-related damages or losses in farmers' livelihoods and assets. Additionally, the program rebuilds biodiversity with new, organic seed varieties and organic fertilizer made from compost, and integrated pest management brings back beneficial insects. Low-emission technologies such as Rice Intensification using alternate wetting and drying reduce methane emissions by 50% and help retain carbon in the soil.

Gender impact: The Climate resiliency Field Schools follow open enrolment, including women and youth. The learning program is done on site, enabling participation of home bound women. The learning modules also promote diversification of income and food sources and capacitate women on activities traditionally dominated by men (i.e. fisheries). This helps increase their knowledge toward shared decision-making on family assets and livelihoods.

Scalability / replicability: The program is already replicated in 30 local governments thanks to documented manuals on Localization of Climate Services and modules for CrFS, reaching over 100 barangays and 15,000 farmers. Precise budget evaluations are available to install the program in municipalities and affordably integrate it in their local annual budgeting process. A minimum of 3-5 years of mentoring is required to achieve local appropriation.
Keeping afloat: gender responsive climate action in Cambodia’s floating villages

Description of the project: Sustaining the endangered ecosystem of lake Tonle Sap is a matter of survival for 8,000 Cambodians and of crucial regulation for the entire Mekong area. With an integrated approach targeting emissions reduction via fuel-efficient fish processing and women’s economic and social empowerment - via trainings to improve environmental knowledge, hygiene practices, packing, marketing, and pooling of sales, this project transforms traditional fish smoking methods that have become unsustainable into climate resilient livelihood activities.

Climate impact: Fuel efficient stoves reduce carbon emissions and wood consumption, helping protect the fragile ecosystem of the lake Tonle Sap, based on flooded forests, an exceptional natural fish nursery. Education in the communities about specific climate change impacts on the Tonle Sap and possible ways to mitigate these threats is backed by the development of financial buffering through increased revenues for women. The creation of saving groups enable investment of the loans' interest into conservation projects, strengthened by the implementation of protected areas.

Gender impact: Gender equality and women’s empowerment is promoted in many ways, alienating women’s burdens through efficient smoking technology. Girls’ school enrolment is up 69%. With sales increased by 32% without adding pressure on the fishers, women’s economic power and self-confidence has been raised. 16 saving groups in 7 villages foster women’s entrepreneurship. This results in informed and outspoken women participating in decision-making processes in the fishery committees, which benefit from the saving groups investments and must report about their priorities and conservation activities.

Scalability / replicability: This integrated conservation and development model builds on existing community efforts and is being expanded to other villages of the Tonlé Sap, with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sustainability and expansion of these initiatives is ensured by securing conservation activities aiming to rehabilitate ancestral nutritious recipes, as well as in the production of natural cosmetics.

Gender impact: This project improves the livelihoods of all community members, with a strong gender approach: young women have been empowered to take on leading roles in the communities. Traditionally gendered roles have been interchanged and men are now actively involved in cooking and water-gathering. Traditionally gendered roles have been interchanged and men are now actively involved in cooking and water-gathering. Traditionally gendered roles have been interchanged and men are now actively involved in cooking and water-gathering.

Conservation International
www.conservation.org/where/pages/greater-mekong-region

Financially supported by: MacArthur Foundation

Transformational Solutions

Strengthening traditional agriculture and sustainable water management based on local communities’ knowledge in Córdoba

Description of the project: Rural areas in Córdoba, in the north of Colombia, suffer tropical storms and droughts that compromise communities’ food security and access to clean water. This project rehabilitates ancestral knowledge, using locally adapted seeds and small livestock species, to support climate-resilient traditional agriculture and promote sustainable water gathering, storage and management. Among the 200 beneficiary families, 38 have participated in ecological trainings enabling them to restore 20 ancient crops, create organic fertilizer out of compost, increase crop yields and reinsert 2 livestock species in their farming ecosystems.

Climate impact: This project addresses climate adaptation by securing clean water and food security in strongly impacted areas. Since 2015, 4 water sources have been protected by introducing ecological sanitation and 9 rainwater tanks of 22,000 liters each have been built, which allows for regular irrigation. Reintegrating livestock and organic compost in the farming ecosystem contributes to natural carbon sequestration in the soil and to improved soil fertility.

Gender impact: This project improves the livelihoods of all community members, with a strong gender approach: young women have been empowered to take on leading roles in the communities. Traditionally gendered roles have been interchanged and men are now actively involved in cooking and water-gathering. Traditionally gendered roles have been interchanged and men are now actively involved in cooking and water-gathering.

Scalability / replicability: Working closely with the 4 target communities in a bottom-up approach ensures a strong re-appropriation of their ancestral knowledge, and the assertion of their rights with local authorities. By taking control and learning how to best manage their resources, communities are empowered to scale-up this initiative in other parts of the country.

ASOBONGO
http://asobongo.blogspot.com/
Punta del Caracolí, sector el prieto, Puerto Escondido, Córdoba, Colombia.
CI 57A no. 46-34 1-401 Bogotá, Colombia

Financially supported by: Mouvement Populaire des Familles

Transformational Solutions
**Country:** Togo  
**Organization:** WELFARE TOGO  
**Representative:** Djoatouge Rolande Aziaka  
**Email:** togowelfare@gmail.com

Welfare Togo challenges gender inequalities in the male-dominated fishing industry through a technical innovation led by women. Approximately 270 female market vendors receive regular income from the new fish catch. Participating single mothers, widows, and street girls are economically and socially empowered, with a goal to reduce unwanted pregnancies and forced marriages, and ultimately encourage engagement in social and political activities.

**Climate impact:** Thanks to this sustainable fishing technique, which does not require the use of motorized boats or fishing nets, women preserve the fragile ecosystem of the mangroves in Lake Togo. Additionally, they have organized themselves in community mangrove watch groups that engage in reforestation actions and monitor planted areas. Launched in 2015, this initiative will have planted 200,000 mangrove trees by 2025.

**Gender impact:** Welfare Togo challenges gender inequalities in the male-dominated fishing industry through a technical innovation led by women. Approximately 270 female market vendors receive regular income from the new fish catch. Participating single mothers, widows, and street girls are economically and socially empowered, with a goal to reduce unwanted pregnancies and forced marriages, and ultimately encourage engagement in social and political activities.

**Scalability / replicability:** This project is replicable and scalable in similar environments thanks to a simple and cost-effective technology as well as efficient governance. All operations of the project are run at the community level by women and girls themselves, organized in 15 groups that care for a balanced representation of the various ethnicities. Established steering committees can serve as models for additional groups. Over 4,000 members support the initiative with an annual fee of 20 USD, ensuring its sustainability.

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**Country:** Philippines  
**Organization:** Manila Doctors Hospital  
**Representative:** Jill Alvarez  
**Email:** jsalvarez@maniladoctors.com.ph

**Description of the project:** Since 2007, Manila Doctors Hospital (MDH) has run a comprehensive set of initiatives targeted at reducing its environmental footprint and capacitating isolated communities on disaster response and climate adaptation. The hospital has served over 6,000 beneficiaries with medical and surgical missions focusing on maternal care, performs free reproductive health surgery and delivers disaster response support based on consulted decisions. The program is funded by the income generated from recyclables. The communities are now self-reliant in the delivery of primary health care and recycling, with a scheme to replicate MDH’s recycling processes at household level.

**Climate impact:** The program is managed by the hospital’s ENV Committee and the CSR office, involving investments in energy saving equipment and solar energy, reducing plastic and hazardous waste, enacting strict procurement rules for environmentally friendly materials, etc. This has saved a total of 10.33 tons of carbon emissions. The recyclables program also supports MDH’s efforts to preserve the last forest park in Manila, where the hospital operates.

**Gender impact:** GREEN rebellion targets vulnerable populations that are affected by climate change, and focuses on maternal healthcare, as well as sexual reproductive healthcare. 78% of their beneficiaries are women and youths. MDH’s gender program, fostering male involvement, has also created specific, rewarding roles for women as community health leaders, healthcare workers and river warriors, strengthening their status in their communities.

**Scalability / replicability:** This project builds on the appropriation of initiatives by the hospital’s management and staff as well as by the beneficiary communities, as they take ownership over their health and response to disaster. It relies on sustainable income from the recyclables program (USD 102,400 since 2006). Documented implementation guidelines make this program easily replicable for other hospitals and easily adjustable for non-healthcare institutions. MDH is already sharing its experience with other practitioners in the country.
LivMundi - promoting sustainability through festivals and local initiatives

**Description of the project:** LivMundi promotes sustainable, inclusive behaviour and actions in Rio de Janeiro, raising awareness on the Sustainable Development Goals, via a yearly festival and community initiatives. The festival covers topics such as climate change, social innovation, eating habits, circular economy, mobility. With 2 editions it reached out to 22,000 people of all ages. LivMundi mobilizes citizens to drive change and boosts local actions, for example a “mutirão” or solidarity initiative that helped school children from the slums improve their living environment via a crowdfunding campaign.

**Climate impact:** LivMundi is an exemplary project of public awareness and public participation for climate and SDGs, as it educates all kind of audiences on solidarity, ecology and habitable cities, such as empowering citizens to preserve the Tijuca National Park, the world’s biggest urban forest. Simple and practical changes in people’s daily habits transform the city into a better place, gradually reducing their carbon footprint and engaging in a virtuous, scalable circle.

**Gender impact:** The founder of LivMundi is a woman and she prioritizes women community leaders to select the festival themes and women-led organizations to launch initiatives. 70% of the speakers and 90% of the moderators were women in the last festival. This deliberate strategy aims to counteract observed gender discrimination and violence against women in Brazil, especially environmental activists, empowering them to transform their city for the next generations.

**Scalability / replicability:** LivMundi works bottom-up, encouraging citizens’ own initiatives, but working with multiple partners from associations to local producers and public institutions. Local leaders can act as multipliers, building a virtuous and learning cycle based on practical and successful experiences. The movement has gained recognition among citizens, civil society organisations, educative institutions and the media.

Women solar engineers crossing fronteers to spread clean, affordable energy solutions in rural communities

**Description of the project:** This South-South cooperation between grassroots communities of India and Cameroon builds women’s capacities as solar engineers that provide energy solutions adapted to local needs around agriculture, household electrification and education. Thanks to the Barefoot College in India, 20 women in the Fako district of Cameroon have been trained to install solar panels, lamps, dryers and mills, benefitting 400 families. As educators and engineers of sustainable solutions, rural women are effectively empowered in their community and within a worldwide pioneering movement.

**Climate impact:** Replacing fossil fuel and firewood with decentralized solar energy in rural households and villages bears an immense potential for climate mitigation, income generation and social welfare in the global South. 250 kerosene lanterns, each emitting approximately 200kg of CO2/year, were replaced by solar lamps, reducing 50 t. CO2. Further solar energy solutions installed in 400 households saved another 80 t. CO2. Such local impact can be scaled up nationally.

**Gender impact:** This project tackles gender inequality in the rural South via solidarity-based intercultural exchange. 4 grassroots “grandmas”, trained by the Barefoot College in India to become solar energy experts and agents of change, have trained 20 rural women in Cameroon to spread clean energy solutions in their communities. All have enhanced their right to access vocational education and equal opportunities; they have improved their social status and decision making power at the community level.

**Scalability / replicability:** Barefoot College is a long established grassroots movement that has disseminated an exemplary model of local appropriation and successful replication in over 70 countries. Building on this South-South cooperation, the Rural Women Development Center aims to scale-up this program by building a rural training center and doubling the number of beneficiaries.
Not without us! Climate and gender justice in international climate politics

Description of the project: “Not without us” was launched in 2017 to promote the integration of gender justice in international climate policies and within the global climate justice movement. The aim is to support selected activists and gender experts from environmental groups and women’s organizations from Ecuador, South Africa and Indonesia in their attempts to connect local struggles for climate and gender justice with the UNFCCC process, enabling networking with other actors. As ‘multipliers’ they will be able to translate the international climate discourse back into their own organizations and local contexts.

Climate impact: National and international climate policies have proven to be more effective when gender is taken into account. In their respective communities, the participants are dedicated to different topics such as forest, agriculture, etc. On the international level, they have identified the corresponding focal topics where their local issues are negotiated. By participating in events and discussions, the women advocate for gender just climate solutions and showcase local examples of best practice.

Gender impact: Selected female activists are empowered to advocate for gender justice in their local contexts, as well as in national and international spheres. Additionally, the project aims at identifying the impacts of international climate policies on gender relations at local level. It addresses the lack of data on gender and climate change. Local stakeholder workshops, networking and exchange within and among organisations have increased awareness and knowledge about gender, climate change and UNFCCC.

Scalability / replicability: The project can increase outreach to a wider range of stakeholders within the target countries and their communities, thus, potentializing inter-organisational learning. It can also be scaled up to cover more participants from other countries. Both developing and developed countries should be taken into account, as skill-sharing within the global South and between global South and global North is a co-benefit. Webinars and trainings can be replicated globally.

Participation is power: women demand gender-just climate finance

Description of the project: Co-led by WEDO and Both ENDS, this initiative strives to build capacity and knowledge to track, monitor and influence the projects and financial flows of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). With the hope of mobilizing resources and support, the initiative is funding the direct participation of feminist and women’s rights activists in the work of the GCF, supporting regional feedback channels, working with women’s funds on strategies for direct access, and hosting a webinar series to take a deep dive into important aspects of the climate financing architecture. We aim to ensure that money reaches local women’s groups and that projects are designed to respond to the needs of communities.

Climate impact: The GCF, part of the UNFCCC’s financial mechanism, was created to provide funds for developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with 50% of the funds to be distributed in support of adaptation. It aims to promote a shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development. With an initial resource mobilization of over $10 billion, the GCF has an undeniable ability to shape action. A key aim of this initiative is to orient the flow of GCF funds toward gender-just climate solutions.

Gender impact: This project has supported women activists as regional monitors. They attended the 19th, 20th, and 21st GCF Board meetings and created regional coordination groups for those interested in gender and the GCF to come together to discuss and review proposals’ gendered impacts and gender action plans, among other activities. Five webinars on women’s rights and climate finance attracted over 250 attendees, and over 800 later viewings. Both ENDS is supporting the accreditation of a women’s fund.

Scalability / replicability: This initiative can be scaled up across its multiple activities. Improving civil society’s capacity is vital to effective monitoring and/or influence, and the regional gender groups could be further coordinated through capacity-building and strategic planning meetings, translation services, and organizational support. With additional funding, regular, translated, topic-specific webinars can be designed and delivered, and more women’s funds supported in navigating the accreditation process.
**Gender-responsive land rights framework for climate action**

**Description of the project:** With increased pressure on land exacerbated by climate instability, women’s secure land rights can be an accelerator for achieving the goals of multiple global agendas. The Strengthening Gender-Responsive Land Rights project aims to increase the capacity of civil society and policymakers to integrate gender and land tenure perspectives into their programmatic, policy and advocacy work and create linkages across the relevant climate frameworks to strengthen global norms on women's land rights that can influence national and local policies and programs.

**Climate impact:** Studies have demonstrated the potential for gender-responsive tenure security to enhance the likelihood of women, men and communities to invest in and make use of land in ways that strengthen adaptive capacity and help mitigate climate change. Strengthening women’s land rights, as well as the rights of men and communities, is also imperative for disaster risk management and the overall management of climate-induced migration and displacement.

**Gender impact:** Since 2015, Landesa has conducted analyses, awareness and advocacy programs for integration of gender-responsive land rights frameworks into climate discourse and commitments. UNCCD COP 13 agreed to mainstream gender dimensions into efforts to stop land degradation and develop a gender plan of action - critical gains for progress in the work of UNCCD. Similarly, national reviews increased recognition that giving women access to land tenure improves SDG 15 - life on land-related actions.

**Scalability / replicability:** When gender-responsive land rights frameworks are integrated and adapted into climate change agendas, it influences policies at scale where subsequent shifts at the national and sub-national levels can support hundreds of millions of people. Gender-equal land rights and clear tenure security have the potential to decrease poverty and food insecurity; empower women and decrease gender inequality; and enhance sustainable land management and sustainable communities and cities.

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**Advocacy for the implementation of the UNFCCC gender action plan (GAP)**

**Description of the project:** This project was implemented in the Oyo, Ogun and Lagos states. It raised awareness and capacity of relevant policy makers, ministries, departments and agencies as well as local women’s organizations on integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment in climate policies. It also advocated for the full and equal participation of women in climate actions. Awareness raising meetings with local women were further used as a platform to conduct “Talanoa Dialogues”, where they freely shared their stories of climate struggles and offered solutions that can shape global policies to raise ambition in reaching the 1.5 degree temperature limit.

**Climate impact:** The interactions among heads of climate relevant sectors such as energy, environment and women affairs at the trainings has opened up an avenue for integrated and common agenda approach to addressing climate change issues across the Nigerian states. Civil society organizations are acting as pressure groups in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan using online media to expand their outreach and accelerate the process.

**Gender impact:** The importance of mainstreaming gender and women’s equal participation in climate change policies has been recognized in the current review of the Lagos state climate plan. The project has helped to strengthen gender responsive provisions in policy making and in practical implementation through integrating gender into Lagos state climate scenario building workshop, with action being undertaken both on and offline.

**Scalability / replicability:** The project has attracted subnational level government in Lagos state, with plans to train officers of relevant departments, community development associations and community based women’s groups on gender and climate change, GAP and how it can be implemented in the local governments. This clearly indicates that the project is scalable especially at the subnational and community levels where the impacts of climate change are being felt most.
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