

Brazil

Planting Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP)

Gender Assessment and Action Plan

GCF Additional Financing

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GENDER ASSESSMENT:

Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast (PCRP)

1. Introduction

Women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change since they constitute the majority of the world's poor and have been historically socialized to take care of natural resources, which are increasingly threatened by precarious environmental conditions. Disasters and climate-change-related crises have been happening more frequently over the last decade, and it is evident that their impacts are disproportionately felt by those socially excluded and living in poverty. Thus, women and children have 14 times more probability of dying in climate-related disasters than men.¹ Moreover, the lack of resilience of people dealing with such catastrophes is exacerbated by inequality.

Research indicates that women and young girls living in rural areas of Brazil's Northeast, the project's target region, are the most vulnerable to climate change-related risks in the country (CEPAL 2016). They also face social, economic, and political barriers that limit their capacity for adaptation, as they have no access to effective and lasting policies and programs that address socioenvironmental adversities. Despite the strengthening of the women's movement's organizational power in Brazil, especially in the last 15 years, the lack of gender-transformational policies attentive to women's needs and other gender issues is notable in climate-change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Research has proven that the only efficient way to combat climate change is by improving the resilience of those living at risk, such as women. The project "Planting climate resilience in rural communities in the Northeast" (PCRP) takes this into serious consideration.

Socioenvironmentally the most vulnerable groups (women, young people, and traditional communities) have been able to lead changes to overcome hardships they face. These initiatives should be fostered by the actions proposed in the PCRP Action Plan. For example, studies show the important role that non-timber forest products (NTFPs) (such as medicinal plants, animals, fruits, etc.) play in adaptation to climate change. In all countries, women often engage in collection / sale of NTFP products for subsistence when other income-generating activities are not feasible.

Research studies have shown on rural farms, mostly it is women who are the ones engaged in agroecological transition. They introduce innovations in productive arrangements, which in many cases leads to intra-family conflicts, usually due to the resistance of men (husbands and children) to change to new models of agricultural production initially perceived as more expensive and less profitable. Women are often the first to coordinate productive processes in the logic of diversification, seeking ways to plant "a little bit of everything" in a variety of ways within different productive agricultural spaces and to seek sustainable practices that do not harm the environment and make full use of local resources.

As set forth in CEDAW² General Recommendation No. 34, while women have played a traditional role as managers of natural resources, State parties often fail to acknowledge the

¹ For further information, see: "The South Asia Women's Resilience Index: Examining the role of women in preparing for and recovering from disasters." Economist Intelligence Unit, 2014 (available at: <https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/The%20South%20Asia%20Women%27s%20Resilience%20Index%20Dec8.pdf>).

² The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, and entered into effect on 3 September 1981. It consists of a preamble and 30 articles, 16 of which identify substantive rights that must be respected, protected, guaranteed and promoted by the signatory State parties.

role of rural women and girls in unpaid work, their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and, therefore, to sustainable development. It can be seen that women are generally excluded from processes and decisions on use and management of natural resources and territories. Participation of rural women in positions of political and social control in the field of environmental policies and agricultural development – all of which grew and intensified as a result of Brazil democratization process – has always been neglected. According to the *Forests and Gender*, published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): "As most of the world's biodiversity inhabits fragmented landscape mosaics outside protected areas, women and other community members who manage and use forests for a range of land-uses must also be considered as primary stakeholders" (Aguilar et al., 2011, p.22). The PCRP project is based on the following assumption: Women should be considered "stakeholders" (parties involved / engaged) in management plans for non-timber agricultural activities. They play a vital role in promoting innovations in technology / methodology in sustainable agricultural systems that are resilient to climate change.

International agreements on women's human rights have made real progress in recent decades in acknowledging the multiple and diverse inequalities women experience, especially women in rural areas and women who belong to traditional communities (indigenous, fisherwomen, Afro-descendants). Some documents that address the inequalities rural women experience include the Beijing Platform for Action and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

It is also important to emphasize the organizational strength of autonomous rural women's organizations and movements in Brazil as a response to the lack of inclusion of rural women's agendas in rural workers' organizations, such as the Rural Women Workers Movement of the Northeast (MMTR-NE); the Movement of Women Farmers (MMAs), and then, under the name of the Movement of Peasant Women (MMC) integrated into the Via Campesina; and the Babassu Coconut Breakers Interstate Movement (MIQCB). In 2004, these women's movements and organizations held a productive dialogue with the State, and the Program for the Promotion of Gender, Race, and Ethnicity (PPIGRE) was created in the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) to identify and address issues related to rural women and their interface with socio-environmental issues. From 2004 to 2015, significant progress was made in women's productive organizations, such as the Technical Assistance (ATER) Women policy, which set some important standards for building rural women's leading role in different regions of Brazil.

The PCRP project presents a unique opportunity to leverage significant changes in the socioenvironmental field based on contributions by rural women. Rural women are not only indirect beneficiaries who benefit due to their belonging to the family nucleus, they are also protagonists who make valuable contributions in proposing and implementing strategies and actions.

In this gender assessment report, the first part will look at the precarious social situation that is the daily life of rural women in the Northeast region of Brazil, where the actions of the project will be implemented. The project will prioritize the difficulties and aspirations expressed by rural youth, a neglected segment in rural areas, so the issues affecting young rural women in particular will be underscored. The project will also aim to prioritize the needs and demands of "traditional communities", in such a way that gender issues are focused on in conjunction with racial and ethnic factors. The project's focus on young women and traditional communities is manifested in the proposed action plan.

In the second part, a detailed action plan will be prepared in the gender field, to be implemented in the beneficiary area during the project's life cycle. As a strategic action that

integrates the first phase, a specific study on rural women's social position, their relationship with the environment, and their demands in two main areas – access to water and practices in resilient productive systems – will be prepared. This study carried out through a participatory diagnosis will provide a basis for other strategic actions included in the Gender Action Plan as well as for the monitoring process.

2. Context of the conditions rural women face: gender-based social inequalities in the Brazilian Semi-arid

Brazil continues to be one of the countries with the highest inequality rates in the world, and women in particular are affected. Recent research (2007) by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) shows that although 27% of the urban poor in Brazil have managed to escape poverty in the last ten years, the remaining 73% have stagnated in a situation of chronic poverty. Among those more prone to chronic poverty are people with less education, the Northeast population, and informal workers. Among these groups, women are the poorest and most vulnerable.

In the Northeast, the number of families with women heads of household (families in which the leading provider is the woman) is increasing. In 2004, 32% of households were led by women, with the aggravating fact that 60% of these women did not receive any support from the fathers of their children. This reality illustrates the complete inequality of gender relations in terms of responsibility for future generations. In most states, heads of households are generally black women (FUNDAÇÃO CARLOS CHAGAS, 1998).

Half the population of the Northeast Semi-arid region (more than 10 million people) have no income or only government assistance as their single source of income, and 59.5% are women (INSA, 2010). More than five million people (31.4%) earn below the minimum wage; 47% are women. About 5.5% of the population in this area earn an income two to five times above the minimum wage, the majority of these (67%) are men; and of the 0.15% of the area's population with income 30 times above minimum wages, only 18% are women (IBGE, 2000). In rural areas, only 5% of women's income is derived from agriculture. In contrast, the largest source of income for extremely poor men in rural areas comes from agricultural activities (85% earn their wages from agriculture).

Although rural women produce from 60–80% of food in developing countries, they have less than 2% of available land (FAO, 2011). Men presently control 87.3% of rural properties in Brazil and 94.5% of the country's total rural area (OXFAM, 2018). According to *Terrenos da Desigualdade* (2016), of the total number of rural farmers without land, there are almost twice as many women as men. The majority of farmers producing in areas <5 hectares are women, and 87.3% of women farmers in Brazil do not have access to technical assistance services (OXFAM, 2016).

According to census data (IBGE, 2014), 45.5% of rural women are inserted in the labor market, compared with 72.2% of rural men.³ By analyzing this data, it is essential to consider that, when engaging in domestic activities in a rural property, which is also characterized as their home, women have less opportunity and time to enter the labor market, unlike men, who tend to spend a few hours per week working in the productive sphere. According to the national household sample survey (PNAD, 2013), the majority of rural women (90.8%) devote 26.1

³ "Data indicate that 54.5% of rural women are not in the labor market, so they are soon characterized as 'unemployed,' since they are not in the formal market and their production does not enter into the accounts. However, its agricultural production corresponds to another type of economy: the economy of the fair, trade, solidarity economy and even donations" (JALIL et al., 2017, p.64).

hours per week to domestic work, while 43.1% of men dedicate only 10.2 hours per week to this type of work (JALIL et al., 2017, p.64).

Approximately 46.7% of rural women are involved in subsistence agricultural activities in Brazil, compared to 14.0% of rural men (IBGE, 2009). The most common types of farming activities in which rural women are engaged include: bird breeding (73.5%); mixed crop / livestock production (72.3%); horticulture / floriculture (63.0%) (IBGE, 2009). Conversely, among men, paid employment is predominant in almost all agricultural activities. Less than one third of the people in subsistence and unpaid activities are men. This data is crucial because it reveals women's greater participation in unpaid, subsistence, agricultural or non-agricultural activities. Clearly a wide range of women's contributions are not recognized as work and therefore are not accounted for in the market logic that governs the hegemonic concept of economics. The density of women's economic life and daily work is made invisible by the fact that most transactions and actions are not monetized or calculated for their insertion in formal markets. Although women participate in productive dynamics, working in almost all tasks of the property, they are generally excluded from decision making about resource, jeopardizing their personal and financial autonomy (SILIPANDRI; CITRÃO, 2011).

At the same time, in terms of economic initiatives of rural women, the National Mapping of the Solidarity Economy, which made up the National Information System on Solidarity Economy (SIES), implemented by the Federal Government, revealed the strong presence of rural women in economic practices that are outside the mercantile economy. It also points out the diversification of arrangements created by women for economic purposes. A study of productive rural organizations for women conducted in 2011 identified almost 800 groups composed exclusively of women and more than 9000 organizations made up of women producing handicrafts, plants, and benefitted foods, as well as providing services (FARIA, 2011). In the second stage of the mapping, conducted between 2009 and 2013, a total of 19,708 organized enterprises were identified, distributed across 2713 Brazilian municipalities (SILVA; CARNEIRO, 2014), more than half in rural areas (GAIGER, 2012). These mappings revealed that "women work proportionately more than men and run a considerable percentage of enterprises, illustrated by their greater community and social involvement" (GAIGER, 2012, pp. 19–20). This set of data and research shows that in all regions of the country, contrary to many political arguments, women are involved in economic processes, sometimes engaging more than men in productive activities. Women produce for subsistence while seeking ways to qualify their capacity for productive organization, seeking their insertion in local and regional markets. Yet, although in many enterprises women have a leading role in management processes, there are several weaknesses and gaps in their organizational processes that keep their products from achieving insertion in the formal market. Most ventures are informal, with little access to legal procedures. Other common problems are operational and structural, such as lack of working capital, difficulty in ensuring improved products and their distribution, and obstacles that prevent them from finding means of transportation to sell their products.

Women are more directly affected by climate-change impacts, particularly droughts and floods, which have severe repercussions for food and nutritional health and safety. In many developing countries such as Brazil, women are primarily the ones responsible for the search, management, handling and storage of water. In this context, extreme situations involving water deprivation due to prolonged droughts (as is the case in the semiarid region of Brazil) can lead to an increase in their workload. When water is scarce, women are the ones who must travel longer distances to look for water sources, carrying water in pots or cans for long distances, so that they put their safety at risk or spend hours waiting in line at the water-tank truck. Therefore, gender inequality is revealed in water resources management, conditions that are aggravated

by erratic climate patterns. Survey data show that as natural resources (such as water) become scarcer, women's participation in resources management activities significantly increases.

In looking at the advances and setbacks in the field of public policies, it can be observed that during the period 2004–2016, many advances were made in rural public policies and programs; policies such as ATER, credit and public procurement, although targeted to the broader public of family agriculture, have adopted specific strategies for inclusion and support for agroecological production and marketing of rural women's production. For instance, in the case of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), in 2012, contracts with women (as holders) accounted for 35% of the total, which grew in the next period. Resolution 44 of 2011 stipulated that 5% of the PAA's annual budget should be allocated directly to women (or mixed groups with at least 70% women). It also resolved that at least 40% of participants in the modes of Purchase of Family Agriculture with Simultaneous Donation and Local Direct Purchase with Simultaneous Donation should be women, and 30% in Stocks for Family Agriculture and Incentives for Production and Milk Consumption.

Since 2016, all previously established policies aimed at reducing social inequalities have suffered serious setbacks, leading to precariousness conditions currently experienced by women in rural areas. Policies on women's rights were cut to minimum functioning levels; there have been cuts in policies and social programs such as *Bolsa Família* and PAA, and no new ATER calls for women were issued. In this complex scenario of setbacks in public policies and services, the PCRPP faces the challenge of providing inputs for construction of mitigation and adaptation policies in the face of climate change, while at the same time contributing significantly to improved living conditions for rural women.

3. Guiding concepts on gender in the context of socioenvironmental projects

To guarantee transformations in gender balance in social relations, in addition to increasing empowerment of women, a crosscutting treatment of gender is needed in social projects, programs, and policies. The notion of gender mainstreaming in social projects, programs, and policies presupposes that gender permeates every aspect of all project cycle, from design to implementation and monitoring. The assumption is that gender must be intrinsic to the project's structure, reaching every aspect of the action plan, from activities programmed with beneficiaries to the monitoring and evaluation system. From this perspective, the project is committed to a crosscutting approach to gender, based on the understanding that it is not a mere addition or factor, but is intrinsic to the very structure. For the project to attain its goals depends on this gender-centered perspective. Also, gender should ideally be tackled with an inter-setorial approach to social inequalities, through a deep understanding of its connection with race and ethnicity.

Some lessons learned from a gender diagnosis conducted with six IFAD-supported projects in the Northeast semiarid region in December 2017 should be taken into account so that this project can incorporate the gender approach transversally in its goals, strategies, and actions. In most projects analyzed, the importance of prioritizing rural women as beneficiaries was clear. It was important to include targets indicating minimum rates of women's participation, in both the public benefited by the actions and in the technical team. Although specification of minimum participation numbers for segments considered to be more prone to situations of social exclusion (such as women) is an important measure, it is not sufficient and cannot be confused with an effective and cohesive implementation strategy that aims to overcome social inequalities. Therefore, affirmative measures can be understood as initial steps

in a more encompassing and comprehensive approach. To truly ensure the mainstreaming of gender in a project, it is crucial to ensure compliance with some of the conditions listed below:

1) Projects that have one or two specialist(s) / consultant(s) in gender as part of the technical team undoubtedly tend to achieve more significant advances. Without such an expert, it becomes much more of a challenge to ensure that this approach gets incorporated into the action plan. However, regardless of the arrangement of the project in question, there must be continuous investment in gender-transformational training processes for members of the technical and administrative teams to enable them to have a gender perspective when working with the target audience.

2) Building partnerships with gender-based organizations (preferably with a feminist approach) facilitates incorporation of the theme institutionally since these organizations can provide methodological approaches that support local and regional processes.

3) Strategies and actions for gender equality and women's empowerment must be funded in the budget, through allocation of resources in specific expenditure categories. This way, it is possible to guarantee affirmative actions in socio-environmental projects, as significant steps for achieving women's autonomy in the respective groups.

4) When possible, setting up an inter-institutional social oversight unit to monitor the actions implemented from a gender perspective, gender mainstreaming approach at the institutional level will be assured.

INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCES IN GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES AND THEIR RESULTS

MAJOR PROBLEM TACKLED	INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCE(S) IN GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES	RESULTS/ IMPACTS
-The invisibility of women's skills and knowledge in the promotion of sustainable and innovative agricultural, productive and extractive practices.	-Investment in productive enterprises led by women, such as arts & crafts and processing of agricultural products, as well as backyard gardens and social technologies for water access (cisterns), grey water reuse and ecological stoves. -the creation of strategies that will promote women's engagement in applying renewable technologies and sustaining the knowledge management process generated from their use.	--Women's groups created in rural territories, 85% of which are focused on productive income-generating (agricultural and non-agricultural) activities. -Women trained in tasks and technological equipment (cisterns, etc.) that are traditionally considered to be "men's jobs", in such a way that they become reference points/ local leaders in the application and experimentation of diverse renewable and sustainable technologies. - Up to 50% of women participating in or taking leadership in agroecological or agroforestry initiatives. -40% of rural women Projects' beneficiaries involved in preparing and selling agroecological products (processed and "in natura") in

		<p>community-level, municipal and regional Markets.</p> <p>-A greater diversity of markets being accessed by women-led community enterprises.</p> <p>-Links with public policies, especially those which are favorable to rural women, such as PAA and PNAE (for institutional purchases), have been established.</p>
<p>-Difficulties encountered in existing Project monitoring & evaluation systems for effectively registering and monitoring the impact of women's agricultural production on food and nutritional security, income and agro-biodiversity in the Semiarid region of 7 Northeastern States.</p>	<p>-The introduction of the use of agroecological logbooks to capture the economic, social and environmental contributions women make to their households in the 6 IFAD projects.</p>	<p>-Implementation of agroecological logbooks with a total of 879 rural women beneficiaries and the creation and strengthening of a total of 80 self-organized women's groups involved in the use of these instruments in rural communities of 7 Northeastern states.</p> <p>- Analysis of diverse types of information generated by ALs, in accordance with a wide array of social and economic indicators that are integrated within the M & E systems of the six projects.</p>
<p>Heavy workloads of rural women due to multiple tasks in spheres of agricultural production and social reproduction</p>	<p>-Initiatives that alleviate women's responsibilities with child-care and domestic tasks, such as the development of a methodology for "child-care circles", in which local leaders are trained to facilitate educational activities for young children that take into account themes linked to social and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>-Introduction of labour-saving technologies in the IFAD Projects, such as eco-efficient stoves.</p> <p>-Involvement of 3 of the 6 projects in activities linked to the "Campaign for Equal and Just Division of Domestic Labour" directed towards rural women and coordinated by the Northeastern Network of Feminism and Agroecology.</p>	<p>-An improvement in up to 60% of women's level of participation in Project activities due to initiatives for sharing/ socializing care-work responsibilities (such as child-care);</p> <p>- The strengthening of leadership qualities, as community members – 60% of whom are young women - who are interested and committed to this action are selected for trainings in the methodological approach for "Child-care circles" and act as "child care workers" during project activities;</p> <p>-The experimentation of a diversity of labour-saving technologies adapted to the conditions of the Semiarid region have been implemented, with clearly proven positive impacts on rural women's workload.</p>

<p>The limited capacity of technical work teams to internalize the perspective of "social inequalities" (gender, race, and ethnicity) and apply it in their interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitivity-trainings on gender-mainstreaming directed towards technicians of Project team and members of partner organizations; - The creation of a committee for Gender mainstreaming within 5 of the 6 Projects, made up of staff in the Project Management Units and technical service providers, with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the gender strategy and action plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation of representatives of organizations (up to 80%) that offer technical assistance services in the scope of the project in trainings and workshops focused on issues of gender, race and ethnicity, with the purpose of creating a more thorough approach to technical assistance services, which includes a gender focus. - Gender, race and ethnicity specialists acting as focal points in the Project Management Units to aid the inclusion of gender equality actions within strategies in each one of the Project's components. -Incorporation of criteria concerning sensitivity to gender issues and proven experience in the field in 60% of Project team professionals' contracts and work "terms of reference"; -Recruitment of women as professionals (up to 40%) as an affirmative action in Project TA teams.
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4. PCRPP's gender action plan: strategies and approaches

4.1 Phase I: Diagnosis focused on gender inequalities in the scope of PCRPP

The gender mainstreaming in a project with a socioenvironmental focus starts with diagnostic and research actions that are generally carried out in the first phase of project execution. From the survey and analysis of information about the aspects that interfere in the social condition of women and men in the sociopolitical and socio-environmental contexts in which the project is implemented, it is possible to build the foundations for a consistent and coherent action plan, aligned with the logical framework. To be effective, this action plan must guarantee the empowerment of women through two channels: 1) greater access to and control of resources and services; and 2) greater access to opportunities and capacity building.

Thus, gender analysis should be a starting point for the preparation of an intervention plan that will address the social vulnerabilities experienced by women on as well the potentialities of coping with gender inequalities. This qualitative diagnosis will be a complementary source to the information generated by the baseline study, most of which is grounded in quantitative indicators. It will be carried out by the technical assistance teams through a participatory methodology called Participatory Rural Appraisal, a set of techniques and tools that allow the social groups themselves to be both informants and executors so that they manage planning and development. Consultations with stakeholder institutions will complement the information generated in the diagnostic phase and based on other studies carried out by research centers, academic institutions, and multilateral agencies.

A caveat should be made here, concerning the diagnosis to be carried out in the first phase of the project. The main objective of this diagnosis is to identify the structural and cultural factors that facilitate or hinder the participation of women in socioenvironmental processes, especially in terms of women's access to goods, and monetary and non-monetary resources. According to studies by Moser and Satterthwaite (2008) and Carmen Deere (2002), both the level of social vulnerability and ability to adapt to adverse and precarious situations depend on the degree of access to resources, assets, and inputs (material or non-material). Research conducted around the world reveals that women tend to have limited access to inputs and resources (physical, financial, human, social, and natural), which undoubtedly represents a significant impediment to their process of social, economic and political autonomy.

Thus, a reference plan should guide this initial diagnosis, so that gender-based social disparities can be revealed, showing the different priorities of men and women; their capacities, skills, abilities and restrictions in the various productive activities; their access to and control of various types of resources; and their influence in the decision-making processes in the various collectives in the family and community. This conceptual framework, which serves as the project's backbone, will include the following dimensions: (i) access to and control of resources (human, social, natural, and economic); (ii) access to and control of benefits (monetary and non-monetary); (iii) decision-making; (iv) job title / division of tasks; (v) welfare (health, gender violence, among other factors). This last factor mentioned – women's welfare and well-being, which includes the complex issue of violence - must be taken into consideration in this initial diagnosis and in strategic actions to be carried out in the Gender Action Plan, given the increase in violence against women on a nation-wide level, especially in rural sectors, during the period of social isolation since the onset of COVID-19

Use of participatory techniques that are part of the Rural Participatory Appraisal is indicated to facilitate participation of various social actors and provide a multifaceted perspective on the topics addressed. The methods will be custom-tailored to respond more sensitively to the issues faced by rural women. In general, we recommend prioritizing the mappings of spaces (map, flowchart) and visualizations of temporal cut-outs (Timeline, River of Life, etc).

4.2 The gender action plan: guiding principles and operational forms

The action plan will be prepared based on the results gathered in the Rural Participatory Appraisal mentioned above, to overcome obstacles and stimulate the gender potentialities that are identified in the field of social relations and that fall within the several dimensions that make up the conceptual framework. In the intervention strategies outlined in the action plan, the project team should seek greater integration between the five dimensions of the conceptual framework.

The action plan will be built on some assumptions, detailed below. The project aims to stimulate sustainable agricultural practices that value the knowledge and skills of rural women, contributing to their autonomy and social, economic and political resilience. In this sense, the project will seek the social and productive inclusion of women taking into account the specific features of their identities and occupation in the different territories, as farmers, *gerazeiras*, *ribeirinhas* and fishers, which involve different ways of relating to the land and natural resources according to each socioenvironmental context. Any strategy focused on reducing gender inequalities is linked to the recognition and appreciation of women's knowledge and skills in sustainable use of natural resources and aims at empowering women so they can make decisions about the management of available resources. The project should also adopt measures

to encourage women's participation in management and social control spaces, such as Food and Nutrition Security Forums and Councils, Territorial Commissions and Rural Development Committees, so they can focus on designing and monitoring policies that promote access to land, credit, and technologies adapted to the semi-arid context for production and commercialization.

Implementation of the action plan in the field of gender should be guided by the following prerequisites, criteria, and questions:

- Which groups (directly or indirectly) do the project's actions target and what is the composition of these groups?
- What is the composition of families that are part of the social fabric in the beneficiary communities and how can the power relations inherent in the family environment be characterized?
- How do effects of the themes addressed by the project differ for men and for women?
- Does the project help open possibilities and opportunities that combat gender inequalities?
- What are the capacities of the beneficiary women that can be channeled to advance the achievement of project goals?
- What should the methodological approach in planned actions be in order to facilitate participation of rural women, especially women in traditional communities?

It is essential to point out that a gender strategy is operationalized through construction of a gender action plan that does not exist in isolation, but which has the task of dialoguing with all project aspects, integrating the overall planning of the executing agency and the evaluation & monitoring mechanisms. The M&E system should not only ensure the collection and analysis of disaggregated indicators but also a balance between quantitative and qualitative indicators, since qualitative indicators are better able to capture changes in social relations⁴ by verifying shifts in the unequal power relations in different spheres. Throughout the project implementation cycle, evaluation meetings on gender-related impacts and women's empowerment should be held. These periodic evaluations should be incorporated into the project implementation report, midterm report, and final evaluation.

At the start of the project implementation cycle, the information collected in the baseline⁵ will be essential for constructing the monitoring plan, with special attention given to incorporating the gender perspective into the tools and methodological approach. It is also important to analyze inputs and outcomes from the gender perspective. And gender-specific budget allocation will ensure specific actions that strengthen the performance of rural women and contribute to a more even balance between the productive and reproductive fields in the exercise of their functions.

A planning / monitoring / systematization / evaluation system must be established, in order to verify changes in the functions carried out by rural women in promotion of sustainable practices and their degree of political, social and economic autonomy. In the first two to three years of the project implementation cycle, the young communicators and social communication / knowledge management advisors must seek an alignment between materials produced with indicators aimed at measuring changes in gender roles and social relationships in the monitoring

⁴ "Qualitative indicators" are indicators that express variables or dimensions that cannot be expressed by numbers only, such as: "increased self-esteem," "leadership capacity" or "changes in attitudes and behaviors," among others. While an indicator may help identify the quality of female participation, it can bring with it the difficulty of verification (WEITZMAN, 2006).

⁵ The purpose of the baseline study is to identify the ground-zero situation of target populations, that is, the starting point to which modifications will be compared. Information from the field will be compiled in a data verification system and analyzed through a rigorous system of statistical analysis.

system. The production and dissemination of materials that highlight good practices in the field of gender social relations will undoubtedly be an interesting way of showing progress in meeting the indicators both for the public served internally by the project and for public managers and representatives of institutions that are associated with the themes that guide intervention proposals.

5. Detailing the project's gender action plan

5.1 Some considerations about the approach selected

The pedagogical approach to be adopted in educational and organizational activities incorporates a feminist perspective, which focuses on the sexual division of labor and its repercussions on various dimensions of social reality. The project's training processes aim to make the beneficiary population aware of this often-ignored fact: the overall domain of "care" is housed by the term "domestic work" or "reproductive labor," referring to unremunerated work, while work activities that generate value in the market (according to the postulates of economic sciences) are framed as components of "productive work." The project seeks to unveil the artificial separation between "productive labor" and "reproductive labor," showing that they are inseparable in women's lives and should both be valued accordingly, although currently a social hierarchy exists between the two.

The focus on "sexual division of labor" is concern not only with fostering greater engagement of women in "productive" processes but also with promotion of the concept of "care" work, to help beneficiary women avoid too oversized workloads. In an IFAD-supported project in the semiarid region of Bahia (*Projeto Viva Semiárido*), it is worth highlighting a pilot experience that is beginning and appears in the design of the *Ciranda das Crianças* project. The intervention is not limited to affirmative action enabling participation of women in the pilot activities, but encompasses other dimensions, all of which have been approached by the project's gender advisor in a progressive way, namely: (i) retrieval and appreciation of games that were common in previous generations; (ii) training children as future citizens with awareness of the importance of gender equality in relations; (iii) training women to play the role of *cirandeiras*, becoming local and regional references.

Regarding the methodological approach employed, it is essential to make some considerations. Workshops and meetings generally use a methodological approach that allows externalization of feelings from the sharing of life experiences, which results in greater awareness of one's social condition and consolidation of self-organization processes. The process of informal education is dialectical and complex and should contribute to appropriation of subjects -- not only techniques but also understanding of social and power relations in which the different subjects are involved in multiple dimensions: social, political, economic, cultural. Among the educational activities, the PCRPP emphasizes exchanges that are inspired by "peasant-to-peasant" methodology, based on the enriching learning that comes from practice, knowledge sharing, and recognition that examination of different realities is an essential factor in social change. In this methodology, organized rural women speak to women in the newly formed groups about their organizational process and what were the difficulties, advances, and changes experienced in the family and community. Such exchanges will strengthen the role of women fostering the proposal and experimentation of innovative methodologies and technologies aimed at social and environmental sustainability.

5.2 The main lines of action to be included in the gender action plan

5.2.1 **Guaranteeing female representation (at least 40%) in technical teams and target populations**

In order to adopt a gender-transformational approach to rural development, at least 40% of the technicians hired to provide technical assistance in the communities (including "experimental farmers" or "local talents") should be women, which will facilitate their protagonism in planned actions. In courses, meetings, and exchanges planned in the project, an effort will be made to maintain a balance between men and women in the target audience. The proportion of 40% of women will be more easily maintained in the *cirandas* initiative for child care during the planned activities. With regard to CRPS, it is important to ensure that at least 40% of family farms rely on women and young people to hold the leading role in the implementation cycle.

5.2.2 **Consolidating partnerships with reference organizations working in gender issues and adopting a feminist approach**

Building partnerships with local gender-oriented organizations should be fostered as a way to help incorporate the gender approach with a feminist perspective in the TA system, once these organizations can provide methods and tools that support local and regional processes.

Therefore, one of the project's first steps is to map the potential partner organizations in the scope of the project at the level of each State to support implementation of the gender strategy, under coordination of the contracted gender advisor(s). These reference organizations that will act in the dynamics of each PMU and should also be represented on the project's steering committee so that they can contribute to the global monitoring of strategies and actions.

5.2.3 **Definition of guidelines for educational activities with a gender focus on rural women**

Implementing affirmative actions that ensure the autonomy of women -- both in terms of technical assistance and capacity building, through educational activities and encouragement of participation in public policies spaces -- is an essential step for transforming gender balance in social relations in all spheres: family, community and society. To follow this path means to strive for a better quality of interventions, so that rural women can participate fully in the processes, exercising their citizens' rights, without entailing the overload of tasks. There must be measures in this project to guarantee the availability of care work, a work that fits the field of "social reproduction" and which plays a primary role in sustaining productive work, since these two fields of social and economic life are inseparable.

In addition to guaranteeing training opportunities for women (to encourage the process of self-organization), it is essential to support training opportunities involving mixed groups that address gender issues so that men gradually become aware of the importance of gender equality in their daily lives. Therefore, in the scope of the proposed exchanges and territorial meetings, a crosscutting gender approach should be incorporated into the overall thematic approach.

The following section presents the specific lines to be explored in this field of actions focused primarily on rural women:

5.2.3.1 Specific training activities for rural women in technological innovations

Through training and capacity-building workshops, women will gain greater control over resources – material, intellectual and financial – in a context where lack of access to inputs and productive resources is an obstacle to women's self-determination.

The educational approach adopted in local workshops and territorial meetings among women farmers supports a broad environmental education process, seeking connections between feminism, women's rights, the specific conditions of the Caatinga Biome, and agroecological principles. To ensure women's economic autonomy, a fundamental guideline of the project will be the promotion of specific training activities that allow the incorporation of technologies from the pedagogical approach "learn by doing," so that women become adept at using technological innovations in a conscious way and can reproduce them in the local communities. These technical skills in management of equipment and technologies (such as tanks, for example) specifically target the training of women to become multipliers. This approach will be instrumental in changing local attitudes about women's roles in managing local resources and inputs while improving their social status and increasing their income.

5.2.3.2 Actions targeting women in public schools and EFAs

Although diversification is considered a primary principle of agrifood systems⁶ needed in the approach to implementing resilient productive investments by TA teams, it does not necessarily guarantee that families' dietary intake in the coverage area is more varied, since there is often a disconnect between productive practices and consumption habits. In order to help improve the nutritional quality of the families' diets, an action plan will be carried out with women farmers in the context of resilient productive Investments developed in the EFAs and schools.

The proposal is to disseminate information on the value of native plants and foods in local and regional cultures, as well as to encourage the use of new recipes for school meals and establishment of seed banks in public facilities and local communities, targeting women who traditionally take care of food and socio-biodiversity practices in these environments. Workshops at the school and EFAS levels should be replicated by the self-serving women in their local communities, among their families and neighbors, so that changes in eating habits are perceived as a collective issue (within both the family and the community) and not just as an individual problem to be addressed by women as if it were one of their innate functions.

5.2.3.3 Knowledge management, Social control and interventions in public policies (PPs)

In the training and social organization processes, it is necessary to take into account the need to guarantee women access to the set of public policies that enable recognition and expansion of their productive activities. Training activities should include examination of information on public policies and women should be encouraged to participate in policy discussions in public meetings in their territories, such as the Municipal Councils for Sustainable Rural Development (CMDRS), in addition to the various bodies, councils and forums of policy articulation and public policy management (including RESAB, regional

⁶ The starting point is the understanding of agrifood systems as inclusive and sustainable processes that encompass social, cultural, economic, environmental and political aspects and consider the connections between production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food product.

education offices, school nutrition councils, among others). Participation of rural women in these public institutions and venues will be closely monitored on the basis of indicators from various domains (social, political, economic, and environmental). Social communication products will be essential inputs to support the performance of women leaders in various PP formulation and monitoring spaces. All knowledge management products (audiovisual or written) should feature innovative experiences led by women in traditional communities (indigenous and quilombola), in such a way that the significant contributions of such communities in the use of natural resources and in the creation of sustainable practices are fully brought to public attention.

Youth will play a key role in social communication and knowledge production strategies, given that 450 young people will be selected to act as Youth Communicators in a media resource empowerment program. These young Communicators – 50% of whom will be girls – will have the following tasks and responsibilities: (i) they will act on a local and regional level in the strengthening of grassroots organizing efforts between families involved directly or indirectly with the implementation of CRPS; (ii) they will register and systematize activities, transforming such reports into audiovisual and written materials; (iii) they will strengthen the link between systematization and M & E through a hands-on experience with monitoring of CRPS in family farms and backyard gardens in accordance with selected indicators. Criteria will be developed by the Knowledge management professionals for the selection of these participants, based on leadership potential, past involvement in social organization initiatives, interests and skills in sustainable agriculture and social technologies. In the selection process, one of the goals will be the participation of girls (50%), in order to ensure equal representation. After the training program, the youth that were selected will be evaluated by the instructors and the Knowledge management professionals, so that they are aware of their strengths and weaknesses, and a work plan will be constructed for each one of them, that will be closely monitored by the local work team (TA teams, knowledge management professionals, etc.) Contracts will be drawn up for each one of the Youth Communicators, that lay out a set of rules and guidelines for their work responsibilities, including the function of the scholarship (“learning grant”) and the use of equipment for social media (cel phones and notebooks). In order to ensure the efficient performance of the "Young Communicators" in the field activities, beyond receiving a scholarship for their services through a "learning grant", each one will have access to equipment (cell phones and notebooks) for the creation of the social communication products. Throughout the project, the performance of the Youth Communicators will be evaluated and monitored, in accordance with the terms laid out in their contracts and the rules and regulations that have been previously established.

5.2.4 Assistance in climate resilient productive systems (CRPS) management highlighting women's protagonism

The methodology to be used for planning and monitoring productive investments should address the demands and desires of all family members so that at least 40% of women and 50% of young people are directly involved. The technicians who carry out the technical assistance must be concerned not only with resolving technical issues but also with advising family or community members and groups on issues related to CRPS management, which requires a methodological approach based on the guiding principles of associativism and cooperativism.

In managing the territorial investment plans in resilience that make up the CRPS, gender considerations are crucial. In this project, technicians will be guided to view the yard

around a family's home as a productive space rather than simply an extension of the domestic space (as typically viewed in most programs and projects that provide technical assistance services in Brazil). In the agroecological transition, in which the backyard often plays a central role, some women will become farmer-experimenters, observers and innovators, having appropriated knowledge and technologies, as they pass on their knowledge to other women and also learn from each other. Technicians accompanying these investments will focus on the ways in which changes in agricultural practices trigger processes of growing awareness at the core of social relations.

Another important consideration in the system of Technical Assistance designed for PCRPP is the need to validate and channel traditional knowledge and talents in the construction of farmers' networks, in such a way that the cultural heritage of such groups is fully strengthened and affirmed. Approaches that can be adopted in the construction of horizontal educational approaches to technical assistance that affirm farmers forms of knowledge and expertise, especially those of traditional communities, will be the object of trainings of technical assistance professionals. Also, when focusing on Collective Resilient Investments, technical assistance professionals will be trained, through specific training sessions, to attend to the needs of many indigenous and afro-descendent communities, which historically have adopted collective methods for managing the land as well as natural resources.

One of the TA teams' responsibilities in this project is to support CRPS management, which goes beyond financial management of inputs and resources to include organization of work and qualification of productive processes. The starting point for incorporating a gender focus into management processes is the problematization of the sexual division of labor. The processes of assisting and training women's groups and mixed groups in the productive organization should take into account time spent in domestic and care work, seeking to alleviate the burden of reproductive activities through the socialization of these tasks, in addition to use of equipment and other concrete measures related to infrastructure support.

In order to strengthen business management of women's and mixed groups' family and community enterprises, technicians will use tools that help better distribution of work and time, so as to incorporate the household dimension; more significant control over resources and greater transparency in accountability; and the improvement of a system for calculating productive process costs affecting the income obtained from sales. The technical assistance team should recognize the nature of women workload and the weaknesses and strengths that affect their daily routine during visits, meetings, and workshops guided by the basic concepts of associativism and cooperativism.

One line of the PCRPP that aims to help insert farmers in productive ventures is the provision of investments for microenterprises that provide services and products to guarantee improvements in productive processes that are driving forces of CRPS. Stipulated criteria intend to prioritize the leadership of women, especially young women, in construction of these enterprises. Thus, the inherent capacities of entrepreneurship are stimulated and developed among youth.

5.2.5 Constructing technical assistance services that respond to the demands and needs of rural women

(i) Commercialization

In the field of advisory services for marketing CRPS products, it is vital that TA technicians promote the consolidation of points of sale that go beyond institutional markets, such as agroecological fairs. The short direct circuits favor women's direct interaction with

consumers from the sale of socio-biodiverse products without the intermediary action of men, to strengthen women's economic, social and political autonomy. The fairs are already a common event in popular culture, but their scope must be broadened to become a process of political articulation that promotes visibility of specialized products, such as agroecological products. Attention must also be paid to the challenges of focusing on the issue of health legislation and moving toward participatory certification.

The action plan should contain strategies to enable the tracking of productive groups, mixed groups and/or families interested in expanding marketing possibilities, inserting their products in different informal and formal markets. In some cases, it will be important to improve product presentation (packaging, labels, etc.) and plan measures of distribution through communication and marketing strategies. These measures, aimed at quality control and improvement of the product's visual image, will increase the possibilities of placing different agroecological products (*in natura* and processing) in a range of marketing venues.

(ii) Adapted and sustainable technologies

Addressing risks related to climate change requires new information, tools, and technologies, in order to provide subsidies to improve sustainability of agricultural and socio-environmental practices. Effective time-saving technologies and equipment will facilitate accomplishment of agricultural work, especially for women, who usually experience a work overload due to their multiple functions in productive and reproductive tasks and responsibilities.

In this sense, it is worth mentioning the creation of strategies in the "plan of action" that will promote women's engagement in applied technologies and the knowledge management process generated from their use. To this end, there are some questions about the "social" function of technology, since it not only helps generate economic returns and environmental impact but also must answer to the beneficiaries' expectations, positively influencing the quality of their lives and power dynamics underlying social relationships.

From this angle, the approach to introduce social and renewable technologies in CRPS is based on the idea of "learn by doing," since women will be trained in construction and management of technologies such as eco-stoves or gray-water-reuse systems. The goal is for the beneficiary women to become multipliers of practices such as trench barriers and cisterns. Enabling women to coordinate an equipment-building activity (traditionally viewed as a "male" trade) indeed represents a factor in the approach of empowering beneficiary women to hold this position, besides directly shifting gender social relations in the family and community.

5.2.6 Social communication and knowledge management from a gender perspective

Social media and knowledge management strategies need to be combined with educational and organizational processes engaging women to maximize their effects. It is advisable to register and organize innovative and successful experiences of working with gender and women, to facilitate analysis of acquired learning. It is also advisable to integrate an information organizing methodology in the exchanges between CRPS, with significant participation of women, so that these exchanges are conducted with a view toward organization of information as a process, not just a final product. In all written or audiovisual systematizations, most of which will be taken on by the Youth Communicators, (see 5.2.3.3 for more details), special attention should be given to the initiatives undertaken in the context of traditional communities, so that their innovative experiences can be highlighted. At least 40% of the case studies and other systematizations to be carried out will focus on the traditional communities within the Project's intervention area, with the goal of gathering information about their diverse forms of traditional knowledge as well as their practical experiences concerning the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable practices.

Methodological tools such as agroecological guidebooks will be essential in the participatory organizing process, significantly enhancing the role of women as experienced farmers in the various agricultural production spaces. The "Agro-ecological Register" aims to record and monitor production, tracking (identifying as sold, donated, exchanged, or consumed) everything that is grown on productive farms and in areas of women's leadership on farms. It will serve as a tool for empowering women, since from this instrument, they see themselves as protagonists in productive processes and begin to become more actively involved in other areas such as marketing or Political Articulation. The register, which will integrate the environmental perspective, will help valorize rural women's productive capacity and assess the economic and environmental impact of productive processes in the areas in which CRPS will be implemented.

Efforts should be made to ensure that the methodologies adopted to organize experiences in the project are integrated into the M&E system. Some levels of changes in social gender relations and empowerment of women farmers from work in CRPS can be measured and serve as input for the qualitative and qualitative indicators of the M&E system. The results should be published (in notebooks and/or videos) at the end of the organizing process and made available to the public and the project's partner organizations, in public spaces and political venues (councils, forums).

5.2.7 Training on gender from a feminist perspective

A gender specialist will be contracted for the purpose of gender-perspective training, but technical teams also need to internalize the perspective of "social inequalities" (gender, race, and ethnicity) and apply it in their interventions. So an effort should be made to provide training to technical teams, especially in the project's initial phase, and reinforcement workshops throughout the implementation cycle. It is important to emphasize the need to "re-educate" contractors to work in communities through an intense training process organized in modules that seek a balance between conceptual deepening and empirical experience from fieldwork. Within these training sessions, professionals should be prepared not only to understand complex themes, such as the causes of gender, racial and ethnic inequality and their various manifestations within rural communities, but also they should be prepared to develop methodological approaches that take into account the specificities of traditional communities and the specific needs and demands of women in collective processes.

5.2.8 Strengthening gender management / social control unit in the institutional framework

In addition to implementing strategies that ensure gender mainstreaming in practices with help from gender, race and ethnicity experts, it is recommended that efforts be made to incorporate gender focus into the project's structures and units. In any social project, it is essential to invest in the strengthening of management units to help mainstream groups and perspectives at the institutional level that have often been classified as "marginalized" (gender, race, and ethnicity). This strategy also supports the work of gender / race / ethnicity advisors, which will be key in the institutional structure at different project levels (in state PMUs and field teams), systematically tracking the actions programmed in the work plan and monitoring changes at local, municipal and regional levels. The commission (which should include technical team members and be open to participation of partner institutions working in these thematic areas) should be an internal space for ongoing reflection, based on organized

information on the progress made and obstacles in meeting indicators, besides providing a review of the actions in the diverse stages of the implementation cycle.

This commission also plays a role in the advocacy process. It must link the activities carried out in the framework of the project's work plan with the general trends of the political conjuncture, taking into consideration the impact of actions mapped at the local and regional levels with negotiation and monitoring of public policies on rural development and environmental sustainability that are gender-based, race-based, and ethnicity-based.

6. GENDER ACTION PLAN: “PLANTING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF THE NORTHEAST” (PCRP)

IMPACT STATEMENT:

The project will contribute to increased climate-resilient agricultural production for 1 million direct beneficiaries (of which, at least 40% are women and 50% are youth) of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions in the rural Northeast area of Brazil.

OUTCOME STATEMENT:

Increased resilience to climate change of at least 400,000 women in the project area, through improvement of their capacities to access sustainable forest management, efficient water management, climate smart agriculture, agroforestry practices, food and nutritional security and knowledge management and scaling-up techniques.

Output	Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
Component 1 - Climate Resilient Production systems: implement CRPS, empower beneficiaries to manage sustainably these systems and promote leadership by women, youth and traditional communities.				
OUTPUT 1.1: APPLICATION OF CRPS IN FAMILY FARMS, BACKYARD GARDENS, SCHOOLS, BIOSALINE PRODUCTION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FARMERS' NETWORKS	Activity 1.1.1. Selection of Project Areas and development of TRIPs - Guarantee the participation of women (at least 40%) in the stages of design and implementation of TRIPs; ^[1] _{SEP} - Conduct baseline survey on the target population. Information will be disaggregated on gender for knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) regarding climate change	- Studies designed towards identifying families willing to receive investments that contemplate gender issues and gather gender information. - At least 40% of the women in communities involved in developing Territorial Resilience Investment Plans;	1st and 2 nd year of Project's implementation cycle	Gender specialists; PMU teams; Management Council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society); Teams of technicians (for rural technical assistance services)

	<p>adaptation in target communities. Studies will include the following gender-transformational dimensions: (i) Access and control over resources (human, social, natural and economic); (ii) Access and control over benefits (monetary and non monetary); (iii) Decision making; (iv) Work load/ division of tasks and responsibilities; (v) Health and well-being (gender violence, social relations, etc).</p>	<p>- 40% of technical assistance team that will implement TRIPs are women.</p>		
	<p>Activity 1.1.2 Implement CRPS in family farms and backyard gardens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of productive activities focused on the cultivation of nutritionally-rich foods in backyard gardens and other productive spaces, including native, rustic edible plants that are more resilient in semiarid conditions, many of which tend to depend on the investment of women's time and labour; - Promotion of seed banks" as a mechanism for validating the native 	<p>- At least 40% women from families involved in decision making processes concerning the use of resources, inputs and technologies in Household Resilient Investments;</p> <p>-Number of women and their children with significant improvements in their state of health, including a reduction of rates of malnutrition and chronic degenerative diseases.</p> <p>-Number of women directly involved in the preservation and circulation of heirloom seeds within their communities and territories for planting practices.</p>	<p>2nd to 6th year</p>	<p>Gender specialists; PMU teams; Management Council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society); Teams of technicians (for rural technical assistance services)</p>

knowledge of heirloom seeds, involving women directly in such efforts.			
<p>Activity 1.1.3 Implement Collective Resilient Investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of productive activities focused on the cultivation of nutritionally-rich foods in productive spaces, including native, rustic edible plants that are more resilient in semi-arid conditions, many of which tend to depend on the investment of women's time and labour; - Training sessions for cooks (most of whom are female) in school facilities where CRPS is being taught, aimed at fostering recipes with native crops that originate from the school gardens; - Construction of Collective Resilient Investments with a methodological approach that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% women (of total of families benefitted in collective resilient investments) participating actively in the sustainable management of natural resources within collective areas; -60% of traditional communities in the Project area directly involved in collective resilient investments with signs of strong female leadership; - 40% of income-generating and resilient production-based activities in collective areas made up of female agricultural workers; - 40% of students involved in CRPS training are girls; -Number of women (Cooks; Professors; students) sensitized for disseminating climate-resilient agricultural and food practices in schools and Family-based agriculture centers (EFAS); -Number of women directly involved in the preservation and 	2 nd to 6 th year	<p>Gender specialists; race and ethnicity consultants; PMU teams; Management Council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society); Teams of technicians (for rural technical assistance services)</p>

<p>involves 40% women and 50% youth (of all members of the family) as major protagonists.</p> <p>- Promotion of seed banks” as a mechanism for validating the native knowledge of heirloom seeds, involving women directly in such efforts.</p>	<p>circulation of heirloom seeds within their communities and territories for planting practices.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Build a Farmers’ Network</p> <p>- Empower women agricultural workers participating in interactive activities such as exchanges and work team efforts for the implementation of sustainable technologies;</p> <p>- Create gender-transformational training programs with 550 technical service providers and farmers identified as “local talents”;</p> <p>- Consolidate a participatory CRPS monitoring methodology to be carried out by the farmers network in coordination with technical assistance teams that contains at least 2 indicators focused on</p>	<p>-Atleast 40% women selected and trained in sustainable productive practices and/or renewable, energy-efficient technologies;</p> <p>-Atleast 40% of female leaders selected are from traditional communities (indigenous, quilombola, “fundos de pasto”)</p> <p>-550 technical service providers and farmers identified as “local talents” sensitized in gender roles, dynamics and relations within the field of climate change and environmental sustainability;</p> <p>-Number of socio-environmental indicators that register and monitor transformations in gender roles, as well as racial and ethnic relations</p>	<p>2nd to 6th year</p>	<p>Members of the “farmers network”; technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU teams</p>

	qualitative transformations in gender roles and relations within socio-environmental processes.	within diverse spaces for agricultural production.		
	- Promotion of entrepreneurship in CRPS among young female farmers;	- At least 40% of rural micro-enterprises developed under young women's leadership; -Atleast 60% of traditional communities are stimulated to create rural micro-enterprises under young women's leadership.	2 nd to 6 th year	PMU teams; Gender specialists; technical assistance teams
Component 2: WATER ACCESS FOR PRODUCTION - disseminate practices aimed to capture, harvest, store and use efficiently water that empower women, youth and members of traditional communities, with the main objective of decreasing the vulnerability of livestock and crops to rainfall irregularity and prolonged droughts				
OUTPUT 2.1: Improve water access to family farmers and traditional communities by investing in small-scale technologies for harvesting, reuse, treatment and storage	-Foster women's participation in the construction and replication of technologies such as cisterns, rainwater reservoirs, trenches and small underground dams; -Promote workshops and visits to improve farmers' knowledge in water harvesting and storage technologies with at least 40% women's participation.	- Number of women (40% of the families involved) benefitted by rainwater harvest and storage techniques; - Number of women trained in technologies dedicated towards the capture and storage of rainwater who act as local and regional "multipliers."	2 nd to 6 th year	Technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU teams
	- Foster training sessions focused on the re-use of grey and black water in family residences among local	- Number of training sessions with at least 40% of female participants;	2 nd to 6 th year	Technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU

	female farmers;			teams
Component 3: Knowledge management and Scaling-up - strategies for capacity- building; learning, exchange and replication of sustainable practices and qualifying inputs for public policy making with a focus on different social inequalities (gender, race and ethnic issues)				
.OUTPUT 3.1: CRPS and small-scale water harvesting system disseminated in the NEB semiarid and abroad to increase climate resilience of vulnerable communities.	Activity 3.1.1. Raise awareness and build capacities of women, youth and traditional communities - Promote affirmative actions (women-only events, workshops and training sessions); - Foster alternatives for childcare support and socialization of domestic activities; - Hold sensitivity training sessions for technical assistance providers in gender, race and ethnicity approaches; - Compilation of case studies with focus on gender issues, especially within the context of traditional communities; - Register and systematize knowledge-sharing of sustainable technologies by female farmers and youth leaders;	- At least 165 of 414 young communicators are young women; - 200 sustainable technologies and methodological innovations registered, 40% of which have been implemented under female leadership; - 40% of women involved directly in training and replication of 540 eco-sufficient stoves and 540 bio-digesters; - Use of at least 5 different social media resources and techniques for capturing technological and methodological innovations; - 550 technical service providers and local talents (farmer leaders) using methodological approaches with gender, race and ethnicity focus; - Childcare support activities carried out in 80% of the total of	1st to 6 th year	PMU teams; gender specialists; social communication specialists/ consultants; technical assistance teams; Farmers Network (“Local talents”)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster the creation of a young communicators' network, 40% of whose members are female; - Promote trainings, workshops and inter-regional, inter-state exchange visits between youth communicators, 40% of whom are women; - Contribute towards the diversification of social media resources and techniques for registering methodological and technological innovations. 	<p>699 events promoted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 200 women's groups and grassroots organizations created as a result of affirmative-action activities. 		
	<p>Activity 3.1.2 Drive scaling-up, unlock policy barriers and experiment with CRPS and resilience participatory monitoring model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guarantee women's participation (at least 40%) in 5 learning routes in Brazil, at the level of Latin America and Caribe (LAC) and Africa; - Design and implement a methodological approach to learning routes and exchanges within Brazil and internationally that features women as main protagonists and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of learning routes (national and international) that include visits to experiences led by women, 40% of which should be developed within the context of traditional communities; - 40% of women included in learning routes and exchanges (technical service providers and female community leaders); - 50% of systematizations that compose 8 thematic studies featuring women-led initiatives; -40% of thematic studies and 	1 st to the 8 th year	<p>Social communication specialists/ consultants; M & A consultants; Gender specialists; CPMU (BNDES team); Management Council</p>

	<p>disseminators of knowledge;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce thematic studies and publications that feature women-led initiatives in the construction of resilient and sustainable productive systems; - Ensure the dissemination of proposals for climate change resilience with a gender, racial and ethnic focus in relevant channels of information. 	<p>publications feature women-led initiatives in traditional communities (indigenous, quilombola, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of outcomes and learning initiatives published as part of Knowledge and Results Management component should feature women-led experiences; - 40% of 70 newsletters and informative reports produced feature women as protagonists in climate resilient productive systems and contain proposals / recommendations for incorporating a gender focus in climate change resilience strategies; - 60% of project beneficiaries (men and women) receiving news about measures and strategies for resilience in the face of climate change via particular information channels. 		
	<p>Activity 3.1.3. Plan, Monitor, Evaluate and Learn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a monitoring system that will use disaggregated data, as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of indicators of progress in monitoring system that contemplate gender, racial/ethnic dimensions; 	1 st to the 8 th year	<p>Social communication specialists/ consultants; M & A consultants; Gender</p>

	<p>as indicators of progress in gender and racial/ethnic dimensions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold meetings to evaluate project results using as a reference at least 4 indicators with a gender focus; - Carry out seminars with representation of community leaders (40% of whom are women and at least 40% of whom are from traditional communities) at the beginning, middle and finalization of project implementation to evaluate project results and impacts; - Develop a participatory and qualitative monitoring methodology of TRIPs involving youth communicators, 40% of whom should be women; - Construction of guidelines and reference schemes for thematic systematizations with gender, racial and ethnic focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of technical progress reports (TPRs) that incorporate a gender analysis; - 40% of participants of meetings and seminars for evaluation and monitoring are female beneficiaries. - At least three thematic systematizations throughout the project execution period that emphasize immediate impacts on households in terms of income and food security in short to medium term with a gender, racial/ethnic focus. 		<p>specialists; CPMU (BNDES team); Management Council</p>
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7. References

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