

Gender Analysis/Assessment

Part I: Gender Analysis/Assessment:

1) CONTEXT OF THE DRY CORRIDOR

The social, political, economic and environmental conditions of the countries occupying the dry corridor, especially the countries of Central America, remain a trigger for the extreme poverty experienced by a part of their population, especially the rural and indigenous population. Economic factors include the economic model that deepens poverty, violence and social exclusion, as a result of lack of opportunities and employment; among the political factors we find an institutionality historically weakened by economic and political elites who defend sectarian interests, justify and sustain acts of corruption and impunity; Social factors mainly include common and organized violence, domestic violence, among others ¹These conditions set up a scenario that systematically pushes many people and increasingly women to have to migrate forcefully.

Most violence in these countries is generated by organized crime and especially gang groups and leaves "visible impacts" such as injuries and assaults on physical health, disabilities, neglect, dispute areas deterioration of public infrastructure, limitations in services in hospitals, health centers and schools, presence of massive security forces, threats, forced displacement, killings, use of women and girls as *an object* of extortion and others, but also "less visible consequences" such as family disintegration, extreme devaluation of women and girls, loss of physical and economic capital, breakdown of social fabric, mistrust among the population, the loss of public spaces and the loss of freedom of mobilization in the territory that slowly and devastatingly contributes to the loss of leadership and community organization, to the deterioration of the quality of life ².

According to the Central American Dry Corridor Characterization Study³, in Central American countries, the percentage of rural population varies from 38% in El Salvador to 52% in Honduras and Guatemala. Of the total rural families, the percentage of families producing basic grains ranges from 54% in El Salvador and Honduras to 67% in Guatemala, with an average of 62%. The rest of the rural population (38%) engaged in salaried work and other agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

In Guatemala 61% of the producers of basic grains are belonging to the indigenous peoples of the highlands. Producers of basic grains, especially maize and beans, from Guatemala to Nicaragua, produce on an average, small area: 1.3 ha in Guatemala and El Salvador, 2.4 ha in Honduras and 2.8 ha in Nicaragua. The local population grows for food purposes for family consumption and only trade when there are surpluses or no urgent non-food needs

Understanding that climate change affects men and women farmers differently is a critical factor in the development of new practical and sustainable climate-adapted technologies that help producers cope with the impacts of change Climate.

Better understanding of the vulnerabilities of men and women to climate change and how they differ and what actions should be taken into account to reduce these vulnerabilities is key. To do this, it is

¹ Childhood Without Borders. Magazine No. 1. Apr/18. Regional Observatory on Child Migration/OREMI. Year 2, No. 2, Jul-Dec/17. Pp3

² Current situation of humanitarian access, March2018. ACAPS

³ According to the Central American Dry Corridor Characterization Study. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

necessary to understand the differentiated uses that give to forests and trees among others, to support the development of sustainable practices adapted to the climate that are sensitive to the gender. In this sense, the perspective of gender equality is critical when it comes to decision-making, policy-making and adaptation and mitigation strategies. Women are not only victims of the phenomenon, they are agents of change that bring knowledge and solutions. While women have important abilities as agents of transformation, they also have specific vulnerabilities that tend to be exacerbated in the presence of extreme weather events because they typically have fewer opportunities access and control of resources. On the one hand, climate change exacerbate gender inequalities, but gender inequalities also contribute to greater negative impacts from climate change. In this way understanding the differentiated risks and impacts of climate change in men and women help to ensure a greater impact on the programme's response.

A large majority of women live in conditions of social exclusion that are expressed in limitations to mobilize outside the domestic space, Less access to information in the event of a threat, Less access to early warning systems and forecasts of climate variability, as well as difficulties in participating in training processes.

Women should be included, not because they are more *vulnerable*, but because they have different perspectives and experiences with which they can contribute; they are nonetheless under-represented in decision-making on relevant aspects of change climate change: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as adaptation and mitigation strategies.

2) HELD BELIEFS, PERCEPTIONS, AND STEREOTYPES RELATED TO GENDER IN THE PROGRAM FOOTPRINT COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

2.1 Dominant masculinities

Traditional gender roles and stereotypes attributed to men and women, as well as asymmetrical power differences between men and women are some of the factors contributing to the definition of a sexist social fabric in the areas of intervention of the dry corridor. In this context, gender inequality is rooted in a social construction of masculinity, whereas boys learn to exercise power over girls and women. Which means not listening to the voices of women and girls, subordinating their desires and decisions to men, considering the bodies of women and girls as an object of man who has no rights.

Social and cultural norms are sexist in dry corridor countries. Gender roles, norms and stereotypes are marked by strong inequalities in social relations and patriarchal cultural constructs. Which set expectations about women's femininity, reproductive role and sexuality and play a key role in creating greater vulnerability to violations and gaps in the realization of women's and girls' human rights and especially in rural and indigenous contexts.

Children are socialized based on a hegemonic model of masculinity that defines them as strong, dominant, providers and that they must adhere to a rigid code of honor that forces them to compete or use violence to verify that they are "*male*." They are also socialized with the expectation that they will be well informed and powerful in terms of productivity activity. Being a "male" in these countries often means demonstrating your virility (through multiple heterosexual relationships), discussing your conquests with your male peers, and verifying your fertility by having children. In addition, in most communities children are raised so as not to worry about their own health and not to seek help when they feel stressed. As a result they believe they cannot express doubts or concerns about their bodies, sexuality or reproductive health, or seek help. Nor are they prepared to take responsibility for the exercise of their sexuality so they do not commit to the care of themselves and their partner for the

prevention of STIs, unwanted pregnancies, etc. These conditions have differential consequences for them and for them.

There is a growing recognition in dry corridor countries, which the hegemonic model of masculinity puts women at risk of being victims of gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health problems, such as the infection of Daddy virus human hill - which is one of the agents of cervical cancer - Meanwhile, men suffer higher mortality rates from external causes (accidents, homicide, suicide); higher rates of alcohol and drug abuse; violence and exclusion when they do not meet the expected male model; worrying STI rates and very low opportunities for participation in the upbringing of their sons and daughters.

2.2 The situation of rural and peasant women

In the social and political context where the dry corridor communities identified for intervention are located. There are certain setbacks of human rights, they form systems of discrimination and privileges that feed, the intersection between gender inequality and other forms of exclusion, such as class, ethnicity, race, age, the place of residency and disabilities. In this sense, the multiple discriminations faced by women in terms of the benefits of state initiatives, access to decision-making spaces and participation in policy-making processes is a constant . ⁴And it is very important that this situation of inequality that women live, is not detached from the analysis of the impact on life of populations by climate change

a) Feminization of Poverty

The Dry Corridor is the most densely populated region in Central America, with a population of approximately 10.5 million people. About 60% of the population of the Dry Corridor lives in extreme poverty. The most severe poverty is located in Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala and has a special impact in rural areas. The effects of extreme events such as drought and flooding particularly affect women who in general are in the situation of greater poverty. It is caused by the loss of crops, productive activities, problems with livestock and fishing.

b) Gender-based violence

The dry corridor region faces a crisis of violence and systematic human rights violations. Large national territories controlled by organized crime or criminal gangs, economic policies that deepen inequality and favor private interests, meddling in public affairs of religious hierarchies, militarization, stripping of territories and natural goods to native communities and peoples, as well as policies and laws that restrict and criminalize social protest or that violate fundamental rights, are some of the expressions of this crisis that is presented to varying degrees and nuances according to the country.

Impunity is present throughout the region to alarming degrees. At the world's level Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador rank sixth, seventh and eighth respectively in the impunity index⁵. Impunity affects women in particular, especially those living in remote rural areas. The InterAmerican commission of Human Rights (ICHR) has recognized that in several countries there is a pattern of systematic impunity in prosecution and actions around cases of violence against women.

In this context, there is a worrying increase and sharpening of violence against women. Increasingly cruel forms of violence, including slavery and sexual torture, are present throughout the dry corridor region amid a culture that tolerates and normalizes violence against women. There is also an increase

⁴ Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD),

⁵ Center for Studies on Impunity and Justice (CESIJ) of the University of the Americas Puebla. <http://www.udlap.mx/cesij/resultadosigi2015.aspx>

in femicide/femicide rates aggravated by cruelty in the mode of death, the planning of the death and its execution in the presence of sons and daughters.

Violence against women is an extreme form of gender inequality and affects one in three women in the Americas, who have been victims at some point in their lives of violence by their partner or stranger. It takes many forms, but sexual, physical and emotional violence by a male partner are the most prevalent forms⁶. Violence against women has lasting consequences that profoundly affect their physical and mental health, the health and psychosocial development of their children, the well-being of families and communities, and the budget and economic development of nations⁷ and can have profound and lasting consequences for survivors' health, such as physical injury, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS infection) and various negative outcomes in mental health matters.

This context of violence in which women live must be taken into account within the framework of the areas of intervention, as it also affects women in the selected communities. In the areas of intervention, the house or the home that are considered as *private* space where women and girls live, is not the safest place for them. The sphere of *private* space is built around the belief that *from doors to the inside* what happens is a family-only theme. Even when they may be in violation of women's right to a life free from violence. Under this paradigm, multiple forms of violence towards women and girls are justified and undefeated in rural communities. In turn, physical violence is the most visible expression of the exercise of power by the husband or partner with the woman. It highlights the asymmetry in power relations between men and women, which perpetuates the subordination of women to men in the private space.

In the areas of intervention of the program, the family nuclei are structured around the male gender at all decision levels. From the domination and power of the husband that clearly affects the relationship with women and the role that they have socially assigned to suppress, dependence and accept physical violence. Psychological violence has a profound impact on the assessment of themselves and self-esteem and their mental health. Which has a direct impact on the physical and psychological health of your sons and daughters. Rural women and women belonging to indigenous peoples may be at greater risk of violence than other women.

c) Access to services

Living in rural areas of the dry corridor and being a peasant woman increases socioeconomic disadvantages due to lack of access to services including health, education, water, health and transportation conditions.

The lack of services for reproductive health care, childbirth care, as well as access to contraceptive methods is a challenge for rural women. The limited access to maternal and child health services, the absence of doctors and health providers causes lack of care for women and early childhood. Lack of services prevents pregnant women from checking their pregnancies. During pregnancy they do not have access to care centers, since they are concentrated in the urban areas of the main cities and have no resources to pay for transportation. In turn, the roads to move are in very poor condition and low transport. Often when they go to the controls is at the end of pregnancy or when they are in labor and have no more alternatives. Many decide with no more options to give birth in their own homes and some give birth on the roads, when they are on their way to being treated.

⁶ Multi-country study on health of women and domestic violence against woman: WHO; 2005. http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/.

⁷ Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and effects of conjugal violence and non-conjugal sexual violence in health OMS; 2013. 51 p.

d) Femicide

The problem of femicides in dry corridor countries is particularly complex, as it is often linked to other challenges pointed out in the backlines; violence in the couple or family members; organized crime; public insecurity; trafficking in people and girls; migration of women and girls in unsafe conditions; and discrimination, exclusion and structural racism against rural women and girls and indigenous women. These challenges are more likely to be present in countries with persistent inequality and discrimination against women and girls who replicate violent and non-cohesive societies

Of the 25 most critical countries in the world, 14 are in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to the gender observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean. In absolute terms, if you compare the rate per 100,000 women, the phenomenon reaches an extent in El Salvador that is not parallel in another country in the region: 10.2 femicides per 100,000 women. In 2016, Honduras registered 5.8 femicides per 100,000 women. In Guatemala, the Dominican Republic also saw high rates in 2017, equal to or greater than 2 cases per 100,000 women.

The path to the end of gender-based violence is arduous. According to the agency UN Women, 30% of Latin American women suffer from this phenomenon including women from dry corridor countries. This figure, coupled with the number of victims of femicide daily, achieves the criteria that the World Health Organization establishes as an epidemic.

e) Violence against women environmental defenders in the dry corridor territories, derived from the presence of extractive companies projects

In some territories they have been denounced by the organizations of rural women, that some extractive projects of transnational companies have promoted a context of violence, stigmatization and criminalization against community leaderships especially towards women who promote the rights of rural women. Reference is made that human rights violations are committed and that this is accompanied in some cases by the persecution of women and young defenders of the environment

There are large tracts of territory that have been granted to commercial companies for mining, hydroelectric, monocultures and/or oil. These large projects that are causing an impact on the ecosystems of the area also coexist with the smaller territories for family production.

According to the report of the Mesoamerican Initiative of Women Human Rights Defenders⁸, in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, it shows that in 2015 and 2016 there were a total of 2,197 assaults on human rights defenders in the region, an increase of 30% compared to the previous period, which reported a total of 1,688 assaults. In Guatemala, Mexico and Honduras, most of the aggressions were concentrated, which doubled from 2015 to 2016 in these three countries. Following the trend of previous reports, land, territory and natural property defenders continue to be the most assaulted. All of this has a considerable impact on women producers in communities who protect their territories and work to mitigate the effects of climate change for years.

The situation of helplessness in which some communities and their leaders are placed pose scenarios of impunity that contribute to strengthening the factors of discrimination and violence against

⁸ ***Violence against women human rights defenders in Mesoamerica 2012-2014 repport. Mesoamerican Initiative for Women Human Rights Defenders***

women, and thus to fostering unsafe environments, hostile and exclusionary, unfavorable to the defense of rights and their participation as agents of change

f) Feminization of migration

In this context of climate change, the migration of adolescent women and girls has ceased to be an invisible phenomenon, where the woman perceived herself as a passive actor *accompanying* the husband or *waiting for* the husband to emigrate. The current situation shows the active role that women producers play in the migration process. They have a role from decision-making to migrating, decision-making family networks support the destination countries. As well as in the shipment and administration of remittances from the destination country.

The trigger to start the journey is the crisis stemming from the serious effects of climate change and women and girls undertake migrant projects *voluntarily* or forcefully, to escape the extreme poverty derived from drought, loss of crops, livestock and above all lack of access to food. In the country of origin, irrigation also exists when women should look for alternatives to agricultural work. As precarious jobs that also puts them at risk of labour exploitation, for example in maquilas or even sexual exploitation.

Women who migrate due to climate change also live a great vulnerability in their status as migrants. And during the journey they go through situations of isolation, lack of social and affective networks, precariousness in their economic, employment living conditions, their ignorance about their rights in the country of arrival. In this context of crisis, the migration project has also led to the increase of new forms of slavery through the recruitment of women through trafficking and trafficking networks for commercial exploitation purposes. Most of the time, they are tricked through advertisements in local newspapers social media or even on the streets.

A 2017 study published by⁹ the World Food Program analyzed data on migrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras that were rejected by Mexican immigration authorities when they tried to reach the United States. The study found that 50 percent of them had been working in the agricultural sector before leaving. Contrary to the common perception that migration in these countries is driven mainly by violence and insecurity, 65% cited unemployment or economic hardship due to the loss of agriculture, and 19 % said low incomes and poor working conditions were reasons to leave.

The document also notes that 47% of the families interviewed suffered from food insecurity. Such levels of food insecurity had not previously been recorded in the region in assessments carried out over the past three years in the Dry Corridor.

About 72% of the families interviewed¹⁰ from dry corridor countries said they were resorting to "emergency" measures to deal with their situation, such as selling their land, animals and tools to buy food. Meanwhile, 78% of family members who remain in their countries receive a consignment on a monthly basis, and in fact 42% of the families surveyed report that remittances were their only source of fixed income, as they did not have access to the agricultural work due to climate change. More than half of the money sent by migrants is used by families to buy food, followed by agricultural investments – land and animal purchases – and investment in small businesses

⁹ “Food Security and Emigration: Why People Flee and The Impact This Has on Families Who Remain in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras”

¹⁰ Op. Cit

g) the situation of girls in rural areas of intervention

the analysis of the situation of women in dry corridor countries, it is very important to contemplate women throughout their life cycle. Girls and adolescents also have a very important role in the intervention areas of the proposal. Their living conditions are often the most disadvantaged and suffer multiple forms of violation of their rights as girls. Among the most visible problems in rural communities that are closely linked to the extreme poverty that families experience due to the effects of climate change are: Forced pregnancies of adolescent girls and forced and early marriages and unions. These problems are often invisible and normalized by the communities themselves and have a decisive impact on the lives of the girls in the communities. Since they cause a disruption to your life project and have an impact on the local development of the community.

Girls and adolescents work the land with their families and have a very important role in caring for families. However, your opinion and participation in decisions is often devalued.

- **Forced pregnancy**

The list of the 50 countries with the highest fertility rates in adolescents in the world includes almost all countries in the region; Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, countries with particularly high rates (Rico and Trucco, 2014). Pregnancy and motherhood are spoken of as an inevitable consequence of the lives of girls and adolescents in the situation of poverty and precariousness to which they are exposed in communities. By implying that girls and adolescents have no choice but about their lives. And in turn, it would be a natural condition closely linked to becoming a woman.

Pregnancies among teenage girls in communities are often unplanned and the couple is rarely found to be of the same age. They report with a large majority of 15-year-old pregnancies considered to be the result of sexual violence and coercion. The age of onset of sexual intercourse was dropping and is often not with peers of the same age. The age of the first pregnancy is evident in community areas in girls under the age of 14.

- **Forced and early child marriage and unions**

In Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017, 23% of women aged 20 to 24 married at age 18 and 5% married 15.¹¹ The countries in the region with the highest prevalence of women aged 20 to 24 who were married or entered a union before the age of 18 are the Dominican Republic with 36%, Nicaragua with 35%, Honduras with 34%, Guatemala with 30% and El Salvador with a 26%.¹² There are significant age differences between girls who marry in childhood and their partners, but here too, data is scarce; a 2005 UNFPA report estimated that this difference would be between 6 and 7 years, although the figure may have changed significantly since then.¹³

The poverty generated by the effects of climate change puts producing families in a complex situation to feed their daughters. Delivering a girl in marriage or union with a man who is often older, is thought to be a way out of the lack of food for the upbringing of girls. However, the consequences on girls' lives are devastating as it disrupts their life project.

¹¹ Unicef. 2017. *State of the World's Children 2017*. New York: UNICEF.

¹² Op cit.

¹³ UNFPA, 2017

2. 3 Roles And Responsibilities

Gender analysis in statistics shows that the information available is still limited; Women are still not represented in statistics that collect central information on land tenure, participation in decision-making, the level and characteristics of the types of agricultural and livestock activities they carry out, their participation in activities and their access to credits or other financial activities, among other important aspects.

The social dimension in which people, their homes, families, organization, from the different positions they occupy and opportunities that men and women have in society. It is also one of the areas that is poorly documented in agricultural censuses and surveys.

In general, smallholder families grow basic grains for their livelihoods in all zones. In addition, they have a yard for poultry and one or more pigs (depending on the amount of food available); and for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and herbs. Other forms of land use depend on circumstances and opportunities. First, it depends on the size of the property.

The average age of central American basic grains producers is 49 years, 14 years older than the average age of the economically active rural population which is 35 years; the difference may indicate the lack of generational takeover in the field. The presence of other opportunities, cultural changes, ambitions, capacities to meet basic needs, etc. mean that there is a loss of interest among young people in continuing the traditions of their parents.

Gender roles are very marked:

The woman is assigned a reproductive and family care role. She raises children and cares for the sick and the elderly. Their tasks often focus on the private space of the home. They are responsible for preparing basic food for consumption at home and are the ones who manage the smaller and family plots and domestic use. They have their central work in growing food and rearing poultry and livestock. Because of this, they are responsible for food production for the family, resulting in significant workload and stress of ensuring that food is not lacking. In general, it alternates these activities with informal work in precarious conditions, with low wages and with seasonal value. In addition, a large part of women and even girls participate in unpaid family-worked economic activities that do not have a decision-making power over the profits collected. Women in rural areas of dry corridor countries spend many hours of the day working and do not have free time.

Caring for minor species care is one of the works that is basically designated to women, as they are the ones who care about seeing how they can have poultry and if possible some pigs, since these species provide food to the family.

Women in their role as caregivers manage to meet the needs of their families through extensive knowledge of natural goods. For the treatment of diseases they are highly dependent on their ancestral knowledge as they resort to the use of medicinal plants and herbs to treat the symptoms of the sick, although the shortage of plants has affected the care for the sick and adds work and investment of money for women in their role as caregivers. To this we add that most plant collectors, seed preservatives are women however their medicinal knowledge is often ignored and underestimated.

Traditionally they remain in their properties during planting times, however, in the context they live by the impact on land of climate change, they seek other economic options outside of agricultural production to generate resources.

This situation has a very big impact on women who must constantly 'solve' in order to meet the needs of the family nucleus and often the extended family. This creates an additional strain for women who in a situation of so much instability this does not allow them to plan.

Men have a productive role and is the one that occupies its time in the crops aimed at the market. they are characterized by being directly involved in production, providing physical work and productive management, with the male who makes decisions about the production and marketing of income crops, re-presenting to the family, taking the decisions and participating economic organizations

Because of the effects of climate change they sometimes have to move away from their place of origin in order to find alternative jobs. There are isolated livelihoods where the farm's income is low and labour is cheap; obviously these are areas of high vulnerability. This phenomenon reaches a maximum when it becomes permanent migration abroad of certain family members to support their family nucleus with the sending of remittances.

2.4 Control and Access To Resources

Most small and medium-sized producers grow for self-consumption and local markets, which suffer from low productivity, as their plots are usually located in mountainous areas with little access to irrigation water, road infrastructure to take out its production, credit, modern production technology, improved seeds, tools and basic supplies. abnormal weather conditions contribute to crop loss in addition to the diseases that attack the plantations have caused severe havoc.

Underemployment of wealthy farm owners for part of the year in most livelihoods. It has provided labour to well-off agricultural producers, rural enterprises, coffee companies, agribusiness, domestic employment, hotels and, more recently, maquilas. It also causes migration to urban centers, other countries in the region, the United States (USA) and Spain.

There are factors that make it difficult for women to engage in paid work. From a livelihood approach, these factors are related to women often having neither access nor control over natural resources: land and water.

Water is one of the goods of which women are in the largest percentage in charge of providing in the home in which they invest hours to get the resource, however they are not the ones who have control of births or ecosystems , which visibly affects them

Not having land ownership is very difficult for women to apply for and obtain credits or even save the resources generated. It also has major challenges in accessing social resources such as their participation in the community structures that take definitions. This makes it difficult to engage politically in community decision-making.

Other resources such as energy, technology and transport also limit their options for production and therefore their opportunities for access to paid work. Men often have control and access to resources, as well as decision-making within the family, even if resources are provided by women.

2.5 Participation

The participation of women producers is reduced at the local level within producer associations, irrigation organization, neighboring boards, water committees. And also their presence in positions of

social and political leadership is still clearly a minority. In community spaces they have a weak participation also because their voices are not heard or taken into account

2.6 Women And Girls Vulnerability And Adaptive Capacity To Climate Change

Holistic analysis is required to talk about climate change, in a complex context such as the dry corridor region with territories with high environmental and climate vulnerability. In turn, in addition to the adverse environmental conditions, as mentioned lines ago, they also present a political, social context and with a strong inequality of gender. That make populations and ecosystems more or less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

Among the most recent and important impacts of extreme events, the El Niño phenomenon that began in 2015 has been one of the most harmful and its impact to this day is still evident. As a result, some 3.5 million people need humanitarian aid with 1.6 million in moderate or severe food insecurity in the countries most affected: El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras¹⁴

Several climate change-related phenomena are becoming stronger according to local consultations with women. Droughts have increased causing a decrease in crop yields. This has fostered the presence of pests and diseases, and also contributes to the spread of devastating fires. In turn, access to water has been decreased and its quality has deteriorated. On the other hand, extreme rains, hail waves and cyclones have also contributed to the damage of crops.

The few studies that exist, complaints from women's environmental organizations and conversations with women during local consultations show that environmental devastation and the effects of climate change have a major impact on women and girls. The effects of climate change live with more challenges, especially those associated with access to water and biodiversity and care of livestock.

Identifying and taking into account the differentiated impacts of climate change on women is key, taking into account the central role that women play in the processes of adaptation and mitigation of this phenomenon. Among the effects highlighted during consultations of the different dry corridor countries are the following:

- **Multiplication of the reproductive day**, with health concerns, generating greater poverty. Women have more work because they need to mobilize to address food shortages. The workload is increased by the need to travel large routes for water and wood harvesting.

On the other hand, the consultations indicated that women's work is also increased due to flooding, which forces women to ensure that livestock survive and take them to safer places. In addition, reconstruction work on lost infrastructure, such as fences or pens, also adds additional work to women.

- **Negative impacts on agriculture and fishing, for smallholder families especially for women.** Family farming as the main livelihood for women is at risk.

Most of the causes of environmental vulnerability mentioned in local consultations and mentioned by women are interconnected. Indiscriminate deforestation causes soil erosion

¹⁴ <http://www.fao.org/news/story/es/item/422220/icode/>

and degradation, increased intermittent flows, flooding, landslides, river sedimentation, loss of waterways, loss of water sources, drying of rivers during part of the year, deterioration of roads and roads.

Soil degradation has led to loss of fertility and loss of crop yield. In addition, they highlight the inappropriate use of fertilizers and chemical pesticides favors health problems of the population, as well as pests, decreases the use of production system's own resources, increases costs and creates more poverty among producing families.

This results in financial loss for the family. They lower family income from corn and bean sales. Women clams and fish fishermen of livestock production also expressed concern about the absence of income.

Another element of concern is that genetic diversity has been lost because people buy certified seed in some cases even transgenic and have lost their heirloom variety seeds.

All of these are mentioned as threats that are affecting families, and losses in this sector are forcing rural populations to migrate to find work for the family's livelihood or payment of credits or expenses made by the crops that have been lost.

This has a social impact due to the disintegration of families and often leaving children in the care of others in the family or neighbors, which can create various risks for them. When women are not the ones migrating, they take care of the family and try to cover the financial expenses of the house and the credits obtained, through the sale of food, jobs in local shops or domestic services.

- **Migration and displacement by the risk of natural disasters.** The World Disaster ¹⁵ Report shows that displacement as a result of natural risks or conflict substantially increases the risk of physical abuse towards women and girls. Women's safety is at risk in addition to other deprivations they suffer when displaced. The most frequent threats mentioned in the areas of the dry corridor are: irregularity of rainfall, drought, floods, landslides, environmental degradation, low crop yields, low prices of products on the market, high costs of inputs and supplies. transport, access roads in poor condition or lack thereof.
- **Decreased forest cover.** Women say that with climate change forest cover has been lost significantly and with it, there has been decreased flows from water sources. The forest has been lost either by the hand of man or by the attack of the weevil. There is a concern on the part of women in some countries about illegal logging and marketing

Women use forests to obtain food, fuels (wood or coal for cooking), raw material as inputs of products they can sell, herbs, medicinal plants. As forest resources decline, they will be devoid of subsistence supplies.

¹⁵ World Disaster Report 2018 © International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2018

For the treatment of diseases they are highly dependent on their ancestral knowledge as they resort to the use of medicinal plants and herbs to treat the symptoms of the sick, in recent years they have observed that some of these species are harder to find, so loss or limited access to diversity of medicinal plants and herbs is another impact of climate change, which affects the care of sick people.

- **Limited access to formal work** through food marketing, many of these informal employment opportunities depend directly or indirectly on natural assets, for example: water.

For women who make handicrafts as an alternative resource, through the realization of products such as baskets, dumplings or other products that need raw material that has disappeared due to drought, the effects are negative and make it difficult to access extra resources for the family economy.

In some countries, women are not recognized as farmers in their identity document, which makes it difficult for them to access agricultural aid or grants from governments.

- **Limited access to water.** The availability and access to water has serious difficulties, with an impact on health. Lack of access to safe drinking water has also been accompanied by increased health problems for families, parasites and other diseases of their own by a lack of water. A situation in the region is the "chocolate rivers" that will flow into the gulf, which is reflected in pollution on the coast, and increased sedimentation.

The water supply is primarily carried out by women and girls. the child's phenomenon has caused the water lines to decrease or dry completely, so they have to move to other aspects that are removed from the community, generating long lines of women waiting to fill their containers with water to take to their homes. This can lead to conflicts between communities as before the drought they have had to share the water sources, which has generated disputes and some local consultations fear even wars. The investment of time for water supply can last all day. The reversal of this time indicates is because they have to be aware of the moment when the water will fall and fill the containers that are necessary for daily tasks. The absence or reduction of girls' schooling for their obligations in the search for water impacting their potential as a factor of change and reaffirming gender roles. The risk of gender-based violence increases, the absence of water puts women and girls at risk, as they may be victims of sexual violence on the routes to water sources.

- **Impact on women's health.** The impact of women's health is significant and often invisibilized as their role as caregivers they have little time for self-care. There is an increase in kidney disease due to water contamination. Also mentioned in local consultations are the increase in what they call household diseases that are related to skin diseases arising from mosquito bites, such as zika, or mites

Chronic tiredness also causes overload that significantly affects their health, making an impact on their mental health, with stress and anguish.

Lack of food is causing hunger and malnutrition in women and children. Diet change have been forced because a lack of dairy and protein. Uncertainty of crops yields and livestock deaths, as well as high costs contribute to malnutrition with serious health impacts.

One phenomenon that is occurring in recent years is what people refer to as "sunstroke" which is the feeling of higher temperature in the body, due to the increase in temperature.

This is thought to cause dehydration and hypertension and skin diseases, so it is recommended that there be no sun exposure during midday.

2. 7 Needs and Priorities

The challenges of mobilizing women in local consultations demonstrate the barriers rural women experience when participating in consultation spaces for interventions in the areas where they live. Despite this, some women were able to move some key issues that are evident to them such as needs and priorities to be taken into account by women

- Generating spaces for economic empowerment and strengthening of women's technical capacities to implement Ecosystem-based Adaptation. It is constant that lack of technical capacity in some areas, and land tenure and lack of territorial order make conservation difficult.
- Provide support mechanism for women living violence.
- Increasing the negotiating power of women at home and in the community space. --Strengthening the role of women as decision-makers.
- Full recognition of women's rights, legal and social status.
- Generate productive economic development opportunities for women producers. Support in facilitating access to credit. Legal accompanying for access to land titling
- Financial mechanisms: Necessary for the implementation of the programme and ensure sustainability. Currently, financial mechanisms benefit agriculture before than afforestation. There are no loans to plant trees, but for activities that promote deforestation.
- Incorporation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and knowledge management: Very important. But governance issues (land ownership, agricultural incentives/deforestation) must be resolved for the programme to continue over time (sustainability).
- Water boards/committees define leadership roles for women: community-level bodies responsible for ensuring the basins and water projects that supply each community. It is mentioned that for women the protection of the forest as a key factor for the generation of water for the territory.
- Funds invested in municipalities considering the needs of women and that really contribute to improving resilience.

Adaptation measurement	Needs and priorities
Restoration of forest cover/water resource.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to the water resource. • Generation of employment opportunities. • Family wellbeing (clean air and water) • Water retention and distribution: Time savings for women, when there is more water
Sustainable production of wood and firewood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the exploitation of the natural forest. • Protection and conservation of natural habitats • Opportunity to improve income. • Increased job opportunity. • Improves family quality of life.
Rainwater collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating jobs during dry season women through entrepreneurship

Efficient irrigation technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety. • Availability of resources for other investments. • Time savings, physical effort and economic savings.
Implementation of agrosilvopastoral systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of time to dedicate to the family. • Reduction of migration.
Implementation of agroforestry systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its products improve food safety (e.g. fruits from shaded systems). Some are sold. • Healthy environment (shade and lower temperature) during the agricultural labor.
Ancestral seed banks and improved seed for adaptation (Drought resistant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced production costs, accessibility to buy other type of foods for the family, to cover other family needs. • Improves food, nutrition and women's health
Environmental Education. Formation of values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the level of education. • Increased environmental commitment and awareness taking into account the knowledge of women producers
Implementation of home adaptation resources (efficient stoves, ovens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased workload. • Economic savings.

3) CONCLUSIONS

The high poverty caused by the negative effects of climate change in which women and girls live in the context of dry corridors has a profound impact on the living conditions of women and their families. The feminization of poverty is very significant and is exacerbated by the lack of access to family entrepreneurship initiatives as an alternative to the problems that climate change has generated in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

Women face discrimination in access to resources and control of land and property. Owning the land is important to women for the economic value that this represents, but also to be able to use it as a means of production and generated additional income¹⁶. It is a way of being able to access training programs, linking to women's farmers' cooperatives or local development organizations. When the woman does not own the land she also causes the different tasks she performs in the territory to be invisibilized and makes it more difficult to participate in community development spaces. As for their participation in decision-making, it is generally limited and when it is done in a shared way with men, it happens that women seek the legitimization of their decisions in the male figures of the family.

Women and girls especially continue to assume primary responsibility for unpaid family care and domestic work. In this scenario, the serious situation caused by the impact of climate change has increased the workload of women and girls, as they are responsible mainly for the search for food and water on a daily basis. The burden falls disproportionately on girls and women, perpetuating gender inequality and violence against them.

The root of the violence that is rooted in the imbalances of power and structural inequality between men and women is manifested as a social mechanism of people's social relations. And it is

¹⁶ Measurement of women's contribution in agricultural activities in the Dominican Republic. National Bureau of Statistics 2018

underpinned by entrenched social and cultural norms that normalize gender-based violence in communities.

Gender violence cannot be detached from the impacts associated with climate change, as it impacts women's and girls' lives and puts them in situations of extreme vulnerability to their active contribution to remedy climate change. The different forms of violence against women and girls expressed in numerous ways are a widespread and deep-rooted practice that is perpetuated by the poverty generated by climate change, which in turn perpetuates inequality between men and Women. The lack of available data does not make visible the extent of the problem of gender-based violence in the selected areas of dry corridor intervention, nor the significant impact on women's and girls' health. Especially in the mental health, invisibilized, which is causing in all of them, very serious impacts that affect the self-care and care of their families.

The start of the migration project is carried out by the extreme poverty caused by the effects of climate change. During the journey, women and girls experience situations of violence, such as new forms of slavery through the recruitment of women through trafficking and trafficking networks for commercial exploitation purposes. They are often tricked through advertisements in local newspapers on social media or even on the streets.

Other forms of violence caused by poverty experienced by families that are increasing by the effects of climate change are those experienced by girls and adolescents. Girls are undervalued and face discrimination on the basis of their age, gender and ethnicity. When their families do not have resources or food for their survival, they often no longer take responsibility for girls by allowing them to marry or enter unions with much older men who can take care of them. Early child forced marriages and unions are evidenced as a standardized and invisibilized problem. This violation of girls' human rights has also increased due to the current situation of extreme vulnerability faced by girls due to poverty resulting from climate change. And that it is often linked to sexual exploitation and trafficking in girls in the context of crisis. Early child forced marriages and unions brings together all forms of violence that can be exerted against a girl and adolescent, as it is closely linked to high levels of domestic violence in the private space of the home and has devastating effects on the life project girls, their access to school and their health. It is one of the causes of forced motherhood, putting their lives at risk from sexual violence and the complications that pregnancy and childbirth cause in the lives of girls

Lack of access to quality and warm health services, as well as their difficult access because of poor road conditions, have a very serious impact on women in rural communities. Care for pregnant women and girls and care for childbirth is precarious. And especially those in the farthest communities such as indigenous women. In addition, in general there are no institutions that offer protection to women and girls in situations of gender-based violence, they are in an extremely precarious situation and without budget for human resource recruitment. Incoordination between the different bodies creates an additional barrier for women to decide to report and seek legal support.

There is a significant challenge in strengthening health and protection services, in how to respond adequately to cases of gender-based violence and provide good quality confidential medical and psychosocial responses to survivors in accordance with national protocols and in accordance with the basic principles of gender-based violence and the women's and girls' approach.

The constant stress of lack of food is causing serious problems in the health of women and their children. Women's mental health problems, stress, anxiety, fear and depression have been exacerbated by a lack of access to food for the children and their children. This represents an

additional situation of violence towards women, who bear the burden of ensuring the survival of their families in a context of climate change

There are areas in the Dry Corridor, where agriculture is not feasible, due to the prevailing climate, which is extremely dry and soil conditions are not adequate, so diversifying production and complementing traditional sources of through women's entrepreneurship is important. Building spaces for women's economic empowerment can contribute to greater success in poverty reduction.

A key element for the strengthening of women's capacities is the empowerment and participation in decision spaces in order to have their demands heard and incorporated, which leads women to make decisions as well as to the economic empowerment.

Literacy is also necessary, as some women producers often struggle to read, some had been in second grade. Lack of schooling impacts the degree of participation women can have in decision-making processes, about their livelihoods and ecosystems. This puts women at a disadvantage because, in the case of having access to information and documents, they do not have the necessary tool to make this information affordable.

To promote women's participation in decision-making spaces, individuals surveyed mentioned that it is necessary to strengthen capacities with a percentage of selection

It is necessary to point out that women form social networks within their communities and are aware of the structures and capacities within their territories. Therefore, it is important to include women in the training and decision-making processes related to the management of natural assets. By incorporating the gender approach into the adaptation process, it will not only benefit women, but also men in the long term.

The sustainable provision of financial services to low-income households has become an important tool for combating poverty and especially women who, in these areas, are mostly heads of families. Savings, leasing, insurance, remittances, as well as business loans, housing, health and education allow low-income families to increase their household incomes, capitalize on, plan their future, send more children to school for longer, and reduce their vulnerability to the crises that make up part of their daily lives. Access to financial services also significantly improves women's safety and self-esteem.

Historically in the Central American region, these benefits have been largely made possible by the work of micro-financial institutions, which have opted to serve that population that was not credited for formal banking. As a result, governments, development agencies, international cooperation agencies and other microfinance practitioners have been actively involved in creating or supporting mechanisms that encourage microfinance development in different countries around the world, with a special emphasis on gender.

4) RECOMMENDATIONS

Output 1. Strengthened technical capacity of local government, farmers and rural communities to implement EbA and other adaptation measures.

- **Capacity building and awareness-raising of public officials in the municipalities involved in the programme on the importance of the gender approach and how to incorporate it into agricultural public policies:**
 - Use, management and equitable control of natural resources.
 - Empowering women from disaster risks.
 - Equitable participation in decision-making processes.
 - Equitable distribution of benefits and public resources for development.
 - Equitable access to training and training processes.
 - Access to information systems (early warning systems, systems to detect critical places regarding climate change and risk management).
 - Recognition of the needs and interests of men and women of different ethnic groups and of different ages.
 - Recognition of differential impacts and the various vulnerabilities that men and women may suffer according to their age and ethnicity.
 - Promotion of affirmative actions or temporary measures for women, in processes that promote sustainable development.
- **Develop protocols that guarantee the specific needs of women, for the adoption of technologies efficient in the use of water by households. Ensuring measures for the involvement of community women in water committees.**
- **Take specific actions to strengthen the capacities of municipality technicians on social, environmental resilience and gender.** To contribute to the development of public policies for climate adaptation and mitigation. These policies are to be based on the voice and proposals of women, who are the majority of the population not in the construction processes, much less are represented in the proposals for climate change policies and plans.
- **Develop actions with municipalities to facilitate the legalization of property cooperatives and community women's organizations**

Output 2: Demonstration adaptation interventions implemented in rural communities across seven target catchments in the Dry Corridor and Arid Zones.

- **Ensure the active participation of women producers and women's organizations in the programme's decision-making processes, as well as in water committees.** Women's participation in the decision-making spaces of the programmes activities is a priority. One of the main gender gaps is precisely in decision-making processes. Women have historically been excluded from these spaces by denying not only their needs, interests and knowledge, but also being invisibilized as producers (workers) and unaware of their contributions and their ability to influence economic and social development, local

Women's organizations at the community or municipality level that advocate for gender equality and women's rights will be important to involve them because they will be able to account for the different demands and perspectives of rural women. Including representatives of local rural women's organizations in climate change decision-making processes contributes to the sustainability of the programme.

Participation must be equitable, this means that the same number of men and women are part of the workshops and focus groups and that their participation is equally active and meaningful. It is

essential that training and training initiatives for the active participation of women in decision-making and consultation spaces for policy-making are essential.

A key element for the strengthening of women's capacities is the empowerment and participation in decision spaces in order to have their demands heard and incorporated, which leads women to make decisions as well as to the economic empowerment.

- **Generate spaces of empowerment for women producers that ensure the inclusion of topics that they identify. Some examples:** Training women in new technologies and promoting the exchange of successful experiences in this regard. institutional strengthening of women's community organizations, through a wide range of trainings: from courses focused on various agricultural issues, to gender awareness workshops and local leadership promotion.

A community-based child care space will need to be generated during sessions that mobilize women. In order to give women the opportunity to participate more actively in training spaces and thus have a more active and productive role in rural economies.

- **Promote quota systems for the representation of women in Community and producer organizations related to the programme.** It is a key element in the framework of the strategy for women's participation. It will increase women's bargaining power and raise its voice to remind the community and its representatives that women's development is an effective strategy to combat poverty and improve the livelihoods of rural populations. As well as for women to play an active role in actions to combat climate change

Women's participation in all social and political processes is a key element in consolidating a quality democracy. Therefore, to strengthen their capacities, that they know their rights and how they can claim them.

- **Generate community dialogue spaces, which include sessions of discussions between men about positive masculinities:** In the context of rural areas, traditional social norms reinforce traditional gender roles, limiting access to important productive resources for the family. To advance gender roles and strengthen capacities on the benefits of gender equality for local development. It is important that gender equality is not perceived as a threat but as an opportunity for the community and to work hand in hand in curbing climate change.
- **Implementation monitoring strategies.** It is important to generate strategies and indicators to monitor efforts to reduce gender gaps in each rural area or in each particular agricultural condition. It is recommended that women's organizations linked to the agricultural and business sector be developed.
- **Promote an awareness plan on environmental education that** involves women producers Who say in consultations that a lot of environmental education is needed at all levels to solve the problems that are being experienced. Promoting the conservation of the environment, flora and fauna. The population needs to be aware.
- **Generate actions that allow women to self-recognize their fundamental role in agriculture and adapt to variability and climate change.** This is because in the rural area there are women who do not yet have the same rights as men

Output 3: Information on climate change adaptation and its financing disseminated across the region and mainstreamed into local and national policies.

- **Strengthen the technical capacities of women's organizations at the local level. This represents an element of women's empowerment, facilitating access to resources, both financial and training and support of human resources, certification advice and/or legal persons.**
Organizing itself has an impact on their self-esteem and empowerment and generates more opportunities for all of them. Rural women's participation in cooperatives and associations also increases their participation in local development spaces.

Output 4. Financial products and services to finance sustainable investments are offered by Partner Financial Institutions (PFI), including PFI access to on-lending funds and support mechanisms.

- **Generate enabling conditions for women's access to financial schemes, which facilitates access to credit for women producers and women's cooperatives. To help strengthen women's entrepreneurship initiatives at the local level and with climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.**

Women's economic empowerment is potentially significant at the community level, and beyond, because it increases their visibility as agents of economic growth and as policy decision-makers.

Women's cooperative groups can form the basis of collective action to address gender inequalities in a community, including issues such as gender-based violence, access to resources, and decision-making in the local environment. They can be an entry point to promote greater political and social mobilization of women around gender issues.

In the context of the Dry Corridor, there are some fundamental limiting factors to increase access from female farmers to financing schemes derived from traditional gender structures and assigned roles. In this component, activities will focus on addressing some of those limiting factors to increase the access to financing schemes for female farmers. CABEI has developed and is currently implementing a programme (Programa Regional de Financiamiento Empresarial para Mujeres - FEM) that can be used as a reference for the development of methodologies, tools, guidelines and processes that foster women's access to the established financial mechanisms.

5) METHODOLOGICAL CLARIFICATION

The gender assessment was developed through a desk review and a consultative process. The desk evaluation was led by a regional gender specialist with the support of seven local consultants and implied the review of the existing available data for the selected watersheds, and a regional literature assessment of common issues. A stakeholders' mapping was conducted to include the main actors and identify key women's organizations. The national consultants elaborated an overview of the selected municipalities with disaggregated data for men and women for several indicators, including the education level, life expectancy, school dropout rate, statistics of the labour situation, etc. (See Annex 26).

Furthermore, an initial socialization activity was conducted with potential end beneficiaries in October 2019, through participative workshops in each of the targeted watersheds: the details of these consultations can be found in Annex 7. A stakeholder engagement plan was defined with the gender

expert, with a participatory strategy that was designed with gender sensible indicators and activities. The detailed list can be found in Annex 7, this being the summary table of the participants numbers (available on page 39):

Country	Date	Municipalities	Attendees		
			Women	Men	Total
Honduras	14/10/2019	Choluteca, Marcovia, Duyure, Morolica, Apacilagua y Orocuina	8	25	33
Nicaragua	14/10/2019	Somoto	13	16	29
El Salvador	16/10/2019	San Miguel	9	21	30
Panama	18/10/2019	Pedasí	12	18	30
Costa Rica	18/10/2019	Nicoya, Guanacaste	11	24	35
Guatemala	22/10/2019	Santa Cruz del Quiché	1	28	29
Dominican Republic	22/10/2019	San Ignacio de Sabaneta, Prov. Santiago Rodríguez	8	14	22

The information gathered during the workshops fed the initial gender assessment, keeping in mind this would be complete during the inception phase of the programme – indeed, if the Guatemala example is taken where only one woman participated, her testimony isn't representative, although this singular presence can be considered as an indicator in itself.

This process didn't cover all necessary information, but it also helped in revealing information gaps that must be filled during the inception phase of the programme. This analysis contributed to the definition of recommendations (section 4 above) for the programme development and the elaboration of the Gender Action Plan (above).

Part II: Gender Action Plan: Template (Project/Programme Level)

1) Introduction

This Gender Action Plan (GAP) forms the basis for operationalizing the results and recommendations of the gender analysis section 1. It contains specific gender elements to be considered in the programme design and during the implementation of programme measures and activities. Moreover, it helps to monitor implementation of these measures and activities. Hence, the GAP ensures an effective gender mainstreaming and integration of a consistent gender-perspective in the programme in order to maximize climate and development co-benefits. The aim is to promote opportunities, drivers of change and positive gender dynamics as well as to manage and mitigate potential adverse risks over the duration of the programme. The GAP ensures that the programme is compliant with GCF's gender policy (GCF/B.09).

In striving for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation, and strengthening resilience at the community level, the regional program will take concrete measures to break down barriers to women's participation and decision-making at all levels. Transforming gender relations includes building on existing collaborative gender norms and practices at the household and community levels and implementing complementary strategies to improve them.

The program will contribute to gender equality through promoting exchanges among women and men, in both mixed-gender and separate moments for reflection. These findings will be used to decrease gender forms of discrimination in terms of everyday practices, as well as those that may exist in legal and normative frameworks or other structures.

Promoting non-violent, equality-promoting masculinities at the household, community and government levels will contribute to breaking down one of the most important barriers to gender and other inequalities. Effective partnerships between women and men based on more equal gender relations is likely to result in higher productivity, increased sources of and amount of household income, as well as other gains.

2) Impact Statement

The programme's objective is to increase climate-resilient sustainable development by facilitating wide-scale investment in EbA and water-efficient technologies across the Dry Corridor of Central America and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic.

The programme aims to Increase and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially women and girls, in the Dry Corridor of Central America and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic to the negative impact of climate change. Through strengthening the capacities of the population in adaptation strategies based on Ecosystems (AbE), female heads of household; less time and work required by women for household chores; Increase in time savings, women economic empowerment

3) Outcome Statement:

Climate-resilient sustainable development by building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities across the Dry Corridor of Central America and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic increased

The programme has been specifically designed to create an enabling environment that capitalises on the scalability of EbA, focusing on four core areas of support: financial; policy; and technical. The details of these areas of support are provided below.

Component 1: Mainstreaming of EbA, water- and resource-efficient technologies and natural resource-based businesses into selected catchments

- Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies
- Technical support for the enhancement of regional knowledge and learning
- Upscaling of adaptation

Component 2: Financing and implementation for EbA as well as water- and resource-efficient technologies across selected catchments

- Creation of an enabling environment for investment in EbA and water-efficient technologies

4) Considered outputs and activities

The program outputs and activities that will contribute to meeting these goals include: equitable numbers of women as direct and indirect beneficiaries; capacity building for women and men, both programme personnel as well as producers and organization/community members; technical accompaniment through extension workers; public awareness; and monitoring and reporting on formal commitments, among others.

Through these strategies, women and men can contribute equitably to making sound economic and political decisions on an equal basis, in order to achieve gender equality, women's empowerment and strengthened adaptation to climate change and sustainability.

5) Methodology for the elaboration of indicators and targets

The GAP includes a set of indicators and targets for each activity of the programme, as detailed below. These indicators are additional to the ones included in the Logical Framework. The targets were defined based on the experience of UNEP, FAO and CCAD in the region¹⁷. Main assumptions used for their elaboration are:

- 1) The proportion of female-headed farms is below 30% in all Latin-American countries where data is available:
 - a. Between 20-30%: Panama, Nicaragua
 - b. Between 10-20%: Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador
- 2) The access of female farmers to technical assistance can be between 5 and 40% lower than male farmers. This access is below 20% in the Central American countries where data exists.

¹⁷ Please refer to sources::

- FAO 2014. Recomendaciones de políticas de agricultura familiar (pages 104, 110-113)
- FAO 2018. Las políticas públicas aseguran la conquista de derechos para las mujeres.

- 3) Between 5 and 13% of rural women have access to productive credit. Up to 50% fewer women than men have access to agricultural credit.

Based on this, only a number of indicators establish equality between men and women, while most of them are based on a 30% of women participation. Regardless, all investment criteria elaborated, communication material and guidelines will include gender considerations.

6) Enabling Women's Participation in Program Activities

A number of measures will be established by the regional program to enable women's participation in activities. Some of them will consist of:

- sessions held at times and locations that are safe and convenient given women's diverse activities;
- childcare provided during capacity building sessions;
- holding events in local languages or providing translation/interpretation when needed; and
- Training and other materials mainstream gender by, in part, reflecting women's needs, interests, priorities and potentials.

Regarding capacity building, technical assistance and extension services:

- All programme personnel, including RPMU, PEU members, PFIS, and government staff will receive training in the following topics: 1) mainstreaming gender equality in relevant technical areas, etc.; 2) a specialized component on gender equality that will address violence against women, care economy, non-violent and equality-promoting masculinities, etc.
- The public communication and education strategies will emphasize gender equality. The strategies will be developed using participatory methods.

Among the different products planned during the programme implementation, the RPMU and PEUs will prioritize the elaboration of a Gender Equality Component or a disaggregated GAP of several of them, in accordance to the gender equality approach used in the programme. This concerns mainly, but is not limited to, the following:

- The financial mechanisms and their guidelines,
- the technical facility assistance,
- the site-specific intervention plans for the 7 target catchments,
- the protocols for the implementation of EbA practices as well as water- and energy-efficient technologies,
- the regional knowledge hub for the dissemination of information on EbA.

Finally, given the sensibility of GBV issues, the programme's grievance mechanism will engage with existing UN inter-agency mechanisms in the countries with standard operating procedures to ensure safety, dignity and confidentiality of potential users, as well as a referral pathway to a UN GBV focal point for each country. GBV protection will be mainstreamed in the programme implementation through the following actions to be taken by the programme's teams:

- i. the PEUs will be in regular contact with local organizations, and the mapping of actors elaborated during the initial baseline phase of the programme will include which local entities can provide relevant information on gender action, including GBV.
- ii. Regular dialogue with local authorities will also be ensured, as well as the PEU's understanding of local grievance mechanisms for GBV already in place and that might be complementary to the multiagency mechanism mentioned above.

- iii. Consultative processes will ensure respect of local customs and norms, and enabling actions are included in the GAP to promote positive integration of women's participation.

Persons from the affected population will have several avenues available to seek protection. Thus, dedicated hotlines, email addresses, instant messaging systems or applications, and letters and other written communication, to the extent possible, will substitute channels that require face-to-face contact and can jeopardize confidentiality.

7) GAP's Budget

The programme's GAP will be executed in all components in the design, implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation phases. The budget for the GAP includes a Regional Gender Officer and National Adviser in gender, social participation and safeguards in each country for the 7 years of implementation. Gender enabling actions are also included in activities' budget, as can be found in the Budget notes' references included below and in Annex 4.

An estimate budget is included in the GAP, based on the following methodology:

- 100% of regional gender expert's budget,
- 60% of national advisors on gender, social participation and safeguards experts' budget,
- 5% of regional manager and national coordinators' budget,
- 10% of all relevant activities that will develop a focus on gender, as specified in the GAP.

This totals 2.6M, equivalent to 3.1% of total GCF Grant budget for this programme. This estimate will require further consideration during implementation and is provided for information purposes only.

Activities	Enabling gender action	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Timeline	Budget Notes and Estimate in USD	Responsibilities
Output1. <i>Strengthened technical capacity of local government, farmers and rural communities to implement EbA and other adaptation measures.</i>							
Activity 1.1. Develop site-specific intervention plans for the 7 target catchments to integrate EbA measures through a participatory process with municipal authorities, local communities and other stakeholders.	<p>The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be to ensure that differentiated opportunities for climate action and needs are identified and reflected in the site-specific action plans for the 36 participating municipalities and to ensure equal participation in the capacity building activities.</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gender equality needs assessment incorporated in the site-specific action plans b) Ensure women membership and participation in the community-level monitoring and evaluation committee in each catchment c) Ensure women's participation in the community consultations for the validation of the implementation plans d) Include the participation of women farmers in the selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of site-specific action plans that include results from gender needs assessment b) % of women in the community-level monitoring and evaluation committee in each municipality c) number of trainings on gender equality at community level d) number of stakeholder workshops for site action plans that include topics on gender equality e) % of women participating in the selection process of the sites for implementation of efficient technologies in water and energy within rural communities in the seven target basins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 100% of site-specific action plans include results from gender needs assessment b) At least 30% of the community-level monitoring and evaluation committee in each municipality are women c) At least one annual training on gender equality at community level d) At least 7 community consultations for site action plan validation that include topics on gender equality e) At least 30% of women participating in the selection process of the sites for implementation of efficient technologies in water and energy within rural communities in the seven target basins. 	By year 2	A1 A7 A11 A17 A5 B25 A44 Estimated at: \$226,998	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	process of sites for the implementation of efficient technologies in water and energy within rural communities in the seven target basins.						
Activity 1.2. Provide technical assistance to municipal authorities, farmers and rural communities for the implementation of EbA practices as well as water- and resource-efficient technologies	<p>The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be to ensure that differentiated opportunities for action and needs are identified and reflected in the implementation protocols for the EbA interventions and to ensure equal participation in the capacity building activities and training programmes as well as to ensure that cooperation agreements are signed with female commercial farmers</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <p>a) Guarantee representation of commercial women farmers in the development of cooperation agreements with commercial farmers</p> <p>b) Include gender equality in the capacity building activities to strengthen the capacities of commercial farmers in sustainable EbA practices that guarantee</p> <p>c) Guarantee the needs of women in the protocols for the adoption of</p>	<p>a) Number of cooperation agreements with women commercial farmers</p> <p>b) Number of trainings to commercial farmers that include gender equality</p> <p>c) Number of protocols developed that guarantee gender equality and women specific needs</p> <p>d) number of consultations on the specific needs of women in relation to water and energy management</p> <p>e) Number of men and women as lead trainers.</p> <p>f) Number of men and women participants in training of trainers' sessions.</p> <p>g) number of training programs for trainers per year includes gender equality and positive masculinities</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 0</p> <p>e) 0</p> <p>f) 0</p>	<p>a) at least 30% of cooperation agreements with women commercial farmers</p> <p>b) at least 7 annual gender equality trainings to commercial farmers</p> <p>c) 100% of developed protocols include gender considerations</p> <p>d) at least 30% of women as lead trainers</p> <p>e) equal participation in training of trainers' sessions.</p> <p>f) At least half of the training programs for trainers per year includes gender equality and positive masculinities</p>	<p><i>A, b, d by year 3</i></p> <p><i>C by year 5</i></p> <p><i>e, f, g by year 5</i></p>	<p>A19</p> <p>A21</p> <p>A24</p> <p>A28</p> <p>A31</p> <p>A34</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$268,910</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	<p>water efficient technologies, energy efficiency on firewood,</p> <p>d) -In the framework of the training for trainers, include a module on gender equality and positive masculinities</p> <p>e) Ensure participation of women as trainers in the ToT programme</p> <p>f) Include women-run farms in the visits to demonstration sites during the training workshops in each municipality.</p>						
Activity 1.3. Provide technical assistance to farmers and rural communities for the development of natural resource-based businesses and alternative climate-resilient livelihoods.	<p>The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be to ensure that differentiated opportunities for action and needs are identified and reflected in the livelihood assessment within each of the seven target catchments, focusing on differentiated climate risks and alternative options for resource-based business and climate resilient livelihoods ensuring women's participation</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <p>a) Develop assessments that integrate gender differentiated opportunities for action and needs on climate risks and alternative options for resource-based business and climate resilient livelihoods</p>	<p>a) Number of assessments that include gender differentiated opportunities for action and needs on differentiated climate risks and alternative options for resource-based business and climate resilient livelihoods</p> <p>b) Number of women participating in livelihood assessment in each municipality</p> <p>c) Number of training programs that include gender differentiated economic empowerment, business plans based on natural resources integrating the results from the previous assessment</p> <p>d) % of women organizations with increased technical capacities for EbA business opportunities</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) to be determined at inception phase</p> <p>d) 0</p>	<p>a) 100% of livelihood assessments include gender differentiated opportunities for action and needs on climate risks and alternative options for resource-based business and climate resilient livelihoods</p> <p>b) Equal number of women and men participating in livelihood training programs in each municipality</p> <p>c) At least 30% of women demands for technical assistance to create business opportunities and technical guidelines</p> <p>d) At least 30% of women organizations demonstrate increased technical capacities for EbA business opportunities</p>	By 1-3 year	<p>A38</p> <p>A43</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$207,748</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Establish livelihood training programs in each municipality for communities that include gender differentiated economic empowerment; business plans based on natural resources integrating the results from the previous assessment c) Strengthen the technical capacities on EBA of women's organizations at the local level. d) Strengthen the capacities of municipality technicians on social, environmental resilience and gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) number of trainings of municipality technicians on social, environmental resilience and gender equality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) At least 7 trainings of municipality technicians on social, environmental resilience and gender equality 			
Output 2 . Demonstration adaptation interventions implemented in rural communities across seven target catchments in the Dry Corridor and Arid Zones.							
Activity 2.1. Implement landscape EbA interventions within rural communities across the seven target catchments.	<p>The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be to ensure equal participation and needs consideration when implementing EbA activities in the rural communities of the target areas.</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At the landscape and farm levels, ensure that women specific needs are considered in the decision-making processes for establishing the exact areas of intervention. b) At the farm level, ensure that the beneficiaries of the implementation of EbA measures include farms owned or managed by women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) % of women producers, representatives or organizations that participate in the decision-making process for selecting exact areas of intervention at the landscape and farm levels. b) % of farms benefited by the EbA pilot measures at the farm level that are owned or managed by women. c) % of women that are hired for the on-the-ground implementation of EbA pilot activities. d) Number of monitoring & evaluation plans that are drafted considering the needs expressed by women and that measure the differentiated impacts for both women and men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 30% of the participants in the decision-making processes for selecting exact areas of intervention at the landscape and farm levels are women. b) At least 10% of the farms benefited by the EbA pilot measures at the farm level are owned or managed by women. c) At least 30% of the work force hired for the on-the-ground implementation of EbA pilot activities are women. d) Every monitoring & evaluation plan that is developed is drafted considering the needs 	By 1-7 year	B33 A5 B25 A44 Estimated at: \$221,574	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	<p>c) Guarantee that women are hired for the on-the-ground implementation of EbA pilot measures.</p> <p>d) Develop a gender-sensitive monitoring & evaluation plan for the EbA pilot activities.</p>			expressed by women and measures the differentiated impacts for both women and men.			
<p>Activity 2.2. Implement demonstration on water- and resource-efficient technologies within rural communities across the seven target catchments.</p>	<p>The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be to ensure equal participation and needs consideration when implementing water and energy efficient technologies in the rural communities of the target areas.</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <p>a) Guarantee the consultation of women to understand their specific needs related to access to water and energy efficient technologies/activities.</p> <p>b) At the community level, ensure women participation in the decision-making processes about the implementation of water and energy efficient technologies/activities.</p> <p>c) Promote opportunities for women to influence decision-making about the implementation of water and energy efficient technologies/activities.</p> <p>d) Ensure that the results from consultation are considered when deciding the exact location for installing water and energy efficient technologies/activities.</p>	<p>a) Number of consultations that collect information on the specific needs of women related to water and energy-efficient technologies/activities.</p> <p>b) % of participants in decision-making processes about the implementation of water and energy efficient technologies who are women.</p> <p>c) % of women participants in decision-making processes who have key positions at water committees and/or water-related organizations.</p> <p>d) % of variables in decision criteria for determining exact location of interventions that are related to an improved access to water for women.</p> <p>e) % of community members trained and that actively work on the management, use and maintenance of water and energy efficient technologies who are women.</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 0</p> <p>e) 0</p>	<p>a) At least one consultation in each of the 5-6 municipalities in the targeted catchments where the specific needs of women related to water and energy-efficient technologies/activities are examined.</p> <p>b) At least 30% of the participants in decision-making processes about the implementation of water and energy efficient technologies are women producers, representatives or organizations.</p> <p>c) At least 35% of the women participants (equivalent to 10% of all participants) in decision-making processes have key positions at water committees and/or water-related organizations.</p> <p>d) At least 40% of the variables in decision making criteria for determining the exact location of interventions are related to an improved access to water for women (e.g.: shortened distances to</p>	By 1-7 year	<p>B38</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$216,931</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	e) Promote women technical training and active work on management, use and maintenance of water and energy efficient technologies.			wells, time gained for productive work, rest or care, etc.). e) At least 35% of the community members trained and that actively work on the management, use and maintenance of water and energy efficient technologies are women.			
Activity 2.3 Establish the grant facility to support bottom-up selection and promotion of local EbA activities through non-reimbursable financing and start operations	<p>The objective under this activity will be to promote equal access to the grant facility for male and female farmers as well as organizations. Specific activities will include:</p> <p>a) Integration of gender equality aspects into the eligibility criteria for the grant facility in line with national regulations and CABEL's gender policy</p> <p>b) Development of campaign materials specifically directed to promote women's requests to the grant facility</p> <p>c) Integration of gender equality indicators in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activity 1.2.3</p> <p>d) Integrate gender equality messages in the communication of results through specific events and media initiatives</p>	<p>a) # of gender considerations incorporated in eligibility criteria for the grant facility, in line with national regulations and CABEL's gender policy</p> <p>b) Number of campaign materials specifically directed to promote women's requests to the grant facility</p> <p>c) Number of gender equality indicators integrated in monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism</p> <p>d) Number of specific events and media initiatives that integrate gender equality messages in the communication of results of the grant facility</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p>	<p>a) At least 2 gender considerations incorporated in the set of eligibility criteria for the grant facility for each country, in line with national regulations and CABEL's gender policy</p> <p>b) at least 1 annual campaign focused on gender equality in entrepreneurship initiatives</p> <p>c) At least 2 gender indicators included in the framework for monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms developed in each country</p> <p>d) At least 2 annual messages on gender equality in entrepreneurship initiatives socialized by the media</p>	By year 1 eligibility criteria and monitoring framework Annually for awareness campaigns and media messages	<p>B44</p> <p>B50</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$199,350</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender experts

Output 3:
Information on climate change adaptation and its financing disseminated across the region and mainstreamed into local and national policies.

Activity 3.1. Establish regional knowledge hub for the dissemination of information on EbA in the Dry Corridor and Arid Zones.	<p>The objective under this activity will be to promote equal access to the knowledge hub for both men and women and to ensure the products' elaborated by the knowledge hub include gender-equality issues to generate evidence on the differentiated vulnerability to climate change and the opportunities for more efficient climate action including the gender perspective.</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure knowledge products include a gender-specific focus b) Integration of gender-neutral language in the knowledge hub platform and all knowledge products elaborated. c) Ensure the exchange of best practices and lessons learned include experiences on gender issues' integration in the seven target countries. d) Include a module on climate change impact on gender inequality in annual training for policy- and decision-makers under sub-activity 3.1.3 e) Ensure women's group participation and representation in the community champions' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) % of knowledge products elaborated include gender-specific issues b) Number of research products that deals with gender and ecosystem-based adaptation c) number of knowledge products elaborated following gender-neutral language's recommendations¹⁸ d) number of exchanges of best practices and lessons about gender equality and EbA published in the regional hub e) Number of training modules on climate change impact on gender inequality f) Number of women's group participation in training g) number of female community champions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 0 b) to be determined at inception phase c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 f) 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at least 50% of knowledge products include gender-specific issues b) 1 piece of research deals with gender and EbA c) at least 80% of knowledge products are produced following gender-neutral language's recommendations d) at least 7 exchanges of best practices and lessons about gender equality and EbA are published e) At least 1 module per training includes climate change impact on gender inequality f) At least 60% of women's groups participate in trainings g) At least 1 community champion per country is female. 	<p>a, b and c between years 1 to 7</p> <p>d and e between years 2 and 6</p>	<p>C1 C3 C7 C8 A5 B25 A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$392,737</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor
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¹⁸ Using guidelines such as UN guidebook in Spanish (also available in English): <https://www.un.org/es/gender-inclusive-language/guidelines.shtml>

	developed under sub-activity 3.1.4.						
Activity 3.2. Raise awareness of financial mechanisms for the implementation of CCA interventions	<p>The objective under this activity is to ensure sensitization of potential clients of the financial mechanisms for EbA interventions for both men and women. Specific activities will include</p> <p>a) Ensure women's participation in training on loan access through the EbA credit line.</p> <p>b) Map out the different needs and preferred information channels of both women and men for the financial mechanism during trainings under sub-activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2</p> <p>c) Awareness-raising campaigns under sub-activity 3.2.3 include gender equality messages in the communication of results through specific events and media initiatives, using results from assessment realized in (b)</p>	<p>a) Number of trainings carried out with gender considerations (based on schedules, transportations and other needs)</p> <p>b) Number of training curriculums that include key messages to promote women's access to the financial mechanisms</p> <p>c) Number of training reports that include disaggregated information on men and women's need regarding financial mechanism</p> <p>d) Number of local campaigns that target women to access financial mechanisms</p> <p>e) Number of local campaigns increase awareness on gender equality</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 0</p> <p>e) 0</p>	<p>a) at least 70% of trainings are carried out with gender considerations</p> <p>b) 100% of training materials include key messages for women's access to loans through the EbA credit line.</p> <p>c) 70% of trainings attended by women include disaggregated information on men and women's needs for financial access.</p> <p>d) At least 7 local campaigns (one per country) target women specifically regarding access to financial mechanisms</p> <p>e) at least 7 of local campaigns integrate gender equality messages</p>	<p>(a), (b) and (c) by years 2 to 7 year</p> <p>(d) and (e) on years 1, 2, 4 and 6</p>	<p>C12</p> <p>C14</p> <p>C16</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$227,708</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor
Activity 3.3. Enhance capacity of local-level policy-makers to integrate climate change	<p>The objective under this activity is to contribute to the amplification of gender-affirmative actions in the proposed response models to climate change.</p> <p>a) Mapping good practices led by women's organizations and environmental defenders,</p>	<p>a) # of women-led initiatives identified related to climate change adaptation and ecosystems' valuation.</p> <p>b) # of gender-sensitive indicators included in the</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p>	<p>a) At least 7 women-led initiatives in LAC identified, at least 3 of them are from the 7 target countries</p> <p>b) At least 3 gender-sensitive indicators included in the methodology under sub-activity 3.3.2</p>	<p>(a), (b) and (c) between years 1 to 7</p> <p>(b) between years 2 and 3</p>	<p>C22</p> <p>C26</p> <p>C28</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

adaptation and the valuation of natural capital into local policies	<p>including in other regions or countries.</p> <p>b) Include gender-sensitive indicators in the development of the methodology under sub-activity 3.3.2.</p> <p>c) Integrate gender-affirmative actions in the guidelines for local governments outlining protocols and criteria for implementation of economic incentives for SLM under sub-activity 3.3.3.</p> <p>d) Include module on gender equality and climate change in all the training of local governments that are carried out, to promote changes in public policies and protocol uses</p> <p>e) Ensure participation of female public officials in the municipalities in the capacity building programme on the integration of climate resilience in broader public policies</p>	<p>methodology to value ecosystem-services.</p> <p>c) % of guidelines including recommendations on gender-affirmative actions</p> <p>d) # of modules on gender issues included in training and capacity building activities</p> <p>e) % of female public officials in the municipalities involved in the capacity building programme on the integration of climate resilience in broader public policies</p>		<p>c) At least 60% of the guidelines produced include recommendation on gender-affirmative actions.</p> <p>d) At least 1 module per training and capacity building activities is focused on gender issues</p> <p>e) at least 50% of female public officials in the municipalities participate in the capacity building activities</p>	(c) between years 2 and 4	Estimated at: \$217,548	
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Output 4
Financial products and services to finance sustainable investments are offered by Partner Financial Institutions (PFI), including PFI access to on-lending funds and support mechanisms.

Activity 4.1. Set-up and establish the financial structure for the lending	The focus of the gender action plan under this activity will be on the definition of investment criteria and operational guidelines that facilitate	<p>a) Number of guidelines for technical, environmental, financial requirements of sustainable investments and financial eligibility requirements for application</p> <p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0</p>		<p>a) At least 2 sets of guidelines developed for IFIs, PFIs for the lending and guarantee facilities that integrate gender equality considerations for the</p>	By year 1 Annually Revised and updated if necessary	<p>D3 D6 D9 A5 B25 A44</p>	Accredited Entity/Exe cuting Agency Gender experts
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and guarantee facilities.	and promote gender equality in access to finance instruments. Specific activities will include: a) Inclusion of gender equality considerations into the operational guidelines for the lending and guarantee facilities b) Integration of gender equality aspects into the investment criteria for the lending facility in line with national regulations and CABEL's gender policy and FEM programme c) Integration of gender equality indicators in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5	to loan funds and support mechanisms guarantee gender focus b) Gender equality aspects integrated in investment criteria approved by Steering Committee and CABEL c) Number of gender equality indicators in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5		operationalization of the financial schemes b) At least 2 gender equality aspects integrated in the investment criteria approved by Steering Committee and CABEL in year 1 of the programme c) At least 2 gender equality indicators are integrated in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5 including recommendations from the RPMU and PEU gender experts		Estimated at: \$99,174	
Activity 4.2. Financing mechanism of the EbA lending facility and guarantee facility.	The objective under this activity will be to promote equal access to the lending and guarantee facilities for male and female farmers as well as organizations. Specific activities will include: a) Inclusion of gender equality considerations into the operational guidelines for the lending and guarantee facilities b) Integration of gender equality aspects into the investment criteria for the lending facility in line with national regulations and CABEL's gender policy and FEM programme	a) Number of guidelines for technical, environmental, financial requirements of sustainable investments and financial eligibility requirements for application to loan funds and support mechanisms guarantee gender focus b) # of gender equality aspects integrated in investment criteria approved by Steering Committee and CABEL c) Number of gender equality indicators in the monitoring,	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) To be determined at inception phase e) To be determined at inception phase	a) At least 2 sets of guidelines developed for IFIs, PFIs for the lending and guarantee facilities that integrate gender equality considerations for the operationalization of the financial schemes b) At least 2 gender equality aspects integrated in investment criteria approved by Steering Committee and CABEL in year 1 of the programme	A, b, c at the end of year 1 D, e by year 7	D3 D6 D9 A5 B25 A44 Estimated at: \$99,174	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

	<p>c) Integration of gender equality indicators in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5</p> <p>d) Ensure equal access for male and female farmers to financing schemes to support water efficiency measures as well as to information on how to apply for them</p>	<p>reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5</p> <p>d) increase in number of women producer's organizations applicants who successfully apply to on-lending funds and support mechanisms in comparison to other lending funds from CABEL</p> <p>e) increase in % of women producer's organizations that access similar amount of funding than men organizations in comparison to other lending funds from CABEL</p>		<p>c) At least 2 gender equality indicators are integrated in the monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism developed under sub-activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5 including recommendations from the RPMU and PEU gender experts</p> <p>d) At least 20% increase of women producer's organizations applicants who successfully apply to on-lending funds and support mechanisms in comparison to other lending funds from CABEL.</p> <p>e) At least 20% increases of women producer's organizations that access similar amount of funding than men organizations in comparison to other lending funds from CABEL</p>			
Activity 4.3 Technical assistance (TA) facility to strengthen technical capacity of CABEL network and non-regulated financial institutions to access and channel	<p>The objective under this activity will be to promote equal access to the lending and guarantee facilities for male and female farmers as well as organizations through the integration of gender considerations into the training materials for financial entities at different levels. Specific activities will include:</p> <p>a) Develop and adjust training curriculums and technical assistance methodology targeted to fill gaps identified within gender equality approach,</p>	<p>a) % of women trained in the ToT programme</p> <p>b) number of financial institutions that received technical assistance and increased their AbE capacity include women in their management team</p> <p>c) Number of key messages to promote women's access to the financial mechanisms to potential network institutions and non-network institutions in each of the 7 countries</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p>	<p>a) At least 30% of women trained in the ToT programme</p> <p>b) At least 10 of the 28 associated financial institutions that received technical assistance and increased their AbE capacity include women in their management team</p> <p>c) At least one annual campaign with gender focus for awareness on financial mechanisms</p>	By end of programme	<p>D13</p> <p>D14</p> <p>D25</p> <p>A5</p> <p>B25</p> <p>A44</p> <p>Estimated at: \$218,648</p>	Accredited Entity/Executing Agency Gender advisor

funds for small- and large-scale EbA investments.	b) Promote the blended EbA lending facility with potential network institutions and non-network institutions in each of the 7 countries with key messages to promote women's access to the financial mechanisms						
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