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# Gender Assessment

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## **SAP011: Climate resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management**

Mozambique | World Food Programme | B.24/2

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**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

## Gender Assessment & Action Plan

### i. Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), The Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MITADER), and the World Food Programme (WFP) have partnered to develop a joint Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal titled: *Climate resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management*. If successful, the project is to be implemented in the province of Tete, specifically the districts of Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa. A joint MASA, MITADER, and WFP team conducted a gender assessment to inform the project’s design. This analysis aims to provide an overview of the gender situation in Mozambique, identify gender issues that may be relevant to the project, and to examine the potential for gender mainstreaming opportunities. This report presents the methodology applied, details of the field work, and outcomes of the work, including key findings and the action plan.

### ii. Approach

The gender assessment had two objectives: to identify the ways that climate change impacts men and women differently in the target area, and thereby, the ways that the project can adopt appropriate responses to climate risks and impacts. The gender assessment included a literature review and consultations with the targeted communities, community leaders, and local institutions. While the former was focused on developing the national context, including a review of national policies and commitments, the latter was focused on informing an understanding of the local, project context, through a participatory and representative approach. The consultation took place from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> of May, 2019. Gender-segregated discussions took place to allow women and men the opportunity to speak freely about the gender issues in their communities. The guiding questions for the assessment are summarized in the table below. These were used to formulate the questionnaires and facilitation guides for the consultations held.

Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the situation of women and men in the specific sector of intervention or in the project footprint area?</li> <li>- Are there existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project footprint area?</li> <li>- What are some of the inequalities that exist between different social groups in the project footprint area? How do these inequalities affect people’s capacity to adapt to climate change?</li> <li>- What roles women and men are anticipated to play in the context of the project? What will these entail in terms of time commitment and need for mobility?</li> </ul>
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What resources (economic, financial, physical, natural, other assets) do women and men have access to?</li> <li>- Who manages or controls access to these resources?</li> <li>- Do women and men from vulnerable communities have equal access to information and opportunities necessary to participate and benefit fully from the anticipated outcomes of the project?</li> </ul>
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent do women and men from vulnerable communities participate in decision – making processes?</li> <li>- What type of decisions are made by women?</li> <li>- What are the constrains (social, cultural, economic, political) that restrict women’s active participation in household and community level decision – making processes?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are there any opportunities to promote the leadership of women in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions?</li> <li>- If not, what are some of the constraints that hinder women from assuming leadership roles?</li> </ul>
Needs and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the differential needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the project?</li> <li>- Will the project be able to address their respective needs and priorities? If so, how?</li> <li>- How are needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the project changing?</li> <li>- Can you define the coping strategies of a woman and girl in the local society in case of food insecurity as a result of a climate shock?</li> <li>- Can you define the coping strategies of a man and boy in the local society in case of food insecurity as a result of a climate shock?</li> <li>- In your opinion, are the coping strategies different by sex?</li> <li>- If so, what are the key differences?</li> <li>- Have the needs changed over time?</li> <li>- If so, what are some of the drivers of change?</li> <li>- What are some changes you would like to see? Why?</li> <li>- What would it take to see these changes?</li> </ul>

**iii. Findings**

The key findings and reflections of the gender assessment are presented below. The findings are subdivided into themes. While the initial sections outline the general country context, the subsequent sections go into more specific details about the targeted communities. As such, the findings of the literature review and consultations are presented together in an interlinked manner.

**General Country Context**

The population of Mozambique is of 28.9 million people. Women account for 52 per cent of the population and men 48 per cent. The population of the country is characteristically young. For example, some estimates indicate that 45 per cent of the population is below 15 years of age. Life expectancy for women is 62 years, while men have a life expectancy of 58 years.

The fertility rate has slowly been declining in recent years and was estimated at 5.3 children per woman in 2012. Maternal mortality continues to be high in Mozambique. Due to underreporting and misclassification, accurate numbers do not exist, but UNICEF estimated that in 2012 the maternal mortality ratio was 490 women per every 100.000 live births. Under five mortality is also high in Mozambique, or 85 and 94 out of every 1.000 live births, for boys and girls, respectively.

Contraceptive use is just under 12 percent, and while HIV prevalence has stabilized, numbers in Mozambique remain some of the highest in the world at 10.6 per cent of the population. Women are overrepresented in these figures. 60 percent of people living with HIV are women. This is closely related to the high incidence of violence against women and girls.

Violence against women and girls is widespread and according to the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey more than one in three women (37.2%) has experienced physical or sexual violence at some point in their lifetime. These rates are higher (42.8%) among young women aged 20-24. Mozambique also has the 10th highest early marriage rate in the world with almost half (48%) of women aged 20-24 married before age 18.

Women are confined to the domestic sphere, while their male counterparts are more active in public spaces. This is most evident when looking at the educational outcomes for girls versus boys. Boys make up the majority of the primary school population, while girls trail off further behind with every year. Girls are taken out of school to do productive and domestic labor in poor households, and often married at young ages, to also minimize the economic burden. Young marriages result in pregnancies and girls failing to return to school altogether.

As a result, there are fixed roles for women, girls, boys, and men in Mozambican society that have been hard to change. Changes are particularly difficult to attain in contexts of high poverty and little opportunity. Men and boys undertake the bulk of economic activity, and thus, exercise control over resources. Women and girls are responsible for the household wellbeing, including care work, but also activities related to meeting basic needs, such as food, fuel, and water. These skews the balance of labor burden and also of influence in favor of men. Where women are the head of household, they often have limited opportunities to advance in economic spheres, which are culturally conceived as male-only spaces.

### ***Gender Policy Framework***

After the country's independence in 1975, Mozambique constructed a solid commitment on gender equality and women empowerment. At the international level, the Mozambican State adhered to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted the Beijing Platform of Action, and signed on to numerous other declarations related to Gender Equality and Promotion of the Status of Women. Similarly, at Continental and Regional levels, namely within the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Mozambique is a party to legal instruments that uphold the rights and status of women and girls. Under the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Mozambique is further making progress on issues related to Goal 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

International and regional commitments are translated to national priorities and action. The commitment of the Government of Mozambique to women's rights and gender equality at the national level is taken forward by a number of policies, legal frameworks, and dedicated institutional mechanisms. At the core, is the country's Constitution. The Constitution reflects a duty to promote, support and value the development of women and stimulate their growing role in all spheres of political, economic, social, and cultural life, which are constitutional principles (articles 36 and 122 of the Constitution).

Stemming from the Constitution other legal and institutional arrangements have been put into place to support gender equality and empowerment. For example, these commitments are also reflected in the principal public policy planning document, the *Programa Quinquenal de Governo* (Five Year Plan) for 2015-2019 and several related sectoral programs. The Government has also approved a National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and a National Plan for Gender Equality<sup>1</sup>. The Family Law was approved in 2002 and the Law against Domestic Violence was passed in 2009. The National strategy for preventing and fighting early marriages conducted by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, was approved by the Council of Ministers and officially launched in April 2016.

In regards to governance and gender equality, national policies indicate that the participation of women in decision-making process should be at least 30 percent. Women have stronger presence at higher

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare. 2018. paper para o evento paralelo da delegação de Moçambique no CSW62

political level, holding 39.6 percent of the parliamentary seats, visible presence at the District and Administrative posts but traditional leaders and headman are mostly held by men<sup>2</sup>.

### **Community Composition**

Throughout the project design, in the national and sub-national consultations, gender has been mainstreamed. As such, all community consultations on project design included discussion elements on gender to help ensure all access and benefit from the project. These consultations were held jointly by MASA, MITADER, and WFP representatives from 2018 up to (May) 2019. These consultations are summarized in the table below.

<b>GCF SUB-NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS</b>								
DISTRICTS	DATES	LOCATION	STAKEHOLDER	N° PARTICIPANTS		PURPOSE	PROJECT PROPOSAL	NOTES
				F	M			
Tete	05/06/2019	Tete	DPATDR (MITADER) / DPASA (MASA)	2	2	Kick-start planning for provincial and district consultations. Present outcome of national level consultations and general project framework for their input and endorsement.	The endorsement of project framework and activities based on their feedback.	
Tete	22/10/2018	Tete	UPCT/INAM/GAPI	2	2	Present project framework. Inquire about their activities in the target areas. Explore synergies and partnerships, as fitting.	Mapping of stakeholders and potential partnerships.	
Cahora Bassa	23/10/2018	Chitima	ADPP/Dzua microcredito	3	2	Present project framework. Inquire about their activities in the target areas. Explore synergies and partnerships, as fitting.	Mapping of stakeholders and potential partnerships.	
Moatize	21/03/2018	Canguedza	Community	6	8	Consultations held with youth, women, men, and elderly. Communities outlined: key livelihood activities, how these have changed over time, natural resource constraints,	The components and activities of the project were each validated by the communities offering	All consultations held by WFP, MASA, and MITADER. Moatize not targeted but offered a good perspective of
Marara	05/11/2019	Marara centro	Community	5	5			

<sup>2</sup> World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development. Mozambique Country Case Study. Gender Equality and Development. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1322671773271/Tvedten-mozambigu.pdf>

						perceptions and understanding of climate change, key climate risks, adaptation practices being implemented and needed, and specific activities/interventions desired	insights for different members of the community.	the challenges throughout.
Changara	19/03/2019	Changara sede	ADEMUCHA/Associacao de futuras mulheres	5	5	Present project framework. Inquire about their activities in the target areas. Explore synergies and partnerships, as fitting.	Mapping of stakeholders and potential partnerships.	
Changara	21/06/2018	Carata	Community	6	3	Consultations held with youth, women, men, and elderly. Communities outlined: key livelihood activities, how these have changed over time, natural resource constraints, perceptions and understanding of climate change, key climate risks, adaptation practices being implemented and needed, and specific activities/interventions desired	The components and activities of the project were each validated by the communities offering insights for different members of the community.	All consultations held by WFP, MASA, and MITADER
	21/06/2018	Chicompende	Community	6	8			
	21/06/2018	Cancune	Community	5	7			
Marara	19-20/07/2018	Cachembe	Community	6	24	Consultations held with youth, women, men, and elderly. Communities outlined: key livelihood activities, how these have changed over time, natural resource constraints, perceptions and understanding of climate change, key climate risks, adaptation practices being implemented and	The components and activities of the project were each validated by the communities offering insights for different members of the community.	All consultations held by WFP, MASA, and MITADER
	19-20/07/2018	Mufacaconde	Community	3	7			
	19-20/07/2018	Nhaapende	Community	2	4			

						needed, and specific activities/interventions desired		
Cahora Bassa	16-17/07/2018	Candodo	Community	8	6	Consultations held with youth, women, men, and elderly. Communities outlined: key livelihood activities, how these have changed over time, natural resource constraints, perceptions and understanding of climate change, key climate risks, adaptation practices being implemented and needed, and specific activities/interventions desired	The components and activities of the project were each validated by the communities offering insights for different members of the community.	All consultations held by WFP, MASA, and MITADER
	16-17/07/2018	Caho	Community	4	11			
	16-17/07/2018	Cawira B	Community	12	3			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				75	97			

To wrap up the project design and ensure adequate gender mainstreaming, a joint MASA, MITADER, and WFP team conducted a specific gender assessment to inform the project's design. The gender assessment had two objectives: to identify the ways that climate change impacts men and women differently in the target area, and thereby, the ways that the project can adopt appropriate responses to climate risks and impacts. The gender assessment included as second stage of consultations with the targeted communities, community leaders, and local institutions. This second stage was focused on informing an understanding of the local, project context, through a participatory and representative approach. The consultation took place from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> of May, 2019. Gender-segregated discussions took place to allow women and men the opportunity to speak freely about the gender issues in their communities. The table below shows more details on the stakeholders involved in this assessment.

Stakeholder	Nr of representatives	Date(s)
Community of Cancune, District of Changara, Province of Tete	9 women, 9 men	8 May 2019
Community of Nhalicune, District of Changara, Province of Tete	6 women, 24 men	8 May 2019
Community of Carata, District of Changara, Province of Tete	9 women, 10 men	9 May 2019
Community of Chicomphende, District of Changara, Province of Tete	9 women, 9 men	9 May 2019
Community of Cachembe, District of Marara, Province of Tete	9 women, 15 men	10 May 2019

Community of Marara Centro, District of Marara, Province of Tete	17 women, 12 men	10 May 2019
Community of Nhanpende, District of Marara, Province of Tete	9 women, 10 men	11 May 2019
Community of Mufa Caconde, District of Marara, Province of Tete	8 women, 10 men	11 May 2019

When asked to develop their community profile in the targeted locations for the project, the following household types were identified:

- Elderly
- Disabled
- Chronically ill
- Single males/females with children
- Orphan/abandoned children
- Married couples with children

When asked to describe the key characteristics of these households and their prevalence in the community, the communities replied with the following:

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	PREVALANCE
Elderly	Caregivers who look after the household, grandchildren, and the sick. They teach the young about different livelihood practices. Some are principally responsible for grandchildren, if parents have died or divorced, resulting in abandonment. Tend to farm and keep some livestock to meet their food needs and generate an income.	Medium
Disabled	Mute can do chores/small works around the community for money/food, like guarding the household or helping in the farm. Typically, do not have many assets/skills for income generation.  Blind, depending on when they went blind, could have some skills/assets to do some income generating activities. Otherwise, they do not.  Mobility impaired generally are home-bound, but can do some income-generating activities, like sewing, or weaving with local materials.  Across all groups there is a dependency on others (e.g. family members, neighbors, and external assistance) for food/income support.	Low
Chronically ill	HIV/AIDS and TB affected individuals (men and women), who live on their own (have been abandoned), unable to work	Medium



	and have little assets/resources to meet their needs and medical requirements. Highly dependent on health committees and external, institutional help.	
Single males with children	Result from divorce or death, men with children, who focus on income generating activities, like charcoal-making, firewood collection, and farming. Some men also do some paid work in and outside their communities. Have limited assets, but have access to resources and have more labor availability and power. Children are less likely to go to school.	Low
Single females with children	Result from divorce or death, women with children, who focus on both income generating and care giving activities. Main livelihood activities include farming, livestock keeping, horticulture, charcoal-making, firewood and water collection. Have limited assets, access to resources is constrained, and labor availability limited. Children more likely to go to school, but limited to lower levels, when schooling costs are still low. Closer attention to caregiving, compared to their male counterparts, indicates that the household is more stable.	High
Orphan/abandoned children	A result of HIV/AIDS and TB related death or divorce, where parents (mainly father) do not care for the children. Children can work for others or beg to get food/income. Children can pool resources with their siblings, or choose to be autonomous. They do not have land or livestock. They are likely to suffer violence and abuse, particularly girls who often marry prematurely.	Medium
Married couples with children	Undertake both economic and care giving activities, with women doing both and men mainly the former. Main livelihood activities include farming, livestock keeping, horticulture, charcoal-making, and firewood collection. Men are more focused on the latter two, and women on the former activities. Have considerable assets, including labor, and skills to engage in many livelihood activities and might be seen to support others in the community. Children tend to go to school, even at higher levels.	Low

### ***Roles and Responsibilities***

Stemming from the mapping of the community, those consulted stated that the following are the roles and responsibilities of the different community members:

- Men are the main decision makers at community and household levels.
- Women are not community leaders, but can contribute to the community discussions.
- Women at the household level tend to plan, budget, and manage resources (especially cash), helping guide and inform decision-making.
- While there is a potential for dialogue in household level decision-making, this is not the norm, and in many cases, women are not able to input into all decision-making.
- Men are seen as economic agents and women are seen as care-givers, while women also play a big economic role.
- Women are often referred to as the keepers of the household funds, or the bank, as they are seen to be more trustworthy and less likely to waste money on negatives vices (e.g. drinking)
- There is a preference among individuals to be in a marriage as it enables couples to spread the workload and grow more assets/resources. Otherwise, the burden is too great for one person, be it a man or a woman, considering both the productive and reproductive duties of a household.
- In and outside married households it is recognized that women do the bulk of the work within the household and community.
- The elderly are key advisors and aids to the young, supporting with caregiving and livelihood support. Given the rise of divorce and deaths among younger members of the community (associated to HIV/AIDS), the elderly have assumed a key role within the household and community.
- Disabled, chronically ill, and orphaned/abandoned children are often disenfranchised and not granted the same opportunities as other members of the community.

### ***Gender Norms and Climate Change***

Going deeper into the different roles between men and women, communities were asked to identify the norm (or status quo) and how this is changing in the context of increased climate risk and variability. The following table summarizes their responses.

Norm	Changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women wake up earlier than men and sleep later than men for a total of 2 hours difference every night</li> <li>• Before going to work, woman takes care of the house, children, and husband- while men tend only to themselves - fetching water and preparing food (i.e. household chores).</li> <li>• Men and women leave to go to work around the same time and undertake a variety of activities related to farming, gardening, livestock rearing, and small business, depending on the seasonality of these activities.</li> <li>• Men undertake more lucrative activities, related to business and off-farm work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women have to wake up earlier to get water to prepare house, children, and husband before leaving for work.</li> <li>• Women tend to spend more time on fetching water or fuelwood from further places; time can vary considerably during the year, depending on the functioning (or not) of water wells.</li> <li>• Women have a harder time getting food for the household meals, as productivity in the fields/gardens is going down</li> <li>• Women and men are diversifying into new areas of business to make up for shocks to agriculture. This requires doing more with less time and resources.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women come back from work and need to once again take care of the house, children and husband, while the men get to relax.</li> <li>• Men are better able to travel out of the community for job opportunities, if needed, whereas women’s mobility is limited due to their caregiving role.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable girls more likely to get married before adulthood, or to resort to sex work.</li> </ul>
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When consulted, communities identified two avenues to try to promote positive changes in gender norms. These are as follows:

- Women have more skills and resources to grow businesses and are fully recognized as economic agents; and
- Women also have more skills and resources to reduce their workload in the household and beyond.

Notably, consulted communities did not easily articulate desired positive changes in terms of gender norms. This can be attributed to the deep-rooted cultural traditions in the patriarchal society. In addition, it is also illustrative of the limited education and empowerment opportunities women enjoy.

**Resource Profile**

Based on consultations with the communities, the following are the key resources found in these locations, upon which they depend for their livelihoods and food security.

- Water from rivers, wells, dams, water harvesting structures
- Forests and non-timber forest products
- Livestock including chickens, cows, goats, pigs, turkeys
- Agricultural land and spaces for vegetable gardens
- Social infrastructure including roads, schools, electricity and hygiene structures
- Information including market prices, climate information, adequate agricultural practices, and business opportunities

Subsequently, respondents were asked to map out the distribution of these resources against the different community members. The table below summarizes their feedback.

GROUP	DESCRIPTION
Elderly	Only resources they had from when they were younger (if any) that they can maintain, like smaller plots and animals requiring minimal maintenance (e.g. chickens). May have some labor capacity.
Disabled	No resources of their own and no labor capacity.

Chronically ill	Only resources they had from before they became ill (if any) that they can maintain. More likely resources are sold to pay for health care and medicines, including travel to get these. No labor capacity.
Single males with children	Chicken and goats since they don't need much maintenance. Able to acquire relatively larger farm plots and inputs for these. Access to forests, trees, and non-timber forest products, as they can travel farther and have strength to cut trees. Greater access to information to inform their livelihood decisions.
Single females with children	Chicken, goats, pigs, and ducks kept. Cows only kept if they had them from their marriage. Relatively smaller farm plots and limited access to inputs for these. Plots also in less desirable (been abandoned by others due to limited fertility) in further away locations. Horticulture plots either owned or rented. Less labor availability due to caregiving responsibilities. Relatively reduced access to information to inform their livelihood decisions.
Orphan/abandoned children	No resources of their own any land owned by the parents is abandoned. Have labor capacity.
Married couples with children	Chicken, goats, pigs, cows, etc. are kept. Relatively larger farm plots and inputs for these. Can travel farther and are stronger to get to trees needed for firewood and charcoal-making. Horticulture plots either owned or rented. More likely to have exclusive access to water wells for agricultural use. Access to forests, trees, and non-timber forest products, as they can travel farther and have strength to cut trees. Relatively higher labor availability. Greater access to information to inform their livelihood decisions.

The following is a visualization of the resource distribution against household profiles:

Resource	MHH	FHH	OVC	CI	Disabled	Family	Elderly
Main plot for production	X	x	-	-	-	X	x
Horticulture gardens	x	X	-	-	-	X	-
Livestock	x	X	-	-	-	X	x
Business	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
Forestry	X	X	-	-	-	X	-

Water resources	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Social infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information	X	x	-	-	-	X	x

SMALL 'X' REPRESENTS LOW DEGREE  
BIG 'X' REPRESENTES A HIGHER DEGREE

The following are some key issues that were identified across the different household categories:

- All have limited access to water resources and is getting worse due to climate change and variability.
- All experience a reduction in soil resources – quality and quantity – as a result of poor management strategies and exposure to extreme climate event.
- All note diminishing forests/tree coverage, which negatively affects resource availability more broadly.
- All depend on traditional land tenure, with no ownership rights.
- All experience diminishing availability of land for farming – due to erosion, loss of fertility, or overcrowding.

Building on the above, the status quo, regarding resource distribution is as follows:

- Chronically ill, disabled, and OVCs lack access to resources and labor capacity;
- Elderly can only maintain few assets that require little maintenance;
- Women can more easily access resources if married;
- Un-married women have a harder time accessing resources, including land;
- Men, conversely, can access resources, even if not married;
- Male jobs are paid more than female jobs;
- Men can access more easily external aid;
- Men make the final decision on the use of resources, while women are the ones generally doing the planning, budgeting, and care of these;
- Many resources are gendered, for example:
  - Animals that require additional feeding and care are for women
  - Men cut trees and make charcoal
  - Women keep funds, including from VSLs (otherwise men may spend it on alcohol/vices)

Given the current norm, the vision going forward regarding resource distribution expressed by communities is summarized as follows:

- Women have greater access and ownership over resources – independently.
- Distribution of resources prioritized towards women to ensure equitable distribution in the future.
- Women (not their husbands) should be registered in activities that entail resource management and redistribution, so their ownership of these is strengthened.
- Overall, resource base and access to this grows in an equitable manner.
- Exploitation of forest resources diminishes – as they will be less stressed livelihoods.

- Water availability increases, as this is the key resource concern, for both productive and reproductive purposes.
- Fertile and nearby land is more readily available and accessible, rather than having to go further seeking suitable land for production.
- More equal access to and management of land and water resources by the communities through structures like associations.
- Information/trainings for livelihood decision-making and improved practices more easily accessible by more members of the community.

### ***Climate change impact on resource & related coping strategies***

Overall, there is a consensus that climate change and variability is driving a reduction in resource availability, access, and ownership, independent of the household type. The following are the key drivers of change:

- Less rain
- More sporadic rain
- More frequent dry spells/droughts
- Hotter temperatures
- Reduction in vegetation cover
- Rivers and water points drying
- Greater competition for resources
- Incidence of pests increases
- Incidence of animal disease increases and resistance to treatment
- Animal mortality increases
- Investments/assets lost
- Production compromised, especially for staple crops like maize
- Greater poverty and food insecurity
- Cost of inputs for agriculture and small business increase due to greater demand

In turn, the following are the impacts of these trends, which summarizes the coping strategies of the communities:

- Greater focus on charcoal-making and firewood collection as alternate sources of income
- Reduce area under agricultural production
- Attempts to diversify agricultural livelihood activities
- Seek more and different types of inputs – insecticides for pests and drought-resistant seeds
- Try to harvest water and to channel water towards productive areas and households
- Use same water source for many purposes despite of health issues
- Change food crops grown – maize and types of sorghum abandoned, while millet, sorghum, sweet potato (in limited quantity) and cowpeas are produced more frequently
- Savings depleted and no more being accumulated
- Livestock sold
- Livestock grazed in far off areas
- Do off-farm work
- Out migration of men to work in the city or in mines
- Convert more land to productive purposes
- Farming is no longer the principal livelihood, as this needs to be supported by other activities

- Children go to school where there are school meals to ensure they get food, otherwise they get pulled out to do work

### ***Gender and coping strategies***

Out of the coping strategies identified, it was noted by the communities that certain strategies were more commonly adopted by men, rather than women, and vice versa. These gender differences are summarized as follows:

- Men focus on charcoal making and some firewood selling, women get it for household consumption men said women get firewood to sell.
- Women have to become more economically active, starting businesses (buying and re-selling of goods), as they need income to help meet food needs, when the crops fail.
- Women become even more overburdened having to undertake a diversity of jobs and their usual work norm is already greater.
- Women seen as the main agents behind the food gardens and plots, so when these fail they feel pressure to compensate as much as possible through other activities.
- Men decide about the sale of livestock in case of a shock, even when often it is the women who take care of these.
- Women travel to get water more frequently and for longer periods, if not, the children have to. Women also get water to sell to others.

### ***Vulnerability to climate change***

Based on the understanding developed on the roles, responsibilities, resources, and coping strategies of the different members of society, the communities were asked to identify who was most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The table below summarizes the feedback received.

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>RANKING</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Elderly	4	Because they have their family and resources/skills they developed over time, they are not considered highly vulnerable, even though they lack the labor capacity to adopt different coping strategies
Disabled	1	Because they have no resources, no labor capacity, and rely on others who have little or government support, they are considered highly vulnerable (top ranking)
Chronically ill	3	Because they do not have labor capacity or resources, but can rely on regular external aid especially from government/NGOs, they are vulnerable, but not top ranking
Single males with children	6	Because they have assets, skills, labor capacity, and influence within and beyond their household they are not as vulnerable as others

Single females with children	5	Because they have little assets, skills, labor, and time, they are considered vulnerable
Orphan/abandoned children	2	Because they have no resources, limited labor capacity, and rely on others who have little, they are considered highly vulnerable
Married couples with children	7	Because they have assets, skills, labor, and more time, they are vulnerable to the lesser extent They have more chances than the other groups to diversify livelihoods, but their vulnerability depends very much on their access to reliable water sources for agricultural use.

Some cross-cutting themes that emerged are as follows:

- Everyone is vulnerable to climate change
- Every individual is vulnerable in different ways
- Some key determinants of vulnerability include labor capacity, soft skills (know-how), access to information, limited time availability, and finally access/ownership of resources.

### ***Needs and priorities of women***

In summary of the discussions above, women were asked to define their needs and priorities. These can broadly be grouped into three categories, which include (1) agricultural support, (2) care work support, and (3) business support. More details on this shown in the table below.

<b>PRIORITY</b>	<b>NEED</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Agricultural production and productivity	Agricultural support	Because women are principally responsible for the agricultural production, and this has suffered due to the changing and more variable climate, women have requested support to ensure that their agricultural production is enhanced and protected going forward.
Household wellbeing	Care work support	Because women are principally responsible for the wellbeing of their households (especially in terms of food security and nutrition) and they face difficulties to help meet the household basic needs (e.g. food, water, fuel, disposable income, etc.) due to the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, women have requested support to ensure that their care work burden is lessened through climate-smart solutions.
Economic empowerment	Business support	Because women are perceived to have a larger role in the reproductive sectors, rather than productive sectors, they often are negated business opportunities, which makes it hard for them to adapt and diversify their livelihoods, enhancing their resilience. As a result, women want business support to help eliminate these barriers, including financial literacy and trainings.



## Recommendations

The project recognizes that the different groups within the communities will require specific types of support. Further, especially with regards to the highly vulnerable, there is a recognition that the underlying chronic issues have a significant impact on their wellbeing, so additional, more specific support may be needed for this, which is beyond the project scope. Linkages to these other types of support will be fostered through the project accordingly, while also trying to use the project to help meet some of their needs. In this context, the project will target all vulnerability groups, however, the scope and depth of work will differ across, groups with more extensive engagement with groups categorized as medium and low vulnerability. The differentiated approach is summarized in the table below.

Vulnerability Category	Composition	Activities	Project approach	Geographical targeting
Highly vulnerable	Elderly, disabled, chronically ill, and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers</li> <li>• Food transfers</li> <li>• Health services</li> <li>• School feeding</li> <li>• Savings</li> <li>• Information for decision making</li> <li>• Improved financial literacy and services</li> </ul> <p>→ Indirect: help their families/those that provide these groups with assistance</p>	<p>Project can provide access to information for improved decision making and access to saving opportunities.</p> <p>For transfers and other type of direct support, they are better suited to social protection type programs</p>	Across the three districts, mainly Marara
Medium vulnerable	Single women/men with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved agricultural practices</li> <li>• Improved access to resources for productive purposes</li> <li>• Improved financial literacy and services</li> <li>• Time-saving technologies and techniques needed</li> <li>• Facilitate farmer organization (linkages to pre-existing org./creation of these)</li> <li>• Business support – techniques, technologies, information, training</li> </ul>	A combination of soft and hard activities, the former referring to skills/capacity development and the later about the provision of implements/services, as they develop the capacity to access these themselves.	Across the three districts, mainly Marara

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information for livelihood decision making like climate services or market information</li> </ul>		
Low vulnerable	Married couple with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved agricultural practices</li> <li>Market access</li> <li>Improved agricultural practices</li> <li>Market access</li> <li>Business support – techniques, technologies, information, trainings</li> <li>Improved financial literacy and services</li> </ul>	A focus on soft skills development activities, as described above, and some hard activities	Across the three districts, mainly Changara and Cahora Bassa

It is important to note that based on this qualitative work, the three districts have proven to be comparable in terms of language, culture, tradition, livelihoods, climate, and socio-economic matters. For this reason, there are no apparent emerging differences across these districts. At least, the qualitative work conducted cannot indicate this with great certainty. However, in the recommendations above, some possible differences in approach across the districts have been flagged, based on some of the feedback received. This may be revised based on the findings from the project baseline, which will be a quantitative assessment looking thoroughly at differences between men and women across different districts with reference to indicators that are relevant to the project. The project baseline will be done 3 months prior to the start of the project activities. Through routine data collection, at outcome level principally, but also output level, disparities across districts will continue to be tracked, if any. Based on this, the project will adapt its approach, as needed.

**iv. Proposed Gender Plan**

Given the aforementioned inequalities, and the systemic discrimination experienced by women, gender equality considerations will be integrated into the development, implementation and monitoring of the proposed project. Kindly see the projects general timeline in Annex 2, along with the logframe including gender specific targets.

It is intended that two-thirds of the project beneficiaries will be women; so as to redress the inequalities in capacities, opportunities, assets, income etc.

Example measures include:

- conducting regular community consultations, scheduled and held to ensure engagement of women and men
- local and national women’s organizations will be involved as key stakeholders;
- partnering with women’s rights and gender equality organizations, operating at the national and sub-national levels;

- increasing women’s access to and ownership of productive assets, including land, equipment, technology;
- increasing men’s assumption of unpaid care and domestic work;
- tailoring and delivering capacity-strengthening initiatives to the particular needs and priorities of the diverse women and men in the targeted areas;
- strengthening the existing hotline, and establishing additional complaints and feedback mechanisms, to ensure safe accessibility by the range of beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation will be gender-responsive, with the collecting, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, tracking of gender equality indicators, and the integration of gender in process and content. Please see Annex 2 for the logframe with specific gender targets as well as a project timeline.

The regular narrative reports will summarise progress in implementing a gender-transformative approach to climate resilience, with results achieved for women and men, along with progress on gender equality.

Savings and the other financial instruments offered by the project, including the insurance and credit, will be accompanied by trainings and general messaging that will help with their use for adapting to climate change and to managing climate risks, based on WFP’s experiences learned in other projects. However, beyond that, the project will ensure that in the way they are introduced and operationalized, awareness is raised and an understanding developed that the financial instruments play a role in risk management and adaptation. For example, when the insurance is designed with the farmers, the farmers will be asked, with reference to the historical bad years, to identify the years they would have liked to be insured. The farmers will be supported to identify years with considerable drought events, while shown through the discussions, that other risk management tools, like savings, exist to cover risks of a higher frequency, but lower magnitude. This is part of the SNIID approach outlined in Annex 2. Another example is the provision of climate services through PICSA, whereby farmers, based on historical climate and weather information, as well as forecasts, can chose how to adapt their livelihoods. As farmers are supported to make these livelihood decisions, they will get information about the role and contributions of financial instruments like saving, credit, and insurance, for risk management. Arguably, this sort of approach, that goes beyond trainings and messaging, showcases how the integrated nature of the overall package offered by the project is able to trigger significant changes in the way farmers manage risks and adapt to a changing climate.