

# Climate Adaptation in the Pacific Islands through a Gender Lens



**Summary report from gender analysis and action planning  
under the Climate Resilient Farming – Pacific Islands  
Program**

Draft - January, 2025

## Summary

This report contains the results of the gender analysis conducted by women's empowerment and agriculture officers from seven Farmer Organizations (FOs) in the Pacific region participating in the Climate Resilient Farming in the Pacific Islands (CRF-PI) facilitated by Pacific Farmer Organisations with funding support from multiple partners. The seven farmer organisations that led this assessment and analysis are PNG Women in Agriculture Development (WIADF), Samoa Women in Business Development (WIBDI), Vanuatu Farm Support Association (FSA), Growers Federation of Tonga (GroFED), Tei Tei Taveuni (TTT) Fiji, Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) - Solomon Islands, ANAPROFIKO<sup>1</sup> Timor Leste. All are member FOs of Pacific Farmers Organisation (PFO).

The gender analysis followed a three-step approach: training on gender analysis tools during a June 2024 workshop in Fiji, fieldwork to collect data on gender roles in agriculture, and a final learning workshop held from December 2–4, 2024, led by Barun Gurung of WOCAN<sup>2</sup>, where Farmer Organization representatives presented findings and received in-person guidance to finalize assessments and document results. This methodological approach is further described in section 1 of this report.

Section 2 of this report contains a brief overview of gender issues in the Pacific Region, and more specifically of the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women that result from existing gender asymmetries. This can be summarized as women facing increased burdens from severe weather events, food insecurity, and water scarcity, coupled with limited access to resources such as land and decision-making power. They are also more vulnerable during disasters and climate-induced displacement, while their traditional knowledge and economic opportunities are disrupted. The report further explores the specific obstacles women face in agricultural participation, including barriers to resources, decision-making, and opportunities for development.

The key findings on limitations or challenges to women's participation is presented in section 3 and can be summarized as follows:

- Women lack access to resources such as secure land tenure, services and information, and as a result, lack access to credit and loans and new technologies.
- Women's participation is also limited by gender-blind extension and service providing organizations - often including the services of the FOs. Often training events are conducted in times that are inconvenient for women, particularly if they are burdened with child and other care and production work. Training is not always delivered in a way that is accessible to women (e.g. ideally by female trainers) and or may not address the gender specific roles and responsibilities of women in those crops and their wider obligations.

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<sup>1</sup> ANAPROFIKO from Timor Leste did not join the workshop which was the basis for much of this report because the women's empowerment and agriculture officer assigned for the study had left the organization to pursue higher studies in Indonesia. She was subsequently engaged through a follow up contract.

<sup>2</sup> Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) - <https://www.wocan.org/>

- Finally, women are time-poor because they are engaged in care work and production activities. As a result, engaging in new interventions potentially adds more work burdens on women.

The key recommendations that came of the gender analysis and learning workshop are presented in section 4 and can be summarized as follows:

1. **Empower Women’s Leadership** – Provide leadership and technical training, invest in young women, and establish regional networking platforms.
2. **Increase Women’s Access to Resources** – Implement gender-integrated action plans, strengthen FOs’ capacity, and promote women’s participation in key value chains.
3. **Reduce Women’s Labor Burden** – Support access to time-saving technologies, provide training, and facilitate childcare and community services.
4. **Engage Men as Allies** – Conduct gender-awareness workshops, encourage shared responsibilities, and promote male advocacy for gender equality.
5. **Integrate Gender into PIFON’s Mandate** – Train staff, implement gender-responsive budgets, and embed gender-focused monitoring and evaluation.



**Annie Wellin - Farm Support Association.**

**What are some of your takeaways from the Gender Analysis session in the last five days?**

Both men and women are shaped by stereotypes, often rooted in societal norms established during childhood and carried through to adulthood and family life.

To better understand these dynamics, engaging directly with groups through discussions and interviews can be effective.

Asking targeted questions or gathering insights without solely relying on gender tools can uncover valuable perspectives.

It's also important to explore what factors have limited access to project activities.

A useful approach is developing a problem tree to clearly define the issue, its causes, and effects. This process helps identify actionable solutions and pathways forward for the group, fostering more inclusive and effective outcomes.

## **Climate Resilient Farming in the Pacific Islands - A farmer led response to climate adaptation in the Pacific Islands**

In March 2023, PFO launched its Climate Resilient Farming (CRF) Framework with key development partners. Its objective is to protect and enhance the livelihoods for Pacific farmers by helping them adapt to the threat of changing climate and natural disasters. The framework has three interrelated pillars: Pillar 1: Climate Resilient Farming Households, Pillar 2: Farmers' Voices and Pillar 3: Stronger Farmer Organisations.

This initiative is the result of many years of advocacy and influencing work by PFO and its members to have farmers' voices heard on climate change and their needs and rights to have resources to support climate change adaptation. This has been a breakthrough as globally climate finance going to small-scale agrifood systems has gone down by 44 percent and is now as low as 0.8 percent of total climate finance, falling far short of needs. PFOs CRF framework has been developed over the last ten years in parallel with the expansion and development of PFO as a network institution, and with specific financial support from the FO4ACP program. Some of the key steps that have allowed PFO and its members to be increasingly recognised as key partners in climate change adaptation in the Pacific are: Participation at COP 28, Participation at multiple regional and global climate events, Publishing of papers on the role of farmer organisations and climate change.

Several donors have responded to the CRF framework with direct resources of USD 1,650,000, these include:

- Australian Government through CRF-PI Program– USD 675,000 in direct support of Pillar 1
- European Union through the 'ACRE' Program – USD 425,000 in direct support of Pillar 3
- European Union through the FO4ACP Program – USD 500,000 in direct support of Pillars 2 and 3
- FAO through the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) – USD 50,000 in direct support of Pillars 2 and 3

## Section 1: Methodological approach

The methodological approach for the gender analysis consisted of three steps that included introduction to the tools for gathering data; field work; and data analysis.

The first step consisted of a workshop session of the **Climate Change Adaptation Assessment Training: Equipping Farmer Organisations to Better Support Rural Farmers**, held in Fiji from 03-08 June, 2024, where participants from each FO were introduced to the several gender analysis tools for gathering gender data. This was preceded by a rationale for why it was important to consider gender in the context of climate change, and more specifically, how an understanding of gender roles and asymmetries was an important consideration in the design and implementation of climate -smart agriculture interventions.

The second step consisted of field work conducted prior to convening during the workshop, where specific gender analysis tools were applied to collect data on women’s activity profiles; their access and control of resources; and the institutional factors that determine women’s and men’s roles in agricultural production.

The third step consisted of gender focal persons from the farmer organizations presenting their findings, and engaging in facilitated consultations to add qualitative insights into their data.



**Barbara Tomi - PNG Women in Agriculture.**

**What are some of your takeaways from the Gender Analysis session in the last five days?**

During our recent Gender Analysis session, we focused on the concept of ACCESS—understanding what limits or enhances it, particularly for women.

Key factors limiting access include: Cultural and societal norms, Land ownership disparities, Financial constraints and Time poverty

Women often juggle multiple roles daily, a reality rooted in generations of unacknowledged labor. These roles have created unconscious biases and stereotypes that influence decisions and opportunities. Future climate adaptation support must consider practical solutions, such as

scheduling sessions at times when women are free from daily chores, ensuring their voices are truly heard.

## Section 2: Background

### 2.1 Overview of gender and climate change in the Pacific Region<sup>3</sup>

Climate change significantly impacts women in the Pacific region and has a disproportionate impact on their livelihoods, health, and safety due in large part to existing gender asymmetries. Severe weather events such as cyclones, floods, increased temperatures and rise in sea levels can contribute to food insecurity, displacement and increased risk of gender-based violence which places a heavier burden on women as the primary care givers. Added to this is the compounding impact of women's limited access to resources such as land, credit, and decision-making power in the household and communities they reside in.

Women experience the disproportionate impacts of climate change in the following ways:

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<sup>3</sup> See the following: Advancing Gender Equality in the Asia and Pacific Region in the Context of Climate Change. Policy Brief, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). 20 October, 2023  
Climate Change, Gender and Food Security in the Pacific. <https://www.uncclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/unwomen700-pdf>

**Food insecurity:** Changing weather patterns disrupt traditional food sources, placing a greater responsibility on women to secure food for their families, often leading to malnutrition, especially during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

**Water scarcity:** Droughts and saltwater intrusion can limit access to clean water, disproportionately affecting women who are usually responsible for water collection

**Increased vulnerability to disasters:** During extreme weather events, women are more likely to be injured or killed due to limited mobility and decision-making power, and face higher risks of sexual and gender-based violence in displacement situations.

**Economic hardship:** Loss of land and coastal erosion can disrupt women's income sources, particularly those reliant on fishing and agriculture.

**Health impacts:** Climate change-related stress can exacerbate existing health issues for women, including mental health concerns and increased risk of infectious diseases due to poor sanitation.

**Limited participation in decision-making:** Women are often excluded from climate change adaptation and mitigation planning, hindering their ability to advocate for their needs and communities.

Specific examples:

- Displacement and migration: Coastal communities facing sea-level rise often require relocation, where women may face challenges related to securing housing and accessing essential services.
- Increased workload: In disaster recovery, women often take on additional household chores and caregiving responsibilities, further burdening their already heavy workload.
- Impacts on traditional knowledge: Climate change can disrupt traditional knowledge systems held by women, which are vital for sustainable resource management.

## 2.2 Country-specific challenges for women's participation in agriculture

The differential impacts of climate change on women and men, underscored by existing gender asymmetries, combine powerfully to inhibit women's ability to fully participate in and benefit from resources, information and services for agricultural production. A brief overview of country-specific challenges for women in agriculture as identified by the FOs and their target farmer groups is outlined below.

Fiji - Gender dynamics in agriculture in Fiji reflect broader societal structures that limit women's opportunities for economic advancement and resource access. Specifically, women face the following challenges:

- o Limited access to markets
- o Time poverty
- o Gender-based violence

Papua New Guinea - Gender analysis in agriculture for Papua New Guinea highlights significant disparities in resources, decision-making, and access to opportunities. Specifically, women face the following challenges:

- Unequal division of labor
- Unequal access to resources such as land ownership, information and services
- Limited or no control over Income
- Limited decision - making power
- Disproportionate impact of climate change
- Domestic violence and gender-based violence
- Limitations to women's entrepreneurship through lack of access to finance, technology and markets.

Samoa - Gender analysis in Samoa's agricultural sector reveals several gender-based constraints that affect women's ability to fully participate in and benefit from agriculture in Samoa:

- Limited decision-making power:
- Social norms and expectations:.
- Gender-based violence and discrimination

Vanuatu - Gender analysis in Vanuatu's agriculture reveals that while women play a crucial role in ensuring food security and supporting livelihoods, they face significant barriers to equal participation in agricultural development.

- Lack control / ownership to land
- No access to resources such as credit & financial services, technology and training
- Work burden and time poverty
- Cultural norms and gender stereotypes

Timor Leste - Gender analysis in agriculture in Timor-Leste is critical to understanding the ways in which gender inequalities affect agricultural productivity, food security, and economic development. The major challenges for women's participation in agriculture are:

- Limited access to land and resources and agricultural inputs
- Work burden and time poverty
- Limited decision -making power regarding farming and household finances
- Gender -blind agriculture programming and extension services
- Limited or no access to higher value markets
- Limited opportunity for economic empowerment
- Compounded vulnerability to impacts of climate change
- Cultural norms and social structures that are not enabling

Tonga - Gender inequalities persist in Tonga's agricultural sector. Women play a crucial role in food production, household subsistence, and small-scale farming, yet they often face barriers related to land access, financial resources, decision-making power, and social norms. Limited decision making



- Lack access to resources like land and credit
- Women are not in leadership positions
- Social and cultural norms that reproduce gender asymmetries

Solomon Islands - Gender dynamics in agriculture in the Solomon Islands are shaped by cultural traditions, access to resources, and power relations within households and communities. Although men and women both contribute significantly to agricultural production, women's roles are often undervalued, and they face significant barriers to improving their livelihoods through agriculture. The key challenges for women's participation in agriculture are:

- Gendered division of labor
- Limited access to education and training
- Cultural barriers
- Climate change and gendered vulnerabilities

### Section 3: Analysis of key findings and discussion

The key findings generated from the field level data and facilitated consultations with the gender focal persons from the various farmer organizations are largely centered around women’s lack of access to resources, information and services for agricultural production. As shown in the table below, the field data shows that women lack access to resources such as knowledge for improved land use practices, climate -smart and time saving technologies, and planting materials and financing.

#### Problem 1: Women lack access to resources and services

Women lack access to key resources and services. A deep dive with women’s empowerment and agriculture officers during consultations provided key insights into what resources they lack access to, and what are the causes and effects of limited or no access for women farmers.

As demonstrated in the table below, women lack access to secure land ownership, which in turn leaves them with insecure tenure over the land they can usually only with the consent of male land owners (even in the case of matrilineal land ownership which occurs in some of the countries) and no collateral for loans<sup>4</sup>. Women also have limited access to knowledge and education, planting materials, time saving technologies such as fuel-efficient cook stoves, seed planters, and post-harvest technologies.

**Table 1: Lack of access to resources by country**

Fiji	Tonga	Solomons	PNG	Vanuatu	Samoa	Timor Leste
Limited access to Knowledge; Finance;	Limited access to education	Lack access to time-saving technologies	Lack access to credit and finance and appropriate climate friendly technologies	Limited access to water, technologies, micro finance	Limited access to finance; planting materials	Limited access to education, finance, water supply especially in rural

In Papua New Guinea for example, the post -harvest processing of galip nut (*Canarium indicum*) is highly significant in terms of social importance, and rights to harvest individual trees are traded within and amongst clans. However, post-harvest processing of the galip nut consisting of removing the shell and drying kernels directly on farm by smoking to allow stable storage for months require extensive labor and time inputs from women.

“*Canarium indicum* (Burseraceae) nuts, known in Papua New Guinea as galip, in the Solomon Islands as ngali and in Vanuatu as nangai, are indigenous to lowland rainforests in Melanesia. Expansion of the *Canarium* nut industry has great potential to improve the livelihoods of rural households in these countries. A major constraint to commercialisation of the *Canarium* industry has been poor quality of the nuts due to traditional postharvest handling. Nuts are traditionally cracked by hand using stone hammers. The only

<sup>4</sup> although customary land in the Pacific often cannot be used for loans to either men or women due to the communal nature of ownership

commercial processing technique available at the start of the project involved freezing of the kernel within 24 hours of processing. This was a major limitation to a commercial industry based on Canarium”<sup>5</sup>.

### Ranking the severity of challenges

A ranking exercise was conducted to determine the severity of the problems that women are confronted with. A simple ranking from 1 to 5 scores were assigned to the degree of severity experienced by women: 1 being the lowest; and 5 being the highest.

Time poverty and lack of access to planting materials were ranked high for severity of challenges. The lack of land ownership ranked high for Papua New Guinea and Fiji, but relatively low for the other countries.

The high ranking for time poverty and lack of access to planting materials can perhaps be attributed to immediate realities confronting women, while the middle to low ranking for other factors, particularly cultural norms and institutional gender blindness - though persistent and prevalent - reside more in the abstract.

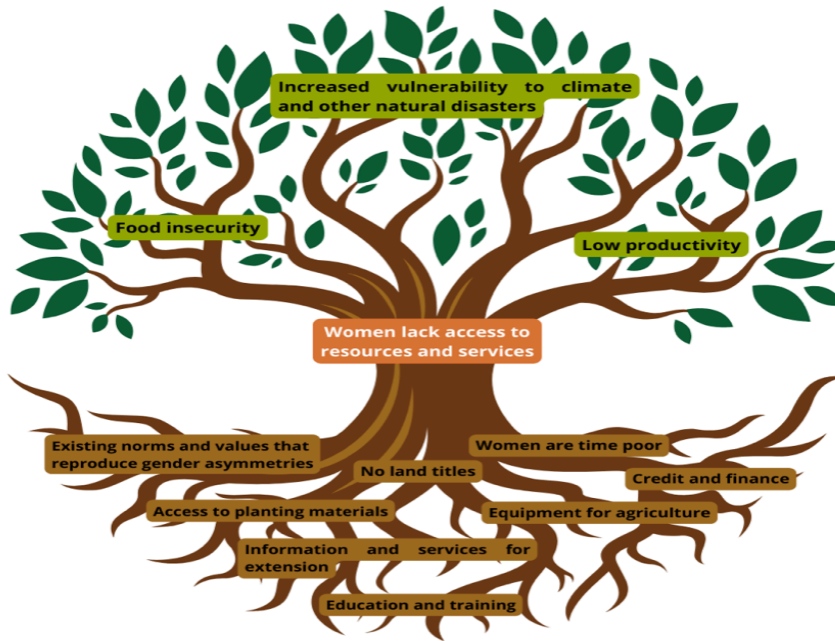
**Table 2: Key Problems/Challenges for women (scored from 1 (least challenging) – 5 (most challenging))**

	PNG	SAMOA	TONGA	SOLOMON IS.	VANUATU	FIJI	Timor Leste
Women have no land titles / or ability to make decisions over land use	5	2	1	3	3	4	5
No access to credit and finance	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
No access to equipment and labor-saving technologies	4	2	2	NA	NA	NA	4
No access to information and services	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Limited access to knowledge	3	3	4	2	2	1	3
Cultural norms and values that inhibit produce and reproduce gender asymmetries	3	2	1	2	2	3	2
Time poverty	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
Limited or no access to planting materials	5	5	5	3	3	3	5
Institutional gender blindness				2	3	3	

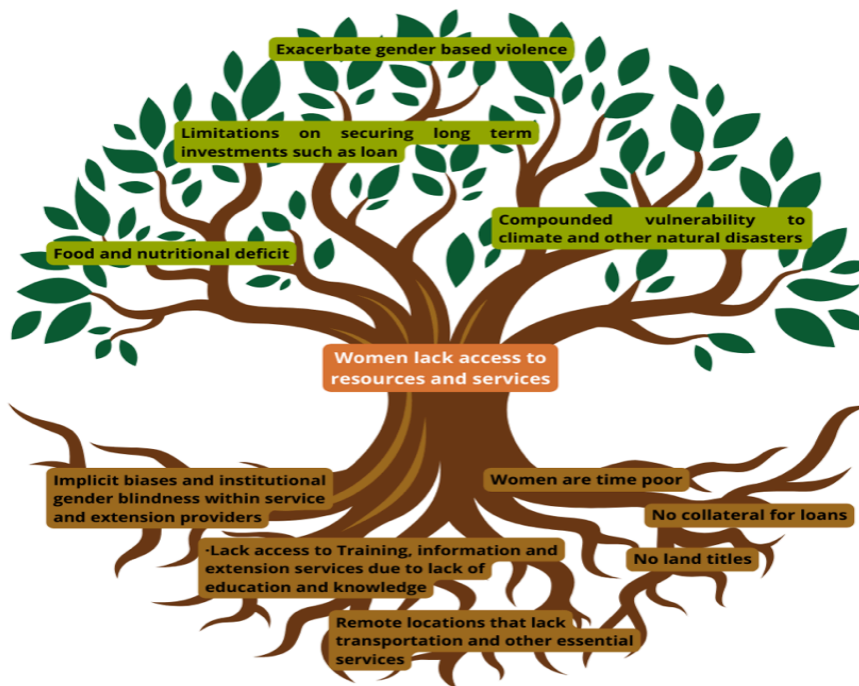
<sup>5</sup> Final report: Processing of 1TCanarium1T indicum nuts: adapting and refining techniques to benefit farmers in the South Pacific . Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) 2012

Figure 1: The causes and effects of limited access to resources and services

Samoa, Tonga, PNG



Solomons, Vanuatu, Fiji



**Problem 2: Women and Time poverty**

Women’s time poverty results from the ‘triple burden’ of care work, engagement in production activities such as agriculture, food processing, marketing, and community roles and responsibilities.

An aggregated 24-hour activity clock for six countries depicts the time women typically spend on different tasks and provides insights into workload distribution, gender roles, and time constraints of women.

**Figure 2: Example of 24 hour activity clock for women in the Pacific**



**Fiji - An example that emerged from Teitei Taveuni women and men’s timeline discussion in the gender analysis exercises where men and women sat down as couples**



“Women were too busy doing everything. Taking care of the household - where there are workshops women could not attend because they are so busy at home. Training seems to come on the timeline of those who come to the village - they dont come on the times that women are available they come on their own time. This should change. The women are over worked but they do want access to training.”

**Vanuatu - FSA example of how they have adapted their extension work based on gender analysis**

“Savings and loans owned by mothers. When FSA does training with our women groups we ask the women to set the times that are suitable for them. For example during the week they are often busy with farming, livestock, marketing as well as their other family and community commitments. Saturday and Sunday are times when women can come together more easily. We have found that women managing small loan schemes is successful and we have adapted our programs to include this. FSA has evolved to support the savings and loans schemes and how to help those groups improve. We are also supporting the women in terms of tools and resources and seeds.”

**Timor Leste - village consultation meeting at Lisabou Association womens group, Lequisa Municipality - November 2024**



“Our women group has helped us as farmers. But we still face many challenges that are in many cases getting worse with climate change. Sometimes we struggle to access rice fields especially with small children crossing the drains which can be dangerous which are now flooding more often. It’s difficult for women on their own to do the maintenance work needed to keep the canals clear and there are more flooding events than in the past. For horticulture crops which are grown by women closer to home we have problems with access to enough water and droughts are happening more often. Our group has focussed on mung bean seed production which is a crop usually grown by women and the income from this is important and we

	<p>have put into our savings group. But the market for the seed is not as easy as some other seeds grown by men. As women we are interested to also work on animal raising and how to control disease and health issues in pigs and chickens as this is a good income opportunity for women and we are asking Anaprofiko if they can help us to learn more in this area.”</p>
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**PNG - Barbara from PNGWAIDF field work in the gender assessment**



“We found the gender analysis tools a good way to open discussion about who does what, who controls and access what. Cultural norms really play a big influence. Women won’t participate in training or other activities unless the husband says so. We have seed multipliers who are women but they have to get agreement from their husbands. This can be a barrier for women to attend training and access funds and opportunities in agriculture. Land is owned by the clan and so even the husband has to go to the clan and the women have very little say. We have to get both men and women on board on why it is important for women to be given some space and opportunity. In the end it benefits the whole family. When we did gender awareness with women the men also asked for it to be done for the men. We are planning on doing this in this years work plan. It’s a slow process but we are making some progress.”

Another major cause of women’s time poverty is the work burden that is generated by their roles as care givers, and their engagement in production activities.

The aggregated activity profile of six countries below demonstrates that women are also engaged extensively in production activities. Though men assume roles that require more strength, such as land preparation or making the fences for piggeries, women are engaged equally in most activities. Time consuming or drudgery related work such as weeding, watering the garden etc are generally assumed by women.

**Table 2: Aggregated Activity Profile for Agriculture for seven countries**

Activities	Males	Females
Vegetable production	X	XX
Piggery management	XX	XX
Poultry management	X	XX
Nursery management (vegetables, fruit trees)	X	X
Root crop farming	X	XX
<b>EXISTING PRACTICES (typical roles on main crops)</b>		
Land preparation	XX	X
Planting materials	X	X
Planting	X	X
Weeding	X	XX
Watering		XX
Harvesting	X	X
Processing	X	X
Marketing	X	X
example of steps of an new agriculture value chain: Bee keeping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clearing area for hives (m)</li> <li>● Check hives (m and f)</li> <li>● Maintaining hives (m and f)</li> <li>● Harvesting (m and f)</li> <li>● Weighing (m and f)</li> <li>● Marketing (m&amp;f)</li> </ul>	X	X

There are important differences when looking at specific agriculture crops. In particular the income from export cash crops is more often controlled by men (even though women still typically contribute their labour to export cash crops) while local market products such as vegetables or root crops the income is more often controlled by women.

Women are time poor and women from remote locations in particular, may not be able to access training and other extension services that are available. Finally, women’s ability to access services such as training events is inhibited to a large extent by the institutional



gender blindness of extension service providers where women's time and location constraints are not always sufficiently accommodated to make it easier for them.

The subsequent impact of these challenges compound women's existing vulnerabilities to the effects of climate events and other natural disasters. Other existing vulnerabilities such as food and nutritional deficit, limits on securing long term loans, and increased gender-based violence may be further exacerbated.

### **Problem 3: Gendered norms and values**

Gendered norms and values determine work-loads and benefits. Women produce and market the vast majority of food crops. They also provide labor for the more lucrative cash crops. In addition to their domestic and care-giving activities, women spend longer hours than men engaged in agricultural production, while men control the incomes earned from cash.

Gendered norms and values also influence the provision of agricultural services and information provided through national extension services, often resulting in gender-blind programming, which marginalizes women's needs. Often extension programs such as trainings are conducted that may not be suitable for women to attend because of their care-giving roles or limits on her mobility imposed by cultural norms or physical limitations. Additionally, failure to provide child-care facilities during such training interventions severely limits women's ability to participate in any meaningful way.

Cultural stereotypes are a common vehicle through which individuals express their socialization and are indicative of gendered norms and values. They can put limitations and perpetuate asymmetries through their production and reproduction.

Some examples of cultural stereotypes of women and men's roles were outlined during the stakeholder consultation workshop by participants.

### **Table 3: Stereotypes of women's and men's roles**

Group1: Fiji, Solomons, Vanuatu

<p><b>Male roles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Production activities, clearing the land, cutting trees</li> <li>● Operating equipment such as chainsaws, machinery, tractor (agriculture technology)</li> <li>● Farm owner / land title holder</li> <li>● Attending trainings for crop production, seeding savings, farm maintenance</li> <li>● Raising livestock</li> <li>● Fishing</li> <li>● Accessing loans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Female roles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maintaining vegetable nurseries</li> <li>● Growing and selling food in the local markets</li> <li>● Raising small livestock such as chickens</li> <li>● Processing and preserving fish and vegetables</li> <li>● Processing Pandanus products</li> <li>● Collect firewood, water and food</li> </ul>
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Group 2: Tonga, Samoa, PNG, Timor-leste

<p><b>Male roles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Finance handled by men</li> <li>● Engaged in all labor- intensive work</li> <li>● Breeding and feeding cattle</li> <li>● Men liase with extension agents</li> <li>● Men are responsible for cash crops</li> <li>● No taro, not a good farmer</li> <li>● Men own piggery</li> <li>● Decision making</li> </ul>	<p><b>Female roles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sell vegetables in the market</li> <li>● Planting vegetables and root crops</li> <li>● Weeding, watering and managing home gardens</li> <li>● “go and ask your father”</li> <li>● “lazy women don’t go to the garden”</li> <li>● Take care of poultry</li> <li>● Collect firewood, water and food</li> <li>● Caregiver and environmental stewards</li> </ul>
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## **Section 4: Recommendations**

The following set of recommendations are drawn from discussions with gender and agriculture officers from the farmer organizations and from WOCAN experiences.

### **Recommendation 1: Enable women in FOs to exercise voice and leadership for meaningful participation**

#### **Outcomes**

- Women's leadership in FOs are able to advocate for enhanced access to services and information
- Women leaders have increased knowledge of resources, opportunities
- FOs are providing increasing opportunities for women to take up and progress into a wide range of positions within the organisation including in field extension and technical roles

#### **Actions**

- Training for women leadership within the FO and among farmers and farmer groups (with men's participation)
- Invest in the technical and leadership skills of women and youth (technical gender officer of FOs)
- Develop and support networking and learning platforms and opportunities for women leaders' knowledge exchange at the regional level
- Establish and maintain networking and learning platform for women leaders at regional level

### **Recommendation 2: Increase women's access to, and control over agricultural resources, services, markets and the resulting income and benefits**

#### **Outcomes**

- Gender-integrated Action Plans with budget provided for activities that promote women's access to resources by women in the FOs and stakeholder groups
- Heightened awareness of importance of gender issues faced by farmers and strengthened capacity of FOs to integrate gender into their program planning in line with existing country mechanisms that address gender issues in agriculture
- Women have increased knowledge about services, markets and opportunities
- Higher productivity through climate smart practices and more resilience to climate change
- FOs understand and target the crops (and relevant parts of the cropping cycle) and the value chains (including e.g., processing or marketing) that are most relevant to empowering women

#### **Actions**

- Strengthen the capacity of FOs to design and implement gender integrated planning for CSA
- Collaborate with national, regional or international organizations that have gender advocacy and training experiences in the field of agriculture and natural resource management
- Agriculture extensions and value chain interventions are specifically targeting women
- increase productivity of crops that women play a role producing (reducing their work burden)
- Crops that are important to women and provide them with opportunities to earn more income and improve their food security in face of climate change are included in the activities of the FOs
- Support Women Farmer groups to establish savings and credit schemes



In Samoa WIBDI and in Tonga GROFED are considering ways to **improve the production of pandanus** which is used by women to produce crafts that are valuable livelihoods for women. Pandanus trees are salt tolerant and often form an important part of foreshore ecosystems that can be protected and expanded to help reduce the impact of sea level rise and storm events.

### **Recommendation 3: PIFON (and member FOs) to obtain and assure technology transfer to reduce women’s work burden**

#### **Outcomes**

- Adoption of time and labor -saving technologies
- Capacity development on labor and time saving technologies, such as those related to energy access, clean and fuel efficient cookstove, seeding machinery, more efficient approaches for weeding and or weed reduction

#### **Actions**

- Training on the use of time saving technologies for Climate Sensitive Agriculture
- Link to projects providing technologies to provide access

- looks at wider time challenges of women and help them to overcome these: eg innovations in fuel efficient cooking to reduce firewood collection; child care services / facilities of groups to help women free up time from child care / more efficient technologies to support tasks in agriculture that are normally done by women - eg weeding or harvesting.



**KGA in Solomon Islands plans to revive a program of training how to make fuel efficient cook stoves.**

Called the 'Kiko Stove' it can be easily made from local materials and dramatically reduces the amount of firewood needed and the amount of smoke generated. This saves women time through reduced time collecting and carrying firewood and improves their health through reduced indoor smoke pollution - a major health problem affecting women in the Pacific who cook on open fires.

#### **Recommendation 4: Mobilize men to support women's leadership and gender equality in CSA activities**

##### **Outcomes**

- Men support women's leadership in FOs, assist with household and farm tasks in the households, and champion and advocate with other men for gender equality.

##### **Action**

- Organize gender-awareness and training workshops on leadership and gender equality to support redistribution of tasks within the household and communities and eliminate social norms that underscore gender inequality
- allow FOs to share their experiences and learn from each other

#### **Recommendation 5: Adopt gender - integration within PIFON mandate**

**Outcomes**

- PIFON staff are knowledgeable about gender
- Gender-responsive budgets funded and implemented
- Gender reflected in M&E system

**Actions**

- PIFON hires gender specialist or trains staff
- Develop gender-responsive budgets
- Take tangible steps to ensure gender-related objectives in the policy and mandate of PIFON
- Ensure gender-specific outcome indicators are integrated in the M&E system
- Identify appropriate metrics to measure women's empowerment

## **ANNEXES**

### **Annex 1: Country-specific activity and access profile**

#### **Aggregated Activity Profile for Agriculture: Papua New Guinea**

Activities	Males	Females
Clearing the bush	X	X
Digging drains	XX	X
Weeding gardens	X	XX
Banana planting, sugar cane, yams	X	X
Fuel wood collection	X	XX
Cooking	X	XX
Crop harvesting	X	
Marketing		XX
Household budgeting		XX
Livestock management	X Building sheds	X Feeding animals

#### **Access and Control of Resources**

Resources	Access		Control	
	Males	Female	Male	Female
Coffee Plantation/land			XX	
Home garden			XX	
Pigs			XX	
Land			XX	

## Aggregated Activity Profile for Agriculture: FSA

Activities	Males	Females
Vegetable production	X	XX
Piggery management (wire fencing)	XX	
Nursery management (vegetables, timber and fruit trees)		XX
Drinking and crop water storage management	X	X
Training on improved farming techniques (alley cropping, soil fertility, agroforestry, hand tools)	X	XX
<b>EXISTING PRACTICES</b>		
Land preparation	XX	X
Planting materials	X	X
Planting	X	X
Weeding	X	XX
Watering		XX
Harvesting	X	X
Processing	X	X
Marketing		XX

## Access and Control of Resources

Resources	Access		Control	
	Males	Female	Male	Female
Bank savings			XX	X
HH Savings			X big items	X small items
Agriculture equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hand tools</li> <li>● Electrical tools</li> </ul>	X	X	XX XX	
Land			XX (depending on island)	XX (depending on island)
Market goods				XX
Home gardens (cultural crops)			X	X
Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cattle</li> <li>● Poultry</li> </ul>			XX	XX



## Aggregated Activity Profile for Agriculture: WIBDI Samoa

Activities	Males	Females
Vegetable production	X	XX
Piggery management	XX	
Nursery management (vegetables, fruit trees)	X	X
	X	X
	X	XX
EXISTING PRACTICES		
Land preparation	XX	X
Planting materials	X	X
Planting	X	X
Weeding	X	XX
Watering		XX
Harvesting	X	X
Processing	X	X
Marketing	X	X
Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cattle</li> <li>● Poultry</li> </ul>	X (males)	Poultry (female)
Bee keeping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clearing area for hives (m)</li> <li>● Check hives (m and f)</li> <li>● Maintaining hives (m and f)</li> <li>● Harvesting (m and f)</li> <li>● Weighing (m and f)</li> <li>● Marketing (m&amp;f)</li> </ul>	X	X

## Access and Control of Resources

Resources	Access		Control	
	Males	Female	Male	Female
Bank savings			XX	X
HH Savings			X big items	X small items
Agriculture equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hand tools</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	X	X	XX XX	
Land			XX	
Market goods				XX

Home gardens (cultural crops)			X	X
Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cattle</li> <li>● Poultry</li> <li>● Sheep</li> </ul>			XX	XX
			XX	

## **ANNEX 2: Problem tree disaggregated by countries**

### **Solomons; Vanuatu; Fiji**

#### CAUSES:

- No land titles (noting that this is a wider customary tenure problem for both men and women) / insecure access to and control over land
- No collateral for loans / little or no savings
- Women are time poor
- Lack access to training, information and extension services due to lack of education and knowledge
- Implicit biases and institutional gender blindness within service and extension providers
- Remote locations that lack transportation and other essential services

#### EFFECTS:

- Compounded vulnerability to climate and other natural disasters
- Food and nutritional deficit
- Limitations on securing long term investments such as loan
- Exacerbate gender-based violence

### **PNG; Samoa; Tonga**

#### CAUSES

- No land titles
- Credit and finance
- Equipment for agriculture
- Information and services for extension
- Education and training
- Existing norms and values that reproduce gender asymmetries
- Women are time poor
- Access to planting materials

#### EFFECTS

- Low productivity
- Increased vulnerability to climate and other natural disasters
- Food insecurity

### ANNEX 3

This table shows the first draft of proposed gender focused responses from each of the FOs; this will be further developed.

	<b>Access; institutional gender-blind programming</b>	<b>Poor land use practices; Access</b>	<b>No access to time saving technologies</b>	<b>Access to credit; technologies; harmful gender norms</b>	<b>Limits on women's participation; access to water, technologies, micro finance, food insecurity</b>	<b>Access to finance; planting materials</b>	<b>Access to education, finance and water supply</b>
	<b>FIJI</b>	<b>TONGA</b>	<b>SOLOMONS</b>	<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	<b>VANUATU</b>	<b>SAMOA</b>	<b>TIMOR LESTE</b>
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<p><b>1. <u>Access to Knowledge:</u></b></p> <p>Children get an education. le not drop outs. If they are dropped out, find ways for children to attend vocational training. Encourage attendance in training events that are offered. Women will share with other women. Provide opportunities.</p> <p><b>2. <u>Access to Finance:</u></b></p> <p>More training to be done on savings and financial literacy. Eating more local food. Save money.</p>	<p><b>1. <u>Maximise Land use:</u></b></p> <p>floriculture, kitchen gardens, domestic poultry eg small scale egg production, interested in hydroponics Equipment: land preparation - Information: use radio programs for community outreach. FM radio - can also get things on TV –</p> <p><b>2. <u>Access to Education:</u></b></p> <p>Planting material: seed saving and diversification - reduce handout mentality of people waiting for</p>	<p><b>1. <u>Introduce Time saving technologies</u></b></p> <p>Kitchen - cooking - how to improve - fuel efficient cookstove - time saving technologies Washing - how to improve? - technologies How to save money and set up savings groups Improve traditional ways into modern ways (like what?) Need to be careful which solution for which groups Problem around access to water - improve access to water for gardens</p>	<p><b>1. <u>Access to Credit and finance:</u></b></p> <p>organise diversity fair and bring finance providers / banks to come and talk. This will also be when planting materials are distributed. Make sure that female extension staff can be present and give contacts to women who attend the diversity fair. Can also include school children's bank accounts.</p> <p><b>2. <u>Mitigate /address harmful gender Norms and values - time poverty:</u></b></p>	<p><b>1. <u>Generate Enabling Environments for women</u></b></p> <p>Create a favourable environment for women to come forward and be involved - look for an existing group of women as a target group . Will target group as women Be inclusive of men and women - both involved</p> <p><b>2. <u>Improve water access</u></b></p> <p>Water - repair village water supplies and rain water catchment for women's groups (boreholes, wells, rain</p>	<p><b>1. <u>Access to Finance</u></b></p> <p>Encourage finance and credit. Fa'alavalava - social obligations. Train them to save for the future. Asking the question of what is the purpose of withdrawing the money? Trying to discourage losing it all for social obligations. Can look at having a period of time for the savings and can't touch it for 6 months or a year.</p>	<p><b>1. <u>Acces to education</u></b></p> <p>Training programs, implement climate education for children, women and disabilities.</p> <p><b>2. <u>climate-smart financing</u></b></p> <p>Establish funds for climate adaptation, to access microloans for small scale farming.</p> <p><b>3. <u>Water supplies</u></b></p> <p>Develop a sustainable system like rainwater harvesting and involve communities in water management</p>

	<p>Forgetting about more nutritious crops like bele, pumpkin leaves etc save money and get better nutrition. SPBD - womens group who support banking for women - get them connected. Banks have become inaccessible due to fees</p> <p>3. <b><u>Introduce Women-friendly programming</u></b></p> <p>Working around womens program</p> <p>Firewood - stoves that use less firewood. Indians have fuel efficient stoves</p> <p>Sharing knowledge and technologies. Cooking and water - Picking up children from school - men can help</p> <p>Sourcing of firewood and picking up food e.g. getting firewood and cassava. Bring it closer - many places it is very far away.</p>	<p>seeds. Have not done seed - exchange of seeds -</p> <p>Leading - need training on leadership (for women) - gross margin training for women - financial literacy. Recognising your strength as</p> <p>Farmers forum: can have a gender focus.</p>		<p>Conduct gender training in the districts. Getting more men and women involved in the discussion so they understand that gender is men and women's business</p> <p>3. <b><u>Promote agroforestry</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Landslip Prone area:</u></b> agroforestry mainly indigenous trees with edible leaves. Eg edible breadfruit variety in highlands. Trees that can last for generations.</p> <p>4. <b><u>Access to Agricultural technologies /Equipment;</u></b></p> <p>source equipment for micro mills for rice and gender (basically for food preservation and marketing). Downstream processing of cassava and spices.</p>	<p>catchment and gravity fed) will not work on gravity. Will work with people who depend completely on rain catchment. Some have water but have to walk long distances to get water. Rain catchments. Will have a rain catchment for a group</p> <p>3. <b><u>Food security</u></b></p> <p>available and cash: control of manual and pest resistant materials. Open pollinated vegetables seeds., cocoa, coconut, timber trees and fruit trees.</p> <p>4. <b><u>Introduce Appropriate technologies</u></b></p> <p>Hand tools for women - time saving tools. Wheelbarrows can help to reduce the time to carry loads. Soil improvement - technologies</p> <p>5. <b><u>Access to Micro finance</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>2. Access to Planting materials</u></b></p> <p>Seed saving encourages farmers to produce their own seeds rather than buying seeds all the time. Planting root crops - sweet potato [could be climate resilient varieties] Planting pandanus and siapo women can earn a lot of money from the mats and tapa production but need to look at the production of the trees.</p> <p>Nursery for ornamental plants. Production of orchids. Can also look at nursery for seedlings for vegetable garden, Every month have an open market where farmers come together and sell, it is at these markets women</p>	<p>strategies for sustainability.</p>
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	<p>Bringing it closer to home means looking after the soil. - backyard gardening.</p>				<p>Village level saving schemes. Already working with some women groups who are setting up savings and loan for women groups. Some groups don't have savings and loans but they would like to. Financial literacy to set up village savings. Women will never enter the bank and they will not be accepted. Better that they set up their village level scheme.</p> <p><b><u>6. Introduce Women-friendly training environment</u></b></p> <p>Join and involve spouses at suitable time and space. Training on how to manage food during disaster, food processing and preparedness. Training on nutritional value of cooked foods. Climate warning information and 3 month seasonable forecast -</p>	<p>can sell ornamental plants. Could also include small livestock, Local chickens</p>	
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					<p>make it available for women. Health information - why not have some family planning - space out the kids. Nursery - regular meetings of the group - seedlings do coconut, cocoa, sandalwood Have women extension officer and women lead farmers.</p>		
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