

BPP CLIMATE ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIPS + ACCELERATOR IN THE MEKONG DELTA

Empowering Women Framework

	Access to Resources			Power and Agency		
	Access to assets, equipment, and quality inputs	Access to financial services	Access to training and networks	Decision making and workload sharing	Well-being	Capabilities and self-confidence
Gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women often do not have formal ownership of land. □ Women are less likely to have access to equipment and quality inputs such as seedlings and fertilisers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women, particularly women-led SMEs, tend to have less access to formal finance. □ Women are less likely to have access to a bank account □ Women often do not have formal ownership of land and are not included in loan contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women are less likely to have access to training. □ Women are less likely to be a member of a formal group or network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women often have the triple burden of domestic duties, caring for the family and farm work or employment. □ Women bear a disproportionate responsibility for securing food, water, and fuel. □ Women are less likely to be able to leave home for work or education. □ Women are often excluded from decision-making processes in the home and community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women are more likely to be impacted by natural disasters. □ Women are more likely to experience gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women tend to be less represented in leadership positions within business, cooperatives, and farmer groups. □ Women only own an estimated 21% of formal enterprises in Vietnam.
Climate impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Transitioning to new sectors, such as fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women's capacity to invest in climate-smart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women's ability to adopt new practices and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ During periods of drought, women often work harder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Natural disasters are forecast to increase and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The perspective of women is less

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	<p>to aquaculture, is limited by the lack of access to land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Lack of access to equipment and technology makes it harder to adapt to a changing climate, such as smart irrigation systems. 	<p>technologies and practices may be limited.</p>	<p>technologies is constrained by a lack of access to training and support networks.</p>	<p>to secure income and resources for their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Food, water and fuel may be more difficult to access. □ Girls may have to leave school early to support their families. □ Men are more likely to migrate for work, putting added pressure on women. □ There is a lack of consideration of the specific needs and constraints of women farmers in climate adaptation strategies. 	<p>women are less likely to be able to access support services, threatening their livelihoods, wellbeing, and recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women and girls face increased risk to all forms of gender-based violence, including human trafficking and child marriage. 	<p>likely to be considered when making climate adaptation decisions such as alternative production practices or crops.</p>
The opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Effectively engaging and supporting women can increase the supply of quality products and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women generally have lower default rates on loans. □ In rural areas, the household is generally the economic unit so both women and men should be involved in major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Providing women access to support networks can support increased productivity and income and bring broader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Women tend to reinvest additional earnings back into their families for nutrition, education and healthcare – making households more resilient to climate change. □ Involving all members of society in dialogue is going to lead to more informed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Gender equality training for men and women can help address an increase in gender-based violence. □ Addressing gender equality can improve a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Involving men and women is likely to lead to more informed decisions. □ Women entrepreneurs can help increase

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		financial decisions. <input type="checkbox"/> Women present a growth opportunity for financial institutions.	benefits to women.	decision and policies on climate.	business's reputation, create more loyal workers and suppliers.	supply or be a growth segment for business.
Private sector-led solutions	<input type="checkbox"/> Deal with farmer households as family businesses including both men and women and contract women farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Embedding services within lead enterprise off-take agreements.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-lens financing. <input type="checkbox"/> Collateral-free loans based on risk profile of farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile banking. <input type="checkbox"/> Bundling services in one loan package. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring both men and women sign loan agreements.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring technical training targets women and is timed appropriately. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of digital technologies to support training which is more flexible. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring women are included in farmer groups, including in leadership positions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Creating alternative livelihoods for women, such as eco farm stays. <input type="checkbox"/> Value-add creation through semi-processing or processing at the household or community level. <input type="checkbox"/> Creating family friendly workplaces. <input type="checkbox"/> Consulting with women and men on key strategies/decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> Embed gender equality training within technical training. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure good workforce and supply chain policies eg. good working conditions, equal pay, inclusion of people with disabilities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Promote women in leadership and nurture their leadership skills. <input type="checkbox"/> Engage directly with women entrepreneurs.

Source: IFPRI 2017, UN Women, Women-owned enterprises in Vietnam: Perceptions and Potential (IFC).