

AGRICULTURE

1. Prevent dependency and reduce harmful coping strategies and risk of exploitation

- Bolster self-reliance and ensure food security, in particular for women with increased responsibility for caring for members of the household;
- Develop, as a priority, agricultural income generating activities traditionally controlled by women and with quick growth rate and return (e.g. small-scale animal production such as poultry and small ruminants, home gardens);
- Ensure access to resources and services (e.g. cash for work, credit and little incentive, irrigation networks) for displaced population and host families, in particular female-headed households;
- Ensure that agriculture activities may be carried out in safe environment for women, men, girls and boys.

2. Defend women's rights and promote women empowerment in rural communities

- Ensure equal wages for men and women and avoid confining women to low-paid tasks in agriculture;
- Promote the important but largely unpaid role played by women in agriculture in providing labour for planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing crop and processing produce for sale;
- Secure land tenure and ownership of livestock for female-headed rural households in particular newly widows;
- Ensure equal access to training and technology for women;
- Collect sex-disaggregated data for planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure affected population, and in particular women, participate in the planning and management of agriculture and livelihood programmes to ensure their specific needs and rights are taken into account in agriculture recovery strategies (hold separate meetings if necessary).