GENDER ANALYSIS FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

GENDER ANALYSIS IN PRACTICE

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26 August 2021

SHUTTERSTOCK

Today we will discuss:

- What a gender analysis is - and why we do them at IUCN

- Gender analysis in action

- Key takeaways & "top tips"

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At IUCN, gender analysis is required.

Why?

- Gender equality is prerequisite to meeting conservation and sustainable development goals
- Gender-based barriers, biases and risks impact policymaking, programme development, project design, funding allocations, staffing decisions, partner arrangements, and more
- No sector is exempt
- Thus, gender analysis is [nearly] always applicable and [nearly] always useful:

  - Policy processes and guidance
  - Institutional change and growth processes
  - Procurements, funding allocations
  - Programme development and implementation
  - Projects, and more specific interventions

What is a gender analysis?

- **Process**: collecting and analysing data and information to identify, understand and describe gender dynamics in a given context

- **Investigation**: of the relevance of these dynamics to a given context; how women and men in all their diversity access resources, services, opportunities and benefits; how power is distributed and maintained
  - How might gender-responsive approaches be transformative? Support sustainability? Support resilience and well-being? etc.

- **Recommendations**: considering key issues, gaps, challenges and enabling conditions to target recommendations (for activities, project/programme, policy, institution, etc.)

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Core components of a gender analysis

- Introduction of context

- Data, information and discussion of gender considerations across six key domains
  - What do we mean by "gender data'?

- Analysis: key findings and recommendations

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What is gender data?

IUCN defines gender data as that which captures information on the lived realities of different women and men and those of diverse genders.

- Gender data includes data
  - disaggregated by sex and/or gender
  - pertaining specifically to women and/or girls and/or those of diverse genders
  - that captures specific gender issues (e.g. fishermen and women harvesters)

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Gender data and gender analysis go hand-in-hand
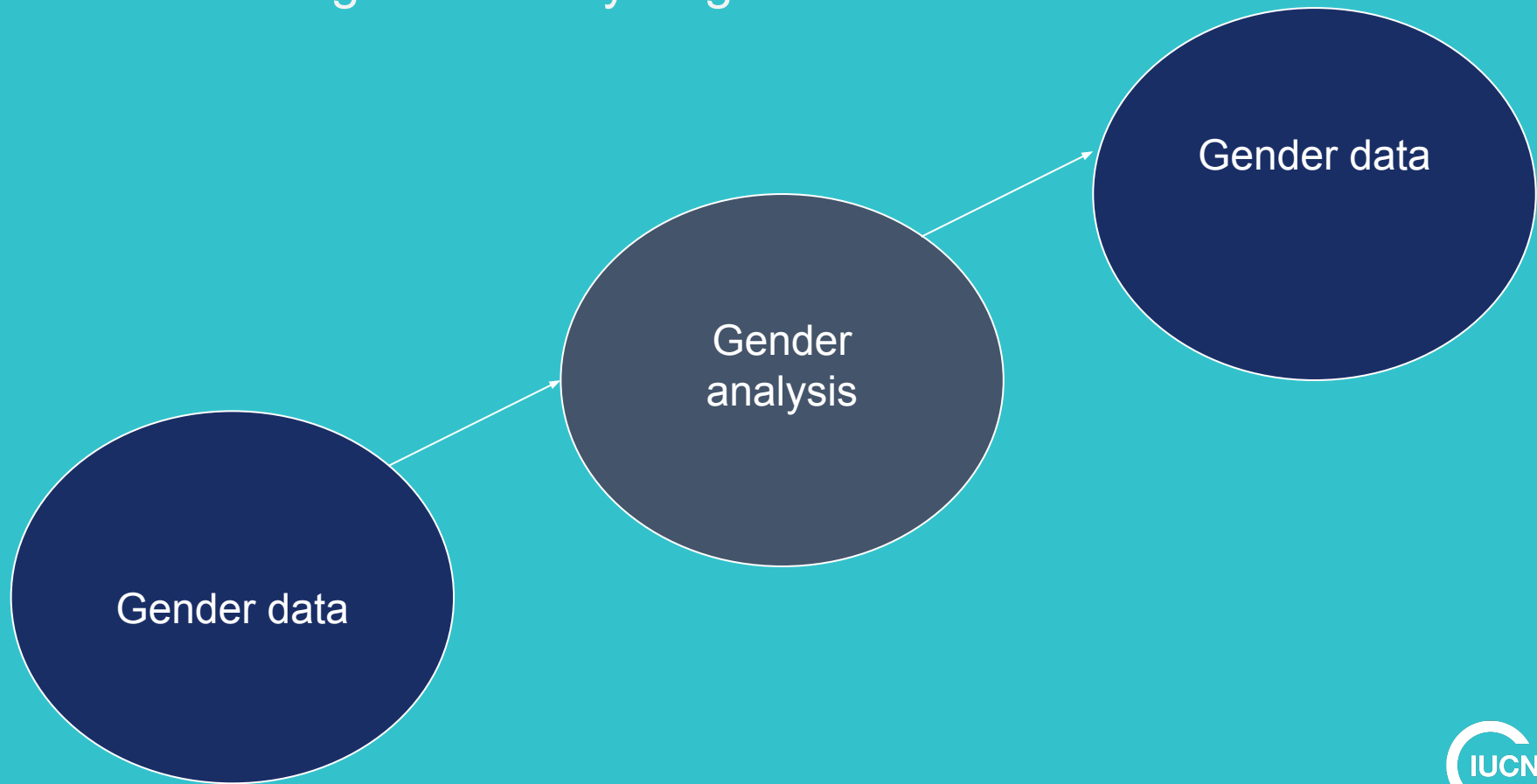
RIGHTS:
Legal & customary
Gender analysis should include statutory and customary laws, as well as formal and informal laws, policies, regulations and institutional practices.

ENVIRONMENT:
Stressors & vulnerability
Gender analysis should determine how degradation/climate change effects impact people differently; how diverse individuals/groups manage risk and cope; and how project activities can contribute to mitigation or increased adaptation and resilience opportunities for women, men and all groups.

REPRESENTATION:
Participation, inclusion & power
Gender analysis should identify how diverse women and women are involved in the processes of decision making and planning at the household and communal levels, their involvement in the value chain and in organisations, in governance processes, and also the constraints they face to fully and actively participate

What data do we want? Information across interlinked domains

PRACTICE:
Attitudes, customs & beliefs
Gender analysis should identify cultural norms and beliefs about what the community perceives to be the appropriate qualities, life goals and aspirations for women and men.
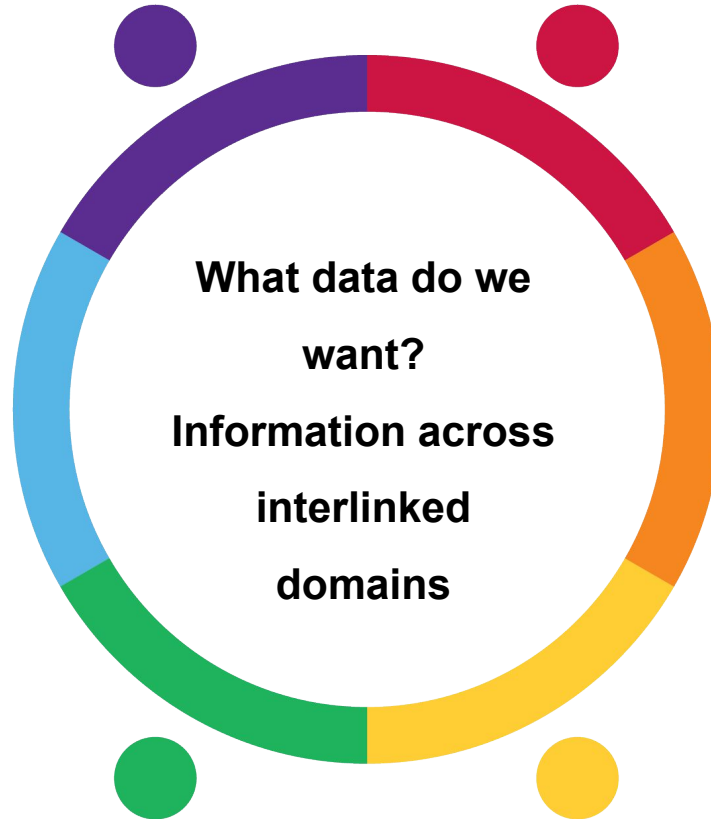
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES:
Division of time, space & labour
Gender analysis should examine what women and men do in productive and reproductive spheres, including their roles, responsibilities and time usage during paid, unpaid and community service work.

RESOURCES:
Access & control of assets and services
Gender analysis should examine differences in diverse women's and men's access to and control over assets (land, housing), income, social benefits, public services (health, water, energy), technology and information that is necessary to being a fully active and productive participant in society. This may also include financial and civic literacy.

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RIGHTS:
Legal & customary
Do women have equal rights to land/resources as men?
Do any legal impediments prevent men and women from having an equal opportunity to participate in the project and/or experience equal outcomes?

PRACTICE:
Attitudes, customs & beliefs
What customs or beliefs influence natural resource access , use and governance in the area?
Do any gendered stereotypes help or hurt livelihoods/ entrepreneurial activities?

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES:
Division of time, space & labour
How do women / men spend their time?
What are the opportunities for accessing decision-making spaces? Can women access / shape project benefits?
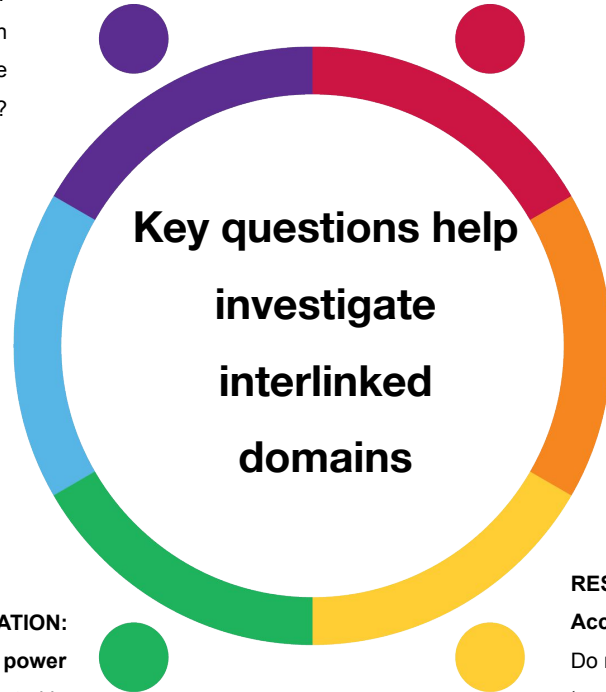
ENVIRONMENT:
Stressors & vulnerability
What are the environmental/ climate risk issues in this area?
How do roles in the household shift and change after a climate-induced disaster strikes this community?

RESOURCES:
Access & control of assets and services
Do men and women have equal access to resources – including money, access to credit, ownership of property (including land) – that can be used as collateral to obtain credit required to start a project?
Do men and women have equal access to technologies and services that support flood risk management, including training and other opportunities to develop skills?

REPRESENTATION:
Participation, inclusion & power
How are women and other diverse groups represented in decision-making/ policy making?
Are men and women likely to have equal access to, and equal participation in, available training sessions in conjunction with this effort?

Key questions help investigate interlinked domains
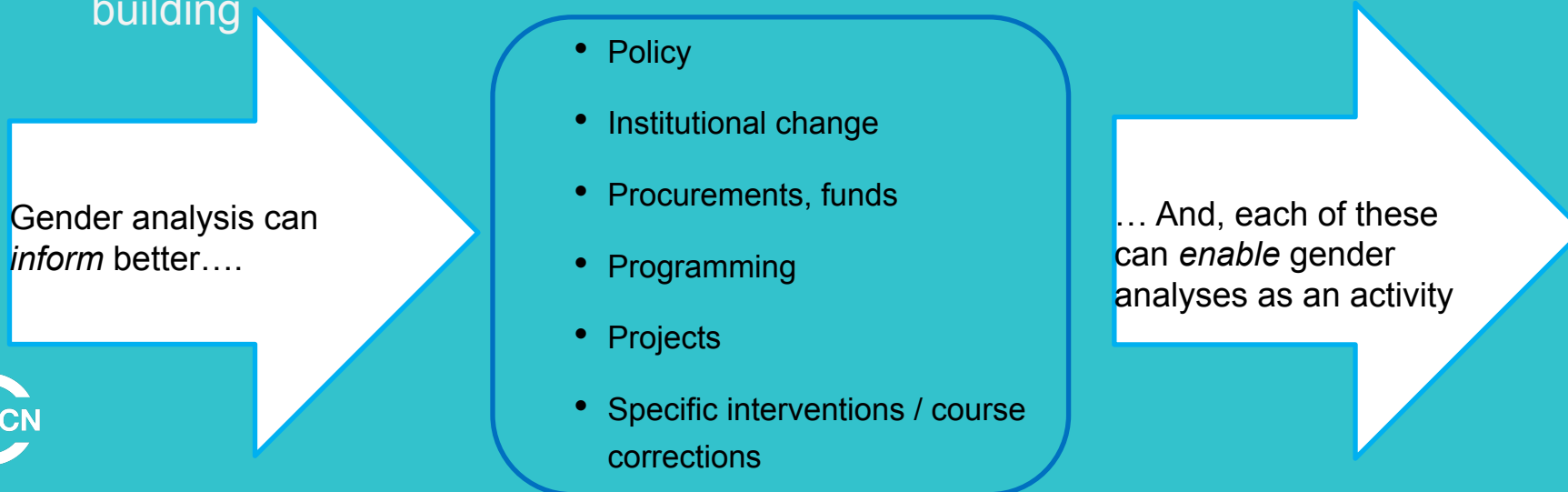
How do we get there?

Key steps include the following:

- Stakeholder mapping

- Identifying areas of analysis (e.g., sectors, geographies)

- Data collection

- Validating analysis, e.g. with diverse experts

- Considering gaps and enablers through targeted recommendations

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When is a gender analysis best done?

- Ideally, a gender analysis is conducted as early as possible - to *inform* design, programming, budgeting, etc.
- But it is never too late to do a gender analysis!
  - Including to mitigate risk, change course, or foster learning and capacity building

Gender analysis can *inform* better….

- Policy
- Institutional change
- Procurements, funds
- Programming
- Projects
- Specific interventions / course corrections

… And, each of these can *enable* gender analyses as an activity
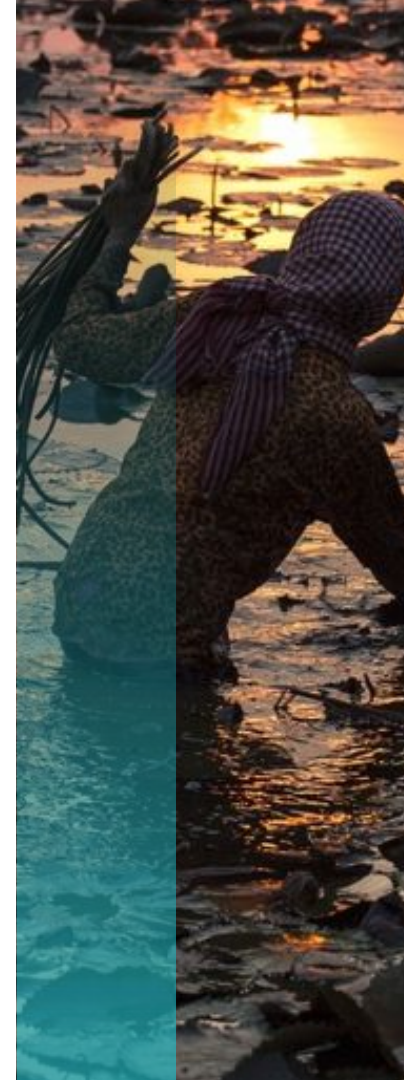
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Identifying and minimising risk

Project-level gender analysis

Gender analysis often unlocks options for **empowerment, inclusion**

But, they are not just "nice to have"

They can also **reveal key blind spots, barriers and risks** that require dedicated attention

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STRENGTHENING SAFEGUARDS:
STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

A context-specific tool shared for broader awareness, adaptation, and application across environment programming

Working tool, first edition

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Identifying solutions, empowering people

- Recommendations can target:
    - awareness raising/sensitization; capacity building; more research and data collection; budget allocation; direct activity implementation; and more
- In the Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project in Central America, a gender analysis process raised key issues and proposed corresponding actions, including:
    - Sensitizing and trainings on gender-based violence
    - Promoting positive masculinities and engaging men and boys as partners for women's empowerment
    - Direct small grants for women's small businesses and cooperatives
        - ...Leading to project and programme-level and institutional outcomes

Key takeaways from IUCN experience (or, top "tips")

- Do *something* – even if time and budget only allow for cursory reviews

- Engage *gender experts* – if you aren't sure, ask; in particular if existing data reflect diverse peoples' real lives?

- Go to *women's networks and organizations* first – they have unique insights and networks

- Processes, politics and plans change – be *flexible*

- Gender analyses are *not magic wands* – but irreplaceable sources of info and strategy

- The *recommendations matter* most of all – more than words on paper, they trigger action!

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Very many thanks – and good luck!

- Many tools exist to help, and many gender-climate experts work across regions

- Go to IUCN Gender Analysis Guide for examples, links to tools, and examples
  - https://genderandenvironment.org/iucn-gender-analysis-guide/

  - Contact the IUCN Gender Team: Gender@iucn.org