

UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Toolkit Resource

<p>What?</p> <p>Concept Note and Agenda for an <i>Orientation on Gender Mainstreaming with a Focus on the CCA for Myanmar</i> (December 2020) including links to relevant resources.</p> <p>Guidance Note <i>Recommendations on Integrating Principals of GEWE, Human Rights and LNOB Approaches into the Common Country Analysis</i> (UNOCHR, UN Women, UN Myanmar 2020)</p>	<p>Why?</p> <p>The orientation offers an example of coordinated efforts undertaken at the country level to ensure that the interagency Research and Analysis Working Group and the CCA Drafting Focal Points understand the approaches and methodologies for mainstreaming gender and inclusion in the CCA in line with UNDSG requirements for Performance Indicator 1.1. The orientation session targets application of the guiding principles for GEWE and LNOB (criteria a and c) and use of gender statistics (criteria b) in the CCA. The model of good practice is also in line with requirements for Performance Indicator 5.2 Gender Capacities.</p> <p>The orientation led to the development of the guidance note to provide key recommendations on the minimum standards for the application of an integrated approach of GEWE, HRBA, and LNOB principles in the CCA. Designed to equip key personnel across the UN Myanmar with practical guidance, this good practice model supports the requirements for Performance Indicator 1.1.</p>
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Performance Indicator 1.1 Common Country Analysis

Approaches Minimum Requirements	Meets Minimum Requirements	Exceeds Minimum Requirements
<p>CCA or equivalent includes:</p> <p>a) Gender analysis across the majority of sectors, including underlying causes of gender inequality and discrimination in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5;</p> <p>and</p> <p>b) Some sex-disaggregated and gender sensitive data.</p>	<p>CCA or equivalent includes:</p> <p>a) Gender analysis across all sectors, including underlying causes of gender inequality and discrimination in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5;</p> <p>and</p> <p>b) Consistent sex-disaggregated and gender sensitive data.</p>	<p>CCA or equivalent meets minimum requirements and includes:</p> <p>c) Targeted gender analysis of those furthest behind.</p>

Orientation on gender mainstreaming with a focus on the Common Country Analysis (CCA) for Myanmar

*UNCT Myanmar, 22 September 2020
9:00-11:30am*

Concept Note & Draft Agenda

The UNCT in Myanmar is embarking on a process to develop its Common Country Analysis to its UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). As part of this process, an orientation on approaches to advancing gender mainstreaming of analytical inputs to the CCA, has been requested for Friday 18 September 2020.

The objectives of the CCA as defined in the agreed concept note, are as follows:

- To provide recommendations for adaptations in UN programming that would enhance the UN's contribution to Myanmar's development priorities and progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, based on updated evidence and analysis of key development challenges and opportunities.
- Establish a country Data and Analysis Repository that can be easily updated and used by UN agencies for a variety of purposes, including drawing upon the repository for policy advice to national partners, and programme design.

Per the agreed concept note, the CCA will:

- Take stock of Myanmar's progress towards its national development goals **as stated in the MSDP, the 2030 Agenda, and its commitments to international norms and standards**
- **Provide an updated analysis of key development challenges and opportunities and identifies those being left behind**, taking into consideration the impact of recent events including the outbreak of COVID-19
- Identify and analyze **a set of cross-cutting priorities** that have the potential of unlocking transformational progress across national development goals and the 2030 Agenda.

The process of developing the CCA in Myanmar will be guided by the following distribution of roles and responsibilities between the UN entities and UNCT coordination groups:

- The RC and the UNCT will provide the overall leadership and strategically guide the CCA process, and take the strategic decisions on the scope and focus of the CCA at the outset of the process, take the final decision on the selection of "transformational priorities", review and clear the final draft and endorse recommendations;
- The Office of the Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the CCA process, including coordinating, collecting, and analyzing inputs from UN entities (and other

sources), lead and coordinate drafting (specific thematic sections e.g. humanitarian, human rights, gender to be coordinated and drafted by relevant agencies/TGs), and coordinate reviews and feedback on drafts.

- UN entities will provide analytical inputs and data on their mandate areas collected through specific information requests, and review drafts at various stages of the process.
- The working-level coordination of the CCA process will take place through the UN Research and Analysis Group. It will be the mechanism for collecting inputs, reviewing working drafts and providing feedback. The Group will also discuss strategies and develop proposals for UNCT decision on stakeholder consultations and outreach.
- UN Results and Thematic Groups, including on Human Rights, Gender, and Youth, will be asked for analytical inputs at the outset of the process and be asked to conduct collective reviews of drafts focusing on their respective mandate areas.

To prepare the CCA the expertise existing within the UN Country Team and the UN agencies at regional and global level, among the UN's partner organizations in Myanmar, and among national experts, and beneficiaries of UN programs, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible.

Focus of this orientation

This orientation will target the Research and Analysis Group, with the goal of orienting the group on principles and approaches to mainstreaming gender considerations in the CCA i.e. principles, approaches and methodologies (including tools)– for gender mainstreaming the CCA process and outcomes. By the end of the orientation, the participants should:

- Have a common understanding of the application of the guiding principles of Leave No One Behind (LNOB), Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA), and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), in the development of a CCA.
- To be able to apply the LNOB Operational Guide.
- Use of gender statistics i.e. sex and age-disaggregated data and gender specific statistics in CCA.

Training focus and approach

This two and a half-hour training will focus on 3 areas:

- Unpacking the UNSDG guidance on integration of Human-rights and gender equality and women's empowerment in the CCA
- Principles and approaches to gender mainstreaming in research and analysis
- Use of gender data to support gender analysis

It will be conducted as follows:

- Two and a half-hour online session (using Zoom) with presenters who are subject matter specialists, with opportunities for participant engagement and group work, and reflection and discussion.

- Resource materials will be shared in advance for advance reading while power point presentations will be kept simple and short to enable presenters to expand on their talking points with involvement of participants.

Orientation structure (Myanmar time)

<i>Time</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Responsible party</i>
9:00-9.15	Welcome and brief introduction to orientation objectives		Karin Fueg UN Women Myanmar
9:05-9;15	Brief introduction on the CCA and the guidance piece		Elin Bergman Myanmar RCO
9:15-9:45	Session 1: Use of gender data to support gender analysis	Participants have increased understandings of gender data (concepts, methodologies, and use) for gender mainstreaming the CCA	Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women, Regional Gender Stats Technical Advisor
9:45-10:15	Session 2: UNSDG Guidance on Human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment in the CCA	Participants reminded of the expectations of the UINSDG Guidance on the expectations of the CCA – and key principles to inform this process	Therese Bjork, OHCHR South East Asia Regional Office
10.15-11:00	Session 3: Principles and approaches to gender mainstreaming in research and analysis	Participants understand approaches and methodologies for reflecting gender considerations on the CCA	Hulda Ouma, UN Women Regional Office for Asia, and the Pacific
Break	11:00 am – 11:05 am		
11:05-11:25	Q/A Open floor for the discussion		All facilitators
11.25- 11.30	Close of orientation		Myanmar RCO/UN Women

Presenters/facilitators

- Elin Bergman, RCO Myanmar
- Hulda Ouma, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
- Therese Bjork, OHCHR South East Asia Regional Office
- **TBC**, UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office

Relevant reading

Participants are encouraged to reading the following resources, ahead of the orientation:

- The UNSDG Cooperation Framework Companion package (May 2020)
- [The UNSDG Leave No One Behind Operational Guidance](#)
- [Guidance Note: Gender mainstreaming in development programming](#) (2014)
- The Guidance on including gender equality and human rights in rapid assessments and socio-economic surveys on the impact of COVID-19 (developed by the Issue-based Coalition (IBC) on Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment)
- [A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Guidance Note to Data Collection and Disaggregation.](#)

Recommendations on Integrating Principles of GEWE, Human Rights and LNOB Approaches into the Common Country Analysis

Background

The UNCT in Myanmar is in the process of developing its Common Country Analysis (CCA), which will serve as guidance for the development of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

The CCA is no longer a one-off exercise conducted every four years in connection to the development of a new UN program, but a core integrated analytical function carried out by the UN development system on an ongoing and inclusive basis about the situation in the country and the regional/cross border issues that shapes the context for sustainable development. The new CCA process places a strong focus on the 2030 Agenda and the interlinkages of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UN norms and standards, and the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population who are left furthest behind. Greater emphasis also lies on cross-pillar thinking in terms of integrating and linking elements across the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus with a focus on human rights and gender mainstreaming principles that cut across pillars.

The establishment and maintenance of a UNCT Data and Analysis Repository that will provide source material for more frequent analytic products, and generate evidence and analysis responsive to emerging needs and changing country-level conditions is one of the core outputs of the new CCA process.

Capacity Building of the UNCT

As part of the CCA process, an orientation session was provided to the UNDAF Research and Analysis Working Group (R&A WG) and the CCA drafting focal points under the overall leadership

of UN Women and OHCHR Asia-Pacific regional experts and the UNRCO Myanmar on 22 September 2020. The orientation aimed to strengthen the UNCT's technical expertise and capacity in the application of the guiding principles of LNOB, Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), in the development of a CCA. The orientation delved into the application of the [UNSDG LNOB Operational Guide](#) and it further enhanced the participants' understanding of the use and interpretation of gender statistics, including sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific data in the CCA, with the aim to enhance the Myanmar UNCT's capacity in ensuring the country Data and Analysis Repository is engendered. The goal was to provide the group with recommendations for adaptations in UN programming that would enhance the UN's contribution to Myanmar's development priorities and progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, based on updated evidence and analysis of key development challenges and opportunities.

Outcome

This guidance note intends to provide key recommendations on the minimum standards for the application of an integrated approach of GEWE, HRBA, and LNOB principles in the CCA. It shall equip the UNCT's research, analysis and drafting focal points of the Myanmar CCA with practical guidance, ensuring cross-cutting gender-specific challenges and bottlenecks, human rights issues and LNOB-related vulnerabilities are meaningfully integrated in the development of the CCA, and its annual updating process.



Key Learnings and Recommendations

LNOB, HRBA and GEWE are interlinked guiding principles of the UNSDCF, which need to be mainstreamed across all sections of the CCA to ensure the analysis pursues a people-centered approach. Common elements of HRBA, LNOB, GEWE include the 1) need to align plans and programming with international norms, 2) focus on addressing inequalities and discrimination, 3) ensure active and meaningful participation of all, and 4) ensure integration of robust accountability mechanisms.

Recommendations

Guiding principles/alignment with international norms

- Place GEWE at the heart of programming and mainstream them throughout the Cooperation Framework, as GEWE are integral to realizing the [2030 Agenda](#) and all [SDGs](#).
- Adopt a LNOB lens to look at all other aspects in the CCA. Refer to the [UNSDG LNOB Operational Guide](#).
- Ensure the HRBA cuts across vision, process and outcome of the UNSDCF. Development cooperation and programming further the realization of human rights, are guided by human rights and principles and contribute to the development of capacities of rights-holders and duty-bearers.
 - Identify human rights standards relevant to Myanmar ([UDHR](#), [9 core conventions](#) and [general comments](#)) and refer to relevant [human rights recommendations](#).

Focus on addressing inequalities and discrimination

Look at deprivations (lacks) and disadvantages (limitations/constraints) faced by various groups, populations and segments of the society across different life cycle stages. In doing so:

- Collect quantitative and qualitative data and disaggregate data beyond sex and age to cover all patterns of exclusion, including discrimination, geography, vulnerability to shock, governance and socio-economic status. Identify where data gaps exist.
- Avoid clustering people, including marginalized and vulnerable people as a homogenous group.
- Apply a HRBA in the collection, disaggregation and analysis of data. Refer to the [A HRBA to Data](#) guidance note.

- Identify differences in rights, equality, empowerment, meaningful participation and capacity development and identify the underlying causes of deprivations, disadvantages and discriminations.
 - Conduct a **root cause analysis** to identify the root and underlying causes of development challenges and non-fulfillment of rights for all persons in the country, as well as to find out who is left behind to what degree, including **those furthest left behind**. In doing so, focus on getting to understand the *root causes, roles and patterns and gaps in capacity* in relation to the issues at stake.

Who has been left behind?

Why are they left behind? Which rights are at stake?

Who has to do something about it? Who are the rights-holders?

What do they (the rights-holders and duty-bearers) need to take action? What type of capacity building is needed for them to be able to take action?

- Look at current and emerging **risks** and how these impact people's well-being and enjoyment of rights, particularly those furthest behind.
- Integrate **gender analysis** across *all* sectors of the CCA including understanding of underlying root causes and ensure comprehensive availability of sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data. Ensure to include gender analysis also in those sections of the CCA that tend to be gender-blind such as governance, including budgeting and planning, economy, climate change and environment.

Gender analysis is a systematic methodology for examining the *differences in roles and norms* for women, men, girls and boys; the *different levels of power* they hold; their *differing needs, constraints, and opportunities*; and the *impact* of these differences in their lives.

- The [Jhipiego Gender Toolkit](#), a gender analysis framework can help to define the type of information needed to be identified across different sectors to achieve a comprehensive picture of the situation of women and

Key Learnings and Recommendations (cont.)

men, including the most disadvantaged groups, and to identify potential options and solutions to address inequalities. The toolkit focuses on mutually reinforcing domains such as women and men's:

-  **Access to assets and resources** (land, capital, knowledge, information, education, household control, technology),
-  **Beliefs and perceptions** (socio-cultural norms),
-  **Roles, practices and participation** (as a result of norms that influence women and men's behavior),
-  **Institutions, laws and policies** (differences in how women and men are represented in, participate in and benefit from policies, rules governing institutions and services),
-  **Power dynamics** (power to acquire, expend assets and decisions).

Active and meaningful participation of all

- Ensure meaningful participation from a **diversity of stakeholders** (e.g. women's rights organizations, representatives of marginalized groups, human rights defenders etc.) throughout all stages of planning, programming, monitoring and reporting, including the CCA process. Ensure that feedback from stakeholder consultations feeds back into the analysis.
- Apply active measures to engage groups left behind in ways that address their particular constraints or barriers to participate (e.g. language, location, security concerns, stigma, discrimination, lack of awareness/access to information) and ensure their views and contributions are taken into account.

Examples of such measures: consultations, use of community data, and participatory target-setting, planning and review processes.

Key learnings on gender data:

- Data is typically disaggregated by sex and not by gender. For example, SDG indicators disaggregate data by sex, and not by gender.
- Gender-disaggregated data is very rare. A handful of countries have now started integrating other variables in addition to sex (male/female), such as sexual orientation/identities in national censuses.

Example of sex-disaggregated data: proportion of urban dwellers, by sex → collected data is disaggregated by whether the people living in urban households are male or female.

Example of gender-disaggregated data: number of people receiving HIV-treatment, by gender identity → collected data is disaggregated by the people's personal sense of their own gender, which can differ from their biological sex.

- While sex-disaggregated data are part of gender statistics, **gender statistics go beyond mere sex disaggregation** and are much broader. Gender statistics capture the particular realities of the lives of women and men. They comprise 3 groups:
 - Sex-disaggregated data,
 - Data pertaining specifically to women or to men,

Examples: maternal mortality rate; proportion of prostate cancer among men.

Example of gender data: women being disproportionately responsible for cooking.
Example of data that captures gender data in non-explicit ways: number of households that use clean cooking fuel → since women spend more time with domestic chores such as cooking and as a result, the air produced by unclean fuel affects women's health disproportionately, this data is perceived as gender-related data.

- Key global macro gender data sources:
 - [UN Women data portal](#):    
 - [SDG database](#):    
 - [UN data](#):    
 - [Sendai Monitor](#): 
- Key micro gender data sources: [DHS STATcompiler](#), [IPUMS International and IPUMS Tabulator](#) (for census data)

 Type of available data: humanitarian  socio-economic  peacebuilding 
 SDGs  politics 