

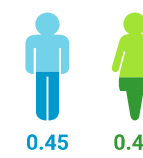

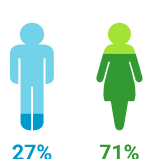


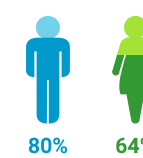


EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 1: WOMEN'S RESILIENCE INDEX (WRI)

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR	
DISASTER	BANGLADESH	> Australian Aid > Action Aid	NA	
PROCESS/KEY QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Women's Resilience Index (WRI) tool through which resilience of a community is measured from women's perspectives. > Using a mixed method approach the WRI generates scores against 36 indicators that are contextualized and enables comparisons between women and men. > This includes focus group discussions with 51 participants, 10 Key Informant Interviews, 200 individual questionnaire surveys. The study was conducted in four locations – North Channel, Patharghata, Sadar and Charduani, and Nilgonj. > Overall, 261 respondents took part in the study, of which 129 were men and 132 women. 			
EXAMPLES/HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS	Control Over Expenditure  0.90 0.46		Earnings Per Day  0.69 0.15	
	Access and Affordability of Healthcare  0.45 0.40		 <p>No Access to Technology</p>  27% 71%	
 94% 99%		 84% 54%		
 80% 64%				

Source: Action Aid, Bangladesh (2018).

EXAMPLE 2: RAPID GENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
FLOODS	PAKISTAN	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	2010

METHODOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines as the minimum response benchmark, this assessment report analyzes emerging trends and data, relying primarily on the Gender Needs Assessment (GNA), the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM), case studies and emerging secondary information. > UNIFEM collected 141 case studies from across Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of the floods. The Gender Needs Assessment (GNA) survey was conducted with 253 respondents, with 55 per cent female respondents and 45 per cent males. > It is structured into two broad categories of practical and strategic gender needs most relevant in the immediate aftermath of humanitarian crises. 		
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EXAMPLES/HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS	PROTECTION OF RIGHTS RELATED TO BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE (Practical Needs)	PROTECTION OF LIFE, SECURITY, INTEGRITY AND DIGNITY (Strategic Needs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > For men, face-to-face interactions, radio and telecommunications were the main source of early warning/communications while for women, there were male relatives and community gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Less than 40 per cent of the respondents felt safe and comfortable about using latrine and bathing facilities, whereas a quarter of the respondents said they felt unsafe doing so. The data shows 13 per cent of the respondents said violence was most likely to occur in the tent or shelter.

EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 2: RAPID GENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

<p>Source: UNIFEM (2010).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Uneven evacuation processes. Most people had to find own devices. > The decision to relocate, when and where, was primarily taken by male heads of households. > As families tried to stay together in makeshift shelters or lived under the open skies, women felt particularly exposed without the protection of enclosure. > Women complained that it is usually the men who can access relief distribution as they push their way forward and women would need to physically jostle and compete with them. > The GNA data show that when there is a shortage of food, half the respondents gave preferential treatment to nutritional needs of boys, the next prioritized category of mothers/wives trailing far behind. Least attention was paid to food intake of the elderly. > By the time the survey was conducted, 55 per cent of respondents had access to latrines and bathing facilities, whereas 44 per cent still did not. > In 10 per cent of households surveyed, there had been one or more births in the family after the floods. From all the households surveyed, an average 30 per cent had at least one or more lactating women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 16 per cent respondents were already identifying early marriages as the main safety problem faced by girls and women. > 34 per cent of respondents said violence against women is most likely to occur within the home, whereas an almost equal 33 per cent said its likelihood was highest when traveling alone or working outside the home. > Women's vulnerability profiles change with age, marital status, presence of informal familial social protection systems and markers of intersections of ethnicity, language, religion and class. Women belonging to low caste agricultural worker clans felt they could be abducted by 'khalifas' (deputies) of landlords.
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EXAMPLE 3: GENDER ANALYSIS IN BUILDING URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
URBAN RESILIENCE	VIETNAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) > International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) > Rockefeller Foundation, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) > Climate Change Coordination Office (CCCO) of Da Nang City (Vietnam) 	2016
KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > What are the common and different roles and responsibilities of women and men in vulnerability reduction and climate resilience enhancement? What is their comparative status in the household and within the community? How have women and men's roles changed or transformed in recent years? > What are the strategic and practical gender needs and capacities of women and men, and are those normally considered separately in the analysis of needs, formulation and implementation of climate resilience enhancement activities? What is the effect, or potential effect, of addressing women's and men's needs and capacities separately and collectively? > Which local organizations involved in building urban climate resilience take, or may take, primary responsibility for promoting gender roles and improving gender relations, specifically in strengthening the roles and status of women in resilience enhancement? 		

EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

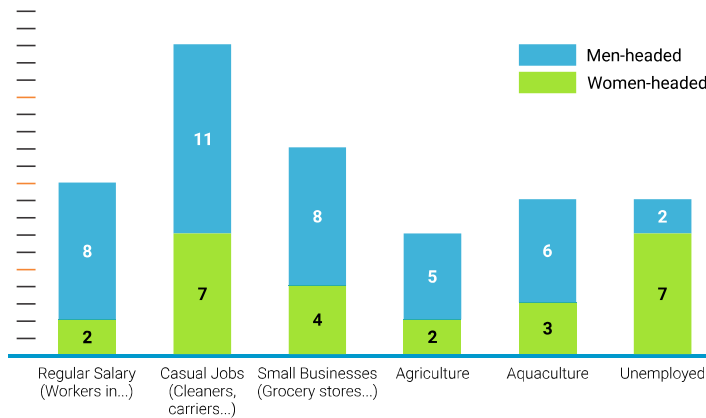
EXAMPLE 3: GENDER ANALYSIS IN BUILDING URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

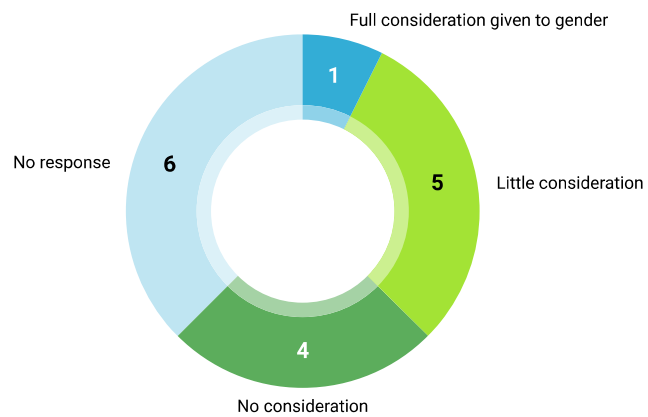
- > Consultations with different groups of men and women in vulnerable wards/communes;
- > Interviews with representatives of government departments and other public organizations at the city, district and ward/commune levels; and
- > Sixty household-level interviews, of which half were economically 'poor' and half were 'near poor'.
- > Both husband and wife were invited for the interviews and the number of male and female respondents in the household survey was nearly equal, 47 and 51 respectively.

EXAMPLES/HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

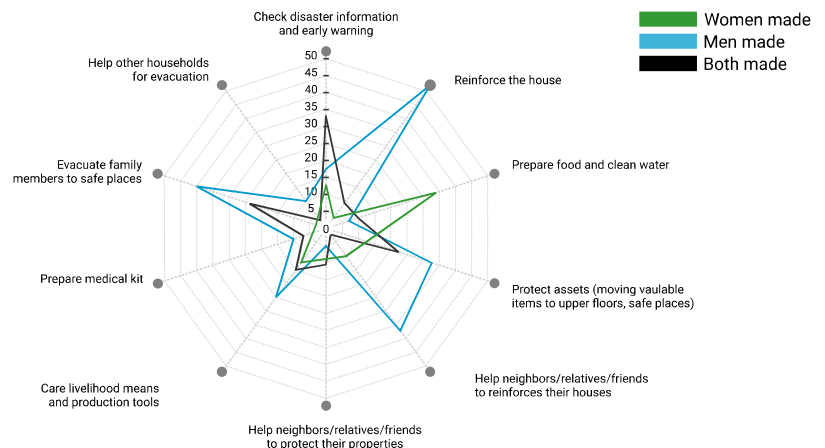
Number of Men and Women Generating Income from Different Livelihoods in the Interviewed Households



Degrees of Gendered Consideration in the Design of Public Spaces/Green Parks in Vulnerable Areas



Household Responses to Climate Change and Disasters



Source: Anh, et al. (2016)

EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 4: GENDER ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRI-BUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
AGRICULTURE	CAMBODIA	Asian Development Bank	2018

METHODOLOGY	<p>Three subprojects have been identified under the project and a gender analysis of all three subprojects was undertaken separately to feed into the gender action plan. The information sources included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Secondary data including recent social survey reports and publications; > Focus groups (both mixed gender and with women separately) with target beneficiaries; > Key informant interviews with local commune and village leaders and commune women and children focal points; > Interviews both face-to-face and by telephone with key informants; > Meetings with key Ministry staff; and with international non-government organization (NGO), Oxfam. 		
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EXAMPLES/HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS	<p>Work profiles in agriculture and organization of paddy production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Women are involved in land preparation, clearing grass and weeds; broadcasting rice for seed beds, broadcasting fertilizer, transplanting seedlings, hand harvesting paddy; threshing and winnowing; collecting and storing paddy and selling paddy to collectors. When selling paddy, both men and women decide and agree jointly on which price to accept. Paddy transportation is mostly done by men and some families hire labour for hauling and transporting paddy. > Only one village in the commune is currently able to cultivate three crops of rice a year because they have access to a year-round water supply. In the other villages, there is only one rice cropping season per year because of insufficient water. There is no water users' association or agricultural cooperative in the commune. When farmers require water for cultivation, they seek permission from the village chief. The amount of available water is limited and water distribution is determined by the village chief. > The majority of rice collectors/intermediaries in the locality of subproject 1 in Tani commune are women. They purchase paddy from local farmers on behalf of their clients, the wholesalers, both Cambodian and Vietnamese, who set the purchase price. The collector in this locality is a local woman who lives in the commune and has learnt the trade from a family member. Her husband assists by transporting purchased sacks of paddy from the farms. During interviews with rice collectors, they explained that in order for their businesses to grow, they need access to more paddy. For this reason, they view the proposed irrigation modernization subproject as a positive development that will increase the volume of paddy production. The rice collectors who were interviewed explained that they do not lend money to farmers, but will provide interest-free advances to those farmers they trust. > The local female rice miller provides households with interest-free loans of US\$75 to US\$125 for four to five days before harvesting paddy. Households pay back the loan in kind. Each season, the rice miller explained she needed US\$10,000 in order to purchase paddy from farmers. However, she frequently does not have sufficient cash for her business and therefore borrows approximately US\$5,000 from the local microcredit institution. The rice miller buys paddy from commune farmers and collectors and sells milled rice in the commune and to a client in Vietnam. 		
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	<p>Work profiles in mango production and organization of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Most mango farmers in the area have either used revenue from rice production or borrowed money from the bank or used remittances from their children in order to plant their mango orchards which are typically approximately five to seven hectares. Mango cultivation is costly for farmers and because they do not have sufficient capital, labour or knowledge of mango cultivation, it is a common practice for farmers to lease their orchards to private contractors – usually Cambodian companies after three to four when the trees are established and begin to bear fruit. The cost of a mango sapling is approximately 50 cents to one dollar. The labor cost for harvesting mangoes is KHR 50,000 per day. Irrigation water for the orchard is usually from a pond or borehole. > Depending on negotiations with contractors, farmers might receive US\$5 to US\$10 for leasing one tree. A typical rent for a seven-hectare mango orchard with four-year old trees is from US\$6,000 to US\$7,000 per year. The contractor then takes care of the orchard using his own hired (male) laborers – for weeding, fertilizing and applying insecticide to make sure the mango trees produce fruit. The orchard owner has no further responsibility or claim to the orchard. All the revenue from mango sales – typically to wholesalers in Vietnam, goes to the contractor. 		
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EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 4: GENDER ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AGRI-BUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

- > Contractors provide training to farmers on how to correctly plant mango trees. Local agricultural suppliers frequently provide demonstrations of the recommended agricultural products to use for mango cultivation such as pesticides and fertilizers. They provide a five-day training for farmers, and trainees are exclusively male. In the subproject area, there are many absentee mango farmers.
- > It is mostly men who do the heavy work in mango farming. About 50 per cent of men in this locality also share responsibility for housework and men are responsible for looking after large animals such as cattle. Some men also help women take care of small children. For female-headed households where adult children have migrated and left grandchildren in their care, the workload is substantial. In addition to looking after the grandchildren, these women are the caretakers of livestock, and manage and undertake both paddy and crop cultivation including hiring day laborers. Some women are also directly involved in mango cultivation. Hired labour is necessary because of family labour shortages as a consequence of migration, and migrants' remittances are used to pay day laborers.
- > There is a water users' group in the commune but it is only involved in water management for rice production.
- > When interviewed, a local mango contractor explained that he pays US\$5 to US\$10 per tree for one year and he is able to sell a kilo of mango fruit for KHR3,500 to the local mango collector. He said he was able to meet his running costs without having to borrow any money. The local mango collector explained that in order to purchase mangoes, he borrows money interest-free from his client in Vietnam and the approximate amount borrowed is US\$10,000 in order to purchase mangoes from his regular contractors. The Vietnamese client subsequently sells the mangoes to his client in China. In this instance, the collector does not act as a local moneylender, as neither local farmers nor contractors have ever approached him for advance payments or loans.

Source: ADB (2018)

EXAMPLE 5: STUDY OF GENDER EQUALITY IN COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME

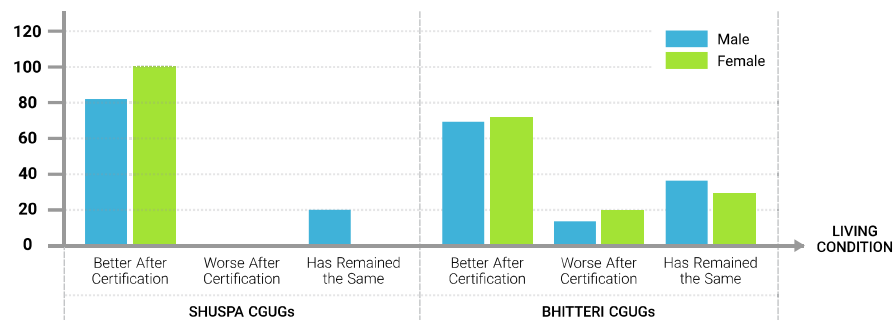
SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
FORESTRY	NEPAL	University of Freiburg, Germany	2011

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Are men and women involved in different activities related to use of forests? > What are the forest products gathered by men and women – before and after certification? > What is the participation of men and women in committees and subcommittees? > How do men and women perceive the forest management practices, forest conditions and their living conditions after implementation of certification requirements?

METHODOLOGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Understanding of gender equality with a focus on participation of women in a forest certification project and on awareness levels of forest users. > Experts from the project and local people were interviewed. Committee meetings were conducted and 60 household interviews were also carried out.

EXAMPLES/HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

Opinions of Respondents in Sushpa and Bhitleri CFUGs on Living Condition After Certification



- > 33 per cent of the committee members were women, as mandated by policy. However, men usually held the prime positions, while women members are in the majority only in the subcommittees.
- > Men felt better informed about upcoming committee meetings than women.
- > In Sushpa only 21 per cent of the women were aware that the forests were certified, one third of them were aware of the year of certification, the others not. Of all men, 50 per cent were aware of the forests being certified; two-fifths of them knew the year of certification.

Source: Lewark, George and Karmann (2011)

EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 6: MISSING VOICES – EXPERIENCES OF FLOODS AND EARLY WARNING FROM MARGINALISED WOMEN

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
DISASTER	NEPAL	Practical Action	2019

METHODOLOGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The study aimed to capture a diverse range of experiences and perspectives on the interaction between gender and early warning systems (EWS) in the context of LNOB. > Targeted interviews were conducted with marginalized women, including those who are elderly, women with disabilities, single mothers, transgender women, women who were pregnant or with young babies, those with young children, and women with visual impairments. Names were changed to preserve anonymity, unless an individual explicitly requested that their name was used. > Proactive efforts were made to build trust with individuals from marginalized groups, often linking with a related community-based organization (CBO) or trusted intermediary and taking a snowball sampling approach relying upon chains of personal introduction to reach individuals. > A strategic decision was made to conduct Missing Voices interviews remotely, via telephone, finding times when the interviewee felt confident to speak openly, giving greater reassurance of privacy and anonymity, and potentially enabling interviewees to share their views more openly than might have been expected when an interview team arrives from outside a community.

EXAMPLE OF VOICES
<p>Hira Devi Tharu*, young woman with visual impairment, far-west Nepal Hira is married to a man with a visual impairment. They have a toddler together and live with Hira's husband's family.</p> <p><i>"My mother-in-law alerted me and my husband just before the flood reached us. She then arranged for us to be taken to the shelter. It was very scary, the flood swept away everything we owned soon after. I am certain my husband [also blind] and I would have died had we not had help. I know my way to school and, even in the midst of such chaos, might have been able to make my way there, but not with my daughter and belongings. I would be too worried for her safety. I have never attended any trainings or meetings regarding disaster preparedness. I never thought I would benefit from them, or others could learn or benefit from my contribution to them. If that was the case, I think, I would have been asked to participate, no?"</i></p> <p>Nobody has ever asked for her opinions and she had never thought to proactively share them as she didn't think anybody cared.</p> <p><i>"The biggest challenge at the shelter was keeping my toddler safe and out of people's way. Being so little, she knew nothing about personal boundaries, and because she would relieve herself whenever she felt the need to, and because of course I could not always see, people shunned us. Also, we were on the second floor and along with having no railings, there were also no toilets there. Overall, it was a very difficult and uncomfortable experience ... It was not far from being traumatic as I felt shunned by people around, even though there was little else I could do to help myself."</i></p> <p><i>"During uncertain and chaotic times such as a flood, people are, rightly, focused on saving themselves. In such settings, people like us [blind and disabled] who cannot see, cannot hear and therefore cannot move around with ease and confidence, become even more vulnerable. We are left with no choice but to wait until somebody gets around to thinking of us. Until somebody is willing to help us. Along with us, I think women who are pregnant and women with new born children are the most vulnerable."</i></p>

<p>Champa Kali Musalman, transgender woman, western Nepal Champa is in her early 50s. She has never married, and lives with and supports her family of nine, including her elderly mother and widowed sister-in-law.</p> <p><i>"I led my family to a safe place. We only left after water started entering our house. We just about saved our lives. There was nothing else left. We didn't expect floods to be worse than in previous years; had we known better, I definitely would have prepared better and made sure we left earlier."</i></p> <p><i>"As I started heading to higher ground with the rest of my family, the name-calling started almost immediately. People pointed to us and said, 'Oh look, the chakka [pejorative term] family is coming too'. I have lived openly for many years now, people in my community know I am tesro-lingi (third gender) and I am used to being jeered at and called derogatory names. But to be treated like this even during such a precarious time made me feel terrible. Nobody thought to offer any help,</i></p>

EXAMPLES OF GENDER ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENTS

EXAMPLE 6: MISSING VOICES – EXPERIENCES OF FLOODS AND EARLY WARNING FROM MARGINALISED WOMEN

even though my mother is very old and my nieces and nephews are young. Instead they tried to avoid us. When the jeering and taunts continued for days even where we were taking shelter and people did their best to seclude us, I sometimes thought about jumping into the water and ending it all once and for all. On top of everything, there was nowhere private to clean, wash, and change, and this made things worse.”

Champa Kali solely supports her family through the income she makes by dancing and singing at various cultural and religious events. She feels she has the final say in most of the family matters because of this. Yet she also feels she would never be able to attend any meetings or discussions, even at a community level.

“I feel too shy and uncomfortable. I know the rest of the community distrust and dislike people like me. I would never willingly put myself in a position where I might be sneered at openly. Unless I know a meeting is organized specifically for people like me, I would never go sit and put my views forward when surrounded by normal men and women.”

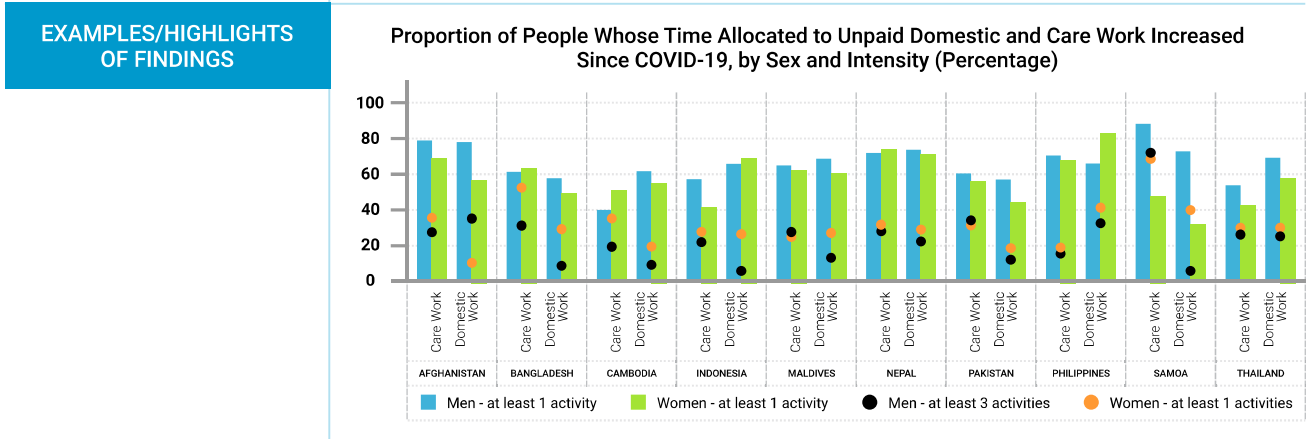
Source: Brown, et al. (2019)

EXAMPLE 7: RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT FOR COVID-19

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	YEAR
PUBLIC HEALTH (Pandemic)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	UN Women	2020

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	Unlocking the Lockdown > Understanding the gendered effects of COVID-19 on achieving the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific. > Mapping consequences of COVID-19 on women's and men's economic empowerment.
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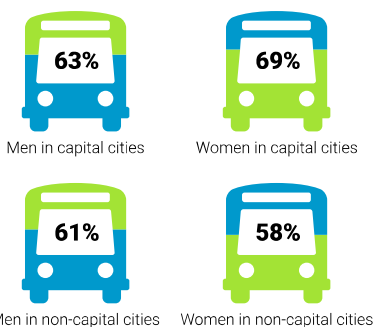
METHODOLOGY	> Rapid assessment surveys in 11 Asia-Pacific countries through mobile phones. > Basic questionnaire (with 16 questions) to be finished within 10 minutes. > Parameters covered included: i) background information; ii) source of COVID related information; iii) employment status and earnings before and during the lockdown; iv) affect on household resources; v) domestic and care giving work within the household; and vi) access to social protection, etc.
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COVID-19 Multiplied the Workload at Home and Women are Paying the Price



Women in Large Cities Were Disproportionately Affected by Public Transit Disruptions



Source: UN Women (2020a)

*Women and men were asked whether their partner helps more, so an assumption is made that their partner is of the opposite sex, even though this may not be the case.