



Pacific
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Pacific Ridge To Reef Island Diagnostic Analysis Gender Guide



Pacific Ridge To Reef Island Diagnostic Analysis

Gender Guide

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ABBREVIATIONS

ESP	Environmental Social Policy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
IDA	Island Diagnostic Analysis
IWRM	International Water Resource Management
R2R	Ridge to Reef
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SAF	Strategic Action Framework
SoC	State of the Coast

1. INTRODUCTION

IDA- GENDER INCLUSION GUIDE

This guide has been developed to help the work of practitioners, policy makers, managers, communities and interested stakeholders to take into consideration gender and social inclusion approaches when conducting Island Diagnostic. It will explicitly identify the process of gender analysis of key environment issues and impacts, both during the diagnostic process and subsequent preparation of the Diagnostic Analysis Report. This will ensure gender sensitive management responses are considered appropriately as part of the overall IDA process.

This guide will complement the IDA Guide for practitioners.

WHO WILL USE THIS GUIDE?

This guide is for practitioners, managers, community leaders and other stakeholders involved in undertaking diagnostic analysis in range of R2R demonstrations and sites. It will also guide the work off managers and those involved in making sure that island diagnostic studies are Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) inclusive.

BACKGROUND

The approach taken for the Ridge to Reef Program Island Diagnostic Analysis (IDA) has been derived from the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the GEF Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, and Pacific IWRM Diagnostic Analysis methodologies. The substance of these methodologies has been adapted to suit the broader ecosystem approach of the Ridge to Reef Programme to managing terrestrial and coastal/ marine ecosystems.

R2R PROJECT – PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is to test the mainstreaming of ‘ridge-to-reef’ (R2R), climate resilient approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the PICs through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions to sustain livelihoods and preserve ecosystem services.

The R2R Programme supports introduction of integrated approaches to management of natural resources at the coasts as well as adjacent catchments through demonstration pilots, capacity building, and adoption and implementation of national and local policies, reforms, and budget commitments through national projects and one regional project. The concept of R2R management of ecosystems describes a comprehensive approach to managing activities of multiple sectors within a complete ‘catchment’ or ‘watershed’, from the ridge top down through to the ocean to ensure natural resource sustainability, biodiversity conservation, risk reduction and livelihood generation. For atolls and low islands, the entire island would be considered for this comprehensive integrated approach.

2. RIDGE TO REEF ISLAND DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

The main role of the IDA is to identify, quantify, and set priorities for environmental problems that are cross-sectoral (or from ridge-to-reef) in nature. In particular, the IDA aims to:

- Identify & prioritise the ridge to reef problems
- Gather and interpret information on the environmental impacts and socio-economic consequences of each problem
- Analyze the immediate, underlying, and root causes for each problem, and, in particular identify, specific practices, sources, locations, and human activity sectors from which environmental degradation arises or threatens to arise.
- Identification and evaluation of options for reform and action.

For managers and practitioners using this Guide there is need to agree on the scope, values, objectives, and responsibilities before the work starts.

3. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming is a core component of all R2R work and includes the integration of gender sensitive approaches from the design, development, implementation and monitoring of projects

Increasing gender and diversity mainstreaming means increasing attention to gender perspectives and the goal of gender equality and strives to enhance the inclusion of women at all levels. In this regard lessons learned from the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme, particularly its Regional International Waters R2R child project will ensure best practice in gender mainstreaming.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) means balancing women and men's participation in decision making, the acknowledgement and respect for the different roles and responsibilities of men and women and the different values they may hold. It is important to understand the cultural and social institutions and structures within which men and women work at the community level and to be able to identify challenges, and barriers to gender inclusion. Gender mainstreaming will strive for inclusiveness and cooperation/partnerships and will include the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the documentation of how gender and diversity concerns are identified and prioritized at every stage of the project.

The GEF's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP)², approved in November 2013 and revised in March 2016, ensures that projects and programs supported by the Fund promote positive environmental and social benefits, and mitigate or avoid adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. Managing these risks is integral to the success of the projects/programmes and the desired outcomes are described in the 15 environmental and social principles (principles) of the ESP.

It must be ensured that the measures taken, ideas and decision-making reached are arrived at through the participation of men and women. Equally, it is paramount to give priority consideration of benefits and impacts to men, women, youths, and all other sector of community when undertaking diagnostic analysis work. The level of participation is expected to be transparent, fair, and exceptionally good.

4. DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS

Key steps in the process:

- IDA involves a process of engagement with stakeholders during the initial IDA development steps and the subsequent development of alternative solutions through the development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP).
- Stakeholder Engagement should consider men, women, youths, and all members of the community from the start of the process. Effective engagement of all stakeholders will mean the ownership of the process by men, women, youth, and all other sectors of the community.
- The stakeholder groups identified in the above process will also participate in the diagnostic analysis process to ultimately, identify social and politically acceptable interventions or reforms to improve livelihoods and ecosystem health at the identified catchment/ coastal area.
- *Women, men, youths, elders, and other vulnerable groups as stakeholder groups will be able to identify priorities, needs and challenges faced and identify existing adaptive traditional mechanisms. Stakeholder groups will also include leaders, chiefs, landowners, and other key stakeholders at community level.*
- This diagnostic process provides a structured approach to identify, understand and priority key issues/ problems/ threats using a range of risk assessment tools, problem-tree and causal links analysis.
- This process uses participatory tools of engagement using risk assessment tools, problem tree analysis and casual links analysis- which when used in focus group discussions in communities allow men, women, youth and other community members to have a voice. It allows women to speak in groups and enable open discussions on issues that concern them.
- The diagnostic analysis will scale the relative importance of sources and causes (from the 'immediate' to the 'root') of the problems within a ridge to reef context, and identify potential preventive and remedial actions.
- *When undertaking diagnostic analysis, problems will be scaled and prioritized to enable a gender analysis of the immediate causes and the root causes of the problems within the ridge to reef context. Inclusion of women and youth in these discussions, will help identify challenges and barriers that can be faced and will also enable the development of potential preventive and remedial actions. With their involvement, women and other sectors of the community will be able to discuss solutions and actions which are practical for them and can be sustained in the long run.*
- The stakeholders will drive most of these results during the consultations. Stakeholders will be engaged at the outset to form part of the IDA Development Team and perform the bulk of the analysis.
- *Stakeholders will include women, youth and other vulnerable members of the communities and they are to be engaged at the outset to form part of the IDA Development Team and be part of the team that work on the analysis of information collected.*
- National consultants will be engaged to develop specific aspects of the IDA reports, particularly the economic and social evaluations of options for reform.

- *Women and men often have differing expectations and needs in professional development, requiring differing approaches to mentoring and support. Collect and report sex-disaggregated data.*
- The action proposed will form part of the framework for an ongoing Strategic Action Framework for sustainable use and conservation of ecosystem goods and services, increased community resilience and for improved livelihoods and private sector.
- The proposed actions tools be gender sensitive, meaning that it will consider the impacts, benefits and the roles of men, women, youth and other vulnerable groups in community resilience and improved livelihoods.
- Identify and document opportunities for private sector investment at the community level for implementation of national IWRM plans and national Strategic Action Frameworks.
- Opportunities for livelihoods and private sector investment at the community level to be assessed considering gender differentiated needs and priorities in the implementation of IWRM plans and SAF.
- Review of diagnostic analyses at least every 5-10 years to adapt the information and the management strategy to changing political, administrative, scientific and ecosystem level circumstances and parameters
- *Gender mainstreaming and gender analysis of situations on the ground will be part of the long-term reviews.*

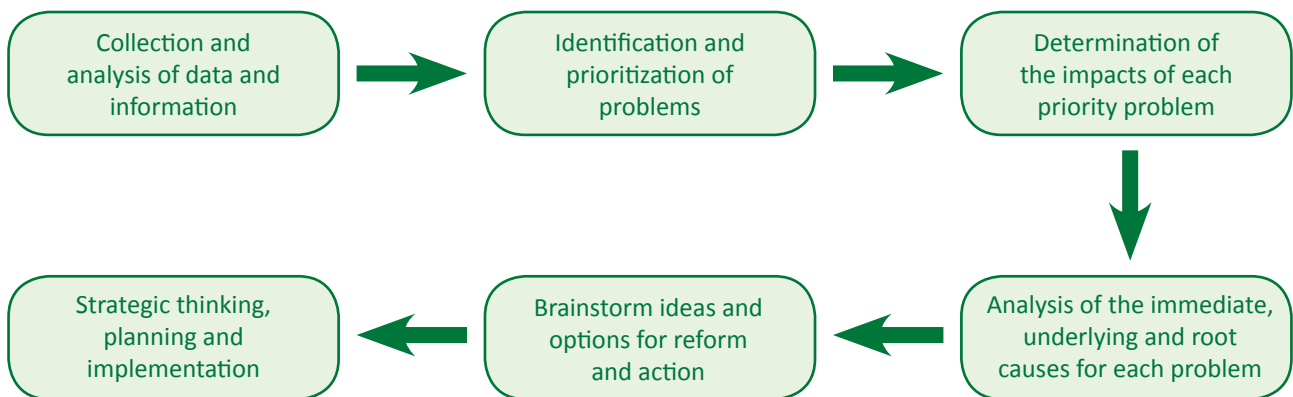


Fig 1: DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS

The diagram above presents the analytical IDA component and the SAP component. This document focuses only on the IDA development.

ROLE OF AN IDA

The main technical role of an IDA is to identify, quantify, and set priorities for environmental problems that are cross-sectoral in nature. The task of the practitioner, manager and those involved in the IDA is to ensure that when identifying, quantifying and prioritizing environmental problems men and women's roles in resource use, resource development and management is captured.

Starting point of the IDA process depend on what point a site or country is on the continuum.

If natural resource management policy and plans exist these can be incorporated into the systems simulation to analyse their effectiveness at producing the desired outcome.

Strategic, dedicated participation in the diagnostic process will stimulate cross-sectoral dialogue on natural resource and development planning and invite development of policy options that better reflect multiple user/ uses objectives.

Gender and social inclusion to be part of all the steps in the process.

The key steps in the IDA development process.

a. **Collection and analysis of data/information**

Primary and secondary data collated into central database to form the Pilot Site Diagnostic Report

In data collection, wherever possible there should be sex-disaggregated data. Care should also be taken that in data collection, cultural protocols that maybe in place should be considered to make sure that barriers to full participation of women for example are considered.

b. **Identify and agree on the scope, objectives and responsibilities pertaining to the focus area under investigation using the diagnostic analysis.**

The scope, objectives and responsibilities will include the objective of gender and social inclusion in the diagnosis.

c. **Identify the Issues or Problems & impacts**

In Identification of issues, problems and impacts of development or management, gender considerations and the different roles of men and women are discussed.

d. **Problem articulation: identification & analysis of the problems and threats (and the environmental and associated socio-economic impacts) using problem-tree and causal-link analyses;**

Problem articulation and identification and analysis of problems and threats should be gender inclusive. Document land and marine tenure and local governance systems identification of implications (and related recommendations) for integrated land, water, forest, and coastal management. Benchmark, track, and report on community leader engagement and participation in environment and natural resource management

e. Use risk assessment and problem-tree analysis to assist prioritise Issues and problems

Use of risk assessments and problem tree analysis to be a participatory process to include the participation of leaders, chiefs, women, men, youth, and other vulnerable members of communities. The exercise to be done in groups where men, women, elder, youths are separated to allow for women, youths, and other vulnerable members of communities to speak freely. Cultural practises and nuances influence such consultation processes in many countries of the Pacific, thus the need to be able to work within what is right for women and youth for example within the cultural contexts. In countries like Palau and the North Pacific countries where land ownership is matrilineal, there should be effort to ensure that men, especially young men are included in discussions.

f. Problem analysis (basic category) system & qualitative risk assessment (iv) Developing priority systems and plans for actions and interventions.

Problem analysis and qualitative risk assessment to be done by all members of the community including women and youth. Priority systems and plans of activities or interventions to be gender and social inclusive. From the perspective of the project itself, with an increased sense of ownership there is a greater likelihood of the project being sustainable over the long term and for stakeholders to be willing to commit time to planning, implementing project activities, and participate in monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, local implementation barriers can be more easily understood and addressed, and planning can build on a rich community

g. Identification & prioritization of the cross-sectoral (ridge to reef) problems

The prioritization of the cross sectoral ridge to reef problems to consider the different areas of resource use by men, women, and other stakeholders. From the perspective of the beneficiary communities themselves, this has the potential to increase participation and understanding of the project and the establishment of realistic views and expectations of anticipated project outcomes. Additional benefits include the localization of technical solutions, the planning of actions that align with local needs and traditions including the often-differing needs and priorities of women and men, and increased local pride and networking.

h. Determination of the environmental and socio-economic impacts

Socio-economic impacts to include discussions on impacts on men, women, youth and other sectors of communities.

i. Analysis of the immediate, underlying, and root causes

Causes of problems and underlying and root causes to be discussed taking into account gender differentiated impacts.

j. Brainstorm ideas and options for reform and action. Strategize the new ideas and opportunities– prioritizing alternatives

Ideas and options for reform and remedial action to be gender inclusive. Alternatives to take into account the role of men and women and the different benefits or impacts of planned options for reform.

k. Drafting the IDA

The IDA provides the factual basis for the strategic component of the IDA/SAP Process – strategic thinking, planning and implementation of the SAP. In addition to this, the IDA should be part of a larger facilitative process of engagement and consultation with all the key stakeholders taking gender considerations into account.

I. Identification and evaluation of options for reform and action

This would be part of the next steps and the way forward.

Options for reform and action will take into account the priorities, needs, concerns of men and women and how their livelihoods are impacted.

The IDA needs the establishment of a development team *with representation of different community groups - (site diagnostic) which include all sectors of the community and is inclusive of women, youth and any vulnerable groups* and agencies or organizations in government, private sector, civil society, NGOs, INGOs.

5. KEY CONSIDERATIONS

CAPACITY BUILDING

The national agency staff and stakeholders driving the IDA process will be trained and upskilled in the use of the IDA framework for the identification and prioritisation of problems and their root causes, and proposed actions to mitigate the problems.

Although field surveys are designed to meet regional IW R2R Project data requirements they are also intended to continue building capacity in conducting socio-economic and environmental field surveys for national agencies. Additionally, interested community members or groups will also be encouraged to attend field survey work where appropriate and safe to do so. All efforts need to ensure that capacity building intervention are gender inclusive, and that men, women and other vulnerable members of communities are considered.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The diagnostic process is highly participatory, and success is dependent on the committed ongoing involvement of all invited stakeholder groups. Stakeholder groups include women, youth and other vulnerable members of communities and include leaders, chiefs, landowners, and other sectors of the community.

The stakeholder groups identified in the above process will also participate in the diagnostic analysis process to ultimately, identify social and politically acceptable interventions or reforms to improve livelihoods of all members of the communities including women, youth and vulnerable members of communities. Stakeholder groups may be collectives or separated into pre-identified groups such as resource user groups, separate men and women groups, local expert groups, profession etc.

DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS WORKSHOPS

The diagnostic analysis workshops provide an opportunity for stakeholders to also increase their skills and confidence to map out strategic policy actions and interventions that are not only addressing the priority problems but, most importantly, strengthening and improving current policy and reforms pertaining to the protection of ecosystem goods and services, improved livelihoods, and resilient communities. These diagnostic analysis workshops are to be gender inclusive, ensuring that all members of the community are involved and the priorities and needs of men, women, and other vulnerable members of the community are considered.

NATIONAL R2R DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

The final Island Diagnostic Analysis Report need to combine all the outputs with generic national level physical, socio-economic, and political characteristics. This report forms the basis of ongoing R2R mainstreaming efforts. These reports need to be gender inclusive and include sex disaggregated data.

Data Information Collection and Analysis

The aim of the IDA is to use existing data and information and analyze it in an interdisciplinary or holistic manner. The amount of data and information available will vary from country to country.

The data gathered and analysis conducted will be gender and social inclusive. Data and information collected should reflect the perspectives of men, women and other members of the community who are reliant on resources for their livelihoods.

Data and information will be needed to inform stakeholders consultations and contribute to the preparation of the IDA report. In particular, it is important to substantiate and as much as possible provide evidence to support certain observations and statements:

- i. General situation in the various ecosystems (land, water, coast etc.) and how men/women use or depend on these resources
- ii. Priority national environmental problems – especially those that impact/benefit men and women and all community members.
- iii. Key impacts – environmental and socio-economic taking into account gender issues
- iv. Causal chains – immediate, underlying, root causes –highlighting impacts on men/women and other members of communities.

Tools to use

This diagnostic process provides a structured approach to identify, understand and Prioritization key issues/ problems/ threats using range of risk assessment tools, problem-tree and causal links analysis. These tools will work best if people work in gender groups to allow opportunity for open discussions. The diagnostic analysis will scale the relative importance of sources and causes (from the 'immediate' to the 'root') of the problems within ridge to reef platform, and, to identify potential preventive and remedial actions. These actions are to be fully discussed through a gender lenses what works for men, women and other community members. Focused group discussion and policy identification forums are central aspects of the diagnostic process and these should be inclusive of men, women, youth and other community groupings.

PRIORITIZATION

A key element to the IDA development is the importance of prioritization. Because there are often limited available resources, prioritization helps to identify which environmental problems need to be considered further in the IDA. From a gender perspective, which resources are important to men, women and other community members for livelihoods should be prioritized.

What are Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts

In the context of the IDA and SAP process, environmental impacts are the effects of an *environmental problem on the integrity of an ecosystem*. Socio-economic impacts are a change in the welfare of people attributable to the whole-of-island problem or its environmental impacts. Environment and socio-economic impacts need to be discussed by men, women and other communities and what they see as important to their livelihoods and community resilience.

6. GENDER CHECKLIST – OF THE IDA

- Gender analysis of information collected
- Stakeholder Engagement to be inclusive of women, youths and vulnerable community members
- Socio-economic information that highlights roles of women, men and other community members
- Collection of sex-disaggregated data in population and all sectoral work
- Gender inclusive approaches in consultations
- Participatory approaches that enable women, youth to speak
- Gendered impacts of development and resource use activities highlighted
- Gendered barriers and challenges to inclusion identified
- Gender progress in work implemented.
- Gender participation at all consultations
- Gender in monitoring- inclusion of men, women and youths/etc. in monitoring activities.
- Setting-up baseline and periodic gender assessments, analyses and re-planning of the national demonstration projects to be done in collaboration with the national machineries for women or related offices.
- The SoCs and Strategic Action Frameworks themselves must be gender-analysed.

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