Integrating Gender indicators in Household Survey and Resilience Assessment:

Pathway to genderresponsive actions Outline: Why integrate What to integrate How to integrate Application & added values Initial lessons

# Why integrate gender indicators (GIs)

Recap: meeting donor/broader expectation on gender

GGAP From Gender Analysis to Technical Assistance, through Gender Knowledge Management to Monitoring

GEF

#### Most relevant gender gaps:

- Unequal Access & control over resources
- Uneven Access to Socioeconomic benefits and services
- Unbalanced participation and decision making



GEF Policy and Guidelines to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Programs and Projects

Gender analysis or inclusive stakeholder mapping/consultation



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TA, M&E, KMO on Project Priority Areas (PPAs):

- Inclusive agencies for equitable participation and leadership (PO change agents/beneficiaries- POs)
- Equitable access & control over productive assets & other resources (seed, secure land tenure - ILUP)
- Economic empowerment for women & youth (GR-GVCs)
- Equal access to **improved knowledge & technologies** (innovative FFS model)

Identify the optimal intervention, target areas and beneficiaries – Gender Responsive (GR) measures and LDN

#### Priorities for action:

- Ensure women 's participation
- Integrate women's economic empowerment
- Strengthen women's land rights and access
- Enhance women's access to improved knowledge and technologies

#### Moving beyond participatory dimension of gender

Analysis, measures, results **most relevant to the program & project** 

Meeting donor/broader expectations on gender demands a process (of integration) not a siloed approach

Manual For Gender-Responsive Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programmes

UNCCD(LDN)

Report on any progress, results, lessons and best practices

# What to integrate gender indicators (GIs)

Building from core indicator(s) linked to project results framework

#### GEF-7 core indicator



Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.



DSL guiding principle/criteria connecting the dots with LDN mandate

GEF-7 Strategy/DSL gender PPAs on socio and economic co-benefits: Capturing & reporting gender equality results:



Single does not mean limited GIs – It is what moving from project development through implementation to monitoring means

Equitable participation and leadership (e.g., inclusive engagement of land user groups)

Object	ve Monitoring stage	Sample GIs	
Upsca	e Measure and compare gender	<ul> <li>Influence of women participation and leadership roles in project planning and land management decision making process.</li> </ul>	
proje results impa	& results and impacts	<ul> <li>Extent to which women and youth are empowered to coordinate with their groups and local government on land management decisions.</li> </ul>	
mpa	(Documentation)	<ul> <li>Positive or negative impact of new trends of participation by women and men in SLM under the project.</li> </ul>	
Gender	<ul> <li>Measure tendency towards</li> <li>progress</li> </ul>	•New women and women-led groups gaining leadership or membership with the project-supported associations.	Harmonize indicators
responsive action for	e (Integrating Sov Disaggregated	<ul> <li>Women and women-led group empowered to coordinate with communities and local government in SLM activities of the project.</li> </ul>	(Inconsistency =
		• Change in perceptions of the roles of women and men in project related activates (household's decision on farm input/management), community association and local government of SLM.	incomplete/misleading results )
GR-	- Recoling accompant	<ul> <li>No. of land user groups (farmer associations) targeted or created with number of members, disaggregated by gender and other social indicators (youth).</li> </ul>	Disaggregated by other social indicators (age, soci group); Quant/Qual = project target
projection	t baseline assessment	<ul> <li>No. of women and women-led groups (women groups, women farmer heads) among target land user groups</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Survey of perceptions on the share of women and men participation and influence in household decisions on project relevant activities (farm input /management), community associations and local government on SLM.</li> </ul>	

Access & Control over resources of productive assets (e.g., access to seed, land through ILUP, equipments)

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	Objective	Monitoring stage	Sample GIs	
		Measure and compare gender results and impacts (Documentation)	<ul> <li>Perceptions on extent of decrease or increase in quality of influence of women in land use activities from the exercise of new land rights.</li> <li>No. of women who have exercised new land rights or control secured from the ILUP process on the project.</li> <li>Change in quality or quality of agricultural produce of women with access to improved seed or new productive assets from the project.</li> </ul>	
re / re	sponsive action for LDN	Measure tendency towards progress (Integrating Sex-Disaggregated indicators in monitoring progress)	<ul> <li>Number of women who have gained or lost ownership right to land through ILUP process, and lessons.</li> <li>Number of women and men with secured land tenure through formal registration in the process of ILUP</li> <li>Share of women and men with access to the improved seed and other productive assets (innovative equipment)</li> </ul>	Harmonize indicators
	GR- project actions	<b>Baseline assessment</b> (Make visible what is invisible)	<ul> <li>Ratio of agricultural land owners that are who women.</li> <li>Survey perceptions on women outlining the extent to which women feels secure about land rights with or without ILUP</li> <li>Extent of women and men access to seed and other productive assets (farm equipment) linked to project activities</li> </ul>	
		Disaggregated by necessary social indica	tors (age , social group)	

Socio-Economic empowerment for women/youth (e.g., green value chain and market development)

Sample GIs	
<ul> <li>•Women and youth benefiting from selling new products and services to domestic and international markets</li> <li>•Extend of improvement in the livelihoods of women and men value chain actors (No. of women and youth benefitting from improved livelihoods)</li> <li>• Gender equitability of the project supported value chain and GR best practices</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Changes in the level of income, employment, nutritional richness among women and youth entrepreneurs on the project</li> <li>Changes in gender in(quality) in specific value chain</li> </ul>	Harmonize indicators
<ul> <li>Types an d/or number of products and services of women and youth value chain actors</li> <li>Survey perceptions on socio-economic status of women and men value chains actors including their</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Women and youth benefiting from selling new products and services to domestic and international markets</li> <li>Extend of improvement in the livelihoods of women and men value chain actors (No. of women and youth benefitting from improved livelihoods)</li> <li>Gender equitability of the project supported value chain and GR best practices</li> <li>•No. of women and men creating new products and services (incl. quality, quantity and suitability) on the project, with the type and/or number of new market, processing technologies and finance mechanism accessed by women and youth.</li> <li>•Changes in the level of income, employment, nutritional richness among women and youth entrep reneurs on the project.</li> <li>•Changes in gender in(quality) in specific value chain promoted by the project.</li> <li>•Types and/or number of products and services of women and youth value chain actors</li> <li>•Survey perceptions on socio-economic status of women and men value chains access to market,</li> </ul>

Equal access to improved knowledge & technologies (e.g., FFS model)

Objective	Monitoring stage	Sample GIs	
results & re impact	easure and compare gender sults and impacts ocumentation)	<ul> <li>Successful and scalable experience/techniques of women who benefitted from FFS model.</li> <li>Successful and scalable experience of women who benefitted from extension services .</li> <li>Gender-responsive SLM techniques or practices for CSA/agroforestry/intercropping that can be replicated.</li> </ul>	
Gender- sponsive LDN (li	leasure tendency towards rogress ntegrating Sex-Disaggregated dicators in monitoring rogress)	<ul> <li>Gender-disaggregated number of farmers receiving benefiting from FFS learning program and training on SLM practices, without barriers.</li> <li>Number of farmers participating receiving agricultural extension and services</li> <li>Gender-disaggregated number of farmers on the project adopting improved farming techniques/practices</li> </ul>	Harmonize indicators
project	aseline assessment /lake visible what is invisible)	<ul> <li>Survey perceptions on the extent of technical knowledge gaps among women and men land users</li> <li>Ratio of target land user groups with/without access to extension services, disaggregated by gender.</li> <li>Number of farmers with project relevant CSA, SLM agroforestry/intercropping/soil fertility measures disaggregated by gender.</li> </ul>	

### **Application and Added Values**

From evidence to gender-responsive (GR) actions and socio-economic co-benefits (e.g., Malawi)



#### **Initial lessons**

Recall – donor/broader expectation on gender demands a process (of integration) not a siloed approach (verses often loosed term: mainstream):

GIs are non-exhaustive and timeless – focus on indicators most-relevant, and where necessary and tailor to the program/project objectives/timelines (core areas, result farmwork)

Integration should harmonize focus variant forms of core areas across multiple methods/tools, and levels of analysis (baseline, progress and results/impacts monitoring), especially for the same program/project

Gender-specific tools, documentation for thematic analysis, where absolutely needed (siloed gender): challenges (drought), value chains, livestock etc.

Integrate in entire cycle, not every component of project while leveraging existing opportunities (national plans, strategies) for secondary data