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	 Influence of women participation and leadership roles in project planning and land management decision making process. 	
proje results impa	& results and impacts	 Extent to which women and youth are empowered to coordinate with their groups and local government on land management decisions. 	
mpa	(Documentation)	 Positive or negative impact of new trends of participation by women and men in SLM under the project. 	
Gender	 Measure tendency towards progress 	•New women and women-led groups gaining leadership or membership with the project-supported associations.	Harmonize indicators
responsive action for	e (Integrating Sov Disaggregated	 Women and women-led group empowered to coordinate with communities and local government in SLM activities of the project. 	(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	 No. of land user groups (farmer associations) targeted or created with number of members, disaggregated by gender and other social indicators (youth). 	Disaggregated by other social indicators (age, soci group); Quant/Qual = project target
projection	t baseline assessment	 No. of women and women-led groups (women groups, women farmer heads) among target land user groups 	
		 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. 	

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

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

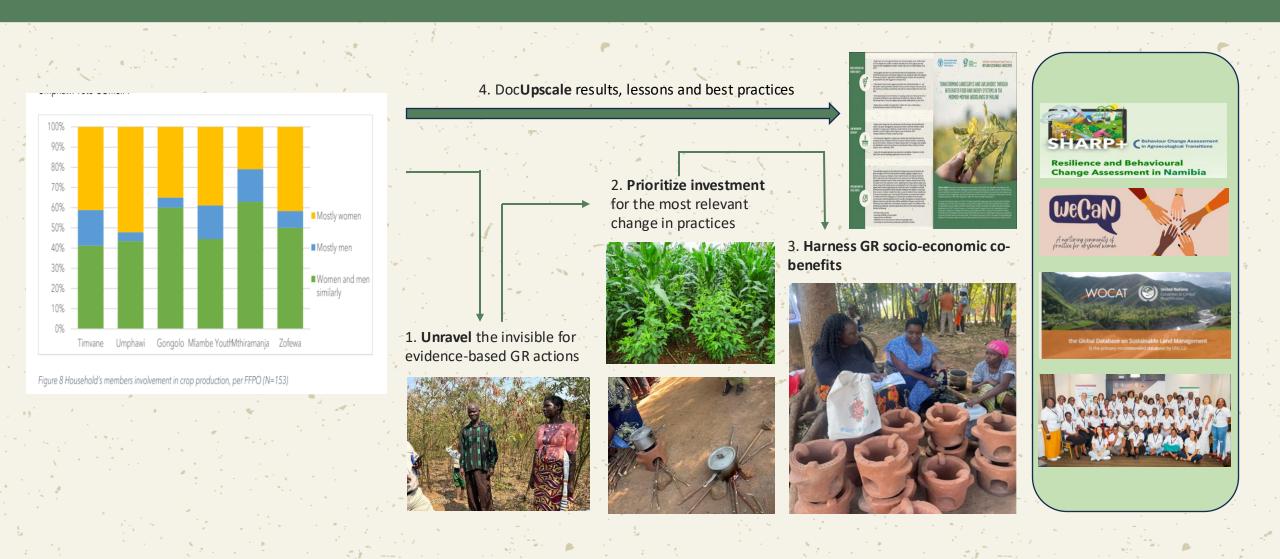
Sample GIs	
 •Women and youth benefiting from selling new products and services to domestic and international markets •Extend of improvement in the livelihoods of women and men value chain actors (No. of women and youth benefitting from improved livelihoods) • Gender equitability of the project supported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

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

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