

Gender Assessment

FP061: Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states

Multiple Countries | DOE | GCF/B.19/22/Rev.02

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Gender documents for FP061

III. GENDER ANALYSIS



Project Title: *Enhancing direct access in the public, private, and civil society sectors of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Grenada*
Gender Analysis

Gender and the GCF

The Green Climate Fund governing body adopted its Gender Policy and Action Plan⁴ in 2015. Through this plan, the GCF commits to:

- Gender equality and equity;
- Inclusiveness in all activities;
- Accountability for gender and climate change results and impacts;
- Country ownership—through alignment with national policies and priorities, and broad stakeholder engagement, including women’s organizations;
- Gender-sensitive competencies throughout GCF’s institutional framework—skills, knowledge and behaviours acquired from training and experience that enable implementers to apply a gender-lens throughout their work; and
- Equitable resource allocation—so that women and men benefit equitably from GCF’s adaptation and mitigation activities.

A Gender analysis/assessment refers to methods used to understand relationships between men and women, their access to resources, their activities, and the constraints they face relative to each other. *A comprehensive gender analysis/assessment entails the examination of the different roles, rights, needs, and opportunities of women and men, boys and girls in a given project/program context.* It is a tool that helps to promote gender – relevant entry points, policies and identify opportunities for enhancing gender equality in a particular project/program. In the case of climate change projects/programs, a well-done gender analysis/assessment helps to identify multiple causes of vulnerability, including gender inequality. It also helps to identify and build on the diverse knowledge and capacities within communities/households that can be used to make them more resilient to climate related shocks and risks⁵.

Gender considerations in the EDA Request for Proposals

⁴ GCF Gender Policy, adopted in 2015 http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/818273/1.8_-_Gender_Policy_and_Action_Plan.pdf/f47842bd-b044-4500-b7ef-099bcf9a6bbe

⁵ Green Climate Fund Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan Template, available via http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574712/Form_09_-_Gender_Assessment_and_Action_Plan_Template.pdf/3f4b8173-fbb2-4bc7-9bff-92f82dadd5c0

In addition to the overall GCF gender policy guidance, the EDA Request for Proposals underscores the importance of a gender-sensitive approach in developing the activities of the EDA pilots, in particular in oversight functions and decision-making bodies:

The decision-making body should include civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, and should be sensitive to gender considerations.

The oversight function should include the NDA or focal point and representatives of relevant stakeholders, such as government, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations, and women's organizations.

Gender Analysis

Gender plays an important role in determining the adaptive capacities of individuals and as such, if gender is tracked by M&E systems it can support greater learning on how we are learning to adapt in the context of gender. For instance, women can be more vulnerable than men to climate related hazards, and women have an important role to play in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation given their high levels of awareness of risks, knowledge of the community and the fact that they have a pertinent role in the management of natural resources (UNFCCC, 2014). Therefore, gender considerations need to be taken on board from two dimensions – what characteristics, attributable to gender, increases an individual's vulnerability (their weaknesses) and what roles and responsibilities individuals undertake in the household and community, as a result of their gender, makes them useful in adapting to climate related risks (their strengths).

The objective of the proposed EDA project in the Eastern Caribbean is to increase the resilience of at least 5% of the population in the Eastern Caribbean pilot countries to climate variability and change, of which 50% are women, through adaptation in infrastructure, strengthened buildings, and enhanced ecosystem services.

To achieve this goal, the gender analysis seeks to understand the situation of women, men, boys and girls from communities in the participating countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada.

Case Study: Post-hurricane delivery of "dignity kits" to women and girls of childbearing age

After Hurricane Irma struck Antigua & Barbuda in September 2017, the population of Barbuda was evacuated to Antigua and the Directorate of Gender Affairs and the UN distributed "dignity kits", containing basic health and hygiene products such as soap, sanitary napkins and underwear – critical items for women and girls that can be easily overlooked in a disaster response. There were 650 pregnant women at the time of the hurricane.



Displaced women receive dignity kits. © Nneka Nicholas/Volunteer DoGA

Source: <https://www.unfpa.org/news/unfpa-responds-entire-population-barbuda-evacuated-following-hurricane-irma>

Comparative Summary of Key Gender Equality Indicators

Table 7. Key Gender Equality Indicators for EDA pilot countries (Source: adapted from Rawwida Baksh and Associates, 2016. Country Gender Assessment (CGA) Synthesis Report)

Country	Total pop.	Population 0-14 years old	Population 15-24 years old	Population 64 years and over	Life Expectancy at Birth	%/Number of male or female-headed households	Maternal Mortality Rate	Labour Force Participation	Unemployment Rate	Enrolment in Primary Schools	Enrolment in Secondary Schools	Enrolment in Tertiary Education	No. of males/females in Parliament	Gender-based Violence (GBV)
Antigua & Barbuda	M-40,007 (48%) F-43,271 (52%) T-83,278 (100%) (GOAB, Census, 20011)	M-11,333 (51%) F-10,979 (49%) T-22,312 or 24% of total pop. (CIA, 2013)	M-7,465 (49.5%) F-7,622 (50.5%) T-15,087 or 16.7% of total population (CIA, 2013)	M-2,771 (43%) F-3,659 (57%) T-6,430 or 7.1% of total population (CIA, 2013)	M-73.9 years F-78.1 years T-75.9 years	M-56.5% (2001) F-43.5% (2001) (GOAB Census, 2001)	0.81 (CARICOM, 2010)	M-18,602 (47%) F-21,341 (53%) T-39,943 (Kairi, CPA 2005/2006)	T-12% (estimate) GOAB, 2012	M-100% F-88.1% T-94.0% (GOAB, Ministry of Education, 2009-2010)	M-78.9% F-82.1% T-80.5% (CEPAL, 2011)	M-689 (34.8%) F-1291 (65.2%) T-1980 (100%) (OECS, 2010-2011)	H.O.R/ Lower House M-16 (89.9%) F-2 (11.1%) T-18 (100%) Senate/Upper House M-10 (58.8%) F-7 (41.2%) T-17 (100%) (IPU 2014)	T-216 victims (DOGA, 2011)
Dominica	M-34,973 (51%) (2011) F-33,940 (49%) (2011) T-68,913 (100%) (2011) (GOCD, 2014)	M-8,787 (51%) (2011) F-8,511 (49%) (2011) T-17,298 or 25.1% of total pop. (2011) (GOCD, 2014)	M-5,928 (51%) (2011) F-5,627 (49%) (2011) T-11,555 or 16.8% of total population (2011) (GOCD, 2014)	M-4,755 (2011) F-5,444 (2011) T-10,199 or 14.8% of total population (2011) (GOCD, 2014)	M-73.4 years F-79.5 years T-76.4 years (CIA, 2013)	M-60.8% (2011) F-39.2% (2011) T-25,073 or 100% (2011); (GOCD, 2014)	0.32 (222.3 in 2010) (CIA, 2010; CARICOM 2010)	M-17,646 (58.4%) F-12,558 (41.6%) T-2011: 30,204; (GOCD, 2014)	M-2,164 (12.3%) (2011); F-1,238 (9.9%) (2011) T-3,402 (11.3%) (2011) (GOCD, 2014)	M-4,186 (51.4%) F-3,958 (48.6%) T-8,144 (Edu. Planning Unit, GOCD, 2013)	M-50.7% F-49.3% T-100% (MoE, Gov't of Dominica, 2011/12)	M-868 (37.5%) F-1,449 (62.5%) T-2,317 (100%) (MoE, Gov't of Dominica 2011/12)	M-25 (78.1%) F-7 (21.9%) T-32 (100%) (IPU, 2014)	T- Reported cases- 391 (National GBV Registry, BGA, 2011-2013)
Grenada	M-53,008 (50.23%) (2011) F-52,531 (49.77%) (2011) T-105,539 (100%) (2011) (GOGR, 2011 Census)	M-13,962 (52%) F-13,101 (48%) T-27,063 or 24.7% of total population (CIA, 2013)	M-9,310 (49.5%) F-9,474 (50.5%) T-18,784 or 17.1% of total population (CIA, 2013)	M-4,601 (45%) F-5,520 (55%) T-10,121 or 9.2% of total population (CIA, 2013)	M-71.0 years F-76.35 years T-73.68 years (Health Sector Situational Analysis (2013), Ministry of Health, GOGR)	-	0.4 (Health Sector Situational Analysis (2013), Ministry of Health, GOGR)	M- 67.4% (2011) F-53.5%; (2011) T-60.5%; (2011) (GOGR, 2011 Census)	M-17.9% of labour force F-31.8% of labour force T-24.9% of labour force (CDB (2008c))	-	T- 10,375 (MoE, 2012)	-	H.O.R/ Lower House M- 10 (66.7%) F-5 (33.3%) T-15 (100%) Senate/ Upper House M-11 (84.6%) F-2 (15.4%) T-13 (100%) (IPU 2013)	M- 4 Reported Cases (10.8%) F- 33 Reported Cases (89.2%) (Community Relations, Grenada Police Force, 25 Feb – 30 Jun 2013)

Gender issues relevant to the proposed project

Table 8. Gender analysis for project preparation stage (Source: Green Climate Fund Gender Analysis/Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan Templates⁶)

	Questions	Data/Information Collected
What is the Context? Context of the Eastern Caribbean pilot countries	1. Demographic and socioeconomic data, disaggregated by sex and income	- Socio-demographic groups in the target countries that are vulnerable to poverty and unemployment include: youth, adolescent mothers, working class men, the homeless, the disabled, older men and women.
	2. % of households that are headed by women/men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 40% female headed homes across the three SIDS - The differential declaration of head of household status by women and men may be attributed to the country's patriarchal social organization. Men have been and continue to be considered heads of the home, premised on conservative interpretations of religious texts found commonly in Christian societies. - Women's burden of care is greater in these instances, as many women heads are solely responsible for care, with no partner or robust family safety net. Combined with limited and unequal labour market opportunities, women's vulnerability to poverty is significantly advanced by their propensity as single parent heads of households (UN Women, 2014).
	3. What are the main sources of income for households in the vulnerable areas (disaggregated by sex)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The largest occupational category continues to be the service and sales sector followed by clerical support work. Elementary occupations are the largest followed by professional and technical and associate professionals. - Men typically dominate the following sectors: Construction, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Transportation - Women typically dominate the following sectors: Services (accommodation, tourism), Education, Social work, Financial and insurance activities - Young men are more likely to be unemployed than any other group
	4. What are the uses/needs of women and men when it comes to water, farming, energy, or other project-relevant sectors?	- Women usually have primary care responsibilities for household activities (Undifferentiated production of goods and services for household use); therefore women depend heavily on reliable water

⁶ Green Climate Fund Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan Template, available via http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574712/Form_09_-_Gender_Assessment_and_Action_Plan_Template.pdf/3f4b8173-fbb2-4bc7-9bff-92f82dadd5c0

		<p>and energy access at the household level otherwise they spend a lot of time trying to compensate for unreliable services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The needs are: They need water for basic way of living to include cooking, cleaning and drinking and overall taking care of their health and their household - Water is also needed to feed their livestock and their farming products - Farming: This is another source of income to provide for their family and it is another means of sustainable living. It is food security. - Cost of electricity is quite high in the target countries and therefore energy plays a part in reducing the costs
	5. How do the current climate risks affect men and women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It depends on their role and occupations. Women who work in the tourism/services sector will be out of work if a hurricane damages this sector; women in the supply chain such as cleaning fish will be affected when the hurricane destroys boats. Women heading households will have their problems compounded with additional duties - Drought has affected the supply of water to household which is essential for sustainable living. - Not enough water to feed their livestock and plants which affects their livelihoods (farming etc) - Unavailability of drinking water: some individuals cannot afford to purchase water in the supermarkets and therefore it becomes difficult to have access to water. - The climate is getting hotter which can cause sever health impacts such as heat strokes on men and women - Individuals are susceptible to vector-bourn diseases
	6. Are there any legal barriers to women in the project-relevant sectors – property ownership, buildings, farming?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No legal barriers have been identified at this stage
	7. Describe any community beliefs about the specific roles of women and men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy labor task assigned to men, food preparation, child care and domestic duties assigned to women - Men are the head of the household and are the bread winners. They are involved in farming, fishing, and heavy duty labour. However, the world is now evolving where women are now leaders, farmers, fishers, vendors etc. and still taking care of their family.
Who has what? Ownership and access	1. Who owns the land and other product assets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both men and women - Some communities (e.g. Barbuda, the Kalinago community in Dominica) have a communal land ownership system
	2. Describe household energy access and sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is an essential service provided through a utility company with a monopoly in the OECS countries

	3. How much do households spend on water and energy?	- Utilities account for approximately 20% of disposable income
	4. Do men and women have bank accounts and can they access finance to scale up their farming / business activities?	- Men and women, especially lower-income, save through box hand and have accounts at the credit union where there are less rigid eligibility criteria as oppose to other traditional banks. The credit union also provides low interest loans compared to other banking institution. on average women save more than men
	5. Do men and women benefit from construction sector, extension services (or other project-relevant services)?	- Extension services provided by Min of Agriculture which is more teaching and providing technical assistance than services such as ploughing marketing, supportive services for loan funds for water catchments, fencing etc. - Women are underrepresented in construction sector businesses, which is traditionally a male dominated industry
	6. How do men and women access information? Do they have access to different technologies?	- People can see and observe what is happening on other farms, in the homes; they share at meetings and word of mouth goes along way. - Different groups regularly host community consultations, media sensitization etc. - In some communities, they do not have access to computers and the web so the most effective means of access to communication is word of mouth, door to door and community consultations
	7. What are the levels of training / education?	- Practical knowledge and skills built up over many years of working
Who does what? Roles and responsibilities	1. How are men and women connected to markets / how do they participate in the economy?	- As producers, they sell and market their products but it is the women who are at the market and roadsides selling their products
	2. What would be the implications of the proposed intervention, given primary tasks and responsibilities by gender?	- Families innovate and juggle work and activities to get things done
	3. Who is responsible for child/elderly care and household tasks?	- Family members take on this responsibility
	4. What would be the best times to hold trainings for women and men on the new systems/technologies or skills to be delivered through the project?	- For community members, after normal working hours, and on Sundays after church - When hosting consultations, we also take into consideration the time it is being held. The most appropriate time is around 5PM and lasts no later than 7PM. The consultations are regularly held in well-lit and central areas to ensure women/men feel safe traveling to and from the consultations.
Who decides?	1. Who are the community leaders? Are there any women leaders?	- Many women are in our communities, bringing people together to find solutions to problems. We do not have designated community leaders

Participation in decision-making		but various individuals within the community takes on the responsibility in an effort to ensure the other community members are involved
	2. Are there women's organizations that are active in the targeted area targeted project can partner with?	- The solutions are multi-dimensional so the outreach, networking and building partnerships has to be done
	3. Do women and men participate (equally) in associations, management relevant to the project sector, and any other producer/user groups? Which ones?	- Women and men participate in community meetings where they know each other well
	4. Who manages / makes decisions in the household, notably around how money and time are spent?	- The women are the better spender-get more value for their
	Will both women and men be able to equally participate in using and learning about the new interventions in the proposed project?	- Yes, both men and woman will be able to equally participate - Women attend the meetings while men "lime, play street games". At the community level, the project will need to provide targeted outreach to all groups
Who benefits? Impacts	1. Will the services from the project interventions be freely available to men and women? Are there any risks/restrictions on movement (security or cultural)? Are there any discriminations/risks to certain community members in terms of accessing the project benefits?	- Meetings held late at night are a risk; there must be adequate lighting for women and men to attend meetings - The services will be freely available to both men and women. As stated above, it is mandated by law that NGOs, Civil society organizations, governments, private sector whether women/men must be involved in decision making as it relates to environmental projects. It is mandated by Law and is also stated within the Department of Environment environmental and social safe guards that the Department of Environment is mandated to ensure that all environmental projects being executed within the OECS must conform and adhere to ESS and reduce the impacts of risks. Thus, we do not foresee any significant risks/restrictions as it relates to gender involvement.
	2. How will men and women benefit from the project interventions?	- Women in particular will benefit from the interventions at the household level - Men could benefit more from the construction sector jobs - Both men and women will have access to funding to develop their projects that will sustain their livelihoods - Flooding will be reduced in low line areas once the waterways are cleared - Since the community members are the ones being affected, then various consultations will be made to ensure we capture their thoughts, recommendations and identify risks to mitigate. - Awareness will be strengthened

	3. What will be the impact of the project interventions on women's workload and income?	- It is likely that women will take on more work, taking on more responsibilities
	4. Are there specific project impacts or benefits for women?	- Leadership opportunities; financial empowerment; skills building
	5. Will the project help create a better balance between women's productive and household tasks (e.g. childcare, domestic work)?	- More time will be spent out of the home but once women are committed, child care and other household tasks and activities will fit in. Women should be able to bring their children to meetings
	6. Will the project contribute to strengthening women's participation in decision-making? How?	- Allow them to start by sharing their interest and their experiences and overtime, courage and strength will be built up

Recommendations for gender responsive Enhanced Direct Access

Recommendations from key literature on promoting gender in the Caribbean context, which the project can draw, will provide safeguards to ensure the different needs and priorities for gender are met⁷. Socio-demographic groups in the target countries that are vulnerable to poverty, unemployment and as such are exceptionally vulnerable to climate impacts include: youth, adolescent mothers, working class men, the homeless, the disabled, older men and women.

Specific interventions will promote equal participation and benefits by both women, men, boys, girls, and vulnerable groups:

- Identify opportunities to involve women in the construction sector: greater recruitment, training, certification and employment of women in all areas of infrastructural development
- Encourage workshops and trainings to be children-friendly, such as with on-site nursery or day care to enable mothers with young children to fully participate
- Provide gender sensitization/training to policy-makers, planners and analysts in the economic and social development sectors, in order to strengthen the linkages between economic growth, poverty reduction, and climate change impacts, to better respond to the specific needs of poor women, men, youth, the elderly and the disabled
- Ensure that adaptation sub-projects supported by the EDA are evidence-based in order to promote gender equity, and respond to the specific needs of poor women, youth, the elderly and disabled
- Poverty reduction strategies should target female-headed households, given the high prevalence of poverty among them. To enable them to engage in income-earning activities, women and teenage mothers need access to facilities or support for the care of their dependents as well as flexible working arrangements.
- Ensure that equitable provisions for elderly men and women are determined not only by their contribution to the formal wage sector, but an understanding of their contribution to the care economy (reproductive work in the home and community), contribution to subsistence agriculture, and participation in the informal economy
- Establish/strengthen systems/protocols/guidelines for collecting, collating and analysing sex-disaggregated data in ministries, departments, statutory bodies and other agencies
- Create an enabling environment for gender-responsive private sector development so as to facilitate women's full participation in growth, expansion and regional cooperation and trade

A Gender Action Plan for the Enhancing Direct Access project is in *Section IV*.

⁷ Baksh, Rawwida and Associates, 2016. Country Gender Assessment (CGA) Synthesis. Prepared for the Caribbean Development Bank.

Annex 3. Tool to facilitate consultations and gender responsive EDA sub-project design

The following template tools have been developed by UN Women as best practice guidelines, and these tools will be adapted to country-specific circumstances and utilized by the Executing Entities to assist stakeholders to design and implement gender-responsive projects.

