

Addressing Gender Gaps from a Programmatic Perspective

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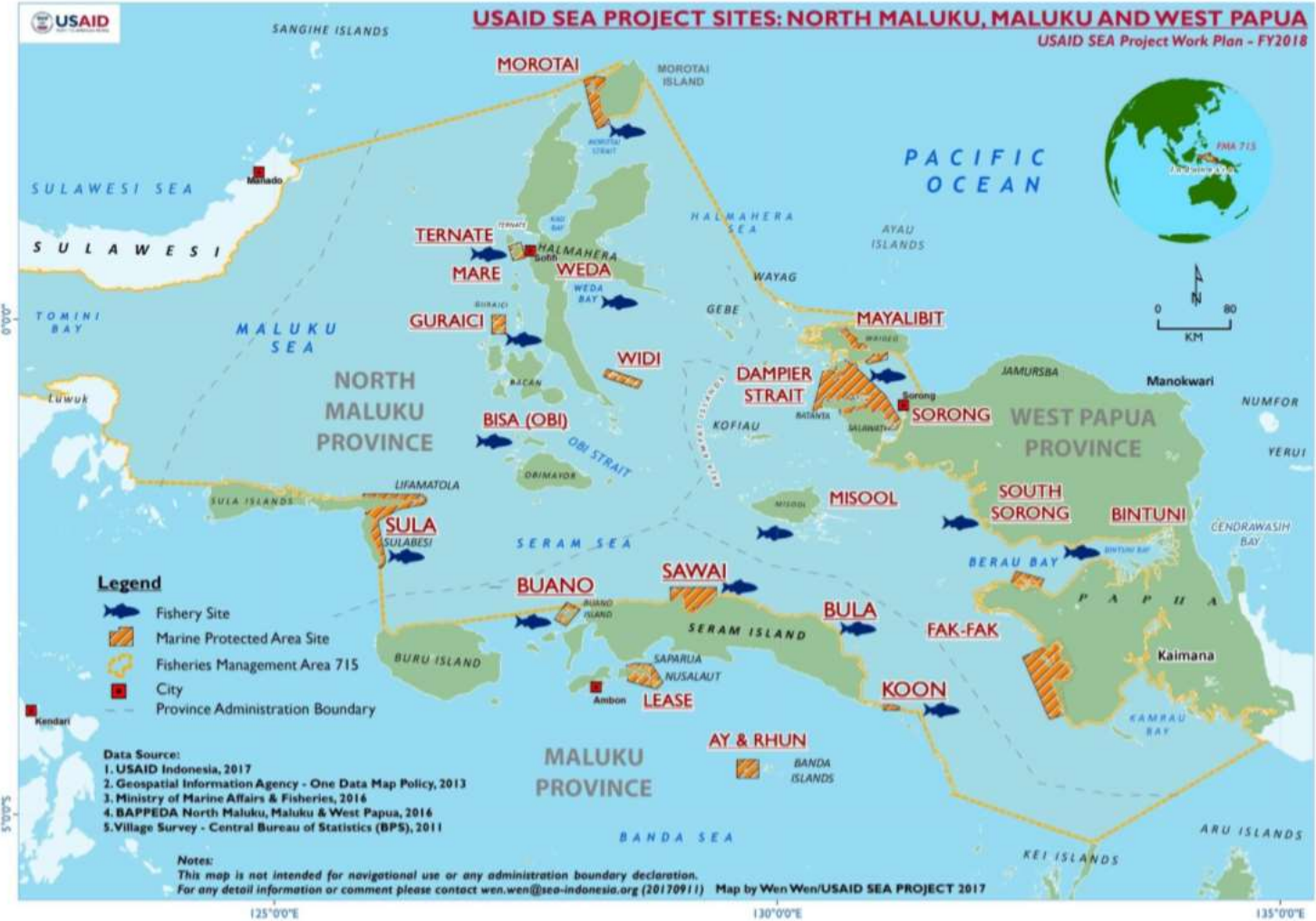


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USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) Project

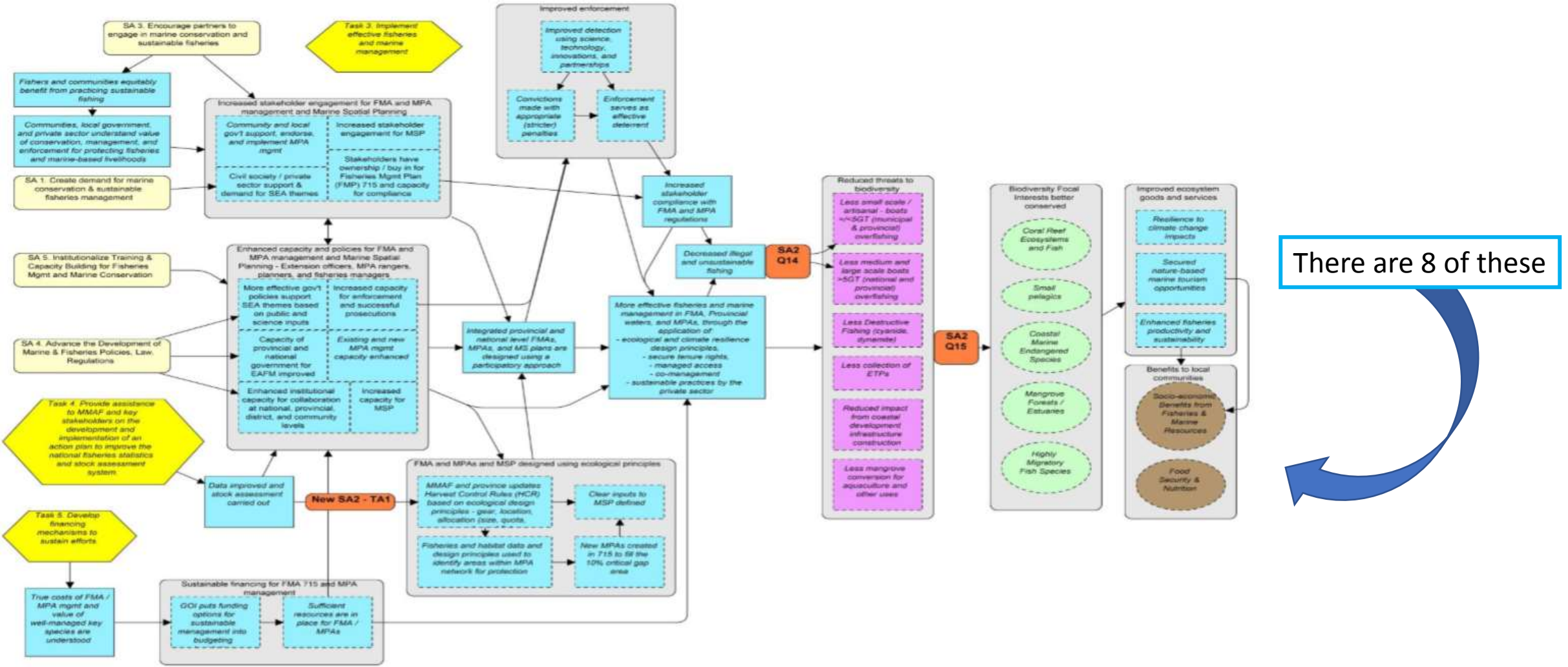
- SEA Project works at national, provincial, and local levels
- Work occurring in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 715
 - Maluku, North Maluku, and West Papua provinces
- 14 MPAs
- 14 Implementing partners



From SEA Project FY 17 Workplan

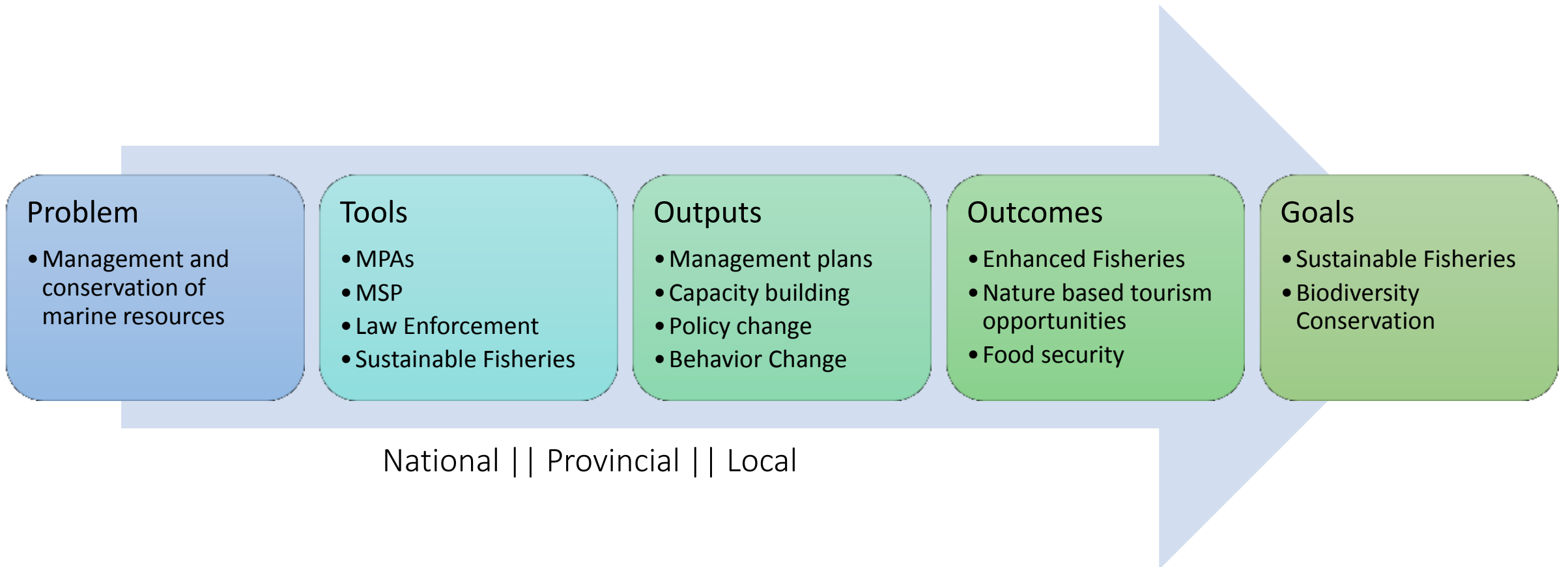
APPENDIX 7 THEORY OF CHANGE DIAGRAMS for USAID SEA PROJECT

Figure 5. Strategic Approach 2: Improve Ecosystem Management of FMA-715 and MPAs Results Chain Diagram



The USAID SEA Project

A simplified Theory of Change



Why gender? And why in fisheries management?



Participation, Perspectives, and Stakeholder Input

Clabots 2013; Guiriba 2010



Collaboration and Conflict-Resolution

Agarwal 2000; Molinas 1998; Westermann et al. 2005



General Public Value

Woetzel et al. 2015; Inter-Parliamentary Union and UN Women (2015)



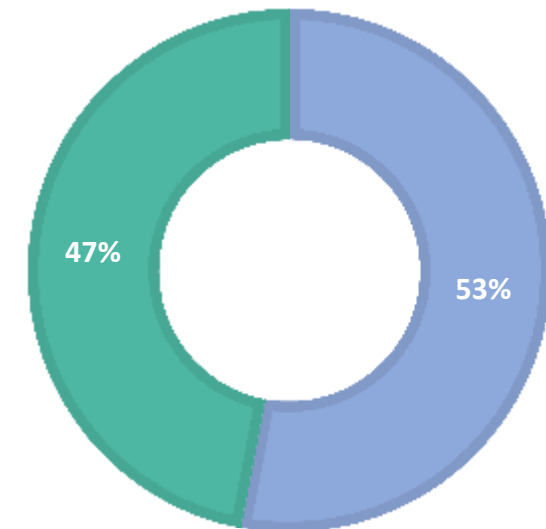
Fisheries: Subsistence, pre- and post-harvest, fishing and much more

Harper et al. 2013; Fröcklin et al. 2014; Weeratunge et al. 2010

FISHERIES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Data from World Bank (2012)

■ Men ■ Women



Need for Assessment

SEA Project Need

- Annual Report (USAID SEA, 2017)
→ Perception/behavior survey conducted in 2017 → Women representatives had limited knowledge on all issues

Thesis Needs

- Limited examples of implementation in literature (Kawarazuka et al. 2017, Arora-Jonsson 2014)
→ Produce a case study describing the movement from gender analysis to gender mainstreaming implementation in a USAID Project.

USAID Needs

- Ensure programs have adequate resources and capacity to carry out gender mainstreaming to:
 1. Reduce gender disparities
 2. Reduce gender-based violence
 3. Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights and influence decision-making(USAID 2012; USAID 2017)

Methods for Gender Assessment

Literature review

USAID project gender reports

- Peer reviewed literature on gender and natural resources

Review of SEA Project reports

- Annual Reports
- Work Plans
- Survey Reports

Semi-Structured Elite Interviews

Elite Interviews

- Interviewee is given special treatment (Dexter 2006).

Semi-Structured Interviewing

- Open-ended questions, guided by the interviewee (McIntosh and Morse 2015).

Conducted 15 Interviews

- 11 SEA Project Core Staff
- 4 SEA Project Implementing partner representatives



Above: Community members in West Papua sign commitment to a newly developed MPA in Fak Fak.



GENDER ANALYSIS

- Done as needed by some staff
- Perception survey data

Information not compiled or analyzed



GENDER SPECIALIST

- Available in the Jakarta USAID Office
- Some implementing partners hold their own training

Most people were unaware of this person



MAINSTREAMING PLANS

- National plan from MMAF
- USAID Gender Mainstreaming
- ADS Chapter 205

Most people had not seen the MMAF plan



STANDALONE GENDER INTERVENTIONS

- Homestay and Marine Tourism program
- Some activities require invitation of women
- Value added programs

Some not all, and would not always work

Engagement of women in this was coincidental

What USAID SEA Project Did Have



GENDER ANALYSIS

- Done as needed
- Required under USAID ADS Chapter 205



GENDER SPECIALIST

- Required under ADS Chapter 205
- One staff member and 20% of their time



STAFF TRAINING ON GENDER

- Implementing partners have their own (maybe)
- Generally, low understanding of how mainstreaming works



CAPACITY IN COMMUNITIES

- Jakarta is far from SEA Project communities
- MMAF highlighted a need for gender specialists in fisheries offices



BUDGETING

- Commonly cited reasons for no gender analysis
- It should be built in

What USAID SEA Project Didn't Have

“How and why did this happen?”

*“...It does mention [gender in] the ME plan [...] it is segregated between male and female[...] There’s no specific targets, no. I mean, it’s probably kind of difficult to achieve probably if you set it very detailed like that, and with the culture here, they’re probably afraid that **if you put that in detail then we’re probably not going to achieve it.**”*

–USAID SEA Project Employee

1

No Project
Gender Training

2

No Target = No
Failure

3

Cutting long
reports → Gender
info goes first

4

The rhetoric of
“Just Housewives”



Institutional



Organizational Culture



Alignment of Project Goals and Gender Mainstreaming

Broader Issues to be Addressed

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Questions?