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Gender equality and IOC activities

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OUTLINE

- What do we mean by gender equality?
- Gender equality: why should we care?
- Gender equality: some definitions
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender equality in IOC activities
 - Tsunami
 - Coastal management
 - Women and marine sciences



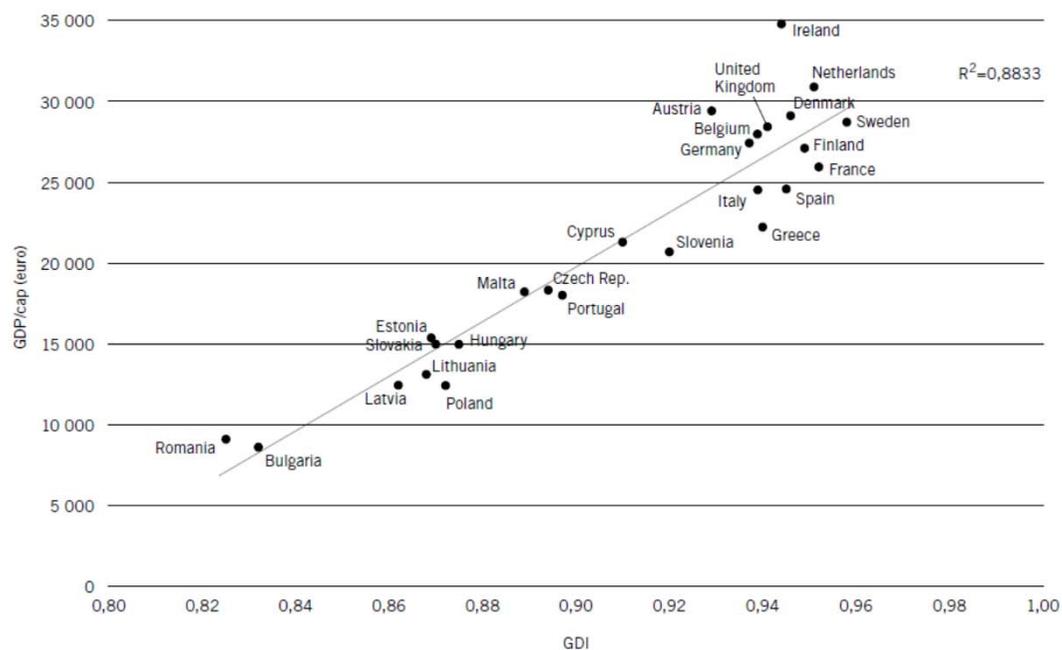
What do we mean by gender quality?

- Gender equality is a multidimensional term embracing economic, cultural and social dimensions alike



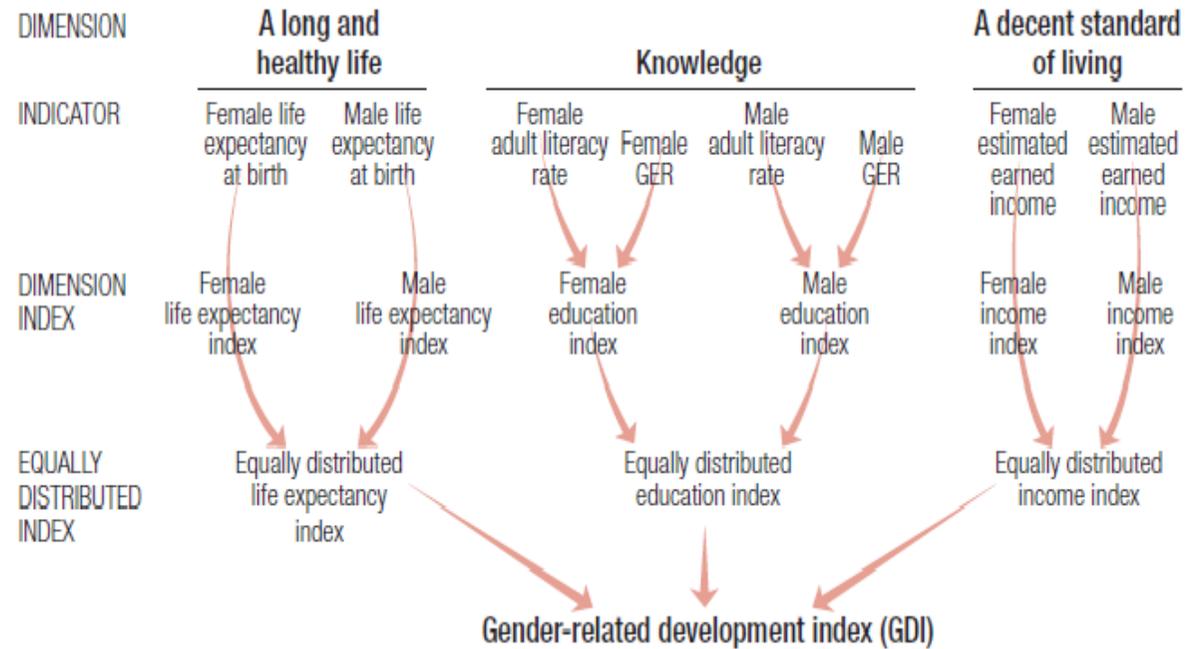
Gender equality: why should we care? (1)

- Most empirical studies of gender (in)equality and growth (and GDP per capita) concluded that the role of women is crucial to economic development



Gender Development Index and GDP per capita in EU MS in 2007 (source: A. Löffström)

GDI



Gender equality: why should we care? (2)

- MDG 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
- Gender equality and human rights:
 - approach to GE not only in terms of effects but *through the lens of basic human rights (not only utilitarian approach!)*
 - Linking gender discrimination to universal doctrines of HR grounds the notion of “fairness” in international law;
 - This triggers obligations on the part of states to protect and promote human rights of women



Gender equality: some definitions

Gender Equity

Targeted measures are often needed to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise being equals. These measures, such as affirmative action, may necessitate different treatment of women and men in order to ensure an equal outcome.

Equity leads to equality.



Gender equality: some definitions

Gender Equality

Women and men enjoy the same status and have equal opportunity to realize their full human rights and potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social and cultural development, and to benefit from the results.

It is the equal valuing by society of both the similarities and the differences between women and men and the different roles they play.



Gender equality: some definitions

- **Gender Aware** - knowing that there are issues, differences and inequalities between women and men
- **Gender Sensitive** - acknowledging differences and inequalities between women and men as requiring attention



Gender equality: some definitions

- **Gender Responsive** - above + articulating policies and initiatives which address the different needs, aspirations, capacities and contributions of women and men
- **Gender Transformative** - Policies and initiatives that challenge existing and biased/discriminatory policies, practices, programmes and affect change for the betterment of life for all.



Gender equality mainstreaming

Gender Sensitive/Gender Aware – identifying and acknowledging the existing issues, differences and inequalities between women and men

Gender Responsive – above + articulating policies and initiatives which address the different needs, aspirations, capacities and contributions of women and men

Gender Transformative – Policies and initiatives that challenge existing And biased/discriminatory policies, practices, programmes and affect change for the betterment of life for all



Gender mainstreaming

- It is not just a “word”
- It is not a synonym for Gender Equality
- It is not about having targeted activities for women/girls
- It is not an “add-on” to an existing activity, programme
- It is not just ticking the box in SISTER



- How do we do it - Key elements of GM

- Collect sex-disaggregated data - ie. data that is collected and presented separately on women and men
- Analyze this data by using “gender analysis”
- Identify the obvious, less obvious and least obvious gender equality issues and gender gaps through gender analysis of the sex-disaggregated data and through consultations with both women and men - giving them a voice



Gender Analysis - What to Ask?

- Who is the target of the proposed policy, programme or project
- Who will benefit, who will lose?
- Have women and men been consulted on the “issue” to be addressed?
- Have women and men been involved in the development of the solution?
- Does the intervention maintain or challenge the existing gender relations?



Gender Analysis - What to Ask?

- 6. Is the host government on board to promote GE?
- 7. Are other stakeholders (UN, civil society) involved?
- 8. What are the opportunities and obstacles to promote GE?
- 9. What strategies can be used to encourage and enable women's full and active participation?
- 10. What is the long-term impact on women's and men's empowerment?



Gender Analysis - What to Do?

- Understand the context - gender relations, who does what, who has access to and control over resources
- Understand the contributions of women and men to work in domestic and community spheres and informal/formal markets
- Identify barriers to participation



Gender Analysis - What to Do?

- Understand the impact of the initiative on women and men - most likely different
- Use a participatory and inclusive approach
- Establish baseline data, collect sex-disaggregated data
- Set measurable targets
- Identify SMART results and indicators
- Identify expected risks and design mitigation strategies
- Monitor and evaluate



5 simple questions to promote Gender Equality

What we do for women and men?

- Have we counted all women and men - statistics
- Do women/girls & men/boys have a fair share - analysis
- Have both women and men been consulted -voice & accountability
- Have we invested equally in women and men - policy, action, resources
- Do staff have the skills, knowledge and commitment to make a lasting change? - individual & organizational change



How to measure and be accountable?

- Disaggregation: aggregation hides disparity
- Re-formulating results:
 - Young children have access to school facilities and learn to read and write
 - Boys and girls in country X/in region X have an increased access to school facilities and improve their basic literacy performance
- Re-formulating indicators:
 - Number of female and male students enrolled in secondary or higher education institutions
 - Disaggregation: gender, urban/rural, municipality, etc..
 - Baseline: 50000
 - Benchmark: 110000
 - Means of Verification: Ministry of Education, Annual Statistics on Education



Gender equality and IOC activities: Tsunami

- Disasters result from the combined factors of **natural hazards** and **people's vulnerabilities**. These vulnerabilities take the form of physical exposure, socioeconomic vulnerability, and limited capacity to reduce vulnerability and disaster risk
- Women, who are more socially, economically and politically vulnerable in most societies, are more severely affected by disasters than men (Enarson and Morrow 1998; Pincha 2008)
- Where the socioeconomic status of women is high, men and women will die in roughly equal numbers during and after natural hazards, whereas more women than men die (or die at a younger age) where the socioeconomic status of women is low. (Neumayer and Plumper, 2007).



Condition/situation	Specific implications for women
Direct impacts of sudden onset hazards (floods, cyclones, tsunamis, mud slides etc.)	<p>Women are at greater risk of injury and death due to societal restrictions and gender roles.</p> <p>Swimming is not a skill girls and women are encouraged to learn in some cultures.</p> <p>In some regions women's clothing limits their mobility.</p> <p>In some societies and cultures, women cannot respond to warnings or leave the house without a male companion.</p> <p>Loss of crops and livestock managed by women (with direct detriment to family food security).</p>

Condition/situation	Specific implications for women
Lesser access to early warnings and lower ability to respond	<p>Warnings in many cases do not reach women.</p> <p>Women lack adequate awareness how to act upon warnings.</p> <p>Women lack life saving skills such as swimming and climbing.</p> <p>Women tend to take the responsibility of carrying children and elderly to safety.</p>

2004 Asian Tsunami

Aceh Besar District

<i>Village</i>	<i>Population pre-tsunami</i>	<i>Survivors</i>	<i>Surviving females</i>	<i>Surviving males</i>
Gampong Baru	242	123	39	84
Meunasah Masjid	1,110	159	45	114
Lamsenia	220	124	26	98
Dayeuh Mapplam	4,500	270	79	191

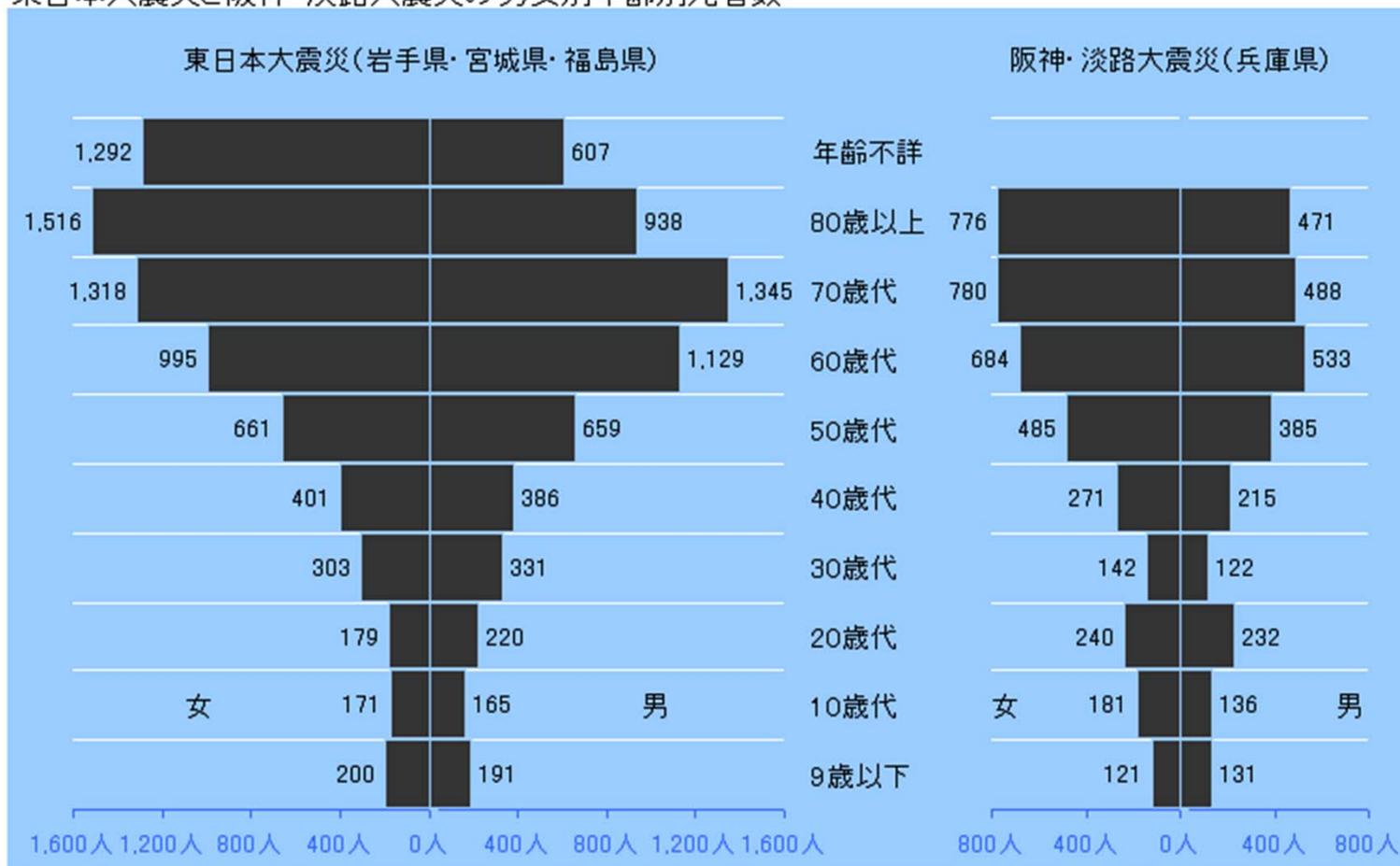
North Aceh District

<i>Village</i>	<i>Population pre-tsunami</i>	<i>Total dead</i>	<i>Fatalities: female</i>	<i>Fatalities: male</i>
Sawang	Not available	93	70	23
Kuala Keureutou	Not available	85	68	17
Kuala Cangkoy	Not available	146	117	29
Matang Baroh	Not available	42	29	13

Tohoku 2011

Kobe 1995

東日本大震災と阪神・淡路大震災の男女別年齢別死者数



(注) 東日本大震災: 警察庁資料から内閣府作成。平成23年4月11日現在、検視等を終えている者を掲載(性別不詳128人は図から省略)。阪神・淡路大震災: 兵庫県資料(性別不詳9人は図から省略)

(資料) 平成23年版防災白書(同掲載データをもとに当図録で作図)

What can be done?

Hyogo Framework for DRR

- The Hyogo Framework also states that a gender perspective should be integrated into all DRR policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to **risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training**
- While women's vulnerability to disasters is often highlighted, their role in fostering a culture of resilience and their active contribution to building disaster resilience has often been overlooked and has not been adequately recognized



Gender sensitive risk assessment

- Determining the existence and degree of vulnerabilities and exposure to the threats: *Why gender matters*
- Identifying gender-based capacities and resources for managing risk: *Women as agents of change*
- Determining acceptable levels of risks: *women's perspectives*



Gender sensitive early warning systems

- Gender neutral EWS cannot work because:
 - men and women access, process, interpret and respond to information in different ways, due to the social and cultural organization of gender relations and the gender division of labour.
- Building gender-sensitive early warning systems requires mainstreaming gender into early warning governance and institutional arrangements as a cross-cutting issue



RISK KNOWLEDGE

CORE TASK	ACTIONS
Natural hazards identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women's traditional knowledge and perceptions included in the analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of key natural hazards.• Women and men involved equally in the development of hazard and risk maps.
Community vulnerability analyzed	Women's needs, concerns, and knowledge included in the community vulnerability assessments conducted for all relevant natural hazards.



MONITORING AND WARNING SERVICES

CORE TASK	ACTIONS
Monitoring systems developed	Gender-differentiated data and analysis from regional networks, adjacent territories, and international sources accessible.
Forecasting and warning services established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data and warning products that can be understood by both women and men.• Women and men trained how to forecast hazards using different resources.• Women and men's traditional knowledge considered equally in forecasting hazards.



IOC

Gender equality and IOC activities: Coastal Management (1)

- Interest in gender equity in relation to the environment and biodiversity conservation has increased dramatically over the last 30 years, and is now seen, not so much as a sectoral or thematic debate, but as a **wider cross-cutting issue**
- Despite this growing awareness, there is **limited practical experience** on how gender and other social equity concerns can be incorporated into conservation and development activities



Gender equality and IOC activities: Coastal Management (2)

- Coastal management deals the use, access and control of coastal resources
- They are affected by the gender system prevailing in a given community
- Men and women make use of the resources and express their environmental reality in different way
- Differences do not cause per se inequalities but when social group assigns a value to these differences (men are worth more than women), the situation changes and generates inequalities



	Issue and perceived causes	Affecting men and women	Affecting women in particular
1.	<i>Declining fish catches</i> caused by fishing with dynamite, use of small mesh nets, commercial trawlers, over-fishing, lack of appropriate gear, mangrove cutting, increased number of consumers, pollution, poverty, and lack of law enforcement;	X	
2.	<i>Coastal erosion</i> caused by mangrove clearance	X	
3.	<i>Scarcity of fuel wood and building materials</i> caused by firewood cutting for salt boiling, increased demand for fuel wood for domestic use, and unregulated mangrove and timber cutting;	X	
4.	<i>Low agricultural production</i> caused by vermin (wild pigs and monkeys) destroying crops, inadequate farming tools and lack of expert advice	X	Vermin were of major concern to women
5.	<i>Failure to manage natural resources</i> caused by inaction of both government and community members	X	
6.	<i>Beach pollution</i> caused by human waste (there are few pit latrines in the coastal villages) and sisal factory effluent.	X	Pollution from human waste, as it causes many women to stop shrimp fishing
7.	<i>Lack of basic social and financial services in most villages</i>	X	
8.	<i>Dependency on fishermen's income:</i> Profits from the sale of food are very dependent on the fortunes of the fishermen.		X
9.	<i>Land tenure:</i> Under Islamic inheritance laws, women generally only obtain land and property from their fathers, in a smaller share than that of male heirs (1:2 ratio). If a woman marries she loses inherited land, which then is returned to her family, although she might still be allowed to farm there. Land is not 'owned' as such – rather ownership lies in the rights to the permanent trees (e.g. coconuts, cashews) that have been planted there.		X



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (1)

- **Project background:** quantitative and qualitative references of a system of social, economic, demographical, historical, ecological, political, legal and cultural interrelations, in which men and women participate to identify the **key elements upon which gender relations are based** (e.g. typology fishermen and fisherwomen and work process)
- **Gender analysis in resource management** requires that consideration be given to the roles traditionally assigned to women and men within the productive and reproductive environments, as well as the new roles and insertions they are experiencing along with other related limiting conditions, such as poverty and its impact on the environment (Rico, M. N., 1997).



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (2)

- **Justification:** it is important to show how gender equity will have a greater impact on both environmental sustainability and economic development
- **Target populations:** need to be identified taking into consideration group diversity (social class, ethnic group, age, sex, etc.). Under this premise, the coastal community will not be presented as an homogenous group of persons; instead, the diversity of its conformation will be clearly acknowledged.



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (3)

- **Long term objective:**
 - Explicit integration into its wording about the search for equity, considering it as one of the cornerstones of the project.
 - Indicate the problems as well as the women and men the project will have an impact on.
 - Identification about the situation the project expects to have an impact on, as well as the changes it will promote on sectors, groups or persons.



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (4)

- **Specific objectives:**
 - it is advisable to define certain specific objectives that include the gender gaps, in order to ensure equity, and thus, sustainability
 - Identifying equity-related changes and transformations expected to be achieved, with respect to the relations between men and women
 - E.g. To achieve an equitable increase, distribution and use of income for men and women in country X, through organizational and innovative productive processes, aiming at the sustainable use and management of marine resources.



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (5)

- Implementation strategy:
- As part of the project's necessary resources, the access to technical resources, such as tool elaboration, should be promoted, in order to facilitate the application of a gender equity approach. For instance, systems to obtain information desegregated by sex, indicators to estimate and assess the presence of a gender equity approach in the various components, among others.



Recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality into coastal management projects (6)

- **Verification means and indicators:**
 - For gender mainstreaming purposes, both the verification means and the indicators should aim at meeting the basic and strategic needs identified for women and men, as well as at reducing gender gaps, with respect to the inequalities described under the project's background chapter



Example

Specific objective	Indicators
<p>To achieve an equitable increase, distribution and use of income for men and women in country X, through organizational and innovative productive processes, aiming at the sustainable use and management of marine resources.</p>	Equitable percentage of women and men participating in fishing activities.
	Women and men benefited by natural resources concessions
	Women and men (of all ages) actively participate in the conservation of marine resources
	Acceptance about women undertaking non-traditional jobs



IOC

Gender equality and IOC activities: Expected results in the 36 C/5 for SC

- Women included in sciences promoted activities, women scientists promoted as role models and young women scientists
- Awareness of the key role of women as holders of indigenous and local knowledge raised
- Gender issues incorporated in the WWDR4 (World Water Development Report)
- Gender-responsive approaches in STI policy design and sustainable development, including biodiversity conservation
- Gender-responsive approaches to disaster risk reduction promoted



Thank you!

