



Getting to resilience for all: Assessing gender and social dynamics for inclusive resilience

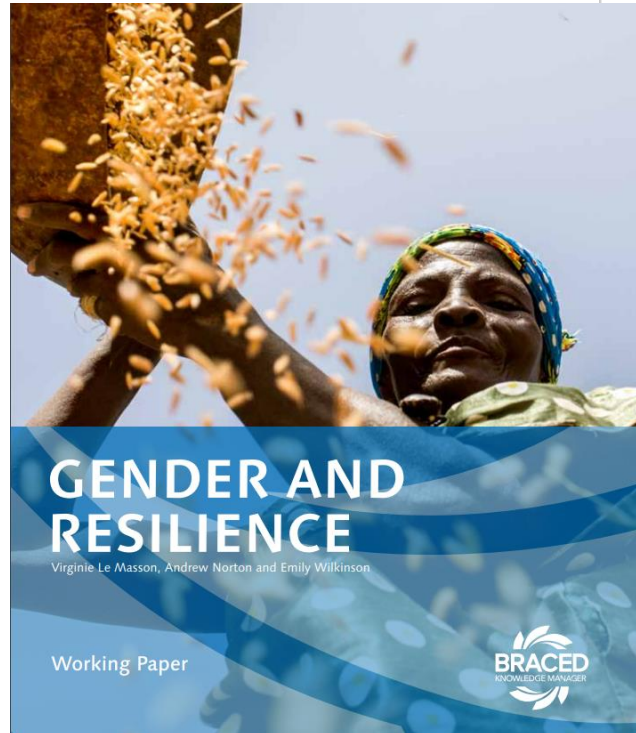
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Emerging body of guidance on gender and resilience

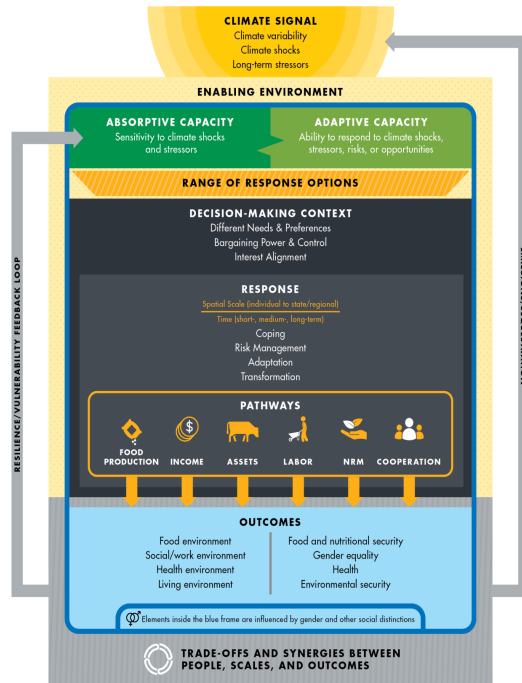


Integrating Gender into Resilience Analysis: A Conceptual Overview

October
2017



GCAN work on gender and resilience



MEASURING GENDER DYNAMICS IN RESILIENCE

Tools for integrating gender into resilience-focused programs

MAY 2018



Assessing social and gender dynamics for inclusive resilience

Introduction

USAID (2012: 5) defines resilience as “the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.” Central to the resilience approach is the study of how capacities are mobilized in response to disturbances and affect well-being outcomes in specific socio-ecological systems (Frankenberger et al. 2014; Consta, et al. 2014). Such resilience assessments are essential as they help programs build on existing capacities, avoid displacing functioning risk management institutions, and support people and institutions in pursuing their preferred strategies (Vaughan and Henly-Shepard 2018).

There is wide acceptance that gender and social inequalities influence resilience trajectories (Frankenberger et al. 2013; Mercy Corps 2016; USAID 2017), and an emerging body of practitioner guidance has articulated key gender concepts in resilience (Mercy Corps 2014; Le Masson et al. 2015; Le Masson 2016; Tabaj et al. 2017; Anderson 2018).

Yet how resilience measurement approaches should capture heterogeneity within vulnerable populations remains an open question. What degree of disaggregation is needed to ensure different groups are effectively served by resilience programs? Without investigating heterogeneity in needs and capacities, resilience-strengthening interventions run the risk of unintentionally excluding vulnerable groups, exacerbating inequality, and neglecting opportunities to strengthen resilience for all (Le Masson 2016; Bryan et al. 2017).

This brief summarizes a review paper (Theis et al. 2018) that makes recommendations for assessing social and gender-based differences in resilience assessments and evaluations, based on the GCAN (Gender, Climate, and Nutrition Integration Initiative) conceptual framework (Bryan et al. 2017).

Synthesizing existing literature on gender, climate adaptation, and rural livelihoods, Theis et al. (2018) offers two tools to study differential resilience needs and trajectories, aligned with the GCAN framework: (1) a high-level overview of key themes (Table 1), and (2) a more detailed set of suggested questions in checklist format.

Insights from investigating these areas of inquiry can serve different functions, including informing program design, theory of change, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and adaptive management. Incorporating these issues into resilience assessments helps provide a more comprehensive and nuanced foundation for resilience-building strategies that advance gender and social equity.

GCAN Framework on Resilience, Gender, and Nutrition

The GCAN framework (Figure 1) (Bryan et al. 2017) characterizes the relationships between resilience, gender, and nutrition: by weaving gender and nutrition into the resilience road (Frankenberger et al.



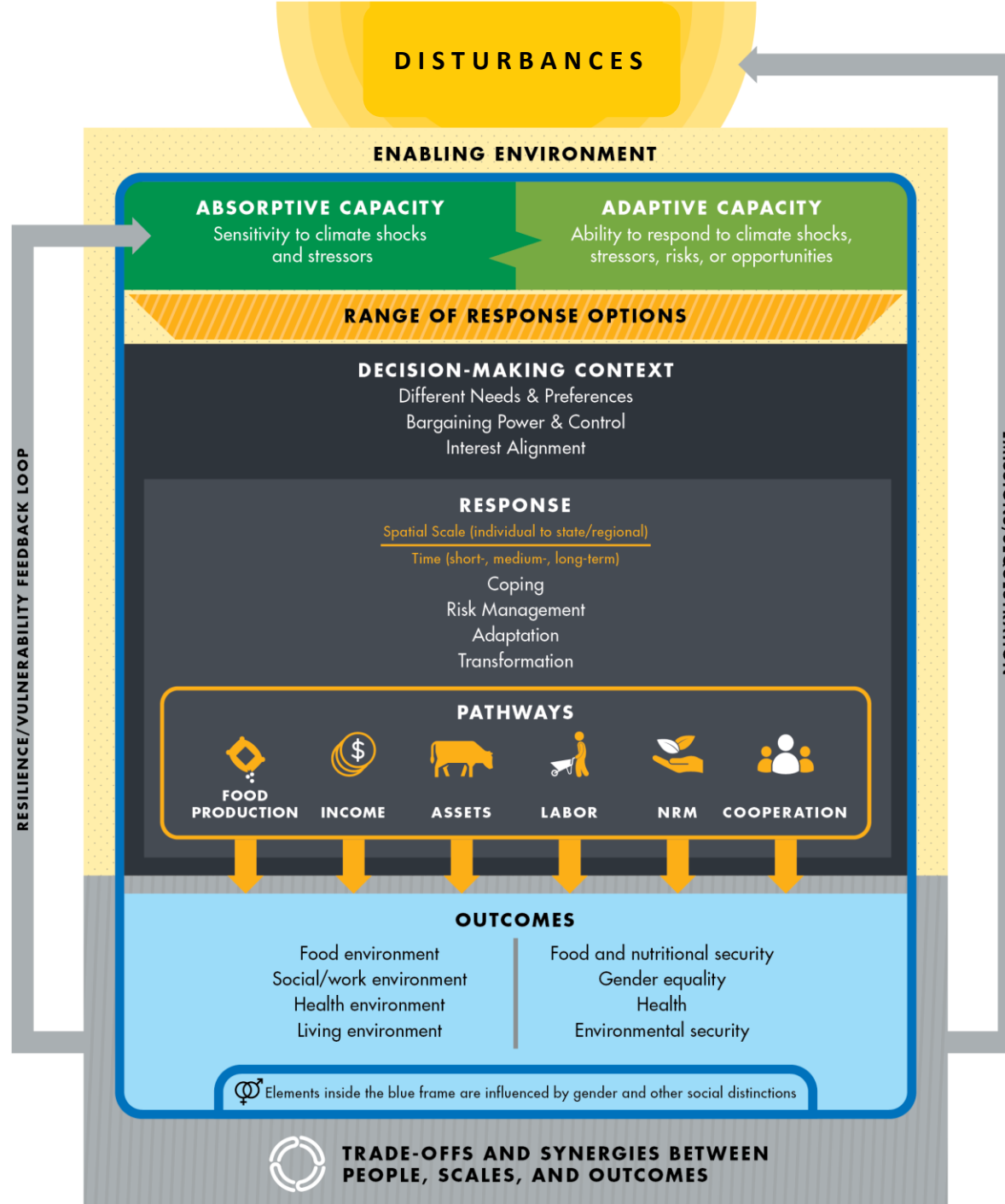
Conceptual pathways

- Bryan et al. (2017)
- <http://gcan.ifpri.info>
- Ongoing support to USAID missions in Bangladesh, Nigeria, Zambia, etc

Support to Mercy Corps BRIGE + IFAD

“Assessing gender and social dynamics for inclusive resilience”

Checklist for research



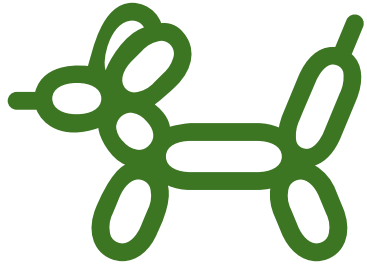
1. Exposure to disturbances
2. Resilience Capacities
3. Decision Making
4. Well-being outcomes

Intersectional + intrahousehold analysis



- Beyond male vs. female-headed households → examine intrahousehold relations
- Beyond men vs. women → examine intersecting drivers of vulnerability and exclusion, including age, class, household structure, marital status, ability, sexuality, ethnicity

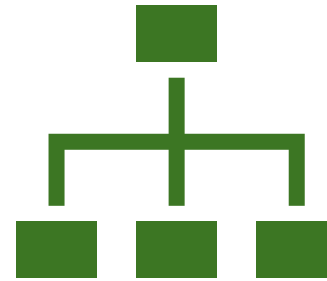
Exposure to disturbances – Investigate differences in:



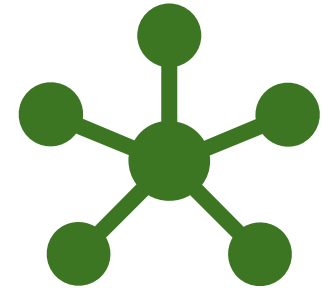
Risk exposure



Perceptions

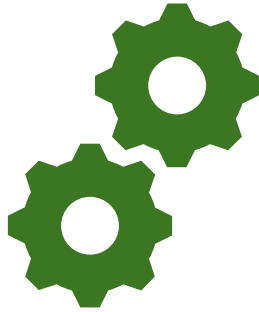


Prioritization

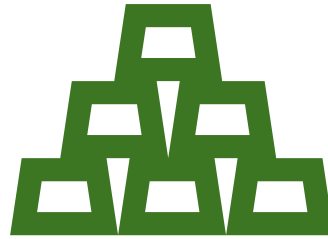


Interaction
between risk
management
strategies

Resilience capacities – Investigate differences in:



Combination
of capacities

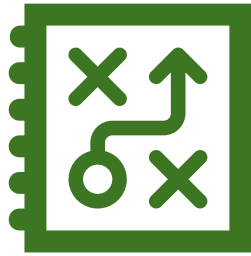


Strength,
quantity



Quality

Decision-making context – Investigate differences in:



Preferred
response
strategies



Intrahousehold
power
dynamics

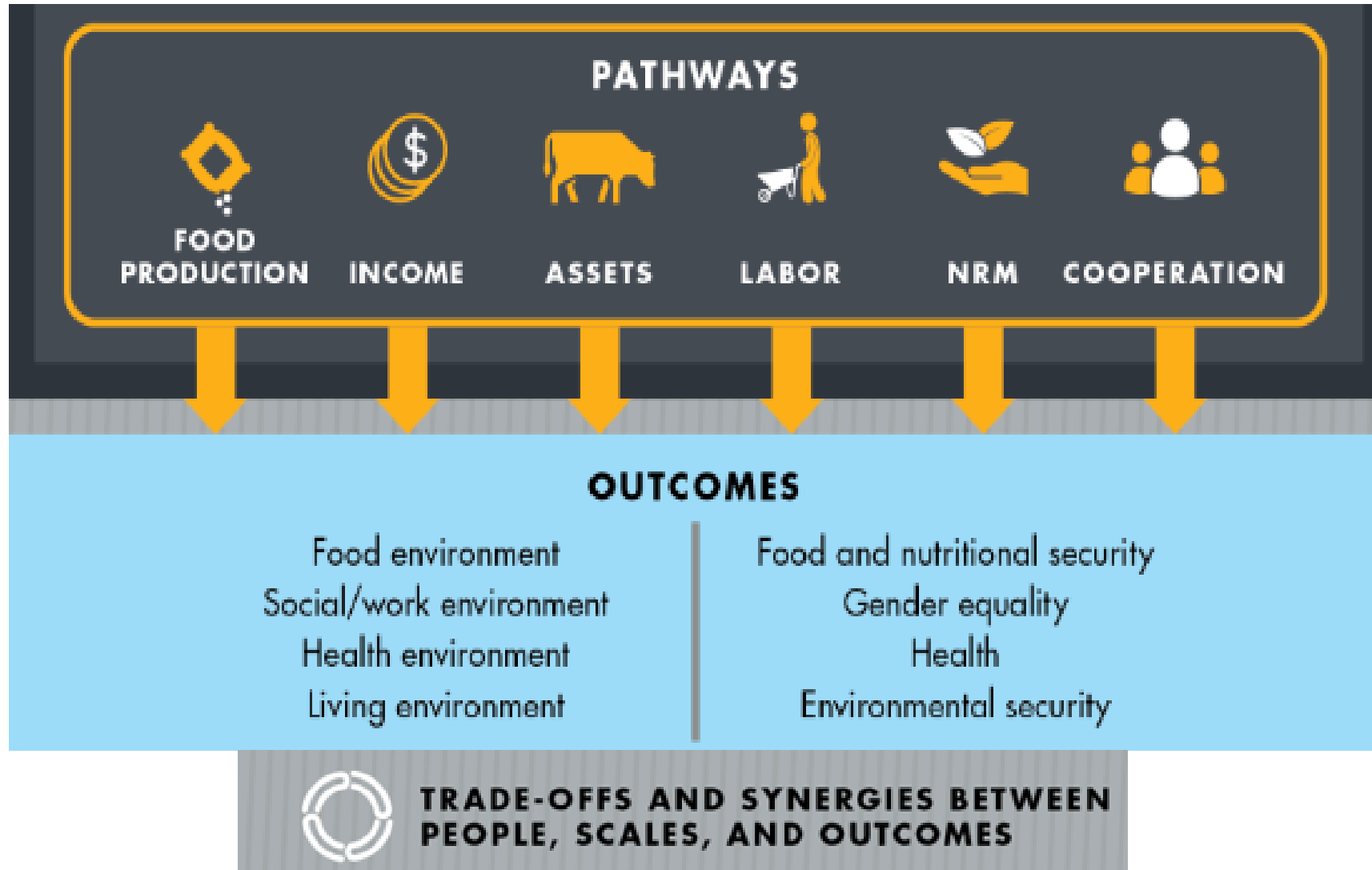


Influence on
community
institutions



Influence in
program
planning

Well-being outcomes



*Human Capital
(to be added)

3 examples of important resilience capacities:



Assets



Information



Time

Gender considerations for asset strategies for resilience

- To close the gender asset gap, assess and consider increasing equity in the following domains:
 - Mode of acquisition
 - Asset characteristics (quality, quantity, value, liquidity)
 - Ability to exchange the asset for other sources of value (rent out land, sell livestock)
 - Ability to maintain value of productive assets
 - Property rights to the asset (especially alienation and “fructus” rights)



Gender considerations for access to information and advisory services

- Receiving information through husbands is not always a reliable channel – and that info may not be relevant to women
- Opportunities to make information services:
 - Relevant and comprehensible
 - Applicable (people have resources, *relationships*, and power needed to act on info)
 - Credible and trustworthy
 - Timely
 - Opportunities to clarify, iterate, and co-produce

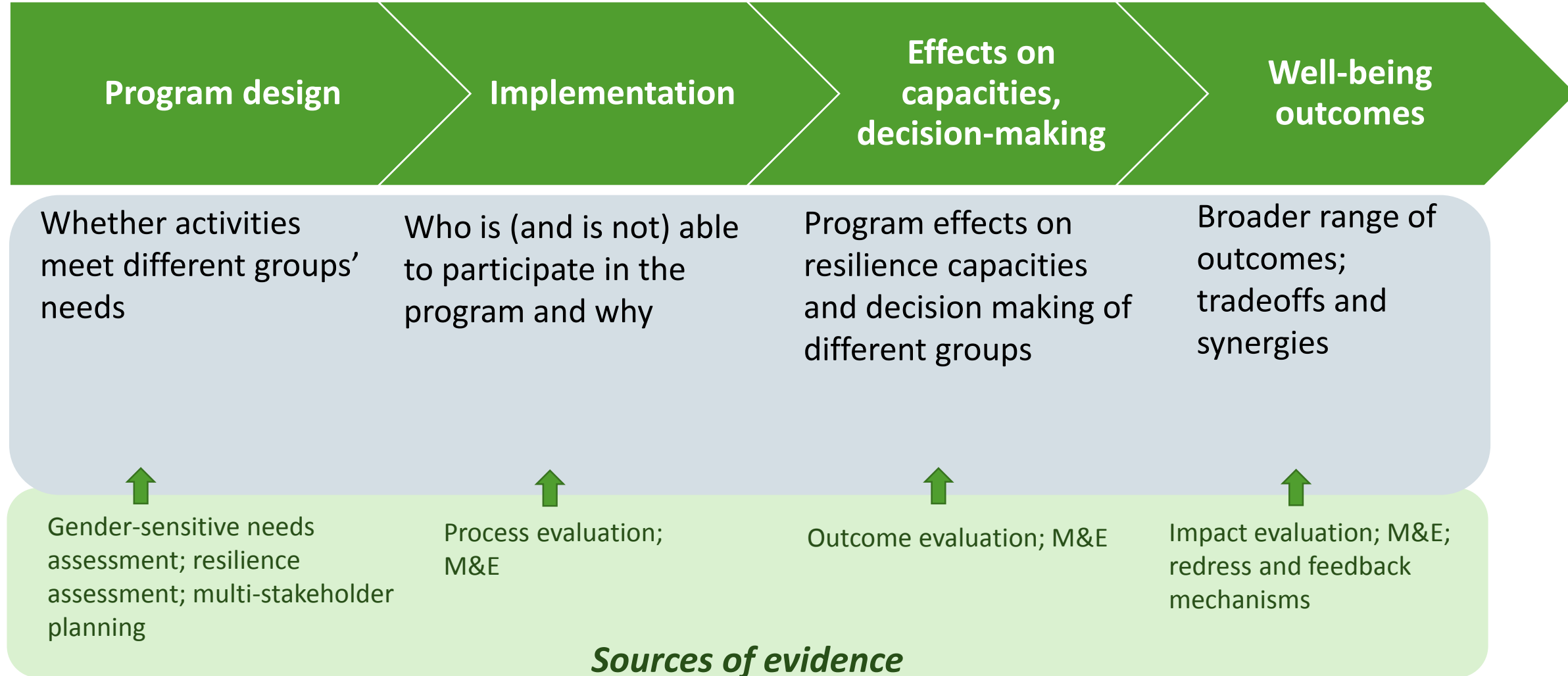


Gender considerations for time as a resilience capacity

- Consequences of time burden:
 - Constrains program participation
 - Avoid certain adaptation options
 - Less time to build own resilience capacities
 - Energy burden detrimental to health
- Opportunities:
 - Make location and daily/seasonal timing of program activities accessible
 - Recognize women's work
 - Reduce workload by investing in transport, labor-saving infrastructure and technology, and child care
 - Redistribute workload



Informing theory of change with gender evidence



Thank you!

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<http://gcan.ifpri.info>

<http://gender.ifpri.info>



Emerging practitioner guidance on gender-resilience

- [Integrating gender into resilience analysis: A conceptual overview](#) (Tabaj et al. 2017)
- How resilience capacities are gendered (Starr and Tabaj 2015)
- Gender and resilience working group concept note
- Mercy Corps [Building Resilience through the Integration of Gender and Empowerment](#) (BRIGE)
- [Resilience in action technical brief: gender equity and social inclusion](#) (Anderson 2018 for REAL)
- [Rethinking resilience: Prioritizing gender integration to enhance household and community resilience to food insecurity in the Sahel](#) (Mercy Corps 2014)
- [Gender and resilience: From theory to practice](#) (Le Masson et al 2015 for BRACED)
- GBV and resilience (Le Masson et al. 2018)
- [Enhancing resilience through gender equality](#) (CARE 2016)