



OCHA

Gender Analysis Review of 2020 HNO/HRPs

UN OCHA
Gender Focal Points
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The presentation will:

- ❖ Provide an overview of the gender review process
- ❖ Detail a summary of the key trends and findings of gender analysis across all reviewed HNOs
- ❖ Convey country specific best examples of strong gender analysis and specific examples of limited or gender blind humanitarian analysis
- ❖ Gender Focal Points questions and comments on the HPC process, the review exercise and the way forward for plenary discussion.

Strengthening the HPC process and results

- ❖ Review of the HPC process helps to strengthen the analysis and targeted response for the next cycle and needs the participation of actors across the sectors
 - ❖ Multi Partner Review of the Enhanced 2020 Humanitarian Programme Cycle
 - ❖ Scoring of the HNOs and HRPs
 - ❖ Sector reviews led by Agencies:
 - ❖ UNICEF review of HPC documents for the sectors they coordinate focused on gender and GBV
- ❖ There is an important role for OCHA to take in supporting the coordination of the review of the HPC process and strengthening the analysis of needs and challenges
- ❖ Across the system: ongoing efforts to ensure gender is strengthened in the HPC:
 - ❖ The yearly reporting on the IASC Gender Policy and Accountability Framework

Purpose of the gender review

- ❖ To take stock of the good examples of gender analysis in the 2020 HNOs
- ❖ Identify the pattern and trends where the HNOs gender analysis can be strengthened
 - ❖ Help us to strengthen the 2021 guidance for the next HPC cycle to address these area in need of attention
- ❖ An exercise to support the Gender Focal Points to have a closer engagement with their HPC documents.

- ❖ **The Gender Review is NOT:**
- ❖ A replacement of the HPC review process
- ❖ An official scoring of the HPC products
- ❖ Meant for the penholders of the HPC documents to report on the findings

10 Countries that participated in the gender review:

- Afghanistan
- Ethiopia
- Sudan
- oPT
- Iraq
- Eritrea
- Niger
- CAR
- Somalia
- South Sudan

Different methodologies for review

- ❖ 1 Gender focal point reviewing both HPC documents (HNO and HRP) on their own
- ❖ Countries with multiple gender focal points dividing up sections of the HPC review amongst each other
- ❖ Joint review with evaluators or other colleagues that were part of the HPC process

Gender analysis key trends

- ❖ Many reflected that HNOs had a very well gender detailed integration throughout the overview and situation sections that unfortunately did not carry through into the specific sector sections such as food security; WASH, or livelihoods
- ❖ With the limited gender integration in the HNO sector specific sections there was less inclusion of gender responsive programming in the HRP in the sector sections or in the monitoring indicators
- ❖ Only 2 HNOs highlighted the importance of women's role in decision making in humanitarian planning and action (Palestine in WASH and South Sudan in CCM)

Gender analysis key trends

- ❖ Needs assessment do not explicitly reflect gender resources as a need such as:
 - ❖ Staffing or technical capacity
- ❖ In certain contexts: Protection and gender-related information can be restricted, and the timely release of surveys and data has been challenging for their influence in the HPC for a number of countries: (Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia etc)
- ❖ Overwhelming gender analysis focus on traditional areas: Protection elements related to gender based violence and SRH and maternal health

Ethiopia findings

- ❖ The HNO provides a good breakdown of vulnerable groups and their needs, with an emphasis on:
 - ❖ gender,
 - ❖ age,
 - ❖ disability and
 - ❖ population group
- ❖ The HNO introduction and overview section provides an in depth gender analysis of gender considerations and risk relevant to sectors (i.e food insecurity; WASH and education relevant gender issues)
 - ❖ However in the specific sector sections of the needs assessment such as in Food, WASH and Education key consideration for gender and women and girls were absent.
- ❖ Participation and engagement of women and girls in humanitarian action:
 - ❖ While the HNO briefly states the importance of AAP and the inclusion of crisis-affected people in programmatic decision-making processes there was no specific language on the importance of women and girls meaningful participation.
- ❖ **Best overview and humanitarian section for gender analysis**

Somalia findings

- ❖ The HNO sections “Context and Impact of the Crisis” upon review lacked reference to women and girls through the majority of the narrative
 - ❖ Women were only noted in reference to minimum access to elections and experience of sexual violence in conflict;
- ❖ The focus on IDP vulnerability, systems and services and consequences of limited humanitarian access made no reference to what the implications of these issues had on Somali IDP women and girls or the different impacts they have for men and boys
- ❖ Gender analysis most adequately reflected in traditional “women areas” such as:
 - ❖ Protection/GBV
 - ❖ Health focus on pregnant and lactating women and girls
- ❖ SADD need to disaggregate statistics on children (girls and boys)
- ❖ **Best examples of gender analysis: Education sector section**

Iraq findings

- ❖ Mixed representation of gender throughout the sector analysis:
 - ❖ Some sectors such as, Protection, Emergency Livelihood and Health (reproductive health) adequately included the different humanitarian needs of women and girls.
 - ❖ Other sectors such as CCM, Education, Food Security and WASH were limited or gender blind
- ❖ Each Sector analysis of the HNO had corresponding monitoring indicators that did not measure engagement of women and girls
 - ❖ Though sectors such as Emergency Livelihood's narrative highlights the vulnerabilities of FHHs and their need to engage in income generating activities the corresponding indicators are gender blind with no reference of FHHs or women in general.
- ❖ **Best example: gender inclusion in Emergency Livelihood section**

Sudan findings

- ❖ Limited or gender blind analysis through the Sudan HNO
- ❖ Traditional areas of strength of gender analysis is found in the reproductive health, GBV and Protection
 - ❖ Focus of women and girls throughout the HNO only highlighted the particular vulnerabilities of PLWGs without reference to considerations of other groups of women and girls
- ❖ General reference to women and girls concerns in the sectors analysis lumped with children, people with disabilities and older persons
 - ❖ No specific analysis of what are the specific needs of women and girls such as in the WASH narrative: women are highlighted as vulnerable to WASH issues but the details to be considered are not articulated.
 - ❖ How would this be used by WASH actors to ensure gender equality if the areas to consider are not included in the narrative?

South Sudan findings

- ❖ South Sudan HNO as a whole was found to be a good example of gender analysis and integration heading in a positive direction with examples such as:
 - ❖ The overview highlighting the cultural and social gender norms that limit women and girls access to humanitarian services and representation
 - ❖ CCM analysis highlight the lack of women and girl participation and the need for women refugee committees to be established and engaged
 - ❖ Focus on the different physical and mental health needs of women and girls in the humanitarian crisis was positive change
- ❖ The great use of gender analysis did not continue throughout all aspects of the HNO such as in the:
 - ❖ Education
 - ❖ NFI
 - ❖ Health (outside of reproductive and maternal health)

Afghanistan findings

❖ Example of positive gender analysis:

- ❖ HNO highlights the lack of female health care personnel (15% female nurses and 2% female doctors) leading to the lack of access to health care services for women and girls based on cultural gender norms
- ❖ However after highlighting this health care access for women in general, the only indicator highlighted in the HNO for women is related to ante natal care.

❖ Potential Area for Strengthening

- ❖ The naming of women and girls as key persons of concern throughout the HNO is a strong step forward in gender analysis but stops short in explaining to the reader what are the vulnerabilities and concerns of women and girls evident in areas:
 - ❖ i.e Cross Border Movement narrative

END