Addressing Gender Gaps from a Programmatic Perspective

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Disclaimer: The authors’ views of this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.
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

There are 8 of these
The USAID SEA Project
A simplified Theory of Change

Problem
• Management and conservation of marine resources

Tools
• MPAs
• MSP
• Law Enforcement
• Sustainable Fisheries

Outputs
• Management plans
• Capacity building
• Policy change
• Behavior Change

Outcomes
• Enhanced Fisheries
• Nature based tourism opportunities
• Food security

Goals
• Sustainable Fisheries
• Biodiversity Conservation

National || Provincial || Local
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

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**FISHERIES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Data from World Bank (2012)

- Men: 47%
- Women: 53%
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

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.
What USAID SEA Project Did Have

GENDER ANALYSIS
- Done as needed by some staff
- Perception survey data

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

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

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

- Most people were unaware of this person
- Most people had not seen the MMAF plan

Information not compiled or analyzed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What USAID SEA Project Didn’t Have</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER ANALYSIS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Done as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Required under USAID ADS Chapter 205</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER SPECIALIST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Required under ADS Chapter 205</td>
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<tr>
<td>• One staff member and 20% of their time</td>
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<td><strong>STAFF TRAINING ON GENDER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Implementing partners have their own (maybe)</td>
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<td>• Generally, low understanding of how mainstreaming works</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAPACITY IN COMMUNITIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Jakarta is far from SEA Project communities</td>
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<td>• MMAF highlighted a need for gender specialists in fisheries offices</td>
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<td><strong>BUDGETING</strong></td>
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<td>• Commonly sited reasons for no gender analysis</td>
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<td>• It should be built in</td>
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“How and why did this happen?”

1. No Project Gender Training

2. No Target = No Failure

3. Cutting long reports → Gender info goes first

4. The rhetoric of “Just Housewives”

“...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
Broader Issues to be Addressed

- Institutional
- Organizational Culture
- Alignment of Project Goals and Gender Mainstreaming
Acknowledgements

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References


McIntosh and Morse 2015


Questions?