

From Analysis to Action: The role of Rapid Gender Analysis in crises

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Acknowledgment of Country

CARE Australia acknowledges the First Nations of the land on which we work, which include the Ngunnawal people who are the traditional custodians of the land now known as Canberra. We respect and celebrate the sovereignty of the Traditional Owners of these lands and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

CARE Australia further acknowledges the Indigenous peoples and traditional owners of the lands across all the countries in which we work, and recognise the enduring impacts of colonisation and ongoing inequality and injustices in the global, national and local distribution of resources, power and privilege.

Halatu's Story



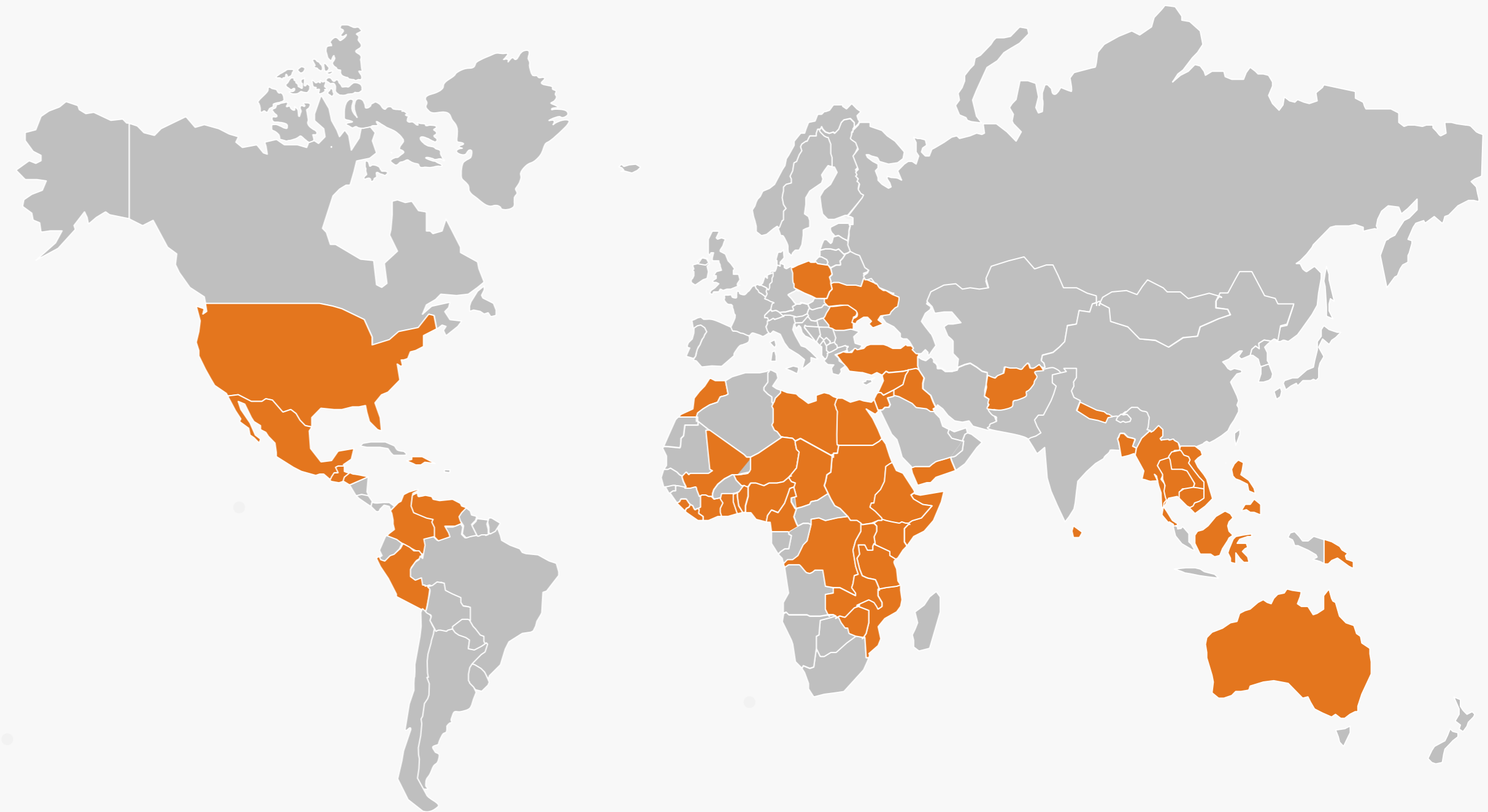
Window of Opportunity

- Humanitarian crises offer a ‘window of opportunity’ to transform unequal gender relations
- Integration of gender addresses vulnerabilities and inequalities.
- Gender analysis is critical to effective response in the short-term, and equitable social change in the long-term.



Rapid Gender Analysis

- Developed in 2013 during Syrian response.
- Aims to shift to locally driven, women-centered needs assessment.
- Provides essential gender information and programming recommendations.
- Used in over 50 crises globally



Rapid Gender Analysis

There are five steps to prepare a Rapid Gender Analysis:

1. Find

existing analysis and data on gender relations.



2. Collect

additional data through gender assessments.



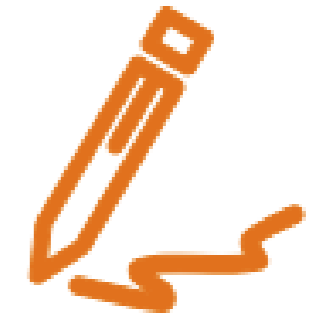
3. Analyse

the results and compare to pre-crisis data.



4. Write

practical recommendations.



5. Share

with other actors.

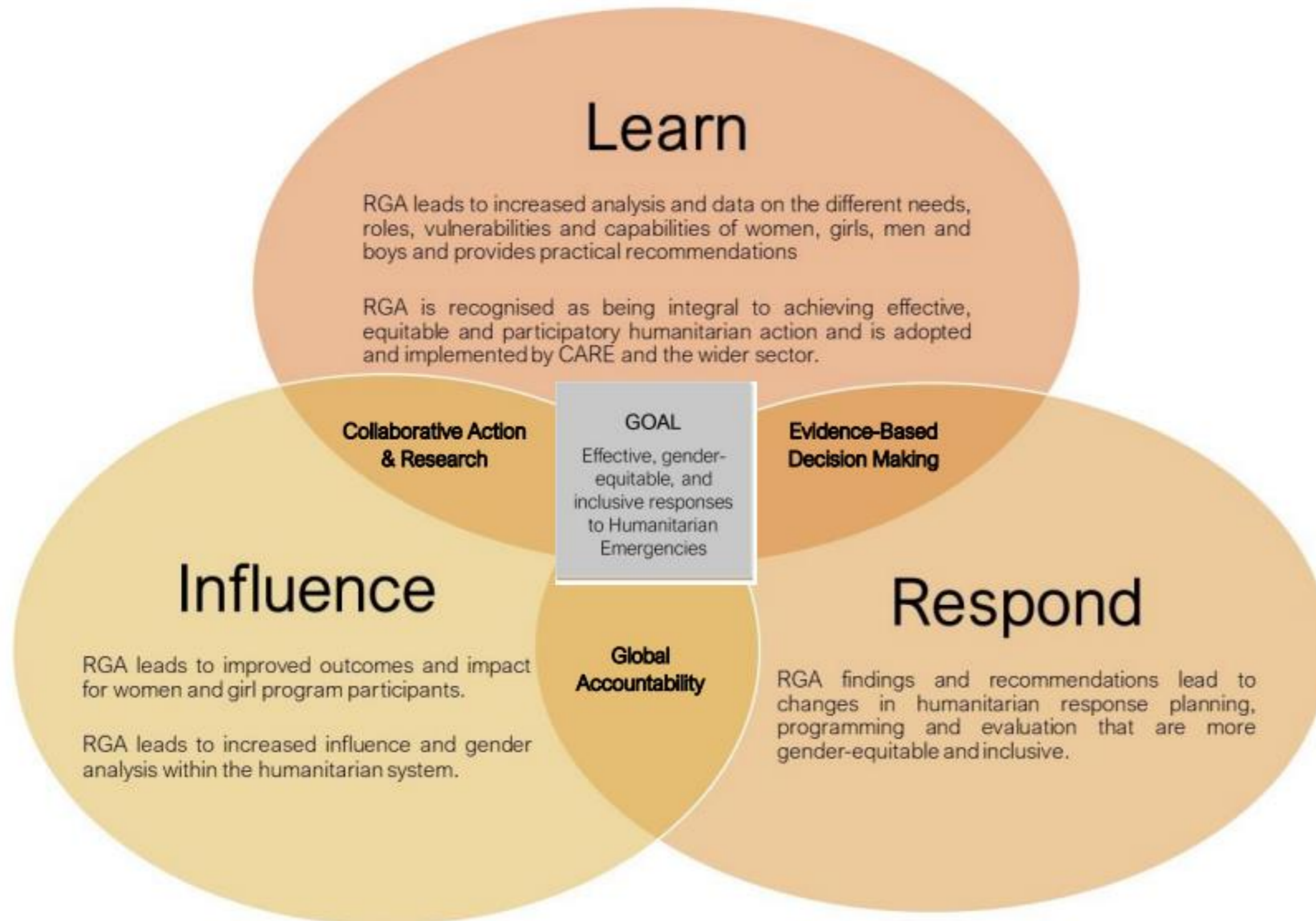


Methodology

- Global study from 2015-2020.
- Sample of 10 countries and their RGAs representing diverse humanitarian programming.
 - Bangladesh; Colombia; Ethiopia; Fiji; Mozambique; Niger; Syria; Yemen; Vanuatu; Global COVID-RGA
 - Total 28 RGAs + 30 project documents + 2 case studies
- Primarily qualitative:
 - Meta-analysis of documentation using outcome harvesting.
 - 29 key informant interviews with an appreciative inquiry approach.
 - space for emergent and unanticipated outcomes and impacts (positive or negative)
- Preliminary findings and recommendations shared with CI RGA Evaluation Advisory Group during a virtual workshop for collective sense-making

Key Question and Evaluation Framework

RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



Key Question
Does increased awareness of gender, power and disaggregated data sets are translating into safer, more responsive and effective aid?

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Evaluation Framework:

- RGA leads to increased analysis and data

Key Findings

- Strong evidence of increased availability of robust gender analysis and data.
- Majority of RGAs increased availability and access to context-specific and localised data:
 - 37% of RGAs collected secondary data; 63% collected both primary and secondary data.
 - Primary data: KIIs (87%), FGDs (68%), Surveys (56%).
- RGAs contribute information rarely provided by joint or sectoral assessments.
- Recommendations often focused on barriers and challenges, rather than shifts in gender dynamics for transformative change

RESPOND

Evaluation Framework:

- RGAs lead to changes in humanitarian response planning, programming and evaluation to be more gender equitable.

Key Findings

- Most impactful RGAs had quality gender analysis and practical recommendations.
- Evaluation reveals that RGAs prompt adaptations in programming and strategies - evident in all 10 countries.
- Adaptations focus on gender-specific needs, protection risks, and ensure equitable access to humanitarian aid and services.



INFLUENCE

Evaluation Framework:

- RGAs lead to increase influence within the humanitarian system.

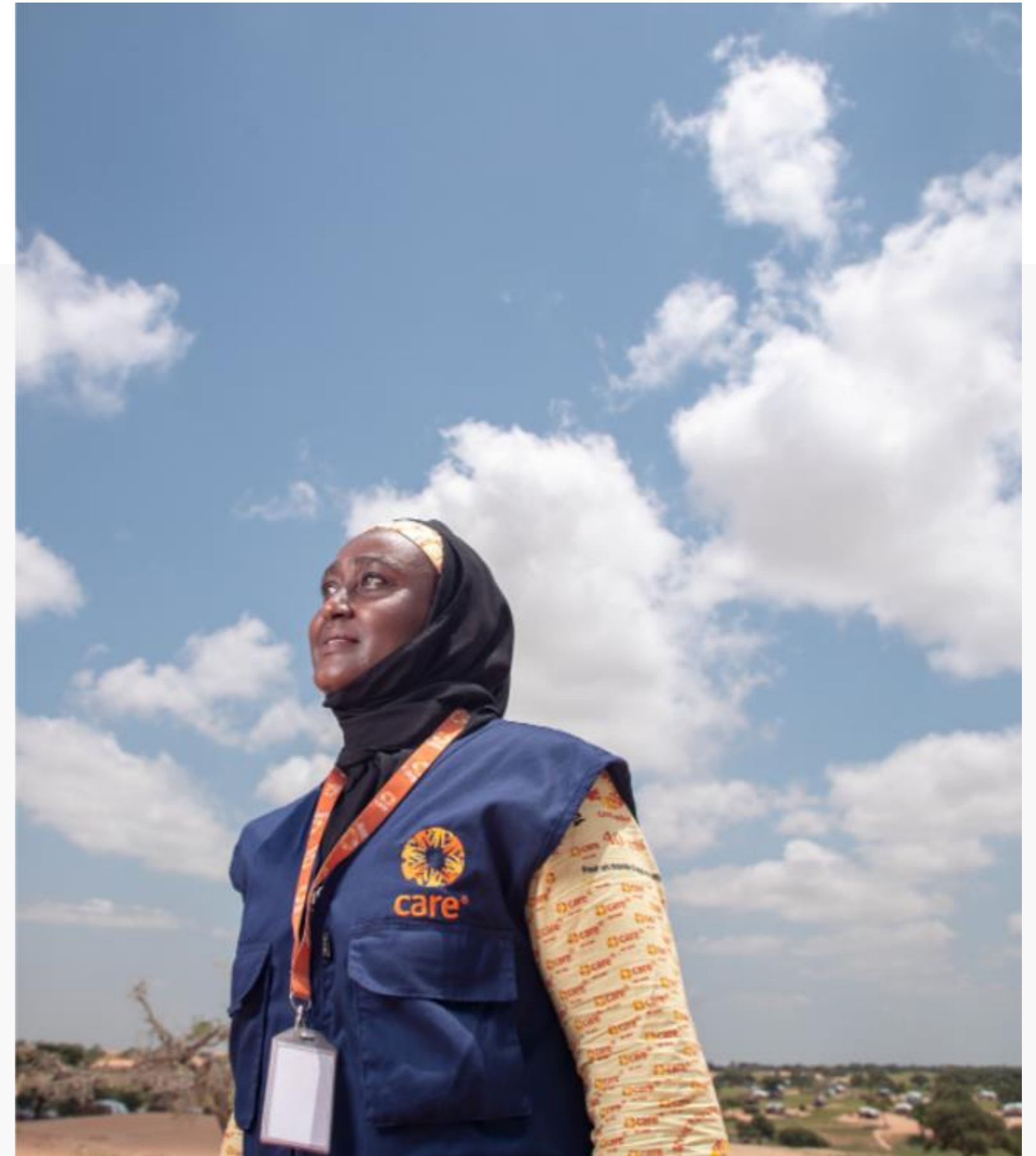
Key Findings

- Influence of RGAs in wider humanitarian sector:
 - Sharing through the cluster system, advocacy, joint assessments, and coalitions with CSOs.
 - Featured in IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action.
 - Online training course by CARE and Geneva Learning Foundation, with over 90 organisations participating.
 - Uptake by other organisations using CARE's RGA approach.



Enabling Factors

- Accessible and useful toolkit
- Participatory process enhances recommendations
- Collaboration leads to greater influence and impact
- Strong leadership



Challenges

- Rapid v. not-so-Rapid
- Data analysis
- RGA v. needs assessments
- Resources required



Recommendations



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- Develop an information and knowledge management system
- Develop or adapt impact measurement systems for rapid gender analyses

RESPOND

- Strengthen capacity for quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Establish a Global RGA Community of Practice

INFLUENCE

- Establish decision-making protocols to ensure balance between programming and advocacy
- Collaborate but be prepared to go it alone
- Develop intentional communications strategies for advocacy/ influencing at higher levels

Halatu's Story

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"I am now a proud woman who is empowered because I can voice other people's issues and also provide basic needs for my family."



Thank you

