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.....

# Conducting a Gender Equity, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Analysis

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Kiwa Initiative GEDSI Community of Practice 2

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THIS INITIATIVE IS FUNDED BY:



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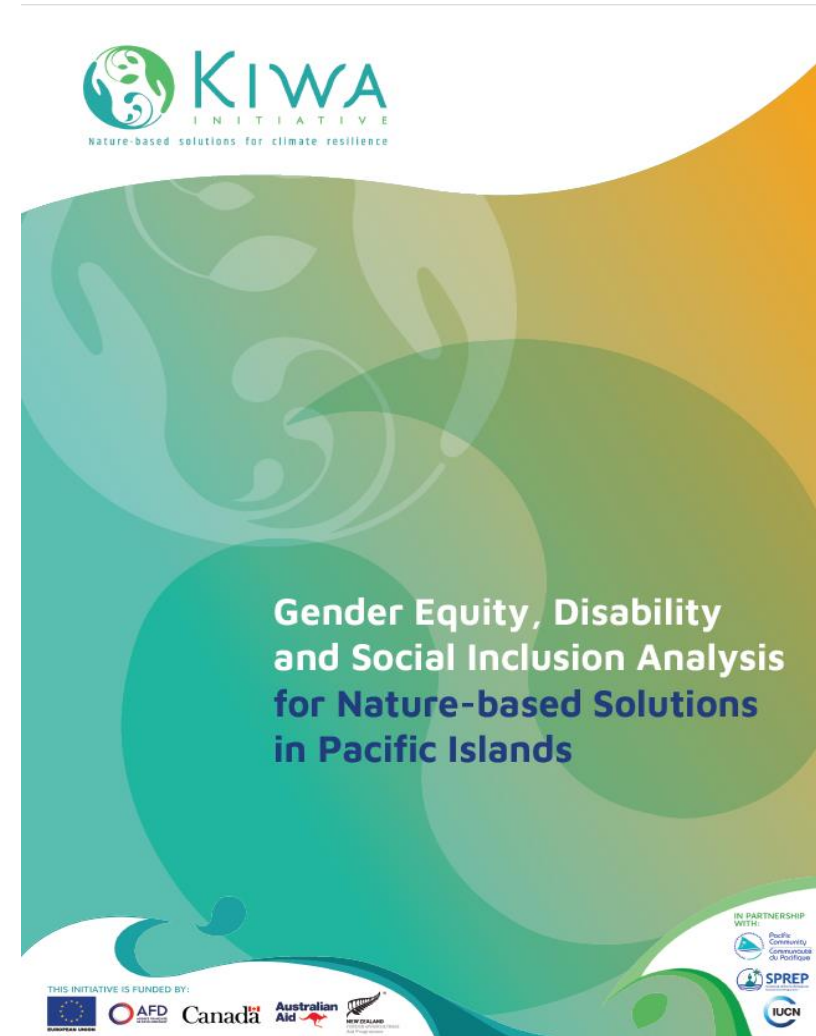
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# Objectives

1. What is a GEDSI analysis
2. When to do a GEDSI analysis
3. How to conduct a GEDSI analysis
4. What to do with the results of a GEDSI analysis





Sex: biological characteristics of being male and female (e.g. reproductive organs, hormones, chromosomes).

Gender: characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. Society associates certain roles, responsibilities, entitlements and behaviours with those identities, and also has expectations for them.

1.1

## Why GEDSI is important in Nature-based Solutions?



“Environmental and social issues cannot be separated - a thriving planet cannot be one that contains widespread human suffering or restricts human potential, and humanity cannot exist on a dying planet”.

GEDSI focuses on efforts to ensure that people disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or other status are included in NbS programs and benefits, and can achieve their full potential in life.

GEDSI is key to achieving sustainable development goals and economic development

1.2

## What is a GEDSI Analysis?

An analysis helps us understand how the social dimensions (specifically GEDSI) impact NbS



Sea-level rise impacting Kiribati ©Sangeeta Mangubhai

## 1.3 Why do a GEDSI Analysis?

*Gender, social and cultural norms and power relations* influence individuals' access to resources and services, participation, decision-making, opportunities and overall well-being.

Conducting a GEDSI analysis will help NbS practitioners to consider these dynamics when designing projects to ensure they are gender and disability responsive and socially inclusive.

## 1.4

### A good GEDSI Analysis considers ...

Social inequalities in the broader society:

- *Unequal division of labour and benefits* - who is doing what, and who is benefitting?
- *Unequal access to natural resources and capital* - who is being disadvantaged/left out?
- *Unequal participation in decision making* - whose voice, opinions or ideas are missing or not being heard?
- *Restricted access to opportunities* - what are some of the barriers different groups face in accessing capacity building opportunities?

## 2.1

A good GEDSI Analysis can help understand ...

Roles and use patterns

The roles of women and men of all diversities (e.g. age, (dis)abilities, economic status) in communities, the different ways they use natural resources and the impacts of their activities on the natural habitats and ecosystems



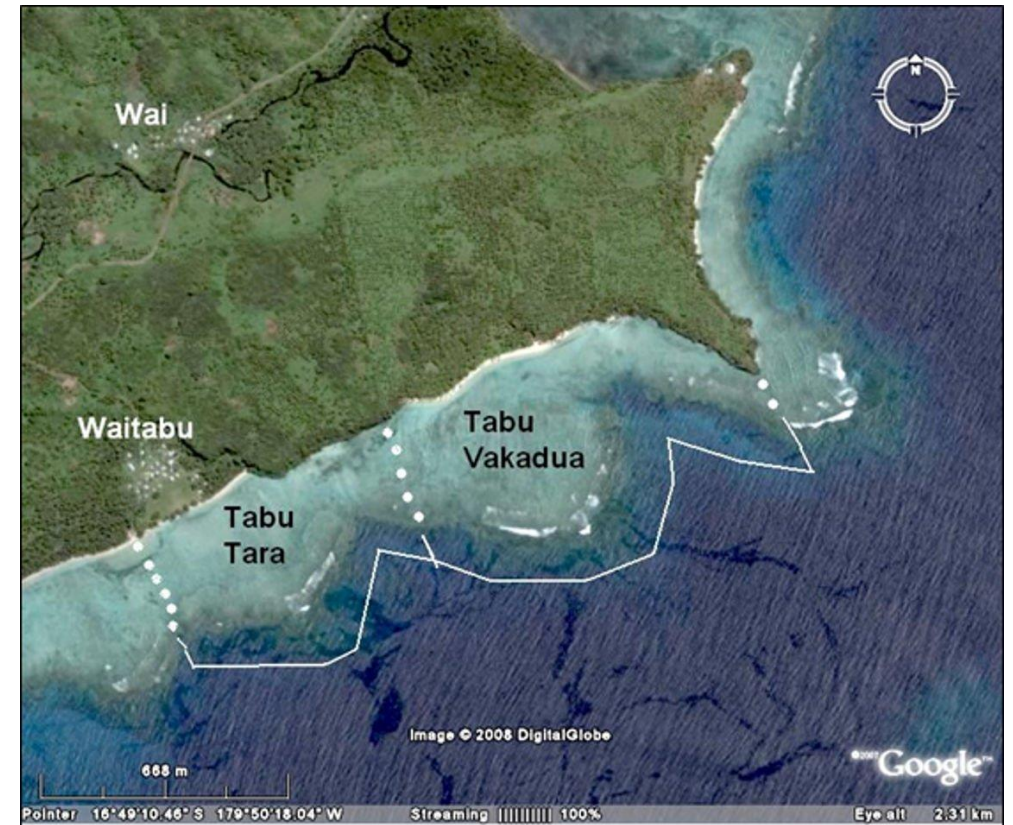


## 2.2

A good GEDSI Analysis can help understand ...

Access to and control over resources

How social interactions (including relations between women and men), and social rules and hierarchies affect people's roles in communities and the opportunities and benefits they gain nature and NbS



## 2.3

A good GEDSI Analysis can help understand ...

### Benefits

How different people benefit from nature (e.g income, food, cultural, social)

How different people may benefit from NbS



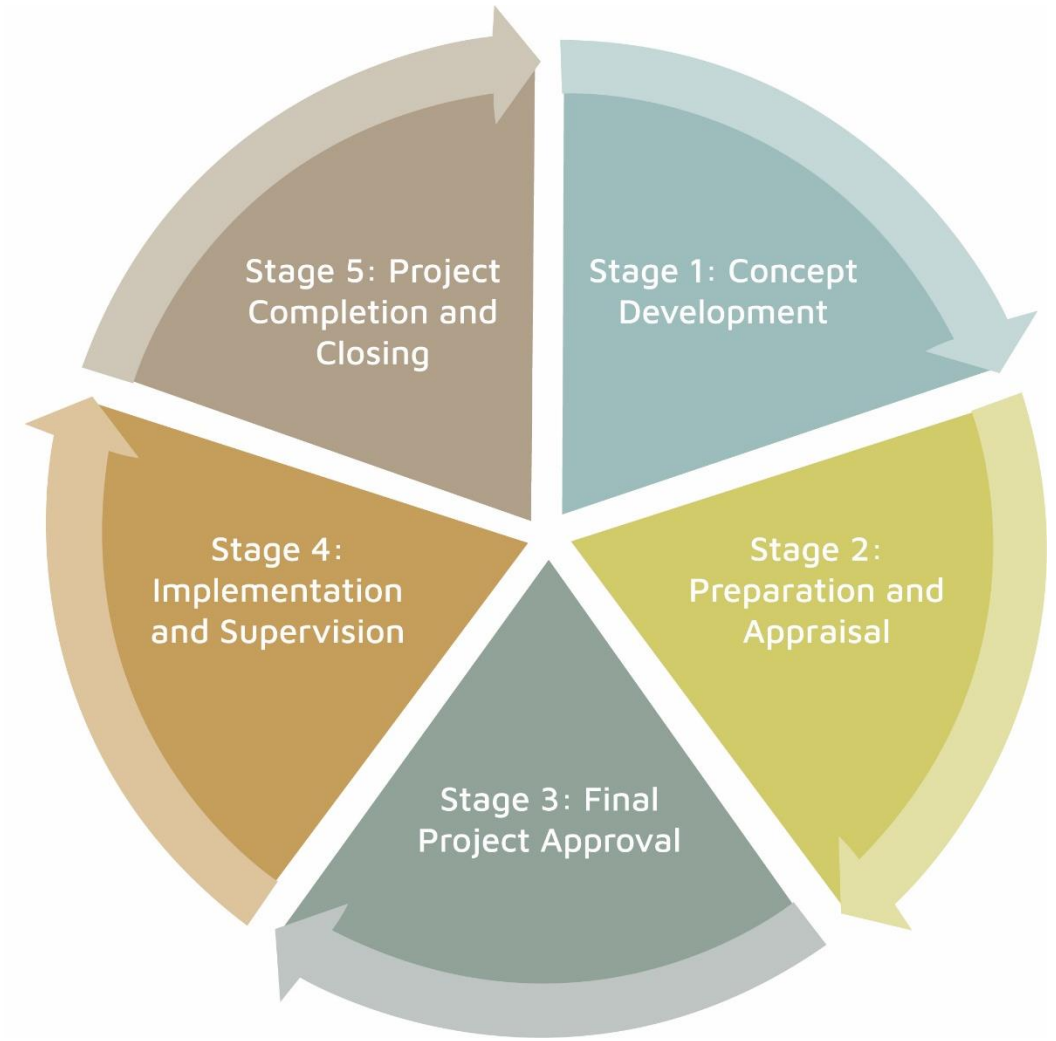
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## 2.4

# When should you do a GEDSI Analysis?

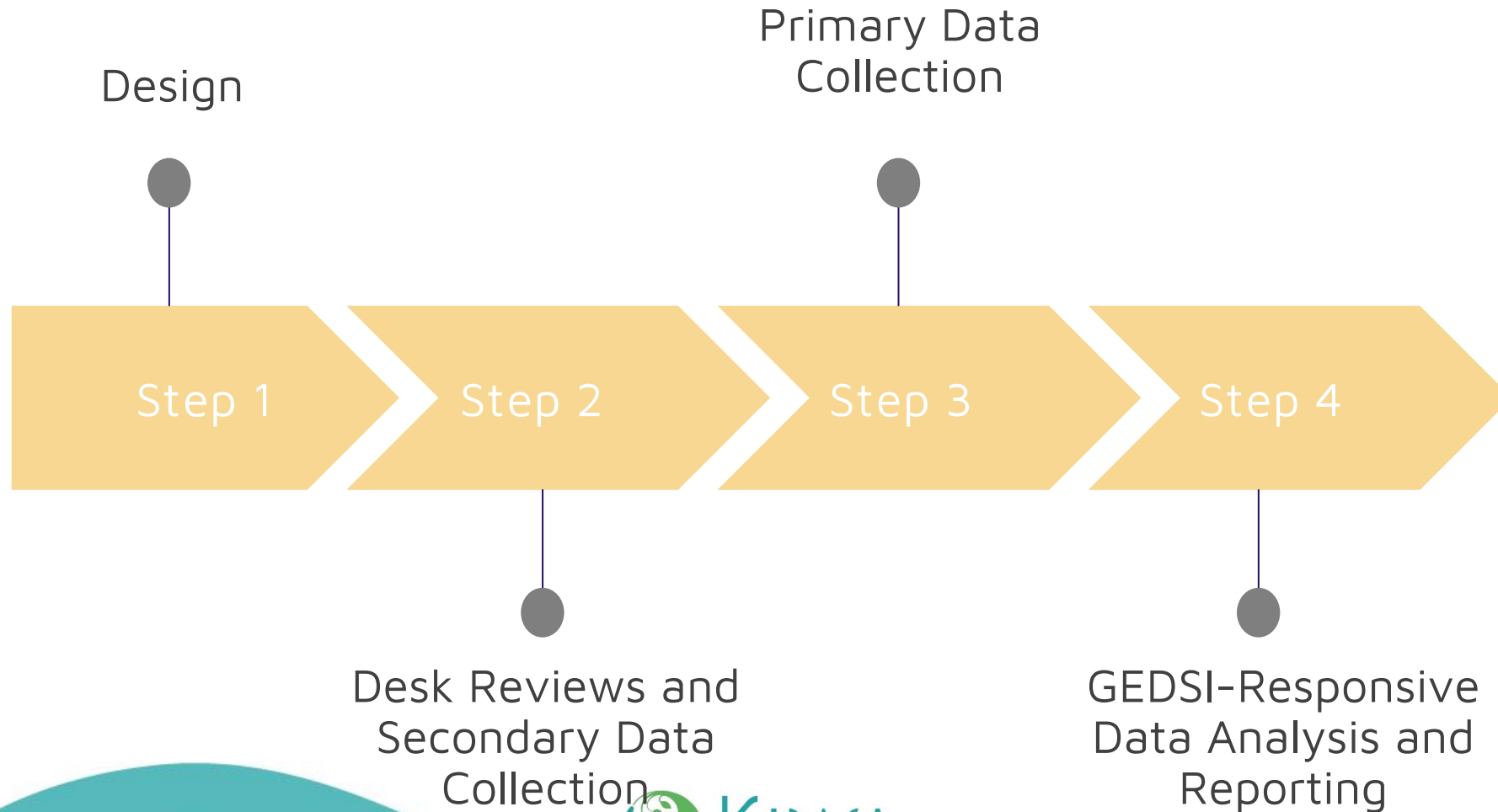
A GEDSI analysis should be conducted at the very beginning of a project or program during the planning phase

It should help inform the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning *during* and *after* the project or program



# 3.1

## How to do a GEDSI Analysis?



## 3.2

# Collecting primary data for a GEDSI Analysis

Socioeconomic survey designed to understand GEDSI issues and considerations at your site(s)

### Focus group discussion

Involves gathering people from similar backgrounds or experiences together, or a similar place and context, to discuss a specific topic of interest. Questions are asked about a group's collective perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, opinion or ideas.

### Key informant interview

In-depth interview with individual people who know what is going on in the community. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people—including community leaders, professionals, or residents—who have first-hand knowledge about the community.

# 3.3

## CARE Framework

### BUILD INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY

Building confidence, self-esteem and aspirations (non-formal sphere) and knowledge, skills and capabilities (formal sphere).

### CHANGE RELATIONS

The power relations through which people live their lives including intimate relations and social networks (non-formal sphere) and group membership and activism, and citizen and market regulations (formal sphere).

**GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

### TRANSFORM STRUCTURES

Discriminatory social norms, customs, values and exclusionary practices (non-formal sphere) and laws, policies, procedures and services (formal sphere).



### 3.3 Time use diary (or data) ...

Time use data shows how many hours individuals devote to different activities (e.g. paid work, unpaid domestic/care work, leisure, culture, social events, and self-care activities).

Helps understand how people make decisions about time, what time they might have to be involved in your NbS project, and how further use of their time might affect their wellbeing

Time use data reveals how (partly due to gender norms and roles), men and women spend their time differently

Daily Activities Calendar (example)

Time of the day	Women, Men, Boys or Girls (Select your group)
	Activity
5:00AM	
6:00AM	
7:00AM	
8:00AM	
9:00AM	
11:00AM	
12:00PM	
1:00PM	
2:00PM	
3:00PM	
4:00PM	
5:00PM	
6:00PM	
7:00PM	
8:00PM	
9:00PM	
10:00PM	
11:00PM	
12:00PM	

©Live and Learn

## 3.4 Time use data

Nauru 'taking care of the household or family' was the main economic activity for 29% women, compared to 7% of men (>15 years).

Within the unpaid workforce in Tokelau, women disproportionately care for children in their own household (81% women, 53% men) and other households (43% women, 26% men).

### BARRIERS FACING WOMEN FROM ENGAGING FURTHER IN THE FISHERIES:



**HIGHER  
DOMESTIC  
WORKLOAD**



**FISHERWOMEN  
IN VILLAGES  
CAN SPEND**

**80**  
HOURS  
PER WEEK

**ON  
UNPAID  
CARE WORK**

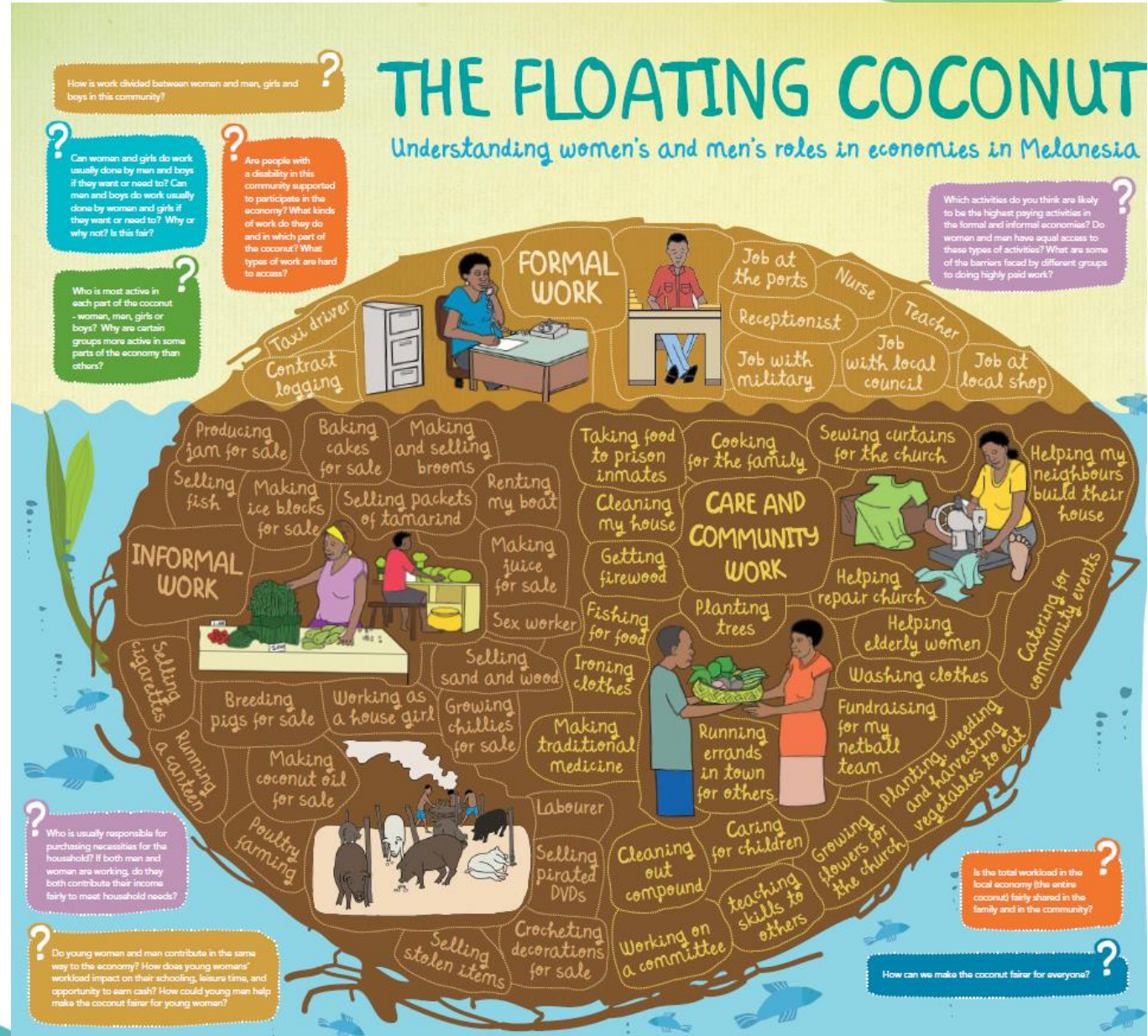


**COMPARED TO  
47 HOURS  
FOR MEN**



# 3.4

## Floating Coconut: Unmasking the hidden roles economies



## 4.1

# What to do with the findings of a GEDSI Analysis?

- Design & implementation of NbS
- GEDSI Action Plan
- Risk assessment
- Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
- Environmental & Social Safeguards Management
- Monitoring and evaluation



# How can the Kiwa Initiative help you?

Visit SPREP Virtual Library:

<https://library.sprep.org/content/gender-equity-disability-and-social-inclusion-analysis-nature-based-solutions-pacific>



## Gender Equity, Disability and Social Inclusion Analysis for Nature-based Solutions in Pacific Islands

