

INSIDE

CARE International's Strategic Impact Inquiry on Gender in Emergencies

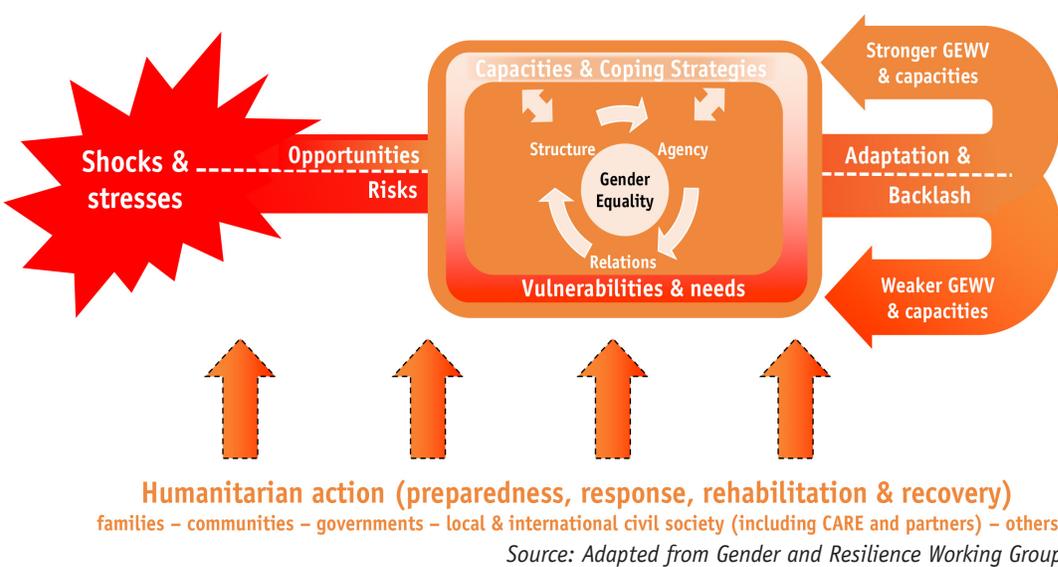
Global Conceptual Framework and Areas of Inquiry

april 2019

Summary

In 2018, CARE began planning a Strategic Impact Inquiry on Gender in Emergencies (SII on GiE) to understand the immediate and long-term impacts its emergency response work is having on gender equality. This document summarizes the conceptual framework and areas of inquiry that will guide the SII on GiE in its pilot research in 2019. .

Tracing the Dynamics of Gender in Emergencies: a systemic framework for impact inquiry in CARE



A conceptual framework is a simplified picture of how we think systems work. Like a map, it reflects current views. As we use it, we learn its imperfections and can improve it.

This is the spirit of the SII: start with a strong theory that integrates our experience, that of communities, and past research about how gender operates in the crucible of emergencies. Then, explore the facts on the ground with communities and allies, to gain new insights and guide better programming.

When a humanitarian crisis hits, its impacts on different groups of people reflects:

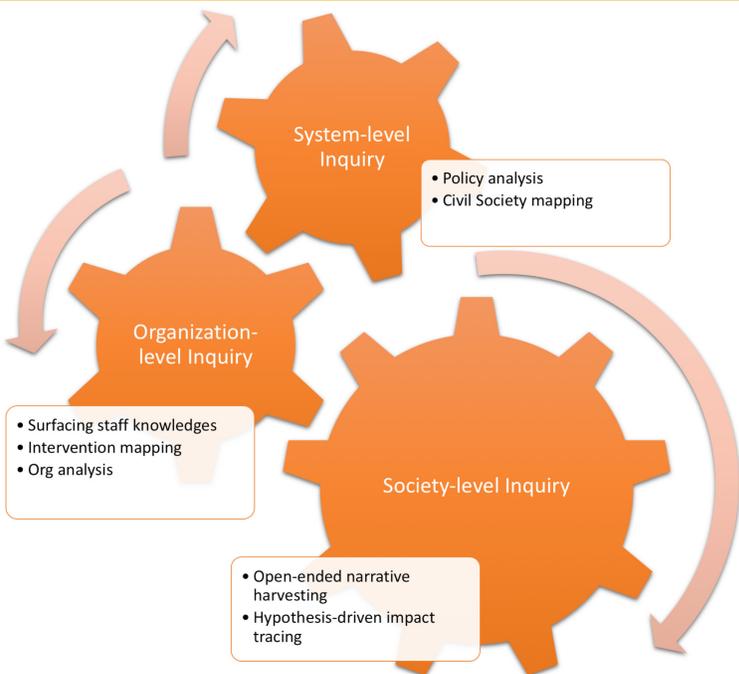
1. the nature of the shock itself—which may reflect gender in its targets and agents.
2. the state of gender equality in the affected community—and the uneven capacities and vulnerabilities these produce.
3. the nature of diverse humanitarian responses arising, which include but go beyond CARE—each shaped by gender norms.

Moving left-to-center across the conceptual model, we begin to explore gender in emergencies by taking stock of the gendered nature of each of these elements of the emergency system.

But the analysis can not stop here - immediate actions can produce medium- and long-term effects that cycle back on the right side of the image. As individuals and groups engage the crisis and response, some will assume roles, skills and responsibilities that expand their gendered power. There may be backlash against such change, as well as new coalitions to expand it. This push and pull ripples beyond the crisis and response, producing new pathways of change and eventually consolidating new norms and relations that can weaken or strengthen the progress of gender equality and women's voice.

SII Takeaway: short term impacts shape long-term hierarchies. Trace the links.

Participatory analysis can drive learning and change within & across domains.



CARE's actions are part of a larger system that shapes humanitarian impacts. These include economic and political patterns, and government & civil society policy, action, allegiances and accountabilities.

CARE and partner staff hold untapped knowledge about the realities of program implementation, and about communities and context.

Our own structures and culture are also factors that shape the impact of our work. Personal inquiry and organizational analysis methods explore why we do what we do (and don't do).

Gendered social analysis with sex-and-age-disaggregated data can surface differences in people's experience, aspirations, capacities, coping strategies, vulnerabilities and risks. Event recall and longitudinal study can track adaptation and backlash to gendered social change. Comparing data over time, in places we do and don't work, helps us know what difference we make, and what we can do better.

Global Research Questions and Areas of Inquiry

1. Societal Impacts

How are CARE's humanitarian response programs affecting the drivers of gender equality in crisis-affected communities, during & after emergencies?

The SII will use social analysis tools and frameworks to understand diverse perspectives on the dynamics of gender in communities affected by shocks, and to measure changes in those dynamics over time. **Illustrative dimensions shown**

Gender division of Labour

Livelihood options, conditions, roles, time

Control over resources

Negotiating power, control, distribution, legal frame

Access to public spaces and services

Freedom of mobility, access to services, safe return

Meaningful participation in decision-making

Solidarity, voice & leadership in shaping response

Control over one's body and relationships

Capacity to address risk, rights of self-determination

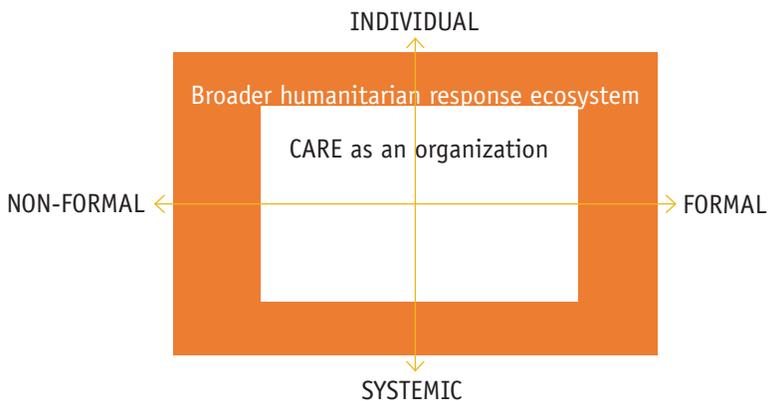
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Incidence, community accountability, survivor support

2. Organizational Factors

How do CARE's ways of working in humanitarian response (our culture, structures, capabilities, and accountabilities) affect gendered outcomes?

The SII will also look inside humanitarianism: at the formal and non-formal factors that shape what we do. These can range from individual capacities and personal biases to office culture, team structure, and work procedures



Cross-Cutting

Gendered values & aspirations (individual), social norms & expectations (institutional)

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/SIIonGiE>
Get involved: sii@careinternational.org