



Human Mobility, Climate Change and Gender

Compendium of best practices, lessons learnt and
tools for Pacific practitioners

Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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LIVING DOCUMENT

The *HUMAN MOBILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER- Compendium of best practices, lessons learnt and tools for Pacific practitioners* is a "living" document and the information expressed in this publication supports the climate change practitioners working in national governments, non-governmental organizations, regional and international organizations, integrate gender into all aspects of policy, programming and project work. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH reserves the right to periodically update the document, as may be needed, to ensure validity, transparency, and accuracy over time.

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This *HUMAN MOBILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER- Compendium of best practices, lessons learnt and tools for Pacific practitioners* was developed as an additional module of the 'The Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit Tools for Practitioners'.

This specific compendium includes gender related issues of human mobility in the context of climate change in the Pacific context, and intends to supports the climate change practitioners working in national governments, non-governmental organizations, regional and international organizations to integrate gender into all aspects of policy, programming and project work.

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TERMINOLOGY

Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men (SPC et al. 2014).

Sex refers to biological differences between women and men. These differences exist for reproductive purposes and are essentially fixed (SPC et al. 2014).

Gender and Sex

'Gender and sex are different but interlinked. Gender is a social attribute and sex is a biological attribute where individuals are almost always clearly male or female. Society shapes and normalizes different roles and behaviors based on people's male or female sex and these socially determined roles and relationships are referred to as gender attributes. Sexual orientation also influences the roles and behaviors of individuals and different societies treat lesbian, gay, Bisexual and transsexual people with differing degrees of expectations and discrimination.' (UNDP, 2016)

LGBTQ

LGBTQ is an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer. These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Gender analysis (applying a gender lens)

Gender analysis is a process of examining the roles, knowledge, capacity and assets of women and men, as the first step in planning efficient development strategies, programs and projects that address both men's and women's needs, and reduce the inequalities that exist between them (SPC et al. 2014)

Gender equality

Gender equality or equality between women and men refers to the equal enjoyment by men and women of all ages of rights, socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that men and women are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not governed or limited by whether they were born male or female (SPC et al. 2014).

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to the process whereby needs and interests of both women and men are taken into account systematically across all programs, projects and organizational structures (SPC et al. 2014).

Gender indicators

Indicators are measurable signs of performance or achievement. They are factors or variables that provide a way of measuring achievement or reflecting change. When monitoring or evaluating policies, strategies, programs, or projects, they are used to assess whether activities and processes were implemented as planned; (ii) whether a change was achieved or progress was made toward influencing a change—that is, whether objectives, outcomes, or other types of results were achieved; and (iii) whether there were any unintended impacts, results, or consequences.

Indicators should reflect the goal, objectives, and expected results of a policy, program, project, or other type of initiative. The specific aspect measured by an indicator can be an input, an immediate or intermediate result or output, or a longer-term outcome. (Adapted from ADB Toolkit on Gender Equality Results and Indicators, 2013)

Gender responsive

Gender responsiveness refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities and which make an effort to encourage equal participation and equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis and gender inclusiveness (adapted from UNDP Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit, 2015)

Gender neutral 'Where a project or program is not concerned with human activities and has no effect on people, this is considered gender neutral' (SPC et al., 2014).

Adaptive capacity

Adaptive capacity – 'refers to attitude, behaviors, knowledge and skills that enables individuals and communities' to be resilient in order to reduce their susceptibility to climate induced hazards. While technical aspects of climate change impacts are important, adaptive capacity also requires capability to make informed decisions and choices; and fully apply their rights and utilize their skills and knowledge (SPC et al. 2014)

Sex disaggregated data

Data that provides a breakdown of men's and women's activities and perspectives by collecting separate data on men and women. Data can be disaggregated by age, location, ethnic group, education, income and other demographic variables to help understand the differences between groups and to effectively target interventions and solutions. (SPC et al., 2014)

Extreme events, or rapid onset events, refer to the risks and impacts of meteorological or hydrological hazards such as tropical cyclones; typhoons; hurricanes; tornadoes; blizzards; coastal floods; and mudflows (UNISDR, 2018)

Slow-onset events refer to the risks and impacts of the following events: increasing temperatures; desertification; loss of biodiversity; land and forest degradation; glacial retreat and related impacts; ocean acidification; sea level rise; and salinization (UNFCCC, 2018).

Disasters are linked to extreme or slow onset events and can seriously disrupt the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources (UNISDR, 2018).

Human mobility

While there are no universally agreed-upon terms, this discussion paper adopts the framing used in the UNFCCC process derived from the Cancun Adaptation Framework Paragraph 14(f), where "Human Mobility" is used as an umbrella term that encompasses displacement, migration, and planned relocation (UNFCCC, 2010).

Migration describes the (predominantly) voluntary movement of individuals away from their homes or places of residence, e.g. as an adaptation strategy. Migration can be a means to diversify household sources of income, as migrants may support families back home with remittances. Others move in order to avoid a situation of deteriorating environmental conditions that could result in future displacement (Sierra Club and UN Women, 2018).

Displacement describes the (predominantly) forced movement of persons away from their homes or places of residence. This dimension of human mobility is most often framed as a humanitarian concern, where displaced persons have immediate needs, including assistance and protection of rights (Nansen Initiative, 2015).

Planned relocation is the process through which communities are moved away from their homes, settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives, often with the support of their government. This process can be in anticipation of or in reaction to climate impacts. Depending on circumstances, planned relocation can be a form of displacement, or it can be a way to manage risks and prevent displacement related to future hazards (UNHCR, 2014).

Trapped populations are those who stay behind or are unable to move due to lack of financial and social resources. Significant physical and financial capital are required to move, and obstacles such as lack of financial means, cultural stigmas, or lack of supporting social networks can prevent people from utilizing migration as an adaptation or risk reduction strategy. These groups and individuals may be the most vulnerable over time, as climate impacts and other stressors increase (Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change, 2011).

1. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE TOOLKIT?

Climate change related human mobility is a complex venture. This is as a result of the intersectionality of multiple social, political, economic, cultural and environmental factors which in most cases are context specific. Recognising this the UNFCCC (2010) under its Cancun Adaptation Framework invited countries to increase their understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels. Taking this into account, this toolkit aims to present gender lessons and practices associated with documented cases of climate change induced human mobility in the Pacific.

The toolkit covers the following sections:

- Introduction: Gender aspects of climate related human mobility that encompass the multiple pathways, migration, displacement and planned relocation. Section 1 of this module outlines learning objectives and presents what users can expect to know including key messages.
- Case Studies including best practices and or lessons learnt:
 - Gender dimensions of **migration** – case study from Kiribati on internal and external migration.
 - Gender dimensions of **displacement** – case study from Tuvalu and Vanuatu
 - Gender dimension of **planned relocation**; case study from Fiji on planned relocation.
- Annexed sources for further reading and suggested tools are referenced in case studies analysis and tables to support a gender lens in human mobility initiatives.

The objectives of this toolkit are to:

1. To provide an overview of gender issues within human mobility in the context of climate change.
2. To identify and describe gender responsive approaches to human mobility in the context of climate change.
3. To provide relevant case studies, lessons learnt, best practices, tools, recommendations and resources to enhance sustainable management of human mobility in the context of climate change.

2. HOW WAS THE COMPENDIUM DEVELOPED?

A mixed method approach was employed, where both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. The in-depth literature review was conducted on the gender aspects of climate change related to human mobility. The literature review provided an analysis that informed a document outlining the gender responses to climate change related to human mobility. Drawing from the global, regional and very limited Pacific literature this document was designed as an addition to the "Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit" but can also be used as a standalone tool. The compendium contains experiences from the Pacific and is designed and intended to be a living tool for documenting experiences in this area from the region.

The compendium was tested and validated in series of validation workshops with multiple stakeholders including; government ministries in Fiji, the Pacific Community (SPC), GIZ, CARE international, UN Women, the University of the South Pacific, Pacific Disability Forum and community members. It is envisioned that the HMCCC and gender compendium will also provide a link to be supported by a training package that will be delivered in countries.

¹ <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/document/pacific-gender-climate-change-toolkit-complete-toolkit>

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Climate change and human mobility

Climate change is projected to and is already demonstrating severe impacts on the environment and human lives. One of the largest challenges associated with the impacts of climate change will be its effects on human mobility (IPCC, 1990). It is anticipated that the movements of people in response to the impacts of climate change will increase from the tens of millions to 250 million people (Boano et al, 2008, Brown, 2007, Christian Aid, 2007). Migration occurs in response to multiple pressures, and it is difficult to isolate environmental pressures from ongoing economic ones. The effects of climate change however will increase the impetus for migration, forcing people to search for safer environments that can offer them reliable livelihoods, and household security (Black et al., 2008).

There are different migration pathways (Figure 1) that may result as responses to the different impacts associated with climate change. For instance, sudden-onset disasters – such as cyclones, in most cases result in the immediate displacement and not necessarily permanent displacement. Slow-onset disasters – such as sea-level rise and drought, will have the impact of slowly displacing people and may eventually lead to the planned relocation (UNESCAP, 2017).

Figure 1: Types of human mobility in the context of climate change

| Human Mobility | | |
|--|--|---|
| Displacement Situations where people are forced to leave their home or place of habitual residence. Displacement is usually associated with intensive risk, where the occurrence of a disaster event is the primary driver of movement. It can take place within or across national borders. | Migration Movements which are, to some degree, voluntary. This is usually associated with extensive risk, and can take place within or across national borders. The decision to move is complex and often linked to multiple drivers, including but not limited to climate risk. | Planned relocation An organised relocation, typically instigated, supervised and carried out by the state with the aim of reducing (usually extensive) weather and climate risks. Ideally, planned relocation should be undertaken transparently and with the informed consent of, or upon the request of the community. It should also be accompanied by resettlement (the restoration of communities and socio-economic conditions) (McAdam and Ferris, 2015) |

Source: (Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, 2014; ODI, 2016)

3.2 Climate change and human mobility in the Pacific

The history of the Pacific has been one of mobility (Motus, 2018). Drivers of human mobility in the Pacific have been mainly influenced by the search for; a) improved livelihood, b) better employment opportunities, c) better access to education, d) access to improved health services. However, it is expected that climate change impacts will increasingly influence mobility (Nansen Initiative, 2013) in the Pacific. This will have various resource, social and cultural implications as Pacific communities have rich culture and diverse social systems which are very much attached to their land and sense of place (Nansen Initiative, 2013).

Pacific islands are extremely vulnerable to climate change and face disproportionately high disaster risk which are impacting the way of life of whole communities. Increased severity of cyclones and floods, coastal erosion and salt water intrusion of the fresh water lens are impacts already being faced by Pacific people. In some cases,

these impacts have been so severe that they have resulted in the displacement, migration or relocation of people and communities such as in the Carteret Islands of Papua New Guinea and Vunidogoloa in Fiji and in Vanuatu following Tropical Cyclone Winston. It is anticipated that 13 out of 22 Pacific island countries are facing severe to extreme levels of exposure to sea level rise (Pernetta (1990), World Resources Institute (1996), Asia & Pacific Review (1997)). In low lying atoll countries such as Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Republic of the Marshall islands this impact amongst others will contribute to increased climate related internal and cross border migration of an estimated number of at least 180,000 people being affected (World Bank, 2018).

3.3 Climate Change, Human Mobility and Gender

Climate change induced human mobility is largely determined by people's exposure to environmental and climatic risks and their capacity to anticipate, cope with, adapt, and recover from the consequences of natural hazards and environmental degradation (IOM, 2014). Overall, People who are economically, politically and socially marginalized within the communities are more likely to be affected by natural hazards and environmental degradation and thus experience the impacts of climate change most acutely than others. These marginalized groups who are often women, children, the elderly, people living with a disability and members of the LGBTQ community for example are also those who have the fewest opportunities to access information, decision-making process, to prepare for the impacts of climate change and disasters, as mobility requires economic and social capacities that are not available to everyone. Due to issues pertaining to opportunities and capabilities, marginalized groups face the full force of disasters and slow on set impacts of climate change.

Given that gender can have a major impact on individuals' economic and social capacity it is undeniable that human mobility issues are inherently gendered. Issues associated with human mobility such as; pressure to migrate, risk perception, priorities, strategies, destination choices, employment prospects, access to integration or reintegration activities also vary by gender (IOM, 2014). Human mobility may also lead to shifts in gender roles that contribute to changing oppressive gender relations, and provide new opportunities to improve women's and men's lives (IOM, 2014). However, it is important to underline that human mobility (displacement, migration or relocation) can also exacerbate existing inequalities between women and men, expose them to new vulnerabilities, and intensify issues of poverty, discrimination and socioeconomic inequality. Gender analysis and gender responsive action planning is therefore critically relevant to all pathways of mobility and is a crucial factor in understanding the causes and consequences of climate change induced human mobility.

Key gender-based messages that have been drawn on the various pathways of human mobility from the following text include:

- Climate change related human mobility is not gender neutral.
- Climate change related human mobility affects men and women differently.
- Gender roles which are socially constructed influence who moves and who stays.
- A gender perspective recognizes how men and women face different risks, challenges and their differentiated capacities to support change.
- Gender-based distinctions are context-specific, and vary across cultures, livelihood patterns, and other socio-economic characteristics.
- Women and girls are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as a result of gender-based discrimination and inequality, which manifests itself i.e. in the higher mortality rates of women in comparison to men during disasters.
- Equal opportunities must be given to both men and women in the decision-making process regarding human mobility in the context of climate change.

4 GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED MIGRATION

Case Study 1: Internal climate induced migration in Kiribati

In Kiribati more than ninety percent (94%) of households in Kiribati had been impacted by environmental hazards over the past 10 years caused by climate change (Oakes, R., et al. (2016). Of these about eighty percent (81%) of households have been affected by sea level rise over the same period with fifty percent (50%) of households surveyed in Kiritimati having been affected by sea level rise (Oakes, R., et al. (2016). Droughts and floods are also a major threat to most of the 32 low-lying atoll islands of Kiribati, with severe droughts having occurred in 1988-1989 and 2007-2009. Impacts of these events have led to the reduction of supplies, increased brackishness of groundwater, drying out plants, and reduction in copra production in the outer islands as coconut trees dried up (Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2011).

Slow-onset climate hazards such as coastal erosion and saline intrusion are important factors that have an influence on migration and displacement in low lying atoll nations such as Kiribati (Oakes et al., 2016). Of the 32 islands that make up the Republic of Kiribati, South Tarawa, is home to about fifty percent (50%) of Kiribati's population resulting in having a very high population density. Over-crowding on South Tarawa has occurred in part because of influx migration of about two thirds of the people from the outer islands. It is expected that climate change impacts will intensify existing vulnerabilities and environmental stresses in South Tarawa namely: severe overcrowding, proliferation of informal housing and unplanned settlement, inadequate water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal, pollution and conflict over land ownership (Storey and Hunter, 2010).

It is estimated that about fourteen percent (14%) of all movements in Kiribati are attributed to environmental change making it the third most important motivation for migration after work (42%) and education (26%) (Oakes et al. 2016). Of the proportion of movements attributed to environmental change, more women than men reported this as a reason to migrate.

Of the remaining population in the outer islands many have not migrated mainly due to the lack of money to be able to do so, this population is often termed as the "trapped population. Reportedly more men than women migrate (Figure 2) as a result of men deciding on whether women should move or not. Men also have greater access to income opportunities such as 'seafaring' which is a major form of employment in Kiribati, and is limited to women due to issues of safety and increased likelihood of women returning early due to pregnancy. Often as a result of higher male migration, women are often left to shoulder the burden of care-giving and head of household responsibilities (Oakes et al. 2016).

Figure 2: Internal migration destinations by gender in Kiribati

| DESTINATION | FEMALE | MALE |
|----------------|--------|------|
| Abaiang | 9% | 10% |
| Kiritimati | 3% | 11% |
| South Tarawa | 50% | 54% |
| Other internal | 38% | 25% |

Source: PCCM, Kiribati Field work; Oakes et al. 2016

Table 1: Applying a gender lens to Case Study 1- Internal climate induced migration in Kiribati

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/assessment/ implementation/ monitoring |
|---|--|--|---|
| Due to increased climate variability men are more likely than women to leave communities to seek work in urban centres often leaving women with caregiving and additional burdens of looking after the household ² (Oxfam, 2017). | Of the proportion of people that are 'trapped' it is reported that more women are unable to migrate as men usually decide on where women should move or not and men have access to income opportunities such as 'seafaring'. | Labour mobility options need to take account the skills of both men and women and offer labour mobility options that suit these skills. | <p>Identification of labour mobility opportunities that account for the skills and interests of disadvantaged population groups including women, youth, and outer island residents.</p> <p>Develop targeted government information campaigns on available schemes for disadvantaged groups and support disadvantaged groups to meet the eligibility criteria for labour mobility schemes through access to training</p> |
| Female-headed households struggle with the additional burdens of fulfilling both traditional male and female roles as a result of male migration. This also include roles associated with disaster preparedness, response and recovery. (Enarson, 2000) | Of the proportion of people that are 'trapped' it is reported that more men than women migrate (Figure 2) as men usually decide on whether or not women should move or not | <p>Community assessments should also include migration data of communities. Migration sensitive assessments would take account of the context-specific age and gender dimensions of migration. Analysis of gender and age issues is important in understanding the vulnerabilities and capacities of those who remain behind, and those who migrate.</p> <p>Household interviews generally target head of households. Due to cultural norms a male relative may be identified as the head of household during assessments despite it being headed by a female. This can lead to inaccurate information being collected.</p> <p>Ensuring that male and female representatives from households in disaster preparedness, response and recovery training to take into account the likely absence of either family member during a disaster is important to ensuring information retention at a household level.</p> | <p>Community assessments should be sensitive to migration patterns and its effects on trapped populations in particular the most vulnerable.</p> <p>See Annex 2.1: Displacement tracking matrix</p> <p>Conduct household assessments with both a male and female representative of the household (ensure that assessment teams include male and female members to conduct interviews)</p> <p>Training targeted at households should include both female and male representatives.</p> |

² https://www-cdn.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/file_attachments/bp-uprooted-climate-change-displacement-021117-en.pdf

Case study 2: External forced migration (environmental induced): Banaba Island, Kiribati to Rabi Island, Fiji

The people who live on Rabi Island in Fiji are originally from Banaba Island (Ocean Island), an island in the Gilbert Islands group (Kempf, 2011). The people of Banaba Island were presented with no alternative to relocation due to the exploitation of phosphate on the island at the time, which was causing major environmental degradation. As a result, the British Phosphate Company purchased Rabi Island and forcibly relocated the people of Banaba to Rabi in 1945. Of the population that was forced to relocate the women and children made thirty percent (30%) and thirty-six (36%) percent.

According to records in the National Archive of Fiji significant efforts were made to ensure that the people of Banaba to Rabi were prepared for the migration. However, upon arrival on Rabi Island the Banabans were unprepared for the following:

- Experiencing adverse wet weather conditions in the tropical cyclone season (Banaba Island, sitting close to the equator, does not experience cyclones);
- Fishing opportunities that the shallow reef around Rabi presented (Banaba has no fringing reef and Banabans are skilled at deep-sea fishing);
- Growing agricultural crops (Banaba was a rocky, barren outcrop with very scarce water supplies and Banabans have no experience in tropical agriculture)
- No infrastructure was present for the relocated population to live in although they had been advised that houses would be provided instead people were forced to live in makeshift tents that were not suitable for hazardous weather such as cyclones
- Due to the change in climatic conditions many people became sick resulting in people dying from the flu.
- In 1953 when the first proper school had been built, girls were finally permitted by teachers who were also Banaban to attend classes that taught reading and writing. Only Banaban girls were limited to learning about skills related to house-keeping³.

There are several parallels between this case of forced environmental induced migration and that of climate induced migration that include:

- Climate induced relocation may result in the relocation of entire island communities such as in the case of the Carteret's Islands in Papua New Guinea.
- The causes of relocation in the case of Banaba island were externally driven, likewise the impacts of climate change such as sea-level rise and salination of the ground-water lens are issues that are caused by external developmental issues that are causing climate change.
- Colonial authorities that were in charge of Banaba Island at the time had planned and financed the relocation without consent of the communities. Relocation of communities as a result of climate change will also require significant planning and resourcing by governments and other partners. However, unlike the case of Banaba planned relocation will require consultations and consent of communities affected.

3 Shennan, J and Corrie, M (eds). 2005. One and a Half Pacific Islands. <https://vup.victoria.ac.nz/one-and-a-half-pacific-islands/>

**Table 2: Applying a gender lens to Case study 2- External forced migration (environmental induced):
Banaba Island, Kiribati to Rabi Island, Fiji**

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/assessment/implementation/monitoring |
|--|--|--|--|
| Due to cultural constraints women are more likely than men to die during disasters or during migration events (Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013) | Experiencing adverse wet weather conditions in the tropical cyclone season (Banaba Island, sitting close to the equator, does not experience cyclones) | Migrants or relocated people's traditional knowledge or understanding and responding to hazards are attached to their original contexts. | Establish adaptation and disaster capacity actions and associated skills in communities for future disasters. Having a disaster plan or other document that records people moving in and out of the community can help to also keep track of skills associated with adaptive and disaster capacity. This is particularly important for female headed households and households with elderly and people living with disabilities. |
| Migration can lead to a greater degree of economic and/or social autonomy for women, and the opportunity to challenge traditional or restrictive gender roles (BRIDGE, 2016). | In 1953 when the first proper school had been built girls were finally permitted by teachers who were also Banaban to attend classes that taught reading and writing. Only Banaba girls were limited to learning about skills related to house-keeping | Migration/relocation offer a change in context that allows for opportunities for transformational change in communities. | Awareness and support for the implementation and monitoring of transformation changes to enhance equality and inclusion in communities. |
| Women's role as caregivers results in increased burden in times of disasters (Moreno and Shaw, 2018) | Due to the change in climatic conditions many people became sick resulting in people dying from the flu. | Additional unintentional burdens may be placed different group within a relocated community. Identification of these risks during the planning process can support development of contingencies to deal with the issues. | Create awareness on how gender roles can be shared, challenged and changed in context-specific situations, support men and women to understand ways in which they can better support each other cope with additional burdens as a result of displacement and migration. |
| Women and men in rural communities in the Pacific are primarily engaged in agricultural labor and have limited fallback options to spread their risks and therefore lack the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change induced migration | Fishing opportunities that the shallow reef around Rabi presented (Banaba has no fringing reef and Banabans are skilled at deep-sea fishing); Growing agricultural crops (Banaba was a rocky, barren outcrop with very scarce water supplies and Banabans have no experience in tropical agriculture) | Understand and capture options to support existing and potential new livelihood options that are culturally and socially acceptable for different groups in the relocated and host community | Conduct a gender analysis or gender sensitive assessment that helps to determine how existing livelihood skills of different groups in the relocated and host community can be supported and maintained in a new location. Provide follow up support and monitoring to track progress of livelihoods activities for relocated and host communities. |

5. GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE-CHANGE INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Case study 3: Gender and Protection issues faced by displaced populations post Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga

Tropical Cyclone Gita damaged and destroyed many homes in Tonga, resulting in vast amount of people being displaced in over 41 evacuations centres. It was reported that in some cases, men were sleeping outdoors in tents or under tarpaulins while women stayed indoors with family or neighbours where the option was available.

The rapid assessment undertaken by the safety and protection cluster highlighted protection risks faced by women living in evacuation centres and homes, as well as difficulties in maintaining overall dignity. Despite a few notable exceptions, toilets in evacuation centres were not sex-separated and largely lacked adequate lighting and locks.

Several centres reported that they did not have separate arrangements for sleeping or security provisions in place. Women and girls reported feeling unsafe, especially around bathrooms. One respondent indicated a possible case of sexual exploitation.

Several women noted that solar street lighting in some areas would have added to a greater sense of security, however these were not available in all areas. The safety and protection cluster recommended that the construction of additional solar street lighting and the provision of solar lights for all women and girls in evacuation centres, as well as homes, especially for people with few sources of income.

Respondents reported a lack of information regarding safety rules with no delegated responsibility for safety and security. Evacuation centres were found to lack clear management systems and engagement with evacuees. Women also reported limited communication about procedures and information access, and minimal involvement in decision making processes.

Many people with disabilities, as well as elderly people reportedly did not go to evacuation centres. In other cases, elderly people were reportedly forced to go to evacuation centres without sufficient understanding or acceptance of the need to evacuate. Most people with disabilities who went to evacuation centres had returned home, due to lack of accessibility and reportedly feeling uncomfortable. In several cases, they returned to homes, which were either partially or completely destroyed. The lack of private sanitation and bathing facilities was felt to be a strong deterrent for people going or staying at evacuation centres. While some evacuation centres, such as those at Latter Day Saints churches had accessible toilets, most did not. People using wheelchairs, particularly women who also needed to manage menstrual hygiene faced additional challenges to maintain their dignity.

When asked about the availability of help or counselling, respondents mainly indicated they went to pastors, church leaders and family members, and a few people noted police, women's centre or Town Officers. The Safety and Protection Cluster, as well as the Health and Nutrition Cluster have highlighted the need for counselling and psychosocial support services (PSS) to help people cope with trauma and stress.

The rapid assessment also found that a more detailed survey was needed to capture in detail both the immediate and longer-term needs of women, girls, and children, and in particular the needs of pregnant women, lactating women, and women with disabilities. A finding from the survey was that TC Gita had caused extensive damage to the plants that women use to make their handicrafts such as; fau, lou'akau (pandanus), hiapo (mulberry trees), lafo, and alu (*Epipremnum pinnatum*).

Adapted from: Tropical Cyclone Gita Kingdom of Tonga Rapid Gender Analysis Sub-focus on Shelter and Food Security and Livelihoods 26 February 2018 https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/in-practice/RGA-and-measurement/RGA_tonga_tc_gita_2018.pdf and Post Disaster Rapid Assessment Tropical Cyclone Gita, 12 February https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/WB_Tonga_Report_FA02_Medium_0.pdf

Table 3: Applying a gender lens to the Case Study 3--: Gender and Protection issues faced by displaced people post Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/ assessment/implementation/monitoring |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>The accessibility and safety of Water and sanitation (WASH) facilities during disasters and recovery in evacuation centres provides challenges for displaced people in particular women, people with disabilities and the elderly to personal WASH needs and household needs.</p> <p>Post-disaster relief and recovery operations seldom focuses on women's priorities regarding menstrual hygiene but is essential to the dignity and privacy of women. It is also an important aspect to consider from a health perspective (Krishnan and Twigg, 2016). Women and adolescent girls face seclusion and isolation, exacerbating privacy and security.</p> | <p>While some evacuation centres, such as those at LDS churches had accessible toilets, most did not. People using wheelchairs, particularly women who also need to manage menstrual hygiene face additional challenges to maintain their dignity.</p> <p>The lack of private sanitation and bathing facilities was felt to be a strong deterrent for people going or staying at evacuation centres.</p> | <p>Evacuation centres need to be planned and built to take GESI issues into account prior to and not during emergencies.</p> <p>Ensure that male and female toilets are available and are accessible by People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) and the elderly.</p> <p>Post disaster assessments must ensure that collection and use of sex disaggregated and disability data to ensure response and recovery efforts better address the needs of different groups.</p> <p>The Tongan NDMO national emergency centre had a disability representative providing general advice on response actions. It is important that a GESI specialist is included in all clusters to ensure an inclusive and coordinated response.</p> | <p>Gender and protection entry points in the of assessment of evacuation centres see Annex 2.4</p> <p>GESI, security and protection sensitisation of people involved in all clusters to better understand the diverse needs of different groups (men, women, children, elderly, PLWD, LGBTQ)</p> <p>Ensure the inclusion of a GESI and disaster specialist in all humanitarian clusters to inform assessment and action planning.</p> <p>Ensure that there is sufficient capacity to manage and analyse data and to address barriers to sharing information. Understanding the type of information and data collected by different partners is important to understanding synergies.</p> <p>Example Terms of Reference for a Gender Expert in a Post Disaster Needs Assessment</p> |

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/assessment/implementation/monitoring |
|---|---|--|--|
| Anecdotal evidence and a small number of systematic studies indicate that intimate partner violence, child abuse and sexual violence are highly prevalent after disasters (WHO, 2005) | It was reported that in some cases, men were sleeping outdoors in tents or under tarpaulins while women were staying indoors with family or neighbours where the option was available. Respondents reported a lack of information regarding safety rules with no delegated responsibility for safety and security. Evacuation centres were found to lack clear management systems and engagement with evacuees. One respondent indicated a possible case of sexual exploitation. | It is important to prioritise psycho-social support post disaster in particular to populations most affected | Ensure the provision of psychosocial support and conduct psycho-social support awareness for men, women, children and other marginalised groups in evacuation centres and affected communities |
| Women are often left out of decision-making processes about climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness and relocation. ⁴ | Women also reported limited communication about procedures and information access, and minimal involvement in decision making processes A finding from the survey was that TC Gita had caused extensive damage to the plants that women use to make their handicrafts such as; fau, lou'akau (pandanus), hiapo (mulberry trees), lafo, and alu (Epipremnum pinnatum). | There is a need for greater understanding of the impacts of the Regional Seasonal Employers Scheme, in particular on the increase in the number and vulnerability of female headed households during times of disaster. It is important to ensure that post disaster needs assessments are capturing enough detailed information to capture the immediate and longer-term needs of different affected groups in particular those of women, girls, and children, and in particular the needs of pregnant women, lactating women, and women with disabilities | Gender analysis of the Regional Seasonal Employers Scheme to assess impacts on vulnerability. Inclusion of women, people living with disabilities and other marginalised groups in decision-making processes about climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness, disaster response and relocation is vital Examine government processes for decision making and communication process for information dissemination to identify entry points for improving resilience. Gendered analysis of livelihood impacts of disasters and the formulation and implementation of appropriate response actions. |

⁴ Ashbindu Singha, Jenny Svensson, Anushka Kalypur (2010). The State of Sex-disaggregated Data for Assessing the Impact of Climate Change. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*. 1:395– 404 doi.org/10.1016/j.proenv.2010.09.027 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1878029610000289> Oxfam (2005). The Tsunami's Impact on Women. <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/the-tsunami-im-pact-on-women-115038>

Case study 4: Planned evacuation of Mataso community, Shefa Province, Vanuatu as a result of Tropical Cyclone Pam

From 2011 to 2015 Vanuatu was ranked as the world's most vulnerable nation to natural disasters on the World Risk Index. Located in the 'Pacific Rim of Fire' and the tropical cyclone basin it is subject to moderate earthquakes almost every other day, storm surges, drought, flooding of both coasts and rivers, and landslides. As a result of this the people of Vanuatu are also vulnerable to displacement due to both sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters, which are expected to increase in the future due to climate change.

The small island of Mataso in Shefa Province is located about three hours by boat or 40 kilometres from Port Vila on the island of Efate. Since the 1980s islanders of Mataso have been gradually relocating to Port Vila, due to a combination of economic and environmental factors. The island has a limited cash economy, poor soil quality and mountainous geography, which has resulted in limited agricultural capacity and area to live.

The island was among the islands that was most severely affected by Cyclone Pam and was home to roughly 130 people at that time when the cyclone swept through the island. All buildings and most food sources on the island were destroyed, including all livestock, leaving people exposed to the elements. Two people (1 man and 1 woman) reportedly died from injuries in the days that followed.

When the first government assistance reached Mataso six days after the cyclone, 63 people – almost half of the community were evacuated to Port Vila. The evacuees were mostly women, children and elderly people, leaving all uninjured men and a small number of women and children behind on the island to work on reconstruction. Those who departed that island were medically checked, briefed, registered and vaccinated. Many community members felt they had no choice but to evacuate to Port Vila, because Cyclone Pam had destroyed all shelter and food sources on the island or because they or a close relative needed medical assistance. Some women even reported being threatened with arrest if they refused to evacuate.

Mataso islanders that had been moving in small numbers to Port Vila since the 1980s, have since established their own neighbourhood within the city, called Ohlen Mataso. These relatives hosted the evacuees for the duration of the evacuation, in what the government called 'host evacuation'. Throughout the weeks that followed, the well-being of community members in Port Vila and Mataso were monitored through regular visits. When those in Port Vila expressed their desire to return home, this process was facilitated. This included coordinating a team to assess what the community would need to restore their livelihoods and homes, and working with the Community Disaster Committee and local councillor to ensure those items were transported with them.

Adapted from: Protection of climate displaced persons under international law: A case study of Mataso Island, Vanuatu. By Margaretha Wewerinke Singh and Tess Van Geelen. Melbourne University Law. https://law.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/2983058/Wewerinke-Singh-and-Van-Geelen-unpaginated.pdf and Vanuatu: No ordinary homecoming – the Mataso community reunited, 2015. By Karina Coates <https://weblog.iom.int/vanuatu-no-ordinary-homecoming-%E2%80%93-mataso-community-reunited>

Table 4: Applying a gender lens Case study 4- Displacement of Mataso community, Shefa Province, Vanuatu as a result of Tropical Cyclone Pam

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/ assessment/ implementation/ monitoring |
|--|---|---|---|
| Anecdotal evidence and a small number of systematic studies indicate that intimate partner violence, child abuse and sexual violence are highly prevalent after disasters (WHO, 2005) | Many community members felt they had no choice but to evacuate to Port Vila, because Cyclone Pam had destroyed all shelter and food sources on the island or because they or a close relative needed medical assistance. Some women even reported being threatened with arrest if they refused to evacuate. | Forced evacuations and relocations are part of the State's obligation to protect persons in disaster situations, however, it is important to ensure that such measures not in violation of human rights. | Ensure that steps are taken to consult with all people in affected populations and that the dangers and advantages of evacuation are communicated and understood by all in communities. Ensuring women and people with disabilities are represented of community disaster committee so that their needs are reflected in consultations |
| Host evacuation (informal evacuation centres) often pose the greatest protection concerns, including; the projected increase in family violence, the reality that most perpetrators of GBV and child abuse are trusted members of family/community, the overcrowded living conditions and inadequate privacy within informal evacuation centres, limited resources, discrimination, increased stress levels, and barriers to monitoring these private domains. | Mataso islanders that had been moving in small numbers to Port Vila since the 1980s, have since established their own neighbourhood within the city, called Ohlen Mataso. These relatives hosted the evacuees for the duration of the evacuation, in what the government called 'host evacuation'. Throughout the weeks that followed, the well-being of community members in Port Vila and Mataso were monitored through regular visits | Host evacuation (informal evacuation centres) often pose the greatest protection concerns, including; the projected increase in family violence, the reality that most perpetrators of GBV and child abuse are trusted members of family/community. It is important to ensure that follow up monitoring occurs to ensure the safety and protection of persons in evacuation centres (formal and informal) | Conduct Protection Monitoring of safety and security of persons in evacuation centres (formal and informal) |

6. GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED RELOCATION

Case study 5: Displacement and planned relocation of Tukuraki Village, Ba, Fiji.

In 2012, tons of rock and mud swept down the steep incline above the Tukuraki village, burying one house and a family of four as they slept inside. Litiana Tiqa, a 62 year old widow who has been residing in Tukuraki village for the past 30 years and is a community leader and head of the women's group, she is very active in her community recalled the night of the landslide. She recalled warning the men of the village of the unusual heavy rainfall happening. *"I was one of the people that stayed awake for most part of the night because I was somewhat concerned about the safety of all considering the heavy rainfall being experienced...."* She was disappointed that her warning of a possible disaster was not heeded and everyone ignored her concerns for the persisting heavy rain.

More than 50 percent of the village area was buried beneath the mud and debris. Soon after the landslide the village was deemed unsafe to live and the community left the site, many ending up living in neighbouring communities with relatives or in makeshift homes close by.

The impacts of displacement had gone far beyond the loss of homes, security and livelihoods – profoundly affecting the community's deep cultural and ancestral connection to its land. Mr. Livai Kidiromo of Tukuraki the Matanivanua (Village Spokesman) said *"Living apart was quite difficult. When we were not living in our own village, when we were dependent on others, it was quite difficult. It affected our children's education. It affected our church's obligations and our traditional obligations, which were difficult to fulfill as a village when we were living apart. For almost two years we lived in different locations without our extended families. As Fijians, the land is everything, it connects us to each other, when we lost that part of our community, it was a really hard time for us, we didn't know whether we would ever get the village back again, we felt powerless"*.

The community of Tukuraki with the support of various stakeholders relocated to a new area where; ten new houses, a community hall (doubling as an evacuation centre), a water supply system and an access road were constructed. The Tukuraki women's group with the support of the resilience officer from the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA) identified multiple social issues, which included the construction of safety barriers, walkways for the elderly and indoor kitchens and bathrooms, and potential land issues.

The community now has greater access to the road and the nearby health centre. However, an issue the community faces now is access to their old community plantations or 'kanakana' sites and to the Ba market. It now takes the community one and a half hours walk to reach their kanakana sites. Women reported that many of them have to carry their children to plantations when their husbands are away increasing the difficulty of this activity. As a result of this, many people in the community choose to live closer to their plantations and only return to the new site for village obligations. Costs of travel to the market have also increased as a result of the relocation.

Table 5: Applying a gender lens to Case Study 5: Displacement and planned relocation of Tukuraki Village, Ba, Fiji.

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/ assessment/ implementation/ monitoring |
|--|---|--|---|
| Women are often responsible for the sale of agricultural goods in markets. Relocation of communities may impact on the accessibility of these markets (can be positive or negative) | Costs of travel to the market have also increased as a result of the relocation | Assessments of distance and time of relocation sites to socio-economic sites such as farms or markets should be included in mapping exercises | See Annex 2.3 Ensure that gender and social inclusion specialists are included in assessment teams from the initial stages of planning. Ensure that participatory tools and methods to be used in assessments are reviewed by a gender and social inclusion expert. |
| Women have a higher perception of risk because of their responsibilities with caregiving and preparedness. Women and men have traditional and historical knowledge that is important in community preparedness and response | Litiana Tiqa, a 62 year old widow who has been residing in Tukuraki village for the past 30 years and is a community leader and head of the women's group, she is very active in her community recalled the night of the landslide. She recalled warning the men of the village of the unusual heavy rainfall happening. <i>"I was one of the people that stayed awake for most part of the night because I was somewhat concerned about the safety of all considering the heavy rainfall being experienced...."</i> . She was disappointed that her warning of a possible disaster was not heeded and everyone ignored her concerns for the persisting heavy rain. | It is important for the diverse needs and perspectives of different groups in communities to be represented reflected in community disaster/early warning plans. | With the inclusion of a local gender and social inclusion specialist in the relocation team, support discussions around the need for inclusive decision-making processes and participation in formation of community plans such as early warning plans. See Annex 2.3 also for sensitization tools |

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/ assessment/ implementation/ monitoring |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Men tend to be more represented in decision-making practices (e.g. Bose vanua or Village meetings) and make decisions with regards to the use of land.</p> <p>In the case of relocation land for agricultural use is not often included in land agreements with hosts. This often means that both men and women have to travel further to access agricultural plots. Further increasing child care burdens for women</p> | <p>Post relocation however one of the main issues that the community faces is the access to certain important sites such as; the village plantations and the Ba market although access to the road and health centre have increased. With the move to the new site about half of the households in the community remain unoccupied during the year as people have decided to live closer to their plantations and only return for village obligations. Costs of travel to the market have also increased as a result of the relocation.</p> | <p>Relocations affect whole communities and therefore all groups in communities should be consulted in all decisions made concerning the relocation.</p> | <p>Include local CSOs with gender and social inclusion experience to support discussions with communities around the importance of inclusion.</p> <p>Inclusion of host communities are also important to ensure joint understanding amongst all stakeholders and to support the security of the relocated community.</p> |
| <p>Social impacts for migrants/displaced persons and their families can be significant, with migrants often excluded from social protection systems, and families left behind suffering from the consequences of separation. (UNESCAP, 2018)</p> | <p>Mr. Livai Kidiromo of Tukuraki the Matanivanua (Village Spokesman) said <i>"Living apart was quite difficult. When we were not living in our own village, when we were dependent on others, it was quite difficult. It affected our children's education. It affected our church's obligations and our traditional obligations, which were difficult to fulfil as a village when we were living apart. For almost two years we lived in different locations without our extended families. As Fijians, the land is everything, it connects us to each other, when we lost that part of our community, it was a really hard time for us, we didn't know whether we would ever get the village back again, we felt powerless"</i></p> | | |

| Gender dimensions | Case study example | Lessons learnt (LT) or best practice (BP) | Suggested tools or recommendations for analysis/ assessment/ implementation/ monitoring |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Men normally make decisions for the relocation/ house designs and infrastructure rehabilitation.</p> | <p>Three community consultations were undertaken to discuss relocation and site selection issues. Gender and social inclusion discussions were led by MWCPA. This identified multiple social issues and ways to address these (e.g. construction of accessible walkways for elderly, construction of indoor kitchens and bathrooms). This also included strong participations of women to identify priority livelihood opportunities post-relocation.</p> | <p>Ensure that both men and women are consulted and participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate resilient programmes in particular around the introduction of new designs and technologies.</p> | <p>Ensure that introduced designs and technologies are sensitive to the needs and abilities of all users</p> <p>Ensure that community discussions include a gender and social inclusion expert who can facilitate discussion with marginalised groups in communities</p> |

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ANNEX 2: TOOLS:

Annex 2.1: Displacement Tracking Matrix

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| What is it? | The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. |
| Why use it? | Humanitarian actors and governments require information on the location and composition of the affected population in order to deliver services and respond to needs in a timely manner. The DTM plays an essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at regional and global levels. |
| When and where can it be used? | <p>DTM tracks mobility and displacement over time, monitoring trends and dynamics in populations, needs and flows.</p> <p>It consists of many tools collecting monthly data and generating regular analyses, DTM can provide critical information to decision-makers and responders to a crisis.</p> <p>It can be systematically deployed in medium to large-scale humanitarian response operations.</p> <p>DTM can also be effective as a preparedness tool. For example, DTM can be integrated into capacity building activities, the mapping of potential evacuation and displacement sites and the establishment of data collection mechanisms before a disaster strikes.</p> <p>DTM supports the return, recovery, reintegration and transition phases with tools such as return intentions surveys and data on the resumption of services and livelihoods.</p> |
| How can it be used? | As a modular system, DTM comprises tools and methods that can be implemented in various combinations according to the practical requirements of a given context. Past and present implementation contexts include conflicts, natural disasters and complex emergency settings, from small and short-term cases to large-scale, regional and protracted displacement trends and migration crises. |
| How can it support addressing gender and protection issues? | The DTM has integrated context-appropriate Gender-based Violence (GBV) risk indicators relating to site layout and infrastructure; security; women's participation; and knowledge about and availability of GBV services in camps and camp-like settings. These indicators complement general DTM assessments which provide sex and age disaggregated data, population profiles and, information on general needs and service provision to provide a more holistic understanding of the protection context in a given site. The data collected through the protection-mainstreamed DTM is analyzed and shared with GBV responders, as well as all the relevant service providers to improve operational responses. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Examples of gender relevant information that the tool can collect?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of designated women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces in displacement site Quantitative: # of displacement sites that have a designated safe space for women/ adolescents/children × 100 # displaced persons per site Qualitative: How do women perceive access to women-friendly spaces? How do children perceive access to these spaces? How do adolescent girls perceive access to these spaces? • Female participation in CCCM governance structures Quantitative: # of affected persons who participate in CCCM governance structures who are female × 100 # of affected persons who participate in CCCM governance structures Qualitative: How do women perceive their level of participation in CCCM governance structures? What are barriers to female • Existence of security patrols in displacement sites Disaggregate security patrols by sex Quantitative: # of security patrols present in displacement site × 100 # of displaced persons in displacement site. Qualitative: How often are patrols carried out in the displacement site? |
| <p>For more information on the tool</p> | <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1auHoxh3uQR6N-mg5_Sqlnd8Gjs7VsSRu/view</p> |

Annex 2.2: Gender and protection checklist for post disaster needs assessment teams

Source: Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster. Nd. One pager for assessment teams

- **Assessment teams must include women and People Living With Disabilities (PLWD)**
Assessment teams must be gender balanced and there must be gender balance in the leadership of assessment teams. A minimum of two women should be on each team and a Person Living With a Disability. Women leaders including members of community development/climate change/disaster committees, disability and child protection committee members should accompany all assessments to enable the voices and priorities of women, people with disabilities, children and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity.
- **Assessment teams must be safe and secure and able to communicate with the base**
There should be strong safety and security planning for all assessment teams and adequate safety equipment provided. This includes life jackets, satellite phones, first aid kits and mobile phone credit. Female team members should be housed in segregated, secure accommodation with other female staff.
- **Assessment teams know that discrimination, abuse and sexual exploitation are not acceptable**
It should be made clear to all members of assessment teams that everyone has equal rights to access humanitarian assistance and that no form of discrimination (i.e. Giving preferential treatment to recipients based on family connections or anything else), abuse (i.e. Maltreatment of people) or sexual exploitation (i.e. Giving aid in return for sexual favours) will NOT be tolerated.
- **Assessment teams should actively seek out vulnerable or silent groups**
Assessments should include individual assessment storians with women, men, PLWD, single parents, elderly and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. Not all these groups will come to a community meeting, so house-to-house assessment storians will be required, especially to reach the elderly and PLWD.
- **Assessment teams should consult with communities**
Before reaching communities or first thing on arrival, assessment teams should find out which gender and protection related community groups exist in communities (e.g. women's groups, youth groups, disability groups, child protection committees) and involve them in assessments, as they will be best placed to facilitate access to vulnerable people in their communities. Any disclosures regarding gender based violence should be referred using standard referral pathway. See separate guidance.
- **All sector assessments should include a gender and protection assessment**
A gender and protection assessment must be part of all assessment work. At least one woman should be responsible for conducting the gender and protection assessment (men conducting gender and protection assessments may not be able to speak about sensitive issues with women).
- **Assessment forms should capture gender and protection information and disaggregate data**
All sector assessment forms should receive input from the Gender and Protection Cluster to ensure adequate capturing of gender and protection information. All sector assessments must disaggregate their assessment data and information by sex, age and disability (using Washington Group Questions), single women headed households, pregnant and lactating women, people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity.
- **All sector assessments should include a gender and protection analysis**
This includes:
 - an assessment of how the cyclone has impacted on the roles and work of women, men, boys and girls, people with disability and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity within that sector
 - any different barriers that different groups of people face in that sector
 - coping strategies being used by women, men, boys and girls, including those with disabilities and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. Identify any harmful coping strategies that need to be addressed

Annex 2.3: Community Participatory Tools: Human Mobility and Gender

RESOURCE MAPPING AND MODELLING

Objectives:

To obtain a clear picture of the communities' perceptions on the local environment, and the access, control, and use of resources.

To empower /enable the community to better understand their own environment and social living conditions.

To establish a baseline reference to use in later discussions.

Procedure:

Divide community members into their social groups e.g. chief and elderly men, married men, married women, single men, single women, etc.

To start the mapping process, point to a specific landmark nearby and mark it on the map.

Choose symbols to represent certain things and draw a map of the community and surroundings.

Include as much information as possible e.g. physical features, drinking water sources, waste disposal, resource use, areas damaged by cyclones, etc.

Include information for different times of the day, month, or year.

This exercise can be repeated for a view of the past (last 30 years), today or the future.

Note: If you are focusing on HMCCC and Gender, make sure that related features such as historical, observations, traditional knowledge are included as well as the general features e.g. areas that are under threat from climate change.

HISTORICAL PROFILES

Objectives:

To obtain a historical picture of the community and how it has shaped the current situation.

To understand how the community views or deals with change or the lack of change.

To determine what changes the people would like to see in the future.

Procedure:

For a historical perspective ask the elders to think back to when they were young and describe what was different, and how these changes occurred.

Focus on the physical changes in the community such as new infrastructure (schools, houses, roads, water and sewer, etc.) and new crops, as well as on significant events such as epidemics, drought, floods, changes in land tenure, political events, etc.

Focus also on social change as an individual, how has your gender role changed in the last 5 years/10 years/20 years?

Have your gender relations improved or not improved?

Has there been any level of discrimination against you lately? Please explain.

For a view of the future, describe what the community will probably look like in the future, and try to create an ideal view of the community in the future.

Present the information in a chart (with the years on one axis, and the elements or events on the other).

Note: If you are focusing on HMCCC and Gender, make sure that related features are included as well as the general features e.g. physical, social changes caused by climate change related natural disasters. Each person will be tasked to map out their locations depending on their gender roles in your own local context.

SEASONAL ANALYSIS

Objectives:

To identify the main activities, problems and potentials throughout the year, as well as to identify key linkages between these components.

To find out months /seasons of greatest difficulty and vulnerability.

Procedure:

Discuss and identify the different months /seasons of the year in relation to a particular topic e.g. marine resource.

Draw a table and mark each month /season on one of the axes.

List down the items of the subject of interest on the other axis. This may include resource availability, rainfall, price range, water availability, etc.

Mark in the availability or intensity of the item for the month /season.

Discuss the weather changes e.g. drought season, wet season etc.

ACTIVITY PROFILE

Objectives:

To collect and analyse information on the daily patterns of activities.

To compare the routines and activities of different groups e.g. women, men, old, and young, married, single, etc. at different times of the day for various activities.

To identify the most appropriate times of the day for various activities.

Procedure:

Discuss and identify the various activities performed in the community and by whom they are performed. The groups might vary depending on the themes of the workshop e.g.

Draw a table. List down the activities on one axis, and the various groups on the other axis.

Put a score for the activities performed by the various groups of which 10 would represent full participation and 0 representing no participation at all.

Discuss the gender division of labour amongst the community members in times of natural disasters

Note: Different issues might be examined if you are focusing on HMCCC. For example, what problematic area do you see when you are focussing on HMCC. What lessons have you learnt that you might want to implement.

STRUCTURAL /VENN DIAGRAMS

Objectives:

To identify the key institutions, organizations and individuals involved in decision-making in the community.

To assess the relationships between these institutions, organizations, and individuals, and to determine where communication is lacking and how it can be improved.

To identify local perceptions on the roles of outside institutions.

Procedure:

Identify the institutions, organizations and individuals involved in decision-making in the community.

Place these within circles (larger circles for more important institutions /organizations /individuals).

Arrange the circles as follows:

Separate – minimal contact

Touching – information passes between institutions

Small overlap – some cooperation in decision-making

Large overlap – considerable cooperation in decision-making

Note: Different issues might be examined if you are focusing on HMCCC. What are some power dynamics that you discover. Do you come across any discrimination? What kind of power do you emphasise in making decisions that matter to you?

IMPACT FLOW DIAGRAM

Objectives:

To assess the impact of a major event e.g. flood, cyclone, drought, etc. or important factor e.g. *masi* production, crop production, water supply, marine protected areas, etc. on the community.

Procedure:

Place the important event or factor in a circle.

Discuss how it affects the community, both positively and/or negatively, and list these effects around the circle.

Draw arrows away from the main circle when the impact negatively affects the community, and towards the main circle when it brings positive support to the community.

PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS

Objectives:

To determine the problems related to HMCCC that, exist in the community, as well as their causes.

To have the villages identify potential solutions to these problems, and to start the planning process for the plan of action.

Procedure:

This tool should be used last, after the group has had the chance to consider the information gathered from the other exercises. The group should list the problems existing in the community that came up during the workshop. Prioritise the top five problems and develop a table, which lists these problems on one axis.

On the other axis list the effects and causes of the problem, as well as the potential solutions.

Start the planning process to implement the plan of action by also determining the target group and the time of implementation.

Example:

| Problems | Effects | Causes | Solutions (Action Plan) | Target Group | Time Frame (Implementation) |
|----------|---------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

TRANSECT WALK

Objectives:

To obtain information about the area using direct observation and local knowledge.

To clarify spatial misconceptions by visiting areas and people those are not often visited.

Procedure:

Decide which line to walk (choose a less commonly used route).

Walk slowly and observe the surroundings.

Talk to people along the way and ask questions about the area (What? When? Where? Who? Why? How?).

Make comparisons between the areas visited.

Facilitators will record all observations through notes and a sketch. When considering natural resources, some of the observations to note include; soil type, vegetation, water table, drainage, previous land use, current land use, land width, land area, crops, crop varieties, tree crops, pasture land, livestock, fishing, problems, and opportunities.

Note: Different issues might be examined if you were focusing on HMCCC. Identify any problematic area that you will face when undertaking this study. Describe what intervention will you show to address the problems.

HINTS FOR FACILITATORS

The facilitators should learn the following lessons in conducting community consultations:

The PEN should be in the hands of community members NOT the facilitators

Facilitators are NOT to write responses.

Community members are ENCOURAGED to write their responses.

Do NOT take the community members for granted

Do NOT make any assumptions about the targeted community members

Talk LESS (20%) and LISTEN more (80%)

Community members are ENCOURAGED to communicate in their VERNACULAR language.

PARTICIPATION of all community members be encouraged.

Social inclusiveness of other community members in CRUCIAL.

Annex 2.4: Gender and protection entry points in the of assessment of evacuation centers

Source: Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), 2016. Republic of Vanuatu National Guidelines for the Selection and Assessment of Evacuation Centres.

There is an increased need for the provision of appropriate protection for families, women, children and vulnerable people in evacuation centres. Protection measures to consider when selecting and assessing evacuation centres include:

- meet with host communities before identifying centres to assess the level of local support for the centres;
- properly secure buildings with night latches for doors and burglar-proof bars for windows;
- use smaller evacuation centres where possible, to allow for self-regulation as protection is more likely within smaller groups;
- allow sufficient space for each person/ household;
- ensuring that any dark areas such as basements, hallways and especially access to toilets, washrooms, latrines and showers have appropriate lighting;
- provide child-friendly spaces and areas for education purposes;
- Recognise that lack of privacy is a serious protection issue, particularly for families, women and children and other vulnerable evacuees.
- where possible, provision should be made for movable partitions in living/sleeping spaces.
- Evacuees in particular women and girls – must be able to bathe, use the toilet and attend to personal hygiene needs (including menstrual hygiene) with dignity, and in safety and privacy.

Annex 2.5: Example Terms of Reference for a Gender Expert in a Post Disaster Needs Assessment

Source: World Bank, nd. PDNA GUIDELINES VOLUME B: CROSS-CUTTING SECTOR-Gender.

| | |
|---|---|
| Why is it important? | A gender-aware PDNA enables the documentation of recovery needs of affected areas and populations, differentiating those of women, men, boys and girls, through the deployment of various gender-sensitive methodologies and sector-specific questions. Such a process facilitates the identification of specific post-disaster needs, priorities and synergies which can be used to inform the planning, design and implementation of multi-sectoral actions that are gender-aware, effective and coordinated. |
| For more information on the tool | http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/270841493643065229/pdf/114671-WP-PUBLIC-pdna-guidelines-vol-b-gender.pdf |

Main Tasks (this should be carried out by a team of gender experts)

The gender expert(s) will contribute to the following elements of the PDNA:

- compiles sex- and age-disaggregated quantitative and qualitative pre-disaster demographic and sector-specific data from the affected areas and country at large;
- compiles pre-disaster information on the roles, responsibilities, status, and positions of women, men, boys, girls, and marginalized communities from the affected areas and country at large;
- identifies practices, norms and regulations that contribute to the vulnerability experienced by women, men, boys, girls and marginalized communities;
- identifies pre-disaster levels of community participation in ongoing development initiatives;
- consults with social ministries and national machineries working on women's, gender and youth issues;
- consults with international and local NGOs working with, and for, women;
- prepares a section for the pre-disaster briefing paper based on available data;
- prepares recommendations for the PDNA process to facilitate the identification of the specific and differential needs of women, men, boys and girls;
- participates in briefings to ensure that the realities of women, men, boy and girls are integrated.

Annex 2.6: Example Terms of Reference for a Gender Analysis Expert

1. Background to the assignment

A clear description of why a gender analysis is required should be elaborated and should include reference to previous studies (national reports on gender issues, sector-relevant supporting data, monitoring reports, evaluations, etc.) that identified gender inequalities in the sector, or other inputs that generated gender-related questions to be answered.

It is important that the background information indicates clearly the kind of inputs required for the subsequent design (or redesign) of the deliverables, or what inputs from the gender analysis report are requested in terms of policy and procedural guidelines.

2. Study objectives

This section will state clearly what exactly will be studied under the gender analysis, including target groups, scope, etc., as well as specific research questions to be answered

3. Methodology

The TOR should broadly specify the research methods to be used. As explained before, a gender analysis should be conducted using participatory methods and collection of qualitative information as well as quantitative data disaggregated by sex. The TOR should also specify whether the person or team conducting the analysis would be working with other gender experts (e.g. national/international gender experts) or with sector specialists.

4. Qualifications of the researcher

For gender-sensitive participatory approaches, being able to communicate in the local language is important. Other relevant qualification and experience required often include:

- A post-graduate degree in social sciences or another relevant field (e.g. labour economics);
- Training in the field of gender and development
- a good indication of whether or not the consultant has the relevant expertise;
- 5 - 10 years' experience of conducting gender studies;
- Publications or field reports on gender issues that credit the consultant;
- Ability to work in a team;
- this is essential for gender analysis work, as the consultant will have to liaise with many different groups at different levels, including perhaps policy-makers, managers, field workers, technical experts and others.

Source: EC (2006); DFID (2004)





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