KEY CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
SIS-619-023 Class 14
April 24, 2019
Gender

How does environmental conflict/peacebuilding impact gender?

How does gender affect conflict/peacebuilding programming?
Impacts of conflict and peacebuilding on gender

• Economic/livelihoods
  • Changing roles → Tensions
  • Access to land
  • Water
  • Women and mining

• Food security and nutrition

• Migration

• Violence
  • Women as a target during conflict

• Food, fuel, and water collection during conflict
  • Increased gender violence
Impacts of gender on conflict and peacebuilding (and programming)

• Assessment
  • Understanding the changing role of women in society, politics, and communities
  • Understanding role as breadwinner and shifting gender dynamics
  • Understanding population (increase or decrease) through studying gender dynamics
• Capitalizing on women’s leadership in civil society
• Providing food security
• Transitioning former female combatants after conflict
• Preventing exposure to sexual violence
• Improving sustainability and stability
• Land reform
• With 1,300 women and 100 men, the Association Femmes et Environnement au Burundi planted >400,000 trees in the Kibira forest during 2011 and 2012 to combat deforestation resulting from the conflict.
Capitalizing on women’s leadership in civil society: SUDAN

• Engaging women in natural resource management and conflict resolution processes
  • To foster inclusive decision-making processes in South Kordofan, Sudan, where women pastoralists have been recognized as influential in managing conflict
Transitioning female ex-combatants after conflict: NEPAL
Preventing exposure to sexual violence: SUDAN, DRC
Women and mining: PNG and SIERRA LEONE
Food, fuel, and water collection during conflict: WEST BANK
Understanding role as breadwinner and shifting gender dynamics: INDONESIA

• The 30+ year conflict in Aceh, Indonesia led to a greater number of female-headed households, increasing decision-making roles for women with regard to subsistence agriculture.
Providing Food Security: COTE D’IVOIRE

• Despite the key role they play in food production and marketing, female farmers in Côte d’Ivoire rarely use microcredit schemes or government subsidies due to their limited access to technical training and inputs.
Important women in Environmental Peacebuilding

• Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia)
• Marie Jacobsson (Sweden)
• Mishkat al Moumin (Iraq)
• Wangari Maathai (Kenya)
• Haddijatou Jallow (Sierra Leone)
• .... Many others, including Sherri Goodman (USA)
Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia)

- President of Liberia 2005-present (Africa’s First Elected Female Head of State)
- 2011 Nobel Peace Prize
  - for her efforts rebuild a country ravaged by civil war and saddled with crippling debts (negotiated settlements, rebuilt infrastructure, and lifted sanctions)
  - a strong proponent of equal rights for women
- Has made a strong commitment to putting Liberia on a green economic development path, and CI’s Liberia program is working with her government to use conservation agreements to do so.
Marie Jacobsson (Sweden)

- Member of the International Law Commission since 2007
  - Special Rapporteur for the Protection of the Environment in Relation to Armed Conflict
- Sought to expand the legal framework protecting the environment in relation to armed conflicts by adopting a temporal approach focusing on the environmental protection prior, during, and after an armed conflict
- In Swedish MFA, has also focused on a gender-sensitive foreign policy
Mishkat al Moumin (Iraq)

• First Minister of the Environment in the interim Iraqi government
  • designed its entire structure
  • new environmental laws
  • led campaigns to support Iraqi people living in environmentally dangerous areas
  • initiated awareness and clean-up projects

• Prior to joining the government, she
  • served as the women’s issues director for the Free Iraq Foundation
  • worked with the International Federation of Election System as an adviser on the elections in Iraq
  • was a lecturer at University of Baghdad College of Law, focusing on human rights, fundamental rights, international and constitutional law
Wangari Maathai (Kenya)

- Founder of the Green Belt Movement and the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
  - internationally acknowledged for her struggle for democracy, human rights, and environmental conservation
- The first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree
- Represented the Tetu constituency in Kenya’s parliament (2002–2007)
- Served as Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources in Kenya’s ninth parliament (2003–2007).
- In 2005, appointed Goodwill Ambassador to the Congo Basin Forest Ecosystem by the eleven Heads of State in the Congo region.
  - In 2007, Professor Maathai was invited to be co-chair of the Congo Basin Fund, an initiative by the British and the Norwegian governments to help protect the Congo forests.
Haddijatou Jallow (Sierra Leone)

• Executive Chair-Person, Environment Protection Agency-Sierra Leone
  • Helped establish and stand up EPA-SL

• Trained as a lawyer (environment and human rights)
  • BA in sociology from University of Sierra Leone (1982)
  • Master’s degree in International Law and Diplomacy from the University of Lagos (1992)
  • LLM in Environmental Law from George Washington University (1997)

• Other posts
  • Legal Officer in the Special Court for Sierra Leone (2003-2008)
Conflict Sensitivity

What is conflict sensitivity?
What is conflict sensitivity?

- Systematically taking into account both the positive and negative impacts of interventions, in terms of conflict or peace dynamics, on the contexts in which they are undertaken, and, conversely, the impact of these contexts on the interventions. – Saferworld
Why do we need to consider conflict sensitivity during conflict and post-conflict peacebuilding?
Use of conflict-sensitive approaches

• When

• Considerations
  • Ethnicity/race
  • Religion
  • Gender
  • Youth
  • Others?

• Key: who wins and who loses
Operationalizing conflict sensitivity

• Manuals
  • IISD, Conservation International, Saferworld, ...

• Assessments
  • Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment
  • Process – whom to engage

• Trainings
How do we assess conflict sensitivity/carry out conflict sensitivity during the peacebuilding process?

**Table 3: Impacts Matrix: High-, medium- and low-priority conflicts**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Impacts</th>
<th>Human Impacts</th>
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| **High**             | Illegal resource extraction by armed groups in the park | High priority conflict  
|                      | Enroachment into the park for agriculture               |
| **Medium**            | Village grievances over absence of revenue-sharing     |
| **Low**               | None                                                    |
| **None**              | Consider for CSC analysis in future – no immediate need |

**Impact category**

**Human impacts** (note differences among social groups—i.e., gender, age, ethnicity, livelihood, etc.):

- The damage inflicted on peoples’ livelihoods—i.e., the capability, assets and activities required by individuals and households to make a living.
  - Injury or loss of life
  - Loss of reliable income
  - Food insecurity
  - Eviction and displacement
  - Disease

**Conservation impacts**

- The direct and indirect effects of the conflict on conservation activities.
  - Threats to personnel
  - Enroachment
  - Deforestation
  - Reduced conservation presence
  - Poaching, other illegal activities

**Figure 3: The conflict analysis process**

- Understand the conflict
- Reflect on your ongoing or planned work
- Think about how your work contributes to the conflict

- Are your strategies/activities...
  - Building peace?
  - Creating or exacerbating conflict?
How do we assess conflict sensitivity/carry out conflict sensitivity during the peacebuilding process?
CASE: Nepal

Matrix of Project Risks Resulting from Social Conflict

Questions

- What have been the major impacts of insurgency in the project area?
- What are the conflict's current trends? Are new conflicts emerging?
- What are the structural causes (root causes) of conflict in the project area?
- Does the project respond to the development priorities of local communities?
- What does the community regard as its post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction needs?

Distribution of Populations

How representative, transparent, and accountable are the current formal local and central decision-making structures? Provide examples.

How will the project affect existing formal political structures and decision-making processes?

What formal peace structures (e.g., local peace committees, community mediation) are currently operating? How will the project interact with these structures during implementation?

Local Areas

- How does the project ensure that hiring practices are regarded as equitable?
- How does the project structure ensure transparent decision-making and access in project implementation?
- How does the project ensure that selection of direct beneficiaries (i.e., individuals, user groups, geographic areas or regions) is regarded as transparent, equitable, and inclusive?
- How does the project ensure that selection of indirect beneficiaries (e.g., government agencies, project implementation units, the private sector, NGOs) is regarded as transparent and equitable?

Geographic Issues

- How does the project affect existing linkages, divisions, and/or competition?

Within regions?
- With adjoining regions?
- Between rural and urban or semi-urban areas?
- With international neighbors?

- Does the project support specific conflict-affected groups or geographic areas? If yes, indicate which groups and describe how the project supports these groups.
- Is the security of women and children an issue that should be addressed by project implementation? In which dimension (e.g., human trafficking, abductions, access to food, forced labor)?
- Is the project area stable in the sense that there is absence of social conflict? Is security within the project area managed appropriately?
- What aspects of security management within the project area support successful project implementation?
- Is the security environment favorable for internally displaced persons to return home if they choose to do so? Describe which aspects of the security environment favor the return of internally displaced persons?
- How does the project directly or indirectly impact local security (e.g., through improved access to facilities, through changes in the security environment)?
- How might the current security situation help or hinder project implementation (e.g., staff safety, possibility of abduction, extortion, threats to personal safety)?
Monitoring and Evaluation

What is M&E?
What is M&E?

• **Monitoring** is essentially a management function, carried out by those who create and run an initiative, while **evaluations** are done independently to provide an objective assessment of whether a development initiative is on track
  • Monitoring is ongoing; evaluation is occasional (e.g., mid-point and closure)
  • Evaluation is a tool to ensure that an intervention is cognizant of factors influencing what worked or failed
Why do we use M&E?
How is M&E conducted?

• In a post-conflict situation, the evaluation approach is shaped by
  • the nature of the conflict
  • the objectives and scale of the evaluation
  • the resources available to carry it out

• Depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary to evaluate:
  • specific projects or programs
  • the performance of a particular sector (e.g., health)
  • all efforts related to a theme (e.g., livelihoods)

• A few approaches to M&E for environmental peacebuilding:
  • Rigorous evaluations: a theory-based approach
  • Joint evaluations
  • Real-time evaluations
Challenges of M&E

• National ownership
• Multiple factors affecting reconciliation
• Deep societal fragmentation
• Limited data and capacity to gather data
• Limitations to quantitative approaches
Example of M&E: Rwanda/Uganda
Example of M&E: Philippines