

# Tuvalu

## Gender Assessment of NAPA 1/+ Project



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# Gender assessment – Tuvalu NAPA 1/+

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## Methodology

This gender assessment was conducted as part of the external Mid-Term Review commissioned for the NAPA 1/+ climate change adaptation project in Tuvalu.

The approach used to gather data for this gender assessment was through triangulation, that is, compilation and review of data from a range of sources. This entailed a combination of background reading, focus group interviews, key informant interviews, project site visits, field observation and a time use study. The instruments used for the various focus groups and interviews had gender mainstreamed into their design, while the time use study was a separate item focusing largely on detecting and quantifying the magnitude of existing gender differences in regards to livelihoods, subsistence and unpaid labour. The focus group discussions were conducted in English, with translation into Tuvaluan language provided as needed by a local counterpart. The data gathered was both quantitative and qualitative.

The focus groups were divided into four separate demographic groups in each location: young women, young men, older women and older men. The objective of this sub-grouping was to create an atmosphere in which the specific perspectives and interests of each group could be more freely expressed; this worked well in practice, as each group brought forward noticeably different concerns and experiences in relation to the project.

During the time use study, a total of 101 people were interviewed, of these 51 women and 50 men. The persons interviewed covered range of ages, from 18 to 82 years old. These interviews were distributed equally among each of the three locations: Funafuti, Niutao and Nanumea. The majority of the interviews were held in Tuvalu language and conducted by a Tuvaluan researcher (the NAPA1+ Project Assistant) as this was considered more comfortable for those being interviewed. The numerical data was double checked and verified, and the data integrity considered high.

Once gathered, the data was then analyzed in terms of implications for the project's scope and activities, and how these could be adjusted to ensure greater gender equality, with detailed recommendations to this end. The gender equality criteria considered of relevance for the NAPA1+ were: gender balance in participation in project activities, decision-making on project resources and activities, and gender differentiation of climate change impacts and adaptation practices as related to the project.

For further details on the objective and deliverables of the gender assessment, please refer to the Terms of Reference in Annex 1.

## Gender and decision-making

The key governance and management bodies for the NAPA1/+ project include: Project Management Unit (PMU), Project Board (PB) and Technical Working Group (TWG). Membership of the PB and TWG is of course institutional, with 8 members of the TWG and currently 15 in the PB. The PB however, has an inadvertent gender bias. As its membership was expanded after the project initiated, it now includes 8 island representatives, all of which are always men, as per cultural practice in Tuvalu. Accordingly, this membership composition has the unintended effect of skewing the gender balance of this executive body heavily towards men.

In terms of institutional engagement, it is gratifying to note that the Tuvalu National Women's Centre sits as a member of the TWG. This establishes a valuable channel for bringing women's concerns and views from the grassroots level into determinations on project activities and choices. However, they did confide in an interview that their involvement in the NAPA1/+ project has not been as extensive as they would like on the various island locations, and that with other sizeable climate change projects, such as PACC, they are more fully integrated.

To ensure gender equality, one consideration is the importance of having both men's and women's views and perspectives engaged in the discussions and processes which lead to decisions; these decisions will be sounder and better thought out if a range of perspectives are presented and both men and women actively engaged. In terms of fair representation, it should be noted that in Tuvalu and in the communities where the project is present, we find roughly 50% men and 50% women, therefore, optimally a similar proportion should be found in the project's governance bodies.



The minutes from the last three sessions of the PB and the TWG were reviewed to check the gender balance in participation around those tables. In the case of the Project Board, 25% of those in attendance were women, along with 75% men. In the TWG this was somewhat more balanced, with 33% women present. This is a reasonably good level of gender balance, and higher than that found in

official and traditional governance bodies in Tuvaluan society. However, there is nonetheless room for improvement in this aspect, particularly in the PB as an executive decision-making entity. The Project Management Unit (PMU) currently has 33% women, given that two out of its three members are male, with the female occupying the lowest level position.

During the mid-term review process, in our meetings with the various governmental bodies we typically had one or two women present. This is a discouraging indication of the limited participation by women at critical moments of the project's implementation, in this case a mid-term review. This would be a considered a token, rather than substantial, representation of women.

This is nonetheless consistent with women's low representation in decision-making levels in Tuvalu as a whole; currently of 15 total Members of Parliament, only one is a woman. Her husband was previously a Minister, then when he passed away she was elected, suggesting that her legitimacy is derived from her husband's established public authority. In Tuvaluan history, there was only one other woman MP. She was the daughter of a previous MP, again suggesting that her authority was derived from that family relation, rather than her own merits. Women's representation in parliament is an MDG target as this is considered a significant and universally comparable indicator of women's empowerment. In terms of traditional governance systems in Tuvalu, women's representation appears to be even lower, with zero women reported to be chiefs or members of the elected *Kaupule* (local island governments). This is improved at the *Fale Kaupule* level, in which all women over 50 are included.

The scant representation of women in decision-making bodies contradicts the country's *Te Kakeega II* (National Development Plan), which makes an explicit commitment to "promote gender equity and expand the role of women in development." Much work will need to be undertaken to achieve the TKII's long term milestone of "achieved great strides toward gender equity," by 2025.

As outlined in its "Gender Considerations Section," the project attempts to align with the Dept. of Women's Strategic Plan, specifically in terms of the following goals:

- Recognize differential vulnerability of men and women
- Favor an equitable participation of women in its process for identifying the problems, priorities and interventions
- Make sure that women's needs are properly addressed (ie. Reduce vulnerability and enhance capacities to adapt) – and propose specific interventions for that purpose
- Propose interventions to alleviate the causes of women's vulnerability to climate change

The second goal refers to the equitable participation of men and women in decisions on project interventions and use of resources. However, with currently about 30% of women in the decision-making roles, the project is just barely meeting this goal, and some adjustments are required.

It should be noted that for any progress to be made in this direction, there must be an awareness of the need to get beyond tokenism, or the anomaly of having one woman at the table when decisions are being made, alongside numerous men. A more effective approach would be to ensure consistent involvement of a critical mass of women in the decision-making bodies. For parliament, for example, studies have shown that at least 30% representation of women in parliament is need for any meaningful inclusion of women's perspectives and issues<sup>1</sup>. This 30% threshold is considered the point of departure

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP and PIFS, *Utilising Temporary Special Measures to Promote Gender Balance in Pacific Legislatures*, (Suva: 2008), p. 8.

for gender equal participation, rather than the end point. Once a critical mass is attained, cultural change can then start to occur, as people start to see women in decision-making roles as normal, and as part of the world they live in. Therefore while starting from a low current participation of women in decision-making across the board in Tuvaluan society, the project should aspire to attain first a critical mass of women in decision-making and leadership roles, and ultimately a 50% presence of both men and women. Within the project's sphere of influence, this should be the aspiration.

## Gender, livelihoods and subsistence

In 2010, comprehensive household surveys were conducted by the Dept. of Rural Development, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and collected a wealth of sex-disaggregated data to assist the Island *Kaupules* in their planning and decisions<sup>2</sup>. For Nanumea and Niutao – the islands visited during this project review - these surveys showed fairly equal distribution of men and women on each island, and reflect only the people resident in island at that time. Based on the most recent available data, a summary of the total sex-disaggregated population per island is found below:

island	# men	# women	Total pop	% men	% women
Funafuti	2281	2211	4492 <sup>3</sup>	51%	49%
Nanumaga	244	220	464	53%	47%
Nanumea	272	255	527	52%	48%
Niu	336	336	672	50%	50%
Niutao	317	325	642	49%	51%
Nukufetau	262	272	534	49%	51%
Nukulaelae	156	178	334	47%	53%
Vaitupu	567	504	1071	53%	47%

While these household surveys gathered a range of data, one of the more interesting datasets for this project refers to the occupations or professions of men and women in these two islands. The data shows substantial differences between the occupations of men and women, and fits with classic sex segregation of jobs as found in many countries worldwide, in which men's occupations involve higher cash incomes and more mobility, while women's profession are often extension of the care-giving role which is often socially assigned to women, and located closer to the home.

See table below for summary of the occupations most commonly held by men and women, as reported for the Island Profile (IP) Survey (Nanumea and Niutao data combined):

Most common occupations by sex – Nanumea and Niutao			
Occupation	# men	# women	sub-totals
teacher	5	25	30
seaman	28	0	28
technical worker <sup>4</sup>	23	1	24

<sup>2</sup> This population data is gathered in unpublished Island Profiles compiled for each island, obtained from UNDP office in Suva, Fiji.

<sup>3</sup> The sex-disaggregated population statistics for Funafuti are from Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), at [www.spc.int](http://www.spc.int), "Tuvalu Island Statistics" section. This source was used as this data was not available in the Island Profile for Funafuti.

member community group <sup>5</sup>	15	3	18
management and administration	11	3	14
clerk	2	10	12
nurse/orderly <sup>6</sup>	5	5	10

As noted above, men predominate in the professions of: seaman, technical worker, and management, all of which imply relatively high incomes, especially for seamen, who engage primarily in the lucrative enterprise of tuna fishing. Women predominate most visibly in the profession of teacher - which we can assume provides a steady but modest income - and in the profession of clerk, which clearly has a lower pay scale in comparison to the management jobs occupied by men.



It is recommended that future IP survey or census gather data on the salaries or incomes associated with these professions, to facilitate a clearer idea of the full implications of the male/female job segregation which is apparent. For the purpose of this assessment, there is an assumption that the male/female patterns of occupations outlined here would be similar on most of the outer islands in Tuvalu, while we could expect somewhat different patterns in the urban environment of Funafuti.

Leaving aside income issues, we can draw two preliminary conclusions from this data, which are relevant to the project: (1) women and men would possess different types of knowledge, as associated with carrying out these different professions on a daily basis: (2) there are opportunities to encourage and build capacity for women and men to enter the professions in which they are underrepresented. In the case of women, there is a clear opportunity for those inclined to learn technical skills and expand their employment options to include technical professions. There is also an opportunity to increase women's presence in management jobs through suitable and targeted capacity-building.

<sup>4</sup> The profession of "technical worker" in this case includes: carpenter, labourer, driver, mechanic, operator and climate observer and other similar jobs.

<sup>5</sup> The profession of "member of community group" was only reported in Niutao and not in Nanumea.

<sup>6</sup> Women were exclusively identified as nurses, and men as orderlies, although the type of work may be similar.

Unemployment was found to be substantially higher than formal employment, among both men and women on both islands. Combined data from Niutao and Nanumea showed 71% of men unemployed, and 82% of women.

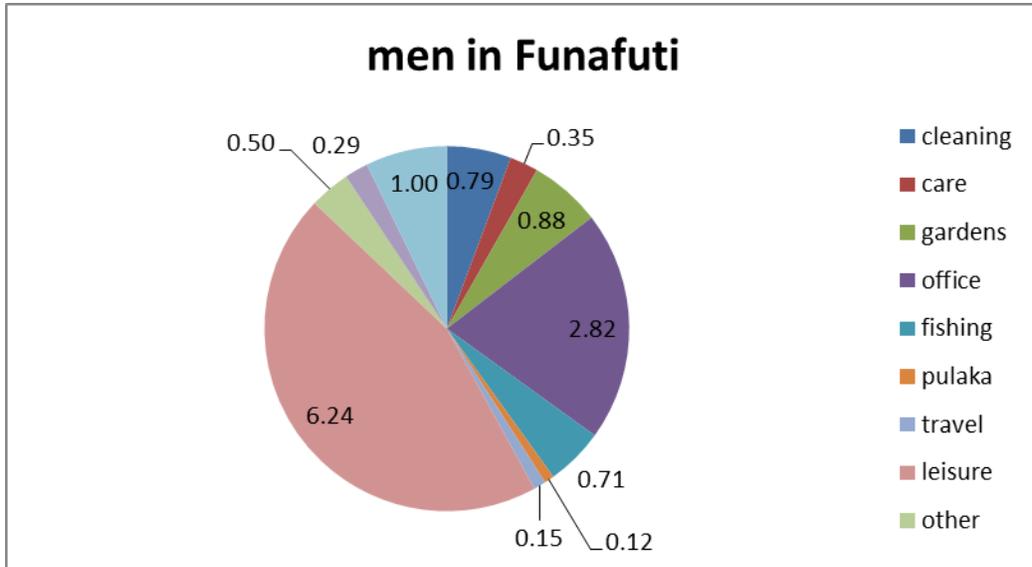


Men and women are extensively involved in subsistence activities, as reported in the IP Survey, men to an even greater extent than woman. Data from Nanumea and Niutao showed similar patterns, with the combined data from both islands indicating that 91% of the adult men survey engage in subsistence activities, and 82% of adult women are also involved in subsistence activities. Therefore the project should put sufficient emphasis on, and provide support to these activities. The field visit determined that these activities consisted mainly of: home gardening, fishing for family consumption, tending to pulaka pits, and raising pigs and chickens.

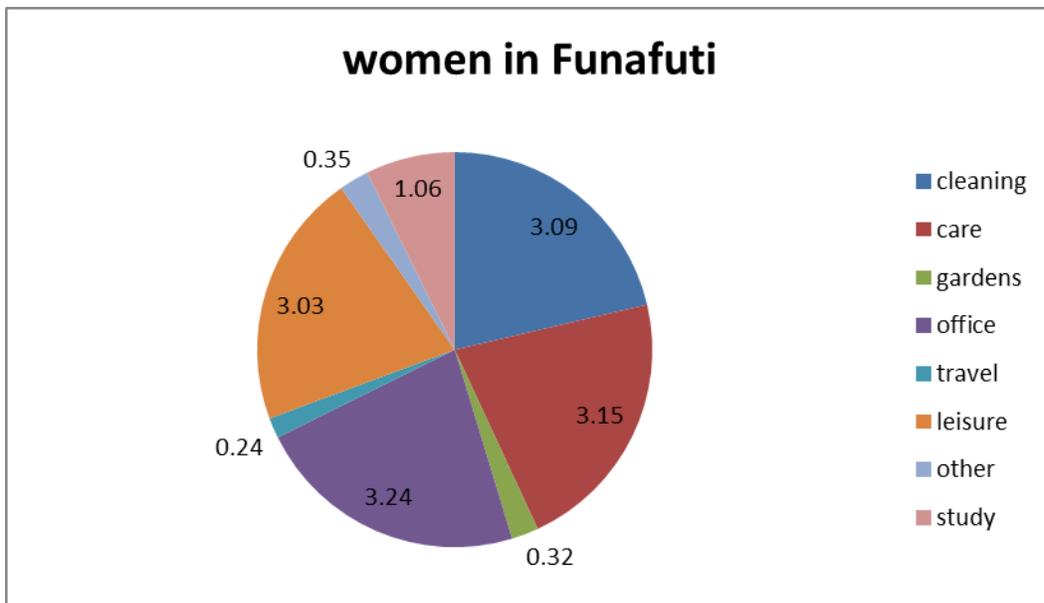
### Time use and work burdens

A time use study was conducted in three of the project locations: Funafuti, Nanumea, and Niutao. The methodology entailed conducting one-on-one interviews, recording half hour increments throughout a 24-hour day, and using categories chosen mainly to reflect livelihoods options commonly found in Tuvalu and which are affected by climate change. Equal numbers of men and women were interviewed in each location, to survey adults of a range of ages, with a sample size of 30 minimum in each site. The age span of people surveyed was from 18-82 years old, with a median of 44 years of age. A more detailed outline of the methodology used can be found in Annex 2.

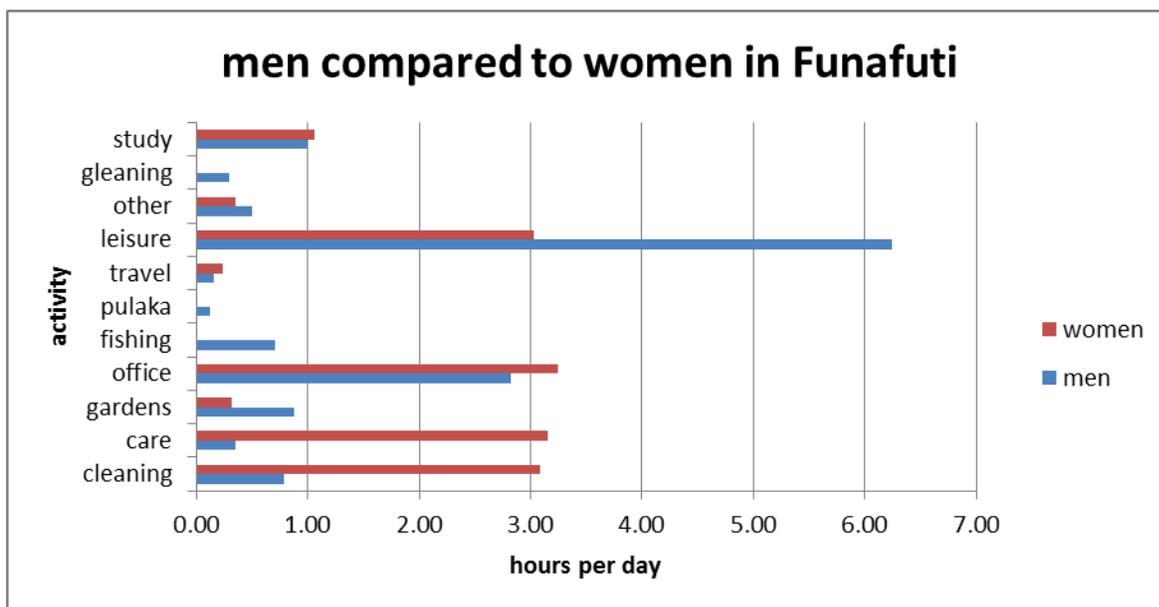
Some of the data gathered is shown in the following charts and graphs:



A. Total of 17 men interviewed, ages ranging from 18 to 75. Numbers in pie chart represent "hours per day."



B. Total of 17 women interviewed, ages ranging from 18 to 82. Numbers in pie chart represent "hours per day."

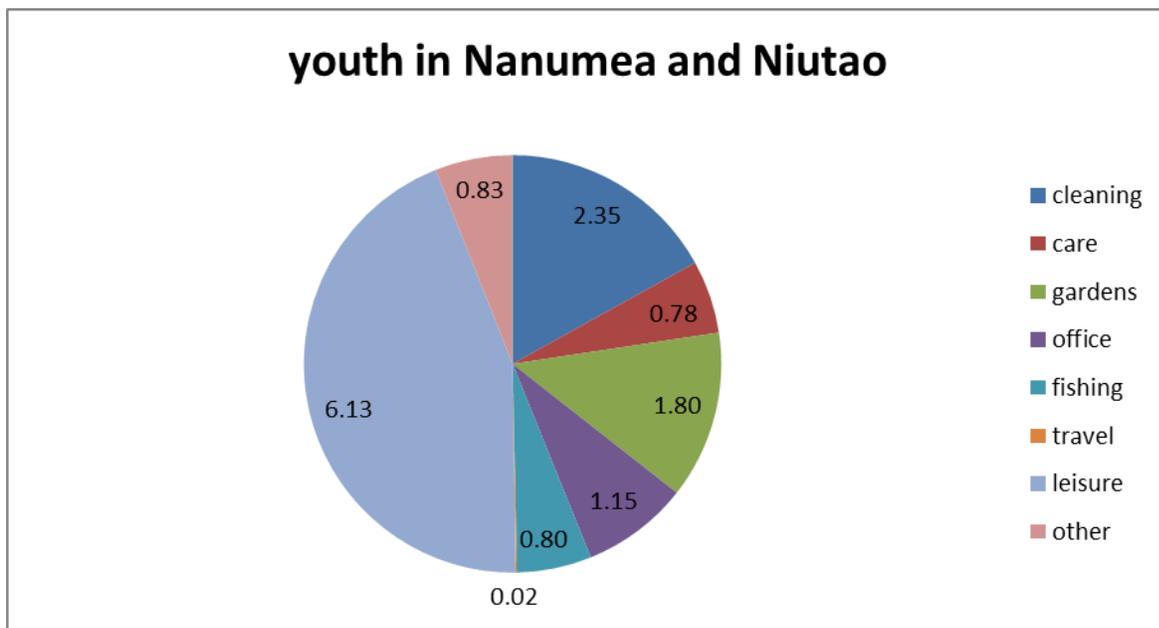


C. Total of 34 people interviewed, ages ranging from 18 to 82.

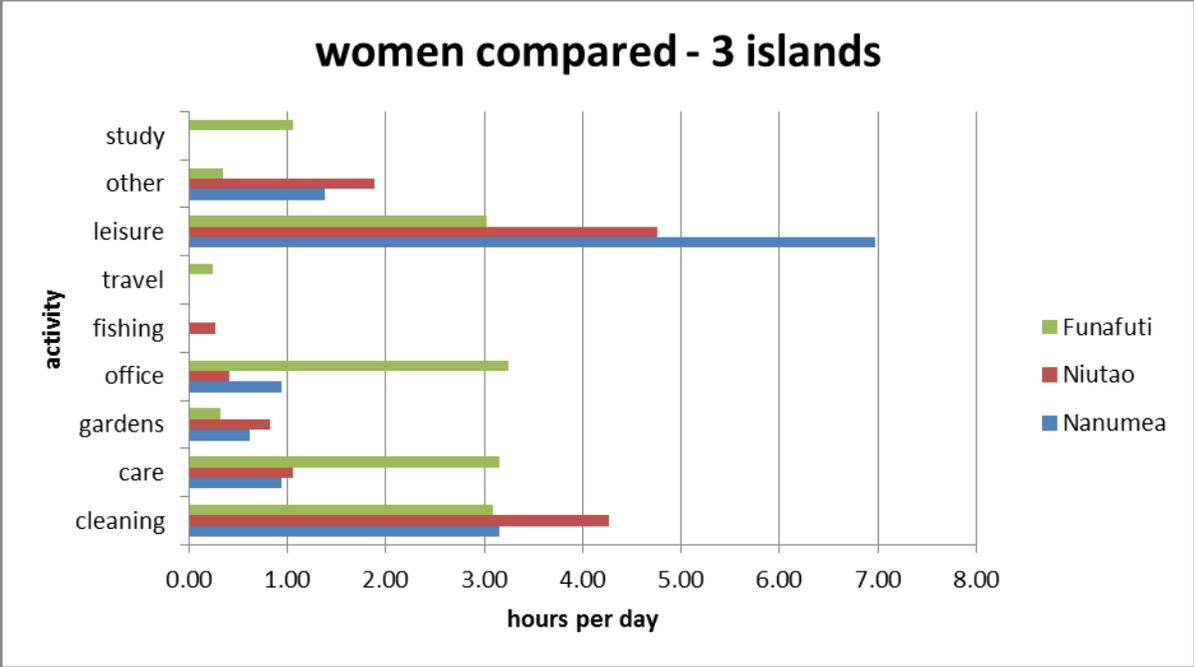
Some of the **key findings** from the time use study include:

- There are notable differences in the way that men and women in Tuvalu use their time during the course of the day. There is much more similarity in how women use their time, among the three locations, and in how men use their time. among the three locations surveyed
- Only men are engaged in pulaka pits and in fishing from boats
- Tending to pulaka pits was in fact reported to be done currently only by men in Nanumea
- Women spend substantially more time cooking, washing and cleaning than the men. Men spend an average of 47 minutes daily on these tasks, while women spend an average of 3 hours and 42 minutes daily. These are the main activities requiring use of water
- Men spend more time than women tending to home gardens and feeding pigs and poultry – these activities use small amounts of water
- Women spend somewhat more time caring for children, elderly and sick relatives, but overall little time is dedicated to this activity by anyone. Women spend on average 1 hour per day on this task, while men spend on average 10 minutes per day
- Other activities reported outside of the established categories were also gender differentiated; women reported engaging in weaving and handicrafts, while men reported building and canoes, repairing fishing nets and screen printing
- The incidence of simultaneous activities was quite low. However, it is interesting to note that when reported, these were gender-differentiated. Men reported fishing and travelling simultaneously, and women reported cleaning or washing while at the same time looking after children, or tending to small livestock.
- Neither men nor women report engaging in farming for commercial sale
- Gleaning from reefs or mangroves was carried out only by people in Funafuti

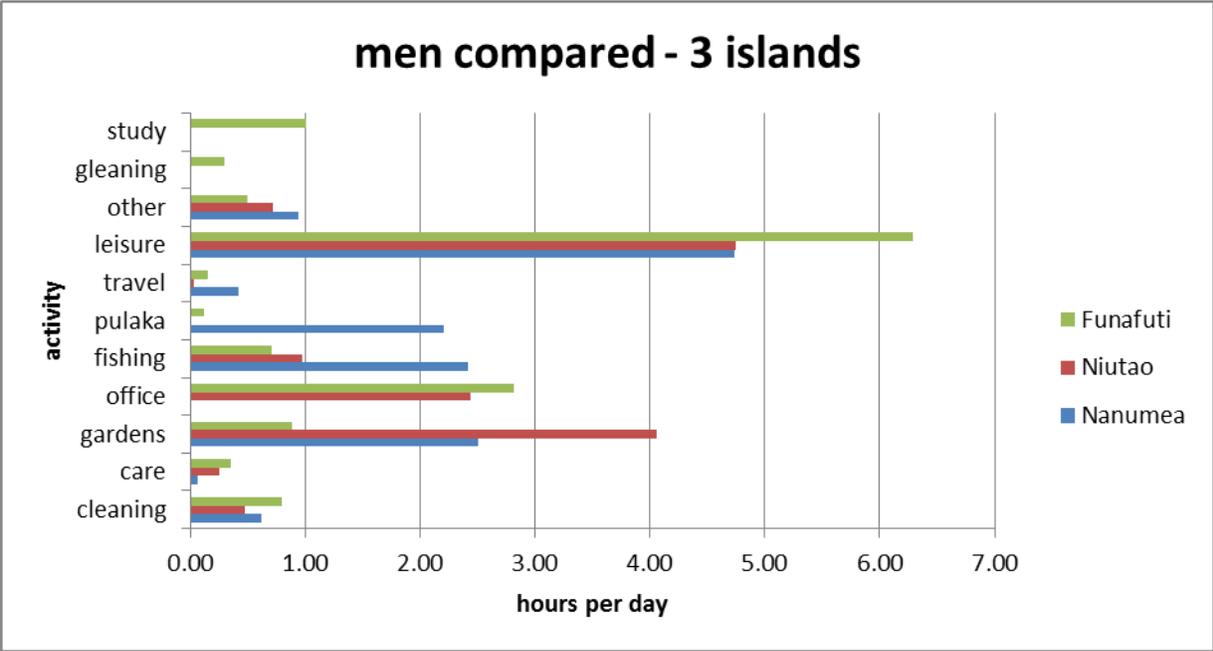
- Both men and women have substantial leisure time, therefore would be available to engage more in project activities. Excessive overall work load (comprised of paid and unpaid work) does not seem to be an issue of concern for most people, only for some individuals. However, Funafuti has a somewhat different pattern in this regard.
- Overall work load was found to be heavier in Funafuti. As compared to the other two islands, both men and women are getting half an hour less sleep. Also, notably in Funafuti men appear to have twice as much leisure time (approx. 6 hours) as compared to women (approx. 3 hours), whereas in the other islands this is more equitable.
- Youth have approximately 1.5 more hours of leisure time on average, compared to older people.
- After leisure, youth spend the majority of their time on menial tasks such as cleaning, washing and cooking tasks (more than 2 hours per day), and to a lesser extent taking care of small livestock and home gardens.
- Almost all reported half an hour or slightly more in prayer devotion daily.



D. Total of 30 youth interviewed, ages ranging from 19 to 34. Numbers in pie chart represent “hours per day.”



E. Total of 51 women interviewed, ages ranging from 18 to 82.



F. Total of 50 men interviewed, ages ranging from 18 to 73.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations aim to adjust project activities so as to ensure great gender equality and therefore a more effective and successful NAPA1/+ project, with also some forward-looking considerations for the upcoming NAPA 2 project.

### Gender and decision-making

The assessment finds reasonable levels of gender balance in decision-making under the project, however, there is still room to improve on this in pursuit of full gender equality.

- Raise with Tuvaluan authorities the observation that the current practice of very low women's representation is inconsistent with the TKII and therefore the need to **accelerate progress** toward gender equity. UNDP can assist to source any assistance required toward this objective, in keeping with the approach that Tuvalu may choose to pursue this matter
- Within the project, the government is encouraged to find ways to **increase women's representation** at all levels, and particularly in the PB as the executive decision-making body for the project's governance.
- Apply quotas of 50% for **equitable participation** of men and women in project activities and capacity-building opportunities. This entails a "ground up" approach, in which women's active participation becomes habitual (for both women and men) and at the same time through training and capacity-building women acquire and exercise relevant skills, which in turn empowers them. Among the general skills that women will inevitably develop in this way are communications and leadership skills, through "learning by doing."
- Require all reporting on project activities and meetings to systematically include **sex-disaggregated data**, in order to track any progress in gender balance. Project templates and formats should be adjusted as needed to ensure this tracking.
- The composition of the Project Board currently entrenches a significant gender bias towards men, in particular the inclusion of all island representatives based in Funafuti, who are always 100% men as per traditional custom. Therefore, rebalancing and **streamlining the Board** by limiting island representatives to a suitable proportion – ideally 1 representative on the Board – will tend to correct this gender bias and allow more potential space for women's participation in executive decision-making on the project's overall direction.

### Selection of and participation in project activities

Women on the outer islands have so far been facing challenges in terms of equal involvement in project activities, as well as equitable access to project resources. At the same time, they clearly expressed their interest in becoming more involved in certain project activities, and in accessing specific resources. Young women in particular feel somewhat disenfranchised, that they have been given scant opportunity to engage with the project and yet they can bring energy and enthusiasm to several activities, and in

turn it would empower them and help them to become more goal-oriented. Actions that can be taken to address these concerns include:

- Designate certain project activities as primarily **targeting the following sub-groups**, based on their interests expressed: younger men, older men, younger women, older women. This will tend to ensure that all of the population groups engage in the project in meaningful and appropriate ways, and that the project is not “gender blind” or tending to inadvertently favor predominantly one of these groups.



- Monitor project expenditure from a **gender budgeting** perspective. For example, most of the equipment purchased under the project to date, such as chainsaws, petrol and cement mixers, have been used for the activities prioritized by men, such as the road to the pulaka pit, or have been operated by the men and linked to temporary employment. This also applies to the loader and chipper which are now proposed for purchase. Most likely, there is need for project expenditures to start also prioritizing inputs, supplies and employment opportunities responding to the expressed needs and interests of women.
- Women in Niutao and Nanumea are very interested to become more involved in **home gardens**, yet under the project so far have had inconsistent access to the basic resources and inputs required to do this. The following materials have been requested and should be supplied to them, designated for the women and channeled via the local women’s group: chicken wire for fencing, tools (forks, spades, wheelbarrows, watering cans, taps for the water tanks, shovels) and seeds, seedlings and fertilizers.
- Any training provided on home, gardening techniques and climate change impacts on agriculture should ensure the invitation of and inclusion of women, with particular **outreach to younger women** to ensure their inclusion. Sex and age disaggregated data should be

systematically gathered on all training provided, and monitored to verify whether women of all age groups are included.

- Establish a **cash-for-work scheme** with modest compensation for planting trees along the coastline, specifically targeting participation of younger women on the islands. Compensation could be a modest payment per tree planted, and half of that payment each subsequent year if the tree is growing well (possibly under NAPA 2). This should be based on solid technical guidance and assessment of locations for planting and varieties of trees to use, to prevent failure of these activities, which in turn demotivate participants. This activity would capitalize on young women's physical strength and energy in constructive ways, and would teach them valuable life skills such as work ethics and productivity, as well as some technical competencies. UNDP in Fiji has recent experience in appropriate design and implementation of CFW schemes in a Pacific context, which can be drawn upon.
- Fishing on Niutao and Nanumea is considered a men's activity, yet women in both islands expressed a clear interest in getting more involved in certain types of fishing. Women in Niutao would like to have a boat designated for the women's use, to ensure their access. Women in Nanumea would like to engage more in fishing from the shore (*sisi*), but in all cases their access to the resources needed for this is hampered. Therefore it is recommended to purchase basic **fishing equipment**, such as lines, rods and tackle, designate it for women's use and deliver it on island via the local women's group. This recommendation may be more applicable to NAPA2 than to NAPA 1/+. Associated training on fishing techniques and climate change impacts on fishing should be provided equitably to both men and women, with particular consideration for ensuring the participation of youth in such training opportunities.



- Support to **pulaka pits** is a priority particularly for the men on the island, and is also of great cultural significance as a staple food used mainly for special occasions. Therefore the project should continue to support this activity, however with better technical guidance on how to adapt pulaka to climate variables such as salinity and drought, to ensure that this activity is ultimately successful and sustainable.

- **Project branding and promotion** at present is minimal and should be enhanced significantly to help mobilize male and female youth, who would then identify with a larger and meaningful cause, which would go a long way to motivate them and channel their energies. Items such as project t-shirts, sulus, pens, notebooks, stickers and others would promote social cohesion, team spirit and commitment to project activities. This should also be combined with climate change awareness training (provided by experts) which helps them to see the bigger picture and grasp the urgency of project activities as related to climate change trends in Tuvalu. Better informative and promotional project materials, such as flyers and posters, would improve the morale of youth through greater transparency regarding project resources and participation, and better awareness of the project's linkages to overarching issues.
- Decisions on the optimal **location of any new water tanks** provided by the project should ensure that women's opinions and interests on this matter are solicited, obtained and documented, along with those of men. This is important, as the time use study showed that women are more involved than men in daily activities requiring significant use of water, such as cooking, cleaning, washing and to some extent home gardens.
- Prioritize young women for **technical skills training** under the project – this may include monitoring of water tanks, climate observations, maintenance and operation of desalination units, testing water quality and other technical work. This would provide avenues for young women to access meaningful work involving skills development, as many of them seem currently idle and occupied in menial labour, without any clear career prospects or personal development. This would constitute a modest contribution to their empowerment, and toward better inclusion of the group which so far seems to be benefitting the least from the project as implemented.
- Any project activities involving **payment for work** should be equitable. That is, equal numbers of men and women should be engaged in paid tasks (although the tasks may vary), and for the same rate of pay. Otherwise socially prevailing inequities in opportunity and remuneration are reproduced by the project and there is no transformational change. It should be noted that, in keeping with a results-based approach, this refers to actual employment rather than simply opportunities for employment, as for various reasons opportunities may not always be taken. To date the temporary employment opportunities under the project have benefitted primarily the men, as in the tree-planting in Niutao (35 young men participated) and installation and maintenance of water tanks.
- Provide some **gender training** to key persons involved in the project implementation and monitoring: PMU staff, community organizers, women's reps, agricultural extension workers, and others, so that they can better identify and support measures to improve gender equality under the project. UNDP Pacific Centre can organize and deliver this training
- **Collaborate** more actively with the Tuvalu National Women's Centre (TWNC) on similar and complementary project activities on the islands, such as mangrove planting. Synergies should be identified and opportunities for closer collaboration seized, for example in the provision of technical expertise and training.



## Acknowledgements

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## Terms of Reference: Tuvalu NAPA-I/+ Gender Assessment

April 11<sup>th</sup> 2013

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### Background:

Tuvalu is one of the Pacific Island Region's Island atolls that is currently facing the brunt of Climate Change. To address the aggravating effects of climate change (2007), Tuvalu identified seven priority areas which is embedded in its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) framework and includes;

- I. **Coastal:** Increasing resilience of Coastal Areas and Settlement to climate change.
- II. **Agricultural:** Increasing subsistence pit grown pulaka productivity through introduction of a salt-tolerant pulaka species.
- III. **Water:** Adaptation to frequent water shortages through increasing household water capacity, water collection accessories, and water conservation techniques.
- IV. **Health:** Strengthening of Community health through control of vector borne/climate sensitive diseases and promotion access to quality potable water.
- V. **Fisheries:** Strengthening of Community Based Conservation Programmes on Highly Vulnerable near-shore Marine Ecosystems.
- VI. **Fisheries:** Adaptation to Near-Shore Coastal Shellfish Fisheries Resources and Coral Reef Ecosystem Productivity.
- VII. **Disaster:** Strengthening Community Disaster Preparedness and Response Potential.

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** in partnership with the **Government of Tuvalu** are currently implementing a GEF administered Least Developed Country Funds funded Project entitled "Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change in Tuvalu" (NAPA-I) including the AusAID funded upscaling initiatives entitled "TUVALU NAPA-I +: Australia-UNDP-Partnership Programme for the Tuvalu NAPA 1st Follow-up Full-Size Project" (NAPA-I+) which came in June, 2011. This project aims to address the first three (Coastal, Agricultural and Water) priorities out of the seven.

The project is implemented over a period of 4 years, commencing from November 30th 2009. However, due to a number of institutional realignments with complementary baseline programmes, actual investments by the project only started in 2010. The lead Executing Agency is the Department of Environment under the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour (MoFATTEL)**, where a Project Management Unit (PMU) provides general coordination and oversight for the project. The project receives high level guidance and oversight from a Project Board, which is chaired by the Director of the Department of Environment.

## **Project Objectives and Expected Outcomes**

The main objective of this Project is to increase the protection of livelihoods in coastal areas from dynamic risks related to climate change and climate variability on all inhabited islands of Tuvalu.

This objective will be achieved through 3 main outcomes; 1) Increasing institutional capacity at all levels of public administration, island Kaupules and communities with policy support to plan and respond/adapt to climate change-related damage, 2) Implementation of community based adaptation measures relating to water security, coastal protection and food security and 3) Project knowledge and lessons learned are captured, analysed and disseminated to facilitate replication of practical adaptation solutions in all islands.

The NAPA-I + Partnership is designed to facilitate the up-scaling of adaptation interventions that are currently being piloted through the ongoing NAPA-I project to other locations or sectors within participating communities and ensuring that a gender component is included in all interventions.

## **Objectives**

This Gender Assessment will be part of the Mid-term evaluation of the Project which is intended to identify potential project design problems, assess progress towards the achievement of objectives, identify and document lessons learned (including lessons that might improve design and implementation of other UNDP/GEF projects), and to make recommendations regarding specific actions that might be taken to improve the project. It is expected to serve as a means of validating or filling the gaps in the initial assessment of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency obtained from monitoring. The mid-term evaluation provides the opportunity to assess early signs of project success or failure and prompt necessary adjustments.

The Gender Assessment in particular will document and analyze gender differences in current adaptation interventions stipulated in the NAPA-I/+ Project Document and also conduct basic assessment capacity within the Project Management Unit as it relates to progress reporting.

## **Methodology:**

This Gender Assessment study will be undertaken by UNDP in coordination with the Tuvalu's Dept. of Women, which has the mandate to lead discussion and actions on gender issues in country. MoFATTEL and UNDP will provide oversight on this assessment and the Gender Assessment team will work in close collaboration with the Mid-Term Review team to ensure incorporation of this assessment findings and recommendation in the final Mid-term evaluation report.

Research methods will include:

Time use surveys – to track the numbers of hours per day that men and women typically devote to various activities pertaining to water collection (during regular times and times of shortages), pulaka plantation, and home gardening, to detect gender differentiated patterns of time use.

Single-sex focus groups – to identify respective gender roles and duties of men and women in Tuvalu, as well as to identify gender-specific coping strategies, practices and concerns in relation to climate change adaptation relevant to the Project.

Key informant interviews – to deepen grasp of context, coping strategies and issues of particular concern in relation to climate change adaptation in the context of NAPA-I/+ Project. An attempt will be made to speak specifically with households receiving support on home gardening to assess tangible benefits in enhancing food security of these households.

### **Scope of study:**

The study will cover Funafuti and in 3 selected outer islands of Tuvalu. Time frame for research will be April 18<sup>th</sup> to May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

### **Deliverables:**

Once the research has been conducted, the following deliverables will be expected within a month:

- Report summarizing analysis and key research findings
- Proposed Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans and/or measures particularly in relation to Outcome 2 of the Project including identification of lead community groups/members who will implement these gender sensitive plans/ measures.
- Public education materials based on the research findings
- An article on gender-sensitive adaptation approach to be published on external websites (GoT, UNDP, ALM, etc)

### **Budget:**

Travel Budget (Air Ticket, DSA and Terminals) will be sourced from **TUVALU NAPA-I +: Australia-UNDP-Partnership Programme for the Tuvalu NAPA 1st Follow-up Full-Size Project (Project#” 00080032)** as per RDP signed by Government of Tuvalu.

## METHODOLOGY GUIDE

### Time use study - Tuvalu

*April 2013*

#### **Objective**

To gather evidence on how men and women use their time during a typical day in various locations of Tuvalu. This data will then be summarized, analyzed and used to provide recommendations on how to address gender differences better under the NAPA1/+ Project.

#### **Process**

The researcher interviews the local person in detail about which activities they engaged in during one day, recording this information in the attached worksheet. Everyone interviewed should report on the same day, which preferably should be a regular weekday. Equal numbers of adult men and women should be interviewed.

#### **Data analysis**

Researchers and assistants compile the subtotals of each type of work , and convert the data into visual graphs or charts. Subsequently, patterns are noted and analyzed, noting differences between how men and women use their time, also potentially how young men and older men use their time (also younger and older women). Based on the gender differentiated patterns detected, recommendations are made to adjust project activities so that they take into account both men's and women's interests and daily activities.

## DATA COLLECTION SHEET FOR TIME USE STUDY

Data on the person interviewed

Full name:

Island:

Village:

Age:

Sex : \_\_\_\_ MALE \_\_\_\_ FEMALE

Date of interview:

Activities include the following:

CO - Cooking, washing or cleaning  
CA - Caring for children, elderly or sick relatives  
GA - Tending to family garden, poultry and animals  
OW - Office work  
FA – Farming for commercial sale  
FS – Fishing on boat/deep ocean  
GL - Gleaning reef or mangroves  
PU – tending to pulaka  
TR – Travelling for work, studies or other activities  
LR - Leisure/ relaxing  
SL – Sleeping  
ST – Study or schooling  
OT - Other

**Instructions:**

- The table should cover from the time the person wakes up, to the time they go to sleep.
- Just write “cont’d” if the same activity continues.
- Use the codes indicated above to quickly note the activities done during that time period.

**List of activities carried out during the day:**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Simultaneous activity<sup>7</sup></b>
4:00 a.m.		
4:30		
5:00		
5:30		
6:00		
6:30		
7:00		
7:30		
8:00		
8:30		
9:00		
9:30		
10:00		
10:30		
11:00		
11:30		
12:00 noon		
12:30		
1:00 p.m.		
1:30		
2:00		
2:30		
3:00		
3:30		
4:00		
4:30		
5:00		
5:30		
6:00		
6:30		
7:00 p.m.		
7:30		
8:00		
8:30		
9:00		
9:30		
10:00		
10:30		

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11:00		
11:30		
12:00 midnight		
12:30		
1:00		
1:30		
2:00		
2:30		
3:00		
3:30		

Summary of the sub-totals of each category:

<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Total hours in day</b>
CO - Cooking, washing or cleaning	
CA - Caring for children elderly or sick relatives,	
GA - Tending to family garden, poultry and animals	
OW - Office work	
FA – Farming for commercial sale	
FS – Fishing on boat, or deep ocean	
GL - Gleaning reef or mangroves	
PU – tending to pulaka	
TR – Travelling for work, studies or other activities	
LR - Leisure/ relaxing	
SL – Sleeping	
ST – Study or schooling	
OT – Other ( <i>make note of details</i> )	

Additional comments:

Record any additional comments that the person interviewed wishes to make, in regard to his/her subjective impression of the total workload.

Notes on major trends observed: