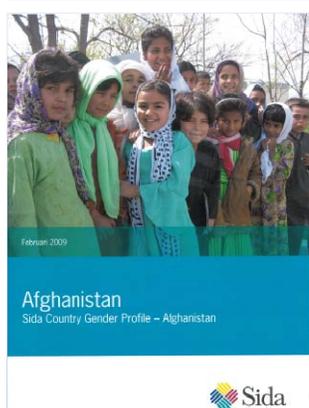
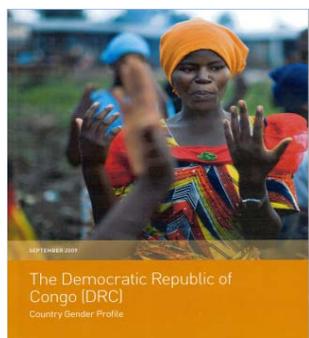


## THE SERIES' FOUR COMPONENTS:

Background papers  
Quick guides to what and how  
**Tools**  
Inspiring Initiatives



### Introduction

This tool for the elaboration of Country Gender Profiles is intended to guide the development of Profiles and focuses on conflict and post-conflict countries. The tool can also be adapted for use in non-conflict countries.

The profiles need to recognise the linkages between gender equality, democracy, development and peace and security. In conflict countries, OECD/DAC principles for good international engagement in fragile states should guide the report. This includes emphasising preventive work, state-building and doing no harm. Key to the Profile are UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security (1325, 1820, 1888, 1889) and other relevant resolutions, as well as applicable peace agreement(s).

This tool should provide information on background, purpose, the suggested structure for the profile, methodology, choice of consultants and dissemination in relation to the production of Sida's Country Gender Profiles.

### Purpose

Country Gender Profiles aim to provide an overall background on the gender equality situation in a particular country in order to facilitate the development of gender-sensitive country strategies, programmes and projects, and to contribute to dialogue. Country Gender Profiles should *not* describe Sida's policies or programmes. The nature and size of these profiles also prohibits more detailed attention to the sector areas in which Sida is involved.

### Outline

#### Suggested outline of content – chapter by chapter

##### 1) Summary

Brief summary of the gender equality situation in the particular country.

## *2) Governance, power structures and gender*

The purpose of this introductory chapter is to place the gender profile in the context of political and structures and systems in the particular country. It should therefore provide a general background to the political context in which efforts are being made to combat gender inequalities in the particular country. If possible, this chapter should present central institutions that are producing gender norms that uphold current gender inequalities.

## *3) National framework (policies, strategies and initiatives)*

The analysis should contain national policies, strategies and mechanisms for promoting development, peace and gender equality. This includes, for example, a gender analysis of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), a Joint Assistance Strategy, and/or an applicable peace agreement, as well as specific gender equality plans or initiatives such as the National Action Plan on 1325. In addition, information should be provided on the priorities and key initiatives of civil society (national and regional/international based in the country), including peace organisations, women's organisations and networks, men's groups, academia, media groups, etc. If relevant, this section should also include gender relations and women's situation in the army and police, and in DDR and SSR processes.

## *4) Justice and human rights*

Relevant areas to be included and analysed from a gender perspective in this section are the legal framework (e.g. constitution, inheritance, land tenure, housing rights, family law, and labour laws), law enforcement and equal access to justice. Information on pluralism of law systems (customary laws, religious laws and civil laws) should be included and analysed from a gender perspective. Clear reference should be made to relevant international human rights instruments signed or adopted by the particular country such as the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, CEDAW, which obliges the state to prevent, eradicate and punish violations against HR, including gender-based violence – in war and in peace.

## *5) Political situation*

The areas to be analysed here are women's participation in and ability to influence decision-making processes at national and local level, as well as government's capacity to create an enabling environment for women's political participation and deliver services unbiased by gender. Specific focus should be given to women's participation in peace processes. The humanitarian situation needs to be analysed from a gender perspective and include a description on how it links to long-term development objectives.

## *6) Socio-economic situation*

This section focuses on the poverty situation analysed from a gender perspective. Men's and women's different roles in the economy (both formal and informal), as well as provision and access to/use of services and resources, should be included. If available, information should be provided on intra-household relations, including men's and women's distribution of resources and time. This section also includes an analysis of social services (e.g. health and education) and how they meet men's and women's human needs and rights. Linkages should be made between gender-based violence and economic opportunities. Another key concern are the implications of violence in general and gender-based violence in particular for economic growth and poverty reduction (e.g. GBV prevents individuals from contributing to development, the underestimated economic costs of GBV).

## *7) Gender-based violence*

This section identifies different forms of gender-based violence as defined in Sida's work to combat gender-based violence (female genital mutilation, honour-based violence, violence against LGBT people, sexual abuse in conflict and post-conflict situations and domestic violence). The presentation focuses on identifying preventive and legal measures to combat gender-based violence, and also includes service and care for victims of violence. Specific reference should be made to masculinity and the role and responsibilities of boys and men – both as perpetrators and partners to combat GBV.

## 8) *Conclusion: Challenges and opportunities*

This section should identify specific areas of concern and constraints, strategic areas in need of further research, as well as areas where there is potential for making progress. If not presented after each chapter, this section should include recommendations.

### *Appendices*

#### *1. References*

This section should include a list of references of resources used and analysed in the production of the Gender Profile.

#### *2. Identifying key actors*

This section includes identifying *key* actors operating in the country (national, regional and international, as well as Swedish) who are working to promote gender equality (including combating gender-based violence), development, peace and security and within the humanitarian field. Information should be provided on the capacity of these actors to work with a gender and conflict perspective.

## Methodology

The profiles should be prepared as desk studies by consultants and interviews with key actors in ministries, NGOs, civil society organisations, academia etc. This should be carried out with respect for partners' time and resources. If this information is insufficient, alternative methodologies may be used if they are within the budget set for the particular country gender profile. In accordance with the Paris Declaration, cooperation between donors is encouraged.

Profiles should be no longer than 30 pages. Additional information can be provided in annexes, reading lists with key documents, etc.

Throughout the Profile particular attention should be given to include a perspective on girls, the elderly, LGBT people, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities. If available, sex-disaggregated statistics should be included in all areas covered. Where such disaggregated statistics are not available, this should be clearly pointed out. Aggregated information should be provided at national level, but some regions or provinces may be selected for deeper analysis and further information.

## Choice of consultants

A team<sup>1</sup> of consultants should preferably be used for the Profile as it is strategically desirable to engage local consultants together with an external consultant to complement one another. Where the local resource base is weak, it is suggested that an external consultant with good knowledge of the country should be teamed with external consultants.

This supports local capacity development while at the same time ensuring adequate access to local knowledge and networks. Since the production of Country Gender Profiles requires the coverage of a broad range of issues, it is not always possible to find one consultant with expertise in all areas required.

A credible international, national or local organisation could also be used for the purpose of producing the Profile.

It is recommended, but not required, to set up a reference group of local experts and other donors to review the draft Profile. It is also recommended that embassy staff /team members are actively involved

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<sup>1</sup> The team could consist of two members, one local and one external consultant who are active in producing the Profile. If necessary, the team may include more consultants if this fits within the budget.

in the review process to ensure the maximum effect of the process. The Sida gender equality adviser should be consulted and assist in the process.

### Dissemination and further development

Country Gender Profiles should be disseminated both within the country analysed and in Stockholm. Seminars can be organised at embassy level for embassy personnel, consultants and other partners, using the consultants involved or other local experts as resource persons. Departments within Sida should be responsible for disseminating the Profiles to relevant consultants.