BASIC CONCEPTS OF
AND
TOOLS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS
What is gender analysis?

- Process of asking or investigating key questions at the beginning of a planning process that will help:
  - identify gaps or differences between women and men, girls and boys
  - Understand why these gaps exist and persist
  - Choose what actions to take to reduce the gap or address the issue

- Process of considering how women and men, girls and boys, and their social relations are affected by the way an organization operates, or a development program is being implemented
Why Gender Analysis?

- It is a tool to understand social processes and respond with informed and equitable options. To identify gender issue/s and design strategies to address gender issues relevant to a proposed/existing PPAs.

- It contributes to being more accurate in disaggregating the factors that create and sustain one condition. Some questions to be asked:
  - WHO DOES WHAT
  - WHO HAS WHAT
  - WHO DECIDES
  - HOW
  - WHO GAINS
  - WHO LOSES

- It explores and highlights the relationship of women and men in society and the inequalities in those relationships

- Seeks ways to bring about a more balanced relations between women and men
Why?

Management positions are occupied more by men than women.

25% of positions are less occupied by women.

20% of the candidates are women.
Levels of gender analysis

- Household and community level
  - Gender gaps
  - Gender analysis matrix (GAM)
  - 24 hour activity profile

- Project or program
  - Harmonized GAD Guidelines (HGDG)

- Organization or institution
  - PCW’s Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF)
  - Gender-responsive LGUs (GeRL Ka Ba Self Assessment)
Gender analysis-planning flow

**Situation analysis**
- ID gender issues
- Investigation of causes of the issues

**Development and implementation of strategy**
- Addressing gender gender issues and their causes
- Creating opportunities

**GAD goals and targets**
*gender equality and women’s empowerment*
- Monitoring performance and results
- Assessment of intervention strategies
1. **Surface the differential situation of men and women (access to Family Planning services)**

(Only data on the access of couples to FP supplies is available. There is no sex disaggregated data.)

- 70% access from public facilities (Hosp., RHU, BHS, BSPO, BHW)
- 28% from private (hospitals, clinics, pharmacies)
- Do both men/women access modern FP supplies? Who go to the facility more often, males or females?

- If men’s access rate is low, why? What are the reasons?
  - Macho image? Perceived reduction/erosion of virility?
  - Source? Where would they prefer to get if from? Govt.? Private? Female health worker? Male health worker?
  - Educational levels?
  - Work? At what time of the day are they available?
- What would make them access natural or modern FP supplies?

- What is the gender dimension of family planning? Why is FP considered a woman’s responsibility?
- Where are the women in most time of the day?
- What prevent/hinder them from accessing FP?
  - Husband’s decision
  - Work? Household chores?
  - Educational level
2. Identify the differential **roles and responsibilities** of men and women

- What are the gender roles assigned to males?
  - Productive..., what else?
- What are the gender roles assigned to females?
  - Reproductive…, what else?
- How are these perceived roles affecting access to RP/FP?

- What is the role of the husband over the decision to access a birthing facility?
- Should men assume the role of an enabler, encouraging the birthing woman to deliver at the hospital/health center?
3. Analyze the differential access to resources of men and women

• Why do women still prefer to deliver with the assistance of hilots?
• What are the factors affecting women’s access to a birthing facility?
  – Availability of a birthing facility?
  – Access road?
  – Money?
  – Woman’s level of education?
  – Knowledge? Information?
• Would it be easy for pregnant women to have prenatal if the road to the health center or hospital is like this?

• Would it be easy to bring birthing mothers to the hospital in this road condition?
4. Analyze the differential impact of programs or project interventions to men and women

- How would responsible parenthood and family planning services benefit the man?
- What will be the impact of having the “desired” number of children to the man?
- Lesser number of dependents?

- How would responsible parenthood and family planning services benefit the woman?
- What will be the impact of having the “desired” number of children to the woman?
- More time for productive work? Better health?
Factors contributing to maternal deaths

• Distance to health facilities
• Wait & see attitude
• Late referrals

Maternal and child health
Gender Analysis Tool to understand the community
Applying the 24 Hour Activity Profile
Applying the 24 Hour Activity Profile

- **Productive**
  - Involves production of goods and services for consumption and trade
  - Usually with a cash value

- **Reproductive**
  - Care and maintenance of the household/family
  - Includes even formation of values and the transmission of traditions
  - Crucial to human survival yet often devalued
Applying the 24 Hour Activity Profile

- **Community work**
  - Organization of social events and services, ceremonies and celebrations;
  - Participation in groups and organization;
  - Involves considerable volunteer time;
  - Venue for decision-making

- **Leisure**
  - Time for oneself
  - Recreation
  - Recharge physically, mentally, spiritually
WORKSHOP (5 minutes)
24 Hour Activity Profiling

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