

Gender Analysis

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Definitions : Gender & Gender Analysis

What is Gender Analysis (Why, What, When and How?)

Gender Analysis Frameworks

DGF and Gender- the future

Key Reminders

DEFINITIONS

- **Gender**

- different definitions
- the state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones).
- Is about relationships and behaviors
- Recognition of the shift from *Women in development* to *Gender in Development*

• **Gender Analysis**

- Is a process- not a one off
- Assesses impact a development activity may have on females and males, and on gender relations
 - ✦ (the economic and social relationships btn males and females which are constructed and reinforced by social institutions).
- Uncovers how **gender** relations affect a development problem or intervention
- Examines causal and effect relationships btn men and women such as social and economic conditions, gender gaps, and inequalities affecting men and women
- Involves data collection, analysis and utilization (In relation to beyond numbers) and realization of results

GENDER ANALYSIS

- Also focuses on;
 - Gender roles (Reproductive, productive, community)
 - Gender Needs (Practical and strategic)
 - Control and access to resources
 - Planning to balance the equation (where possible) should be the gist of our interventions

GENDER ANALYSIS



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GENDER ANALYSIS

Why?

- Get the full picture – better context analysis
- Inform and improve programming
- Different roles, different needs

What?

- A tool to understand needs, issues and opportunities for men, women, boys and girls
- To formalize what you already know – and identify gaps
- Integral part of the context analysis

When?

- Before, during and after project implementation.
- Continuous analysis

How?

- By asking (better) questions- about women, men, boys and girls
 - Who does what? When? Why? What are the consequences?
 - How are norms and behaviour of women, men, boys and girls affecting issues we are trying to address?

Not just

What needs?
What people do?
What resources?
How many women?
How many men?
Who is included?
Who talks?

Also ask

Whose needs?
Who does what?
Who controls them?
Which women?
Which men?
Who participates?
Who is listened to?

- Systematically

How?

- Using the disaggregated data – moving beyond numbers
- Inclusive – beneficiaries, government, partners
- Action-oriented – how to address the issues
- Using tools and frameworks!

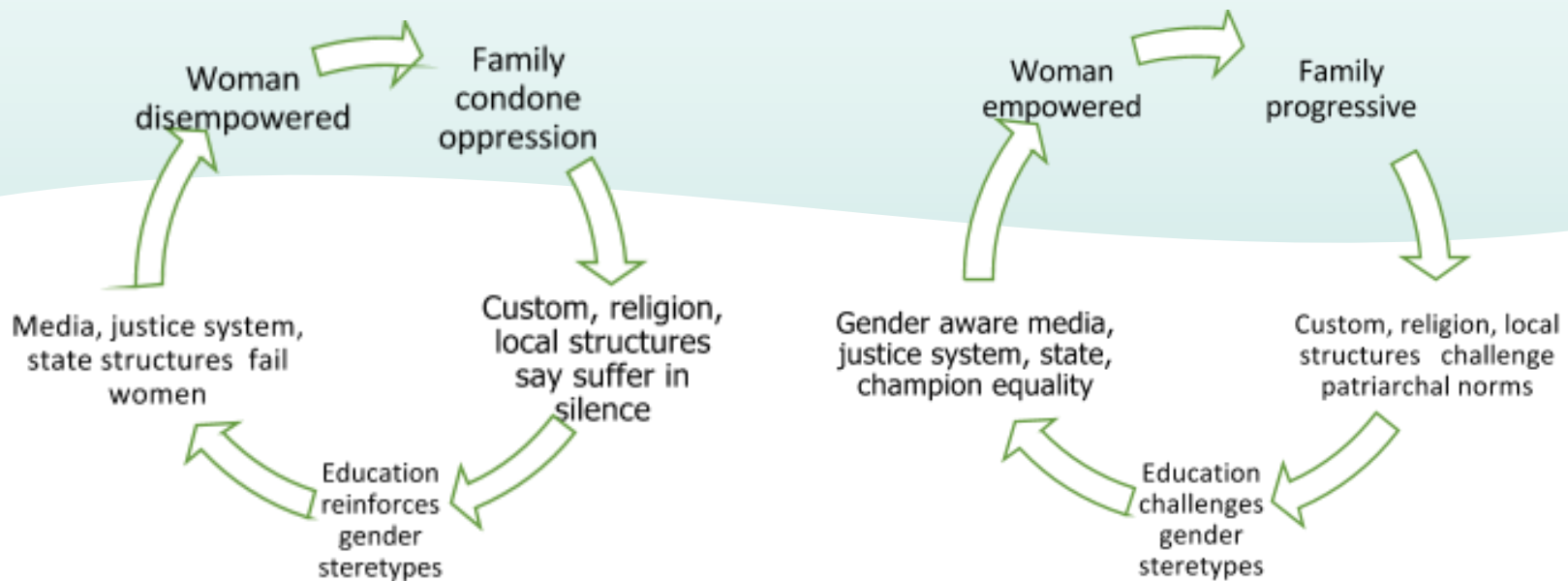
- There are many, no one framework is exclusive
 - Social Relations Approach or framework) (SRA)
 - Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)
 - Women's Empowerment (Longwe) Framework
 - Harvard model
 - Ecological model
 - **And many more**
- Requires clear setting of objective and has to be systematic

- Key driving factors
- Interconnections
- Feedback loops

What is a system?

...an interconnected set of elements that is coherently organized in a way that achieves a “purpose.”

FROM ANALYSIS TO ACTION – ECOLOGICAL GENDER ANALYSIS MODEL



- The future- envisaged journey
 - DGF HRBA and Gender Analysis
 - Ensuring that the IPS have a clear and broader understanding of Gender
 - Wider and comprehensive stakeholder mapping, breaking the barriers (Physical, social and mental in nature)
 - Working with both the interested and influential, (a) less interested but more influential, b) more interested but maybe less influential
 - Power analysis
 - Breaking the usual, need for innovations, cross learning

KEY REMINDERS

- Gender – not women!
- More than inclusion!
- The information is often already there!
- Focus on your issue!
- Repeat!
- Mind your own perspective
- All men/boys are not the same and all women/girls are not the same!
 - Respect for diversities in gender analysis is key

Thank You for Listening

*“Pursuing a Shared Vision of a **Peaceful,**
Prosperous, and **Democratic Uganda**”*