**Participatory Gender Analysis**

Quick Guide

Gender analysis is a tool for achieving gender equality. It is an examination and interpretation of quantitative data and qualitative information about people from a gender perspective.

Gender analysis requires disaggregated sex and age data and provides information for informed decision-making about programmes, projects, resource allocation and targeted food assistance.

Gender analysis provides information and logic to design, implement, monitor and learn from interventions; bringing empowered changes in the lives of women, men, girls and boys, and contributing to increased gender equality or, at least, doing no harm.

**What is a Gender Analysis**

| Identify the situation, issue, need or problem to be addressed - a country context, need or problem. Specify the women, men, girls or boys concerned. |
| Collect and organise data and information from a gender perspective. Analyse women’s, men’s, girls’ and boys’ practical needs and strategic interests. |
| Examine intersectionalities with gender: age, financial poverty, wealth, ethnicity, sexual orientation, formal education, religion, dis/ability. |
| Consider a range of sources of data and information - key individuals, databases, reports, women’s organisations, sector experts etc. |
| Concisely document the analysis in a report or matrix (see - gender analysis report template). |
| Validate the analysis by sharing with, and obtaining feedback from, key, diverse stakeholders. Revise accordingly. |
| Apply the analysis to planning, targeting, advocating, monitoring and evaluating to promote transformative changes for women, men, girls and boys. |

**How to do a Gender Analysis**

1. Identify the situation, issue, need or problem to be addressed - a country context, need or problem. Specify the women, men, girls or boys concerned.
2. Collect and organise data and information - key individuals, databases, reports, women’s organisations, sector experts etc.
3. Examine data and information from a gender perspective. Analyse women’s, men’s, girls’ and boys’ practical needs and strategic interests.
5. Concisely document the analysis in a report or matrix (see - gender analysis report template).
6. Validate the analysis by sharing with, and obtaining feedback from, key, diverse stakeholders. Revise accordingly.
7. Apply the analysis to planning, targeting, advocating, monitoring and evaluating to promote transformative changes for women, men, girls and boys.

**Why you should do a Gender Analysis**

To avoid making assumptions about the lives of women, men, girls and boys; instead understanding their different needs, interests, capacities and priorities.

To obtain a thorough understanding of an issue and/or situation, in which all groups within a population are considered.

To understand the cultural, social, political, economic and environmental influences in the lives of women, men, girls and boys.

To design relevant, effective and empowering interventions.

To promote participation and ownership in WFP programmes.

**Remember!**

Promote participation with diverse groups of women, men, girls and boys. Participation is fundamental to quality, empowering programming.

Avoid over-generalising. Not all women are the same and not all men are the same; there are differences in identity, interests, inclusion, preferences, power and priorities.

Consider and examine issues or events from different viewpoints. This supports strategic decision-making and resource allocation.

Examine quantitative data and qualitative information from a range of sources. Apply a gender lens.

Make gender analysis routine. It is through gender analysis that inequalities can be understood, which is the first step in transformative change.

Be conscious of the impact of your personal values, attitudes and beliefs.