

National Workshop on Gender Policy-Data Integration in the context of  
Women's Economic Empowerment in the Philippines

1 -3 August 2018, Manila

Session 4:

**Steps, considerations, and approaches in  
planning for development of a data-driven  
analytical report/ publication on WEE  
to inform decision-making**

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USES

Policy priorities/actions/issues:  
*what?*

M & E/ Analysis

Policy target groups:  
*for whom?*

Gender statistics

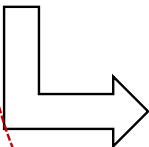
Indicators & disaggregation level

Data


# Data analysis, interpretation and use

*Policy monitoring /  
recommendations*

- Policy priorities
- Target groups
- Indicators
- Data & statistics

  
**Assess  
Progress**

- Snapshot of “efforts” to date
- Evidence of “where we stand now” (performance/ outcomes)
- Insight into data inadequacy/ challenges

  
**Analyse**

- Critical examination of the rate of (or lack of) progress
- Gender-focused comparisons

## Conceptualization

## Operational Planning

### Progress Assessment

- Stock-taking of priority WEE issues
- Issues for report & Why?
- Linking to goals/ pre-existing targets; new targets
- Relevant indicators & disaggregation
- Data sources
- Methods for tracking progress (using e.g. baseline/target/current/predicted values)

EPIC steps  
6-7

EPIC steps  
8-10

### Gender-based Analysis

- Area/s for further inquiry based on rate of (or lack of) progress
- Conceptual framework: drivers/influencing factors
- Hypothesis & research questions
- Explanatory variables
- Statistical analysis methods (descriptive/ analysis of relationships/modelling/causality)
- Visualization (charts and tables)

- Objectives & motivation
  - Target audience, users and uses
- 
- Stakeholders to be consulted/involved at each stage/ division of labour
  - Timeline
  - Modality for consultation/coordination/drafting of report
  - Solutions for data and institutional challenges

**Conclusions & policy  
recommendations**



Application of the policy-data integration tool (EPIC)  
and related multi-stakeholder process as a starting  
point ....



# Example: Rural women's lack of access to agricultural resources

## EPIC: Identification of priority issues, target groups and disaggregated data needs

### Magna Carta of Women: Rule V (rights and empowerment of marginalized sectors)

Section 20: Food security & productive resources. (B) Right to resources for food Production

- Equal status to women and men, whether married or not, in the titling of the land...
- Equal treatment to women and men beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program...
- Customary rights of women to the land, including access to and control of the fruits and benefits...
- Information and assistance in claiming rights to the land shall be made available to women...
- Equal rights of women to the enjoyment, use, and management of land, water, and other natural resources within their communities...
- Equal access to the use and management of fisheries and aquatic resources...
- Women-friendly and sustainable agriculture technology...

# Example: Rural women's lack of access to agricultural resources

## EPIC: Related indicators/proxy, with disaggregation for progress assessment

### National indicators

- Proportion of total adult agricultural population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- Proportion of women farmers, who are beneficiaries of [indicate specific agricultural program]”
- Number of NGAs with policies recognizing customary rights of women to the land, including access to and control of the fruits and benefits of the land
- Number of women-friendly and sustainable agriculture technology designed (based on accessibility and viability) in consultation with women's organizations

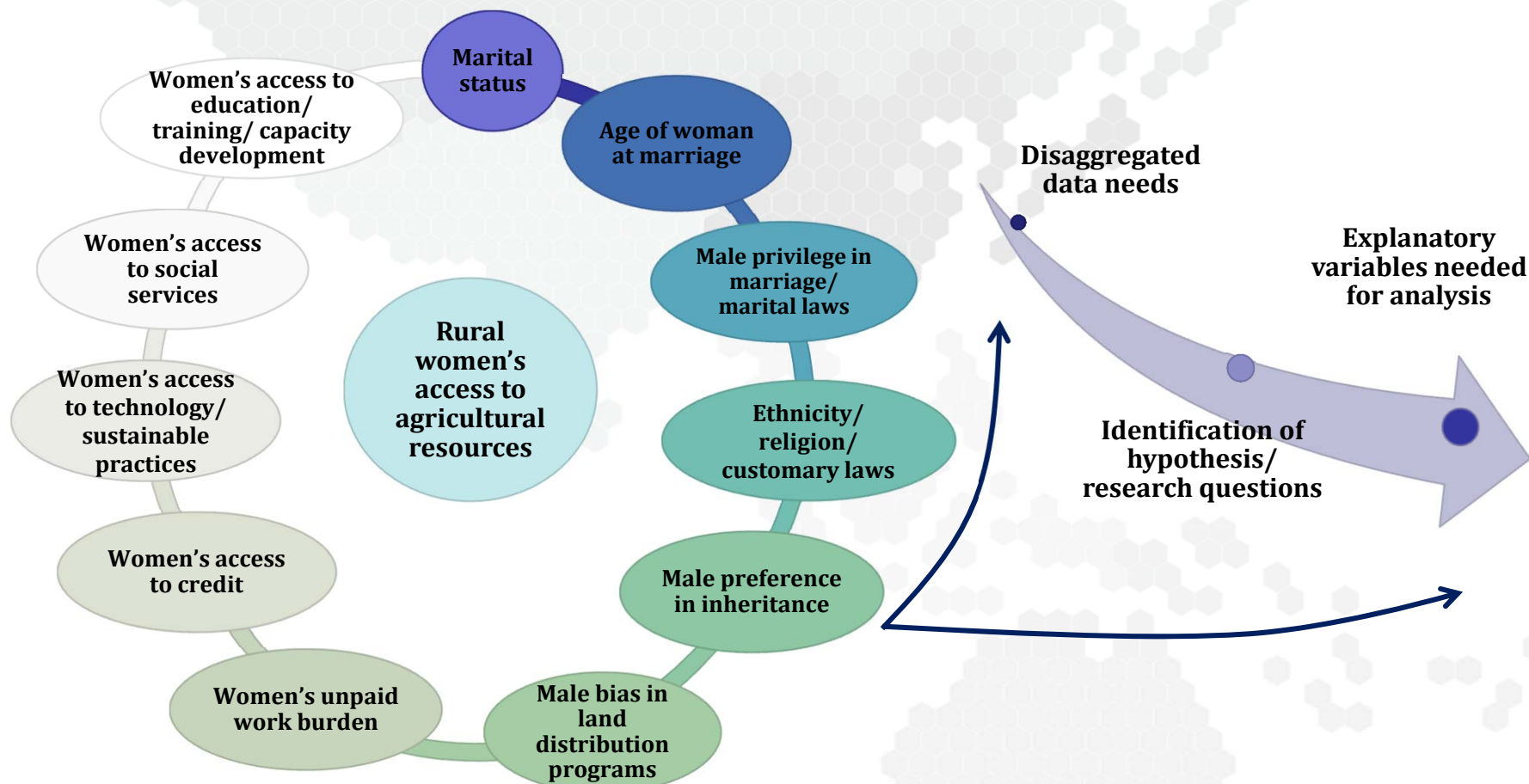
### Global/regional indicators

- **SDG 1.4.2** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- **SDG 5.a.1** (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- **SDG 5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- **Regional indicators I.17, I.17R** Proportion of the adult population owning land, by sex and by sex for rural and urban residence

# Example: Rural women's lack of access to agricultural resources

EPIC: Policy actions and target groups -> Conceptual framework

*Drivers and influencing factors for rate of (lack of) progress\**





# Example: Rural women's lack of access to agricultural resources

## Hypothesis

- Women's access and control of land enhances their intra-household bargaining power
- Women's access to agricultural resources increases with more gender equitable intra-household time-use patterns

## Research questions

- Is primary education completion rate higher for children in households where the mother has equal access/control of land?
- Is under-5 mortality rate affected by women's asset ownership in rural households?
- Is HIV prevalence lower among women who own land?
- Do the same patterns apply for women of any age; whether located in rural /urban areas?

## Variables/ indicators

Primary education completion rate; contraceptive prevalence (women married or in a union); malnutrition prevalence (children under age 5); microfinance participation and control; age difference between spouses; education difference between spouses; incidence of domestic violence

# Potential challenges, risks and the need to identify related solutions...

	Challenges
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non availability of adequate disaggregated data (esp. sex)</li><li>• Comparability, reliability, consistency across years</li><li>• Missing values; under-counting</li></ul>
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• User-producer engagement/coordination</li><li>• Capacity (for estimation, analysis)</li><li>• National policies not specific enough: priority issue/s and target groups</li><li>• Other competing priorities of the key national government agencies</li><li>• Resources: staff time, budget etc.</li></ul>