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Gender roles and livelihood analysis of CESTEEPH stakeholders as basis for planning and implementing gender-responsive projects

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Abstract

The University Program, Community Empowerment through Science and Technology, Education, Environment Protection and Health (CESTEAPH) is a collaborative and community-based program promoting ecological development and empowerment of mangrove communities in Gonzaga, Cagayan. The success of the program lies on the better understanding of the social and economic condition and gender roles of its stakeholders using gender perspective. This research examines socio-economic information, livelihood activities of the community, and gender roles performed by men and women including their practical and strategic needs. Data collected from 184 respondents from three fishing communities in Gonzaga, Cagayan are disaggregated and presented by sex where gender gaps are analysed including identified practical and strategic needs. Harvard Analytical Framework Tools are used for data gathering with the help of a devised questionnaire for gathering socio-economic data guided by Moser's Triple Gender Roles as framework for the research. It is found out that gender stereotypes are still evident in the performance of gender roles. Women perform multi-tasking in their reproductive and productive roles while experiencing inequality with respect to opportunities to earn income, as women are tied up to the home performing their household chores while males focus on productive roles. Access to and control over resources of men and women varies in every community. Women basically need opportunities to leadership related to community management roles which are usually attributed to men. It is recommended that development program planners consider gender roles in designing projects to benefit both men and women.

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Introduction

One of the mandates of the universities is to provide extension programs for its stakeholders and to lead communities to develop. Various extension programs and projects have been extended to stakeholders to assist them in improving their living conditions while promoting environmental protection. The program, Community Empowerment through Science and Technology, Education, Environment Protection, and Health (CESTEPPH) aims to build resiliency among mangrove communities thru science and technology, education, livelihood, environment protection, health, and other interventions. Its success lies in the understanding of the social and economic condition of its stakeholders, integrate livelihood, local enterprise development, health and nutrition, education, and public awareness in the package of S & T interventions to build the resilience of communities. In this light, this study pursued to gather baseline information and analyze the livelihood activities of men and women using gender perspective. A better understanding of the gender relations in the communities is vital for program planners to develop programs and projects that will cater to the needs of the stakeholders while achieving improved relationships between men and women in the communities. Generally, the research aims to generate information on the socio-economic condition of stakeholders and analyze the gender roles performed by men and women, and their practical and strategic needs.

Review of Literature

Gender roles can be better understood when we do gender analysis on various information about males and females. And to do this, gender analysis is vital. Gender analysis is a subset of socio-economic analysis (UN, 2001) to identify connections between gender relations and the development problem to be solved as it considers the difference between men and women. Developmental issues of men and women, including girls and boys, can be addressed appropriately after undergoing gender analysis. In most countries around the world, gender relations tend to show the disadvantaged position of women in society (Reeves and Baden, 2000). Employing sex-disaggregated data

specific for gender analysis is very useful in identifying gender gaps and underlying gender issues. Analysis of gender roles identified by Moser as triple roles: productive, reproductive, and community management roles (UN, 2001) and mapping these will help planners identify gender division of labor and will guide planners to identify the practical and strategic needs of the community. Identifying the gender needs of men and women is tedious that practical and strategic needs are to be considered in planning for development. Practical and strategic gender needs are helpful especially those strategic needs identified by women to address issues due to their subordinate position to men in society (UNDP, 2016).

Materials and Methods

This descriptive research using quali-quantitative approach includes 184 households with a total of 792 household members surveyed from three fishing communities which are the service barangays of the CESTEPPH program. Purposive sampling technique is used to identify respondents who are male and female representatives from every household. They responded to the surveys, interviews and FGD for data gathering using a developed questionnaire and the Harvard Analytical Framework Tools. Gathered data were disaggregated by sex for the analysis of gender gaps. Gender roles of men and women were classified based on their daily activities. Practical and strategic needs were gathered from the interviews, FGD and survey of access and control profile. The following formula is used for gender gaps and t-test for variance of male and female income.

Gender Gap =

$$\frac{\text{frequency of male responses} - \text{frequency of female responses}}{\text{total number of male respondent} + \text{total number of female respondent}}$$

For the analysis, the following codes are used:

MD – male dominated; higher participation of men is observed;
FD – female dominated; higher participation of women is observed; and

E – Equal participation of men and women is observed

Presentation of Data and Analysis

The Households Profile

Sex. Based on the responses of respondents the following data describes the household members

according grouped according to sex and barangay. Among the three barangays, Caroan has the largest number of CESTEPPH stakeholders

dominated by males in number as shown in Table 1. Gender gaps in three barangays are almost insignificant.

Table 1. Distribution of household members according to sex and barangay.

Barangay	Frequency			Gender Gap Analysis			
	Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Gender Gap	Analysis
Caroan	253	241	494	51.21	48.79	2.42	Male dominated
San Jose	69	63	132	52.27	47.73	4.54	Male dominated
Tapel	95	71	166	57.23	42.77	14.46	Male dominated
Total	417	375	792				

Household Respondents Grouped According to Sex and Age

The participation of male and female respondents shown in Table 2 is notable having 15.22% more female respondents than male. Female respondents were observed to be more willing to have longer conversation with the researchers than the male respondents. Majority of them are from age groups 20 years old to 59 years old which implies the

capability of respondents to give reliable information about the household. Gender gaps from age 20 to 50 are very narrow which means both men and women are represented almost equally in the study. Within this age highlight the productivity of individuals in career and married life. Better understanding of the condition of both male and female during the different stages of life will be very helpful for planning.

Table 2. Percentage of respondents according to age group.

Age Group	Caroan				San Jose				Tapel				Total Gender Gap Analysis			
	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis
10-19	0	2.74	2.74	FD	6.67	0	6.67	MD	4.35	11.76	7.42	FD	2.56	3.77	1.21	FD
20-29	35	23.29	11.71	MD	6.67	37.5	30.83	FD	13.04	35.29	22.25	FD	23.08	27.36	4.28	FD
30-39	20	21.92	1.92	FD	46.67	12.5	34.17	MD	26.09	29.41	3.32	FD	26.92	21.70	5.22	MD
40-49	22.5	31.51	9.01	FD	6.67	12.5	5.83	FD	30.43	0	30.43	MD	21.79	23.58	1.79	FD
50-59	12.5	9.59	2.91	FD	20.0	12.5	7.50	MD	13.04	17.65	4.60	FD	14.10	11.32	2.78	MD
60-69	10	9.59	0.41	FD	13.33	12.5	0.83	MD	8.7	5.88	2.81	MD	10.26	9.43	0.83	MD
70 & above	0	1.37	1.37	FD	0	12.5	12.50	FD	4.35	0	4.35	MD	1.28	2.83	1.55	FD

Respondents' Marital Status

Majority of respondents are married, no solo parent is identified aside from widow/widower. In Table 3 gender gaps showed very little difference between the participation of married male and female

respondents, marked very close to zero which could lead us to conclude that both sexes are almost equally represented in this study. When computing for gender gap, zero difference means equal that there representation between male and female.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents grouped according to marital status.

Marital Status	Caroan				San Jose				Tapel				Total Gender Gap Analysis			
	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis
Single	7.5	4.11	3.39	MD	6.67	0	6.67	MD	4.35	5.88	1.53	FD	6.41	3.77	2.64	MD
Married	65	67.12	2.12	FD	73.33	81.25	7.92	FD	69.57	47.06	22.51	MD	67.95	66.04	1.91	MD
Common-law marriage	22.5	20.55	1.95	MD	20	6.25	13.75	FD	21.74	41.18	19.44	FD	21.75	21.7	0.09	MD
Separated	0	1.37	1.37	FD	0	0	0	0	4.35	5.88	1.53	MD	1.28	1.89	0.61	FD
Solo parent	0	0	0	E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	E
Widow/Widower	5	6.85	1.85	FD	0	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.56	6.6	4.04	FD

Family Income

Analyzing the income generated by male and female members of the three fishing communities seem to show variation and uniqueness. Looking at Table 4, numerically, a great difference between the income of men and women can be observed. Fewer women household members are out-numbered by male income earners with average gender gap computed 41.7% more male income earners than female from the three barangays.

On the average, 22.73% of women household members reported that they are earning an income while male reported higher than women at 48.38%. The data still adheres to the traditional set up in households of poor Filipinos where male are income earners and women usually stay at home for the care of the family performing task which has no monetary value. The PSA Office observed in 2006 to 2014 that female outnumber male in performing unpaid family tasks in agriculture (2016).

To understand the economic income of the fisherfolks in three barangays, it can be noted that Brgy. Caroon depends solely on fishing since the area has very limited area for farming. Male household members from Brgys. Tapel and San Jose get their income from fishing and farming, yet income from farming is seasonal that they have difficulty in identifying the amount they earn from farming.

Gathering data on income is problematic especially from respondents receiving irregular monthly income. Non-

cash income from farm harvest, ruminants, collected shellfish and other products which the families consume for food are not usually given equivalent cash value. In this study the average income below poverty threshold is exclusively from livelihood activities such as fishing and salaries from employment.

Gender gap analysis of respondents' income shown in Table 4 revealed gap between the income of male and female when average income is computed. The three barangays similarly showed that average income of male respondents are higher compared to that of female respondents. Income of most household respondents is below the poverty thresholds of Php 10, 481.00 for year 2019 (PSA, 2020). This amount which a family of five members should earn to meet food and non-food needs is far higher than the computed average income of the respondents for the three barangays. Gaps between the average income of male and female from all three barangays favored male respondents reported to have higher income than female respondents confirmed by the computed mean and mode.

Looking at the data in numbers it may reveal higher income for male respondents but when subjected to T-test to analyze the significance of the difference between male and female income, computed is 0.702 level of significance which can be interpreted that the difference between the income of male and female from three barangays do not actually differ significantly. Statistically, male and female income do not actually differ that much.

Table 4. Income distribution of household members.

Income	Caroon		San Jose		Tapel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mean	4,198.08	3,568.85	3,340.00	1,521.42	3,889.71	3,768.95
Median	3,000.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	1,250.00	3,000.00	2,250.00
Mode	3,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	800.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
Gender Gap Analysis						
Mean	629.23	Male dominated	1,818.58	Male dominated	120.76	Male dominated
Median	500.00	Male dominated	1,750.00	Male dominated	750.00	Male dominated
Mode	2,000.00	Male dominated	4,200.00	Male dominated	500.00	Male dominated
T-test result	0.702					

The income of other households members also contribute to the family income. Table 5 reveals that in Brgy. Caroon, 27.78% more female are

contributing to the family income while Brgys. Tapel and San Jose showed otherwise with 100% and 66.66% gender gaps respectively. Computed Mean,

Median and Mode showed that other members earn higher amount than those of the income of the heads of the families. This is primarily because sources of income of other members are regular from local and

overseas employment where monthly income is received and found to be far higher than the income generated from fishing, farming and other activities in the locality.

Table 5. Gender gap analysis of other household members' income.

Income	Caroan		San Jose		Tapel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mean	4,907.83	8,292.31	5,860.00	1,521.43	8,900.00	3,500.00
Median	5,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	1,250.00	7,500.00	3,500.00
Mode	5,000.00	10,000.00	800.00	800.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
	Gender Gap					
Mean	3,384.48	Female dominated	5,860.00	Male dominated	5,400.00	Male dominated
Median	2,000.00	Female dominated	3,000.00	Male dominated	4,000.00	Male dominated
Mode	5,000.00	Female dominated	800.00	Male dominated	4,000.00	Male dominated

Households' Sources of Income

It can be noted that male respondents generally depend on fishing to earn income while females also contribute to family income by engaging to various economic activities. Males also engage in craft works, machine operation, driving and performing various tasks as laborers while female respondents are generating income from selling fish and other products. Males showed very little engagement to selling and observed only in Caroan. Brgy. San Jose only identified fishing as males' main source of income while Tapel and Caroan have varied sources. Females also render service for other families such as washing laundry, housekeeping, food service, among others as source of income. It is only Brgy. Tapel which has record of women engaged in farming. The results agree with the data of PSA (2020) that elementary occupations which include fishing. Sex-disaggregated data on major industries showed that most men (32%) are employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry industry division.

Most of the female respondents are generating income from selling fish and other products. According to PSA (2020), service and sales worker is the most common occupation of women. Sex-disaggregated data on major industries showed that majority (31%) of women engage in wholesale and retail, and personal and households' goods industries which are also observed in this study.

Table 6. Female and male household members occupation (percentage).

Occupation Classification	Female (Percentage)		Male (Percentage)			
	Caroan	Tapel	San Jose	Caroan	Tapel	San Jose
			Jose			
Sales worker	77.78	50	71.43	0.96	0	0
Fisherfolk	9.26	12.5	0	82.69	62.86	100
Farmer	0	12.5	0	0	8.57	0
Craft workers/Carpenters/	0	0	0	5.77	20	0
Machine operators/ Drivers	0	0	0	7.69	2.86	0
Laborers and unskilled	7.41	6.25	28.58	2.88	5.71	0
Clerical support worker	5.55	6.25	0	0	0	0
Laboratory assistants	0	12.5	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Highest educational attainment of household members

Majority of household members did not graduate elementary level (38.25%), and some reached high school level (21.31%) shown in Table 7. There are higher percentage of household members who do not graduate elementary and high school level and more females than males graduated elementary up to college levels. More males did not attend school and reached only elementary level than females. More male household members finished lower educational level (elementary and high school levels). It can be noted that in terms of attendance to school, the

gender gap is dominated by female. More female than male respondents are able to attend higher level of education and graduate college. This is also observed in PSA data from 2000 to 2014 where females have higher completion rate in elementary level and collegiate level (PSA, 2016). This may be due to

gender roles where males focus on productive roles which is fishing that begins early at daytime and resumes in the afternoon until midnight, while women perform reproductive roles very early before school hours and resume later after school which permit them to go for schooling.

Table 7. Household members' educational attainment and gender gap analysis in percentage.

Educational Attainment	Caroan				San Jose				Tapel				Grand Total			
	M	F	Gender gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender gap	Analysis
Did not attend school	6.93	7.14	0.21	FD	14.06	4.29	9.78	MD	9.76	11.11	1.36	FD	8.59	7.28	1.31	MD
Elementary level	46.04	32.35	13.69	MD	37.50	25.71	11.79	MD	42.68	17.46	25.22	MD	42.11	28.57	13.53	MD
Elementary graduate	9.90	11.34	1.44	FD	18.75	28.57	9.82	FD	13.41	11.11	2.30	MD	11.91	14.56	2.64	FD
High school level	22.28	23.11	0.83	FD	20.31	25.71	5.40	FD	17.07	17.46	0.39	FD	19.94	22.64	2.70	FD
High school graduate	8.42	14.71	6.29	FD	9.38	14.29	4.91	FD	0.00	0.00	0.00		6.37	12.13	5.76	FD
Vocational	0.50	0.00	0.50	MD	0.00	0.00	0.00		9.76	22.22	12.47	FD	2.49	3.77	1.28	FD
College level	5.94	7.56	1.62	FD	0.00	1.43	1.43	FD	7.32	11.11	3.79	FD	4.99	7.01	2.02	FD
College graduate	3.47	3.78	0.32	FD	0.00	0.00	0.00		7.32	9.52	2.21	FD	3.60	4.04	0.44	FD
Total	100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100		

Marginalized Members of the Community

There are very few members of household coming from marginalized group shown in Table 8 but their needs and condition should be given attention as stipulated in Magna Carta of Women. There are more female than male coming from groups of solo parents, victims of violence, and differently-abled persons. Philippine Statistics Authority (2020), reported incidence of poverty among persons with disability or differently-

abled persons is 14.7% in 2018. They are vulnerable groups coming from families of fisherfolks and farmers who are also identified by PSA (2020) who has the highest poverty incidence at 31.6% and 26.2% respectively. Male household members dominate the number of members from groups of senior citizen and LGBTQ. In Cagayan there are 210, 470 households have at least one member who is a senior citizen. More gays than lesbians are also identified in the communities.

Table 8. Marginalized members of households.

Marginalized group	Caroan				San Jose				Tapel				Grand Total			
	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis	M	F	Gender Gap	Analysis
Senior citizen	70	47.37	22.63	MD	83.33	57.14	26.19	MD	50	33.33	16.67	MD	73.68	53.85	19.84	MD
Solo Parent	0	10.53	10.53	FD	0.00	14.29	14.29	FD	25	0.00	25.00	MD	5.26	7.69	2.43	FD
Differently-abled persons	10	26.32	16.32	FD	16.67	14.29	2.38	MD	25	33.33	8.33	FD	15.79	26.92	11.13	FD
Victims of violence	0	10.53	10.53	FD	0.00	0.00	0.00	No Data	0	0.00	0.00	No Data	0.00	7.69	7.69	FD
LGBTQ	20	5.26	14.74	FD	0.00	14.29	14.29	FD	0	33.33	33.33	FD	10.53	7.69	2.83	MD

*Gender Roles**Reproductive Roles*

Reproductive roles include tasks involving household chores and care for family members to support household well-being which are not given monetary value. Table 9 shows that reproductive roles are dominantly performed by female with the highest gender gap computed at 70% within 13 to 15 hours while males perform reproductive tasks only within 3 hours. This adheres with the findings of Dacuycuy (2018) that women assume traditional roles as nurturers for the children, sick, and elderly and perform housework showing the disproportionate burden they carry in the care economy. In the three communities surveyed, gender gaps are observed to be at peak from 4:00 AM to 12:00 noon, decreases at 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM and increases at 4:00 to 6:00 PM. This can be explained by the pattern of activities of women who do most of household chores very early in the morning and during preparation of meals. This is similarly observed in the study conducted in Cameroon (Balgah, 2019) Lesser male participation is also evident in the performance of reproductive roles from 2 PM to 4 PM during preparation of meals they bring when they go fishing.

List of activities are shown in Table 10 for better illustration of the tasks performed for reproductive roles. There are very few tasks performed by male

household members compared to women respondents who do multiple tasks regularly from Monday to Sunday, while male respondents listed Saturday and/or Sunday as their day-off from work. Stereotypical belief that women's role is to perform home chores while male are to earn for a living is evident in the households.

Productive Roles

The productive roles are commonly dominated by male members of households showing productive activity with highest gender gap of 60% from 5 PM to 7:00 AM of the following day. Fishing activities of the males are divided into two: daytime from 6:00 AM 'til noontime, and at night from 4:00 PM to 3:00 AM shown in Table 9. Females, on the other hand dominate productive activities over males in late in the afternoon. Their activities include selling the catch of male fisherfolks and other products gathered in the locality. Gender gap during afternoon is minimal but still dominated by males who have regular employment as laborers, drivers and others. It is very evident from the data that productive role is the strength of male household members of the communities. Female household members also take their share to augment family income listed in Table 10 It can be seen that female perform more varied income generating activities compared to what male respondents perform.

Table 9. Gender gap analysis on the reproductive and productive roles of household members.

Time	Reproductive roles						Productive roles					
	Caroan		San Jose		Tapel		Caroan		San Jose		Tapel	
	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis
4:00-5:00	42.47	FD	60.00	FD	50.00	FD	24.94	MD	40.00	MD	17.5	MD
5:00-6:00	43.42	FD	63.33	FD	35.00	FD	23.09	MD	60.00	MD	27.5	MD
6:00-7:00	45.17	FD	63.33	FD	47.50	FD	40.03	MD	53.33	MD	42.5	MD
7:00-8:00	53.25	FD	66.67	FD	62.50	FD	48.01	MD	36.67	MD	50	MD
8:00-9:00	42.45	FD	60.00	FD	57.50	FD	35.43	MD	26.67	MD	47.5	MD
9:00-10:00	37.04	FD	70.00	FD	52.50	FD	30.04	MD	23.33	MD	45	MD
10:00-11:00	37.08	FD	56.67	FD	50.00	FD	25.56	MD	23.33	MD	45	MD
11:00-12:00	38.88	FD	56.67	FD	45.00	FD	27.40	MD	6.67	MD	32.5	MD
12:00-1:00	9.94	FD	10.00	FD	No activity		9.68	MD	6.67	MD	2.5	MD
1:00-2:00	3.71	FD	16.67	FD	50.00	FD	8.61	MD	6.67	MD	50	MD
2:00-3:00	3.46	MD	13.33	MD	15.00	FD	4.13	MD	0.00	E	35	MD
3:00-4:00	2.55	MD	26.67	MD	20.00	FD	0.33	FD	3.33	FD	22.5	MD
4:00-5:00	24.35	FD	0.00	E	25.00	FD	1.53	MD	16.67	MD	22.5	MD
5:00-6:00	20.86	FD	43.33	FD	42.50	FD	1.95	FD	40.00	MD	2.5	MD
6:00-7:00	13.57	FD	26.67	FD	12.50	FD	13.30	MD	60.00	MD	7.5	MD
7:00-8:00	0.88	MD	6.67	FD	2.50	FD	20.45	MD	60.00	MD	10	MD
8:00-9:00	0.02	FD	No activity		No activity		24.94	MD	60.00	MD	7.5	MD
9:00-10:00	0.92	FD	No activity		No activity		30.32	MD	50.00	MD	7.5	MD

Table 10. Tasks performed by household members for reproductive and productive roles.

Reproductive		Productive	
Female	Male	Female	Male
1. Cook meals	1. Cook meals	1. Sell various products	1. Drive tricycle
2. Wash dishes	2. Care for children	2. Gather sea shells	2. Prepare fishing gears
3. Clean house and surroundings	3. Gather firewood	3. Manage sari-sari store	3. Farming
4. Do the laundry		4. Raise hogs	4. Raise cattle
5. Care for children		5. Accept housekeeping jobs	

Community management roles

Respondents from barangays of Caroan and Tapel did not reflect data for community management roles. Negligible data is reflected by Brgy. San Jose has one response for community management role performed by both male and female. Men and women focus on their reproductive and productive roles which they perform regularly. Community management roles are performed not very often or usually during weekends or as required by the barangay leaders or officials in the organizations.

Access to Resources

Access and control over resources are also indicators where we can measure gender relations. Information from this indicator can guide planners and implementers on how to plan programs and projects that will be beneficial to both men and women members of the community. Access to resources such as land, cash and education shows equality experienced by stakeholders. Dominance of one sex over the others in some areas is attributed to gender roles such as access to transportation and equipment.

Observations imply varied characteristics and culture of the barangays when it comes to management of their resources though they are all coming from fishing communities. Learning about these uniqueness of every extension service areas is vital for proper planning and implementation of programs and projects to expect better output and impact of programs and projects to the communities.

Control over Resources

Control over land resources is dominated by male in San Jose and Tapel where farming is practiced and land ownership is viable. Caroan has difficulty in land ownership as they face land degradation problem due to coastal erosion. Control over cash and basic needs dominantly controlled by women is another implication of stereotype because women are tasked to manage resources to feed the family. Males and females have equal control over education and trainings yet males have more chances to attend especially trainings as they are not restricted by reproductive roles.

Table 11. Gender gap analysis on the control over resources.

Resources	Access						Control					
	Caroan		San Jose		Tapel		Caroan		San Jose		Tapel	
	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis	Gender Gap	Analysis
Land resources	0.00	E	10.00	MD	5	FD	0.00	Equal	6.67	MD	2.5	MD
Equipment	23.01	MD	43.33	MD	55	MD	23.01	MD	46.67	MD	35	MD
Labor	0.00	MD	50.00	MD	15	MD	0.00	E	16.67	MD	0	E
Cash	62.83	FD	0.00	Equal	27.5	FD	62.83	FD	53.33	FD	77.5	FD
Trainings	4.42	FD	16.67	MD	10	FD	4.42	FD	10.00	MD	2.5	MD
Leisure	1.77	MD	3.33	FD	5	FD	1.77	MD	3.33	FD	7.5	FD
Transportation	2.65	MD	10.00	MD	0	E	2.65	FD	3.33	FD	2.5	MD
Decision-making	19.47	MD	3.33	MD	10	FD	19.47	MD	10.00	MD	17.5	MD
Health services	8.85	FD	3.33	MD	7.5	FD	8.85	FD	0.00	Equal	0	MD
Income	14.16	MD	50.00	MD	12.5	FD	14.16	FD	40.00	FD	5	FD
Ownership	2.65	MD	6.67	MD	2.5	FD	2.65	MD	3.33	MD	2.5	MD
Basic needs	0.88	MD	0.00	E	7.5	FD	0.88	MD	0.00	Equal	2.5	FD
Education	0.00	E	0.00	E	5	FD	0.00	Equal	0.00	Equal	0	E
Power	1.77	MD	3.33	MD	2.5	FD	1.77	MD	3.33	FD	0	E

Practical and Strategic Needs

For this study the analysis of two identified gender needs: practical and strategic are discussed. Practical needs are those related to achieving better living condition including basic needs like water and food, health care and sources of income. Strategic needs on the other hand are those that women identify that puts them into subordinate position to men such as exploitation, domestic violence, issue of power and

control, unequal wages and the like (UNDP, 2000). Table 12 summarizes the practical and strategic needs identified by the respondents where housing, equipment and augmentation for income are identified practical needs by males which are commonly related to daily living. Females are looking at a different perspective having listed infrastructures to resolve daily living concerns and problems related to their environment.

Table 12. Practical and strategic needs of household members.

Summary of practical needs		
Male	Female	Both
Fishing equipment (fishing net/boat/fishing gears)	Land for farming	Food assistance
Farming equipment	Source of water	Educational Assistance/Scholarships
Source of Income	Capital/Cash/Financial Assistance	Training/Seminar
Job/Work	Livelihood	Health assistance
Fingerlings and piglets dispersal	Job	
Housing Assistance	Bridge	
	Sea Wall	
Strategic Needs Of Women		
1. Child care services so that women can earn income		
2. Leadership in organizations not fulfilled restricted by husbands due to household responsibilities		

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

Findings

This study presented vital information about the service communities of CESTEEPH and the following findings are identified: (1) CESTEEPH male stakeholders are dominant in number; elementary undergraduates; married; earn higher income; fisherfolks and farmers; and dominantly perform productive roles; (2) Female stakeholders reached higher level of education than males; involve in selling; earn lower income than males; perform mostly reproductive roles; and dominate membership to marginalized groups; (3) Reproductive roles of women restricts them from performing productive roles and community management roles; (4) Women are performing multi-tasking including performing productive and reproductive roles while male are mostly concentrated in productive roles; (5) Access to and control over resources varies in every community; and (6) Most of households' income is below poverty threshold.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that gender stereotypes are still evident in the performance of gender

roles. Women perform multi-tasking in reproductive and productive roles while experiencing inequality in opportunities for earning income. Access to and control over resources by male and female varies depending on the community. Males are generally focused on their productive roles and have better chances to take position in political seats than women as they perform community management roles.

Recommendations

With the result showing some restrictions to women's capacity to participate in economic activities the following are recommended: (1) Extension activities are to be designed and scheduled not to interfere with the reproductive roles of women to maximize their participation; (2) Develop better child care system to assist women in caring for children while earning extra income; (3) Provide more opportunities for male to reach higher education for them to earn higher income for the family; (4) Provide trainings to capacitate stakeholders in financial management; livelihood; gender sensitivity to improve relationship between men and women and better living condition; and (5) Lobby for the improvement of infrastructure in the communities.

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