



WHY THE STUDY?

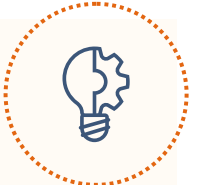
- The study aims to understand and identify gaps related to the access and successful treatment for tuberculosis (TB) infection by different genders.

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WHAT WE DID

The Political Economy Analysis (PEA) adopted a qualitative, in-depth approach through key informant interviews (KII) and documentary analysis. The KIIs were distributed among 16 participants from government entities, academia, non-state actors, and community TB groups from Kenya.



HOW WE ANALYSED

Interviews were transcribed and analysed using theoretical thematic approach to identify themes from the coding process while for the document analysis, we conducted systematic search in published and grey resources using key terms to include: ("TB OR tuberculosis") AND (("men OR gender") AND ("policy OR guidelines or strategy")).

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WHAT WE FOUND

- The study findings revealed limited efforts around gendered interventions targeting men who have poor health-seeking behaviors attributed to economic situations and socio-cultural norms.
- The study identified contextual and systematic gaps which do not prioritise gender inclusion like poor health infrastructure and governance around budget prioritisation and allocations, and national policies and guidelines that do not have gender inclusion aspects as programmes priority.
- TB programme sustenance are impacted by the capacity gaps from the policy and decision-makers around evidence-informed decision-making.



WHAT THIS MEANS

Overall, the concerted efforts towards ending TB should focus on a gendered approach by strengthening the policy and systemic integration of broad contextual factors identified from the analysis that ultimately widens the disparity in targeted gender efforts towards men.

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SCAN TO
VIEW

