Gender Analytical Frameworks and Tools

John Oti Amoah

PhD Fellow

(CEGRAD, UCC & ICDD, Kassel, Germany)

Outline

- Conceptualisation of gender analysis
- Why gender analysis
- Types of Frameworks
- Examine some of the frameworks
  - Origin, conceptual content, strengths and weakness
- Conclusion

Conceptualising gender analysis

- A tool to examine differences in women's and men's lives

- Ways in which those differences (real or perceived), have been used in assigning responsibilities (Anant, 2016)

- A tool for examining the differences between the gender roles

- Different levels of power relations,

- Differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and;

- impact of these differences on the lives of women and men

Why Gender Analysis

- Help in understanding the social and economic conditions, gender gaps, and inequalities affecting men and women

- Provide methods to gather and use sex-disaggregated and gender-related data

- Help to examine how gender relations affect the achievement of sustainable results; and

- how proposed results affect the relative status of men and women

Types of Frameworks

- Harvard Analytical Framework (HAF) (or gender roles framework)

- Moser Framework (or triple roles framework and Moser/Levy framework)

- Social Relations Approach or framework) (SRA)

- Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)

- Women's Empowerment (Longwe) Framework;

- Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis Framework

less well known

- Participatory rural appraisal (PRA)

- Rapid rural appraisal techniques (RRA)

Choosing a Gender Analysis framework

- Theoretical background of the framework
- Conceptual argument of the framework itself (social roles or social relations)
- Goal-efficiency or empowerment (transformatory) objectives
- Task to be perform or context (intersectionality) and available resources
- Potential limitations of the framework

Note

- limits of the frameworks in bringing about change
- Can be combine to create your own hybrid version

Harvard Analytical Framework /Gender Roles Framework or Gender Analysis Framework

- Credited as first framework (1985)
- **Origin**-Harvard Institute for International Development in collaboration with the WID office of USAID
- **Aim**- economic case for allocating resources to women as well as men
- Matrix for collecting data at the community and household level (micro-level)

Components of Harvard Analytical Framework

- **Harvard Tool 1: The Activity Profile (**who does what?**)**

Activity	Women/Girls	Men/Boy

- **Harvard Tool 2: The Access and Control Profile – (**resources and benefits)

	Access		Control	
Resources	Women	Men	Women	Men

- **Harvard Tool 3: Influencing factors** (identify opportunities and constraints)

Influencing Factors	Opportunities	Constraints

- **Harvard Tool 4: Checklist for Project-Cycle Analysis**
  - collecting gender-disaggregated data
  - Capturing the different effects of social change on men and women

Harvard Analytical Framework

Strengths

- Give a clear picture of the gender division of labour
- show differences in workloads, and in access to and control of resources
- Non-threatening

Weakness

- Silent on power relations
- Does not transform gender relations
- Assume that institutions have a neutral culture regarding gender power relations
- Emphasise separation rather than inter-relationships
- Ignores changes over time

Moser Framework

- Underpin by (GAD) approach
- Origin- Caroline Moser Development Planning Unit (DPU), University of London, (early 1980s)
- Aims- to set up gender planning
- Goal- equality, equity, and empowerment

Organise around 3 concepts:
- Women's triple role;
- Practical and strategic gender needs;
- Categories of WID/GAD policy approaches (policy matrix)

Moser Tool 1: Gender roles identification / triple role

Reproductive Work
- Care and maintenance of the household and its members

Productive Work
- production of goods and services for consumption and trade

Community Work
- collective organisation of social events and services - ceremonies and celebrations

Moser Tool 2: Gender needs assessment

Practical gender needs

Programmes or interventions to assist women in their current activities

- Water provision
- Health-care provision
- Opportunities for earning an income to provide for the household
- Provision of housing and basic services

Strategic gender needs

Programmes or interventions to transform existing imbalances of power between women and men

- Challenges to the gender division of labour;
- Eliminating of the burden of domestic labour and child care;
- Removal of institutionalised forms of discrimination;
- Family planning services
- Measures against male violence
- Domestic violence,
- Women's control over their own bodies

Moser Tool 3: Disaggregating control of resources and decision-making within the household

- Who has control over what resources within the household, and who has what power of decision-making?

Moser Tool 4: Planning for balancing the triple role

- Examines the impact of interventions or project on women triple role

Moser Tool 5: Distinguishing between different aims in interventions: the WID/GAD Policy Matrix

- To what extent do different approaches meet practical and/ or strategic gender needs?

- Welfare-focus on PGNs and sees women as passive beneficiaries of devt interventions

- Equity- focus on SGNs and recognises women as active participants in devt

- Anti-poverty- focus on PGNs and to ensure that poor women move out of poverty by increasing their productivity

- Efficiency –focus on PGNs-harnessing women's economic contribution

- Empowerment- focus on SGNs and fostering self-reliance

Moser Tool 6: Involving women, and gender-aware organisations and planners, in planning

- Women should be involve at various stages of the production cycle
  - Goal formulation,
  - Implementation

Strengths

- Useful in assessing the impact of interventions on gender relations
- Triple role makes visible work that tends to be invisible
- It questions policy assumptions of projects

Weakness

- Silent on the power relations in the triple role
- Ignores intersectionality
- Division between strategic and practical is artificial. Eg education
- Change over time is not examined as a variable

Women's Empowerment (Longwe) Framework

- Origin- Sara Hlupekile Longwe (Zambian)

- Longwe- women's empowerment as enabling women to take an equal place with men, and to participate equally in the devt process

- Aim- to assess to what extent a devt intervention is supporting empowerment

- Based on different 'levels of equality

- Assessing which 'levels of recognition' of women's issues in the project objectives

Women's Empowerment Tool 1: Levels of equality

- Base on five 'levels of equality', with men

INCREASED INEQUALITY/EMPOWERMENT
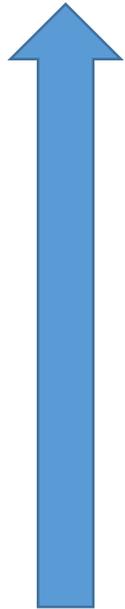
CONTROL

PARTICIPATION

CONSCIENTISATION

ACCESS

WELFARE

- Welfare: the level of women's material welfare, relative to men

- Access: women's access to the factors of production

- Conscientisation: Conscious understanding of the difference between sex and gender, and that gender roles can be changed

- Participation: Women's equal participation in the decision-making process

- Control: Women's control over the decision-making process

Women's Empowerment Tool 2: Level of recognition of women's issue

Negative level

- Project objectives make no mention of women's issues

Neutral level

- Recognise women's issues, but concerns remain that the project intervention does not leave women worse off than before

Positive level

- Concerned with women's issues, and with improving the position of women

Women's Empowerment Tool 1 and 2 in Matrix

Level of Recognition Level of Equality	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Control			
Participation			
Conscientisation			
Acess			
Welfare			

Strengths

- Useful in explaining empowerment
- Strongly ideological (i.e male standard)
- Identify the gap between rhetoric and reality
- Potentially transformatory

Weakness

- Ignores intersectionality
- It is static and silent on change over time
- Focuses on the relationship between men and women only in terms of equality

Conclusions

- No frameworks can be used in the absence of clear objectives in relation to gender

- Frameworks are by no means universal

- No framework will do the work for you

THANK YOU

Literature for further reading

- Anant, Kumar (2016) Complementing Gender Analysis Methods, Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work, 13:1, 99-110, DOI: 10.1080/15433714.2014.997097

- Warren, Hannah (2007) Using gender-analysis frameworks: theoretical and practical reflections *Gender & Development*, 15:2,187 -198 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552070701391847

- March, Candida, Ines Smyth, and MaitraiyeeMukhopadhyay. (1999). *A Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks.* Oxford: Oxfam