

Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services

Info Sheet:
Common Gender Analysis
Tools (2)

Harvard Analytical Framework

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The Harvard Analytical Framework, sometimes called “Gender Roles Framework,” is a simple and practical toolset to identify the type and amount of work men and women do in a household, farm, or community. It also helps to document the differences in the gendered access and control of resources, such as land, water, seeds or extension information. The information gathered from the toolset can be used by extension agents to clarify what men and women do, and then tailor programs to meet the specific needs and interests of farmers or community members, especially women. This toolset can be easily adapted for use in either agricultural or livestock (or combined) production systems.

Activity Profile Tool (example)

	Women	Men	Girls	Boys
Productive Activities				
Agriculture				
- activity 1				
- activity 2				
Income generating:				
- activity 1				
- activity 2				
Employment				
Reproductive Activities				
Water				
Fuel				
Cooking				
Childcare				
Health				
Cleaning				
Repairs				
Community Involvement				
- Meetings				
- Wedding				
- Helping others in time of need				
- Labor on communal projects				

The value of the toolset depends on the collection of sufficiently detailed data at the individual, household or community level. One tip for data collection is to hold participatory meetings with farmers or community members. These meetings allow everybody to contribute to the discussion and help men and women map out “facts” and understand who is doing what, when and how. It may be important to collect this information in separate groups of men and women if the women do not feel comfortable speaking in mixed groups, and then have male and female groups come together to share findings. The data is gathered through three interrelated tools: an activity profile, an access and control profile, and a list of influencing factors. Each tool contains a series of checklists of key questions every extension agent can use.

The Activity Profile

Inquiries about *who does what* for all relevant farm, home, and community tasks:

- Who does what?
- When?
- Where?



The Access and Control Profile

Clarifies and documents who has access to resources and who controls their use in relation to the tasks identified in the Activity Profile:

- Who has access to and control over resources (for example, land, labor, extension services)?
- Who has access to and control over benefits (education or health services)?

Influencing Factors

Identifies factors that shape differences between men and women:

- What are political, economic, or cultural factors affecting the gender differences identified in the above two profiles?
- What are the past and present influences?
- What are the opportunities and constraints?

Access & Control Profile Tool (example)

	Access		Control	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Resources				
Land				
Water				
Seed				
Labor				
Extension				
Etc.				
Benefits				
Assets				
Income				
Education				
Political power/ prestige				
Etc.				

Influencing Factors Tool (example)

	Women	Men	Girls	Boys
Factors				
- Community norms				
- Social hierarchy				
- Institutional				
- Economic				
- Political				

Analyzing Data

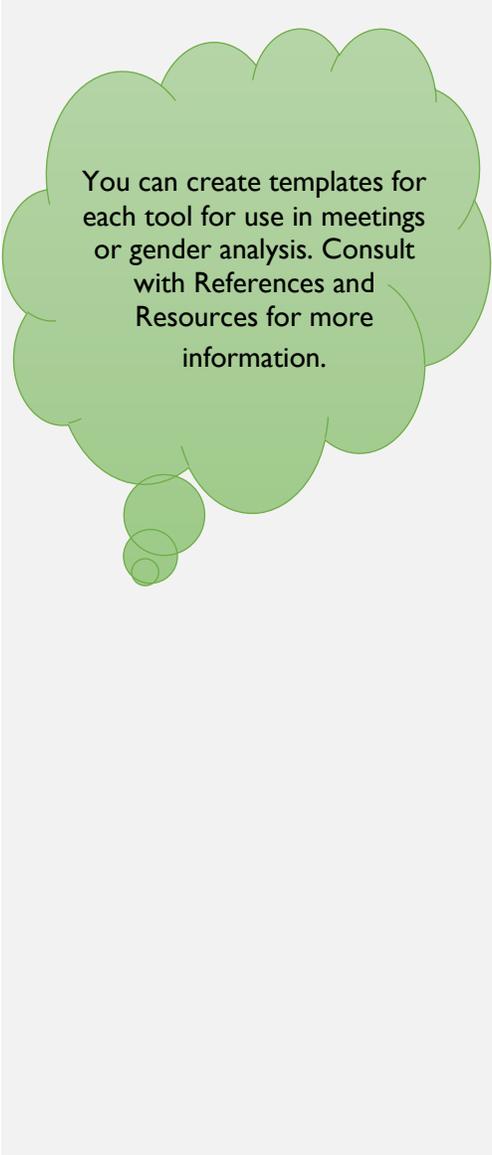
Once all data have been collected extension agents can analyze data using the following steps:

Step 1: Analyze Activity Profile data by identifying which activities are done by which sex. These groups of men and women may further disaggregate by age (boys and girls) or class (rich and poor) in order to distinguish differences in their tasks, rights and responsibilities. Analysis may also look into how much time is spent in a particular activity and the location of the activity (at home or field).

Step 2: Analyze data from Access and Control Profile by first identifying all the relevant resources available for that activity. Then look at who has access to a particular resource and who makes decisions over that resource (control). Further analysis can consider who has access and control over benefits of a particular activity (e.g., income from selling eggs).

Step 3: Using data from Influencing Factors tool identify what factors lie behind the pattern of activities and access and control situations. For example, women usually have little possibility to adopt a new technology because they cannot get a loan from the bank. Then analyze what type of impact they are likely to have on activity distribution, and access and control.

Step 4: Think about what you could do make changes and be more inclusive of women and other underserved populations.



You can create templates for each tool for use in meetings or gender analysis. Consult with References and Resources for more information.

What Do I do after Analyzing Collected Data?

Once the data have been analyzed extension agents can use findings from the tool to plan their extension programs, including:

- Tailoring training sessions to women needs (e.g., hold meetings at time or locations convenient to women)
- Adjusting extension program agenda (e.g., include crops grown by women for household consumption rather than markets)
- Planning new extension activities (e.g., increase demonstration plots on women's fields)

Strength and Weaknesses of the Framework

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Practical and easy to apply▪ Helps collect and organize information about gendered division of work▪ Helps make women's work visible▪ Distinguishes between resource access and control▪ Adaptable to a variety of settings and situations▪ Non-threatening inquiry about women or men's activities because it relies on "facts"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Focus on material resources rather than strategic gender needs (e.g., increasing women's access to decision-making)▪ Tends to oversimplify and homogenize inequalities (e.g., differences between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law)▪ Ignores underlying inequalities, such as class, race, or ethnicity (e.g., poor women and wealthy women will not necessarily perform the same kind of agricultural or household work)

References and Resources

March, C., Smyth, I., & Mukhopadhyay, M. (1999). A Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks. Oxfam. Retrieved from Oxford. www.ndi.org/files/Guide%20to%20Gender%20Analysis%20Frameworks.pdf

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The Global Development Research Center. (n.d.). Gender Analysis Framework. Retrieved from www.gdrc.org/gender/framework/framework.html



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