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# Gender Analysis Tools and Frameworks

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# Session Objectives

- Define and describe how the Moser and CVA can be used to map out the gender issues and concerns in any given community affected by climate change.
- To identify the gendered vulnerabilities and capacities relating to climate change conditions.
- Apply gender analysis tools to conduct a gender analysis of a community development programme addressing Climate Change risks and vulnerabilities.

# Key Gender Analysis tools

- There are a number of tools used in gender analysis namely
  - **Harvard Analytical Framework (HAF)**
  - **Moser Frameworks**
  - **Capabilities and vulnerabilities**
  - **Social Relations framework**
  - **Empowerment Framework**
  - **PRA Methods**
    - Ranking matrix, seasonal calendars, social mapping

# The Moser Framework

- **Main tools in the Moser Framework**
  - Gender roles identification
    - Gender division of labour
  - Gender needs assessment
    - Practical and strategic needs
  - Intra-household resource allocation and decision making power
  - Balancing the roles
  - WID/GAD policy matrix (welfare, equity, antipoverty, efficiency and empowerment)
  - Gender aware planning - Involving men and women in planning

# Gender Roles Identification

- Involves making visible the gender division of labour.
  - Map out all the activities of men and women (can include girls and boys )
- **Productive work**
- **Reproductive work**
- **Community roles**

# Gender Needs Assessment

- Basis for the tool
    - Differences in the needs and interests on men and women
  - **Practical gender needs**
    - Water stress – access to safe water,
    - Flooding – shelter
  - **Strategic gender interests/needs**
    - Skills and knowledge, participation in decision making processes
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- Drought in a pastoral community
    - Water and pasture for the animal – men
    - Water for household use – women
    - Food for the family - women

# Intra- Household Resource Allocation

- **Main focus**

- power of decision making within the household
- control over resources within the household, who makes decisions about the use of these resources, and how they are made.

# The Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis (CVA) Framework

- Main focus
  - people's existing strengths (capacities)
  - existing weaknesses (vulnerabilities)

## CVA - continued

- Constitutes 3 categories
  - Physical capacities and vulnerabilities
  - Social capacities and vulnerabilities
  - Motivational capacities and vulnerabilities

# Physical/ material capacities and vulnerabilities

- Land, environment, climate-
  - housing, food and water supply, access to income and other assets.
  - Resources including various skills and capacities – to build on.
- Two main questions are pertinent
  - What are the ways in which men and women in the community were/are physically or materially vulnerably?
  - What productive resources, skills that exist?
  - Who (men and/or women) has access and control over resources?

# Social /Organisational capacities and vulnerabilities

- Social structures and systems through which communities organise themselves.
- A number of questions to consider here include:
  - What is the social structure of the community and how does it serve wn/Mn in the face of CC?
  - What has been the impact of CC on the social organisation?
  - What is the level and quality of participation of men and women in these structures?

# Motivational/ Attitudinal capacities and vulnerabilities

- How do men and women in the community view themselves and their ability to deal effectively with their social/political environment?
- What are the people's beliefs and motivations to respond to CC - beliefs about gender roles and relations
- Do people feel they have the ability to shape their lives? Do men and women feel they have the same ability?

# Points to Remember

- There are many tools and frameworks used for gender analysis and appropriate ones should be selected depending on the context and the issue at hand
- The Moser framework captures information relating to gender division of labour; gender needs; access to and control over resources and benefits in the context of climate change because it gives the level of vulnerability.
- The CVA captures information relating to physical and material, social organisational; and motivation and attitudinal capacities and vulnerabilities.
- The core concept of the CVA is that peoples existing strength (Capacities) and weaknesses (vulnerabilities) determine the effect that a crisis has on them and their response to it.

# Points to Remember

- It's important to be aware of the different capacities of communities and individuals to adapt to specific climatic change situations. Men and women possess resources including various skills and capacities which researchers and project implementers need to build on.
- CVA helps in tracking changes in gender relations in the aftermath of a disaster or any intervention.
- Frameworks such as the Moser and CVA assist planners in designing more efficient programmes and projects especially agriculturally and rural based projects relevant for climate change adaptation.
- More than one tool can be used for triangulation purposes
- The tools are flexible and can be adjusted to suit a given situation