

Example - Logical framework

Overall Objective: To increase agricultural production.

	Intervention	indicators	S O V
Project purpose	-productivity per male and female workers in agriculture increased -Equal opportunities for boys and girls for improved agricultural productivity increase	-yield per hectare -number of working hours of male and female -number of girl and boys enrolled -improved family practices	-farm records -Annual reports from DAO,NGOs, VOC,DDC,DEO -survey reports -school registers -farm records

Results -improved health condition of men and women -Education level increased for young boys and girls	-less patients Reduced malnutrition level -number of boys and girls in schools -less case of dropouts	DADO DHO -School register
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<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make Portable water available -Increase variety of food drop -Increase health service -reduced schools fees -Create employment opportunities outside agriculture in male and female <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -only the women fetch water -more girls drop out of school 	<p>Training of male and children in agricultural Nutrition</p> <p>Construction of new water wells</p> <p>Participate women, men and child education</p> <p>-favorable climatic condition</p> <p>-minimum diseases and pests</p> <p>-budget provision from state (gender sensitive budget)</p> <p>-Gender sensitive policies</p> <p>-Technical capacity for training available</p> <p>-Baseline survey already well done.</p>
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Gender Analysis Matrix

Basic Concept:

- A participatory planning tool (equal numbers)
- Can be used for different stages of projects such as Planning, designing, monitoring and evaluation
- A tool for awareness creation
- Has 4 levels of analysis: women, men, household, community
- Has 4 categories of analysis: labour, time, resources, cultural factors

Matrix example for a water project

	Labour	Time	Resources	Culture
Women	+	+ less time used for water collection	+ a new water point added	- Social gathering/ gossip
Men	-	-	+ pump house operated by men	
Household				
Community				

Objective / purpose:

- Determining the different impacts of development intervention on women and men
- Identifying the potential categories / levels of analysis

Critique

- Is based on assumptions that benefits are good to community
- Cannot be done without a good facilitator
- Time consuming (repetition of the analysis)
- Difficult to define actual target groups
- Could lead to false consensus and confidence in women participation
- Excludes the influence of outsiders (ie. Does not consider relationship of other stakeholders)

How to implement

- It needs additional standard tools of analysis (monitoring tool, needs assessment etc.)
- Has to be reviewed every time
- It is not sufficient on its own

What determines participation?

- Rules of entry: the criteria defining membership
- Social norms that define who should attend and speak at meetings; who should form the patrol; how men and women should behave in public, etc.

- Social perception regarding women's ability to contribute to activities
- Entrenched territorial claims
- Personal endowments and attributes (eg. Education level, property status, marital status, age, etc.)
- Household endowments and attributes which define where women fall in the structural hierarchy of class and caste.

ENHANCING PARTICIPATION

By Priscilla Nzamalu

The Bargaining Framework

Women's ability to change rules, norms, perception and endowments in a gender progressive direction would depend especially on their bargaining power with the:

- (i) State
- (ii) The community
- (iii) The family, as the case may be
- (iv) Domains beyond group/organizational/project membership eg. The structural and cultural inequalities of class and caste within which projects are located
- (v) Similarly norms and perceptions are constituted not only in the village but also in extra-village educational and religious establishments and the media. They will thus all have a role in shaping alternative attitudes.

Eg. Worldwide social norms define domestic work and childcare as women's work, and social perceptions discount women's abilities and opinions. Therefore for effective women participation in public forums, strengthen their bargaining power including by promoting a critical mass.

Participatory exclusion predicted on gender is a phenomenon that cuts across many contexts and countries. The underlying factors have more universal features recognized. The participation typology and bargaining framework are applicable beyond single agriculture projects.
