



## **FIP-FCPF Knowledge Day**

September 28, 2017, Villa Santi Hotel and Resort, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR

### ***Gender Knowledge Sessions***

#### ***AGENDA***

The three gender knowledge sessions aim to share lessons and examples of gender-responsive practices, activities, policies, strategies and actions in relation to initiatives in forest landscapes. They are motivated by a widespread desire to take more actions in forest projects to address gender constraints and opportunities in a manner that is project-specific, appropriate, and 'do-able'. In these learning-based sessions, together we will build our skills in gender-responsive project design, implementation and monitoring.

#### **SESSION 1: Inclusive and Sustainable Forest Management (8:45-10:15am)**

**Room: MEKHALA**

**Summary:** This session will introduce the key gender challenges in the forest sector, and identify the main gender gaps as evidenced by research across different regions. Participants will learn what kinds of actions and project activities can help address gender constraints and opportunities and come away with practical, tangible ideas to apply in their own forest projects and efforts.

**Facilitators:** Patti Kristjanson, Gender Advisor (Consultant), Program on Forests (PROFOR/World Bank); Anne Kuriakose, Senior Social Development Specialist, Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

- Anne Kuriakose and Patti Kristjanson: Introduction - how incorporating gender adds to sustainable forest management efforts (20 min)
- Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack, Deputy Director of the Laos Department of Forestry: Laos' experience in incorporating gender into forest-related initiatives (15 min).
- Thuy Thu Pham, Scientist and CIFOR Country Representative, Vietnam: Lessons from international gender and forests research – what is being tried and where; what are some approaches that are working; what evidence and resources are available (25 min)
- Patti Kristjanson: Forest-gender gaps and actions aimed at addressing them (*group exercise sharing participants' experiences, followed by wrap-up*) (30 min)



CLIMATE  
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## **Gender Integration and Social Inclusion in Sustainable Forest Management: *Some Considerations***

Anne T. Kuriakose, Ph.D.

Sr. Social Development Specialist, CIF

FIP-FCPF Joint Knowledge Day

Luang Prabang, September 28, 2017



**CTF**

CLEAN  
TECHNOLOGY  
FUND



**FIP**

FOREST  
INVESTMENT  
PROGRAM



**PPCR**

PILOT PROGRAM  
FOR CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE



**SREP**

SCALING UP RENEWABLE  
ENERGY IN LOW INCOME  
COUNTRIES PROGRAM

**“Vulnerability does not fall from the sky”**  
**-- Jesse Ribot, U. of Illinois**

- **Exposure** to hazards; **Sensitivity** to risk
- **Adaptive capacity** to respond →  
resilience
  - **Endowments** of human, financial, natural, physical and social capital
  - **Entitlements** (rights, voice)





# IPCC projected natural impacts

Temperature rises, extreme weather events, changes in hydrological cycles, sea level rise, threats to unique systems and biodiversity, increase in flooding and storm surges

## complex social responses

Loss of livelihoods; health/fatalities; food/water insecurity; migration; conflict; damage to infrastructure; decline in natural systems services; distribution of impacts

## equity

Process and substantive outcomes for vulnerable populations

## human rights and other implications

Adequate standard of living; minimum means of subsistence; health; food; water; self-determination; property; culture; life; education; gender; indigenous and children



# Gender-specific risks in the face of climate change

- **Women and men have different vulnerabilities to climate impacts**
- **Women and men have different coping strategies and resources**
- **Gender-specific analysis, design, outreach and preparedness activities needed to overcome traditional barriers and biases**
  - Women's effective participation in climate planning needs specific support
  - **ASSETS AND 'RULES'**: Women's access to and control over a share of any new resources and assets that may be introduced through projects is crucial for equitable outcomes
- **Opportunities to improve development co-benefits** require closer examination of risks and benefits to specific groups, including women.



## Some Key Gender Gaps in Climate:

- Women and men's **mortality rates in extreme events** vary greatly
  - *Cyclone and flood disasters in Bangladesh 1991: death rate among women aged 20-44 was 71 per 1000, vs. just 15 per 1000 for men of same age group*
  - Due to gendered norms re socio-physical mobility, skills
- Women's disproportionate **reliance on natural-resource based livelihoods** → more vulnerable to climate impacts on these sectors vs men who increasingly predominate in RNFS
  - Women still lack access to farm inputs, extension, hydromet. services
  - *Channels for outreach: In Kyengeza, Uganda, 80% of men listened to radio for daily weather forecasts vs. 20% of women*
- Gender roles in hh reproduction and care place women at increased risk of using **negative coping strategies** during climate shocks, such as reducing their own food intake during food shortages →

## Some Key Gender Gaps in Climate (cont'd):

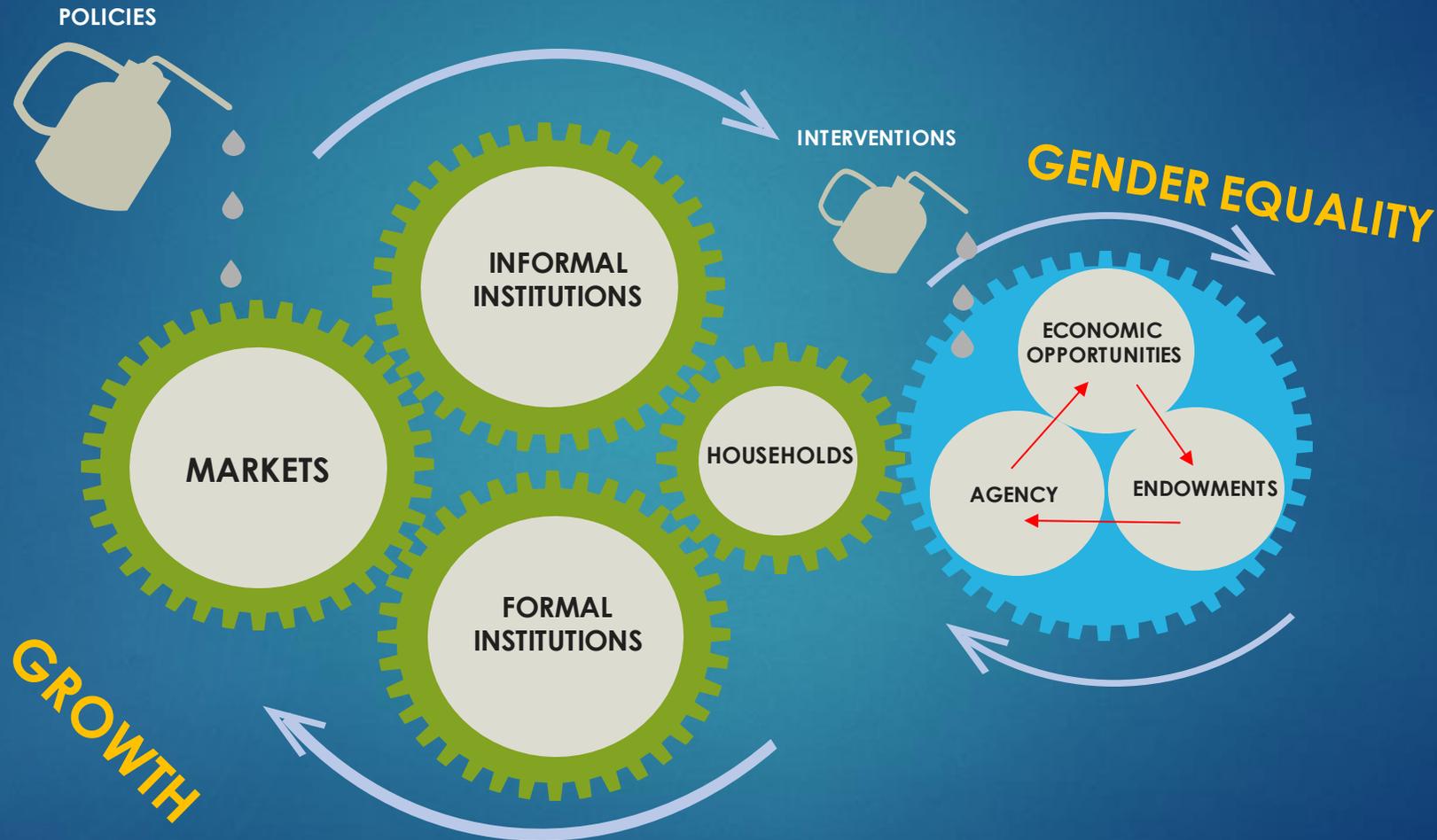
- Women's particular **vulnerability in climate-induced migration**
  - Tenure insecurity; gender-based violence; loss of social networks; increased labor burden for women as *de facto* female heads of hh due to male out-migration
- Gender blindness can mean **new adaptation assets created or services provided** do not reflect the needs of women or improve their asset base ... unless gender lessons learned are deployed e.g., land reclamation → women's land title/ joint titling; extension targeted to women farmers, for food as well as for cash crops; channeling financial services and agricultural credit/ insurance) to women

- **ASSETS AND 'RULES'**: Women's access to and control over a share of any new resources and assets crucial – **'PROJECT LAW'**

→ **Women's effective participation in SFM implementation needs specific design attention from the start**

# Gender equality is central to the WBG twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity

The Strategy builds on the WDR 2012 conceptual framework

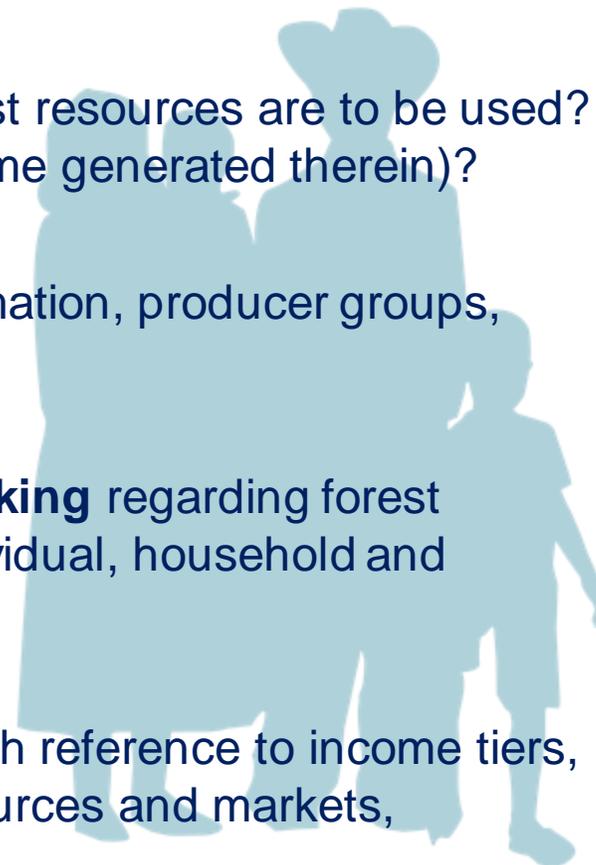


*Men and women are not homogenous groups, rather, sex is one dimension of identity, along with race, ethnicity and disability, among others. Often these dimensions, combined with factors such as income level and location, can act as sources of disadvantage.*



# Social and Gender Analysis in Forestry

- Gender division of labor within household and at community level
- Distribution of rights and resources
- **Gender division of labor:** What forest-related tasks are undertaken by women, men, girls and boys?
- Who has the **access and power to decide** whether and how forest resources are to be used? Who has **control** over the output or product (and its sale and income generated therein)?
- Who has access to which **markets** and why? What support (information, producer groups, value addition) could improve this?
- How are women and men included in each aspect of **decision making** regarding forest resources under the project, and on forest products for use at individual, household and community levels?
- **INTERSECTIONS:** Similar **social analyses** can be undertaken with reference to income tiers, ethnic groups, migrants, regarding tenure regimes, access to resources and markets, participation



## Some key Social and Gender Axes



- 1. Land and tree tenure** (including use/ access, ownership/ 'disposal' rights), customary tenure, incl. for NTFP
  - What new **assets** are being created under the project? (nurseries, land allocation, even mechanisms for market access, product branding)? Access to improved **services**? (credit, extension?)
  - How are **benefits** being distributed; women's place in value chain (what level); title/ownership rights. Communal tenure/ management plans?
- 2. Governance and participation** - what design elements are included to expand participatory planning in NRM? How is representativeness being ensured? (particularly when moving across geographic scales - from village to district level, to regional and national; reflecting priorities for investment; presence of conflicts). At which level can participants be expected to reflect their realities most fully? Are there related/ ancillary investments planned (social infrastructure)?
- 3. Economic and non-economic benefits** (including broad livelihood benefits beyond income , e.g., **improved food security, reduced resource conflict, improved health** from changes in energy source) – How are these judged/ prioritized in the approach, and by whom? Women, men, other social groups' specific preferences? E.g., Gender impacts of investments in particular agricultural sectors; agro-forestry over other emphases.
- 4. Value chain development** – women, men participating as workers, owners, buyers... Dedicated technical support
- 5. Capacity building** – in what areas, for whom? What assumptions are being made?

***GENDER Integration in SFM*** → “Improving women’s tenure security, livelihoods base and participation in forest governance through more gender-responsive forest programming”

**Consider full set of forest users and producers in landscape-based approach:**

- ❑ Context: Women specialize in particular tree crops; food security priorities in addition to cash income goals;
- ❑ Challenges: communal tenure requirements; land titling; exclusion from extension, finance, markets
- ❑ Opportunities for:
  - **Women’s improved tenure security**, livelihoods, food security impacts [ENDOWMENTS]
  - **Improved participation** in local resource governance (forest committees) [VOICE/AGENCY]
  - **New benefit streams** through e.g.,
    - *i. Payment for environmental services* -- “triple win” of ecosystem resilience// women’s participation in governance// realization of forest rents;
    - *li. Forest product value chains*: Women’s expanding economic role/ participation as workers and owners -- both value addition to traditional ‘women’s products’ NTFP (Burkina Faso); and non-traditional formal employment in e.g., community forest enterprises (Mexico) [ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES]

***FIP portfolio***: *Mix of policy, regulation and institutional capacity, and on-the ground activities through communities, financial intermediaries and private sector operators;*

→ **Gender work** represented across range of interventions, tools, instruments

**\*\* Move from focus on targets and requirements alone, to how gender perspective informs the overall approach and its execution (*both ‘content and process’*).**

# DGM Projects: Designing for Gender Impact

## Advancing SFM through:

- i. *Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ and FIP processes in-country, and*
- ii. *Support their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles and traditional forest management systems in these processes.*

## Design principle:

“Special outreach to assure the participation of women...in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities” and consideration of gender elements in DGM decision-making.

## Peru:

- Supporting IP communities in Amazon to improve SFM practices in native community land titling and community forest management. \$500,000 of project funds set aside for **subprojects** proposed or managed by women in e.g., food security, agroforestry, and timber.

## Burkina Faso:

- Strengthening local **community capacity** in five regions for REDD+ participation at local, national, global levels. Beneficiaries targeted include 40% female beneficiaries; training of forest users in improved practices to include 20% women.

## Democratic Republic of Congo:

- Enhancing local capacity and community-led projects include a special focus on **women’s leadership** in forest management. National steering committee - targets of 20% of positions held by women; Preference for micro-projects specifically benefiting women.

## Brazil:

- **Productive activities** in forestry, incl. agroforestry, agro- and NTFP processing, and handicraft development. Emphasis on development of female entrepreneurship, and use of **gender-sensitive beneficiary assessment** methods in project evaluation to ensure match with felt needs of female and male members.

# Range of available tools, approaches

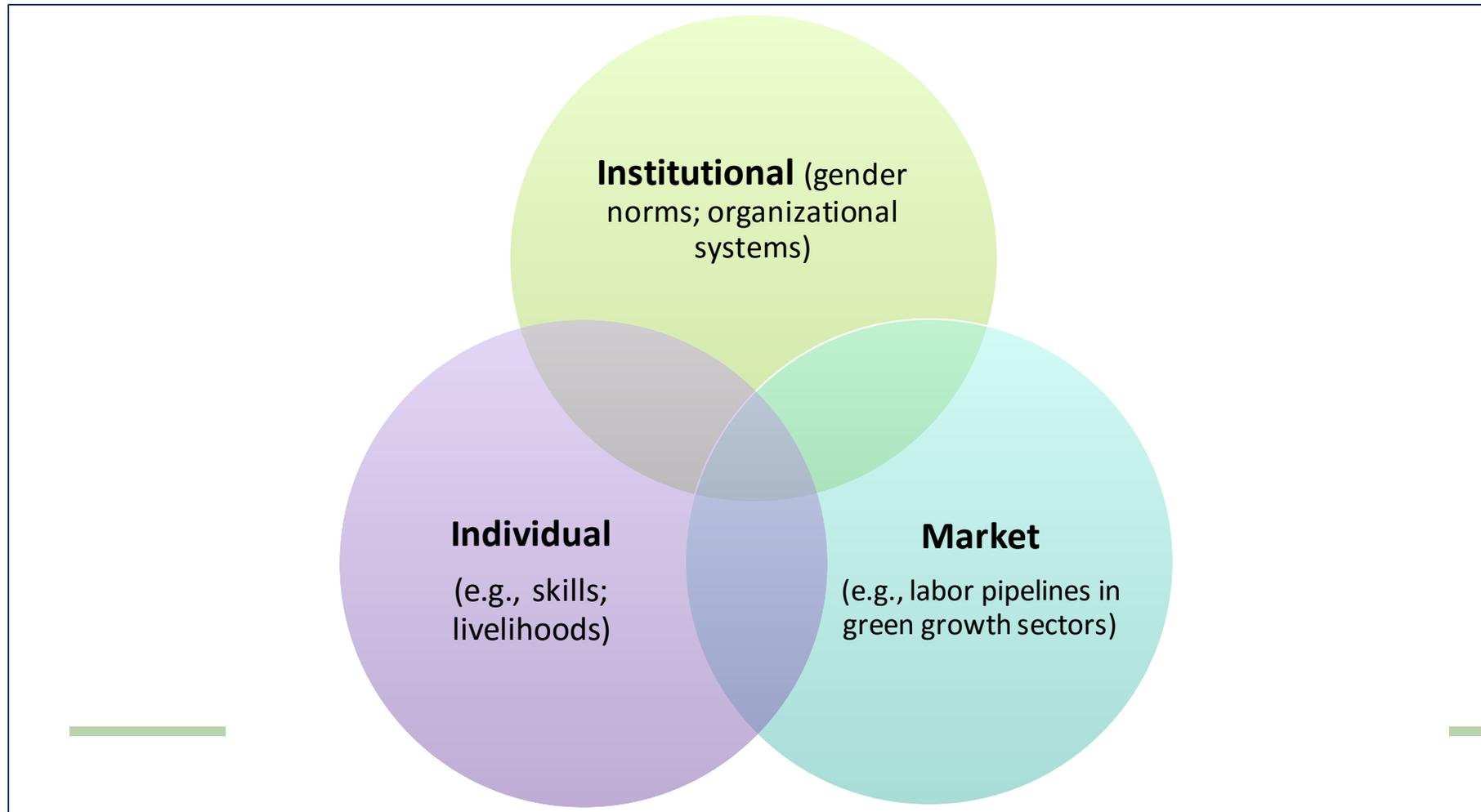
- ***CIF Gender in Sustainable Forest Management*** - sector overview and case studies
  - New ***World Bank LSMS Forestry module*** – Forestry-related income for households, food security; community-level: seasonal calendar, forest products and pricing, community benefits, forest institutions, environmental services
  - ***PROFOR toolkit*** – Participatory wealth ranking, landscape analysis, timeline and trends, livelihoods, forest problems/solutions, forest product ranking – to identify specific needs, constraints, knowledge, reliance of poor, women, indigenous groups
  - ***IUCN-ROAM*** (Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology) – for assessing national and sub-national landscape restoration opportunities (including gender aspects)
  - ***CIFOR – GEIRS*** (Gender equality in research scale): Checklist that classifies projects according to their degree of gender integration
-

## Gender and Forestry – Sample Indicators



1. **[INCOME/ DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS]** Over project period, percentage change in household incomes from forest-based activities among female-headed households and poor households in project area
2. **[FOREST MANAGEMENT]** Percentage of women and men participating as members and as leaders in forest committees under project
3. **[FOREST-BASED EMPLOYMENT]** No. and percentage of women and men under project directly employed in forest enterprises, annually.
4. **[NUTRITION/ FOOD SECURITY]** Changes in range and type of non-timber forest products accessed by women and men, for food, medicine, or other non-income uses.
5. **[CAPACITY-BUILDING]** No. of trainees (male, female) and learning events offered on community-based resource management, forest enterprises, and others
6. **[SERVICE/ RESOURCE ACCESS LEVELS]** Levels of satisfaction among women and men with access to and quality of improved extension services or other interventions
7. **[CONFLICT RESOLUTION – INDIVIDUAL LEVEL]** No. of conflicts over natural resource access or land ownership per year (male, female) from Year 1 to close.
8. **[CONFLICT RESOLUTION – COMMUNITY LEVEL]** - Community satisfaction (disaggregated by gender) with changes in forest access and forest resources dispute resolution.

# Gender Arenas of Change



# From 'Mainstreaming' to Institutional Change



Influence Area	Design Type		Specific Examples from CIF Projects from GAP Phase 1	Program examples from:
*** GENDER-POSITIVE TRANSFORMATION	GOVERNANCE, VOICE & AGENCY		7-Enhancing women's formal roles in natural resource governance	PPCR, <b>FIP</b>
	SECTOR CHANGE		6-Sector training for women, incl. RE industry pipeline development	SREP, CTF
** STRATEGIC GENDER INTERESTS	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES		5-Strategies/ targets for women's employment (e.g., women-owned energy enterprises)	SREP, CTF
			4-Ancillary services (e.g., targeted credit schemes)	CTF, PCR, <b>FIP</b>
* GENDER MAINSTREAMING	ORGANIZATIONAL MAINSTREAMING	3-Gender focal points in climate planning units; gender budgeting and planning approaches		PPCR, SREP
	PROJECT ASSESSMENT & DESIGN	2-Gender-sensitive project design (e.g., in mass rapid transit)		All programs
	TARGETING	1-Identification/ tracking of female beneficiary targets (including re national social inclusion goals) at national and CIF reporting levels		SREP, PPCR, <b>FIP</b> , Partial in CTF

# CIF Gender Program's theory of change





# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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@CIF\_Action 

<https://www.youtube.com/user/CIFaction> 

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/cifaction/sets> 

# Gender and Women's Involvement in Sustainable Forest Management & REDD+

DR. KINNALONE PHOMMASACK  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LAO REDD+ DIVISION (DOF, MAF)  
28 SEPTEMBER 2017, LUANG PRABANG, LAO PDR

# Gender Issues in the Lao Forest Sector



- ▶ **Gender roles** vary by ethnic group
  - ▶ 49 major ethnic groups, over 200 sub-groups
  - ▶ In some groups, women and girls disadvantaged in education (lower fluency in Lao), and participation in public decision-making and development projects, including in forestry programs
- ▶ Gender differences in use and knowledge of forests and forest resources influence participation in forestry activities



Women collect and process many kinds of non-timber forest products



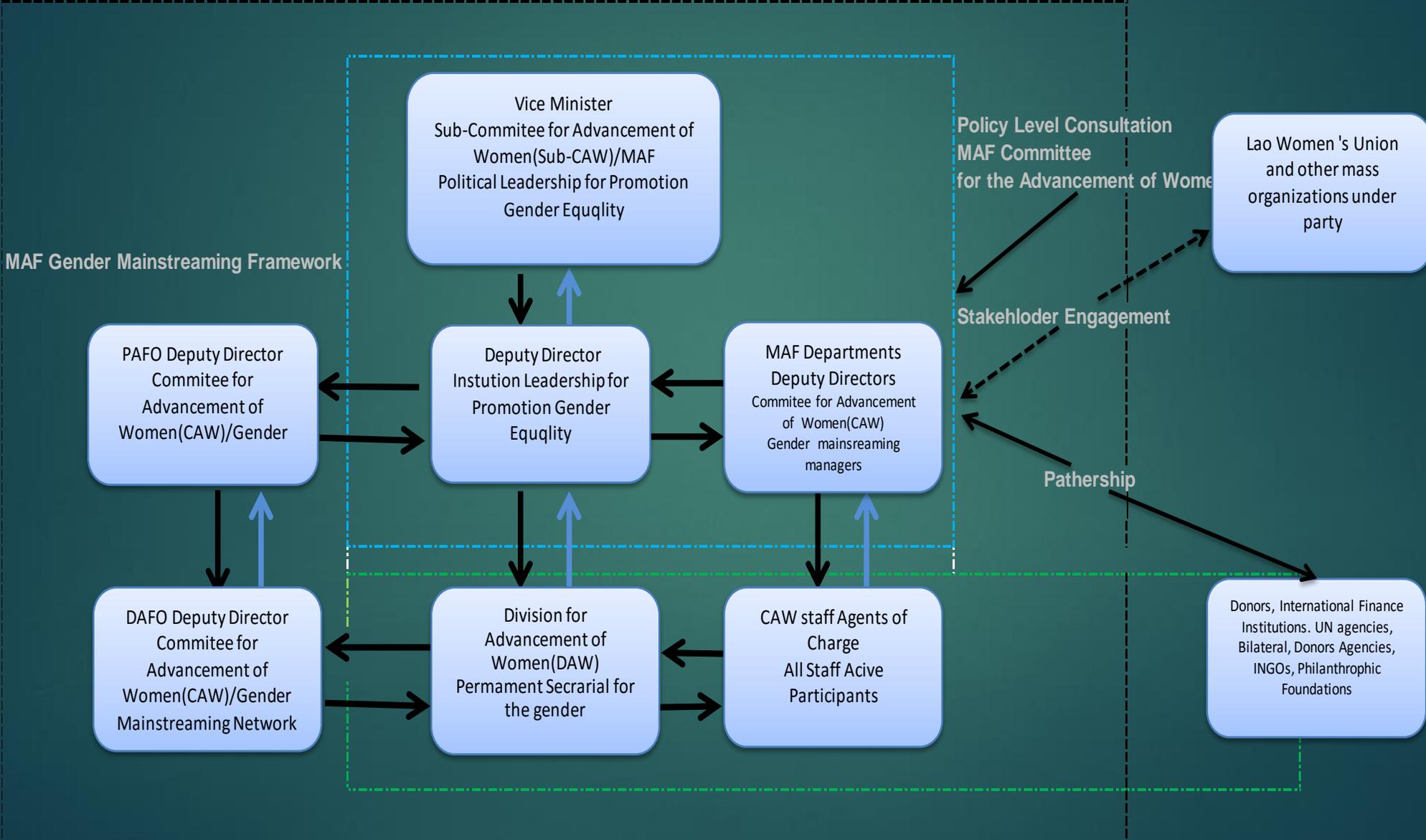
# Framework for Gender Issues



- ▶ Women and girls have equal rights under the **Lao Constitution and legal framework**
- ▶ Lao PDR supports the **Convention to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**
- ▶ The **National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCAW)** has the mandate to work on gender issues. All Ministries have branches of NCAW.
- ▶ The **Lao Women's Union (LWU)** is a mass organization that supports women's participation in development
- ▶ LWU and NCAW both work from the national to the grassroots levels, and aim to encourage women's participation in development and forestry activities

# NCAW in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

## MAF/Gender Network and Cooperation



# Working with Women in Forestry



- ▶ The Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development – Scaling Up (**SUFORD-SU**) **project (under FIP)** has used LWU and sub-CAW to work with women, as well as men, at village level in 13 provinces
  - ▶ Work with women on forestry, agriculture, village development, weaving, other alternative livelihood issues
- ▶ Many other forestry projects follow similar approaches

# SUFORD-SU Engagement of Women

- ▶ NCAW targets for participation of women (& men) in agriculture and forestry ensure that women (& men) participate in decision making & get benefits
- ▶ Work with LWU from central to grassroots
- ▶ Gender analysis on access and use of natural resources
- ▶ Gender-disaggregated focal group discussions at the village level to ensure women's voices are heard

# SUFORD-SU: Community Engagement



SUFORD-SU staff work in over 1000 villages in 13 provinces. Staff include men and women from different ethnic groups:

- ▶ **District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO)**
- ▶ **Lao Front for National Construction** (ethnic languages)
- ▶ **Lao Women's Union** (women)

They work with villagers on participatory forest management and village livelihood development plans.



In some communities, women and men can discuss together freely in community meetings





In many communities, women staff discuss with women villagers separately, so that women more freely participate.

**ຈັດການເຂດກະເມີນ**

**ສາຍຮັບທີ່ໄດ້ຈາກປ່າໄມ້**

ລ.ດຳ	ສາຍຮັບ	ສິດເຊີຍຜູ້	ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າ	ສັດຕູລິບົມ	ປະເພດ	ປະເພດ
1	ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	0	3			
2	ສາຍຮັບປ່າໄມ້	0	0			
3	ສາຍຮັບສັດຕູລິບົມ	0	0			
4	ສາຍຮັບເສືອງກະເມີນ	0	0			
5	ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	0	3			
6	ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	0	0			
7	ໂຄງການຂອງຕົນ		35			
8	ສາຍຮັບທີ່ໄດ້ຈາກປ່າໄມ້					
9	ສັດຕູລິບົມ					

Women facilitators with local language skills are part of project extension and livelihood teams, especially in minority ethnic group communities.



Project dissemination by Hmong extension staff member in Hmong language in Bolikhamxay Province

# Women and REDD+



In REDD+ consultations, the same approach was used – involving LWU and LNFC staff to reach women and ethnic minorities.

Village women discussing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation



## REDD+ Consultations



# Shaping the REDD+ Program



- ▶ Forestry is still a male-dominated career field in Lao PDR, with few women foresters
- ▶ For the National REDD+ Program, however:
  - ▶ LWU and LNFC have been engaged in Safeguards and Stakeholder Participation Technical Working Group
  - ▶ Eight out of 36 participants in the six Technical Working Groups have been women
  - ▶ Many women government staff & technical advisers





Growing  
involvement of  
women in the  
REDD+ planning  
process



A panoramic view of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground, there are lush green hills and dense forests. The middle ground shows rolling green hills and valleys. In the background, there are several jagged, rocky mountain peaks rising above a layer of white clouds. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The overall scene is bright and scenic.

**Thank you !**

# Lessons from international gender and forests research

Pham Thu Thuy, Bimbika Basnett and Amy Duchelle  
Center for International Forestry Research  
FIP-FCPF Knowledge Day  
Sept 28 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Forests, Trees and  
Agroforestry

# OUTLINE

- Why does gender equality matter in forestry?
- How are gender issues be addressed through forestry policy and interventions? What is being tried and where ?
- Lessons learnt
- The role of research and available resources



# WHY DOES GENDER EQUALITY MATTER IN FORESTRY?

- Forestry needs to incorporate perceptions, interests and needs of different groups of women to be truly sustainable, both for people and environment.
- Gender disparities in voice and representation; division of work; access and command over resources; and opportunities are pressing developmental challenges (SDG5).
- Forestry sector can serve to both exacerbate and/or address gender inequalities.



**8 reasons why gender matters to people and forests**

**1 Livelihoods**  
People often assume that women are the main collectors and gatherers of forest products. Yet a global comparative study found that men play a much more important and diverse role in the contribution of forests for livelihoods than previously reported, with strong differences across Asia, Africa and Latin America.

**2 Tenure**  
In Nicaragua, national laws promote gender equity, but they do not extend to forests because they are still seen as men's area. While in Uganda where there are efforts to include women in forest management, women are still shut out of decision-making and rarely have ownership of land or resources.

**3 Governance**  
Across the world, education, inclusive institutions and lower income inequality helps increase women's participation in forestry institutions. Where women's participation was higher institutions had less conflict. However more involvement of women did not lead to much change in user groups' perceptions of fairness of the rules and penalties.

**4 Migration**  
In Nepal, the impact of male out-migration on women who are being left behind can be dramatically different depending on what forest management institutions and social structures they have in their communities.

**5 Conservation**  
A global study found that where women are the majority, forest management institutions have stronger implementation of rules. This has an impact on the forests, as institutions where women had a majority also had forests with higher density of trees remaining.

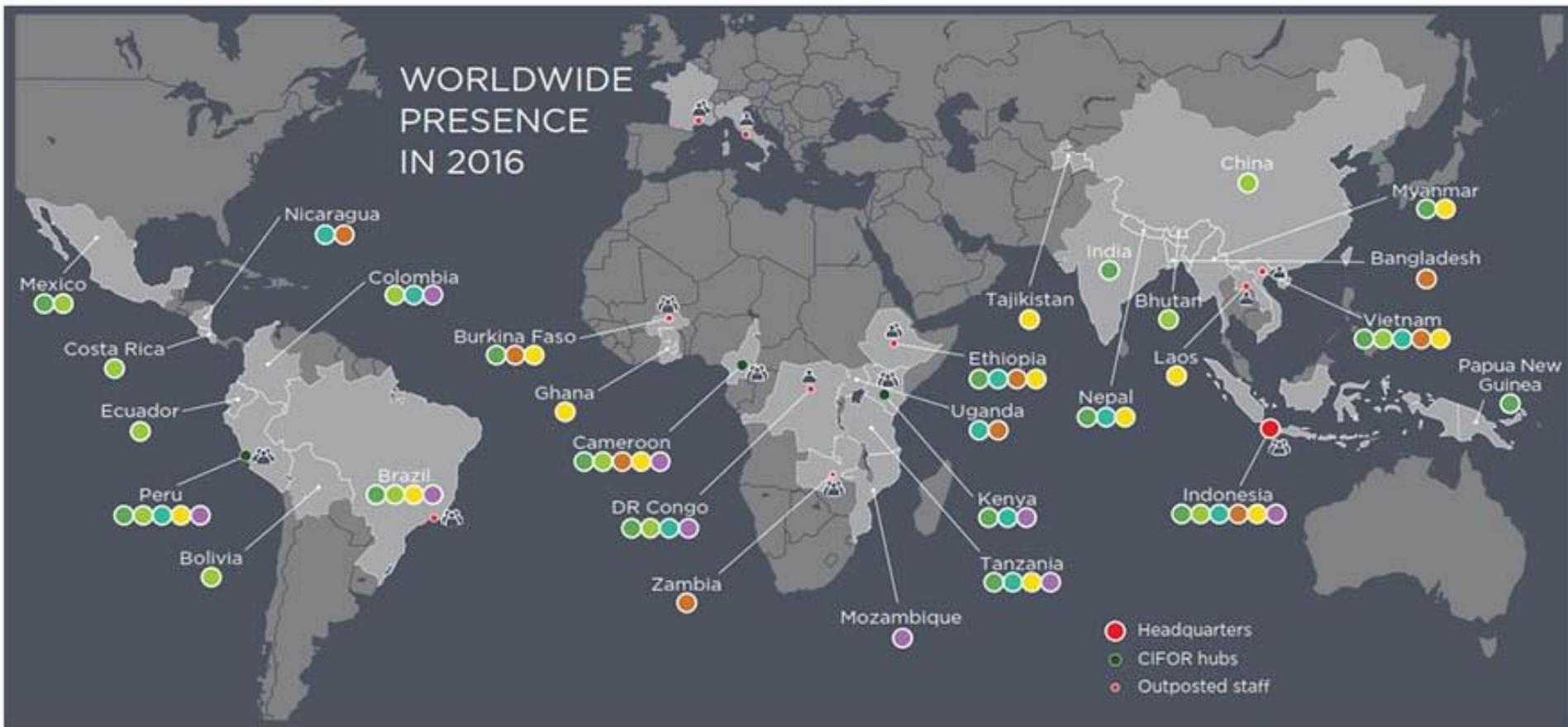
**6 Climate change adaptation**  
In Mali, male out-migration was a strategy to adapt to the changing climate. But this left women less able to adapt—as women lacked secure tenure and command over financial resources. Women's workloads also increased significantly in male absence.

**7 Climate change mitigation**  
Research in 77 villages, 20 REDD+ sites across six countries found participation of women in REDD+ processes is often nominal and limited. However pushing for increased participation of women in REDD+ is not enough to protect women's interests and needs.

**8 Land investments**  
Though a major driver of deforestation, the social and economic benefits of oil palm investments in Indonesia is real. But only certain social groups benefit. Landless women are particularly worse off as they are only able to get work in plantations with low wages, job insecurity and poor working conditions.

# HOW ARE GENDER ISSUES BE ADDRESSED THROUGH FORESTRY POLICY AND INTERVENTIONS ? WHAT IS BEING TRIED AND WHERE ?

## SOME FINDINGS FROM CIFOR'S RESEARCH



Research at Global, national, sub-national, project, community, households level

# POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT NETWORK (PEN)



- Most comprehensive analysis of poverty-forest linkages to date (24 countries — 364 villages — 8,000+ households)
- Gender differentiations in the collection and use of forest products; men generated more income and specialized in cash products (particularly in Asia and Latin America), whilst women were more involved in collecting products for household subsistence needs (Sunderland et al. 2015).
- Men play a much more important and diverse role in the contribution of forest products to rural livelihoods than is often reported

MANY OF THE CLAIMS THAT ORIGINATE FROM THE GENDER AND FOREST LITERATURE  
DO NOT HOLD USING THE PEN GLOBAL DATA



*“Is harvesting of forest products mainly undertaken by women? mainly undertaken by women?”*

- The data do not support this claim
- For unprocessed products, this claim only holds in Sub-Saharan Africa
- For processed products, it does not hold in any geographical location

Sunderland et al. 2014

# GLOBAL COMPARATIVE STUDY ON REDD+



# GENDER AND WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN REDD+ NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING (PHAM ET AL. 2017)

- **A Strong Legal Framework for gender equality does not necessarily result in women's participation:**
  - Laws and regulations on gender and on forests are reasonably comprehensive when considered separately, but when considered together, there are inconsistencies.
  - Technical capacity to bridge this gap is currently lacking.
- **Key factors that need to be put in place to ensure women's equitable participation in decision-making:**
  - \* A clear, well-monitored and well-enforced legal framework that supports women's participation in decision-making
    - Organizational capacity and interest in gender equity
    - Women need to be well-represented in decision-making bodies and more importantly, structures need to be in place to allow and capture women's voices

# GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN REDD+ AND PES (PHAM ET AL. 2015)

- National level:

- Many policies emphasize gender equity but limited guidance on how to do it
- Many women are represented in the national REDD+ steering committee but limited influence on the policy outcomes
- Many influential orgs shaping REDD+ but only a small number represented by women

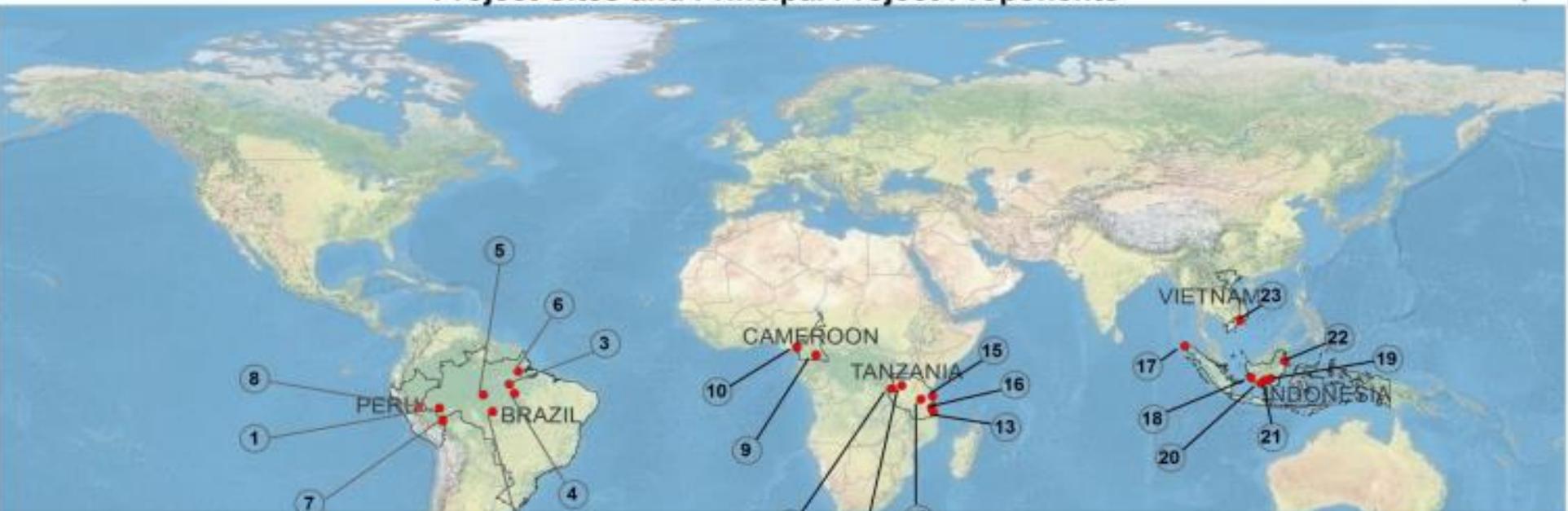
- Provincial/district level:

- Many political commitments but there is little evidence on policy and concrete actions
- The lower the level of government is, the weaker their interest and capacity
- Many leadership positions were provided to women, but few women are eligible to apply

- Commune/village level:

- Inadequate understanding of women's interests and preferences on payments modalities result in ineffective, inefficient and inequitable implementation of REDD+
- Information is available through various channels but women are often not able to access which limits their opportunities to engage in PES and REDD+
- Many social organizations are mandated to represent women's interest and voice in decision making but they do not perform this role effectively

# Global Comparative Study on REDD+ Project Sites and Principal Project Proponents



- 77 villages in 20 REDD+ sites in 6 countries (Brazil, Cameroon, Indonesia, Peru, Tanzania)
- women are not as informed about REDD+ or initiative activities as their male counterparts in the same village and played little role in decision making
- Interventions that do not seek to address imbalances at the outset may be doomed to perpetuate them
- promoting “women’s participation” alone is an insufficient solution

Source: Larson et al. 2015

## LESSONS LEARNT

- Gender disaggregated data should be collected at both national and local levels
- Gender-responsive analyses are needed to understand real and perceived gender differences and anticipate risks and need to be incorporated throughout from policy design to implementation
- Enhancing women's voice, representation and leadership is needed but participation only partial solution to addressing women's strategic needs in ways that could strengthen their position in forestry and conservation
- Mainstreaming gender into forestry policies requires not only a policy on gender equity in place but also political will and sufficient capacity of government agencies at various levels of governance
- Inclusion of man and boy is also essential
- Global comparative studies useful in understanding gendered patterns of natural resource management, since long-held gender assumptions hold true in certain contexts but not others
- Time to re-frame the consideration of gender equality in forestry in terms of women's rights, rather than justifying women's inclusion on the grounds that it would lead to other beneficial outcomes

## LESSONS LEARNT

- Women **cannot** simply be added into forestry programs and policies:
  - **Policies and Incentives need to be in place**
  - **rights need to be more secure**
  - **contributions must be recognized**
  - **opportunities need to be expanded**



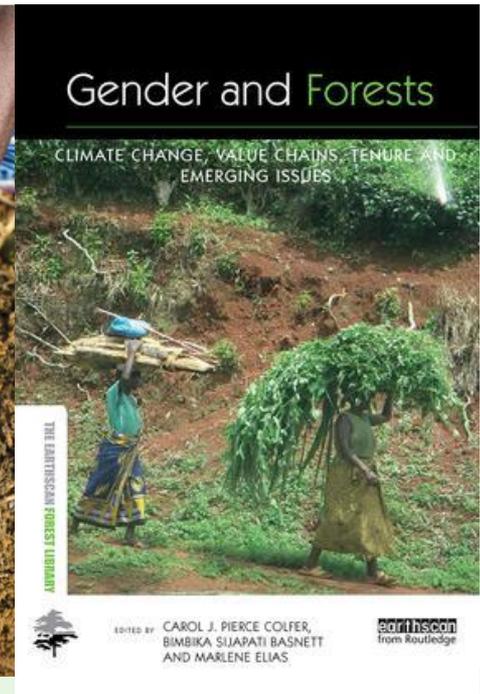
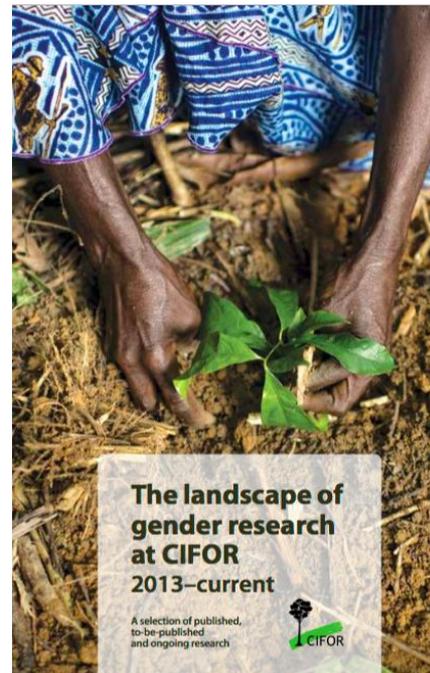
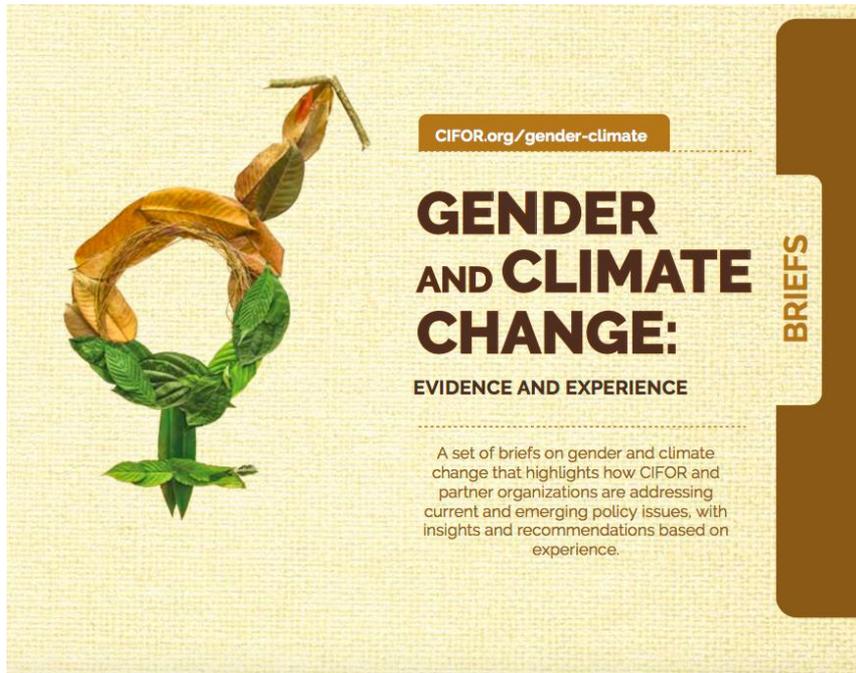
# WHAT ROLE HAS/CAN APPLIED RESEARCH PLAY?

- Research as part of the change process.
- Independent, balanced and rigorous empirical data, analysis and recommendations.
- Impact assessments
- Forecasting
- Partnerships and capacity strengthening
- Connecting at different levels



# WHAT ARE SOME OF THE KEY RESOURCES AVAILABLE?

- Rigorous and balanced evidence, analysis and assessments
- Tools and analysis
- Research disseminated for various audience through multiple channels
- Tailored support and advise



# THANK YOU

[www.cifor.org/gender](http://www.cifor.org/gender)

[www.foreststreesagroforestry/research-portfolio/gender-analysis-and-research](http://www.foreststreesagroforestry/research-portfolio/gender-analysis-and-research)

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[ForestsTreesAgroforestry.org](http://ForestsTreesAgroforestry.org)



# Gender Gaps, Approaches, Analysis and Actions in Forest Landscapes

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# What is a gender gap?

- A disproportionate difference or disparity between the sexes

# Gender gaps in Forestry

- Gendered governance – women's ability to participate in community-based forest governance less than men's
- Tree tenure – women's access to trees and products are more limited than men's
- Forest spaces – spatial patterns of forest use reflect gender norms and taboos, and men's greater access to transport

# Gender gaps in Forestry, cont'd

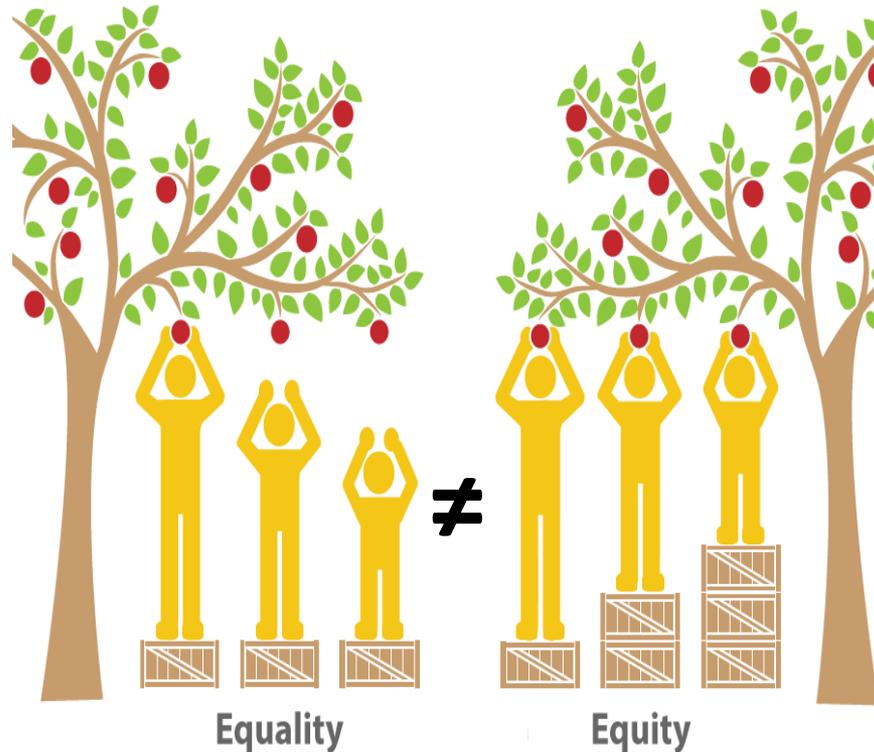
- Gendered division of labour – gender specialization in collection of forest products
- Ecological knowledge – women and men have distinct and complementary knowledge

None of these gaps are static and they shift over time! Simple actions can help address these gaps.

# Gender Equality vs. Equity

## Gender Equality

Women and men have equal access to social goods, services and resources and equal opportunities in all spheres of life



## Gender Equity

Fairness in the treatment of women and men, according to their respective needs.

A gender equity goal often requires built-in measures to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages faced by women or men.

# Approaches

## ***Gender-blind:***

do not account for differences between men and women. Overlook women's groups and interests and reinforce unequal power relations

## ***Gender-aware:***

demonstrate knowledge of women's and men's needs, interests and assets; collect sex-disaggregated data. Do not set out to address underlying inequalities

## ***Gender-transformative:***

account for gender differences and inequalities and designs to address them and transform relationships between men and women that produce inequalities

# Transformative gender approaches require:

- Critical awareness of gender roles and norms
- Involving men and boys to encourage collaboration and discourage conflict
- Challenging distribution of resources and allocation of duties
- Increasing women's bargaining power

# Examples

- household approaches that foster equitable decision-making and relationships
- participatory action research that empowers those involved and build social capital
- initiatives to foster behavioral change – e.g. awareness campaigns, radio, TV, social media and other communication-based approaches
- supporting collective action and networks

# Gender Analysis

- Sex-disaggregated data: information that is collected about males and females
- Gender-disaggregated data: analytical indicators derived from sex-disaggregated data on social and economic attributes
- Gender analysis: used to understand the relationships between men and women, their access to resources, their activities, and the constraints they face. It generally requires sex-disaggregated data.

# Gender Analysis, cont'd

A method (there are many) that:

1. Describes existing gender relations in a particular environment, e.g. within a household or firm, community, ethnic group.
2. Systematically organizes and interprets information about gender relations to identify gender-based constraints and make clear the importance of gender differences for achieving development objectives.

# Outcomes of gender analyses

- Description of men's and women's roles
  - Identification of gender-based constraints that shape men's & women's ability to:
    - actively participate
    - benefit from
    - be empowered
- within the sector, forest landscape, forest value chain, or the project, program, policy, intervention, etc being planned
- Recommendations for overcoming those constraints & improving opportunities for both men and women

# Where are gender differences found in forest and agroforestry value chains?

- Gendered participation in chain activities (e.g. harvesting, processing, trading)
- Gendered benefits (e.g. income, food, social capital)

# Factors contributing to gender differences

## Economic

- globalisation, migration, urbanisation, etc

## Governance, political and institutional

- overlapping customary and formal institutions, laws and regulations, devolution

## Environmental

- resource degradation, climate change

# Value chain interventions that enhance gender equity

- Equitable training opportunities aimed at meeting women's and men's needs and constraints (e.g. agroforestry techniques, beekeeping, business skills development)
- Inclusive market-oriented activities such quality improvement campaigns, networking with traders, trade fairs, etc.
- Targeted credit for NTFPs to women and other traditionally less empowered groups

# Value chain interventions that enhance gender equity, cont'd

- Support to collective action (forest user groups, NTFP marketing groups, etc)
- Awareness campaigns highlighting women's and men's forest-related opportunities (e.g. through social media, radio, TV)
- Interventions introducing labour-saving technologies that free up women's time (e.g. nut cracking machines, trees for fodder and woodfuel, energy efficient stoves, biogas plants)