

Forest restoration, food security, and adaptive capacity: what Gender considerations?

FROM A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

Ida Nadia S. Djenontin (CIFOR- Ouagadougou office)



Kinshasa, June 23-26, 2015

Gender and Forest in CIFOR (1)

- CIFOR: Global Mandate of forestry research; impacts on policies: **conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries**

- *Commitment to impact*: CIFOR's research is driven by a commitment to **eradicating poverty, increasing food security, and protecting the environment**

- **Gender: High institutional priority**

- Forests are not gender-neutral (access and control over resources; participation in decision-making; roles in managing forests; division of labor, stakeholders diverse needs)
- Increased demand for and attention to gender-sensitive policies & interventions

==>>> Gender: cross cutting through 6 research themes



Gender and Forest in CIFOR (2)

- **Forests, Trees, & Agroforestry (CRP lead by CIFOR) has a gender strategy:**

- Increase the number of gender specific research within all its flagships

- Integrate gender into all research especially methodologies and tools

==> understand the complexities of forests and gender

==> brought to light opportunities to create equity and improve forest management

1. Improving livelihoods through smallholder and community forestry
2. Managing trade-offs between conservation and development at the landscape scale
3. Managing impacts of globalized trade and investment on forests and forest communities
4. Enhancing the role of forests in mitigating climate change
5. Enhancing the role of forests in adapting to climate change
6. Sustainably managing tropical production forest



Some ongoing gender works in CIFOR

<http://www.cifor.org/gender/>

- Gender, forest governance and decision and participation (global)
- Gender, tenure and food security (global syst. rev.)
- Women, tenure and Participation (India)
- Gender and Migration (Nepal)
- Gender and NTFPs value chain (Ethiopia, Zambia, DRC)

- Tenure, gender, livelihood values and management of NTFPs (Burkina Faso)
- Gender & Tree tenure: Women access rights and use of *Parkia biglobosa* (Burkina Faso)
- **Gender and REDD+ (Burkina Faso)**
- **Gender and Adaptation to Climate Change (ACC) (Congo Bassin, Sahel)**
 - ❖ **2 cases study**



Burkina Faso context of forest resources

Two-fold Context :

■ Forest & trees resources for livelihoods

- Forest & trees → provision & regulation services to diversify livelihoods and adapt to Climate Change (CC)
- High dependency of Households (HH) on forest & trees resources for livelihoods (especially NTFPs account for about 16-27% of women's income)



• Degradation & deforestation in Burkina Faso

- rapid pace of forest degradation: annual deforestation rate == from 0.91 to 1.03%
- climate highly variable => uncertainty in rainfall patterns



Climate Policy shape (Country is embarked in)

Adaptation policies (NAPA, NAP); CDM Mechanism; REDD+ Mechanism (FIP projects)

Such figure should not be seen as antagonist



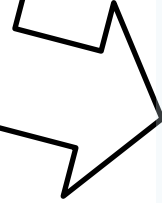
Needs of **adequate strategies/ Land Use options** in development of activities: evidence-based research to enable informed decisions of Policy Makers and development practitioners

Avoid (i) pressure on resources and (ii) increase and displacement of vulnerability at local level



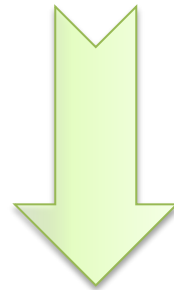
What CIFOR's research contribution?

Implementation of
2 projects
(Opportunity) to
max. synergies and
trade-offs in efforts



ACFAO (FOREST & ACC in WA) project seeking to: reinforce sustainable management of forests & tree resources, increase adaptive capacities of most precarious social groups; improve livelihoods thanks to ecosystem goods and services

Carbon-project that focuses on promising adaptation technologies and practices to provide a basis for decision making regarding land use plans and policies at the national level.



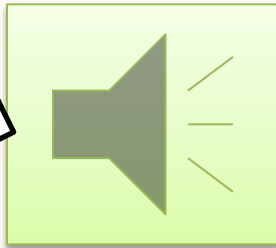
What CIFOR's research contribution?

Facilitate effective, efficient, and equitable implementation of diverse climate policies

1.

Bring evidence on adequate livelihood diversification options (forest and tree-based Land Use options) that apply in mitigation options and can also increase Adaptive Capacity

Accompany consideration of gender issues in actions

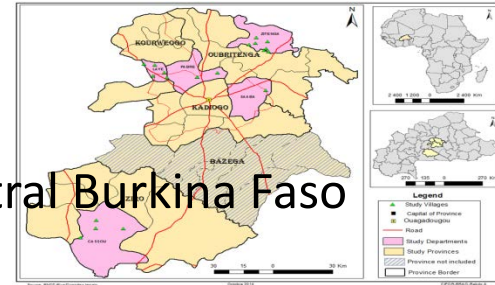


2. Gender aspects and issues to consider while implementing different strategies/Land Use options

- E.g: Gender sensitivity in objectives, expected outcomes and impact of projects (FIP projects, NAP)

Research work materials

- A selected numbers of Liv. Divers. Strat. (LU options) in Central Burkina Faso

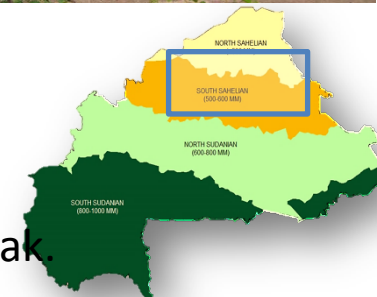


Forest Lands restoration (n=38)

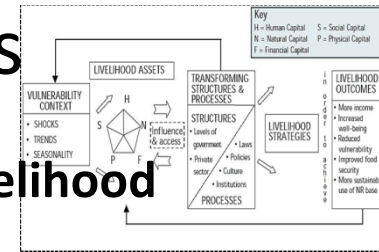


Forest Land Restoration (FLR) involved about 3ha of degraded lands that is fenced (lead by local NGOs since early 2000s). Activities are:

- Assisted natural regeneration of tree resources,
- Crop cultivation on the 10m strip round the perimeter serving as firebreak.



Research methods and objectives



- Overall integrated methodology built based on **Sustainable Livelihood framework (SLF)**
 - Researches: socio-economic (HH surveys, Focus Group Discussions, Interviews) and biophysical
 - FLR: Scoping study (Focus Groups + field observations) and further HH interviews in Central BF (HH surveys)
 - Econometric Analyses of effects of strategies on livelihood outcomes (Food Security, Income, Production diversification)
- What Adaptive capacity is provided to households implementing FLR?
- What are the potentialities of FLR to help curb food insecurity?
- **Are FLR activities and outcomes gender sensitive?**
 - Some gender disaggregated figures and equity analysis



Beneficiaries: Gender & Tenure disparity?

- By Dec. 2014, BF records 247 such enclosures in 109 villages in 8 provinces, for a total of 722 hectares of reforested lands.
- In **Central BF (study area)**, by June 2013, such 96 enclosures was recorded including 11 collective actions.
 - No individual enclosure at HH level is a woman-led
 - the collective enclosure (association/cooperative) were mostly women-led but also mixed group
- **Only individual enclosures (men-led HH) were considered for study (4.8 ± 1.4 years); But women are involved and participate in activities to some extent**

Beneficiaries: Gender & Tenure disparity?

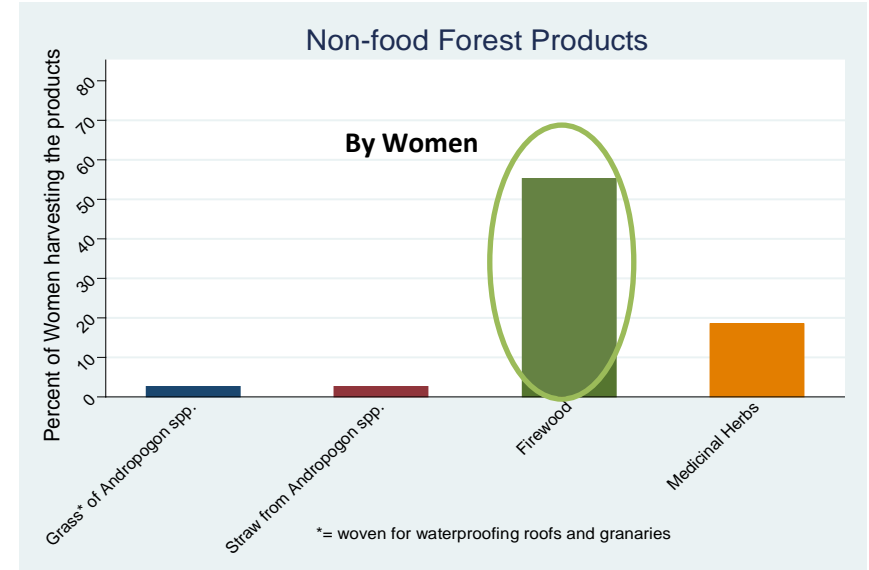
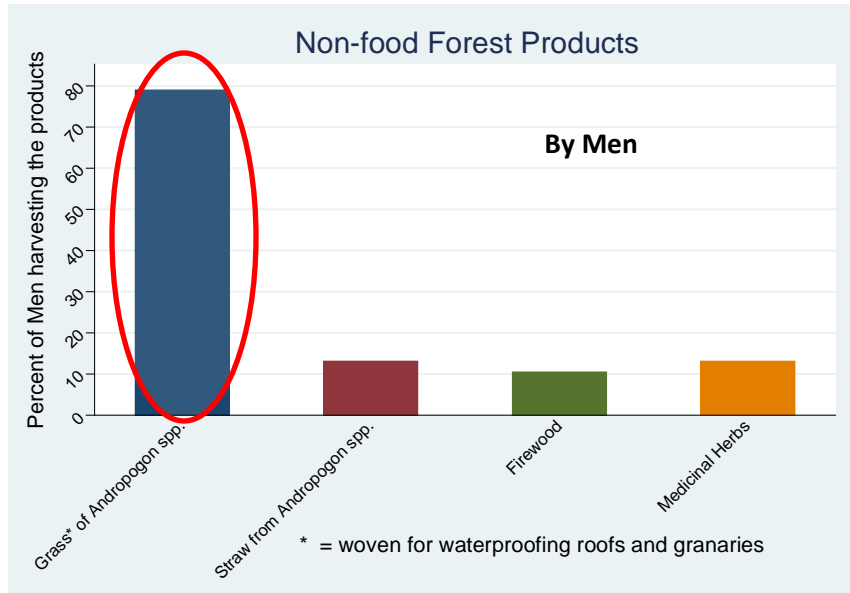
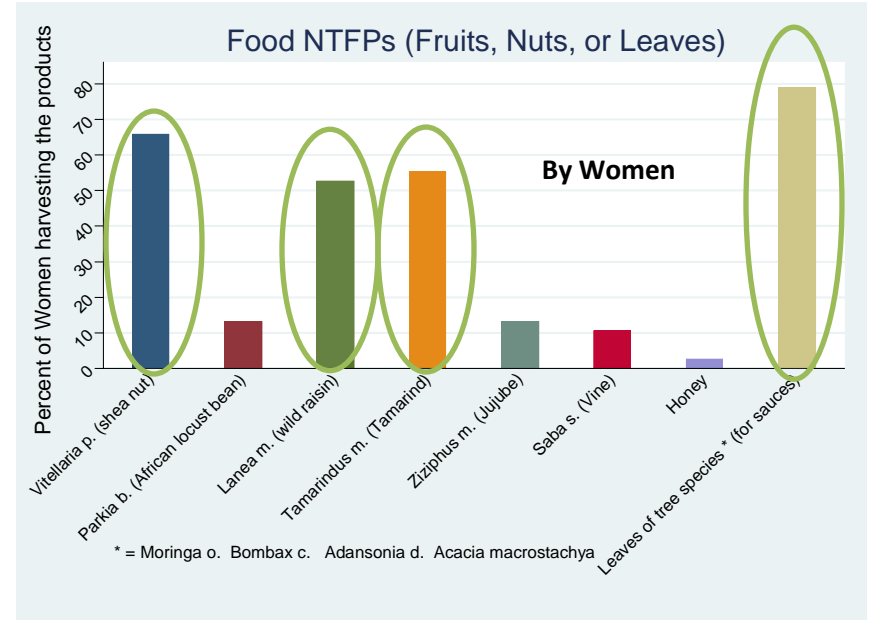
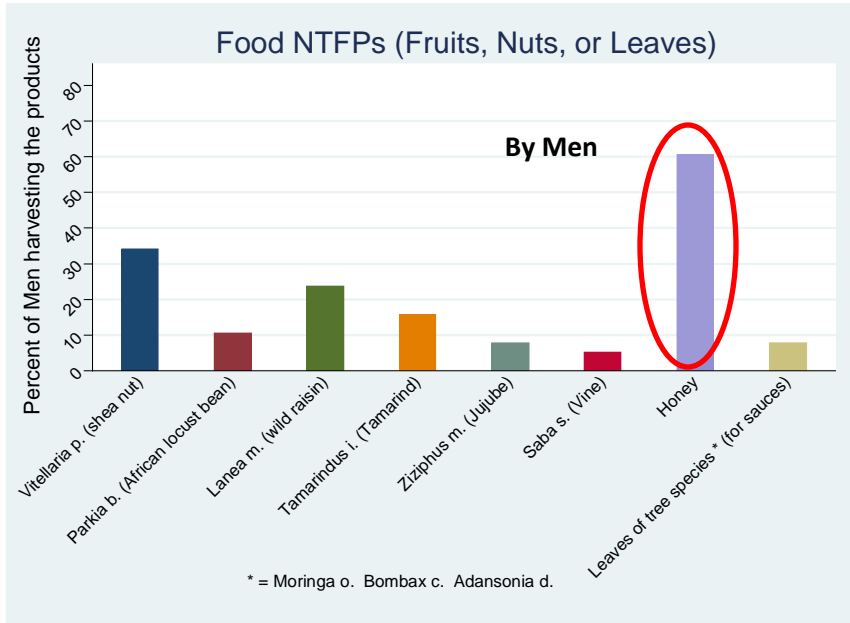
- **Tenure:**

- Activities based on land => exclusion of landless HHs (**Av. Farm size of beneficiaries = 11.9 ± 6.7ha**)
- Involved tree planting => permanent use rights (implying secure tenure)

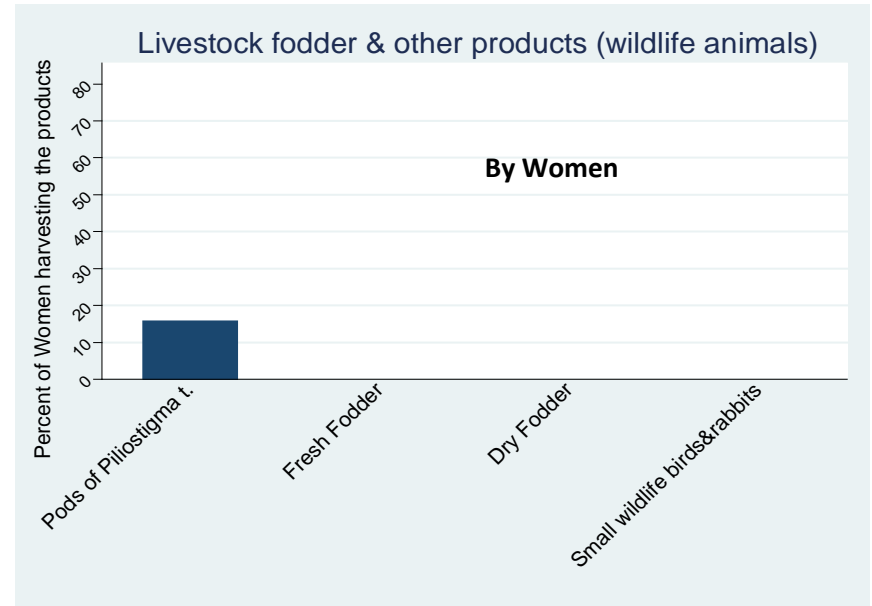
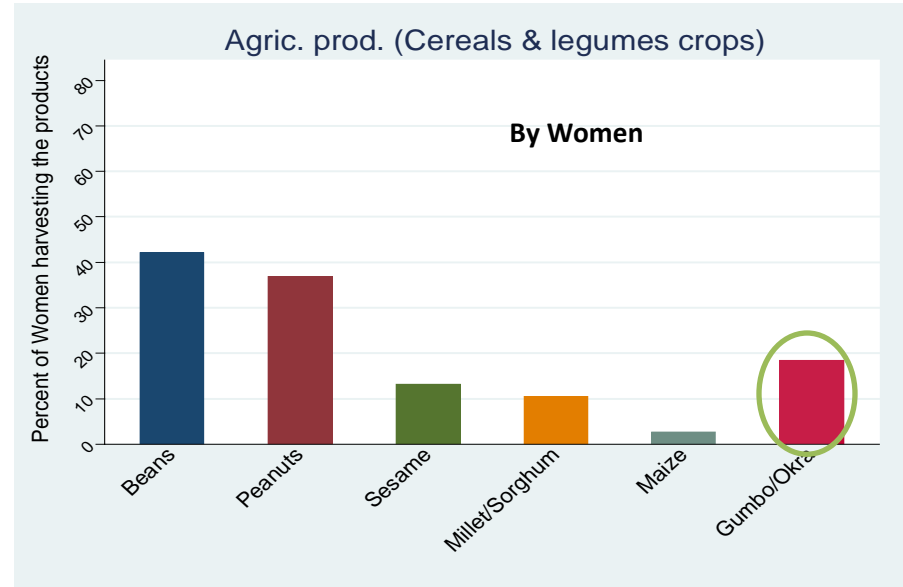
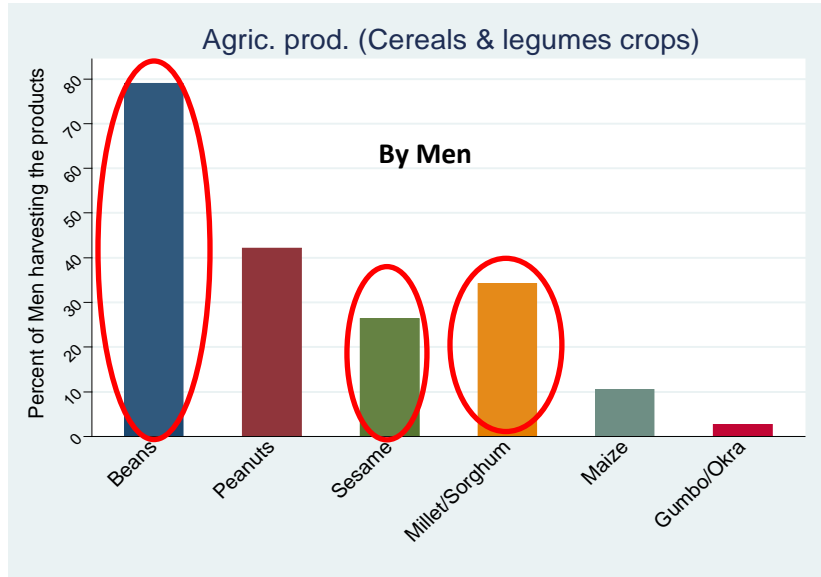
Variables & Parameters (n= 38)			Percent
Land that houses the FLR	"Legally" secured land	No	18.42
		Yes	81.58
		Total	100
Other lands owned	Land under customary tenure	No	10.53
		Yes	89.47
		Total	100
	Unsecured land (free loan or renting)	No	84.21
		Yes	15.79
		Total	100

NGOs Efforts to handle tenure inequity: Building enabling conditions to integrate landless HHs.

Gender disaggregated harvested products in FLR (1)

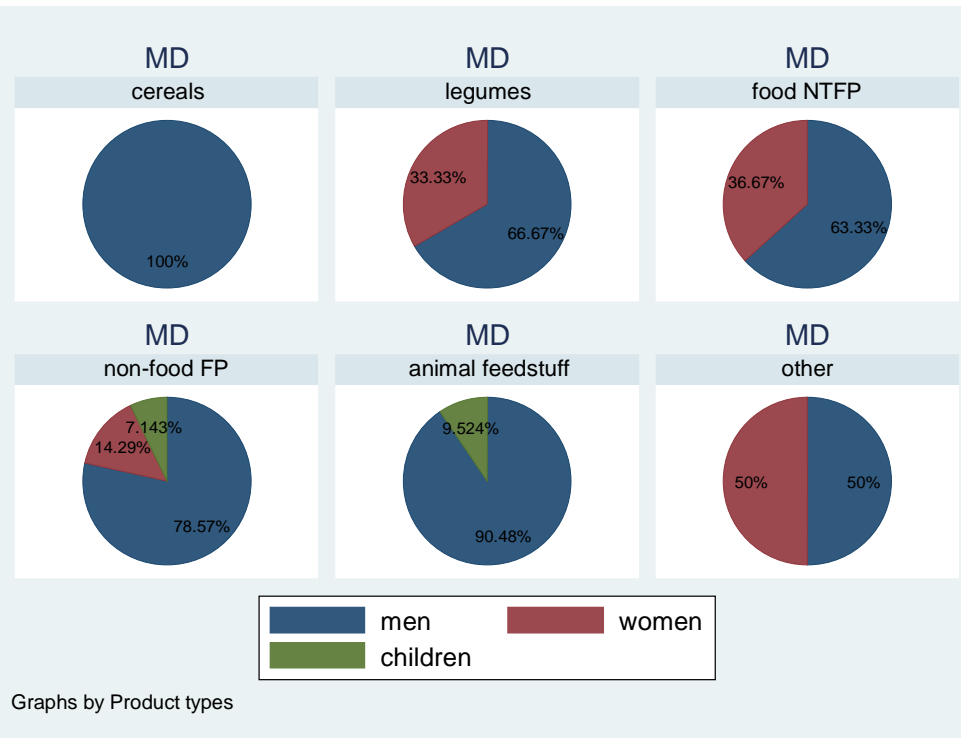
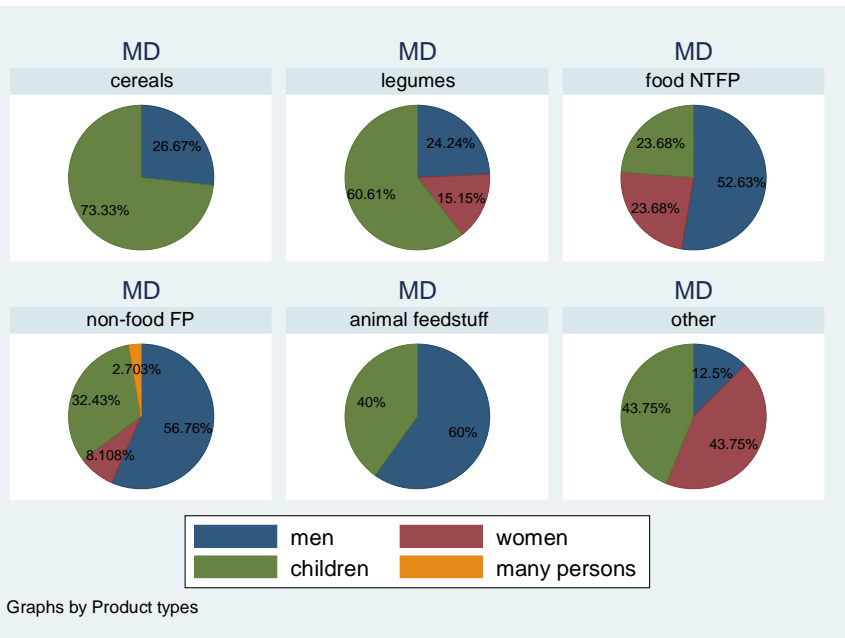


Gender disaggregated harvested products in FLR (2)



Equity in access to harvested products

Harvest Participants



People having Access to the products

Access here means Decision rights to use the products (e.g. direct consumption; or sell and keep the income)

Category "other" here includes wild edible leaves and wildlife animals

Gender composition of agricultural and forest management tasks

According to men perceptions

Gender factor (%)	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Work categories (n) #				
Fieldwork preparation	44	26	29	99
Field maintenance work	63	15	22	100
NTFP Harvesting	34	34	28	96
Timber-related products Harvesting	19	59	22	100
Crops Harvesting	42	32	26	100
Livestock fodder Harvesting	46	17	35	98
Non-food products Harvesting	52	10	36	98
Total workload	45	24	29	98

#: n varies from a work category to another

*: Where Total<100, it means non-households members participate to the workload (either salary workers or neighbors)

According to women perceptions (further results)

Gender disparity in Income generation

Average Income/ha (FCFA) for men and women from Commercial Activities in RL

■ MEN Income/Ha ■ WOMEN Income/Ha

28600.82

4830.44

HH under RL

⇒⇒ Inverse of what is observed in opened forest : Need to increase effort on women integration

Gender preferences re importance of use/ function of harvested products

Variable (n= 38)	Freq.	Percent (of "Yes")	Freq.	Percent (of "Yes")
Men's Perception			Women's Perception	
Food Security				
High Importance	34	89	26	68
Medium Importance	24	63	23	61
Low Importance	16	42	11	29
No Importance	10	26	7	18
Climate Risks Overcoming				
High Importance	23	61	17	45
Medium Importance	19	50	21	55
Low Importance	22	58	21	55
No Importance	10	26	6	15
Income Generation				
High Importance	30	79	23	61
Medium Importance	14	37	10	26
Low Importance	15	39	12	32
No Importance	23	61	19	50

Overall Study Findings

■ FLR presents :

- Some gender inequity in terms of access to products leading to low income generation for women
- Women appear marginalized (push into the background)
- FLR activities might lead to exclusion of landless or tenure insecure households
- Collective FLR are less emphasized

■ However FLR provides :

- a relative high AC (*from an integrative methodology of calculating adaptive capacity:= → paper under review in sc. journal & to be presented at CFCC side event in Paris*)
- an appropriate means of diversification of food sources to curb food deficit months
 - ✓ (large varieties of harvested products, act as safety net, improve the production system)=→ *Paper under review within a special call*

What policy implications?

- Need to improve access to land and secure land tenure at local level: enabling conditions to help households increase and assure investments on lands
- Enhance integration of FLR as a part of land use plans
- Provide supports to households engaged in FLR in order to develop more economic activities especially oriented for women (*improving design of FLR toward market objectives*)
- Promote women-led such enclosures

CIFOR already in actions

- Inform policies, decision makers, development practitioners through Stakeholder/policy dialogue processes
- Partnering with NGOs and empowering for scaling out



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Watch the video [Green
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<http://blog.cifor.org/29167/west-africa-special-watch-green-treasure-of-the-sahel#.VYM0f8aTIV>



