



CATALYZING GENDER-FORESTS ACTIONS
PATTI KRISTJANSON
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LESSONS FROM THE FIELD

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Addressing gender in agricultural research for development in the face of a changing climate: where are we and where should we be going?

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural development efforts that do not address persistent gender gaps miss opportunities for greater impact. This synthesis reflects on key findings from integrated quantitative and qualitative analyses at the nexus of gender, agricultural development, and climate change. Linked farm household-, intrahousehold-, community-, and institutional-level data highlight significant and nuanced gender differences in adaptive capacity of individuals and communities to respond to climate change. The gender gap is also substantial in exposure to climate change and its impacts, and uptake of new practices that lower vulnerability. Women in agriculture will remain largely neglected by information and service providers unless their differing needs, access to, and control over resources are considered at policy and project design stage. Yet clear guidelines for addressing the needs of both men and women in different environments and agricultural systems are still lacking. Participatory 'action research' approaches with a focus on co-learning, and using innovative cell phone or social media-based approaches offer exciting new opportunities. Agricultural development decision-makers and project designers need to 'design with gender in mind'. Equipping them with tools and knowledge of

KEYWORDS

Gender gap; agricultural development; climate change; development; adaptive capacity; resilience; vulnerability

SO WHERE ARE WE?

This research, and what we've heard over the last few days shows:

- much progress has been made in recent years at identifying gendered research questions and developing new research approaches for addressing them
- Many gaps remain; women in agriculture and forest landscapes remain neglected; guidelines in addressing these gaps are lacking

GENDER CONSTITUENCY – GLOBAL LANDSCAPES FORUM



Enhancing effectiveness of forest landscape programs through gender-responsive actions

Patti Kristjanson, Katharina Siegmann, Zeina Afif, Katherine Manchester (WBG), Jeannette Gurung (WOCAN)

Gender and forest, tree and agroforestry value chains



LEI
WAGENINGEN UR



Evidence from literature

October 2014

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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 take a much more important and diverse role in the production of forest products 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 work. While in Uganda where there are efforts to include women in forest management, women still are shut out of decision-making and rarely have ownership of land or resources.
- 3 Governance**
Across the world, education, income institutions and forest incentive systems help increase women's participation in forestry institutions. While 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 policies.
- 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 Peru, male out-migration was a strategy to adapt to the changing climate. But the left women just able to adapt – as women do not decide on land and do not own the financial resources. Women's worldwide loss increased significantly in male absence.
- 7 Climate change mitigation**
Research in 77 villages, 22 REDD+ sites across six countries found participation of women in REDD+ processes is often limited and missed. However, pushing for increased participation of women in REDD+ is not enough to protect women's interests and needs.
- 8 Land investments**
Through a mix of state of redistribution, the social and economic benefits of all-pain investments in Indonesia is low. 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.

cifor.org/gender

GENDER-RELATED ACTIONS FOR FOREST LANDSCAPE INITIATIVES



Why gender and forests?

Including gender considerations in projects and programs aimed at forest landscape restoration can enhance their effectiveness in maintaining forest cover and ecosystem services and well-being of both men and women. Reaching, benefiting and empowering both men and women who plant, use and protect trees and forests will be necessary for achieving these outcomes (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: GENDER-RESPONSIVE OUTCOME PATHWAY



Source: This, Sophie Meyer-Bock, Ruth Ditz. "Reach, benefit, or empower? Clarifying gender strategies of development projects." *EPW Blog*, December 14, <https://www.epw.org/blog/reach-benefit-or-empower-clarifying-gender-strategies-development-projects>

The Program on Forests (PROFOR) multi-donor partnership generates innovative, cutting-edge knowledge and tools to advance sustainable management of forests for poverty reduction, economic growth, climate mitigation and adaptation, and conservation benefits. Through its programs, PROFOR is advancing forest smart development, which recognizes forests' significance for sustaining growth across many sectors, including agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and water.



For further information, contact Patricia Kristjánsson, Sr. Gender Advisor, PROFOR: pkristjanon@worldbank.org



Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes

Working Paper



GENDER-RELATED NEEDS EXPRESSED IN REDD+ GENDER ACTION PLANS IN 7 COUNTRIES

Trainings/capacity strengthening targeted to the needs of women (including weather forecasts, climate change info, greenhouse gases (GHG), REDD+, related policy frameworks, gender considerations, safeguards in national REDD+ strategies, forest governance, forest management, and agroforestry techniques)

Collective action—support to existing and new *inclusive* forest user groups

Rules, targets, quotas—aimed at equitable *participation* and *benefits* from forest-related programs, including women in leadership positions



GENDER-RELATED NEEDS EXPRESSED IN REDD+ GENDER ACTION PLANS IN 7 COUNTRIES, CONT'D

Joint signatures (both spouses, or women only where appropriate) on contracts or certificates (such as land/tree/forest rights certificates)

New credit and financing mechanisms targeting women's forest and agroforestry-related enterprises and groups

Earmarked budgets for project activities that explicitly target and help close gender gaps



WORLD BANK GROUP EXAMPLE OF A GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE FOREST LANDSCAPE EFFORT

Closing The Gender Gap

In Natural Resource Management Programs In Mexico



WORLD BANK GROUP
Environment & Natural Resources

eMBeD
Mind, Behavior, and
Development Unit



JOURNEY MAP

Journey for forest landscape programs in Mexico

Identifying women's behavioral bottlenecks



ACTION RESEARCH

Testing:

- whether **targeted communication** efforts (radio, workshops, posters, flyers) and **feedback mechanisms** (SMS, hotline) to potential female applicants for the forest-related (DGM) program increases active program participation
- If framing the materials based on the behavioral insights gathered from the study and sending **motivational SMS messages** reduces some of the identified barriers such as low aspirations



POSTERS TARGETING BEHAVIORAL BARRIERS



Call to Action

Social Norms

Self Identity

Simplification



CHECKLIST, TEXT MESSAGES AND REMINDERS



WA Proyecto

últ. vez ayer a las 16:24

7/1/2019

¡Ya estamos de regreso! Iniciemos juntos tu participación en el MDE. No te pierdas esta oportunidad! ¡Son tan sólo 10 pasos! Utiliza como guía la hoja naranja que te dieron en la reunión. Empezamos con el paso 3 de la hoja naranja. Si no la tienes ¡avisanos!

09:31

Hola, te recordamos los números telefónicos para comunicarte con nosotros. Teléfono 018005223552. SMS/WhatsApp 5521930605. ¡Te esperamos!

09:56

8/1/2019

Paso 3. Piensa tu idea y forma un equipo de 2 o más personas. Completa la lista de integrantes. ¡Pueden ser familia y beneficiarse juntos! ¡No te pierdas esta oportunidad!

14:05

¡NO TE PIERDAS ESTA OPORTUNIDAD!
¡Participa y dale una mejor vida a tus hijos!

¡Bienvenido al MDE!

Gracias por tu interés. Sé parte de este grupo que, como tú, buscan darle una mejor vida a sus familias.

La fecha límite para solicitar los recursos es el 29 de marzo de 2019.

¡Nosotros te acompañamos a completar estos sencillos pasos! ¡Porque cada paso cuando lo completes y cuéntanos cómo vas.

¡Arrancamos!

Completo

Lista de actividades

	Diciembre				Enero				Febrero			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	✓											
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

¡Lo lograste!

Muchas felicitaciones por el esfuerzo. Los resultados del MDE salen en mayo 2019. Recordando que este esfuerzo es para darle una mejor vida a tus hijos. ¡Sigue al pendiente!



KEY MESSAGES

- More action research needed
- Pay attention to 'Linking K with A principles':
 - Its all about the partnerships/collaborations
 - Innovative communication strategies
 - Thoughtful, inclusive engagement processes
 - Learning-based approaches
 - Targeted capacity strengthening efforts
 - Go out on a limb and articulate a theory of change with your implementing partners -
OUTCOMES/BEHAVIORAL CHANGES (WHOSE),
CONTRIBUTION NOT ATTRIBUTION



Debate versus Dialogue

Source: Don Simpson and Keith Jones, Innovation Expedition www.innovationexpedition.com

Dialogue	Debate
Dialogue is collaborative: two or more sides work together toward common understanding	Debate is oppositional: two sides oppose each other and attempt to prove each other wrong
In dialogue, finding common ground is the goal	In debate, winning is the goal
In dialogue, one listens to the other side(s) in order to understand, find meaning, and find agreement	In debate, one listens to the other side in order to find flaws and to counter its arguments
Dialogue enlarges and possibly changes a participant's point of view	Debate affirms a participant's own point of view
Dialogue reveals assumptions for re-evaluation	Debate defends assumptions as truth
Dialogue causes introspection on one's own position	Debate causes critique of the other position
Dialogue opens the possibility of reaching a better solution than any of the original solutions	Debate defends one's own positions as the best solution and excludes other solutions

Dialogue

Debate

Dialogue creates an open-minded attitude: openness to being wrong and an openness to change

Debate creates a closed-minded attitude, a determination to be right

In dialogue, one submits one's best thinking, knowing that other people's reflections will help improve it rather than destroy it

In debate, one submits one's best thinking and defends it against challenge to show that it is right

Dialogue calls for temporarily suspending one's beliefs

Debate calls for investing wholeheartedly in one's beliefs

In dialogue, one searches for basic agreements

In debate, one searches for glaring differences

In dialogue, one searches for strengths in the other positions

In debate, one searches for flaws and weaknesses in the other positions

Dialogue involves a real concern for the other person and seeks to not alienate or offend

Debate involves a countering of the other position without focusing on feelings or relationships and often belittles or deprecates the other person

Dialogue assumes that many people have pieces of the answer and that together they can put them into a workable solution

Debate assumes that there is a right answer and that someone has it



Thank you

For more information:

www.profor.info/knowledge/catalyzing-gender-forests-actions

Mexico study:

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