





# India's Joint Forest Management (JFM) Program

- Collaborative sharing of forest management responsibilities and benefits between state and communities living in or near forests
  - Reservations for women and marginalized groups (Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST)) on Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)



Photo: N Hegde / LIFE Trust



# Conceptualizing participation



'Participatory exclusions' as paradoxical situation whereby exclusion can be experienced even in seemingly participatory institutions

(Agarwal 2001)



### Intersectionality

→ Multiple axes of social differentiation (gender, age, socio-economic status, ethnicity/caste, etc.) intersect and co-constitute each other to create unique social locations (e.g. Crenshaw)





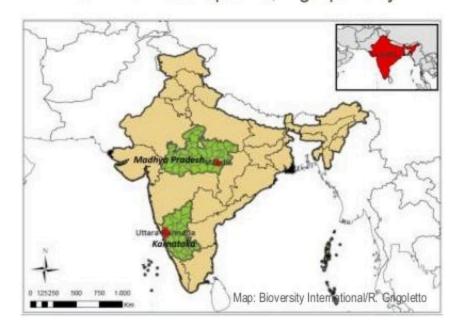
## Situating the Study

#### Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka

- Lush, high forest cover (80%)
- Model state for JFM
- Hindus (70%), SCs (8.1%), STs (2.4%)
- Brahmins (upper caste Hindus) large landholders, betta lands
- STs and SCs most forest dependent
- Relatively high formal education
- Range of livelihood options (areca nut, spices)

#### Mandla District, Madhya Pradesh

- High (degraded) forest cover
- Few active JFMCs
- 21.1% ST (Gond, Baiga, etc.)
- STs highly forest dependent
- Low formal education
- Few livelihood options, high poverty





## Methodology

In-depth, semi-structured interviews (in private) w/ 100 local women and men, 5 villages per site

- Farmers different ethnic, socioeconomic, age groups
- JFMC exec. comm. members
- JFMC presidents
- Forest Department
- Panchayat
- NGO staff
- Women's self-help group members





### Gendered exclusions in JFM

#### Reservations for women on JFMC exec. comm. but:

- "Women are too busy"
- Meetings held at inconvenient times
- Mobility constraints
- Brahmin women are "only a little bit engaged" in forest activities
- Lack of knowledge and awareness about JFM
- Lack of formal education and selfconfidence

Gender norms dissuade women's participation in public fora

> "When the women speak, the men tell them: 'Shut up, you don't know what you are talking about', and they say 'don't speak in front of everyone'" (female Pancha farmer, Mandla)



### **Ethnic Exclusions in JFM**

#### Reservations for STs and SCs on JFMC exec. comm. but:

- Competing work schedules
  - "For those [landless labourers] who are dependent on the daily wages, they will follow their work first and not attend" (female NGO staff, Uttara Kannada)
- Lack of formal education and related insecurities

- Physical isolation and communication barriers
- Social norms and inequitable power relations that dissuade certain groups from participating in public fora

"The Pancha and Aheer talk more here.
The Gond and Baiga: they are the most illiterate, so they don't speak up. They really don't know very much."

(male Pancha farmer, Mandla)



### **Gender Meets Ethnicity in JFM**

Social relations are structured along both ethnic and gender lines.

"There is one woman that I know [in the JFMC]. Her name is Yenki (pseudonym). She belongs to the Siddhis too. That's why I know her. The others I don't know, they are from another caste."

(female Siddhi farmer, Uttara Kannada)



## **Gender Meets Ethnicity in JFM**

### Not all women (or men) are the same

- Uttara Kannada
  - ST and SC women are more active than Brahmin women in forest activities, but Brahmin women occupy seats reserved for women (!)
- Mandla
  - Baiga women are most forest-dependent but most marginalized in JFM





### Key messages

- Gender intersects with and cannot be dissociated from other factors of social differentiation -- focus on 'women' is not enough
- The emphasis on differences between dominant and marginalized groups, and grouping marginalized ethnic groups, can conceal important differences among them
- Qualitative methods, even applied at small scale, can shed light on processes of social inclusion and exclusion







# Thank you

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