



## Communicating for gender-inclusive dialogue and change: CIFOR's experiences

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**Forests, Trees and Agroforestry**  
Livelihoods, Landscapes and Governance



# Gender Matters in Forestry Sector



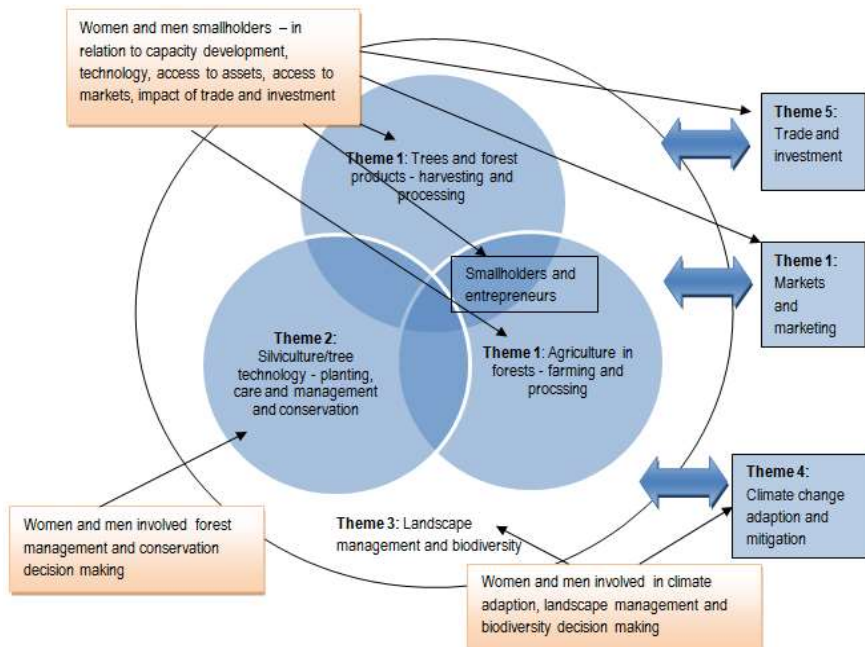
Cultural norms  
and power  
relations

Participation  
and  
decision  
making

Climate change

Unequal access to  
control over  
resources

# Gender as a cross-cutting theme across our research



- Smallholder production systems and markets (productivity, sustainability, markets, incomes and policies & institutions)
- Management and conservation of forest and trees
- Landscape management of forested areas for ES, biodiversity and conservation
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Impacts of trade and investment on forests and people



# Gender integration



**Gender in the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry**  
A strategy for research and action



Rio Convention  
Gender mainstreaming day,  
Global Landscapes forum,  
COP , IUFRO WC





## Our contributions to Engendering NRM & development

- Augment existing knowledge
- Verify and challenge assumptions
- Affect policy and lives

# Augment existing knowledge

- What determines women's participation in forestry institutions and what effect does women's participation have on institutional outcomes?
- Coleman, E. and E. Mwangi (2013) "Women's Participation in Forest Management: A cross Country Analysis", *Global Environmental Change*, 23(1), 193-205.

# Verify and challenge commonly held assumptions

## Sunderland et al. (2014) Challenging Perceptions about men, women and forest product use: A Global Comparative Study, World Development

Table 4. *Commonly held perceptions of gender and forest use versus findings from the PEN data*

Issue	Perception	PEN findings
Overall contribution	Harvesting forest products mainly undertaken by women	For income from unprocessed forest products, the conventional wisdom only holds in Africa. For processed forest products, it does not hold anywhere; i.e., men are the main contributors in all three regions
Specialization in collection	Women collect mainly firewood, plants for food and medicine; men mainly collect construction materials and hunt	This holds in Asia and Africa, but not in Latin America. Also, men make substantial contributions to firewood collection in Asia, and to food collection in all regions
Diversification in products	Women collect a higher diversity of forest products	In terms of aggregated product categories, men collect a higher diversity than women
Subsistence <i>vs.</i> cash	Women collect mainly for subsistence use, men for sale	Both women and men collect predominantly for subsistence use, but men's sale share is generally higher than women's (except for unprocessed products in Africa)
Forest user groups (FUG)	Women are underrepresented in FUGs	Women's representation in FUGs is well below that of men, and below their input share of forest collections. But forest user groups actually only existed in 25% of our study villages
Common property	Women collect a greater share of products from land under common property tenure regimes than men	This claims holds for Latin America and Asia, but not for Africa. However, the vast majority of products for both genders is collected under state property tenure regime



# **The Role of Women in Early REDD+ Implementation: Lessons for Future Engagement**

Research in 77 villages in 20 REDD+ sites across six countries, this research finds that women – even where they use forests as much or more – have been less involved in REDD+ initiative designs decisions and processes than men, a situation with potentially significant implications for implementation and future outcomes.

(Larson et al. 2015)

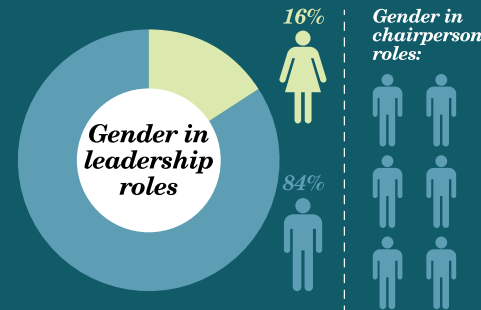




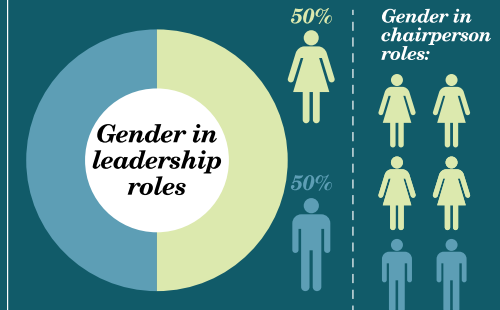
# Affecting Policy and Peoples

## Adaptive Collaborative Management and gender relations

Before:



After:



Groups trained in ACM experienced ...



- confidence • interest • willingness to share ideas • active contribution
- assertiveness • ability to seek out external assistance • planting their preferred tree species • allocation of forest land under collaborative forest management arrangements with the National Forestry Authority for tree planting



- coordination with forestry agencies, research organizations and NGOs
- ability to access resources, from training to seedlings

① These benefits reflected both women's and men's preferences, suggesting that forest governance is most effective with gender balance.



- acceptance of women's participation and leadership

*“What we are doing is very innovative, because we are using an approach that aims to transform gender relations — and we are already seeing just how powerful the effects can be.”*

Esther Mwangi,  
CIFOR Senior Scientist

# Way forward: Strategic partnership to Leverage Research Uptake



## Developing indicators for mainstreaming gender into REDD+: lessons learnt for Indonesia



CIFOR has recently been requested by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to prepare a fact sheet about gender mainstreaming in Indonesia and REDD+.

The fact sheet aims to inform the MOEF Directorate General of Climate Change and Ministry of Foreign Affairs who will lead the negotiation during COP 21 in Paris.



## Gender in Forestry and REDD+ in Indonesia

Shintia Dian Arwida, Cynthia Dewi Maharani, Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, Anastasia Lucy Yang, Daju Pradnja Resosudarmo, Grace Y Wong, Maria Brockhaus and P Madhavan

### Background

Indonesia is one of several countries in the world leading the way in the design and implementation of REDD+ (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation). It is currently in the second phase of implementing policy reforms and REDD+ pilots and transitioning towards the third phase of performance-based payments. During this third phase, REDD+ policies and activities will be fully implemented, carbon stocks will be measured and verified and payments will be distributed based on performance at different levels. REDD+

implementation is closely observed by multiple stakeholders and guidelines for REDD+ safeguards are now available. Yet there continues to be a growing concern globally that if REDD+ is not implemented in a socially sensitive manner, it may risk reinforcing the societal and institutional structures that are already marginalizing women. Indonesia, like many other countries, is prone to these gendered risks given the historically entrenched male-dominated nature of the forestry sector coupled with growing commercial pressures on forest land, embedded social and cultural norms and religious interpretations that may exacerbate

<http://www1.cifor.org/gender/home.html>



## Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research

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



CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia. It also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.



[www.ForestsClimateChange.org](http://www.ForestsClimateChange.org)