

Gender strategy for the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP-FTA)

Key points

- to improve the quality and volume of gender-responsive research in the CRP-FTA
- approach gender integration as a cross-cutting theme, which integrates gender analysis and research into each of the five components/research programmes of the CRP-FTA
- gender integration in the research cycle is a fundamental part of doing good science

Goals of gender-responsive research

- generate an understanding of key institutional, cultural and attitudinal contexts that entrench gender inequity across a relevant set of issue areas, for example men and women's knowledge and priorities, their adoption of technologies and innovations, their access to resources and benefits, or in their participation in and influence over decision making
- identify policies, technologies and practices that will enhance gender equity in the access, use and management of forests and trees, and the distribution of associated benefits
- offer guidance on how to avoid or mitigate negative impacts associated with relevant processes at multiple levels

Intended outcome of gender integration in research and action

- women are better empowered and gender equality in decision making and control over forest, tree and agroforestry resource use, management and benefits is improved

Some indicators of success

- gender equality in decision making and control over forest, trees and agroforestry resources and relevant value chains results in increased incomes and benefits for women
- the number of women newly empowered to plant and manage forests, agroforests and tree resources in programme countries
- incomes from forest, trees and agroforestry goods and services controlled by women and men have increased such that gender inequality in income from these goods and services has decreased by at least 30%
- at least 20–30% of women and their families have improved health conditions or have a reduced incidence of common illness due to nutritional deficiency
- 20–30% of members elected/appointed to forest management committees are women
- 10–15% of women in programme areas have control (i.e. stronger rights) over forest, agroforestry and tree resources at household and community levels

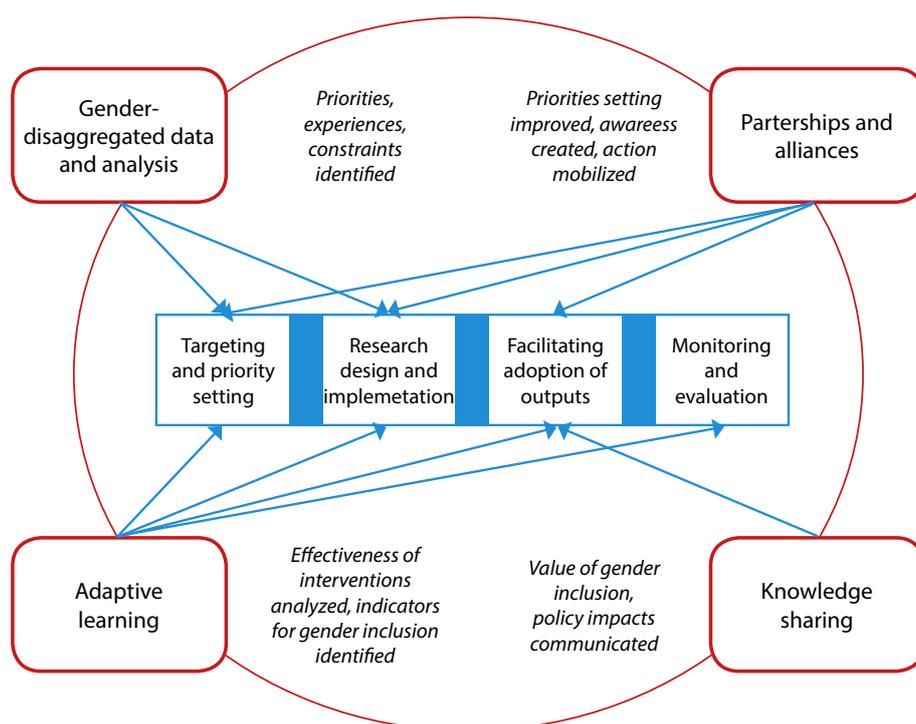


Figure 1. Approaches for achieving gender inclusion (red boxes) at each phase of the research cycle (blue boxes)

Summary of activities for gender integration in the research/action cycle (see Figure 1)

Priority activities	Priority actions	Stage in research cycle where action is relevant
<p>Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis</p> <p>In order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify men's and women's differentiated knowledge, priorities, perceptions, experiences; identify the roles and responsibilities of men and women, and other actors if relevant identifying factors that lead to inequality at household, community levels; e.g. local community norms identify options and priorities for transforming inequality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participatory methods; e.g. focus group discussions, household/intra-household surveys multi-disciplinary research teams research teams include men and women further disaggregate the generalised categories of 'men' and 'women' to capture other attributes such as wealth, ethnicity, age, religion, and marital status 	<p>targeting and priority setting phase of the research cycle; research design and implementation</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating Gender into Forestry Research: A Guide. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BCIFOR1203.pdf Women, men and forest research: A review of approaches. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/OccPapers/OP-80.pdf The gender box: A framework for analysing gender roles in forest management Occasional Paper 82. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/OccPapers/OP-82.pdf. Designing and managing gender-responsive research: Training materials (NEED LINK)
<p>Building/strengthening partnerships and alliances</p> <p>In order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the adoption of research outputs and to improve the likelihood of intended outcomes and impacts; we are accountable for research and co-accountable for outcomes and impacts; raise awareness of gender-related issues mobilise action toward gender inclusion increase the likelihood that problem identification and prioritisation are gender-sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and/or strengthen links to advocacy networks and platforms develop and/or strengthen links to civil society e.g. women's farming or forest organisations, forest users' federations, the media develop and/or strengthen links to national universities and research institutes, with departments of gender and/or women's studies develop and/or strengthen links with international research institutes, implementing organisations and with other CRPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> targeting and priority setting research design and implementation facilitation of adoption of outputs monitoring and evaluation <p>Resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender in Agriculture sourcebook. The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2008. IFAD 2012. IFAD Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. CIDA. 1997. Guide to gender-sensitive indicators
<p>Knowledge sharing for gender-responsive policy and practice</p> <p>In order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inform policy makers and practitioners of the gains of gender equitable policy and practice clarify the value addition of gender-responsive research reinforce attention to gender-responsive research and practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community feedback workshops policy briefings/roundtables establishing multi-stakeholder communities of practice good practice guides for enhancing gender equity training guides scientific journals social media e.g. Twitter, Twitter chats, blog posts, Facebook 	<p>dissemination phase facilitation of adoption of outputs</p> <p>Resources: Communications services Gender communications strategy (in process?)</p>
<p>Adaptive learning for gender-responsive research and analysis</p> <p>In order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and track indicators to capture inclusion evaluate the effectiveness of programmes, projects and interventions improve data collection and analysis allow for a critical analysis of activities and outputs and the incorporation of new knowledge into existing and anticipated phases of research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and track process indicators e.g. relevance and effectiveness of capacity building efforts develop and track output indicators e.g. gender integration in proposals where feasible / relevant extent to which research outputs are co-produced with gender-relevant partners develop and track impact indicators e.g. gender equality in decision making and benefits distribution 	<p>All stages of the research cycle from targeting and priority setting to monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Resources: Gender strategy, monitoring and evaluation section. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BCIFOR1303.pdf</p>

cifor.org/forests-trees-agroforestry/crp.html



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