



Gender in place-based landscape research to generate international public goods

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Gender-integrated research

To understand gendered:

- Resource management strategies
- Livelihoods strategies
- Rights and responsibilities
- Access to and control over resources
- Knowledge, priorities
- Division of labour
- ...



Gender-responsive research for impact, equity and excellence

More representative of local realities

Better validity

Relevant to broader group of end-users



Longer lasting outcomes

More effective policies

More equitable

Gender-responsive research

- Men and women participants
- Gender-aware questions (capturing women's and men's realities)
- Include 'who' question – at intra-household and community levels
- Analyze data for men and women or controlling for gender



- Only compare female and male headed households
- Treat household and community as one unified entity
 - Gender inequalities (labour, nutrition, income, expenditures, access to and control over trees, etc.) occur within household and community



Gender-responsive research process

- Establish mixed-gender field teams
- Include scientists with gender analysis capacities
- Consider other forms of social difference
- Seek appropriate approvals
- Schedule activities at convenient times & places
- Use appropriate language
- Feedback findings to men and women participants
- Communicate findings in gender-responsive ways
- M&E impacts of your research on men and women, using gender-sensitive indicators



Written by Marlene Elias
and Ewa Hermanowicz

Practical tips for communicating research findings in a gender-responsive way

Communicating research findings in a gender-responsive way is made up of four facets, which must be adequately planned and budgeted for at the earliest stages of the research process: understanding your audience; showcasing relevant gender findings; sharing these findings with differentiated stakeholders through gender-sensitive channels and monitoring and evaluating all these efforts for continuous improvement. This requires a good understanding of the topics that capture the interest of these stakeholders, their preferred ways of accessing your findings, capacity to interpret the information you produce, and the intended use of this information.

Knowledge is power. Ensuring that your research and action partners, but also the local women, men and marginalized groups who are your target beneficiaries are able to equitably access your findings can support their empowerment and is an essential part of the research-for-development process. To achieve this:

Practical Tips for conducting gender-responsive data collection

Written by Marlene Elias
with inputs from
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M. Fernandez, P. Bose
and D. Catacutan

N.B. These practical tips are meant to be general, but gender norms are context-specific. It is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that he or she respects local norms while carrying out gender-responsive research*. It is advisable to seek the guidance of local contacts and of community members with whom you (or your local contacts) have a good relationship before beginning your data collection.

Preliminary research

Selecting appropriate participants for a study and asking relevant questions requires a good prior knowledge of people in places and local realities. This knowledge can be strengthened by exploring the existing literature—including published articles, grey literature, statistics, etc. about the regional context where you work—having a keen sense of observation when in the field, and carrying out in-depth interviews** with key informants*** (can be informal) when fieldwork experience in a given context is limited.

1 Establish mixed-gender field teams

Field teams should consist of both women and men. Women facilitators or interviewers frequently have better access to women study participants, and in many contexts women feel more comfortable opening up to other women than to men. Accordingly, it generally is advisable to have women interview women. Note, however, that women facilitators or interviewers and participants may come from different socio-economic, ethnic, etc. backgrounds, which can also make it difficult for them to relate to each other.

can be harder to identify—but they exist—so make sure that their perspectives are included. However care needs to be taken to insure that men's opinion doesn't influence that of women and vice versa. As a result, separate interview situations and focus groups will need to be organized for women and men.

3 Capture other forms of social difference

Since 'women' and 'men' are not homogenous categories, we have to dig deeper and examine how gender is cross-cut by many other forms of social difference: wealth status, age, ethnicity, caste, and migrant or indigenous status, among others. To ensure that we work with people from the range of social groups relevant to the topic at hand, participant

2 Collect sex-

Positioning FTA's gender research

- SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Gender equality inscribed across the SDGs

CGIAR gender sub-IDOs

- Gender-equitable **control of productive assets and resources**
- Technologies that reduce **women's labour** and energy expenditure developed and disseminated
- Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in **decision-making**

Gender research in FTA

FTA prioritizes a **transformative approach** to gender equality by focusing on and addressing the structural factors (i.e. institutions) that mediate **men and women's** capacities to:

- i) control assets (incl. income) and (tree and forest) resources
- ii) value and distribute (remunerated and unremunerated) labor
- iii) meaningfully participate in decision making (incl. forest governance) at various levels

From place-based research to IPGs

- GENNOVATE: Enabling gender equality in agricultural and environmental innovation
 - Analyzing influence of gender norms on capacity to innovate using standardized qualitative methodology at medium scale
 - *Reveals **types of institutions** that reproduce gender inequalities and **processes** of normative change*
- Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
 - Access and control over productive resources (sub-IDO 1)
 - Time use (sub-IDO 2)
 - Decisions over production and income (sub-IDO 3)
 - Access to credit
 - Leadership/Group membership
 - *Reveals **patterns** in dimensions of women's empowerment in ag/NRM and **shifts over time and place***

From place-based research to IPGs

- Participatory (action) research:
 - E.g. Adaptive Collaborative Management
 - *Reveals **principles and approaches** which can drive enhanced gender equality through research in development*



In sum

- Despite the context specificity of gender relations, place-based research can reveal:
 - *good gender-responsive research practices and processes*
 - ***types of institutions*** that reproduce gender inequalities and ***processes*** of normative change
 - ***patterns*** in dimensions of women's empowerment in ag/NRM and ***shifts over time and place***
 - ***principles and approaches*** through which research in development can enhance gender equality



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Contextualize using pre-existing data

- Sex-disaggregated statistics on gender relations and equality
 - E.g. in national surveys (e.g. DHS, UN Human Development Index)
 - In data sets focused on gender equality (e.g. Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), Environment Gender Index (EGI), ...)
- *But limitations: thematic, national averages, spatial/scale*



United Nations Statistics
Division

Gender research principles

- Temporally explicit and historically informed
- Multi-scalar
- Intersectional
- Mixed methods
- Relational
- Situated
- Engaged

