



Challenging the Underlying Causes of Gender Equity

A case study from the Regreening Landscapes of Ghana



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Reflections????

1. How can projects reflect gender in project design and implementation?
2. What needs to change institutionally for this change to happen?
3. How can we overcome contextual barriers to achieve gender goals?

Considerations for a Gender Sensitive Land Restoration Approach?

- Women deciding location and intensity of project implementation.
- Women deciding whether or not to implement technology/practices learned.
- Gender balance in leadership.
- Equity in benefits from restored land uses.
- Women and youth involved in and profiting throughout the value chain



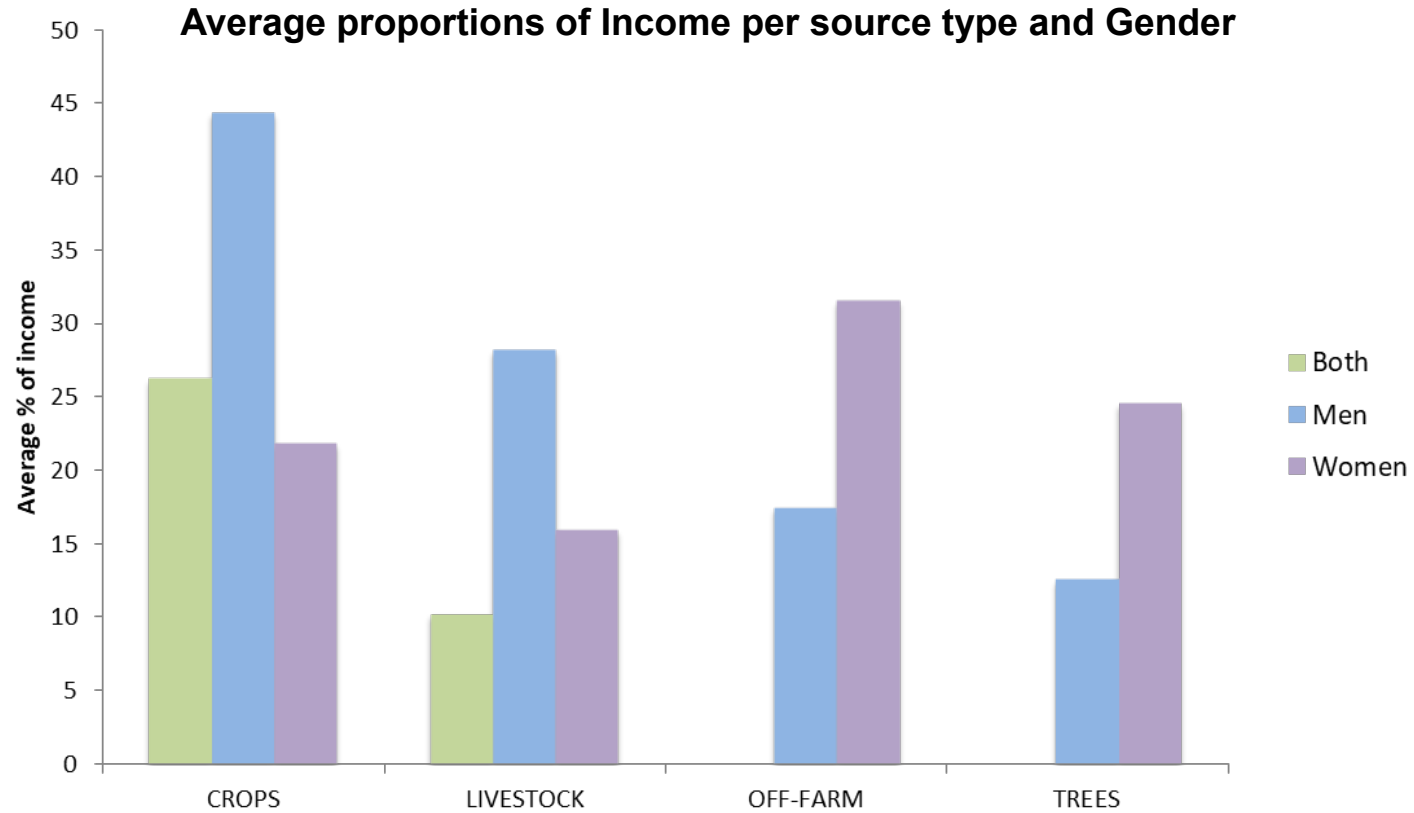
Why do we need to carefully consider gender in restoration?

- **What underlies gender inequity in restoration?**
 - Structural gender-based constraints
 - Land management decision lies with men
 - Other HH decisions
 - Norms –Restrict access
 - Sacred groves/Trees
 - Women's incomes tied to tree resources



- Women play significant role in forest management
- Undesirable restoration outcomes

Women's Incomes are tied to tree resources



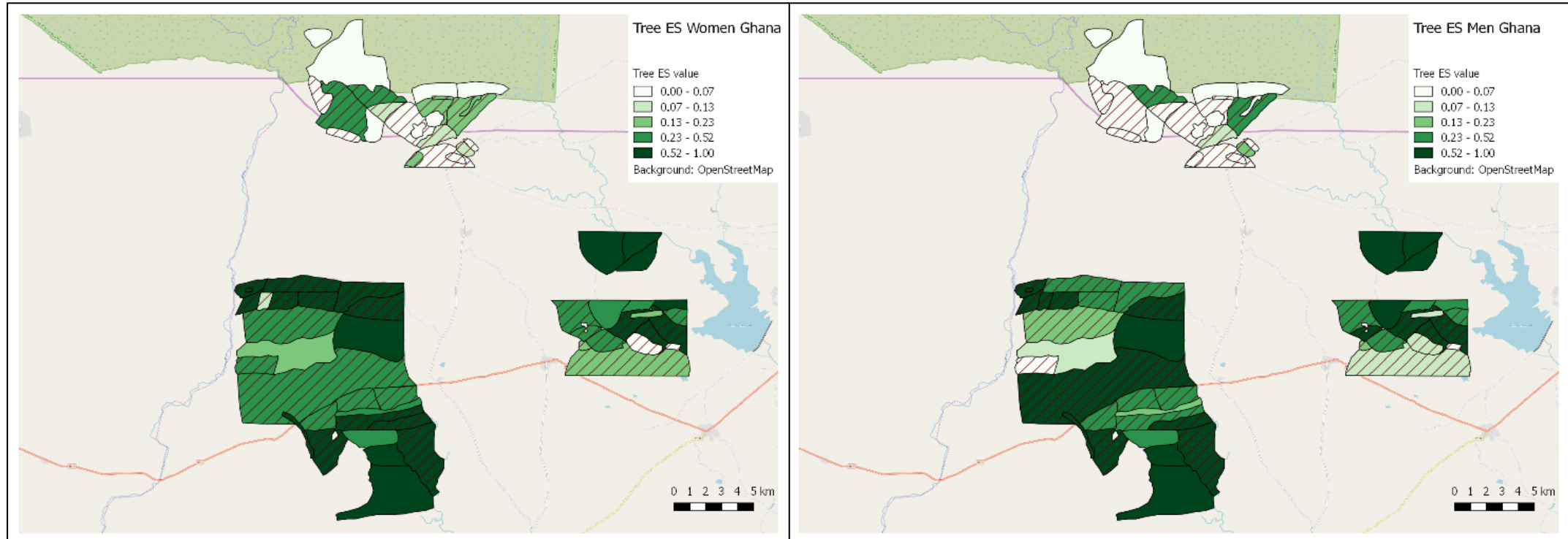
	LIVESTOCK			CROPS			TREES		OFF-FARM	
	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Minimum	5	0	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5
Maximum	40	60	30	60	90	70	30	100	30	85



Another reason to carefully consider gendered in restoration

WOMEN

MEN



- gender variations in perceptions of value of tree-based ecosystem in the different land uses



Research Goal

Goal:

Gender transformative approach to land restoration=Desired land restoration outcomes

Objectives:

1. Establish the baseline of assets, norms/customs of land and tree access, sources of income and control, roles and decision pathways at the household level.
2. Describe forces in the household that affect land restoration outcomes.
3. Analyze the pathways to gender transformation in households due to gender transformative actions.

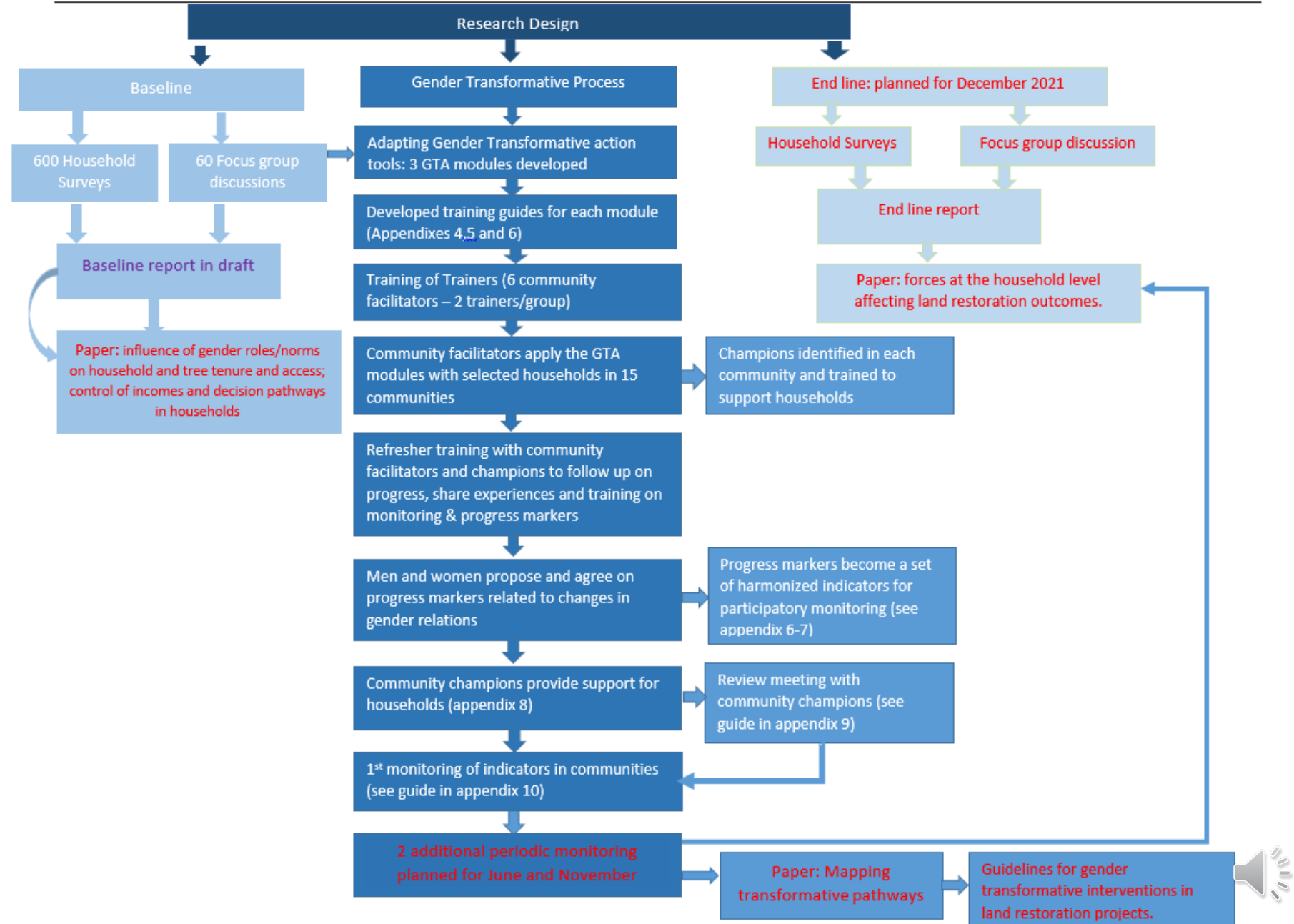
Baseline/ End line

- 30 communities
- 10 households
- Household survey
- Couple/HH
- Gendered focus group discussions

GTA treatment

- 15 communities
- 10 households/community
- Couple/HH

Gender Transformative Action Research in the Regreening Landscape of Ghana



Where

Who

What happens?

Gender Outcomes

Control and access

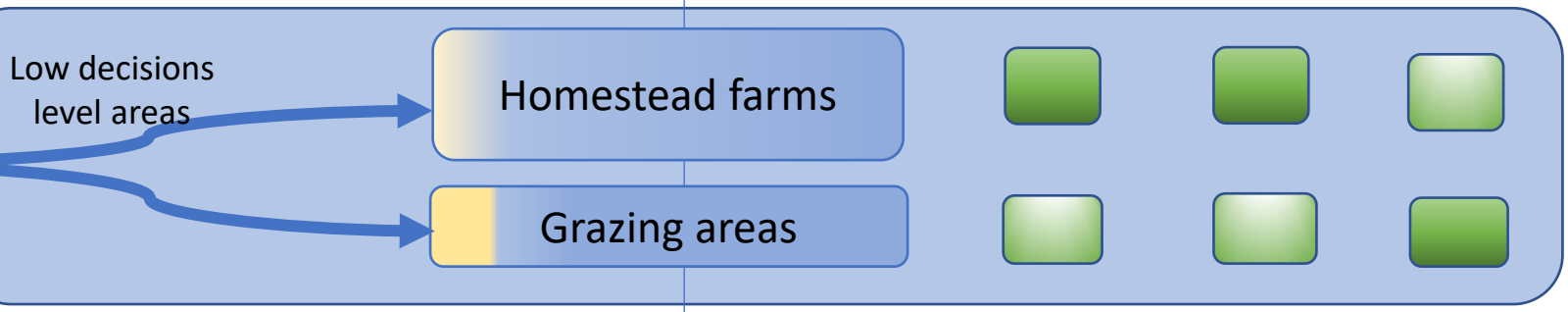
Women

Men

Increased tree vegetation

improved soil

Reduced fire outbreaks

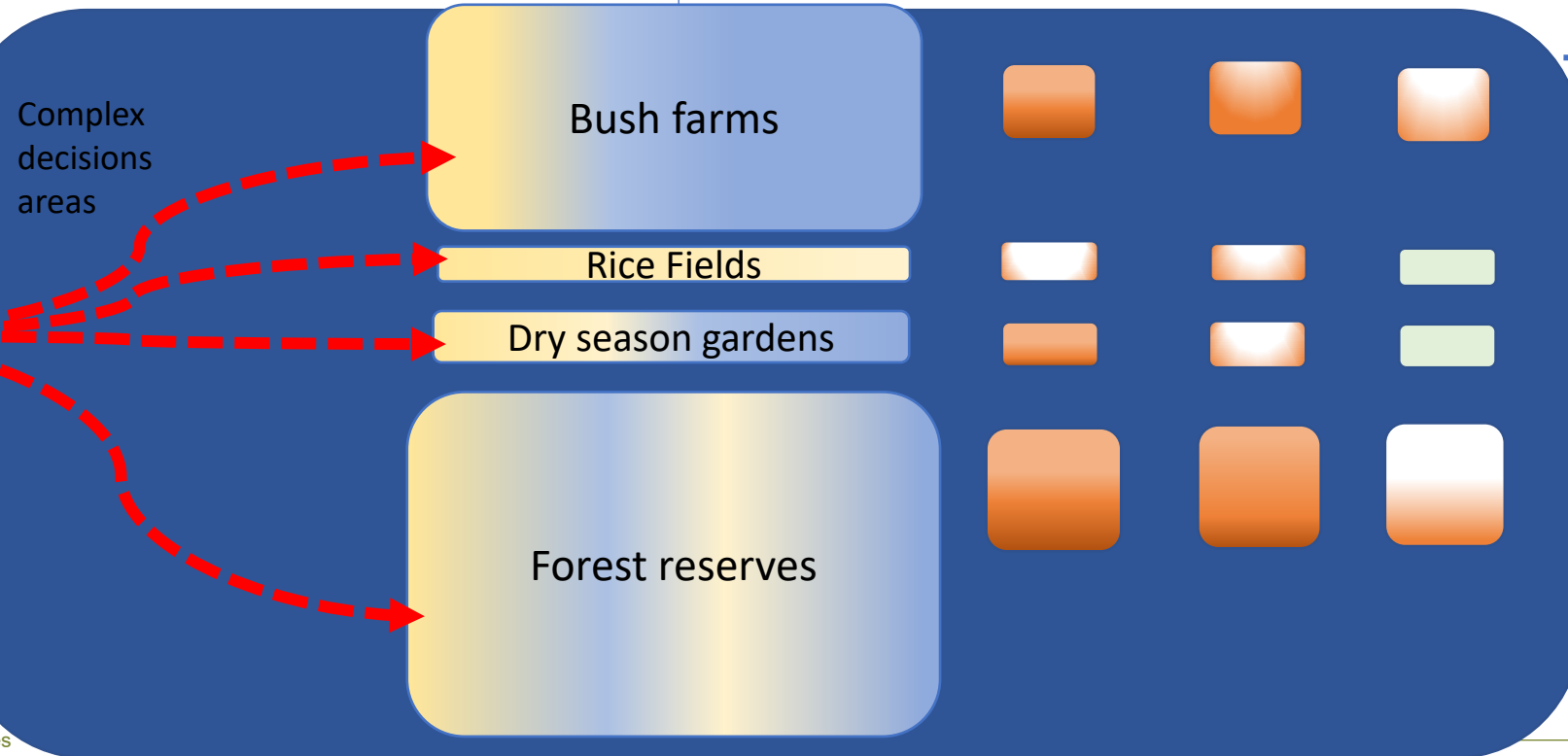


Restoration benefits areas where woman have little control and limited access

Deforestation

Soil degradation

Recurrent Fires



Continued degradation of resource base where women have greater access to land or tree products

How does gender inequity manifest in restoration?: Baseline results

- 1. Access:** men have greater access to agricultural land (57.3%) when compared with women (39.3%).
- 2. Control:** women have greater control on 1 land use, while men controlled 5.
- 3. Work burdens:** 12% of male respondents participate in household chores compared to 100% of female respondents.
- 4. Gender Attitudes:** 71% male respondents said they did not discuss land restoration with women but 59% of men agreed that women were better at nurturing trees.
- 5. Decisions:** only 2% female respondents had input into decisions on the types of trees to plant on farm decisions compared to 47% of men.

The Gender Transformative Approach

- Engages with people to
 - ✓ Reduce/overcome gender based constraints
 - Challenges underlying causes of gender inequity
 - Norms, relations and institutional structures
 - and technical barriers limiting (women's) participation
- Equity in decisions
 - Control;
 - resources
 - labour
 - body
 - destiny





GTA Treatments

Aim: addressing unequal

- access and control of resources
- work burden
- participation in decision-making
- perceptions of women's roles and contributions

Approach

1. 3 GTA modules,
 - Gender stereotypes
 - Family visioning
 - Balance of resources-
decisions/assets/labour/expenditure
2. Continual household support –community champions
3. Periodic monitoring of gender indicators

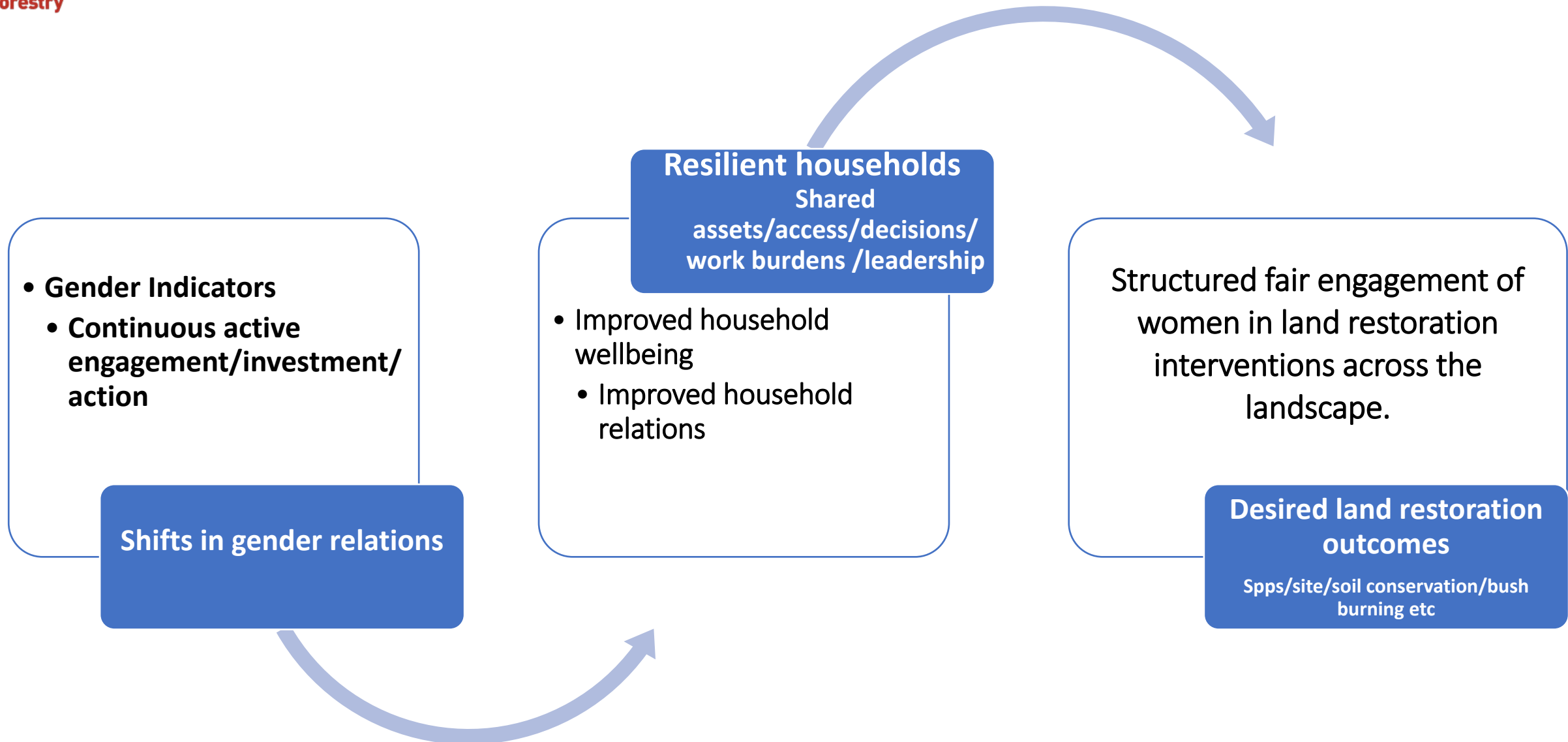




Gender Indicators – Progress Markers

	Women	Men
Expect to see	• Men and son's help with washing clothes	• Provide money for buying condiments.
	• Men and son's help with fetching water	• Give money to women for the grinding mill.
	• Men bath children.	• Pay for health insurance and medications for women and children.
	• Men take young children to school	• Pay school fees of children.
	• Receive money from men for trading	• Weed women farm after Man's farm (family farm).
Like to see	• Complete control over own livestock income	• Women taking care of livestock
	• Women's farm given priority and ploughed after family farm before ploughing for other men	• Support and encourage women to attain leadership positions
	• Men help with taking sick children and older people to the hospital	• Actively participate in bringing up the girl child
	• Men reduced alcohol intake	• Get support from women to buy farm inputs for men farm (family farms)
	• Discuss family planning with husband without judgement	• Concerned about women's general health e.g. accompany to the hospital and supporting women on antenatal visits
Love to see	• Participate in key household decisions (e.g. income expenditure)	• Include women in key decisions e.g. income expenditure
	• Access fertile family land for farming	• Wives accepting of additional wife
	• Joint control of family farm produce e.g. what to sell, when to sell, quantity to sell, and use of cash from crop sale	• Allocate fertile land to women for farming
	• Freely express grievances to husband without ridicule, shame or fear	• Apologise to spouse when wrong
	• Control over body in decisions of sex.	• Family more peaceful and united

How does gender indicators relate to land restoration outcomes



Early GTA -Results

- 1. Access:** 80% of women in 15 communities access about ≤ 0.5 acres to plant groundnuts/Bambara beans/bean/vegetables.
- 2. Work burdens:** more than *half* of male participants participating in household chores e.g. fetching water from longer distances using bicycles/motor bikes, washing cloths, childcare.
 - 95% of male participants report to women taking care of livestock.
- 3. Decisions:** More than 70% of women participants ‘feel’ included in household decisions; reflection in decision needs more engagement and action.
- 4. Potential Scaling:** high interest from non-participating households.

Lessons for Up-Scaling Gender in Land Restoration

1. Deliberate/intentional planning, design and budgeting for gender components.
2. Gender transformation is context specific-adaption-not a one size fits all.
3. Thrives on exiting 'good relations'.
4. Continuous engagement and action –'self driven' -sustainability.
5. Mark progress- celebrate success-motivation
6. Discuss challenges/difficult topics-recalibrate.
7. Cultivate local 'champions' for GTA



Thank you!

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