

# What are Gender Transformative approaches?

Ana Maria Paez Valencia

October 19, 2021







# Reach-Benefit-Empower-Transform (RBET) Framework

Recognizing women as a disadvantaged group, this framework asks project designers to consider whether their aim is to:

- **Reach** women, such as by including them in program activities;
- **Benefit** women, by improving their circumstances in some way;
- **Empower** women, strengthening their ability to make and put into action strategic life choices.
- **Transform** gender relations within and outside the household, such as by changing attitudes at the community level.

Distinguishing between these different goals is important because the strategies and indicators that correspond to each goal will vary.





# Applying the Framework



	REACH	BENEFIT	EMPOWER
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deliver agricultural extension services to women</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase women's well-being</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase women's agency over production and nutrition decisions</li></ul>
STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide transportation</li><li>• Conduct training during convenient times of the day</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider women's preferences and constraints in design and content of training</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enhance women's decisionmaking power in households and communities, especially on which crops to grow</li></ul>
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proportion of women attending training, receiving extension advice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sex-disaggregated data for land use, yields, income, consumption, nutrition, time use, etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decisionmaking power over production, income, food consumption</li><li>• Reduction of gender-based violence, time burden</li></ul>



# Transforming Gender Norms and Relations

Gender norms

Rules of behaviour in a given society/community that condition which activities, roles and responsibilities are perceived as male or female. **Vary according to place, time, age, class**

Gender relations

The ways men and women share or compete for resources, bargain and have power over each other. They arise from the roles men and women are expected to play and their interactions.



# Gender Transformative Approaches



Deep understanding of gender dynamics and social inequalities and how these affect livelihoods and landscape mgmt



Critical awareness of gender roles and norms



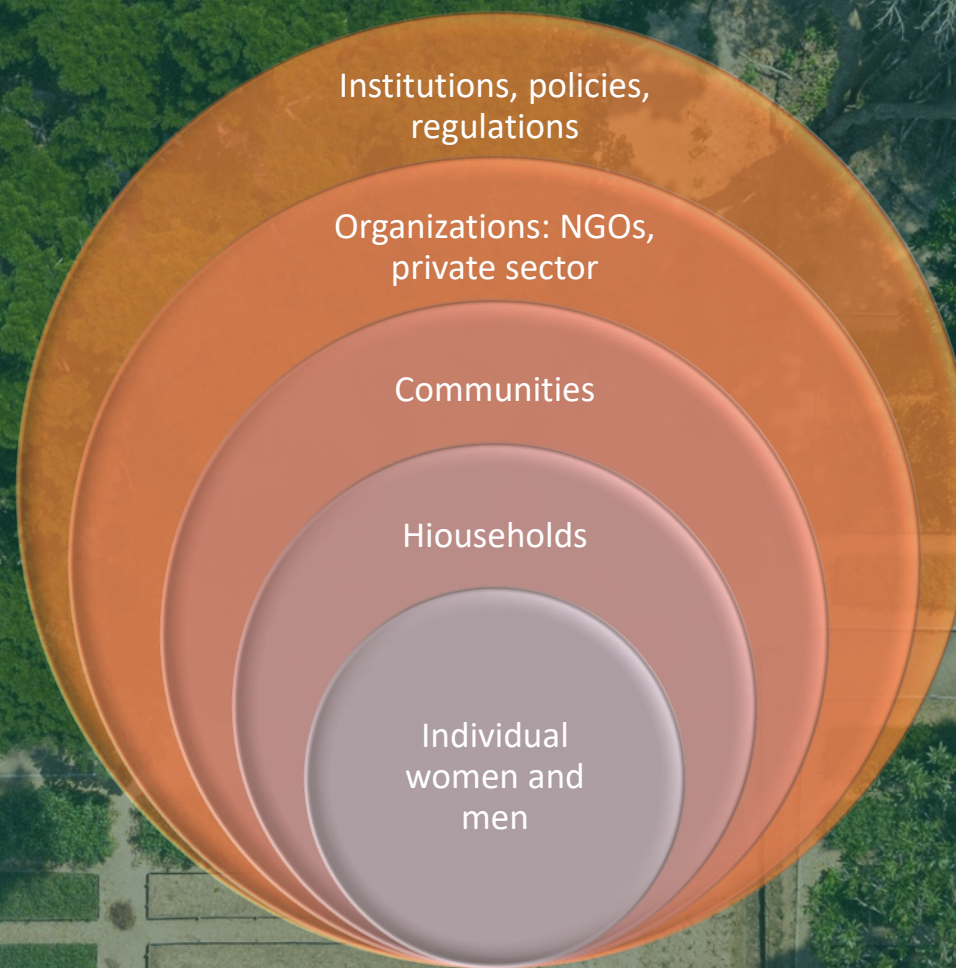
Challenging oppressive norms and behaviors, as well as the distribution of resources and allocation of duties



Involving men & boys to encourage collaboration and discourage conflict



Increasing women's bargaining power







# Thank you

[cifor.org](http://cifor.org) | [worldagroforestry.org](http://worldagroforestry.org) | [foreststreesagroforestry.org](http://foreststreesagroforestry.org) | [globallandscapesforum.org](http://globallandscapesforum.org) | [resilient-landscapes.org](http://resilient-landscapes.org)

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR–ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Forests, Trees and  
Agroforestry



Global  
Landscapes  
Forum



Resilient  
Landscapes