

Terms of Reference

Title of Assignment: Gender Analyst for publication-related secondary and primary data review of inclusion and gender equality in relation to land and natural resources governance and management

Office/Unit/Project: CIFOR

Research Portfolio: Gender /NRM

Reporting To: Deepa Joshi, IWMI/ WLE and Iliana Monterosso, CIFOR

Duty Station: home-based

Background

This assignment will contribute to a book chapter that analyses rights to land, aquatic and natural resources management (NRM) in feminist theory, development policy and interventions and global policy guidelines. The aim is to undertake a critical gender and inclusion review of theory, policy and practice and provide evidence-based recommendations that enhance a gender transformative approach to land and NRM governance and management as relevant to CG goals and Research for Development objectives and interventions.

Secure, inclusive and gender equal rights to land and natural resources are key components to addressing poverty and food insecurity. Gender shapes access to, use of, and control over natural resources in multiple ways: through differential rights, privileges and restrictions to land and related assets; in the structuring of NRM-related roles and responsibilities; and the reliance on diverse individually and communally owned assets and resources – which are governed and managed through multiple formal and informal laws and processes. Issues that are particularly relevant to the CG research mandate include gender equality and inclusion in relation to agricultural land and seeds, crops, pasture, livestock, trees, fisheries resources, surface and ground water and to the governance and management of these natural resources' assets base.

The Sustainable Development Goals (in particular SDG5) calls for closing the gender gap on rights to economic resources, ownership and control of resources as a way to addressing social inequality and poverty (Bose et al., 2017). Other international agreements and conventions including the UNDRIP and ILO 169 also spell out these issues. It is reported that in practice, the scales and balances on NRM are biased against women. Women constitute over 53 percent of the agricultural labour force, and 47% of the fisheries labour force in developing countries, and yet in comparison to men, are less able to access opportunities and productive resources, such as land, livestock, education, technology and extension services in comparison to men (FAO, 2018; FAO 2014; World Bank et al. 2012). And, contestations over other natural resources – forests, pastures, wetlands and water bodies are also said to be marked by high degrees of inequalities in decision-making, access, use, control and benefit or burdens.

These statistics while alarming, are also discerning. In NRM development policy, gender continues to be persistently interpreted in simplistic framings of 'women and their roles...' – marked with generalized 'assumptions of women's role' as effective managers and caretakers of natural resources (Resurreccion and Elmhirst, 2008; xiii; 4). Such simplistic, binary framings persist even though – in reality, the gendered dimensions of NRM are highly complex and contextual. Women's NRM experiences vary by ecological geographies and ecological systems, are determined by food cultures, indigeneity and ethnicity, and

changing socio-political and-economic contexts. These roles are further defined by intersectional differences of class, race, ethnicity, age and identity. In addition various other factors: climate change, macro-economic shifts, socio-political transformations at scale, urbanization and the pulls of migration, rapidly evolving agro- and environmental financing and credit mechanisms, technical interventions and innovations reshape the dynamics of production and environmental governance and management. The outcomes are diverse challenges for different groups of women (and men) as well as varying and dynamic societal and individual aspirations. All of these factors determine that there is no simple binary of a gender-NRM relation. Nonetheless, while there is increasing acknowledgement of the complexity, fluidity and uncertainty of agriculture and natural resources contexts, the understanding of gender and therefore gender tools and techniques in NRM governance and management tend to remain persistently simplistic and generalized.

This chapter will draw attention to these inconsistencies and also demonstrate how:

- 1) populist gender and NRM agendas and interventions mostly do not include the diverse social, economic and political drivers of agriculture and NRM policies globally and in different regional and ecological contexts,
- 2) the interconnectedness of agriculture, fisheries, and the wider biophysical environment is at odds with fragmented sectoral interventions impacting interlinked gendered dimensions of production and reproduction, and
- 3) issues of power and politics impact land, agriculture and NRM policy domains and the institutional arenas where programmes and projects are conceived and implemented.

These issues will be analysed to draw attention to and inform development policy and actionable R4D recommendations for CG and key stakeholders to be better informed of complex and dynamic experiences of gendered rights and access to land and NRM in different local contexts.

Objectives of the Assignment

Under the guidance of the CGIAR-NRM Governance and Rights chapter author team, the consultant will undertake a detailed literature review on the issues outlined above, drawing a conclusive overview of global, national and local land and NRM policies, strategies and interventions; theoretical framings and conceptual approaches; and factors shaping these outcomes in different social, economic and political settings and contexts, paying particular attention to CG-lead research and policy interventions.

Scope of the Assignment

Main tasks will include:

1. In collaboration with the chapter lead authors, develop a detailed proposal of the scope of work, including a subject heading outline of the proposed chapter, list of key secondary documents and a list of potential actors to interview and discuss key theories, policies and ongoing R4D interventions **(Report 1)**
2. Contact and interview key CG and non-CG researchers, stakeholders and practitioners (as above)
3. Prepare a first draft report that analyses theoretical concepts and policy-practice gaps including gender-inclusive data and statistics on land ownership, tenure and NRM governance. Report should include short (½ page) examples to illustrate key issues/gaps, where suitable material exists. **(Report 2)**
4. Address feedback and prepare a second and final draft as advised by the NRM team **(Report 3)**

5. Other related activities, as assigned by the NRM Team.

Required Knowledge and Skills

The consultant should have a master's degree or higher or equivalent experience and knowledge of gender analysis rights and tenure concepts and practice in the context of CGIAR research. Priority will be given to those applicants with demonstrated evidence of past work on the topic/ issues.

Budget, Time Line and Payment Schedule

Proposed Budget

Fees: 15000 (exclusive of travels/ logistics - paid as actuals)
50 working days between August 1 and September 30

Time Line:

July 30: Applications Closing Date
August 15: Selection of consultant and start date
August 20: Report 1
September 15: Report 2
September 30: Report 3

First Payment (20% of fees) Signing of the contract

Report 1 - detailed proposal of the Scope of Work.

Second Payment (20% of fees) Report 2 literature review and key findings backed by qualitative and quantitative data

Final Payment (60% of fees) Report 3 final draft report

Instructions for Application

Please send expressions of interest including a summary CV (no more than 2 pages) and one supporting document (report, published paper) to indicate suitability for proposed work - to Deepa Joshi (deepa.joshi@cgiar.org) and Iliana Monterosso (I.Monterroso@cgiar.org) no later than July 30, 2019, 1700 EST.