

GENDER, AGROFORESTRY AND FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN THE RAMU-MARKHAM VALLEY

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Findings
- Conclusion & Implications

Introduction

This presentation aims to share

- Experiences in Relationship between Gender in agroforestry and FLR in RMV
- Lessons Learned and implications for future projects
- Preliminary work for a Gender Strategy

General assumption relating to gender in a heavily male dominated society about use of resources is not absolute

Method

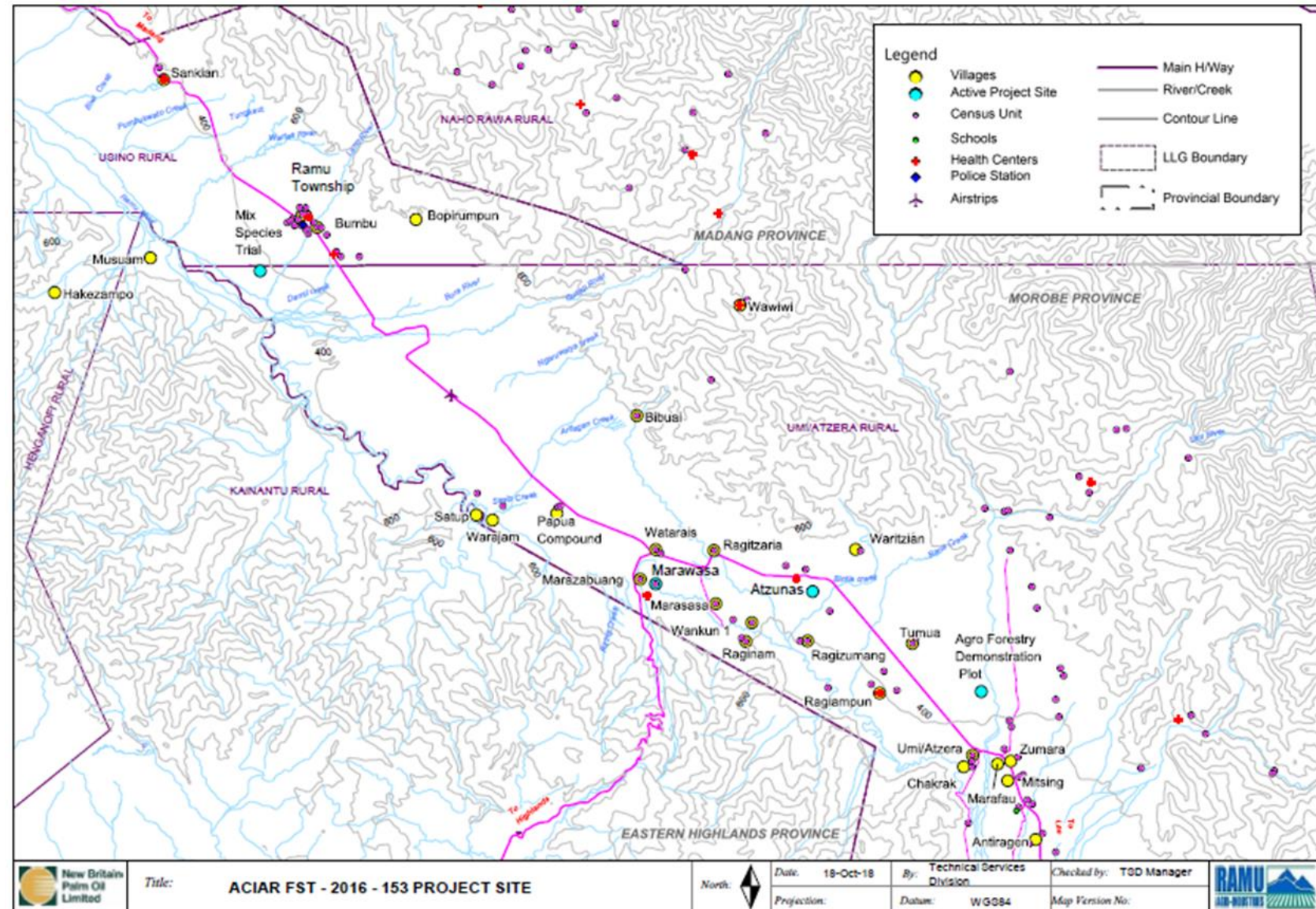
Desktop Review

- Project Reports
- Studies conducted within valley

Experience

- Experience in engaging with locals within the RMV

Map showing ACIAR FST/2016 Project Site



Findings – Land Tenure

Customary Land Laws in Papua New Guinea

- 97 % of land owned by Customary Landowners
- Ownership rights remain within the clan in the RMV
- ILG act allows women to be part of the executives

Clan Land User Rights

- Buafump “Where the ancestors have first planted a garden crop, clear user rights passed on
- User rights are inherited by the male child
- Female children also have user rights until marriage as is the tradition
- User rights given to married women depend on different factors



Photograph 1: an example of a Buafump

Findings – Division of Labour

Distinctive Roles & Shared Roles

- Domestic Tasks are done by women
- Heavier tasks are done by men
- Gardening is a shared role

Increased Labour

- Plots should be near the village and plots should not be too large (interviewee)
- Purap Clan distributing work to minimise work load
- A woman's priority is to ensure her domestic roles are performed



Photograph 2: Woman involved in gardening

Findings – Decision Making

- Availability of Information
- Attendance to meetings and awareness increases knowledge
- Status of women in the community
- Literacy level of women is also a factor
- Agroforestry and or FLR that requires clan land will require a clan decision
- Agroforestry and or FLR proposed for a Buafump would require a family decision
- A female member will take part in decisions regarding a Buafump because of her user rights

Findings – Decision Making



Photograph 3: A typical meeting attendance for a clan meeting

Conclusions and implications

- Common Generalisation about Gender issues may be inaccurate
- Women's participation in decision making depends on different factors such as user rights as explained above.
- Important to include and understand gender issues from planning through to implementation of agroforestry activities
- Gender is essential for FLR and agroforestry interventions as women's roles in agricultural activities include management.
- Interventions should reflect positive outcomes and not make women's lives worse.

Conclusion & Implications

“understanding of gender has to be in planning and implementing agroforestry activities. That is a clear lesson from this research.”

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Thank
you