



# Gender and Illegal Wildlife Trade: Overlooked and Underestimated

Co-hosted by the Global Wildlife Program  
and WWF International

Thursday, October 21, 2021

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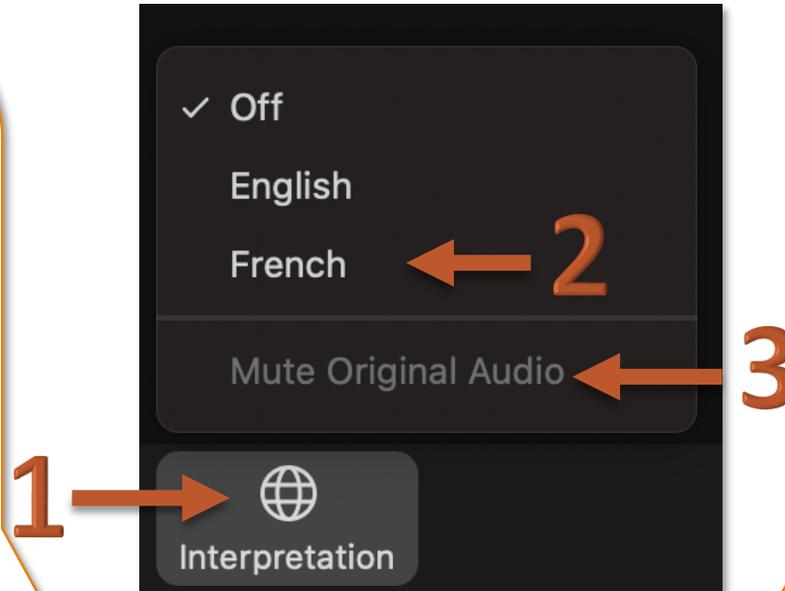
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2. Sélectionnez l'audio **français** ou **anglais**.
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# Rob Parry-Jones

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Head, Wildlife Crime Initiative, WWF International



# Lisa Farroway

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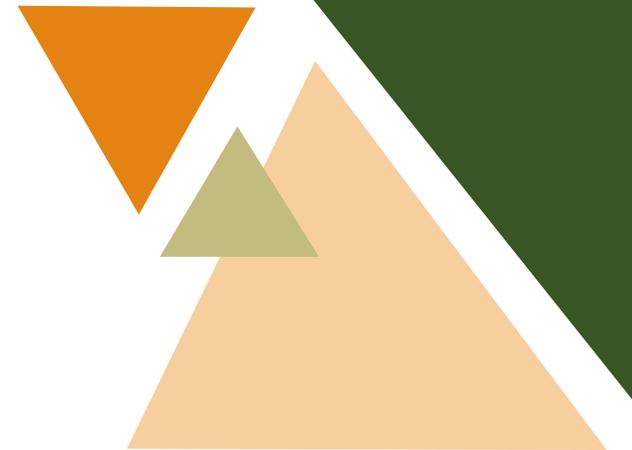
Program Manager, Global Wildlife Program, World Bank

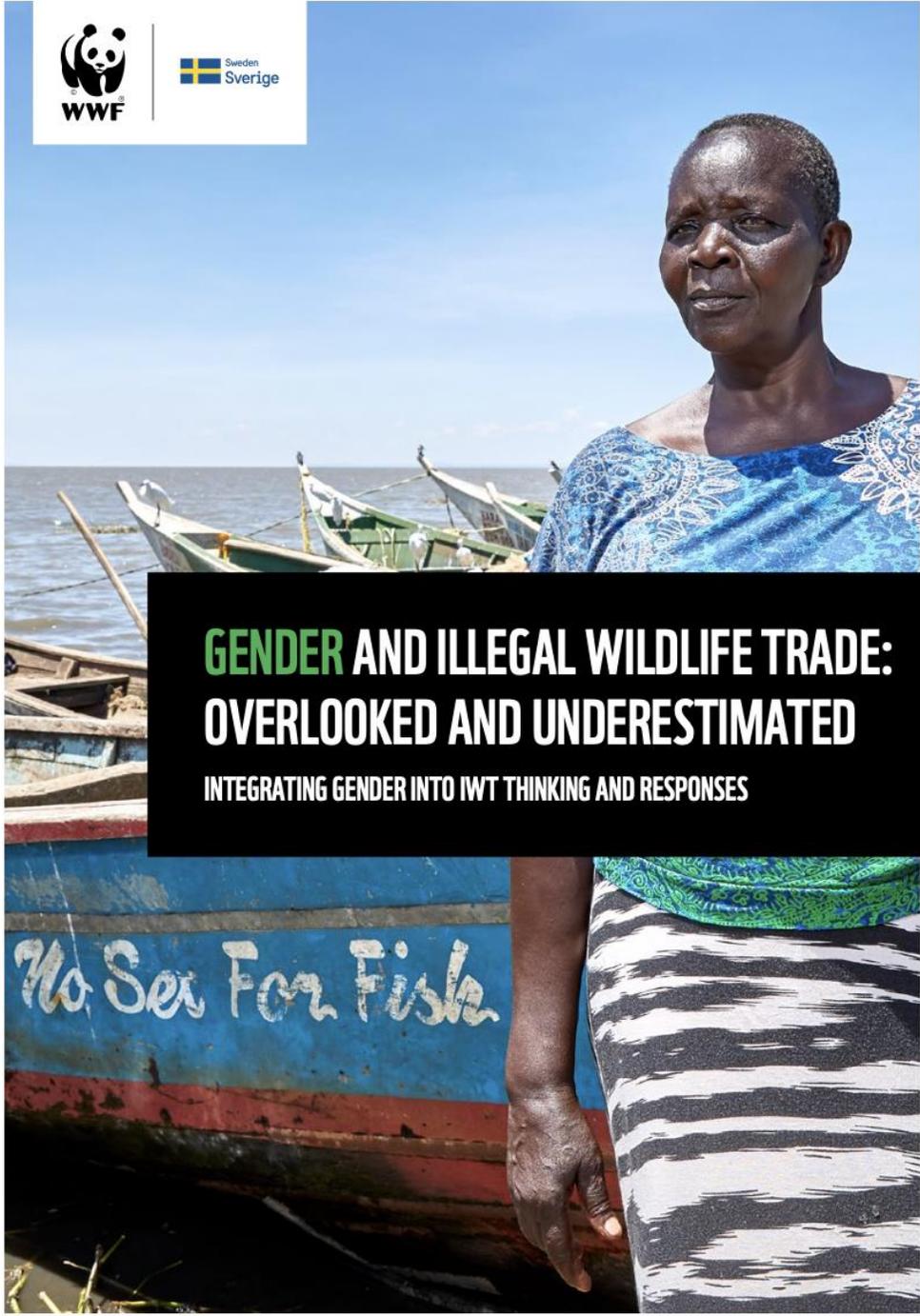


# Joni Seager

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Professor of Global Studies, Bentley University and lead author of *Gender & Illegal Wildlife Trade: Overlooked and Underestimated*



A photograph of a woman with short, dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a black and white striped skirt. She is standing next to a blue boat with the words "No Sex For Fish" written in white on its side. In the background, several other wooden boats are docked on a body of water under a clear blue sky.

## **GENDER AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: OVERLOOKED AND UNDERESTIMATED**

**INTEGRATING GENDER INTO IWT THINKING AND RESPONSES**

**WWF  
PROJECT:  
  
BUILD A  
GENDERED  
'MAP' OF  
IWT SPACE**

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**IMMEDIATE  
GOALS**

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**Provide a synthesis of what we know and don't know – mostly the latter – about gender + IWT**

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**Develop a systematic approach for integrating gender analysis into anti-IWT work**

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**Develop practitioner and policy guidance (“toolkit” discussion to follow)**

**WWF  
PROJECT:  
  
BUILD A  
GENDERED  
'MAP' OF  
IWT SPACE**

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## **LONG-TERM GOALS**

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**Transform IWT space into  
gender-responsive domain –  
IWT as gender leader**

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**Develop new discourses and  
priorities around IWT and  
gender**

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**Connect gender analysis of  
IWT to broader domains of  
'gender and environment'**



4  
PILLARS

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**ORGANIZED AROUND THE 4  
PILLARS OF THE WWF-TRAFFIC  
WILDLIFE CRIME INITIATIVE**

---

**Poaching**

---

**Trafficking**

---

**Buying/consuming**

---

**Governance and policy**

---

4  
FRAMES

---

**CROSS-TABBED BY THE  
SYSTEMATIC FRAMEWORK  
DEVELOPED FOR THIS PROJECT**

---

**A**ctors

---

**D**rivers

---

**I**mpacts

---

**R**esponses

---

**SOME  
TOPLINE  
KEY  
FINDINGS**

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**Women and men participate differently in all domains of IWT, from poaching through to consumption, and in policymaking**

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**Men and women have different perceptions of, access to, and control over environmental resources including biodiversity and nonhuman animals**

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**‘Economic need’, so often identified as a driver of IWT, itself is gendered**

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**The costs and benefits of poaching, consuming and trafficking wildlife are different for men and women, as are the costs and benefits of ending it**

**SOME KEY  
FINDINGS:  
SPECIFICS**

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## **GENDER NORMS AND DIFFERENCES**

**shape IWT relationships & processes  
from macro to micro**

---

**e.g. POACHING**

- **who's poaching and why?**

**Are men/ boys (sometimes)  
masculinity-shamed into  
poaching?**

**Are women sexually coerced  
into poaching or into silence  
or into complicit roles?**

- 
- **do women and men have the same  
views of poaching? if different, does  
that open possibilities for different  
interventions?**

**SOME KEY  
FINDINGS:  
SPECIFICS**

---

## **GENDER NORMS AND DIFFERENCES**

**shape IWT relationships & processes  
from macro to micro**

---

### **E.G., TRAFFICKING**

- **women and men occupy different niches and play different roles in trafficking networks. Why, and with what consequences?**
- **enforcement is gender skewed. does it matter that most enforcement agents are men? What are the gendered consequences of increasingly armed and violent enforcement?**
- **what changes when women are actively brought into enforcement roles?**

**SOME KEY  
FINDINGS:  
SPECIFICS**

---

## **GENDER NORMS AND DIFFERENCES**

**shape IWT relationships & processes  
from macro to micro**

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### **E.G., CONSUMPTION**

- **the motivations and types of 'elite consumption' of illicit wildlife products different for men and women. Why?**

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- **if (some) consumption behaviours are driven by norms of masculinity and femininity, will changing those norms then change the consumption?**



**BIGGEST  
TAKE-  
AWAYS**

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**IWT is ‘gendered’ because society is!**

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**Systematic, strong and consequential gender dynamics infuse illegal wildlife trade and efforts to curb it**

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**Sexual violence and gender inequality grease the wheels of IWT along the entire production and value chain**



**BIGGEST  
TAKE-  
AWAYS**

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**UNDERSTANDING  
GENDER DYNAMICS AND  
DEVELOPING  
INTERVENTIONS  
ACCORDINGLY CAN BE  
AN EFFECTIVENESS  
AMPLIFIER**

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**B**ringing gender analysis into IWT work ‘matters’ – it improves the likelihood of conservation success and can be a catalyst for challenging social inequalities.

**C**onversely, gender-blind approaches to IWT result in huge gaps in understanding real-world IWT activities, processes and opportunities for intervention.



**BIGGEST  
TAKE-  
AWAYS**

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## **GENDER ANALYSIS IS NOT A MAGIC WAND**

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**But it is an important tool  
in our toolkit**

And it contributes to solutions  
by revealing a wide-angle  
understanding of problems,  
approaches and policies not  
offered elsewhere

It further enables IWT  
organizations to align their work  
with the human rights and  
diversity commitments already  
in place



**BIGGEST  
TAKE-  
AWAYS**

**The patterns of power and differentiation that come into view through a gender lens also pertain, in varying degrees, to other and intersectional identities of race/ethnicity, sexual and gender identities, class or religion, along other social alignments**

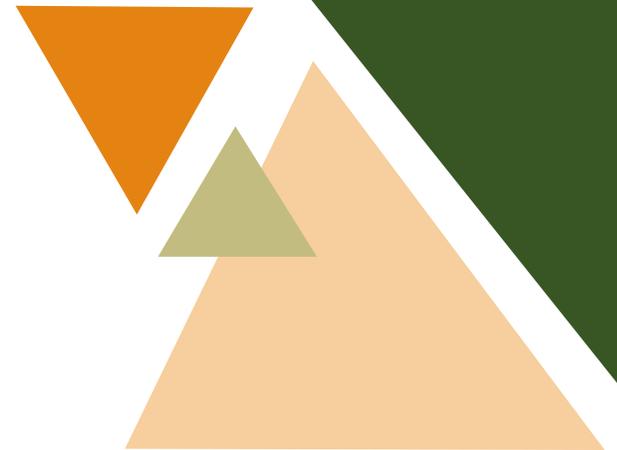
*There is almost no analysis of those dynamics in relation to IWT.*

THANK YOU

[WWW.GENDERANDIWT.ORG](http://WWW.GENDERANDIWT.ORG)

# Tamara Leger

Global IWT Policy Coordinator, WWF International





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UNDERSTANDING GENDER & IWT

KEY TERMINOLOGY

TOOLKIT

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# GENDER & ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

INTEGRATING GENDER INTO IWT THINKING AND RESPONSES



©Julia Gunther

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## WHAT IT MEANS FOR YOU:

Select your role to better understand what integrating gender and the 6-step Toolkit means for you:

**PRACTITIONER WORKING IN ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME / IWT** ▾

As a practitioner working in environmental crime / illegal wildlife trade, this toolkit can help you understand how gender dynamics come into play along the IWT chain, and ensure your project, programme and policies are gender-responsive, from the design, implementation, to the learning and monitoring stage.



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## WE'RE BUSY! WHY CARE?



01

IT'S RIGHT(S)

READ MORE +



02

IT'S THE LAW (OR AT LEAST THE POLICY)

READ MORE +



03

GENDER EQUALITY MAKES THE WORK OF ORGANIZATIONS SMARTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE

READ MORE +



04

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IS KEY TO SUSTAINABILITY; GENDER INTEGRATION PRODUCES DIRECT IMPROVEMENTS IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OUTCOMES

READ MORE +



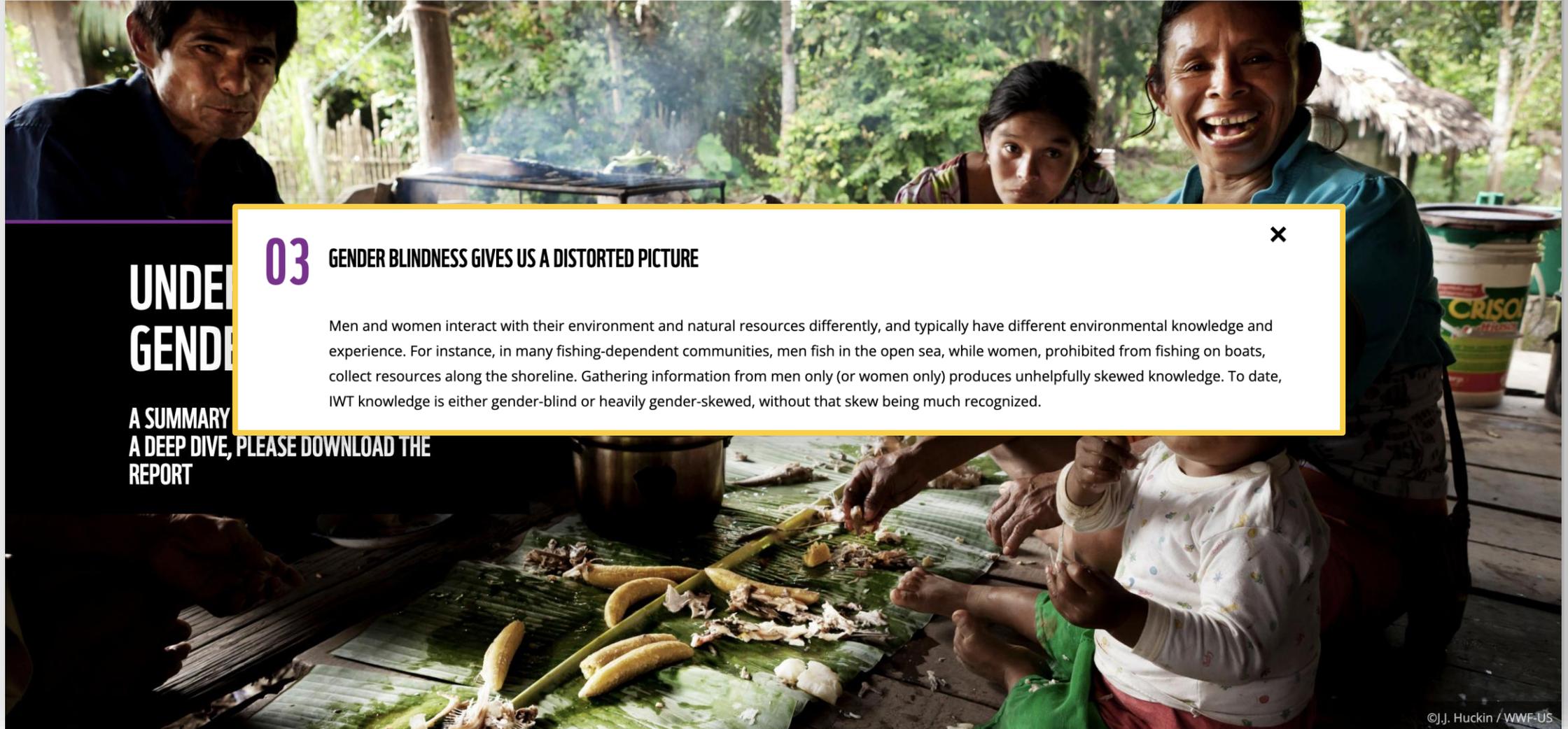
05

IWT AND CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE LEADERS IN MAKING POSITIVE CHANGE

READ MORE +

LEARN MORE ABOUT GENDER AND IWT

LEARN MORE >

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# UNDERSTANDING GENDER

A SUMMARY  
A DEEP DIVE, PLEASE DOWNLOAD THE  
REPORT

## 03 GENDER BLINDNESS GIVES US A DISTORTED PICTURE



Men and women interact with their environment and natural resources differently, and typically have different environmental knowledge and experience. For instance, in many fishing-dependent communities, men fish in the open sea, while women, prohibited from fishing on boats, collect resources along the shoreline. Gathering information from men only (or women only) produces unhelpfully skewed knowledge. To date, IWT knowledge is either gender-blind or heavily gender-skewed, without that skew being much recognized.

©J.J. Huckin / WWF-US



### SEX

**Biological characteristics of being male or female. This identity is usually seen to be immutable, but nonbinary sex identities such as 'intersex' are increasingly acknowledged. For example: biological females gestate and give birth to children: that's a sex-identity function.**

Biological characteristics of being male or female. This identity is usually seen to be immutable, but nonbinary sex identities such as 'intersex' are increasingly acknowledged; people who identify with nonbinary gender identities, such as 'trans' or 'gender fluid', are increasingly visible and those identities also determine social relations. Non-heterosexual identities also bring particular social positions, opportunities, constraints and discrimination.

For example: Biological females gestate and give birth to children: that's a sex-identity function.



©Diego Fernando Peralbo Rolón / WWF-Brazil



Meaning attached to sex. Presumptions, attitudes and behaviors that are the most appropriate roles, activities and responsibilities for men or women to undertake.



### GENDER EQUALITY

Is achieved when women and men, girls and boys, have equal rights, life prospects and opportunities, and the power to shape their own lives and contribute to society. Equality between the sexes is a question of a fair and equitable distribution of power, influence and resources in everyday life and in society as a whole.

**READ MORE +**



### INTERSECTIONALITY

No one is defined solely by their sex or gender identity. Gender analysis is a powerful tool, but alone may not explain particular social or economic patterns and structures.

**READ MORE +**



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# THE TOOLKIT

A STEP-BY-STEP ROADMAP FOR PRACTITIONERS TO INTEGRATE GENDER THINKING INTO THEIR APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING IWT

©James Morga

## WHAT'S INSIDE?

### OKAY! How do we do it?

**STEP 1** Use A-D-I-R to get your gender bearings

**STEP 2** Checklist of core principles for gender responsive projects

**STEP 3** Take gender-based violence into account

**STEP 4** Identify key tools and techniques

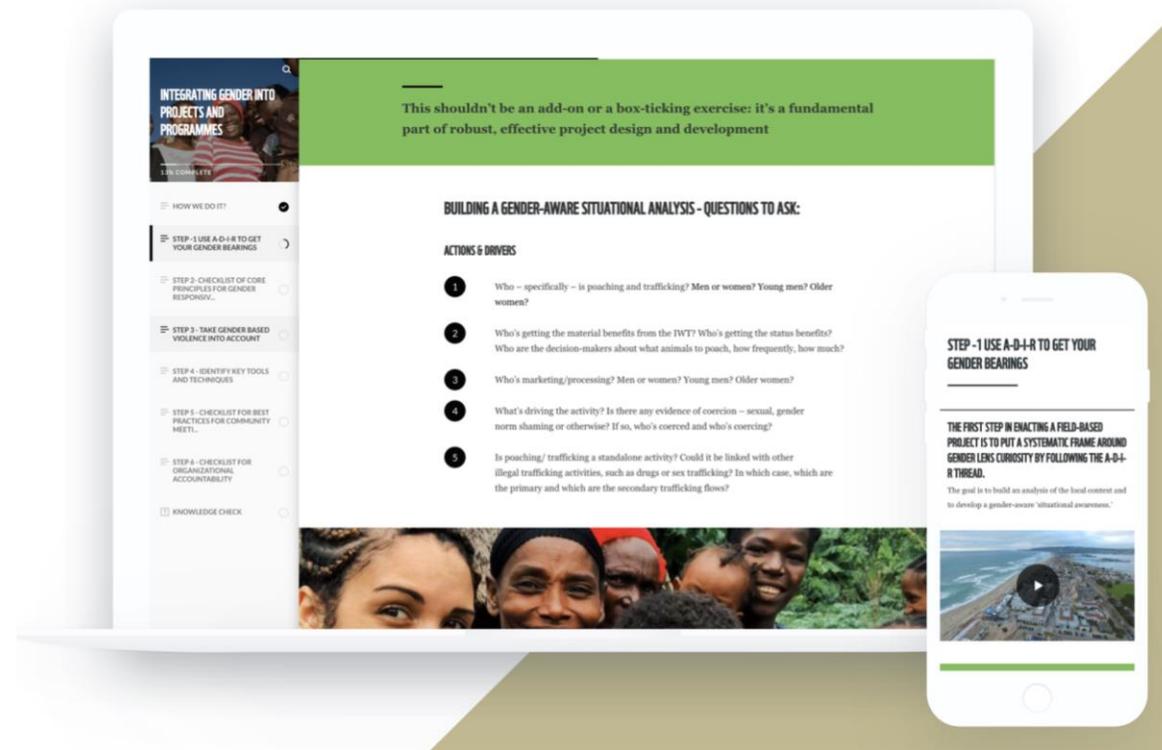
**STEP 5** Checklist for best practices for community meetings, interviews and surveys

**STEP 6** Checklist for organizational accountability

**Knowledge check**

**Moving forward**

# A SNEAK PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT!





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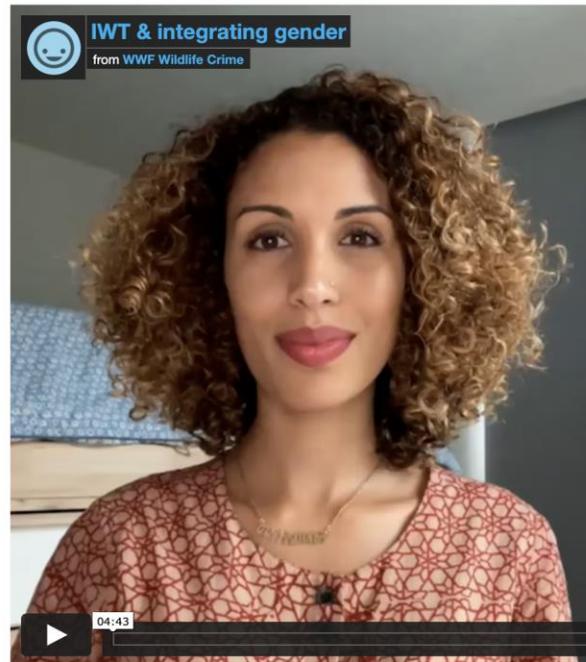
EXIT TOOLKIT



- OK! HOW WE DO IT?
- STEP -1 USE A-D-I-R TO GET YOUR GENDER BEARINGS
- STEP 2- CHECKLIST OF CORE PRINCIPLES FOR GENDER RESPONSIV...
- STEP 3 - TAKE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE INTO ACCOUNT
- STEP 4 - IDENTIFY KEY TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES
- STEP 5 - CHECKLIST FOR BEST PRACTICES FOR COMMUNITY MEETI...
- STEP 6 - CHECKLIST FOR ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY
- KNOWLEDGE CHECK
- MOVING FORWARD

## INTRODUCTION

WILDLIFE CRIME AND ANTI-POACHING EXPERT GRETA FRANCESCA IORI KICKS US OFF WITH AN INTRODUCTION TO THE TOOLKIT



INTEGRATING GENDER INTO IWT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS: GRETA IORI ON HOW WE'LL DO IT

Presenter - Greta F. Iori, Wildlife Crime and Anti-Poaching Expert

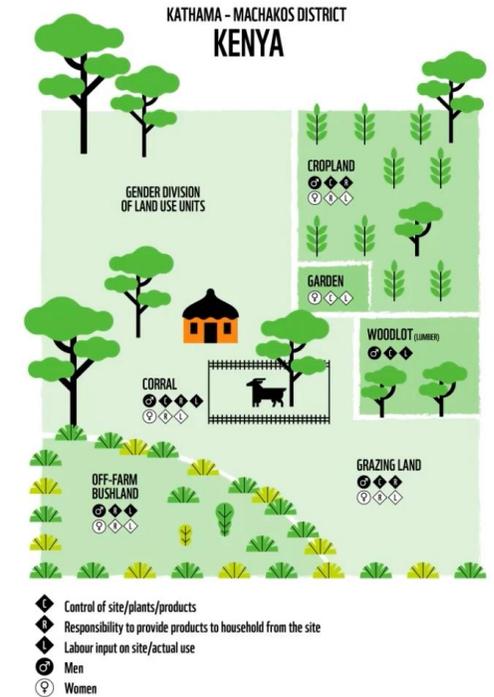
# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT



Seen in “OK! How do we do it?”

# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT

## ANWESHA EXPLAINS GENDER MAPPING IN THE CONTEXT OF IWT



Anwasha Dutta - Political Economist & Senior Researcher, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen

indeed gender responsive. There are four sections to this checklist, to help evaluate whether gender-awareness is integral to:

- 1 The project core principles
- 2 The project design and planning
- 3 The inclusion of stakeholders
- 4 The benefits, costs and outcomes of the project

You can tick the boxes once you've thought about each question, to move onto the next section of the checklist.

## PART 2 - CORE PRINCIPLES

- Projects should ideally benefit gender equality – or at least not harm it! *Consult a wide group of people, and be sure to include people who are most likely to benefit or be negatively affected by any projects/plans.*
- Any specific project should be based on a gender-informed situational analysis, discussed above. *All available evidence tells us that women and men use, know about and have access to resources in different ways and have different attitudes towards environmental resources. Projects shouldn't assume a unified 'community', nor unitary access to resources.*
- The project is based on the understanding that different members of the community will feel the benefits and costs of any project differently – and that outcomes will be different for different people involved.
- Specific language is used to describe who is involved in the project. *If the project is for men only or women only – or turns out to only involve one group or the other – don't use generic language such as 'people'.*

**Seen in Step 2:** “Checklist of core principles for gender-responsive projects”

# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT

# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT

## USE COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO DISCUSS PLANS, PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES

Community meetings are particularly useful to understand the community members' perspectives and needs, and to design plans and projects that community members will support. Before you organize a community meeting, keep in mind the following:



# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT

**ADELHEID AWASES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF GENDER-SENSITIVE COMMUNITY MEETINGS**



**COMMUNITY MEETINGS:  
ADELHEID M. AWASES  
ON WHY BEING GENDER  
SENSITIVE IS CRITICAL**

Adelheid M Awases, Gender & Rural Development Expert

# A PEEK INSIDE THE TOOLKIT



## **Interview techniques: avoiding bias**

It's important to be attentive to subtle bias in the ways questions are posed. Play through this scenario to see if you know how to avoid subtle bias in your questions.

CONTINUE

## THE QUIZ!

Question

**06/26**

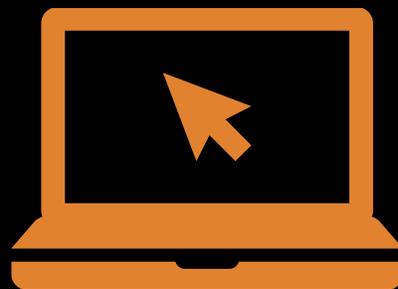
True or false: project objectives should explicitly refer to women and men as distinct stakeholders?

True

False



SUBMIT



**WWW.GENDRANDIWT.ORG**

**THIS IS JUST THE BEGINNING...**

**PLEASE SHARE YOUR EXPERIENCES!**

**WILDLIFECRIME@WWFINT.ORG**

# TWO GWP CASE STUDIES



# INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION



## COMBATING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Provision of gender-sensitive ranger post accommodation

Provision of feminine care for women on patrol

## AN EXAMPLE FROM ZIMBABWE

- Antipoaching activities in Zimbabwe have always been the preserve of men.
- The Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project is working to change the narrative.



## WOMEN IN THE HOME

Biogas for cooking enables women to have more time for other activities

Boreholes improve portable water and create more time for women

# FOREST RANGERS COMPETENCIES MAPPING ASSESSMENT

## AN EXAMPLE FROM INDONESIA CIWT-GEF-6 Project

### About:

- The Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade project facilitated the first effort to map the competencies of **2,900 forest rangers** (2,730 males and 170 females) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- Forest rangers spearhead forestry development in Indonesia and are expected to have competencies in a range of areas; yet no data existed.
- Gender-responsive questions were prepared with the input of gender experts and measure technical, managerial, and sociocultural competence.



### Objective

- To support gender mainstreaming in the development of capacity building activities and policies for forest rangers by the MoEF.

### Results

- Assessment was completed in November 2020 and showed that improvements were needed in evidence handling, wildlife conflict management, and investigations. Capacity building programs are being developed and will integrate gender mainstreaming.

# Eight Streams of the Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy in UNDP Indonesia

- Strong management systems and accountability mechanisms

Systematic investment in building in-house capacities

An enabling internal environment

Effective systems for knowledge management and communication

Effective integration of gender concerns into the program/project cycle

Partnerships with other actors for gender equality inside and outside the UN System

Achievement of sustainable gender equality results.

Special Provisions to Promote Inclusion and Eliminate Discrimination

**Thank you for listening!**



For information on the Global Wildlife Program:

[gwp-info@worldbank.org](mailto:gwp-info@worldbank.org)

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program>