





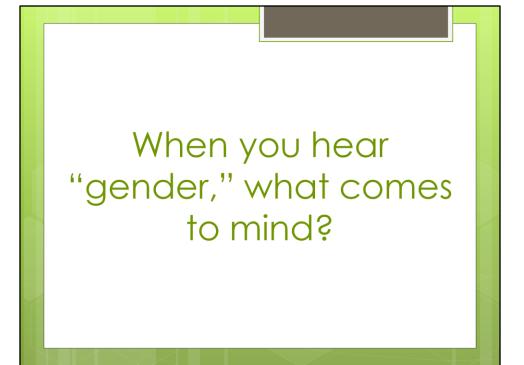
Gender and the Forest Investment Program

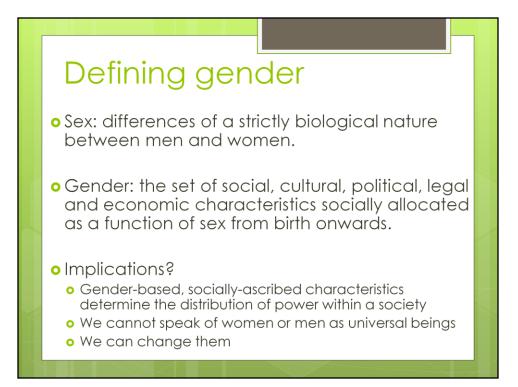
Stacy Alboher

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FIP Pilot Countries Meeting

Cape Town, June 22, 2011



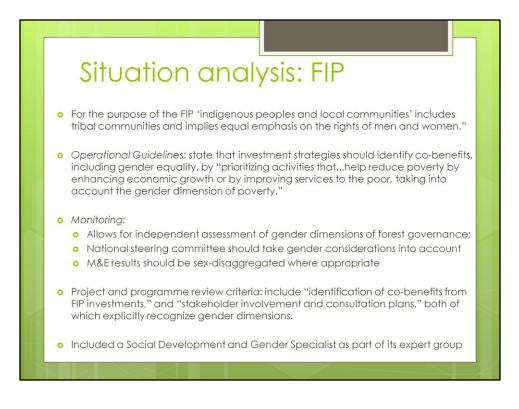


Gender equality

• NOT only about women

- But: promoting gender equality often requires a particular focus on women in order to address historical and existing inequalities
- However, this does not preclude activities that address men's specific needs, where doing so will contribute to gender equality.





Forests and Agriculture:

Why do they matter for gender equality?

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Gender-based roles in forestry

Women

- Primary users and managers of forests
- Local knowledge
- High dependence on NTFPs for livelihoods
- Roles in forest protection, not only harvesting

Men

- Involved in extractive activities
- Often hold decision-making power
- Viewed as technical experts

Gender is an important aspect of forestry and agriculture as inequity between males and females are manifest in these sectors

Benefits derived from these activities are often not equally shared and decisionmaking regarding the implementation of forestry and agricultural activities is often left to men, while the growing of the stock is left to the women

There is therefore a need to transform programmes and organisations by strengthening the position of women engaged in both professional spheres of forestry and agriculture and enhancing their ability to assist rural women

Women in agriculture ensure the food security of their families to a large degree



If women's rights are ignored, REDD could result in women's restricted access to forests and NTFPs, increasing time and distance to collect fuel wood, food, other products and further marginalizing them.

Greater degree of unemployment (South Africa : Women 53% as opposed to 37% for men)



Exclusion from decision-making

Participation : Confidence to speak out in community and other meetings

Lack of recognition of women's roles and responsibilities, which are major in forestry and agriculture

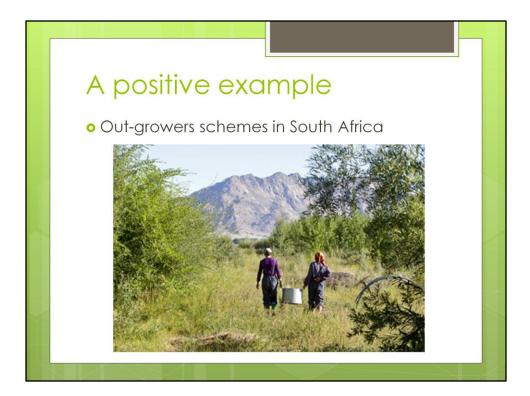
Limited free time and mobility due to household and mothering responsibilities and the rural nature of the environment in which they are often living

Exclusion from benefit sharing as a right

Adopting a gender approach

Gender aspects need to be taken into account at all stages of a project:

- Conceptualization
- Planning
- Implementation
- Training programs
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Benefit-sharing mechanisms



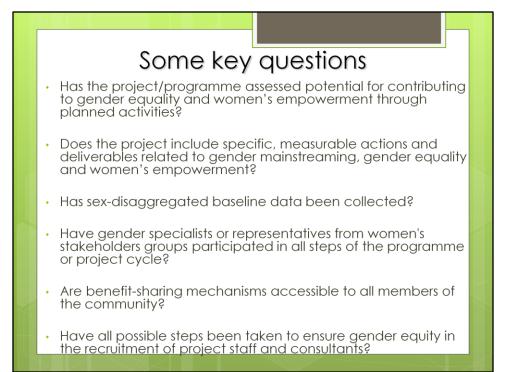
Promoting gender equality through the FIP

- Stakeholders
- Benefit-sharing mechanisms
- Equitable representation in governance mechanisms
- Land tenure rights
- Safeguards

Things to consider

- Political will is essential : Seek highlevel buy-in
- Joint missions, stakeholder consultations and program staff are critical: include gender expertise
- Ensure that capacity building programs and technical trainings target both women and men
- Collect sex-disaggregated data
- Involve social/gender ministries





Discussion questions

How might REDD+ affect the different roles and status of women and gender relations?

How might different roles and status of women and men affect the achievement of REDD+ programs?

How have the plans in your country taken gender considerations into account? What tools would you need in order to facilitate this process?

Thank you!

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For additional information: www.gender-climate.org www.wocan.org