

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a plain white space.

GENDER

GOAL

**TO ENHANCE FORESTRY
PROGRAM SUCCESS**

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THE GENDER ANALYSIS AND FORESTRY FRAMEWORK

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades, creating a modern and dynamic feel. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, some with a slight gradient or transparency effect.

SUCCESS

**SUSTAINABILITY
EQUITY
EFFECTIVENESS**

FAILURE

**DUE TO THE OMISSION OF
GENDER ISSUES IS AVOIDABLE**

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MAXIMIZE PARTICIPATION

OF WOMEN AND MEN

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT ADDRESSES:

**COMMUNITY NEEDS,
INDUSTRIAL NEEDS,
ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS**

LINK

PEOPLE-FORESTS

LINK

WOMEN, MEN AND FORESTS

SEX IS

- ▶ BIOLOGICAL
- ▶ PREDETERMINED
- ▶ UNCHANGEABLE



GENDER IS

- ▶ CULTURALLY BASED
- ▶ LEARNED BEHAVIOUR
- ▶ CHANGING: OVER TIME
ACCORDING TO LOCATION
ACROSS CULTURES

Gender

Gender is the socially-constituted differences between women and men, differences which reflect each society's interpretation of biological difference. The 'naturalized' character of gender difference reflects this underlying foundation in biological difference.

Sex

Sex refers to biological differences between the male and female of the species. The biological characteristics of men and women are universal, obvious, and in general, permanent. Sex roles are those which are bound to one particular sex due to biological factors, for instance, breastfeeding.

SEX

- ▶ Universal
- ▶ Biologically determined
- ▶ Permanent

GENDER

- ▶ Differs within/between cultures
- ▶ Socially constructed
- ▶ Dynamic, changes over time
- ▶ Influenced by a wide range of socio-economic factors

- ▶ In Ancient Egypt men at home and did the weaving. Women handled family business. Women inherited property and men did not. (G)
- ▶ Men's voices break at puberty, women's do not. (S)
- ▶ In one study of 224 cultures, there were 5 in which men did all the cooking, and 36 in which women did all the house building. (G)
- ▶ According to UN statistics, women do 67 percent of world's work, yet their earnings for it amount to only 10 percent of the world's income. (G)

GENDER-BASED DIVISION OF LABOUR

- ▶ AN ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE OF SOCIETIES
- ▶ MEN AND WOMEN MAY HAVE THE SAME OR DIFFERENT ROLES

GENDER ROLES are
Socially determined
from birth

Gender roles influence the
DIVISION OF LABOUR

Differential valuing of work
and access support existing
POWER relations, which
Reinforce gender roles

Labour is VALUED
differently based on who
does it

Different roles, work and valuing of
work create differential ACCESS
to decision-making, services and benefits

Gender Circle

GENDER ROLES CHANGE DUE TO :

- ▶ ECONOMIC CRISS
- ▶ FERTILITY DECLINE
- ▶ INCREASING EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
- ▶ FAMILY INSTABILITY
- ▶ DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

STUDIES SHOW:

DESPITE A LARGE
INCREASE IN WOMEN'S
LABOUR FORCE
PARTICIPATION, WOMEN'S
ROLES ARE STILL INVISIBLE



WOMEN'S WORK

- ▶ INFORMAL SECTOR
- ▶ LARGELY UNPAID
- ▶ NOT REPORTED
- ▶ MULTIPLE ROLES

Seven Types of Gender Inequality

- ▶ Mortality inequality
 - ▶ Natality
 - ▶ Basic facility
 - ▶ Special opportunity
 - ▶ Professional inequality
 - ▶ Ownership inequality
 - ▶ Household inequality
- ('accumulation' of labour)

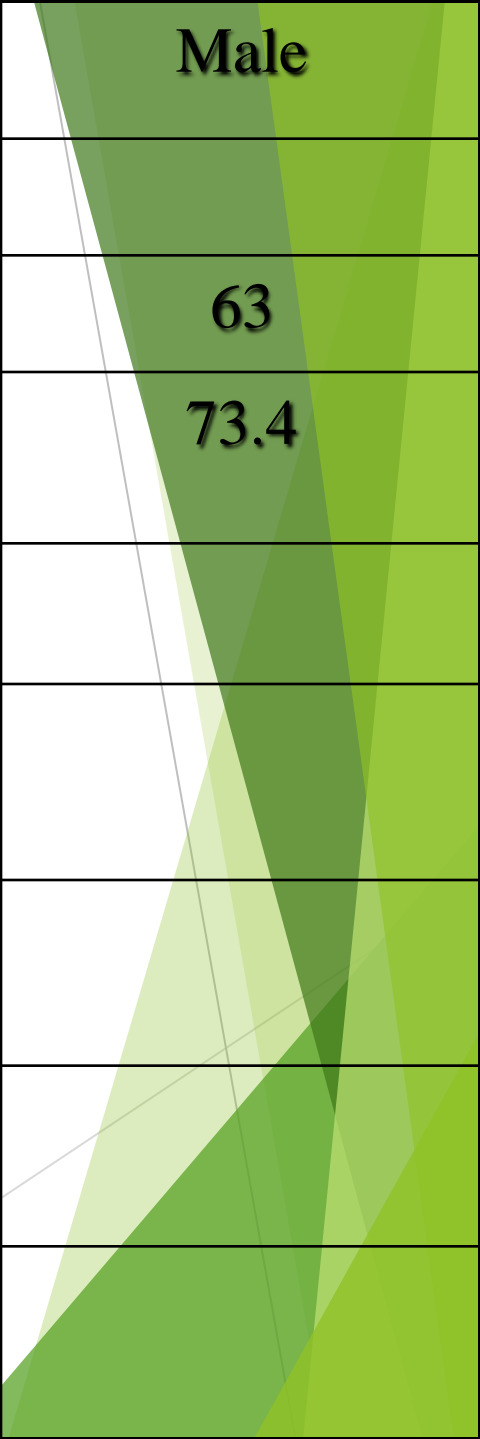
Number Game

Country

- ▶ Saudi Arabia
- ▶ India
- ▶ Pakistan
- ▶ China
- ▶ Bangladesh
- ▶ Europe
- ▶ N. America
- ▶ World

No. of women/100 men

- ▶ 84
- ▶ 93
- ▶ 93
- ▶ 94
- ▶ 95
- ▶ 105
- ▶ 105
- ▶ 98



INDIA	Female	Male
Population	48.7	
Life expectancy at birth	64	63
Adult literacy rate	47.8	73.4
% of Female labour force	28	
Total fertility rate (birth per women)	2.9	
Birth attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	43	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live birth)	540	
Child malnutrition	68	

Thanks