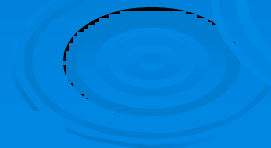
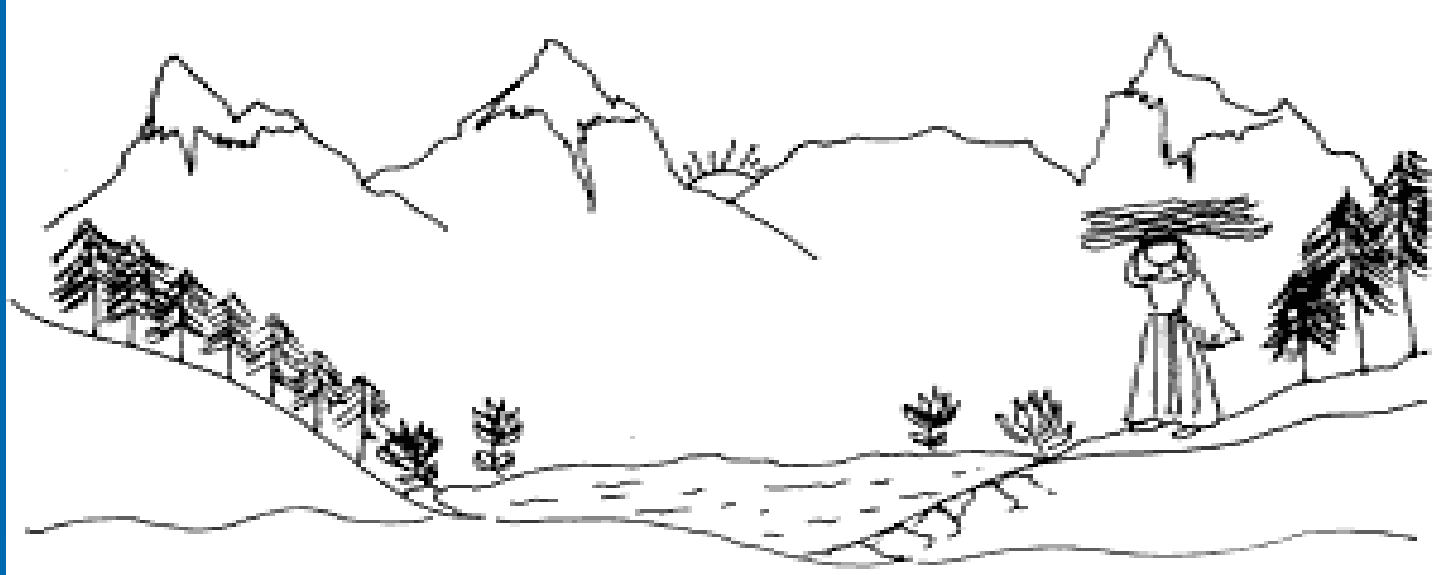
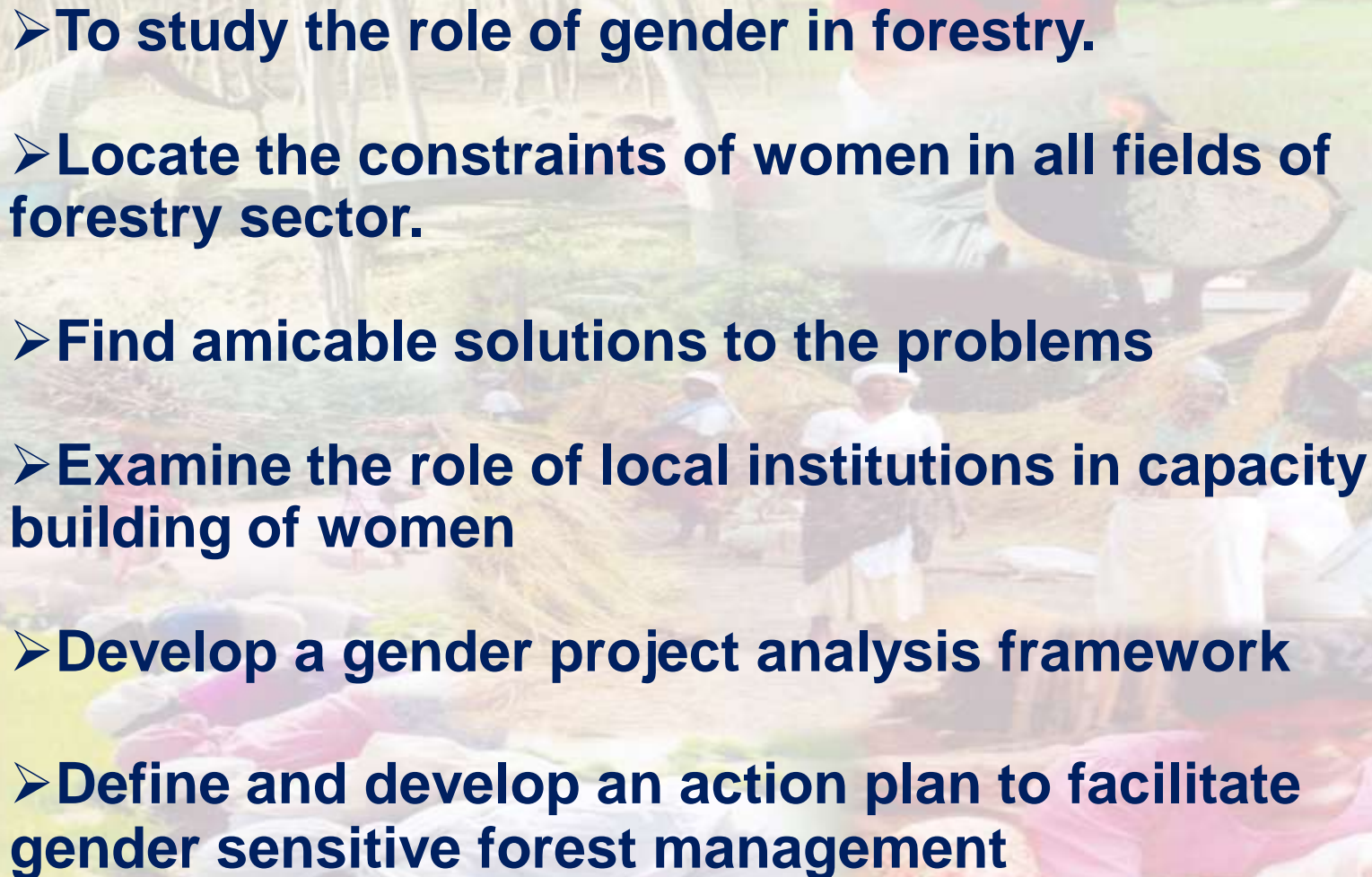


WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN FORESTRY SECTOR



OBJECTIVES

- 
- **To study the role of gender in forestry.**
 - **Locate the constraints of women in all fields of forestry sector.**
 - **Find amicable solutions to the problems**
 - **Examine the role of local institutions in capacity building of women**
 - **Develop a gender project analysis framework**
 - **Define and develop an action plan to facilitate gender sensitive forest management**

Gender

- is not synonymous with women
- refers to the social, economic and cultural roles and relations between women and men

Gender Analysis

- is a tool to assist in strengthening development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- to make programmes and projects more efficient and relevant.

What is gender all about?

Gender Mainstreaming

- involves ensuring that attention to gender equality is a central part of all development interventions

Gender-sensitive Indicators

- are used to monitor progress made in the achievement of gender equality

Women in Development (WID)	Gender in Development (GID)
The Approach	
An approach which views women as the problem	An approach to development
The Focus	
Women	Relations between men and women
The Problem	
The exclusion of women (half of the productive resources from the development process)	Unequal relations of power (rich and poor, women and men) that prevents equitable development and women's full participation
The Goal	
More efficient , effective development	Equitable, sustainable development with women and men as decision-makers
The Solution	
Integrate women into the existing development process	Empower the disadvantaged women and transform unequal relations
The Strategies	
Women's projects Women's components Integrated projects Increase women's productivity Increase women's ability to look after the household	Identify/address practical needs determined by women and men to improve their condition At the same time address women's strategic interests. Address strategic interests of the poor through people-centred development

GENDER ISSUES IN FORESTRY

- ▶ **Land, forest and marine resources, education and training, decision making, finance.**
- ▶ **Benefits that are benefited from resources or development interventions**
- ▶ **Gender division of labour with in the families and communities**
- ▶ **External factors that influence gender relations**

OWNER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Case study: Gharwali women's knowledge on forest resources



*Do not cut trees
Protect them!*

*Trees keep the mud intact on the hillside
The mountains look beautiful with dense forests
Even the seasons are dependent on trees
The rivers Ganga and Yamuna are dependent,
On the trees of the Himalayas.
The life of animals is linked to trees
Do not cut trees*

Protect them

WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN JFM

■ The Forest Policy of 1988

■ Case study : Harimari Village in Midnapore district in West Bengal

■ Factors affecting the participation

- ✓ A lack of information
- ✓ Attitude of the FD staff
- ✓ women's views are not worth considering
- ✓ Lack of wages
- ✓ Family responsibilities
- ✓ Social and cultural restrictions
- ✓ Lack of confidence
- ✓ Lack of security
- ✓ Lack of female staff in FD
- ✓ Very few direct benefits



Women's Access to Local Institution Membership in JFM Orders ■

State	Eligibility for General Body membership	Women's Representation in Managing Committee (MC)*
Andhra Pradesh	1 F, 1 M/household	One third out of 10 to 15 village members. 5 nominated non-village members additional. Quorum for meeting - 50% members.
Bihar	1 rep/household	Min.3, max.5 women out of 15 to 18 total members. Quorum for MC meeting 10.
Gujarat	'Any interested person' can become a member	Not specified. Min.2 women on 'working committee' for preparing JFM plan.
Haryana	All F & M adults	Min.2 women.
Himachal Pradesh	1 F, 1 M/household	Min.5 village reps out of 9 to 12 total members. Out of village reps, 50% to be women. Mahila Mandal rep to be on M.C. (i.e. 3 to 4 women out of 9 to 12 total members).
Jammu & Kashmir	1 F or M/household	Min. 2 women out of 11 total members.
Karnataka	1 rep/'interested' household with automatic membership of spouse	Min. 2 women out of 15 total members.
Madhya Pradesh	1 F, 1 M/household	Min. 2 women. 1 MC member per 10 families. Total members will depend on size of village.
Maharashtra	Unspecified	Min.2 women out of 11 members.
Orissa (1993 order)	1 F, 1 M/household	Min.3 women out of 11 to 13 members.
Punjab	No provision for a general body.	1 woman out of ?
Rajasthan	1 rep/household	Nothing specified
Tripura	1 rep/household	Nothing specified
West Bengal	Joint membership of husband & wife	Nothing specified
Tamil Nadu	1 F, 1 M/household	Min.2, max.5 out of total of 5 to 11 villagers. Nominated members additional.
Uttar Pradesh	1 rep/household (F or M). No minimum membership of women specified.	One third out of elected members plus 5 nominated members.

JFM - build capacity of the women

- **Case study: Murgabani Village in Pargana district of Bihar(Kapoor, 1999).**



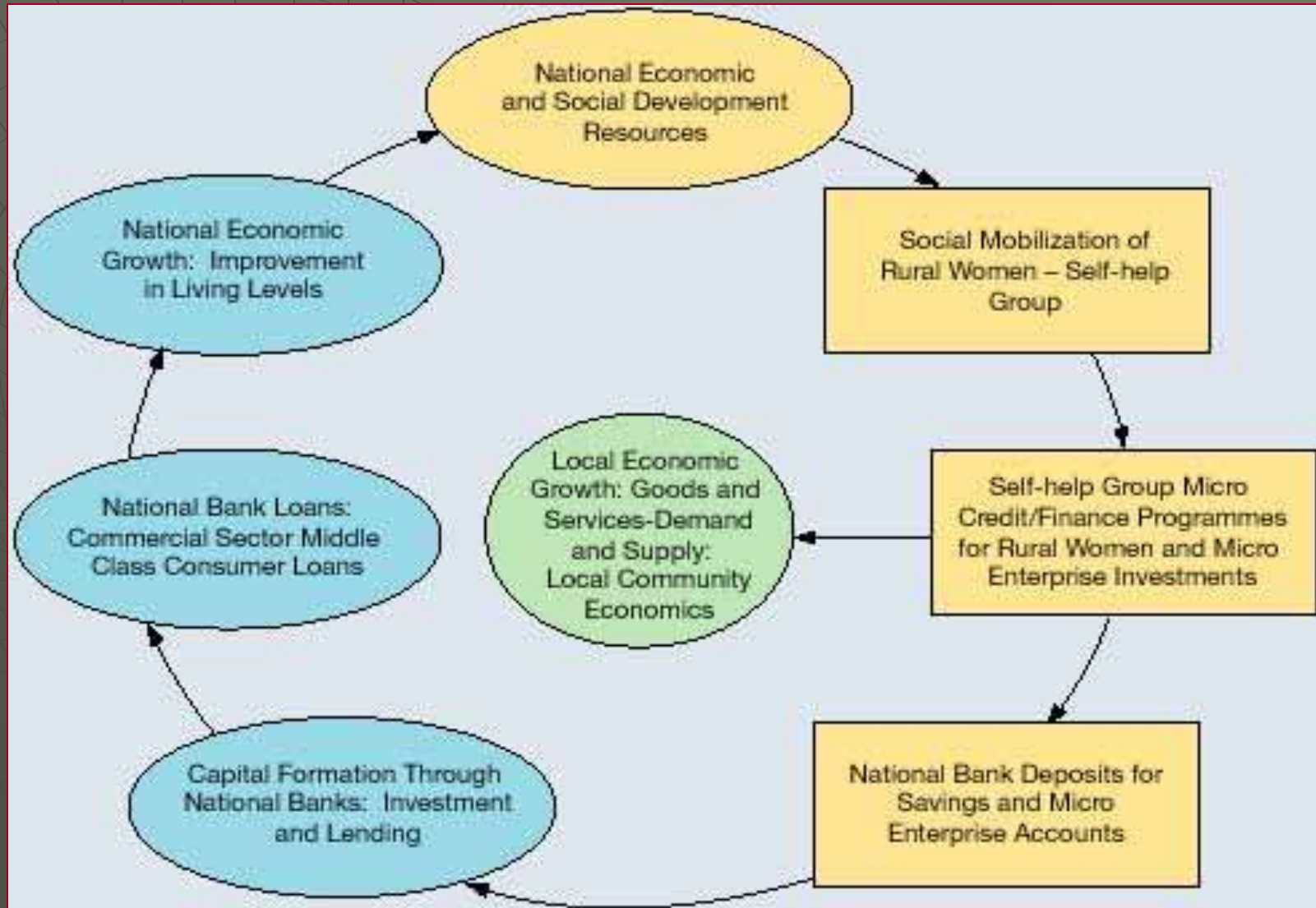
- **Case study: Forest protection efforts in village Mendha (Lekha) (Pathak & Gour-Broome 1999)**

WOMEN IN NTFP COLLECTION

- *Rights of collection are not well publicized*
- *States have nationalized many NTFPs in the interest of revenue*
- *Opportunities for self employment which collection of NTFPs generate are on the decline.*



WOMEN AND MICRO-FINANCE



FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Understand the characteristics of women's economic activity
- Know the skill and time constraints



CAN SHE BECOME A FORESTER?

- Labourers in development work
- Maintenance work
- Harvesting activities.
- Except - heavy logging,
- Social forestry projects -more proficient
- Women in Indian Forest Service



FORESTRY PROJECTS FOR WOMEN

- NEW → Local cultural values strongly resist the association
- NEW → special programmes to overcome past discrimination.
- NEW → Represent a high percentage of *de facto* heads of households
- NEW → Specialize in certain tasks,
- NEW → Men are otherwise likely to receive the returns of women's labour
- NEW → Women want their own activities

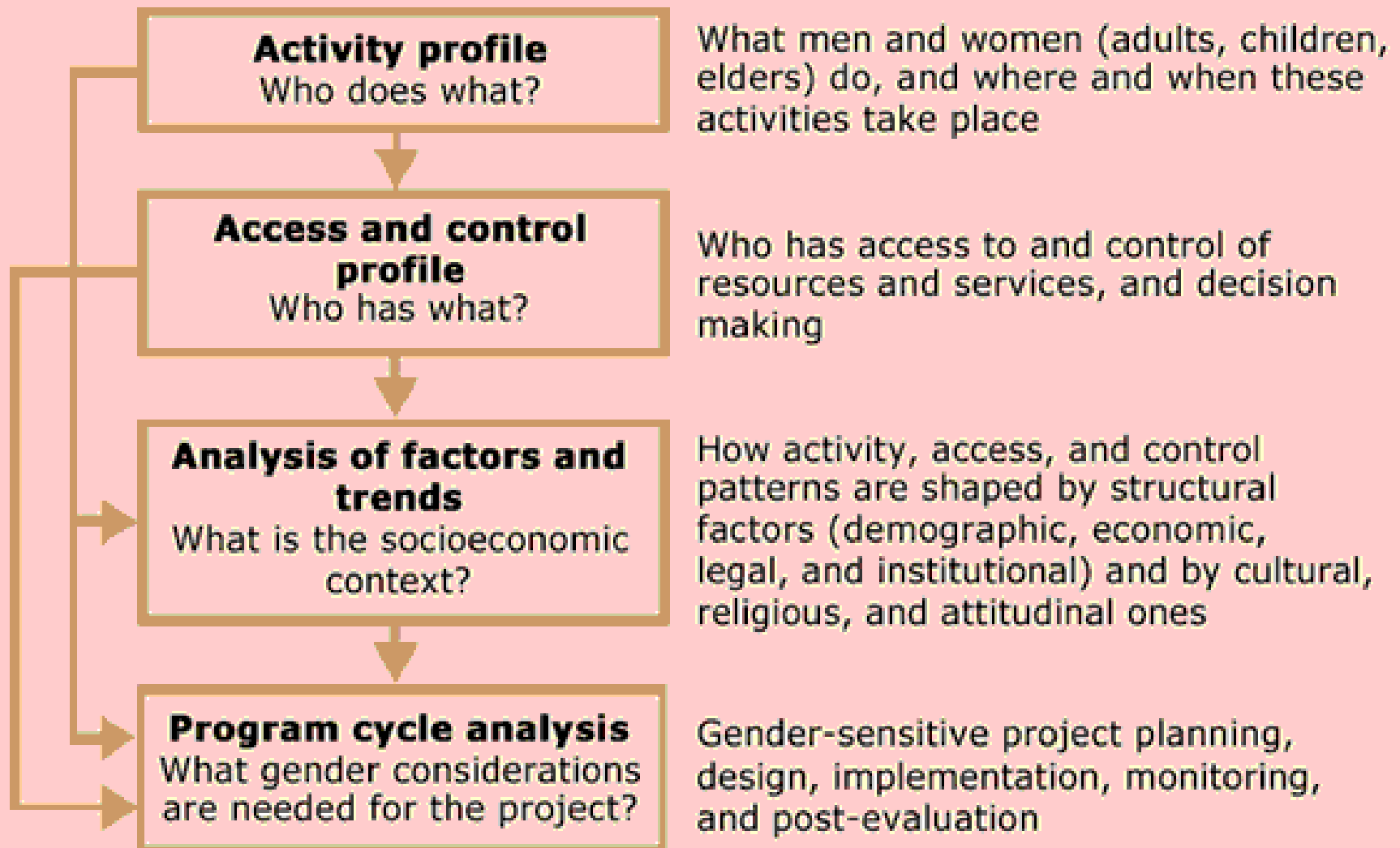


■ CASE STUDY: ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECT: A STORY OF HOW WOMEN'S IDEAS ENHANCED SOCIAL FORESTRY IN MEDAK DISTRICT

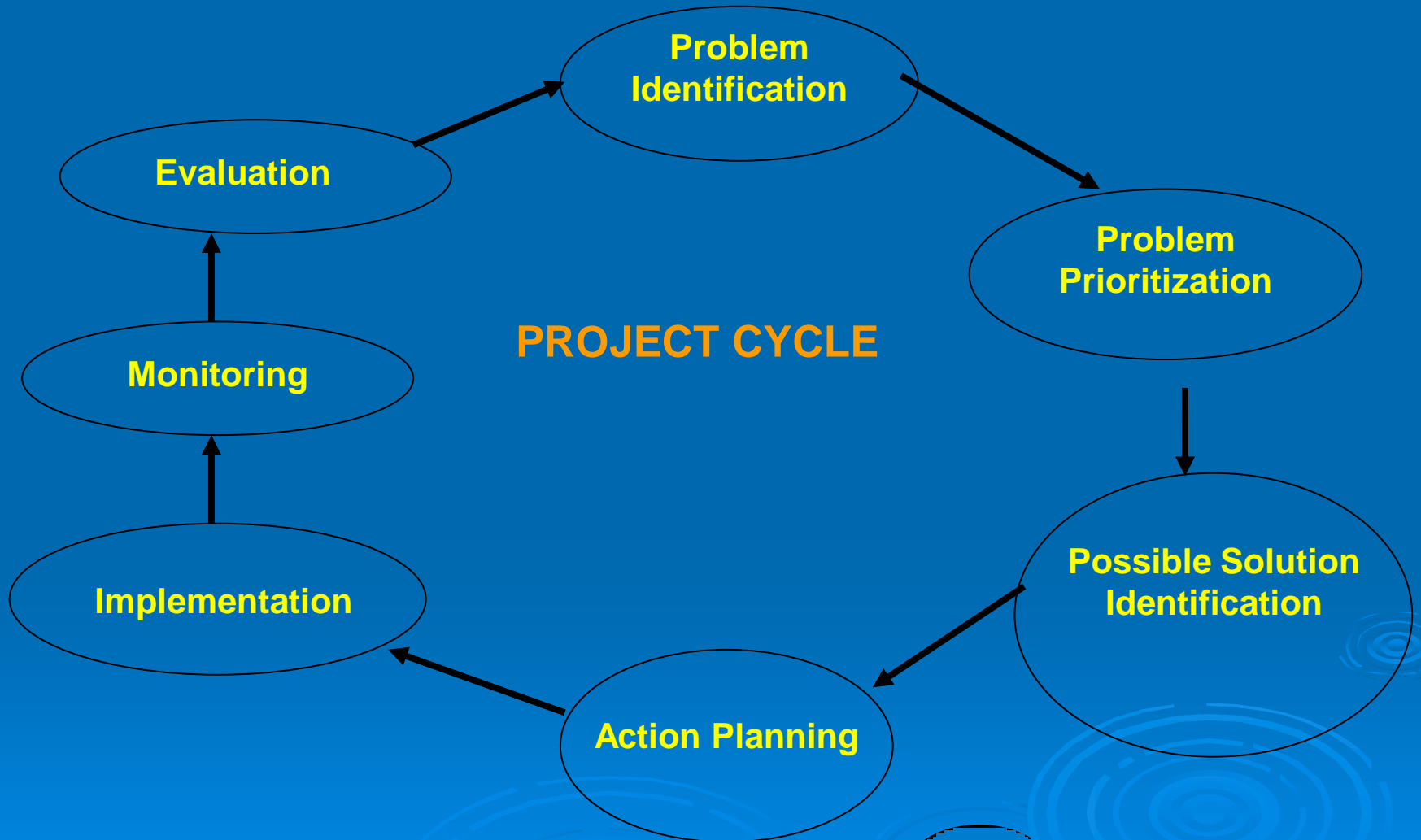


Figure 1

Gender analysis of projects



GENDER SENSITIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT



SWOT ANALYSIS of GENDER SENSITIVE FOREST PROJECTS

STRENGTHS

- *High rate of women's participation*
- *Community needs established through PRAs*
- *Leadership positions*
- *Access to credit*
- *Promotion of income-generating activities*
- *Multisectoral approach*
- *Infrastructural improvement*
- *National gender policy in place*

WEAKNESSES

- *Lack of training on gender issues*
- *Gender-blind budget*
- *Limited funds to support projects*
- *Weak monitoring and evaluation*
- *No gender-sensitive performance indicators*
- *Staff not trained in gender analysis skills*
- *No gender focal point in the programme*

OPPORTUNITIES

- *Baseline study*
- *Introduce participatory impact assessment*
- *Gender-specific indicators during monitoring and evaluation*
- *Capacity-building*
- *Conducting PRAs*
- *Funding for more focused gender training available*
- *Gender reorientation*
- *Gender mainstreaming diagnostic survey*
- *Women-focused marketing interventions*

THREATS

- *Limited funds*
- *The contribution of beneficiaries to project activities is slow*
- *Sustainability of certain project activities is questionable*
- *Political interference*
- *Low literacy levels among women*
- *Poor performance of the economy*

ACTION PLAN FOR A GENDER SENSITIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES

- *Access to, control over and management of natural resources*
- *Policy- and decision-making processes at all levels in the forestry and allied sector*
- *Opportunities of employment in forest areas.*



ACTIVITIES PLANNED

- **Capacity building for women's leadership at all levels**
- **Development of gender-sensitive methodologies and guidelines**
- **Multi-sectoral approaches**
- **Gender mainstreaming skills and expertise at all forest related institutions**
- **Pilot projects and case studies**
- **A Gender Advisory Committee composed of women leaders**
- **To assure that policy directives are implemented,**
- **Partnerships between governments and civil society**



GENDER EQUITY INDICATORS

INDICATORS FOR EXPLORATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS



INDICATORS FOR PRIORITIZATION OF PROBLEMS



INDICATORS FOR ANALYSIS



INDICATORS FOR SOLUTION / IMPLEMENTATION

How are Gender Equity Indicators Useful?

- TO MAKE VISIBLE WHAT IS CURRENTLY INVISIBLE
- COMPARE RESULTS
- FIND OUT IF THERE IS A TENDENCY TOWARDS PROGRESS
- MEASURE THE IMPACT OF POLICIES, PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS:



GENDER EQUITY INDICATORS IN FORESTRY

- Female participation in project management
- Forest management plans with gender-sensitive activities
- Increased community decision-makers
- More effective women's organizations
- More women in education and training programs
- Improvements in women's legal status;
- Increased public awareness of women's issues.



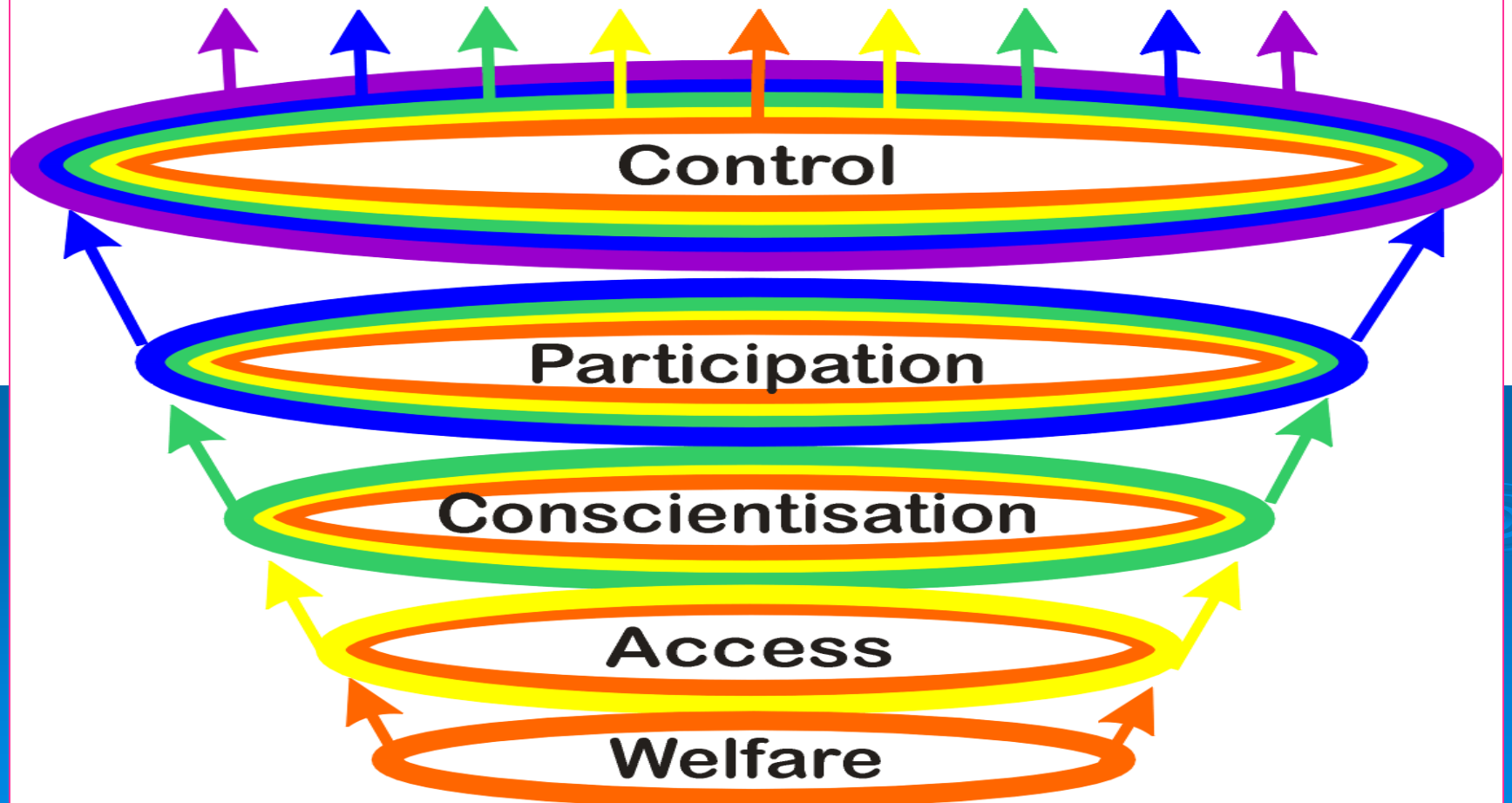
CALL TO ACTION

- **Gather information and design products specifically to meet those needs.**
- **Incorporate programmatic elements**
- **Track empowerment benefits**
- **Bring women's perspectives into governance**
- **Collect gender-disaggregated data**
- **Review organizational policies**



Women's Equality & Empowerment Framework

Equality & Empowerment



Empowerment of women and gender equality are prerequisites for achieving political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental security among all peoples.



THANK YOU

