Advancing Women in Forestry in the context of climate change

Basics of Gender

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Outline

- What is Gender?

- Why Gender in forestry and climate change discussions?

- Terminologies in Gender

Objective

- To raise awareness on the concept of gender

- To explore the need for gender in our work as foresters in the

  context of climate

What is gender?

Activity

1. What comes to your mind when you hear the word gender?

2. As a desperate woman in need of a child, you are told that you can have one child. You have a choice to have a BOY of GIRL

2a.What will be your choice?

2b.What are your reasons?(Think through for 3mins and share your response)

Defining Gender and its related concepts

- Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, expressions and identities of girls, women, boys, men, and gender diverse people.

- **Gender roles** refer to a set of societal norms dictating what types of behaviors are generally considered acceptable, appropriate or desirable for a person based on their sex.
  - Gender roles are learned
  - Gender vary between cultures and they change over time

- Gender forms an integral part of economic, social and cultural development of individuals and societies.

Difference between sex and gender

Sex	Gender
BIOLOGICAL	CULTURAL
GIVEN BY BIRTH	LEARNED THROUGH SOCIALIZATION
CANNOT CHANGE - example man's ability to impregnate and woman's ability to give birth	CAN CHANGE/NOT FIXED – example women and men can work as Engineers, pilots, teachers,
Sex related terminologies: "male", "female" and "intersex" refer to the sex of an individual.	Terms such as "feminine", "masculine", as well as "woman", "man", all refer to an individual's gender
UNIVERSAL	NOT UNIVERSAL
Sex is the same everywhere and across cultures.	Gender roles differ between, across and within cultures (i.e. different from one society or culture to another)

Legal and Policy Framework on Gender and Natural Resource

# Legal and Policy Framework on Gender and Natural Resource

UNITED NATIONS FRAME	SUMMARY
The World Summit on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)	"Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential in achieving sustainable development"
The Convention on Biological Diversity	International framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair distribution of its benefits. "Recognize the vital role that women play in the conservation with full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation
The Earth Charter, 2000	The international declaration of fundamental values and principles aimed at building a just, sustainable, and peaceful global society. Article 11 states: Affirm gender equality and equity as prerequisites to sustainable development .
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
UNESCO Forum on Gender Equality 2008	focuses on the gender dimensions of climate change, the commitment of UNESCO and its Division for Gender Equality to the mainstreaming of gender equality .considerations throughout all of its actions to mitigate and/or adapt to global climate change, have clearly emerged.

Concepts of gender

- **Gender Relations -** how men and women relate to each other, resulting in manifestations of gender based power.

- **Empowerment -** the process and end result of improvement in autonomy through various means such as access to knowledge, skills and training.

- **Gender Mainstreaming:** The process of ensuring that gender is taken into account in all policies, processes and practices
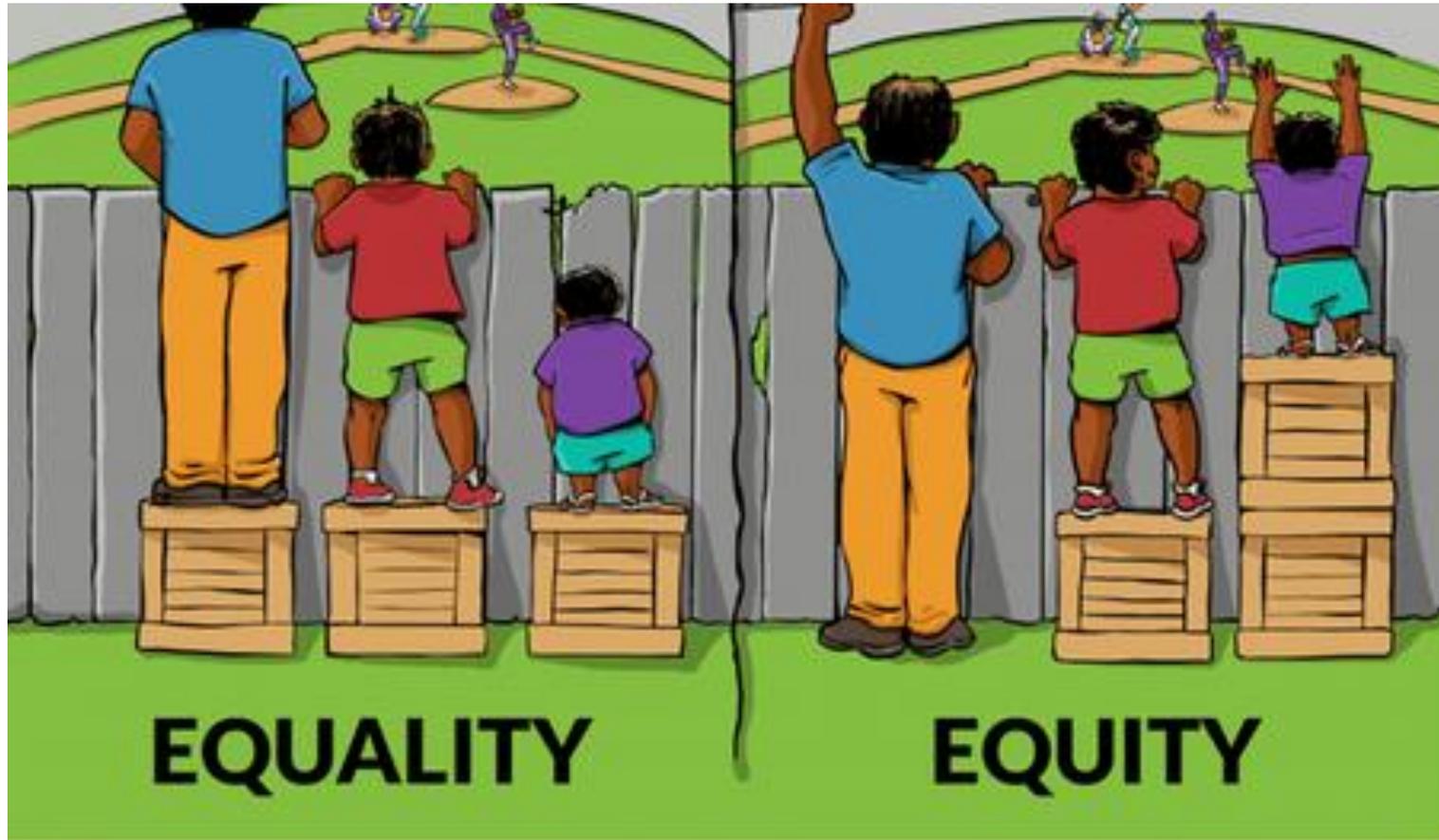
EQUALITY EQUITY
EQUALITY=SAMENESS EQUITY=FAIRNESS

Concepts of gender cont'd

- **Discrimination-** distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of sex, gender, religion with the effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment

- **Gender Equity** refers to a fair sharing of resources, opportunities and benefits according to a given framework.

- **Gender equality**: the absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in opportunities, the allocation of resources or benefits, or in access to services

Why Gender Equality

- Similarity of treatment, legally, and constitutionally

- Proposes that access to opportunities and life changes is neither dependent on, nor constrained by, their sex.

- Guarantee equal right of women and men to access services, opportunities and resources

- Gained regional acceptance
  - ✓ 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and
  - ✓ United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
  - ✓ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

Why Gender Equality

- Principle of good governance of different sectors , example natural resources.
- A prerequisite to the success and sustainability of any governance system or democracy
- Gender equality is:
  - ✓ **a fundamental human right** - enshrined in various international instruments ratified by all states
  - ✓ **fundamental to the rule of law** - gender-based discrimination violates the principle of equality before the law
  - ✓ **a democratic principle -** democracy requires equal participation of all citizens, men and women
  - ✓ **reinforces the human capacities of institutions –** used as a measure to determine a progressive institution
  - ✓ **Reinforces the growth and development of a country**

Terminologies for communicating and reporting gender

Terminologies for communicating gender relate to intended outputs, outcome/ impact of interventions with respect to gender

1. Gender Neutral:
- ✓ Gender is not considered relevant to development outcome
- ✓ Gender norms, roles and relations are not affected (worsened or improved)

2. Gender harmful: Program approaches reinforces inequitable gender stereotypes
- ✓ Dis-empowers certain people in the process of achieving program goal
- ✓ Such instances, initiatives employ gender norms, roles and stereotypes that reinforce gender inequalities.
- ✓ Eg. Providing an all boys primary school to a local community.

Terminologies cont'd

3. Gender Sensitive:
- ✓ is seen as a means to reach set development goals.
- ✓ GS addresses gender norms, roles and access to resources to reach project goals.
- ✓ Eg. Increasing number of female participants as a requirement for project implementation

4. Gender responsive:
- ✓ Gender is central to achieving positive development outcomes;
- ✓ Changing gender norms to respond to needs of disadvantaged group
- ✓ Facilitate and promote access to resources as a key component of project outcomes

Terminologies cont'd

5. Gender Transformation

- ✓ Program approaches or activities actively seek to build equitable social norms and structures in addition to individual;

- ✓ Gender-equitable behaviour.

- ✓ Transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment

Need for Gender in climate change discourse

Including gender discussions on forest resource management and climate change will help us better understand:

- ✓ The roles played by the different groups especially women

- ✓ How women are disproportionately affected by climate change

- ✓ How forests and tree resources contribute to enhance the resilience of women to adverse effects of climate change

- ✓ The need for involvement of women in climate governance and action

- ✓ Opportunities for securing participation of women in climate action

Gender Mainstreaming

- **Gender Mainstreaming:** The process of ensuring that gender is taken into account in all policies, processes and practices.

Several Definitions and Approaches

- **United Nation** - an approach to achieving gender equality and supporting the advancement of women.

- **African Union**: the process of assessing the [positive and negative] implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels.

- **Development Partners**: a strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men, boys and girls can benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

NAPRI Wheel as an analytical tool

Activity: Discussion sessions

How does gender affect the following in the context of forest resources management, conservation and climate change :

1. Needs
2. Access to information and services
3. Participation in decision making
4. Resource allocation
5. Impact

Why Gender Mainstreaming?

- **NEEDS:** Women and men have different needs with respect to benefits and management of natural resources. These needs have to be considered in policy, programme, project and interventions.

- **ACCESS:** Do women and men have equal access to the rights, benefits and/or resources afforded by the policy, programme, project or intervention?

- **PARTICIPATION:** How have women and men been involved in developing, implementing and evaluating the policy, programme, project or intervention.

- **RESOURCES:** Is the distribution of resources in the frame work of the policy, programme, project or intervention equitable and consistent with the identified needs of women and men?

- **IMPACT:** What is the impact of the policy, programme, project or intervention on women and men?

'My opinion' Session

Discussions on way-forward

✓How is the gender situation in your country?

✓How do we ensure gender mainstreaming ?

✓Where do we start?

Thank you

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