



# Gender Mainstreaming in the Forestry Sector

### Why support gender mainstreaming?

The success of sustainable forest management is determined by the active participation of all stakeholders. From the gender perspective, men and women have different roles and responsibilities in forest management. Consequently the different needs of men and women have to be taken into account.

In practice forest management in Indonesia is often dominated by men. In many cases women have an important role in forest management activities (e.g. the use of non-timber forest products), however, decision making and access to information and capacity building is often dominated by men. This leads to fewer opportunities for women to articulate their needs and aspirations. Moreover, women may become the victims of negative impacts of forest management decisions that are gender biased.

Such gender inequality has to be dealt with seriously to facilitate implementation of sustainable forest management that benefits both men and women.



### Gender Mainstreaming

Gender is a cross-cutting issue. Promoting gender mainstreaming is part of FORCLIME's activities in the pilot districts of Malinau in North Kalimantan, Berau in East Kalimantan, and Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan. This is undertaken through integrating gender issues in the development of Forest Management Units, REDD Readiness, Community-Based Forest Management and Forest Strategic Planning.

Community-based forest management practices in Indonesia combine agricultural and forest production with a cultural division of roles and responsibilities between men and women. Examples from the village of Manua Sadap in Kapuas Hulu show that men are usually involved in logging, collecting rattan and medicinal plants, hunting and agricultural activities, while women are more involved in processing of non-timber forest products - such as handicrafts made from rattan and bamboo, collecting firewood, and weaving. In addition there are activities that are conducted together, such as preparing seedlings, planting and weeding grass in paddy fields that are located in the forest.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as 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 benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (UN Economic and Social Council).



The general view that men contribute more to “non-domestic” affairs while women are more involved with household affairs or “domestic” issues, and a lack of awareness by decision-makers with regard to labor separation, means that the implementation of community empowerment intervention programmes in forest management is frequently not ideal. Therefore most capacity building activities currently do not address the real issues and are not sustainable due to the wrong selection of target groups. Likewise, decision-making related to forest management policies does not involve women and often generate negative consequences for women by increasing their workload. For example, women usually gather the firewood supplies for their household. When women are not involved in determining silvicultural and agroforestry activities, most likely the need for firewood is not identified and consequently women will have difficulties in finding enough firewood in the future.



## Achievements

- Training for representatives from the Forestry Service, BKSDA, National Park, NGOs and University so they are able to conduct participatory gender analysis at village level.
- FORCLIME report on Gender Concept Development, based on field studies.
- Integrating gender aspects into socio-economic survey questionnaires for villages around Forest Management Unit (FMU) locations.
- Implementing a gender-based participatory forest resource inventory in Setulang, Malinau district.
- Supporting a study of gender-based adaptation to climate change, undertaken by CIFOR in Setulang, Malinau district.
- Promoting the gender focal points and working group at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in integrating gender mainstreaming in the planning and policy development.

### Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)

FORCLIME Technical Cooperation (TC), a programme implemented by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and funded through the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

### Gender Mainstreaming Policies in the Forestry Sector

According to the Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development and other regulations, all ministries are responsible for gender responsive system development. The Ministry is responsible to undertake the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, programmes and activities that are gender responsive. The Ministry ensures that men and women have equal roles in gaining access, benefits, and control of forest development.

In 2003, gender focal points and a gender working group established through a Minister's decree (at that time Ministry of Forestry) with the following tasks:

- Integrating gender mainstreaming in the forestry sector in policy planning, program planning, project planning, and planning activities;
- Ensuring gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the forestry sector development;
- Monitoring and evaluating gender mainstreaming in forestry sector;
- Coordinating cross-agency cooperation and inter-governmental working groups on gender mainstreaming at every echelon through gender mainstreaming implementation.

In 2011, issued a Minister's decree on Guidelines for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in the Forestry Sector.

While the Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Forestry that issued in 2004, is being reviewed for revision.

- Promoting of a gender focal points at the District Forestry Service level, which later will be able to promote gender mainstreaming issues within the institution.
- Promoting gender - based capacity building measures for government officials and other stakeholders.
- Gender mainstreaming is included in the Renstra 2015-2019 and the auditors of the Inspection Directorate are trained to monitor the adherence.
- FORCLIME contributed to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry receiving acknowledgement and appreciation from the President of Indonesia in 2014 through an award “Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya” for forest development which is gender responsive and child protection.



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