



# **STREAM 4: “SUPPORTING HUMAN LIFE”**

## **Gender perspective in Stream 4: critical analysis and perspectives**

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# Outline

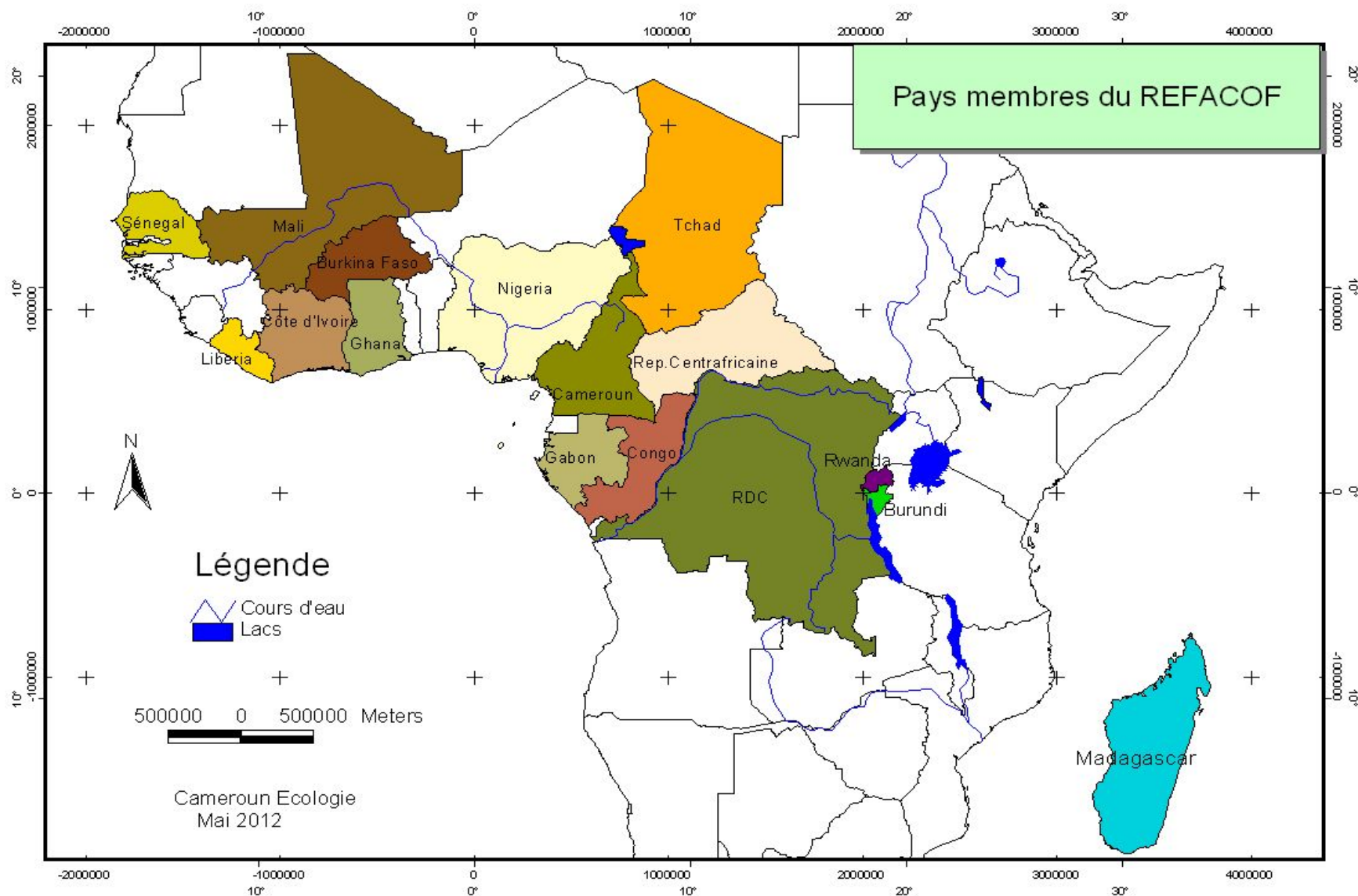
1. Brief Background information on REFACOF
1. Definition of Gender and some related concepts
2. Gender issues from Stream 4 sessions:
  - Stream 4 with Gender lenses
3. Analyzing Gender in FAO contribution to the WPC 2014: Protected Areas, People and Food security
4. Supporting Human life with a gender sensitive approach: some entry points
5. Conclusion and recommendations



# 1. What is REFACOF?

The “**African women’s Network for community management of forests**” (REFACOF)

- Was created in May 2009 in Yaoundé, Cameroon under the auspices of the International Conference on Tenure
- Mission: Promote women’s rights in Africa and influence policy to achieve gender equity in land and forest tenure
- REFACOF is **an advocacy platform** focused on African women’s **tenure rights** to land and forest
- REFACOF is composed of **16** Central and West African countries including Madagascar
- REFACOF has elaborated its 5-year strategic plan 2011-2015



# Definitions

## From the literature:

- **Gender** refers to the **socially constructed** differences and relations between **men and women** that vary according to situation, place, time and context, and which influence structure and decision making within communities, institutions and families.
- **Gender equality** refers to the **equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities** of **women, men, girls and boys**.
- Gender mainstreaming is a globally recognized strategy for achieving gender equality. (See ECOSOC definition)
- “Mainstreaming involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities - policy development, research, advocacy/ dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects”



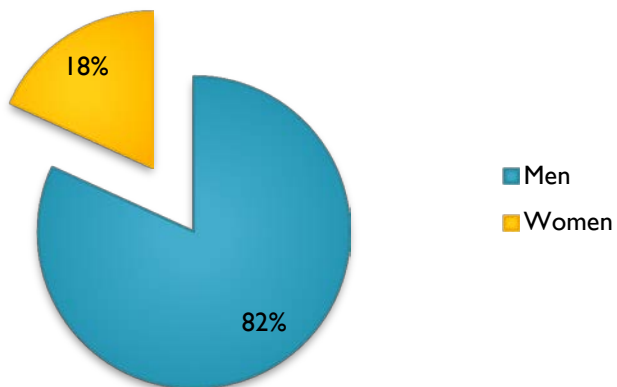


# Gender issues from Stream 4 sessions:

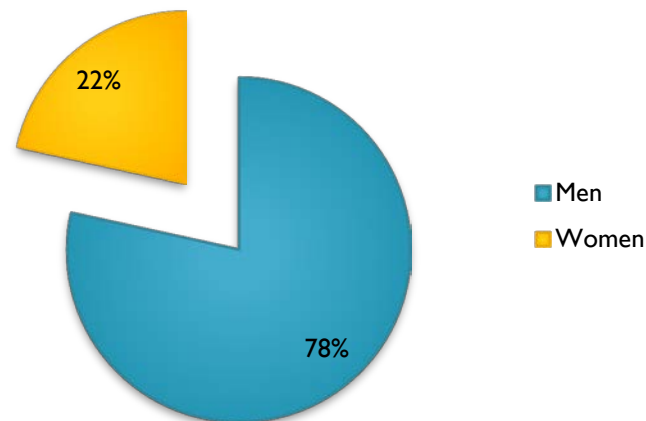
- **Stream 4 with Gender lenses**
  - What we saw
  - What we heard

# What we saw: Key roles by gender

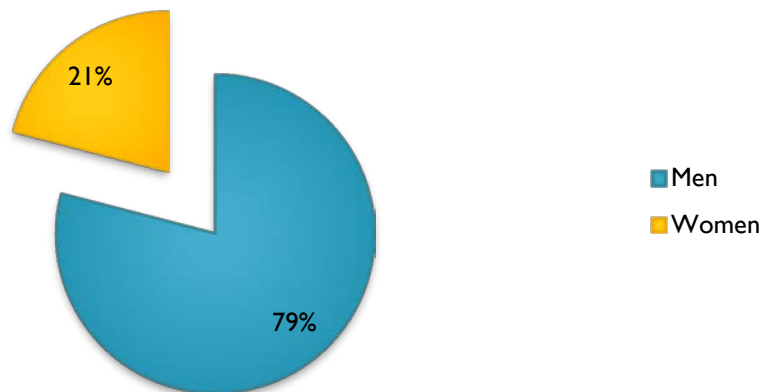
## Facilitator



## Panelists



## Total





# What we heard: Vocabulary

## Mostly used :

- Stakeholders
- Local communities/people
- Conservation/development groups
- Smallholders

## Used very very rarely:

- Gender: during 2 sessions
- Women: during one session
- **What do we mean by stakeholders? Local communities? Conservation/development groups?**





# Protected Areas, People and Food security: Analyzing Gender consideration

- Completely gender neutral
- 8 chapters, **zero** on Gender
- Not able to read the word “Gender” or “Women” or “Men”
- Rather “Local communities”, “Local people”, “Local households”, “Smallholders”, “Family farmers” are commonly used



# Supporting Human life with a gender sensitive approach: some entry points

- It is recognized that Food security is very important for Human life
- WPC sessions have demonstrated that PAs can contribute very significantly to Food security
- Food security is essentially built on four pillars: food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability
- It is also widely recognized that :
  - Women play a significant role in Pas management and have a very good knowledge of forests, forests species, forests utilization, ...



## Supporting Human life (2)

- Women have become important guardians of biodiversity through their practices
- Women play a very important role in agriculture production and food security:
  - They are responsible for half of the world's food production
  - they produce between 60 and 80% of the food in most developing countries
  - They account for about half of the global fisheries workforce, etc.
- According to Aguillar (2002), “*management of protected areas will only be effective if local women and men are involved with them*”.



## Supporting Human life (3)

- Gender can make a great difference in food security, in PAs management, in sustainable management of forests, in landscape management, .... *in Human life!*

# Some entry points

## Mainstreaming gender in the food security programs:

- **Gender analysis of food security pillars:**
  - Food availability : Who? How? What?
  - Food access: Who? How? What?
  - Food utilization: Who? How? What?
  - Food stability: Who? How? What?
- **Set gender sensitive objectives or reframe the existing objectives**
- **Design, formulate and implement gender-sensitive programs and projects:**
  - How can programs/projects contribute to gender mainstreaming? what activities? budgets? human resources?
  - Indicators? partners?





## Some entry points (2)

- **Build partnership with/Take advantage of the existing Women Networks/platforms at national/regional/global levels**
  - SWOP gender analysis of actors?
- **Get a mixture of gender-sensitive and gender-neutral countries:**
  - Programs and projects in various countries to compare results/outcomes
- **Set/Use gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation of programs/projects**
- **Build gender capacities of the staff and of the institution**
  - What is the level of Gender knowledge in the institution? Is Gender an institutional choice? Does the institution have a gender policy/strategy/road map?



# Some entry points (2)

- **Questioning!**

- Let question all what we do, plan to do, are doing :

- Why? Who? What? How? When?

For example:

- Why we only have 21% of women as Experts in the WPC/Stream 4?
- Who have we forgotten? Who is missing?
- What is the real problem for not having more women experts?
- How can we address this?
- When? What are the possibilities? What alternatives? What could be the way forward?
- How can we improve the publication on “Protected Areas, People and Food Security in terms of gender ?
- Etc.



# Conclusion and recommendations

- WPC/Stream 4 was gender neutral and gender unbalance globally
- We recommend to improve the publication of the WPC with a chapter on Gender mainstreaming in food security and gender-sensitive language
- FAO is known as a Gender sensitive organization! But there is a need to move from the institutional will towards concrete actions :
  - Gender-sensitive planning, programs, projects
  - Gender-responsive budgets
  - Gender-sensitive human resources as well as gender experts, etc.



## Supporting Human life is also:

- dreaming for a **Gender balance** in WPC, ... in PAs management, ... in Conservation, ... in Food security programs!

# Thank you very much!!

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