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GENDER ANALYSIS

UNREDD VIETNAM
Hanoi, Jan 16, 2013



Objectives

- To conduct a gender analysis in the area of forestry management and rural development
- To carry out a gender review of the process and outcomes of UNREDD Phase 1 at provincial level
- To improve the design and implementation of UNREDD Phase 2 to ensure gender equity, gender equality and women's empowerment

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Research Questions

Overall baseline data questions:

- What is the gender division of labour related to forestry and forest products, and patterns of decision making in the communes?
- Who has access to and control over forest resources, assets and benefits

Specific questions:

- How REDD+ financing mechanisms will affect women 's livelihood needs from the forest or agricultural resources;
- What is the gender dynamics in the community and environmental management;
- Who are the women and men most affected by project interventions and community leaders with most influence and importance;
- What is the access and control issues regarding resources in the programme.

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Methodology

Gender Analytical Framework:

Gender Analysis Matrix and Social Relations Framework: Gender role identifications / triple roles; Access and Control profile; Influenced Factors Identification; Institutional Analysis



Group Discussion in R'Tieng Village, Lam Ha District

Data Collection Methods:

- Literature review and secondary data collection
- Primary data collection through the field mission
- Semi-structured interviews at policy level (National, provincial, district)
- Group discussions and questionnaires at commune and village key officers

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Phase I Activities from Gender Perspective

- Gender analysis or any mainstreaming strategy had not been undertaken in Phase I
- Some initial efforts have been made to ensure that men and women are able to participate and benefit from the activities on an equal footing
- Two main activities included in the evaluation: Benefit distribution system (BDS) and Stakeholder participation processes in Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

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Benefit Distribution System

- Phase I the discussion of BDS remained theoretical and abstract
- The R-coefficient concept takes into account forests conditions, different levels of social and environmental benefits and relevant differences between stakeholders according to ethnicity, gender, poverty status. It could potentially become confusing
- Phase II BDS design seems to assume that if benefits flow to village level institutions, which are predominantly male, they will trickle down equally to other beneficiaries in the village, including women

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Stakeholder participation processes in Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- All the preceding verification and evaluation process of FPIC has considered gender dimensions. Some statistics:
 - UN REDD programme reached more than 5,500 local people across 78 villages. Women made up half of the attendance at 51.6% at the meetings and initial awareness programs.
 - Women made up 70% of the total number of 24 interlocutors.

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Stakeholder Participation Processes in Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- The current FPIC design lacks approaches to ensure that women's strategic needs are met. Little room to influence the design and monitoring process
- Large homogenous FPIC meetings could be intimidating and put pressure on women
- Information is difficult for women to understand and has little relevance to their daily lives (intricate information about global climate change and its potential impacts)
- No tailored training format and materials for women
- Less attention paid to other informal communication channels within women groups

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Gender Analysis

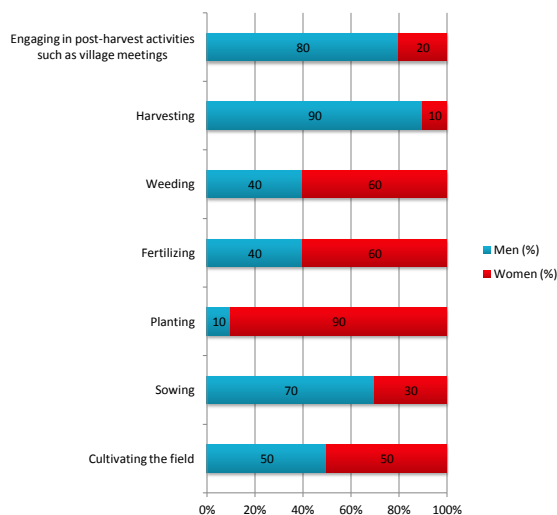
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Gender Division of Labour at Household Level

Productive work

- Men and women perform a number of difficult tasks
- Women take on over 50% of the activities with high rate of actual physical labour
- Women's time and energy are tied with agricultural work for most the season, except during the harvesting period where the bulk of work will be carried out by the men

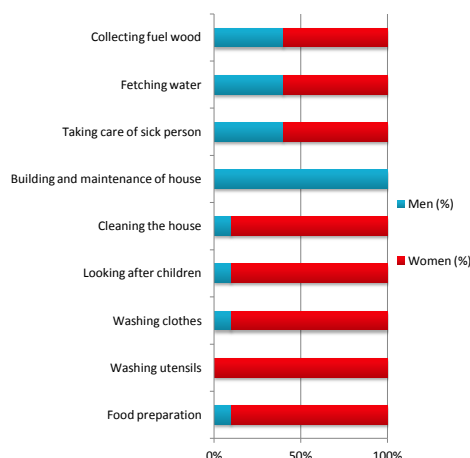




Gender Division of Labour at Household Level

Reproductive work

- Women have much greater responsibility in terms of family and household care
- Women work far longer hours than men
- Women are important contributors to family income



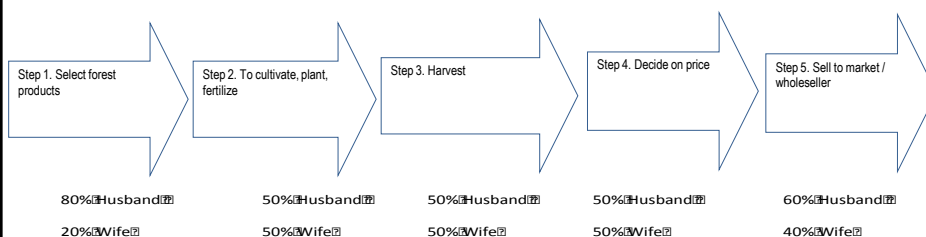
Observations

- Necessities of life (food, shelter, clothing) are more important drivers than 'choice'
- Family responsibilities limit women's ability to participate actively in off farm activities
- Women are less likely than men to participate in community meetings and training
- Family is pre-eminent and they do not wish to disturb the social order that may jeopardise their family's standing
- Agricultural cultivation and forestry production is sex-sequential, with women and men taking on specific roles at particular points

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Decision Making at Household Level



- Important important decisions make by husbands (65%) and wives (16%)
- In coffee production, at selection of species women are less influential, receive poor level of initial information, diminish involvement in decision making
- Decide equally how to cultivate, plant and at what price to sell the coffee
- At commune level primary influence on important village decisions is usually through their husbands



Participation at Government Offices

- Concerted effort made to adhere to Decision 11 to secure a larger percentage of women at decision-making levels
- Lam Dong has secured 31.5% of women representatives in the Provincial People's Committee
- At district level this figure stands lower at 21% with the exception of 30% in Lam Ha, Duc Trong and Don Duong districts
- There are 2 women out of 24 staff in Lam Ha District Forest Protection



Participation vs Decision Making

- Aware of Decision 11 but lack of attention paid to the importance of capacity building and training women for important decision making positions, especially in remote areas and within ethnic minorities
- The percentage of women to be trained and promoted at higher level of decision making remains low compared to men
- Gender issues have only been measured in terms of the number of participants and have not been aimed in a more meaningful way. There is no consideration yet given to the outcomes of their participation

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Recommendations

Representation and decision making

1. **Appoint Gender Focal Points at national and provincial level from every six sample provinces.**
2. **Carry out technical and leadership capacity building for women**
3. To mandate at least 30 percent women's membership in the Independent Monitoring Board and steering committee at each participating province.
4. Allocate a specific budget line for the promotion of gender mainstreaming activities.
5. National and provincial capacity building for mainstreaming gender in REDD+

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Recommendations

Presence and meaningful participation

5. Future community and awareness raising meetings or FPIC should be divided into women-only groups and to hold separate meetings to validate women's opinion.

Transparent, equitable, accountable management of REDD+ Funds

6. The registered names on the forest services contracts are both husband and wife, and benefit recipients are women
7. Strengthen existing women's groups at grassroots level
8. Explore a pilot project on communal agroforestry for women in Lam Ha District

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Gender Action Plan for Phase II



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Strategies

- Generating political commitment, based on both the effectiveness of including a gender perspective, and a rights based approach for women's access to natural resources
- Developing technical expertise for gender
- Developing mechanisms for accountability
- Addressing organizational cultures to ensure against institutional gender blindness

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Monitoring and Evaluation

- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that record and track gender differences
- Measure benefits and adverse effects on men and women separately
- Require specific references to gender in supervision forms and project completion reports
- Report gender differences even when gender not mentioned in project objectives
- Build flexibility into projects

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Implementation Arrangement

- VNFOREST and UN REDD Viet Nam will ensure that is fully implemented
- Provincial REDD+ Management Units (PPMU) at six pilot provinces will be responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring the GAP
- PMU and each of the PPMU's will have a focal point / person on gender
- Conduct gender awareness trainings for project units, establish sex-disaggregated indicators for project performance monitoring and evaluation, and coordinate with other specialists during GAP preparation and implementation.

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Implementation Arrangement

- Mandatory reporting on gender
- At the commune level, the PPMUs will coordinate closely with the representatives of the Women's Union and the elected community based organizations

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Thank you for listening!



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