

SUBPLENARY

A6a: WOMEN AND FORESTS: PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY CONNECTING RESEARCH, PUBLIC POLICIES AND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE TROPICS

The feminine space in forest management in the Amazon, Amapá case studyAna Margarida Castro Euler¹¹*Embrapa Amapá, Macapá, Brasil (ana.euler@embrapa.br)*

Amapá is a sui generis state located in Eastern Brazilian Amazon, with low historical deforestation rate and where 73% of its territory is under protected areas. It is the only one women wages are, on average, higher than men in the public sector. Also it is the only Brazilian Amazon state that has an Institute of Forests (IEF) with a function of forestry extension, protected areas management, forest concessions and environmental services. From 2011 to 2014, for the first time a female forest engineer headed the IEF. During this period, the state government had less than 20% of executive positions held by women. Challenges at the IEF ranged from the scarcity of budget resources to high demand in a region where forests occupy 80% of the territory. Remarkable outcomes were achieved such as the State Register of Public Forests, the 1st State Forest Program, and the 1st Forest Concession bidding notice. The launch of the Pro-extrativism programme, which assisted more than 1,500 families of agroextractivists, quilombolas, indigenous and riverine communities; and the weekly radio program “Vozes da Floresta”, a forum for the dissemination of information on market, forestry policies and projects. A major difficulty came up in the relationship with timber companies, run by men with patriarchal culture and retrograde practices. Confronting conflicts related to corruption associated with the public land tenure, and a tense relationship with the Legislative Assembly, whose the majority of representatives, advocate interests unrelated to the traditional communities and the protection of the environment.

Gender equality in forestry education in a Kenyan UniversityJane Kiragu¹¹*University of Eldoret, Eldoret, Kenya (wambuikirash@gmail.com)*

Women play a major role in the establishment and management of forests in the world and especially in the developing world, and Kenya in particular. Women are found in large numbers working in the tree nurseries and during tree planting in the field, but their numbers reduce drastically in the management positions. About 90% of the rural households use fuelwood for their cooking, heating and lighting. Fuelwood collection is done mainly by women and girls in the forest at a fee, while boys are left to play or look after cattle in the field. A lot of time is spent which can be reduced if both men and women can be encouraged to plant trees in their farms. In Kenya, this has not been easy due to land tenure, tree tenure, government policies, land sizes, the long term state of the crop and culture problems. To promote forests, more women should be in policy making positions both in the forestry sector and in politics where most decisions are made. Women should be encouraged to vie for those positions whenever advertised and given a level ground with their male counterparts. The government has put the 2/3 gender rule in the constitution, but its implementation is yet to be realized. More research should be done on why fewer women are found in forest related sectors and how this can be changed.

Women in forest governance policy: analysis and empirical studies from Latin America and AsiaPurabi Bose¹¹*Landing Together, Mumbai, India (purabibose@gmail.com)*

A search for the words women and gender in the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 – which governs the formulation of all laws and schemes related to forestry – returns zero results. While terms like wood, economic or timber appear all over the 10-page draft policy released by the Indian government in March. Likewise, the policies on forest in Latin America's Colombia shows the challenge of integrating women's active role in collective forest governance, particularly in agro-forestry. This paper makes a comparative analysis between Latin America and Asia in understanding the role of women in forest policy. The two countries Mexico and Colombia from Latin America while India and Indonesia from Asia will be used as empirical case study. The study uses primary and secondary data to show how recent forest policies impact women from rural and indigenous areas. The findings indicate that forest policy rarely uses the words ‘women’ or ‘gender’ to ensure women's active role in forest governance. The first challenge is to overcome the challenge is for the environment ministry to acknowledge that the draft policy fails to discuss gender integration and women's issues in the management of forests, trees, agroforestry and afforestation. The next step will have to be to open up the dialogue for social and gender inclusion, and to ensure that environmental defenders, including women, are protected through India's forest policy. With these measures in place, this paper indicates a chance of saving India's forests and the communities who depend on them.

A9a: POLITICAL ECOLOGY AND INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE APPROACHES: COMPLEMENTARITY OR UNHAPPY MARRIAGE?

Context, power and equity in territorial planning multi-stakeholder commissions: a comparative analysis of two very different Brazilian StatesJazmin Gonzales Tovar^{1,2}, Grenville Barnes¹, Anne Larson²¹*University of Florida, Gainesville, USA;* ²*Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia (jazmin.gonzalest@gmail.com; gbarnes@ufl.edu; a.larson@cgiar.org)*

“Ecological-Economic Zoning” (ZEE) was regulated in Brazil as a territory planning tool aimed to organize the sustainable use of land and natural resources, through multi-stakeholder forums (MSFs) and other participation mechanisms. MSFs have gained global popularity as an innovative institutional reform in the governance of land use and forests. In territorial planning, the idea is to bring together diverse actors to advance “good governance” and “sustainable development” (e.g. Nolte et al. 2017). However, both territorial planning and MSFs constitute a double-edged sword: advancing certain goals, strengthening certain land use rights and benefiting certain actors can come at the expense of others. They can either challenge power asymmetries or merely reproduce them (e.g. Kohlepp 2002). Based on 10 months of research, we comparatively analyze the multi-stakeholder commissions created for the ZEE of Acre and Mato