WOMEN & land management

In Asia, while women play central roles in the use, management and conservation of forest resources and agricultural lands, they are often excluded from land management decision-making. **Customary practices and widespread perceptions** that the forest and land-related sectors are more "suitable for men" result in women's lack of opportunities to take part in landscape decision-making, lack of access to financial services, and lack of ownership of land.

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This infographic builds on the Regional Dialogue on Women's Inclusion in Landscape Management, organized by WOCAN in partnership with RECOFTC and The Forests Dialogue, 7-9 Oct. 2014, Thailand



VOICE

Women are under-represented in forestry organizations, which limits their opportunities to influence forestrelated decisions. For example, in Cambodia, women comprise less than 10% of officers in government forestry agencies.1

LAND

Women continue to be disadvantaged because of their insecure access to and limited property rights over forests, trees and landonly 10.7% of women in Asia own land on average.²





RESOURCES

Only 10% of total international development assistance expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing-related activities reaches women.3

What would happen if WOMEN HAD THE SAME ACCESS AND CONTROL of land, forests and water as men

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES \$\$\$\$\$ would INCREASE

If women had the same access as men to technologies that reduce their workloads, they could increase their engagement in income generating activities, which will benefit their families, rural economies and national growth.



When women and men's complementary experiences are considered, the result is more efficient decisions

about land use management.5

If women had the same access to productive resources (land, quality seeds, technologies, financial and extension services, etc) as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent.4

NATURAL RESOURCES WOULD BE USED MORE SUSTAINABLY

WHAT CAN WE DO?

For women to have equal access and control of land, forest and water, we must use a gender-responsive approach to land management. This includes:

- Collect and analyze gender disaggregated data to better understand women and men's concerns, challenges and opportunities and design gender responsive initiatives.
 - Build financial and technical capacities of agriculture and forest sector public and private stakeholders to include women in their decisions and interventions on land use and supply chains.
- Review and revise legal frameworks and investment strategies related to land rights, forests, water, energy and agriculture to integrate women's concerns.
- Foster knowledge sharing, management and dissemination about women's concerns related to landscape management.
- Include women in certification schemes (e.g. Forest Stewardship Certification and Fairtrade) and specifically apply the W+ Standard to measure women's empowerment.
- Build cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder platforms to drive innovative gender-responsive landscape approaches and collaboration.

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