



Tenure Facility

Living Forests. Thriving Communities

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN COLLECTIVES – FORESTS AND LANDS

## PART 1: WHAT IS KNOWN SO FAR?

- **1. Intentional Actions in Land/Forest governance = representation and decision-making**
  - ✓ Representation Quotas/Ratios
  - ✓ Equal opportunity (single out)
  - ✓ Leadership positions (numbers not quality)
  - ✓ Decisions for investment and control of harvests
- **2. The changing nature of rights over a woman's lifetime:** Birth, Marriage, Single Mothers, Divorce, Death, Succession/Inheritance
- **3. Actions in Projects (G Focal Points/Officers, M/F aggregation) = mainstreaming, affirmative action, awareness creation, income generating projects, etc.**



## **PART 2: HOW ABOUT COLLECTIVE TENURE? BUNDLE OF RIGHTS (SPACES AND OPPORTUNITIES)**

### **1. Access and use rights:**

- Collective purchase – self-organized groups
- Negotiated Access - Women’s Cooperatives
- Permissions for Women’s Collective gardens (temp)
- Earmarked Women’s woodlots, parts of the forest

### **2. Management rights**

- Inclusion of noisy or complicated women
- Tokenism – bare minimum
- Leadership and capacity
- Recognition - bylaws/rules regulating collective use





### 3. Alienation rights

- i. Reclaiming wastelands
- ii. Reforesting depreciated wood lots/forests
- iii. Trees/Crops that assign claims

### 4. Exclusion Rights

- i. Negotiated Access in PA/Reserves access for women to collect for subsistence is often lost.
- ii. Creation of forest concession = specific recognition of Women's part of the forest for specific use rights
- iii. Speaking up in community decision to alienate collective community resources



## Considerations

- Economic initiatives led by women – artisanal undertakings, and handicrafts based on forest resources. Evidence of Women’s economic contribution to HH welfare and GDP etc.
- Specific roles that get assigned to women in justice and safeguarded systems when resources are reclaimed.
- Political will to advance women’s rights
  - Champions in communities – comfort and confidence to work on WRs – chiefs as change agents in Eastern DRC (Kivus)
  - Cost of inaction is high – challenge institutions that safeguard the status quo e.g. churches
  - Women as a political constituency (NOT SITTING ON THE FENCE)
- Consequence of GBV in households as a result of according rights to women





## CONCLUSIONS AND IDEAS!

- Balancing the human rights of the individual versus the collective rights of the community – cognizant?
- Women Specific FPIC in forest grants – logging and mining actions.
- Non-aggressive messaging on gender to avoid alienation but create more buy-in actions.
- We can only plant seeds, actions are by the community and by women! e.g. Academies
- Co-create with women – Design needs time.
- Intentional Capacity to recognize women by sourcing locally
- Story Telling: By Women of their experiences from within.



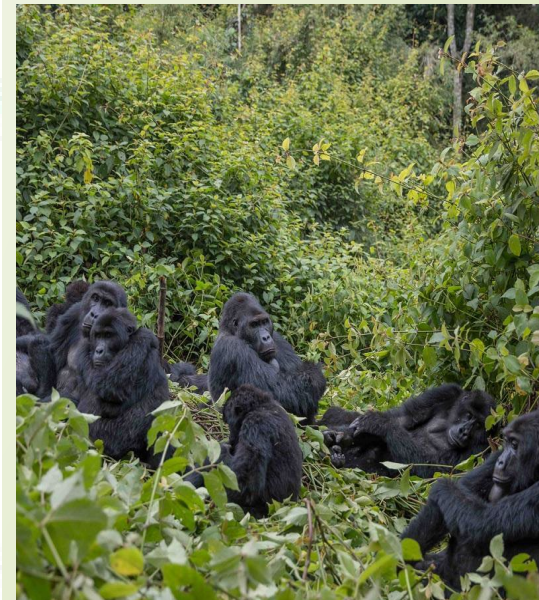


# Tenure Facility

Living Forests. Thriving Communities

# LES DROITS DES FEMMES DANS LES TITRES COLLECTIFS

Les Femmes Autochtones de la RDC et l'Impact des reformes légales des secteurs forets et fonciers sur les droits d'accès à la terre et aux ressources naturelles en RDC.



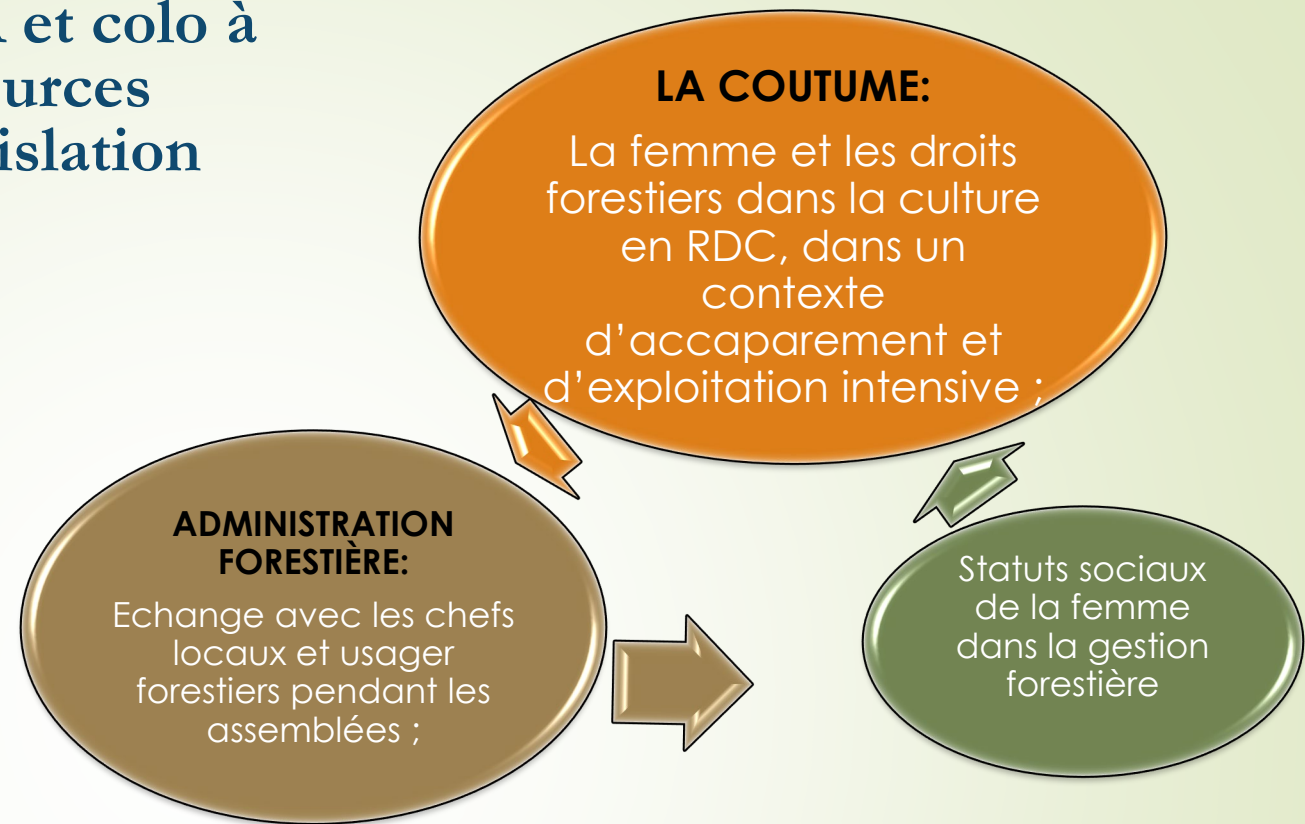
Par Mme Espérance BINYUKI NYOTA  
Coordonnatrice nationale UEFA RDC

MAI 2024

1 SUR 7



# I. Accès des femmes PA et colo à la Forêt et aux ressources naturelles selon la législation Congolaise.



## Veuvage:

La femme jouit de la forêt du clan de son mari, elle représente sa famille dans les réunions du clan . Peut aussi solliciter et obtenir la terre par donation du chef (KUBONWA), peut aussi acquérir à titre personnel lorsqu'elle en a les moyens.;

## FEMME MARIEE

Couverte par le statut du mari dans la gestion, elle peut participer si elle détient des connaissances particulières (médicaments, historique du patrimoine, ancienneté),

## FEMME CHEF DE MENAGE

Elle est couverte par le code de la famille sur l'héritage, le mode d'accès par achat si elle en a la capacité

## JEUNE FILLE

Elle est couverte par le code de la famille relatif à l'héritage, le mode d'accès par achat si elle en a la capacité

Témoins et conseillères  
fiables des transactions, la  
gouvernance et  
l'exploitation forestière/  
Modèle foncier coutumier

Veille sur la disponibilité des  
aliments, plantes médicinales,  
maîtrise les différentes ressources,  
alerte sur les menaces : violation des  
limites des forêts,...

Transmet les savoirs  
ancestraux aux jeunes  
générations

## II. Rôle de la femme dans la procédure d'acquisition de la forêt



# III. Réponse communautaire sur les violences liées au sexe, la sécurité alimentaire



## Droits collectifs

- Accès sécurisé de femmes aux forêts à le titre collectifs de CFCL de concession de forêts de communautés locales,
- En vertu du Décret n°14/018 du 02 août 2014, les communautés locales et les peuples autochtones ont le droit de gouverner et de gérer leurs terres traditionnelles pour lesquelles ils ont obtenu un titre de CFCL.
- **Nombre de provinces 14/26 → 167 CFCL**
- **Provinces avec CFCL en cours de titrisations 9**
- **Total superficie 4394477,56 Ha**
- **Plus de 100ha achetés et sécurisé collectivement, plus de 400 Titres incluant les femmes**

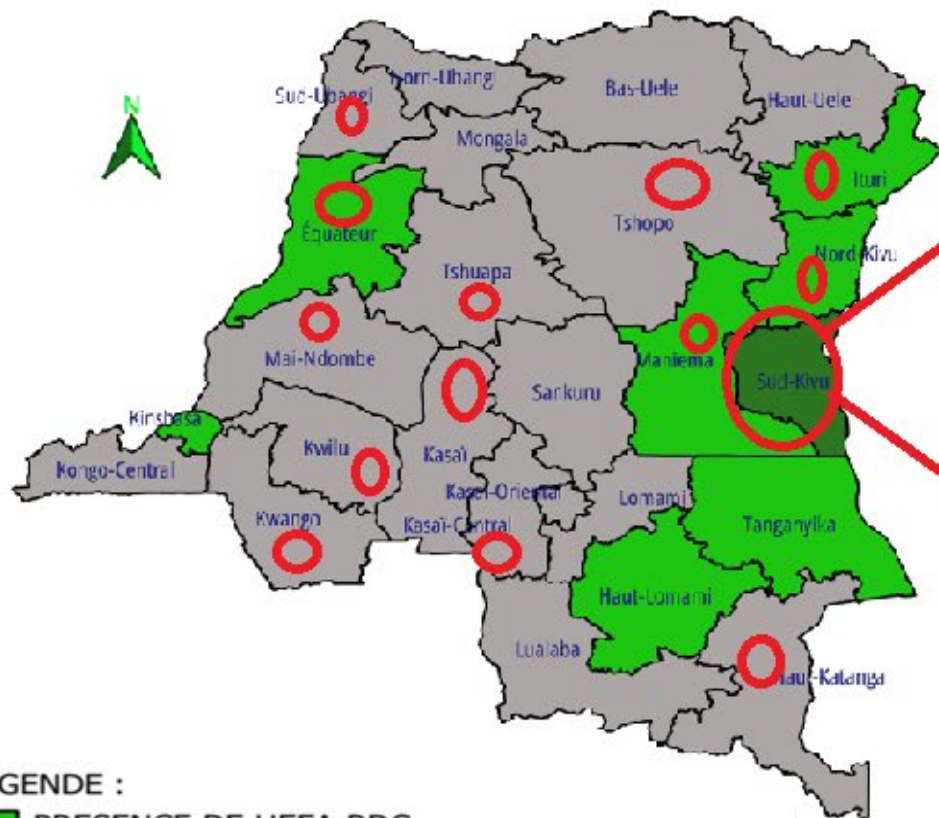
## Sécurité Alimentaire

- La forêt pour les peuples autochtones représente leur super marché où ils tirent tous pour survivre,
- Selon les savoirs endogènes les femme PA ne retirent pas toute la plante du sol, pour certaines espèces agricoles, elle se contente de couper le gros tubercule en laissant les autres grandir sur la même tige.
- Pour les fruits, les femmes PA laisse sur le tronc, deux ou trois fruits ayant atteint la maturité pour la semence.

## Violences liées au sexe

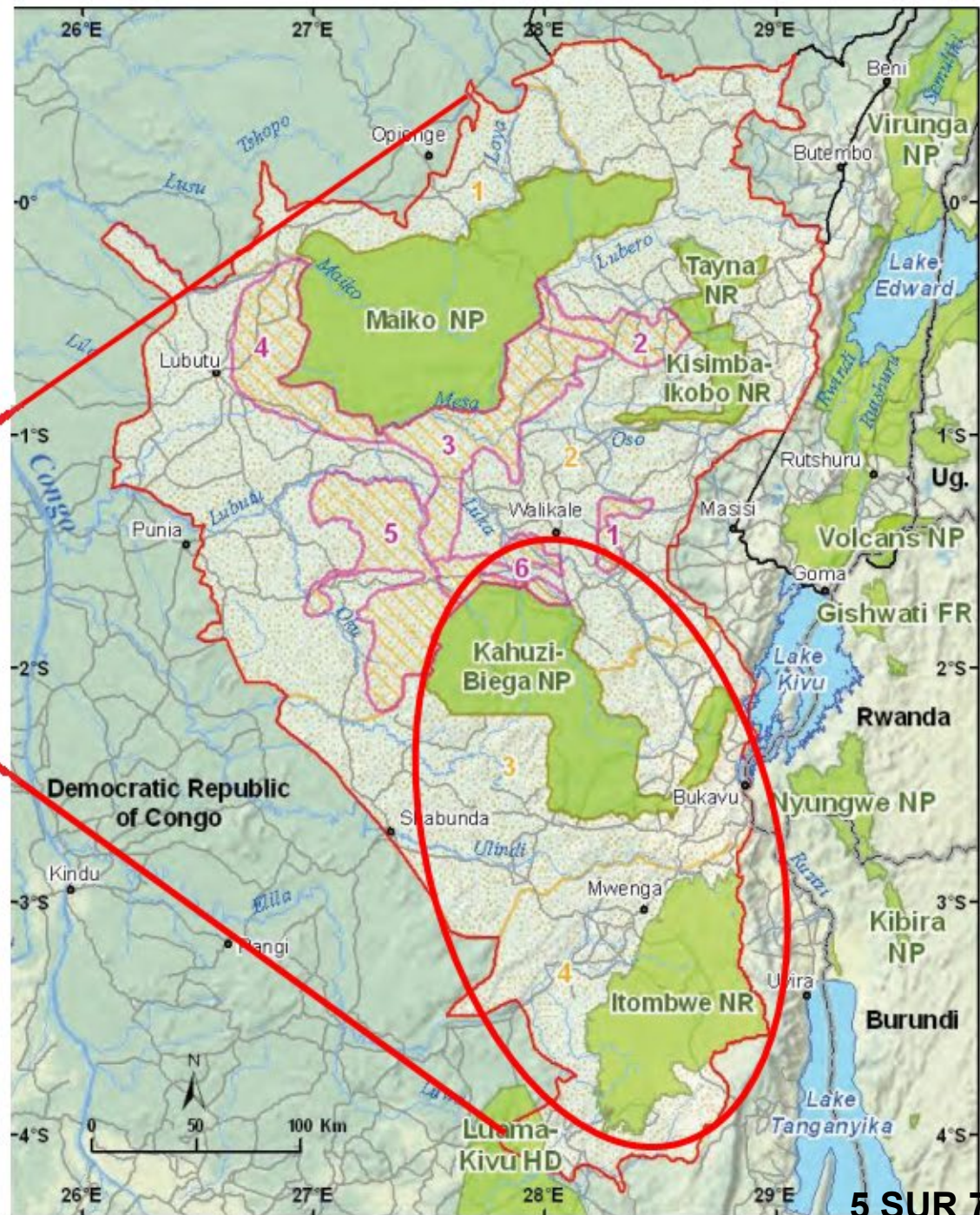
- Une femme mariée ne pouvait solliciter à titre individuel un portion de forêt/ terre, sinon c'est un signe de rupture conjugale, de même les filles célibataire n'avait pas la facilité d'accéder à la forêt/ terre suivant la coutume sauf par achat. La fiche de reconnaissance de terre coutumière comprend désormais le nom du conjoint, le nombre d'enfant

# ZONES D'INTERVENTION DE L'UEFA-RDC ET CFCL EN RDC



LEGENDE :

- PRESENCE DE UEFA-RDC
- CFCL
- SIEGE DE L'UEFA-RDC



# IV. Réponse communautaire face au changement climatique

## Changement climatique

Gestion durable de ressources naturelles: les peuples Autochtones Pygmées ont gardé leur culture dans la conservation de la nature, notamment la coupe de bois très restrictive, la chasse organisée et sélective, la conservations de valeurs culturelles et selon les interdits et les animaux /Oiseaux et arbres totems, l'attachement aux forêts, la communion avec la nature sont des facteurs qui contribuent jusqu'aujourd'hui à la protection de la biodiversité.



« Les femmes, **clé de la résilience** des peuples et de la planète »  
**Donnez-les la place qu'elles méritent!!!**



Site web: [www.uefardc.org](http://www.uefardc.org); Facebook: [UEFA-RDC NGO](#); YouTube: [UEFA-RDC](#)  
E-mail: [uefafr.rdc@gmail.com](mailto:uefafr.rdc@gmail.com), Mobile: +243 994 47 0244

# Rights of Women in collective titling and resource management: Models and Best Practices”.

World Bank Conference, May 2024

**Bharati Pathak,**  
**Advisor and Former Chairperson**  
**Federation of Community Forestry Users**  
**Nepal (FECOFUN)**

Cell no.- 977 9851113829

Email: [bharatipathak\\_2006@yahoo.com](mailto:bharatipathak_2006@yahoo.com)

skype: bharatipathak\_2006



# Presentation Outline

- **Introduction: Community Forest**
- **GESI Provisions in Community Forestry**
- **Women leadership in Community Forestry**
- **Role of Women in Community Forest**
- **Women in Collective titling and resource management**
- **Way Forward**

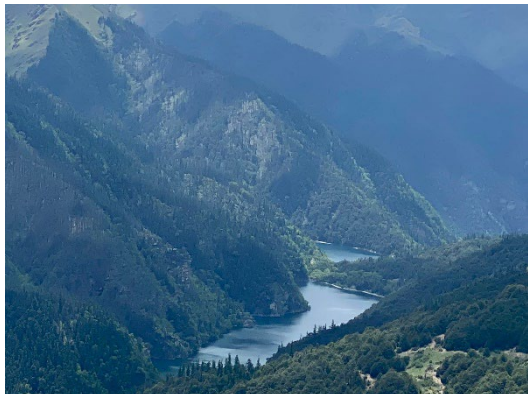


# Community Forest: Introduction

- Community forestry is a set of institutional arrangements in which communities are involved wholly or in part in decision-making and benefits and contribute knowledge and labor to achieve healthy forests and social well-being.
- Local people forms users group and forest area is handed over to them for conservation, management and utilization.
- CF – dominant forest regime
- Out of 17 Sustainable Goals, Community forest contributes on 15 Goals except Life below water (14) and Partnerships for the Goals (17).

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Number     | 22,415      |
| Area       | 2490194 ha  |
| Households | 2.9 million |

(MoFE, 2078/79)



# GESI Provisions in Community Forestry

## - Benefit Sharing:

- The community forest users' group shall spend at **least twenty-five percent** amount of the annual income as per the operational plan in the development, protection and management of the forest, and at least fifty percent of the remaining amount in poverty alleviation, women empowerment and entrepreneurship development activities, in coordination with the concerned Local Level.
- Signature of at least one women executive member is needed in cheque.

## - Land Titling:

- The Community forest users' group can provide any part of the community forest to the users **below the poverty line**, **for income generation** through the development, protection and use of the community forest.
- Name of both female and male household head is needed in the constitution of CF.
- Provision of at **least 50% women** representatives including in key positions and social inclusion in CFUGs

# Women Leadership in Community Forestry

- Women led community forestry in Nepal: 1072
- Conservation of endangered and native species in women leadership (*Champ, Bijayasal*)



# Role of Women in Community Forestry

# Restoration of degraded land:

- Conservation of native tree species, Afforestation/ Reforestation.
- Agroforestry.
- Forest management Activities: Plantation, weeding, pruning, thinning
- Control illegal smuggling of the forest products and wildlife.
- Biodiversity Conservation.
- Plantation (Bamboos, *Amriso* etc) in barren land and river side.



# *Community based enterprises and livelihood promotion:*



# Women as Nature Guide, Forest Fire Controller, Forest Guard:



# *Women Managed CF: A case from Shree Shrijana Women Community Forest User Group*

## **Short Information:**

**CF Name:** Shree Shrijana Women Community Forest User Group

**Location:** Tulsipur Sub Metropolitan City, Ward: 8, Batolpur, Dang

**Households:** 61

**Population:** 308

**Area:** 4.18 Hectare

**Executive committee members:** 11 women

## **Governance Aspect:**

- Yearly Public Audit
- Annually financial Audit
- Participatory approach in Decision making
- Transparent Benefit Sharing Mechanism as provisioned in forest act.

*A subcommittee (Suryodaya Women Dhakiya Group) is formed of the group of women in Shree Shrijana Women Community Forest User Group and earn their livelihood by successfully making and trading the Dhakiya.*





## *Suryodaya Women Dhakiya Group*

- No of women engaged: 14 IPs women entrepreneur
- Annual Production: 2380 pieces (170 piece/person in 150 days)
- Annual cost for raw materials (Babiyo, Kash, Khar, Colour) : **180,000 NRs**
- Human days invest in production: 2100 days (150 days@14 person) equivalent to **12,60,000 NRs**
- Annual Income: **19,04000 NRs**
- Net Benefit: **4,64,000 NRs**
- Benefit Sharing: benefit sharing depends on no of production by each individuals
- LGs provided 500,000 NRs for enterprise support



# *Women in Collective titling and resource management*

## **Bungdol Community Forest Users Group**

*Women's initiative in Agroforestry: A case of Bungdal Micro-Enterprise Women Group:*

*Half hectares of Bungdol Cf of Makawanpurgadhi Rural Municipality-5 of Makawanpur district has been provided to 40 groups of women in lease where they have started a turmeric farming and earn a good income.*

### **Market Value**

Raw turmeric: 60 per kg

Dried Turmeric: 200 per kg

Grind turmeric: 300-400 per kg



# *Women in Collective titling and resource management*

## Pashupati Community Forest Users Group

*Women's Active Involvement in medicinal plants: A case of Laliguras Mahila Jadibuti Samuha :*

*Successful cultivation of Medicinal plants like Sarpaganda (Rauwolfia serpentina), Kurilo (Asparagus) and other species like Ginger, Broom grass, Mango, Litchi etc by the group of 18 women in Pashupati CF, Manahari, Makawanpur. (Rs 7500/Kg for roots and Rs 5000/kg for seeds of sarphaganda)*



# Way Forward

- Documentation of the best practices and success stories of those women who invested their life for NRs protection and management
- Investment for economic empowerment of women and their leadership development and capacity building
- Respect and promote tenure rights of women.
- Policy/legal reform to promote forest-based micro-enterprises that enhances the capacity of the women.
- Advocacy to provide the benefit of natural resources as per women's role for forest protection
- Women's network building and knowledge sharing in different level (i.e. local, national, regional and global)

# THANK YOU!





# QUIEBRA cocos babaçu

Hijas de la Madre Palmera

Carmen Lúcia Silva Lima

Piauí – Brasil

- Comunidad tradicional
- Colectivo de Mujeres – Hijas de la Madre Palmera y Guardianas del Bosque
- Múltiples pertenencias



## QUIEBRA Cocos Babaçu

Indígenas      Quilombolas  
 Negro      Blanco      Marrón  
 MESTIZA      Colonos      Sin tierra  
 ribereñas      Pescadoras      Artesanas  
 Sin tierra Artesanas

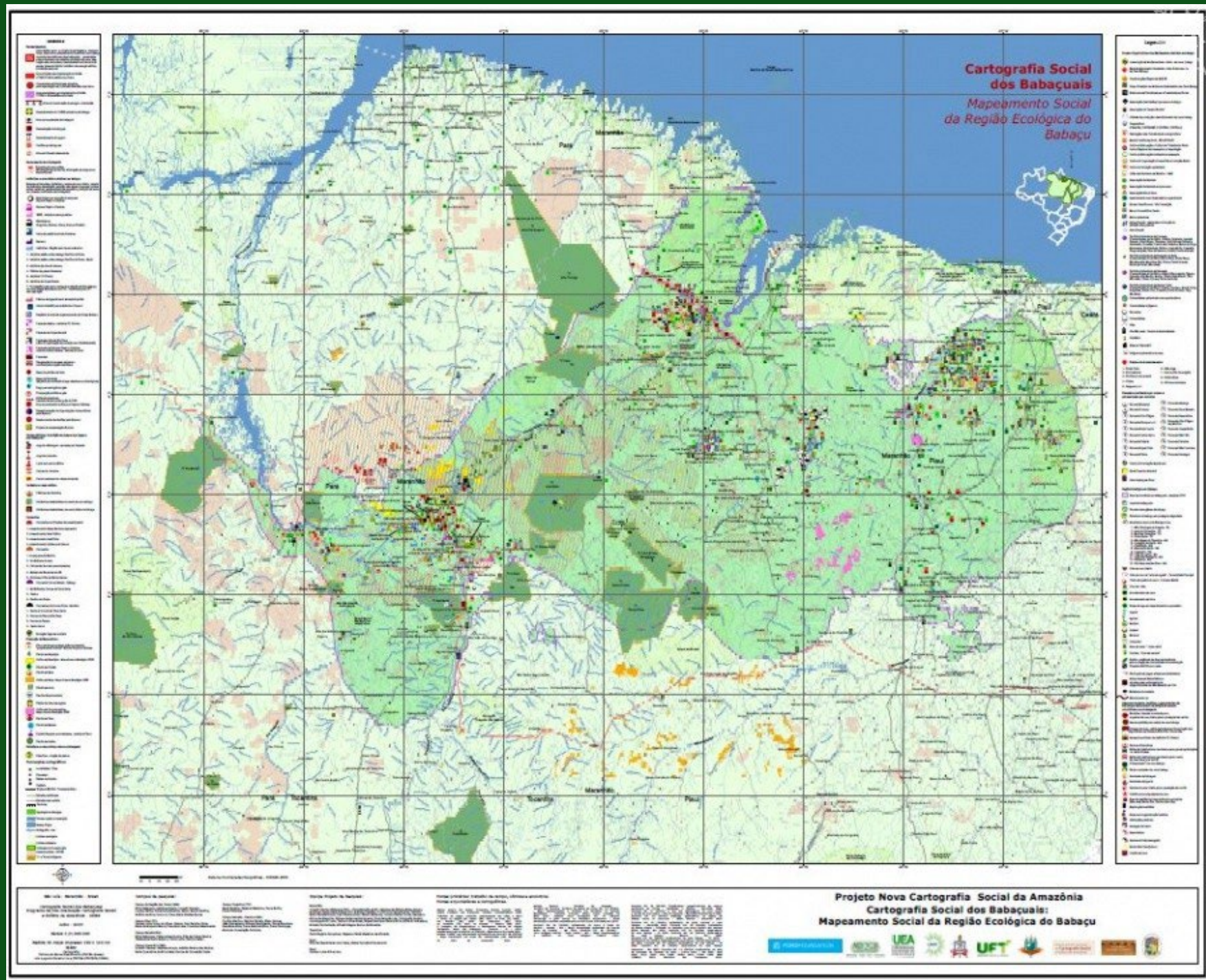
En la década de 1990, crearon el Movimiento Interestatal de Quebradoras de Coco Babaçu (MIQCB)



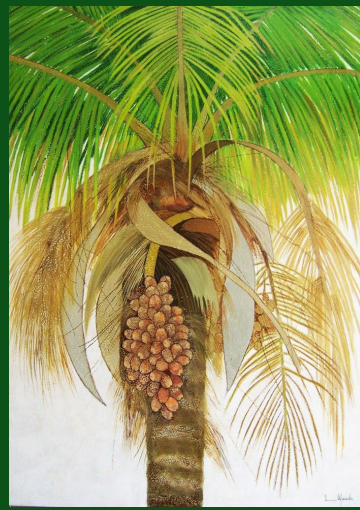
**lucha por el libre acceso y  
uso común de los recursos naturales**



# BOSQUE DE BABAÇU



**25 millones** de hectáreas de plantaciones de babasú  
**400.000** mujeres quebradoras de coco babaçu



## **BOSQUE DE BABAÇU**

**Terrenos públicos**

**Terrenos privados**

La lucha por el libre acceso, el uso común y la preservación del bosque:

- Asentamientos
- Reservas extractivas
- Tierras indígenas
- Tierras Quilombolas
- Ley Babaçu Libre

# Ley babaçu libre

Los Babaçuais son bosques autóctonos.  
Son regalos de la naturaleza.



## LEY N.º 7.888: UNA CONQUISTA HISTÓRICA EN PIAUÍ

- Garantiza el libre acceso;
- Se reconoce como patrimonio cultural del estado de Piauí;
- Garantiza la propiedad colectiva y la preservación de los bosques de babaçú; y
- Prohíbe la tala de las palmeras de babaçú, el corte de todo el racimo de coco, la quema de los bosques de babaçú y el uso de pesticidas por pulverización.

# titulación de terrenos vila esperança

- El primer territorio tradicional del cocotero babasú a ser titulado en Brasil.
- Área de 1.219,485 hectáreas, en los municipios de Esperantina, Campo Largo do Piauí y São João do Arraial.
- Construcción del Plan de Gestión del Territorio.

