

# Gender Assessment & Action Plan (GAAP)

GCF RBP Momase Region Stakeholder Workshop

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# Outline

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1. Introduction
2. Brief Overview of the Proposed REDD+ Project
3. Existing Gender Dynamics in PNG
4. Policy and Regulatory Framework
5. Gender Aspects of Forests in PNG & Gender Mainstreaming in REDD+ Actions
6. Conclusions and Recommendations
7. The General Action Plan (GAP)

# Introduction

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- Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) for the GCF-FAO Project in Papua New Guinea, focusing on REDD+ initiatives
- The project aligns with PNG's National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) and integrates gender policy recommendations from the UN-REDD Programme and World Bank's FCPF

# Existing Gender Dynamics in PNG

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- Progress and Challenges - progress remains slow in economic opportunities, governance, and decision-making
- Gender Inequality Indexes - very low Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.740, ranking it 161 out of 162 countries in the UNDP's 2021 index. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) ranks PNG 127 out of 153 countries
- Education Disparities - Girls are more likely to drop out due to safety concerns, financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure, and domestic responsibilities.

# Political Participation and Decision-Making

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1. Weak Representation - Women's political participation and representation is extremely weak in PNG
2. Proposals for Change – Proposals to increase women's representation include changes to the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC) and a review of the Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections.
3. Public Service Disparity – 38% of civil servants are women, with minimal representation in executive management roles and as heads of departments.

# Participation in the Labor Force

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1. Low Labor Force Participation - Rate for females (ages 15+) in PNG was 45.74% as of 2019, a significant drop from 71.15% in 1990.
2. Violence and Discrimination - Gender-based violence and discriminatory social norms contribute to girls dropping out of school,
3. Business and Training Disparities - Female-owned businesses are concentrated in the micro and small end of the spectrum, grow more slowly, and are focused in less profitable sectors.

# Access to Land and Resources

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- Decisions over land and resources are made by male relatives. Disparities exist in access to key agricultural, forestry, and natural resources.
- Women often lack control over agricultural, forestry, or natural resources., women rarely hold ownership rights
- Most land is vested in customary landowners and held communally, ILGs is often dominated by men

# Gender Based Violence

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1. High Rates of Violence - Intimate partner violence (IPV) is nearly twice the global average in Papua New Guinea (PNG). 62.9% of women who have ever been in a partnership have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence from an intimate partner
2. Violence and harassment against women are major impediments to social, health, and economic indicators. On average, each staff member loses 11.1 days of work per year due to the impacts of gender violence.
3. Government Efforts - Measures to address GBV include the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence, 2016–2025. NCDC has also established Gender Desks in the city as part of a partnership with the UN Women's Safe City for Women and Girls Project



# Gender and Agriculture

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1. Division of Labour - Women produce over 80% of the country's food and account for 60-70% of the work related to food crop production,
2. Multiple Roles - Rural women manage workplaces, households, and communities, and are primarily responsible for ensuring the nutritional,
3. Limited Opportunities - Women are largely limited to production and sale of fresh food crops due to a lack of opportunity to engage in production and sale of cash crops.

1. International Protocols - The UN Declaration on Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2. National Gender Laws - Section 55 of the National Constitution calls for "Equality and participation" and encourages equal participation by women in all economic activities. The Family Protection Law 2013
3. Gender Policies - The Papua New Guinea National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011-2015

# Gender Aspects of Forests in PNG

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1. **Forest Dependence** - Both women and men in forested areas rely on forest resources for their livelihoods, though their usage patterns differ significantly.
2. **Gender Inequalities** - There are significant gender inequalities in access to rights, roles, and responsibilities related to forest resources. Deforestation and forest degradation disproportionately impact poor women.
3. **Economic Contribution** - Women typically lack control over valuable forest resources like timber, which are often managed by men.

# Recommendations

1. Policy – Women typically lack control over valuable forest resources like timber, which are often managed by men. However, women often participate in reforestation activities and play a crucial role in sago palm production and mangrove resource harvesting.
2. Implementation - Ensure consistency on gender responsiveness across key government sectors agencies and within communities involved in project activities.
3. Capacity Building – Ensure gender-specific training within CCDA and integrated into REDD+ training programs, promoting equal participation.
4. Governance – Encourage strong representation by women on all REDD+ management and committees
5. Data and Monitoring -Ensure a core group within CCDA collects sex-disaggregated data and disseminates it to respective sectors.



# The Gender Action Plan (GAP)



## A. Fair and equal participation by all stakeholders affected by the RBP project

### Specific Objectives:

- To ensure equal gender participation in capacity building efforts
- To ensure that consultations are conducted through culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive mechanisms
- To ensure that training and capacity-building efforts are delivered in a gender-responsive way

## B. Strengthened capacities and benefits for women and vulnerable groups in forest landscape management and sustainable livelihoods

### Specific Objectives:

- To ensure that people in PNG, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from equitable and participatory access to opportunities/services that improve livelihoods and protect natural resources.
- To ensure equal gender participation in technical and financial capacity building efforts

## C. Gender considerations integrated into planning & information systems

### Specific Objectives:

- To ensure that gender-specific needs are considered in planning systems.
- To ensure that gender-related data and information is generated and accessible in information systems

Gender responsive Actions	Indicator	Link to RBP proposal	Timeline	Responsibility
Mainstream gender into the design of land use and development planning instruments at national and sub-national levels, as relevant.	# of land use plans integrating gender considerations # of development plans integrating gender considerations	Activity 1.1,	Y2-Y6	Activity leaders and Gender specialist
Mainstream gender into the design of information and reporting systems such as the Benefit-Sharing Plan, Land Use Information System, Safeguards Information System, as relevant.	# of information systems integrating gender considerations	Activity 1.3	Y1-Y5	Activity leaders and Gender specialist
Provide women, and other vulnerable people with the appropriate training and information to facilitate the use and access to planning instruments and information systems	# women, young and other vulnerable people received training to use/access planning instruments and information systems	Activity 1.1, 1.3	Y1-Y6	Activity leaders and Gender specialist
Generate sex-disaggregated data and/or gender specific data/information through key information management systems, as possible.	# of information systems generating sex-disaggregated and/or gender-specific data and information	Activity 1.3	Y1-Y5	Activity leaders



**Healthy Forest**  
**Strong Nation**  
**Better World**

# End of Presentation

## Thank you

