

TRAJECTORIES OF GENDER AND CONSERVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AMAZONAS

Lei Estadual de
Serviços Ambientais
do Amazonas

DATASHEET

Project proponent

Government of the State of Amazonas

General coordination

Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS)

Project supervision

Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)

Eduardo Costa Taveira - Secretary of State

Luzia Raquel Queiroz Rodrigues Said - Executive Secretary

Christina Fischer - Deputy Executive Secretary

Study design

Marina Brito Pinheiro

Review

Luis Henrique Piva (Chief Reviewer)

Gabriela Passos Sampaio (FAS)

Leticia Oliveira Cobello (FAS)

Kiviane Castro Ribeiro (FAS)

Francisco Itamar Gonçalves Melgueiro (SEMA)

Jamile Alves de Araújo (SEMA)

Translation

Leandro Ribeiro

Graphic design and diagramming

Tanous O'Azzi

Franklin Carioca Cruz

Collaboration

Institute of Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM)

Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification Institute (IMAFLOA)

Vitória Amazônica Foundation (FVA)

International Conservation Brazil (CI-Brasil)

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TRAJECTORIES OF GENDER AND CONSERVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AMAZONAS

Lei Estadual de
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INTRODUCING THE PROJECT



The state of Amazonas has the largest portion of the Brazilian Amazon Forest in its territory, with more than 90% of it covered with forests, and about 57.9% of them are Conservation Units and Indigenous Territories¹.

The Amazon rainforest is responsible for the provision of several environmental services that are essential for the well-being of humankind and global balance, such as maintaining the water cycle, maintaining and stabilizing the climate, the cycling of nutrients and providing food, fibers, fuels, among others. Because of these environmental services, the Amazon rainforest plays an especially important role in the context of climate change.

However, it is necessary to develop legal frameworks that allow the structuring of public policies aimed at valorizing, valuing and conserving environmental services, conjugated with the generation of social benefits.

The state of Amazonas currently houses the largest stock of forest carbon in the Legal Amazon, the largest volumes

of fresh water in the world - the Amazon, Negro and Solimões Rivers and a large portion of flora and fauna species with a wide range of animal and plant diversity as well as cultural and ethnical diversity in its territory.

The State has advanced in its policies for sustainable development and valuing environmental assets. And as part of this trajectory of advances, the State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA), with the support of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), implemented the project “Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law in Amazonas” between June 2019 and July 2020, whose aim is to support the creation of the Jurisdictional System of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the Sustainable Management of Forests, and the Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks) in the state of Amazonas. The construction of this System has generated important contributions so that the State can achieve the

goals of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) coming from deforestation, as agreed in the Rio Branco Declaration and also highlighted in the Brazilian document Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). At the same time, it was possible to promote approaches that aim to achieve economic incentives so that traditional peoples may develop sustainable economic activities that also result in improving the quality of life of those who protect the forests. The project was made possible by the “Window A” Edict of the Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force), managed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and subsidized by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. This document presents the Gender Mainstreaming component, produced by a consultancy that is specialized in the subject. The purpose of the approach presented here is to promote recommendations, in the form of a practical guide for the inclusion of women in environmental conservation policies and projects.



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INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-1970s, with the increased investment in understanding the dynamics and impacts of environmental degradation, the interest in understanding the way political, cultural, social and economic processes contribute to this problem has grown. Today they are central aspects of certain approaches to environmental issues.

This document seeks to present some discussions about the relationship among gender, environment and environmental policies, focusing, whenever possible, on the Amazon biome and the state of Amazonas. The objective is to present some experiences with regards to the articulation between gender and environmental policies, as well as to discuss some of their effects on gender relations and their possible contribution to the promotion of fair and equal relations between women and men.

It is important to emphasize that the absence of robust studies on the relationship between conservation and gender relations in forest areas, is one of the major obstacles to the promotion of public policies that integrate gender. Having that in mind, this analysis aims to contribute to the necessary construction of knowledge about this subject on the field of forest conservation and thus offer subsidies for the production of gender-sensitive policies and interventions.

1. PROTECTED AREAS - CONSERVATION UNITS

One frontline operation with a view to environmental policies for the state of Amazonas in recent decades has been the investment in the creation and management of Protected Areas. In 2007, the state of Amazonas became a pioneer of the approval of legislation that supports the creation of a State System of Conservation Units (SEUC), as well as bodies that could assist the state in the management of these units.

Initiatives such as the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) have sought to promote sustainable development in these areas by supporting activities related to community strengthening, conservation and sustainable development. These actions, in spite of reinforcing their commitment with a gender perspective in some cases, still treat the topic marginally. We can see some examples of that in the community strengthening actions supported by the Program between 2014 and 2017 in the Amazon biome.

Analyzing 22 projects supported by ARPA between 2014 and 2016, it was found out that only 9 of them mentioned gender and/or women, almost always pointing to the importance of including women and young people in the planning of actions carried out in the Conservation Units (CUs) (BRASIL, 2018). Out of the 22 initiatives, 10 took place in the state of Amazonas, 6 of which dealt with issues related to women. In all projects, the strengthening of associations, the encouragement for the participation or training of female leaders was sought or obtained as a result.

Out of the 6 initiatives that dealt with issues related to women, 3 addressed the inclusion of women in activities for the conservation and management of natural resources. The experiences reported suggest that such participation contributed to better results in the pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) management activities. They



also mention the relevance of inserting women in chelonian monitoring activities, among other conservation practices. In one of these cases, in the Extractive Reserve (RESEX) of the Middle Juruá region, the effort to increase female participation in collective sustainable practices had, as an unexpected result, the strengthening of the Association of Extractive Women of the Middle Juruá Region (ASMAMJ). This association, which previously had a territorially restricted activity, started to operate through the RESEX (BRASIL, 2018).

Among the lessons learned from ARPA's actions, it was mentioned that it is important to pay attention to how project planning in general makes women get together in their actions, given that there was a situation in which a project had to be adapted to meet the demands of women in the CU. It was also noted that working on income generation among women was a successful way of inserting other themes related to female empowerment. The training of female leaders was also valued.

Examples such as those of ARPA's projects reveal the potential for proposals that address gender relations in Conservation Units, as well as combining conservation and sustainable development. Acting from a gender perspective can not only promote fair and equal relations among women and men, but also ensure more robust impacts in the management and monitoring of natural resources.

2. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

There are several policies to encourage the use of sustainable management in the exploration of natural resources. In the state of Amazonas, policies related to the incentive to forest management and fishing resources, particularly pirarucu fish, have been highlighted (PEREIRA; VASCONCELOS, 2015).

Regarding forest management, the state has invested in a state policy of incentives, especially towards small scale production. It has been pointed out that although it does not stand out in the volume of products sold, the state of Amazonas has achieved notoriety with regard to the number of orders and complete records of small-scale or family management plans, which in turn, would be a consequence of the state policy (PEREIRA; VASCONCELOS, 2015; RODRIGUES, 2016).

Despite efforts to encourage management policy, little is known about its impacts on gender relations in the communities where they are established. Most of the existing information is sparse and related to case studies, in which gender is not always a central category in the analysis. There is unavailability of data on the roles that women and men have played in these plans, as well as what the effects are in terms of income generation, access, benefit sharing, and participation in decision making (SCHMINK; GARCÍA, 2016). It is necessary to identify how policies and other interventions related to management, “have changed traditional patterns of use and access to resources for men and women” (SCHMINK; GARCÍA, 2016: p. 18).

When reviewing several experiences about the forest management of timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in the Amazon biome, Shanley et al. (2011) observed that decision-making processes in Amazonian communities continue to be dominated by men. They also indicate that there is a division of labor that associates men with logging activities and women with other small-scale activities, such as cultivating vegetables and raising small animals. This characterization of productive activities associated with gender, can lead to the exclusion of women

Women in the Amazon forest

Understanding the way in which gender relations take place and the role of women in forest areas in the Amazon represents a major challenge, since there are no studies that seek the most diverse situations and experiences in the state's territories. It is important to remember that in addition to the diversity of ecosystems, the ethnic and cultural multiplicity of the population in the state of Amazonas means that generalizations are - and should be - avoided.

from the management of WBFPs, leading to an uneven distribution of the benefits coming from incentive policies promoted by the state government.

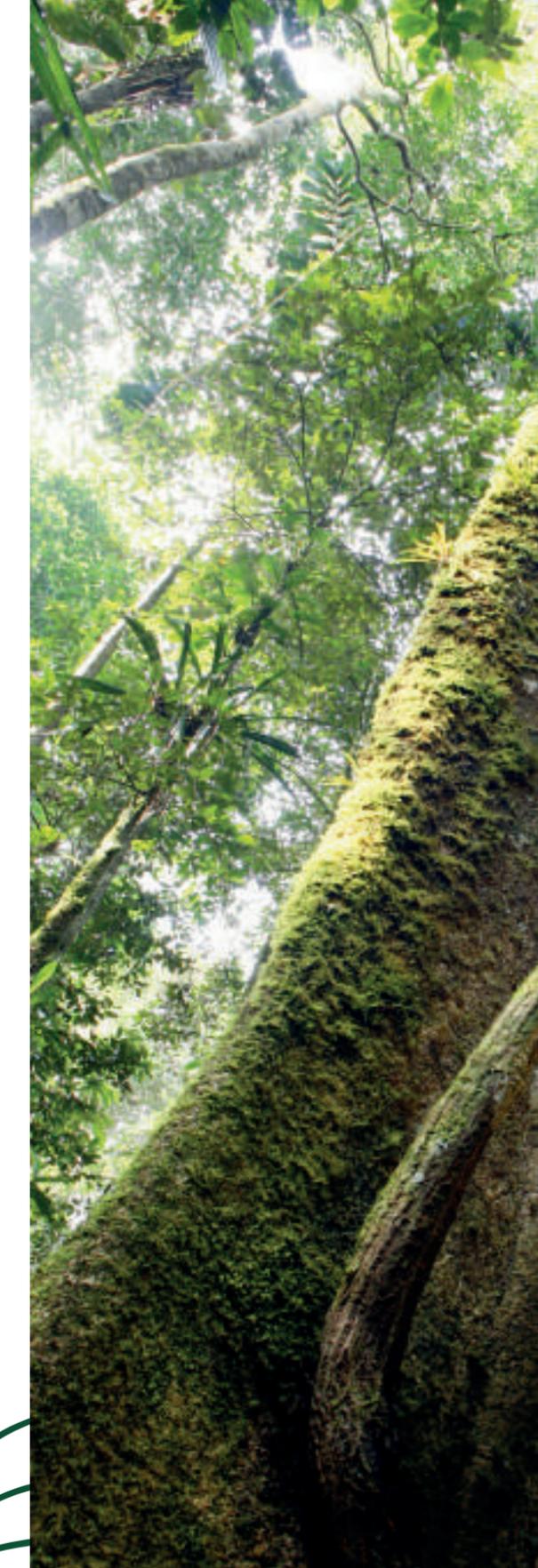
This is particularly critical when it comes to family management: the family sphere in rural areas of the state of Amazonas is still a male-dominated environment. Encouraging plans that adequately insert women into management-related activities is essential for a series of social safeguards related to forest conservation policies to be respected.

When it comes to the management of NTFPs, gender issues can also influence the results of projects and interventions. As Shanley et al. (2011) point out, women and men have different knowledge about natural resources and may have different and complementary contributions to plans for managing non-forest products. A study carried out in Pará with 1,515 people, found that women in the communities could identify or mention twice the number of NTFPs when compared to men. In addition, the survey noted that men are more familiar with WBFPs than NTFPs. Women, on the other hand, “cited a wide variety of species used for food, nutrition, medicine and other cultural uses” (SHANLEY, 2011: p. 239).

The Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest (PPG-7) implemented in Brazil between 1994 and 2009, which had the incentive to forest management as one of its main focuses (ANTONI, 2010), also brought relevant findings about how gender relations interact with this conservation activity. Experiences were reported in which gender relations were important for the forest management project goals, such as in the management of medicinal plants and traditional knowledge, in which women from traditional and indigenous communities were fundamental for the implementation of the actions (SCHMINK; GARCÍA, 2016).

The perception of different functions in cultivation and knowledge about the forest and non-wood products led to the performance of some specific actions that strengthened the role of women in communities, as it was reported in a study about gender that was carried out during the PPG7 (GTA; MMA, 2005). However, in most cases, it was identified that the actions were carried out in places where the presence of organized women already existed, being created at the demand of these groups (GTA; MMA, 2005).

Contrary to what happens in forest management, experiences related to sustainable management in fisheries have generated relevant practices and with some volume of documentation on the inclusion of gender issues in sustainable development projects. The state Amazonas is a pioneer in policies in the area of sustainable fishing in inland waters, the main species being managed is the pirarucu fish (PEREIRA; VASCONCELOS, 2015).



The economic activity of fishing is a central part of the livelihoods of many families that live in communities and villages in the territory of the state of Amazonas (ALENCAR et al., 2014). However, in order to protect fishing species, this activity was restricted in the 1990s and only from the 2000s onwards has the commercialization of fish originated from sustainable management been authorized. Several projects related to the management of pirarucu were carried out, mainly at the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (SDR).

Women in the state of Amazonas participate in the fishing industry productive chain by carrying out various activities, ranging from the necessary logistics for carrying out fishing activities to catching fish, and also processing and commercializing the products. Despite this, major obstacles to understanding them as part of this process still exist, with little data on their participation in these activities. In addition, they are almost always absent from efforts related to improving value chains related to the fishing management.

The inequalities and differences that arise from the division of labor based on gender in traditional fishing activities have been highlighted (ALENCAR; SOUZA, 2019). They are expressed in the invisibility or devaluation of activities related to management that are performed by women. In several cases observed, men (and often, public policies) tend to recognize the production chain as the act of collecting animals, valuing this stage over the pre and post capture stages which are repeatedly performed by women. This interpretation of the production process is directly related to the unequal distribution of benefits in the projects, favoring men more than women.

Some management projects carried out with the support of the government and other civil society organizations have sought, however, to address gender issues by means of assisting producers and communities with the insertion of the sustainable method of using fishery resources, combining conservation actions with strategies to promote gender equity and fair benefit distribution. The main mechanism used in order to achieve gender inclusion has been the enhancement and the increase of female presence in the productive chain. As Alencar and Souza (2019) point out, by adopting a gender perspective in organizing the management of pirarucu fishing in the Mamirauá SDR, it was possible to contribute to the “reframing of processes” when it comes to the work involved in fishing management, valuing activities that are commonly performed by women and changing “the spaces traditionally occupied by men”.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDD+ IN THE STATE OF AMAZONAS

Another aspect in which the pioneer spirit of the state of Amazonas stood out with regard to environmental policies, was with its involvement in the international debate on climate change. The year 2007 saw the passing of Law No. 3,135 that sets out the State Policy on Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development. Years later, in 2015, the Environmental Services Policy for the state of Amazonas was created by means of Law No. 4,266. These laws were important milestones for state policies aimed at climate change mitigation, as they defined the legal bases for the payment for environmental services and created the State Fund for Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development, all of these being essential instruments for the elaboration of the Jurisdictional REDD+ system in the state of Amazonas.

They also instituted several programs that articulate activities aimed at mitigating climate change, among them the Floresta em Pé Program (Standing Forest Program) (PFP), considered the main economic instrument of the State Policy on Climate Change (PEREIRA; VASCONCELOS, 2015). As described by the regulations that created it, the PFP aims to establish the “payment for environmental services and products to traditional communities, for the sustainable use of natural resources, conservation, environmental protection and incentive to voluntary policies that reduce deforestation”¹.

The Program is managed by the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS) and has been implemented in 16 Conservation Units in different regions of the state of Amazonas. Another characteristic of the PFP is that it is subdivided into four sub-programs: Income Generation Subprogram; Community Infrastructure; Community Empowerment; and Riverine Entrepreneurship.

In addition to that, FAS also implements the Bolsa Floresta Program (Forest Allowance Program (PBF)), which follows models of conditional cash transfer that have been implemented worldwide (Climate Change Technology Program - CCTP) programs, in which the holders are preferably women. This design as

¹ State Law N.º 3,135, on June 05, 2007.

sumes that, despite possible regional cultural variations, women and men tend to manage family financial resources differently. It is observed that women invest more in the care and well-being of family members. This peculiarity of family gender dynamics means that in contexts such as the one in the state of Amazonas, CCTPs that seek to improve living conditions and interrupt the intergenerational transmission of poverty, show better results when women are the main beneficiaries (ESSER et al, 2019).

In addition to being innovative in combining an environmental conservation policy with social development, the program can play a central role in changing gender relations. There are no studies that have measured the impacts of the Bolsa Floresta Program on these dynamics, but other experiences in Brazil and in the world have shown that by equipping women with income, income transfer programs can offer them greater bargaining power in the decision-making processes within the family and to some extent, transform the roles of women and men in the family, contributing to more egalitarian relationships (BARTHOLO et al, 2019, ESSER et al).

An assessment study of the Floresta em Pé and Bolsa Floresta programs (GIZ; BNDES, 2019) identified positive results when it was analyzing the involvement and empowerment of women in the communities. It was also noted that there was an increase of income and greater participation in productive chains. Despite the good results, the study also mentions the challenges to be faced by the PFP if it wishes to systematically act in ensuring gender equity, such as promoting the effective participation of women in decision-making processes and the need for continuous and more comprehensive actions in order to support income generation activities among beneficiaries. In this sense, despite generating conditions for women's empowerment in the family's private sphere, there is still a long way to go if the Program takes gender issues as a priority.

On the other hand, it is important to remember that throughout the years of execution of the Floresta em Pé Program, female participation in key activities has improved significantly, such as in participatory planning workshops, which in 2018 had 46% of female participation (FAS, 2019) and in leadership meetings, in which a minimum number of female leaders is always observed. There are also criteria related to the inclusion of gender when assessing the performance of associations that are part of the Program's framework (FAS, 2019). The advances that have been achieved reveal the importance of recognizing the presence of women in policy governance arrangements. On the other hand, they point to the importance of systematic action in order to ensure the active and qualified participation of women, something that still proves to be a challenge for the PFP.

The Standing Forest Program numbers

In 2019, 7,603 women (86.3%) and 1,207 men (13.7%) were registered in the Floresta em Pé Family Program. In 2018, more than 5 million reais were invested, representing a value of R\$ 600 per family per year. In addition to the investments to the other subprograms, 9.7 million reais were spent on promoting income-generating activities, infrastructure and empowerment of community associations. The actions benefited 9,585 families, corresponding to a total of 39,946 people in 2018.

In an evaluation carried out by GIZ (GIZ; BNDES, 2019), positive impacts of the PBF on female empowerment were observed with respect to income as part of social organization. With FAS' advisory effort, women's participation in income generation and community strengthening activities has increased.

Another important feature of Floresta em Pé is that one of the Program's sustainability strategies has been the search for resources through voluntary REDD+ markets, namely, the experience of Juma Sustainable Development Reserve that had 385 women and 113 men as beneficiaries ². The State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) has invested in the creation of a jurisdictional framework for REDD+ with the objective of raising funds for the investment in the conservation of forests combined with the social development of the populations that live there. The strategy may allow the consolidation and expansion of existing strategies, such as the PFP itself.

The Regulation Project of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas has been in operation since 2019, and its aim just as the name says, is to create state rules so that the promising legal structure for the implementation of REDD+ that has already existed in the state since 2015, can finally be transposed to reality and executed as part of the environmental policies in the state. Such a project has been implemented with a gender-sensitive perspective, with the adoption of strategies that include diagnoses and inclusive participatory processes. In addition to the activities within the scope of the project itself, the debate on how to address gender issues in environmental policies has led to new agendas for action by the Secretariat itself, through internal reflections on how SEMA can act by integrating gender into its policies, mainly those linked to REDD+.

² Data provided by FAS for June 2019.

4. BOLSA VERDE (GREEN ALLOWANCE)

The Environmental Conservation Support Program - Bolsa Verde Program (PBV) was created by the federal government, as part of the Brasil sem Miséria Plan (Brazil without Misery), a strategy that aimed to eradicate extreme poverty until 2014. The PBV had a duration of almost 8 years, it was created in 2011 and it ended in 2018. It is similar to the Floresta em Pé Program, seeking to combine social development and environmental conservation. Its target audience was families in extreme poverty who live and areas of environmental interest, such as traditional peoples and communities as well as riverine people and family farmers.

The PBV provided for the transfer of R\$ 300,00 reais, that were paid every three months, to families in extreme poverty that were enrolled in the Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government (CadÚnico); all of these were beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program. Another eligibility criterion was, to carry out environmental conservation activities in federal Conservation Units (CUs) such as, Settlement Projects instituted by the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), among others³. Here also, the entitlement to the benefit was predominantly for women.

In Pará, the state with the largest number of PBV beneficiaries, studies carried out in the Caeté-Taperaçu Marine Extractive Reserve, noted that the transfer of resources had the potential to promote women's autonomy and empowerment (RIBEIRO; LIMA, 2018; KASANOSKI, 2016). Thus, the PBV may have had impacts similar to those of other conditional cash transfer programs, as previously mentioned. On the implementation of the PBV in the RESEX of the Middle Purus region, in the municipality of Lábrea, one of the regions with the largest number of program participants in Amazonas, Silva (2016) notes that the "access to income significantly

³ Among them: territories occupied by riverine people under the management of the Federal Heritage Secretariat of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management - SPU/MP and other rural areas indicated by the PBV Management Committee and defined by the Ministry of Environment.



contributes to the livelihood and material survival of families ... [and] allows the expansion of market access when it comes to the purchase of material goods and food for primary needs" (SILVA, 2016: p. 239). In doing so, it improves the quality of life for women in the communities that are benefited⁴.

However, analyses that were carried out in several Conservation Units contemplated by the PBV also reveal the need for conditional cash transfers to be complemented with other actions, such as promoting access to public services, security and social protection, as well as qualification focused on the productive activities developed by the beneficiary families. As Silva (2016) identified in his research, in the RESEX located in the Middle Purus region, the actions were still inadequate and incipient, since they only encompassed "access to individual credit and the distribution of seeds without proper monitoring" (SILVA, 2016: p. 239). There is little offer of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, something that has been observed to be detrimental to several forest conservation policies in the state of Amazonas.

Some assessments that were carried out within the scope of the federal government, pointed to other potentialities and challenges in the PBV in several territories where it was implemented. On the one hand, the Program would have the potential to "act as an inducer of other policies in order to strengthen agro-extractivist territories" (Cabral et al, 2014: p. 18), on the other hand, it can become a window for forest women to access public policies. However, there is still a lack of harmonization among the PBV and other programs and policies.

⁴ A PBV report for the year 2014 (Brazil, 2015) pointed out that 81% of respondents say that "receiving the benefit has a high or very high impact on improving their living conditions".

5. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The construction of a framework for social participation in public policy governance schemes is a hallmark of the Brazilian democratic period that began in the late 1980s. Known as participatory institutions, social participation arenas promote the inclusion of society sectors in the debate about public policies in the most diverse areas and in all spheres of government (AVRITZER, 2009). They are therefore essential for the inclusion of women's perspectives.

In the state of Amazonas, there are several councils, committees and forums within the scope of state policies for the environment. Among them, we highlight the **State Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities in the state of Amazonas (CDSPCT)**, the **State Council for the Environment in the state of Amazonas (CEMAAM)**, in addition to the **Amazonas Forum on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environmental Services (FAMC)**. Despite the existence of these instances of participation, one of the great challenges is to ensure the active presence of women, indigenous people and other traditional communities in the decision-making processes.

Women are about 30% of the councilors in the main state councils. In CEMAAM they were in 2019, 32.4% of those indicated as members of organizations and institutions with a seat in this collegiate body. In the CDSPCT, they were 36.4%. In FAMC, on the other hand, women represented 26.7% of membership holders. Taking the CDSPCT's role into account when it comes to give voice to traditional peoples and communities that may be impacted by various conservation projects in the state, it would be essential to have the participation of more representatives that coming from women's organizations. In 2019, the **Association of Indigenous Women in the Upper Rio Negro (AMARN)** and the **Movement of Riverine Female Workers in the state of Amazonas (MMTR/AM)** were part of this Council, representing 4.5% of the groups that make up the collegiate body.

CEMAAM, a council that occupies a central position in the state's environmental policy, has two entities that represent the rights of traditional peoples and communities. They comprise 8.8% of the institutions that form part of the Council, none of which include women's organizations from these populational groups. As regards to FAMC, there are 4 organizations, 8.5% of the total. In this case also, there are no groups that represent women from traditional peoples and other groups of women who may be affected by climate change mitigation policies.

It is also observed that there are few institutions from traditional groups and communities in these spaces and they participate in more than one collegiate body. On the one hand, the accumulation of representations in certain organizations may make it impossible to include a greater diversity of groups, including women. On the other hand, it can overburden these institutions since they need to follow several councils, thus generating a work overload for their representatives. There are institutions such as the Amazonian Working Group (GTA) that are present in four collegiate bodies that are part of the SEMA structure, what poses a challenge for the participation of these groups. In this sense, in order to ensure the active participation of representatives from these councils in the area of environmental policies and in order to increase their inclusiveness, it would be essential to diversify the number of organizations that are participating and incorporate women's organizations.

Another challenge for the participation of women in the governance structures of environmental policies in the state of Amazonas is the lack of inclusion in Management Councils in the Conservation Units. There are difficulties in producing gender indicators on the participation of women in these councils, but studies point to a low female presence on them (SCHMINK; GARCÍA, 2016). In general, the management councils of existing CUs in the state tend not to have any representation from women's organizations, through what has been revealed during the analysis of legal acts that create them.

The lack of representation on the part of women's organizations in these councils, is aggravated by the great challenge that still exists in order to strengthen these spaces as an arena for the management of the territory in which they live. As stated by Marinelli (2016), "the commitment of the local governance of CUs, including mechanisms for their engagement with management, constitutes a chronic problem and has generated negative effects on the effectiveness of these protected areas" (MARINELLI, 2016: p. 109). In this sense, the absence of solid participation processes contributes to less effective results, in addition to decreasing the chances for women to be able to participate effectively in decision-making processes in the territory.

6. REFLECTIONS ON THE EXPERIENCE IN THE STATE OF AMAZONAS

Understanding the relationship between gender and the environment, is essential in order to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the results of public policies aimed at environmental and forest conservation. It is also a key factor, in order to ensure that these policies protect the rights of peoples living in areas of great environmental interest, so that they may combine conservation with the promotion of a better quality of life for women.

Although some initiatives stand out, gender mainstreaming in environmental policies in the Amazon region is still a long way off, besides being an unfinished project. Participatory governance arrangements that ensure the presence of women and indigenous people in the management of environmental policies and natural resources must be promoted. Likewise, it is important to qualify the participation of women in the spaces where they are already present, through training, logistical support (daycare centers, transportation, accommodation, among others) and other actions that may prove to be effective.

It is also important to diversify the places where state institutions and civil society actors work. It is perceivable that there have been advances in places where certain policies have already been consolidated, but they tend to be spatially concentrated, while large regions of the state still lack consistent and continuous policies that address gender and conservation. In the Amazon, policies that are aimed at women or that address gender issues, tend to arrive in places where strong groups of women already exist, due to the fact that they demand and act as intermediaries for the distribution of resources.

In this sense, it is necessary to go beyond the state action model that focuses on certain regions and aspects of policies, migrating to a standard that values the establishment and continuity of policies that are aimed at forest conservation, together with a gender perspective. Before that, however, it is important that state and non-state actors get to understand that the sustainable development paradigm will not materialize unless women are understood as fundamental agents of environmental conservation.

7. GLOSSARY

REDD+: REDD+ refers to a set of financial incentives, created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reward developing regions, states and countries for their results on Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, considering the role of conservation and the increase of forest carbon stocks as well as sustainable forest management (BRASIL, 2016).

Jurisdictional REDD+: the concept refers to a kind of REDD+ system located in regions or states, regardless of fundraising by national systems.

Gender: Gender is a concept that aims to “emphasize the fundamentally social character of distinctions based on sex” (SCOTT, 1995: p. 72). Gender, then, was constituted as a category that aims to emphasize that, unlike sex that is based on biology, there are social distinctions between men and women that are usually associated with power relations and normative definitions about what femininity and masculinity are, these definitions are commonly called “gender roles”.

Gender asymmetries: “There is a difference between the powers of men and women in society. Men are in a dominant position while women are in a subordinate position. This gender asymmetry (male and female) is reinforced by stereotypes and prejudices and reproduced in our society” (HEILBORN et al: p. 82).

Inclusion/Inclusiveness: When it comes to inclusion or inclusiveness, it refers to the need or the capacity of a policy, project or action to ensure the participation of the largest possible number of people in the construction of them. As democracy itself, inclusion emerges as a value to be pursued, whereas it respects the self-determination of peoples that may be affected by decisions made by organizations and institutions operating in their territories.

Gender mainstreaming: It is the strategy of inserting a gender perspective in the course of state action that has gradually become popular as a good practice when it comes to ensuring the protection of women's rights both at the state level, as well as in international institutions and NGOs. Promoting gender mainstreaming means to ensure that any activities being developed will be carried out attentively as to how gender asymmetries can impact the desired results.

8. REFERENCES

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