



REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP
ON
FOREST PLANNING AND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT FOREST TYPES IN EASTERN
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
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Gender Considerations in Forest Planning

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Outline

- Introduction
- Existing situation
- Proposed guidelines
- References





Introduction

- What is gender?
 - ✓ A complex concept
 - Biological sex vs. gender identity
 - Gender as a social construct
 - Gender identity and transgender experiences
 - Gender expression and gender roles
 - Non-binary and genderqueer identities
 - Intersectionality and gender
 - Gender-based discrimination and violence
 - Legal and policy implications
 - Gender concept applied in assessment of and current training on forest planning and forest management





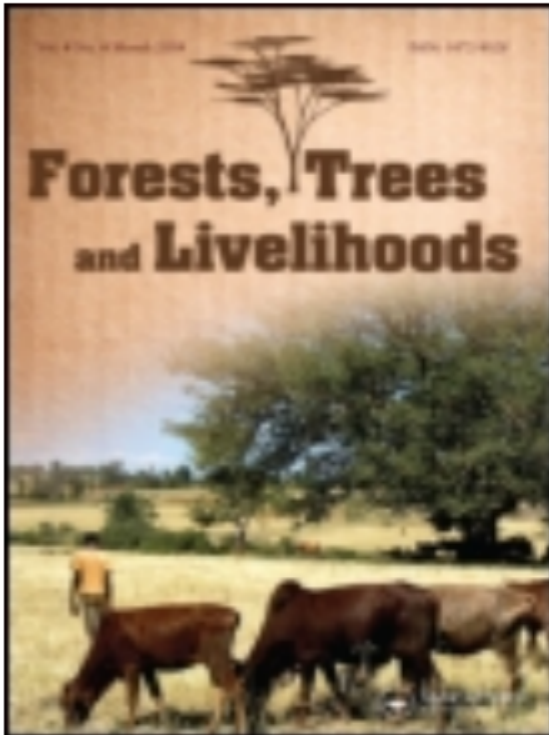
Introduction

- How is gender considered in planning?
 - ✓ The planners
 - ✓ The plan
- Why should gender be considered in planning?
 - ✓ Positives
 - ✓ Negatives
 - ❑ Example on gender differences in Ability to reorganize and Awareness of the eviction during forest planning from Nyenza et al 2013





Introduction



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Socio-ecological resilience of people evicted for establishment of Uluguru Nature Reserve in Morogoro Region, Tanzania

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Introduction

Table 4. Summary statistics of the value of a principal component analysis component associated with a category of a socio-economic variable.

Component of resilience	Socio-economic factor	Mean	SD
Ability to reorganise	Gender		
	Male	0.21	1.10
	Female	-0.16	0.88
Awareness of the eviction	Gender		
	Male	0.32	1.00
	Female	-0.25	0.93





Introduction

- Abstract for Nyenza et al. 2013: Gender is highlighted.
Eviction of people for establishment of protected areas is often accompanied with negative consequences to the livelihoods of the evicted. This study assessed the eviction process and its effects on the socio-ecological resilience of the evicted, examined coping strategies for the evicted and analysed socio-economic factors that affected socio-ecological resilience of people evicted in 2008 for establishment of the Uluguru Nature Reserve in Morogoro, Tanzania. The results show that most of the evicted did not receive eviction notice prior to eviction nor proper training on how to cope with the eviction. There was also low involvement of the evicted in planning the eviction. Most of the evicted had low ability to reorganise themselves after the eviction. Following the eviction, the most frequently adopted coping strategy was the provision of casual labour. This resulted in reduced income and certainty of livelihood. **Male respondents** were better informed and better able to reorganise than **female respondents**. It is recommended that eviction planning should be participatory and include provision of appropriate prior information to the to-be evicted in a **gender-considerate** manner in order to enhance their socio-ecological resilience in the face of eviction.

Keywords: adaptation; community participation; conservation policy; **gender**; income; sustainable livelihood; vulnerability





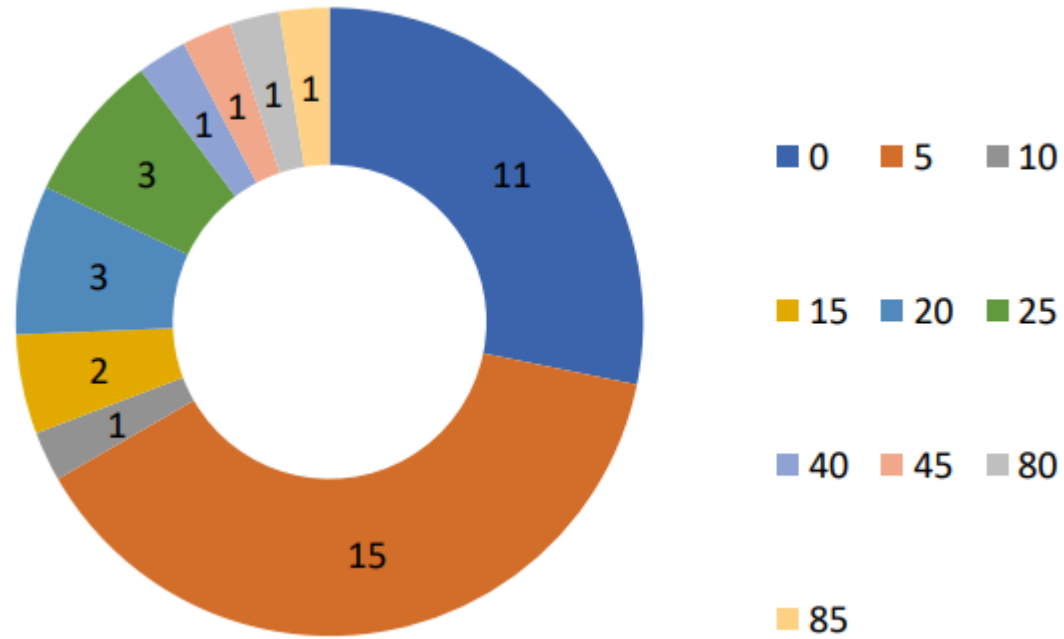
Existing situation

- Gender considered in some but not all countries (Nzunda 2022)





Existing situation



Distribution of number of national forest programme plan documents according to how many times gender is mentioned in the document for selected African countries. Source: Nzunda 2022





Existing situation

- In Angola, for the production forest studied, the company does not include women in its planning for field operations
 - ✓ The reason given for this is that it is very hard and rural work
 - ✓ Most field workers are male hunters
- In Tanzania, gender in forest planning is only considered at the village level
 - ✓ whereby the bylaws state that half the number of members of the village natural resources committees should be females
 - ✓ At other levels, there is no discrimination by gender but there also is no directive enforcing the involvement of women in forest planning
- For forests in Zambia and Zimbabwe, there is no discrimination by gender
 - ✓ and there also is no directive enforcing the involvement of women in forest planning





Existing situation

- The wording for gender considerations vary by document
 - ✓ but the aim is the same, which is to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women
- More recently forest planning in some countries includes the broader aspects of equality by considering people with special needs in addition to gender
 - ✓ especially later in the 2010s





Proposed guidelines

- Gender should be explicitly considered in forest planning
 - ✓ This explicitness should be achieved by having a section or sections dedicated to gender issues and titled as such
- There should also be mention of gender consideration at every section where it is appropriate
- The wording used should be consistent
 - ✓ Suggestion is that the word gender itself should be used given its current popularity and clarity
- Should directives enforcing gender consideration in forest planning be institutionalized?
 - ✓ Or left to the discretion of the stakeholders?





References

1. Nzunda, E.F. 2022. Assessment of forest planning and management in different forest types in selected African countries. AFF Working Paper. African Forest Forum, Nairobi
2. Nyenza, O.M., Nzunda, E.F. and Katani, J.Z. (2013). Socio-ecological resilience of people evicted for establishment of Uluguru Nature Reserve in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* 22:3, 190-203, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14728028.2013.810405>





THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

