

In Norway, Hedmark University College, Evenstad 15.09.04

To the United Nations Forum on Forests

*On behalf of the Participants and the Organizers of
the 2nd Worldwide Symposium on Gender and
Forestry*

arranged in Tanzania in August 2004

*I hereby submit this report and proposed
recommendations for further deliberation and action
at the United Nations Forum on Forests V, in 2005.*

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Chair Executive Committee of Organizers

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I. Introduction and Background

Women comprise more than half of the world's population; and they are at least that important within the world's forests. Their contributions to forest management (as practised both prior to and since the arrival of "scientific forestry")---variable as they are--- have been continual and significant. Yet these contributions have been under-recognized (e.g., (Momsen and Townsend 1987); (Rocheleau, Thomas-Slayter and Wangari 1996); (Colfer 2004); (Furuberg 1998 and 1999) among many others).

Women have had important roles in the harvest of non timber forest products, in the care of medicinal plants and forest foods, in processing of a variety of forest products, and in their sale. Work in the forest is often very central to women's traditional roles; in Borneo, the production of rice (in forests) is dominated by women, who highly value this involvement (Colfer, with Peluso, and Chung 1997). Women often have important spiritual connections with forests. In some places (e.g., India, Bolivia), women's appreciation of the holistic nature of their environment is greater than men's (Shiva 1989); (Cronkleton 2004).

At the same time, formal forestry has focused on the management of timber (a field primarily in the hands of men), while women in many areas spend many hours each day in tasks like fuelwood collection. One way in which these differences have been manifest is in employment after forestry training. Men tend to go into traditional formal forestry roles (such as with the timber industry), while women move toward NGOs, interdisciplinary fields of work, education, and service professions. There are significant income disparities between men and women in forestry, even performing the same tasks. Sometimes this is justified by assigning more

prestigious titles to men when both men and women are doing the same job. Wonneberger and Bublitz (2004) note that

“The more marginal the work is, the fewer opportunities for advancement and the less influential a working place is, the higher is the probability that a woman occupies the work place.” See also works by Hoffman (1998) and Hoffman and Lewark (1999).

One outstanding problem is the near-absence of women in policymaking roles and processes. Although there are some hints that this may be beginning to change, there is still a long way to go. There are few avenues within forestry for women’s voices to be heard. Positive examples are coming from Canada, Scandinavian countries and with rare cases from other countries such as Portugal and Brazil. (see Proceedings of the International Seminar on “Women in Forestry--- Strategies to increase women’s participation in the forestry sector in Europe and North America,” Viseu, Portugal, 2-6 June 2001. Under the auspices of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training in Cooperation with International Union of Forest Research Organizations (also in <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/docs/jc-sem/sem-50/e-sem-50-2.doc>)

Another important constraint is the traditional, inflexible curricula of most forest education institutions in forestry which do not consider the special situations of women vis-à-vis traditional male-dominated roles. One important example is the close relationship between hunting (traditionally a male occupation) and forestry in European and North American countries (Lewark 2003; Schmaltz 2003).

There has been increasing recognition within the field of forestry that gender issues are important. During the international conference in Kairo, Egypt in December 1992 on “Women and Environment – a Follow Up from Rio” Dr. Ann Merete Furuberg proposed in her speech that there should be arranged specific worldwide conferences on each subject. The first worldwide symposium on “Women and Forestry” were arranged in Lillehammer, Norway in 1999 by the Norwegian organization “Women in Forestry”. One of the concrete results was a proposal to establish a new research group on “Gender and Forestry” within International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). This meeting was such a success that Jeff Burley, then President of IUFRO and one of the participants in the Symposium, readily agreed to having a special session at the 2000 IUFRO World Forestry Congress in Kuala Lumpur. (see Proceedings from the Satellite Meeting 2000)

Another outcome was the foundation of the World Wide Women in Forestry Network (WWWFN).

On Saturday August 5th the year 2000 in Malaysia the Executive Board of IUFRO unanimously decided upon the formal formation of the new Research Group “Gender and Forestry”. It was a historical event. For the first time in IUFRO’s 108 years’ history gender issues were handled at such level.

Gender research as a discipline has only been performed for some 30 years. In forestry, with a few exceptions, there has not been any empirical and/or theoretical work applying a gender perspective until recently. We are still in a phase to identify gender aspects in this field of

research. The establishment of a research group within IUFRO has been a first stumbling, but important step in that direction.

Since then, there have been annual meetings of this type, in Portugal (2001) and Chile (2002). Although events conspired against the 2003 meeting originally planned in connection with the World Forestry Congress in Quebec, those who had attended previous meetings and others met there and formed a “Gender and Forestry Network” (coordinated by Jeanette Gurung). This report for UNFF is the product of the 2nd Worldwide Gender and Forestry meeting, held August 1 – 10, 2004 in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania.

This symposium was organized by the Gender and Forestry Research Group of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), IUFRO’s Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC); ENVIROCARE, University of Dar-es-Salaam, Sokoine University in Morogoro, College of African Wildlife Management in Mweka, all in Tanzania; and Hedmark University College in Evenstad, Norway, and CIFOR (see Annex 1 for organizing committees). Funding for the meeting was provided by NORAD, the Norwegian Embassy, the Tanzanian National Forest Programme (nfp), with additional support from CIFOR, along with several individual small scale donors.

The focus of the meeting was on women’s and men’s access to forest resources, as a means of improving livelihoods for the resource poor and sustainable forest management, locally and globally. A central issue was to ensure a balance between economic development, social development, and natural/forest resource protection as independent and naturally reinforcing and crosscutting components of sustainable development. Additionally, the symposium attempted to promote new systems that could empower women forest dwellers to effectively participate in processes of good governance in the forestry industry.

Specific objectives included the following:

- To address forestry gender issues of national, regional and global importance
- To promote transparent multi-stakeholder verification of compliance with forestry management standards that protect the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups, such as women
- To share knowledge with various stakeholders about how best to link forestry management with development assistance, with a special focus on women and their integration into other sector programs
- To identify non timber forest products for medicines and foods and see how best women can use such resources for poverty reduction without damaging the environment
- To enhance women’s support for forestry ownership, control and rights of use of forests and sharing of benefits
- To identify consequences of globalization and introduction of new forestry species and forestry management measure (e.g. large scale monocultures, short rotation plantations) on ownership of forestry resources and nature conservation
- To catalyze funding for local action in support of gender for biodiversity conservation in forestry
- To consider and assess implementation of gender-related IFF Proposals for Action, as listed below:

Gender in IPF/IFF Proposals for Action

<i>IFF PfA No</i>	<i>PfA_text</i>
56m	IFF stressed the importance of implementing the IPF proposals for action on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In order to further their effective implementation, IFF: Called upon countries to undertake steps to ensure equal opportunities for women, in particular indigenous women and women in rural areas, to become beneficiaries of environmentally sound forest-related technologies, know-how and extension services;
56n	IFF stressed the importance of implementing the IPF proposals for action on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In order to further their effective implementation, IFF: Urged countries to strengthen outreach programmes targeted at women in the areas of education, training and microcredit, related to community development programmes and household use of wood, wood lots for fuelwood and energy-efficient cooking technology;
56o	IFF stressed the importance of implementing the IPF proposals for action on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In order to further their effective implementation, IFF: Urged countries and relevant international organizations to use data and information that are disaggregated by gender in sectoral surveys and studies used in the development of technologies for sustainable forest management policies and projects.
66	IFF also invited countries to use national forest programmes, as appropriate, or other relevant programmes to involve indigenous and local communities and women to participate in the formulation and implementation of measures that aim to protect their rights and privileges in relation to forest lands, traditional forest-related knowledge and forest biological resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity).

About 100 participants coming from 27 countries shared their experiences. The participants represented a variety of groups: researchers, academics, environmental and social NGOs, policymakers, progressive farmers, forest dwellers, private sector representatives, civil society organization, community based organizations, media and development partners. (See Annex 3 for list of participants). Unlike many other IUFRO events, in this case many participants were not directly involved in research but contributed with very practically oriented case studies, questions and recommendations directly drawn from the lives of men and women and their work in forestry. There was a shortage of participants from South America, probably due to language constraints and distance.

In addition to the presentation of some 35 papers, there was a poster session, and a series of working groups focused on these issues,

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II. Summary of Symposium Discussions

A. Plenaries:

Opening:

Loyce Lema, the Executive Director of ENVIROCARE, opened the Symposium by welcoming the Hon. Arcado Ntagazwa (M.P), Minister of State (Environment)-Vice President's Office, Tanzania and the Hon. Professor Wangari Maathai (M.P) and Assistant Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya. Ms. Lema's introductory remarks stressed the importance of treating the forest not only as a source of timber and firewood, but also as a "mother of all creatures."

The Hon. Minister Arcadio Ntagazwa thanked the organizers for choosing the Republic of Tanzania to host the symposium and welcomed all the participants. Explicitly recognizing the importance of gender considerations, his presentation stressed the interconnections among sectors, stakeholders, and nations; and he stressed the importance of an intergenerational perspective.

The Hon. Prof. Wangari Maathai noted that the biggest challenge in the region is poverty and that the cause was environmental degradation. She shared her experience from the Kenyan Green Belt Movement and gave it as a starting point for all those who have a dream, vision or inspiration. She emphasized the relationship between opportunity and being prepared, along with persistence in pursuing one's goals.

Session 1: Indigenous Agroforestry and Biodiversity

This session was chaired by Carol J. Pierce Colfer, and included four papers, setting the stage for the diversity that characterized the symposium's papers. The first described the concerns and focus of Ghana's Centre for Biodiversity Utilization and Development, emphasizing the gender inequities in the Centre's functioning.¹ The second paper focused on the village level and established the importance of non timber forest products (NTFPs) in the Handeni District of Tanzania.² Paper number three examined the process undertaken in a development project, from gender analysis, through experimentation, and ending with an evaluation in XX villages in Tanzania.³ The final paper in this section focused on the importance of medicinal plants in local health, and the contribution of indigenous knowledge in this sphere---in the West Usambara Mountains of Tanzania.⁴

Session 2: Forest Resource Utilization and Income Generating Activities (1)

Shoo Abel chaired the second session, which included five papers (three on Tanzania, one on Cameroon, and one on Nepal). The first described the community forestry legislation in Cameroon, and its impacts on women of that country, from a national perspective.⁵ The second paper examined the joint forest management experience of the Ruvu Fuelwood Pilot Project in Tanzania, showing impressive increases in people's incomes as compared with that of people not participating in the project.⁶ The third paper looked at NTFPs (again noting the predominance of women in NTFP collection) in the villages around the Mgori Forest in Singida, Tanzania. The authors found that there are numerous under-utilized NTFPs, which could provide more

¹ Ardayfio-Schandorf, Elizabeth. "Gender and Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forest Resources in Africa: Lessons from the Centre for biodiversity Utilization and Development (CBUD)."

² Nkwera, Devota. "Women's Utilization of Non Timber Forest Products for Poverty Reduction: Experience from Handeni District, Tanzania."

³ Mwinuka, Clement T. K. G. "Empowering Farm Women through Mainstreaming Gender in Agricultural Development Projects: Experience from MIICO Foundation Activities."

⁴ Msuya, T. S. and Mndolwa, M. A. "Indigenous Management of Knowledge for Sustainable Utilization and Sustainable Conservation of Medicinal Plants in West Usambara Mountains, Tanzania."

⁵ Mbgamine, V. Ambara. "Challenges to Sustainable Livelihoods and Forestry Management."

⁶ Msuya, T. S., M. A. Mndolwa, A. Kindo, and E. Shilogile. "Role of Joint Forest Management in Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods Four Years Experience - A Case Study of Ruvu Fuelwood Pilot Project."

significant contributions to household food security.⁷ Some ICRAF research results were reported in the fourth paper, which focused on efforts to strengthen the surprising rate of uptake of agroforestry innovations---including both indigenous and valuable exogenous fruit trees---near Lake Victoria, in Tanzania.⁸ The final paper in this session, reported on the experience of Nepal's FECOFUN, from the perspective of a practitioner. The author also outlined the history of community forestry in Nepal, stressing his organization's efforts to involve women more meaningfully in the management of forest user groups.⁹

Session 3: Forest Resource Utilization and Income Generating Activities (2)

Three papers, ranging from the global to the micro-level, were presented in this session chaired by Marion Karmann. The first paper focused on comparison of global problems in various parts of the world, concluding that women would be the significant actors in efforts to solve these problems.¹⁰ The second paper looked at efforts at coastal management trying to integrate women, population and the environment.¹¹ The final paper looked at various projects in eastern Tanzania, focused on forest management in coastal areas, with particular reference to women.¹²

Session 4: Women, Forests and Health

The first paper, in this session chaired by Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf, introduced a model linking five factors related to women's well being and population (health, education, subsistence work, paid work, and public status).¹³ The authors argued for an adaptive collaborative management approach, focusing initially on health and population issues, in efforts to develop sustainable forest management and improved human well being. The second paper described research done in two urban areas on sale of medicinal plants in Tanzania.¹⁴ Men, who sold mainly roots, were found to be more active in Morogoro and women sold mainly bark, in Iringa. This paper was followed by a literature survey, emphasizing the importance of herbalists in the primary health care system of Tanzania (and other African countries). It briefly described a project on herbal healers that was in the advanced planning stages.¹⁵ The final paper on Meatu District, Tanzania found extensive collection of forest vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants.¹⁶ Women were involved in collecting, processing and sale of these products (especially foods),

⁷ Hamza, K. F. S. and U. L. Msalilwa. "Contribution of some Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) to Household Food Security and Income Generation: A Case Study of Villages around Mgori Forest in Singide, Tanzania."

⁸ Mbwambo, J. S. "Adoption of Agroforestry Practices and their Contribution to Poverty Reduction among Rural Households in Lake Victoria Zone, Tanzania."

⁹ Krishna Prasad Lamichhane. "The Dimensions of Equity and Gender in Community Forestry in Nepal: Some Experiences of the Practitioners."

¹⁰ Paschalis, P. "Driving Forces in Forest Resources Utilization---Consequences of Globalization."

¹¹ Kalangahe, B. "Gender Equity and Coastal Management."

¹² Oduol, P. A., R. Swai and S. Ruvuga. "Empowering Women through Sustainable Utilization of Miombo Forest Resources."

¹³ Colfer, C. J. P., with R. G. Dudley, and R. Gardner. "Forest Women, Health and Childbearing."

¹⁴ S. Augustino. "Medicinal Plants and Gender Practices and Sustainable Use."

¹⁵ T. Stangeland and S. Dhillon. "Traditional Medicine and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania: Background and Project Plan."

¹⁶ M. Kagya. "Contribution of Non-Wood Forest Products to Household Economy and Welfare of Women in Meatu District, Shinyanga, Tanzania."

while men's greater ease of travel contributed to their dominating the sale of high value products like honey and medicinal plants.

Session 5: Education, Gender and Forestry

This session was chaired by Torunn Stangeland and included four papers, with the first focusing on the gender implications of forest certification.¹⁷ The presentation included a number of specific recommendations for strengthening attention to gender, some coming from the Symposium seminar briefly described in the next section. The second paper reported on a study of gender balance in southern African forestry colleges, again with specific recommendations for improvement.¹⁸ The same theme was continued, from a global perspective, reporting on surveys of forestry curricula in 2002 and 2004 and their attention to gender issues.¹⁹ The author found greater attention to gender issues in developed countries (with the exception of Central America). The final paper shifted gears to discuss the use of story telling as a method for understanding the place of spirituality in women's development efforts and in their views of their world (using cases from Fiji and Tanzania).²⁰ The authors argued that we ignore spiritual concerns at the risk of misinterpreting women's views and efforts, with potentially adverse effects on development.

Session 6: Energy Sources, Women's Role and Burdens

In this session, chaired by Siegfried Lewark, the first paper emphasized the importance of cheap, biomass fuels in Zambia, and argued persuasively for more attention to the development of alternative, renewable energy sources, with specific suggestions on how to do this, as included in the Recommendations section of this report.²¹

Session 7: Women's Access to Policymaking and Decisionmaking

The title of the final session is a bit misleading, since ultimately this session included eight papers, due to late arrivals and the organizers' desire to maximize inclusivity. The first paper was a case study from the Morogoro Region of Tanzania, looking at the gender distribution of control over land, capital and cash crops, as well as the respective gender roles and their implications for agroforestry adoption.²² The authors found that women had inadequate access to production information, training and technology; and that men were dominant in land ownership and household decisionmaking. The second paper examined gender in leadership roles in the committees that manage wildlife in 11 districts in Tanzania, finding much greater male representation; they suggested several reasons and potential actions to improve this.²³ The

¹⁷ M. Karmann. "Implications of Certification Including Education Aspects on Awareness of Gender Roles."

¹⁸ A. A. Kaudia and A.-L. Simula. "Institutional Gender Balance in Sub-Saharan Africa Forestry Colleges" Implications of Policy and Curriculum Content."

¹⁹ S. Lewark. "Gender Issues in Forestry Curricula."

²⁰ E. Sanderson and R. Newport. "Storytelling Space as a Tool for Cross-Cultural Communication of Gender and Development."

²¹ J. C. Makambwe. "Energy Sources and Women's Roles and Burdens."

²² E. E. Chingonikaya and A. B. S. Mwakalobo. "Gender and Agroforestry in Small Holder Farmers in Tanzania."

²³ R. T. Mwaya, L. Kahana, and B. Masuruli. "Preliminary Observations on Gender and Management of Wildlife Resources within the Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's) Framework in Tanzania."

emphasis of the third paper shifted to Europe, and the urban forests in and around Warsaw.²⁴ The author addressed the recreational uses of forests, and the importance of improved safety features for children in playgrounds. The fourth paper strengthened our understanding of the gender division of labour in Tanzania, focusing on five villages in/near the Ngori Forest, in Arusha, where pastoralists, shifting cultivators and hunter/gatherers live and use the resources.²⁵ The authors also recommended the domestication of forest foods and planting of fruit trees in home gardens. The next paper examined the involvement of women in village governments in Duru-Haitembe, Tanzania, noting the governmental requirement for at least 30% women in village governance and providing some ideas on the reasons for failure to attain that percentage.²⁶ The lack of involvement of Tanzanian men in productive activity was stressed. The sixth paper was an overview of women's roles in West Africa, from a Nigerian perspective. The author noted that women had not been allowed into forests in the past, but were now being blamed for deforestation. She emphasized the utility of supporting women's efforts to establish plantations.²⁷ Paper number 7 described a community level project emphasizing women and their roles in overcoming problems in the Lake Victoria catchment.²⁸ This pro-woman strategy was found to be a powerful tool in voicing the views of local people, with significant economic success as well. The sessions ended with a paper on two villages in Morogoro, Tanzania. This paper stressed the importance again of non wood forest products as a security net for families, emphasizing the forest's provision of food, income and medicines, particularly supplying seasonally variable access, and stressing the importance of considering sustainable harvesting issues.²⁹

The 55 evaluation forms we received included 40 women and 15 men. They came from Africa (39), Asia (4), America (2), Europe (7), and Australia (2), with one not indicating country of origin. 42% felt the sessions were excellent; and 51% said they were good. Only one respondent evaluated them as "bad" (<2%).

B. Parallel Sessions

One morning and one afternoon session were devoted to small group discussions. These included a formal workshop called "Gender and Forestry in the Nordic and Baltic Countries," which spanned both sessions. The recommendations of this group included strengthening the opportunities for women to participate in forestry education, curriculum revision to take gender into account (including for children and youth) and build women's capacities in practical forestry, policies supporting scientifically appropriate and sustainable forest use, expanding the Peace Corps by removing the age limits, and supporting tree planting as a poverty reduction strategy.

²⁴ W. Nowacka. "Forest Recreation Facilities in Greater Warsaw Town---Forests from the Point of View of Women Users."

²⁵ E. S. Macha, W. J. Kindeketa, N. P. Mollel, and E. I. Mboya. "Edible Wild Plants and Gender Utilization and Management of Ngori Forest Reserve in Central Tanzania."

²⁶ Kessy. "Gender Participation in Decision-making Processes under CBFM Arrangements in Duru-Haitemba, Tanzania."

²⁷ A. B. M. Folashade Mutiat. "The Role of Women in Forestry in West Africa."

²⁸ A. C. Yobterik and B. Mbula. "Beliomo: Tree Nursery and Water Project---The Case for Gender Integration."

²⁹ Chilimo, Kajembe, Kimano and Carlson. "The Role of NWFPs in Providing Food and Medicine: Case Study of Lhombwe and Fulwe Villages, Morogoro, Tanzania."

There were also less formal discussions organized around several themes. The first two were “Sustaining our Therapeutic Landscapes: Health, Biodiversity, Healers, and Women” and “Forest Certification: Challenges and Possibilities for Gender Mainstreaming”. The health group included about 20 people (with more women than men), who participated in a lively debate focused on such issues as intellectual property rights; NTFPs; traditional knowledge and management institutions; sustainability, use, and safety of medicinal plants.

In the “Forest Certification: Challenges and Possibilities for Gender Mainstreaming”, the leader was interested in how best to make women’s voices heard in the participatory processes that form the basis for forest certification. The group of about 30 people, from virtually all countries represented at the Symposium, discussed the necessity and possibilities to implement gender issues in these contexts. Their conclusions included that it is important to develop policies (e.g., quotas) and guidelines at various levels, offer training, provide female role models, for the participation process. For certification itself, particularly in the community context, it’s important to use a step-wise approach that recognizes the variability that exists in different forests and communities.

The second two were entitled “Help Get CIFOR on the Right Track” and “Forest Resource Utilization and Income Generating Activities.” The first session focused on CIFOR’s evolving strategy for Africa. Attended by eight people, from seven countries, the group included five women and three men---five foresters, one anthropologist, one botanist and one agriculture specialist. The countries represented were Germany, Norway, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Poland and the US. The recommendations have been incorporated into those provided in the last section of this report.

The “Forest Resource Utilization and Income Generating Activities group” included more than 30 participants from Zambia, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Kenya, Tanzania, and Ghana. The group discussed strategies to provide alternative energy sources and how to improve forest resource utilization for the poor. Their recommendations are included in the lists below.

Of the 55 evaluators of these seminars, 13% found them “excellent,” 69% “good,” and 18% found them “ok.” None rated them as “bad.”

C. Poster Presentations

The poster session, organized by Loyce Lema and Siegfried Lewark included seven posters on the following subjects:

- Poverty Reduction (Krishna Lamichhane)
- Good Governance in Community Forestry (Krishna Lamichhane)
- Gender and Forestry - a bibliography (L. Lyren)
- Genetic Variation of *Viscum Album* L. (Visaceae) a Bird-Dispersed Hemi-Parasite from Different Host Trees (L. Mejnartowicz)
- Uses Of Forests By Female Inhabitants Of Nearby Small Towns (W. Nowacka)

- Working situation of women in forest pedagogics - An exemplary study in Germany and Japan with regard to further education (R. Okamoto & S. Lewark)
- Social Capital Development and Local Community Empowerment in Conservation Areas (Ch. Wulandi)

There was also an exhibition featuring improved stoves, honey, beeswax, and other non-wood products, brochures and policy booklets. These informational materials addressed Tanzania's Forestry Act, forestry regulations, and various aspects of participatory forest management (including guidelines). These and other items (like purses made of fibers and other products prepared by community groups) were on sale at the exhibition.

III. Recommendations

These recommendations can be used as a tool to understand the real issues of gender. Understanding the complexity of gender issues by both men and women is a central precursor for consensus and the kind of constructive action we hope will follow.

Some of the recommendations and conclusions of the discussions of this symposium are useful in assessing the level of implementation of the gender-related IFF Proposals for Action. Although it is clear that some progress has been made in some countries, there remains a great deal of work to be done. In this section, recommendations directly linked to the IFF Proposals for Action will be highlighted, followed by other critical needs that are not included in the IPF/IFF PfAs but that should be urgently addressed if gender issues are to be fully incorporated into forest policy at all levels.

We anticipate a number of potential audiences for these recommendations. We suggest organizations and entities likely to take action on the recommendations. The potential audiences include international organizations (abbreviated as IO in the following text), governments (GOV); researchers (RES); non-governmental organizations (NGO); civil society and community-based organizations (CBO); development agencies (DEV); educational institutions (EDUC); religious institutions (REL); and industry (IND).

It is important to remember that these recommendations are not prioritized by order of importance, and that they represent the combined wisdom of the assembled participants rather than any kind of negotiated agreements.

IFF PfA 56m: Ensuring equal opportunity for women as beneficiaries of environmentally sound forest-related technologies, know-how and extension services

1. Encourage cooperation among NGOs, extension agents, and farmers GOV, CBO
2. Further integrate capacity building in international processes IO
3. Use participatory approaches (like Joint Forest Management, Adaptive Collaborative Management, Social Forestry, Community-Based Forest Management) GOV, RES, REL, NGO, CBO
4. Use results from gender analysis in all stages (pre-project, design, implementation, evaluation) GOV, NGO, DEV, REL

5. Support income generating activities
 - a. provide women with start-up capital, access to funds, incentives DEV, NGO; help with proposal writing NGO, RES; link with industry IND, NGO
 - b. Provide women with improved technology (including for processing, storage) consistent with women's needs DEV, NGO, IND, RES
 - c. Help women with marketing, including diversifying products DEV, GOV, IND, NGO
 - d. Help women build networks NGO, RES, CBO

IFF PfA 56n: Strengthening outreach programmes targeted at women in the areas of education, training and microcredit, related to community development programmes and household use of wood, wood lots for fuelwood and energy-efficient cooking technology;

1. Abolish policies that inhibit young mothers from pursuing their education GOV, EDUC; develop policies that encourage equal sharing of household tasks (e.g., creating a home environment where young girls can study) IO, GOV, EDUC, REL
2. Focus some research and development on areas near villages accessible to mothers RES, NGO, GOV, DEV
3. Provide training to community members in managing, harvesting, processing and marketing of NTFPs, with biodiversity concerns also in mind NGO, EDUC, REL, GOV, DEV
4. Train and sensitize women about forest-based enterprises EDUC, DEV, NGO
5. Train women in alternative and renewable energy sources EDUC, DEV, NGO, GOV
6. Stimulate women to study forest-related topics in school/college EDUC, DEV, GOV
7. Develop programs to strengthen mentoring of women EDUC, GOV; provide effective female facilitation to strengthen women's active involvement in development and natural resource management DEV, RES, NGO; develop new role models and identities NGO, EDUC, REL
8. Provide supplementary training to traditional healers on sustainable methods of harvesting DEV, EDUC, GOV; and encourage them to pass on their skills to the young EDUC, GOV
9. Train women in conflict management, assertiveness, negotiation, the importance of land ownership, entrepreneurial skills, and legal literacy DEV, GOV, EDUC

10. Mainstream women in forestry education, training, and extension, including more flexible curricula EDUC, GOV
11. Provide business and financial management training to women NGO, GOV, IND
12. Address women's problems related to energy use, including possibly subsidies for new energy sources IO, GOV, NGO, DEV, IND

IFF PfA 56o: Using data and information that are disaggregated by gender in sectoral surveys and studies used in the development of technologies for sustainable forest management policies and projects.

Almost all of the papers presented at this Symposium used data disaggregated by gender to assess projects and programmes aimed at sustainable forest management as well as providing critical information on the division of labour, access to resources, and division of forest benefits. In this sense, implementation of IFF PfA 56o is underway. At the same time, it is important to recall, as characterized in the introduction of this paper, that the majority of forest researchers still do not recognize the importance of gender disaggregation as a valuable data tool.

IFF PfA 66: Using relevant programmes to involve indigenous and local communities and women in the formulation and implementation of measures that aim to protect their rights and privileges in relation to forest lands, traditional forest-related knowledge and forest biological resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity).

1. Work toward increasing the number of women in formal government committees (e.g., legal instruments, quotas, agreements, etc.) IO, GOV, NGO
2. Strengthen women's land tenure and other legal rights through legislation IO, GOV, CBO
3. Register traditional medical practitioners GOV
4. Develop policies on intellectual property rights (IPR) GOV, IO
5. Support watchdog organizations and networking to monitor implementation of forest, IPR, and gender-related laws IO, NGO, REL, CBO
6. Enforce gender and environment-related laws GOV
7. Develop guidelines for addressing gender issues in natural resource management RES, EDUC
8. Develop equitable benefit-sharing policies (among relevant parties) RES, GOV, CBO
9. Mainstream useful indigenous or local knowledge RES, EDUC, DEV, GOV

Other recommendations fall into four broad categories:

- Policy and legislation
- Awareness and capacity building
- Sustainable development activities
- Research issues

A. Policy and Legislation

1. Support women's roles as actors at all levels CBO, NGO, GOV, IO
2. Mainstream women's involvement in policy and decisionmaking (e.g., in national forest programs, certification, coastal management) IO, GOV, NGO

B. Capacity and Awareness Building

1. Create awareness on the links between population and the environment RES, EDUC, CHURCH, GOV, IO
2. Develop markets for NTFPs in new areas NGO, DEV
3. Sensitize men to gender issues (e.g., sharing of household labor, flexible roles) EDUC, DEV, CBO, GOV
4. Strengthen women's groups (recognizing that women sometimes need separate groups to speak freely) GOV, NGO, RES, CBO
5. Address intra-household income inequities NGO, RES, REL, CBO

C. Sustainable development activities

1. Facilitate the development of locally appropriate criteria and indicators for self-monitoring RES, CBO, NGO, GOV
2. Disseminate tools and methods to integrate gender, population and environment RES, EDUC, NGO
3. Address health and population concerns NGO, CBO, GOV, RES, IO
4. Attend to human concerns in conflict and war situations (including migration), keeping in mind gender considerations IO, GOV, NGO, RES
5. Mainstream gender in sustainable forest management (including timber and non timber forest products (NTFP), forest management guidelines, participatory

resource assessment, biodiversity guidelines, harvesting rules, certification)
EDUC, RES, GOV, NGO, CBO, DEV

D. Topics for Research RES, IO, GOV, EDUC, DEV, NGO, CBO

1. Natural regeneration, domestication, agroforestry and genetic conservation of NTFPs (building on women's existing uses and knowledge) Medicinal plants (recognize the important functions of traditional medicinal plants for health; analyze them chemically; raise prestige of medicinal medicine; domesticate them in various habitats)
2. Traditional knowledge
3. Participatory processes (including criteria and indicators on gender balance at all levels)
4. Health
5. Forestry education
6. Women's roles in conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management
7. Water and women
8. Effective ways to build self-esteem and self-confidence among people, especially females
9. Development of alternative and affordable renewable energy sources
10. The implications of certification for gender

IV. Concluding Remarks

The Symposium, which was organized by people and organizations from Tanzania, Ghana, Norway, Germany, Indonesia, Lithuania, and the United States, brought together men and women from all over the world to discuss an issue that affects all people: The continuing marginalization of women and girls, in many arenas. The participants outlined problems women have in access to resources, political and intra-household power, health, education, and workloads. But the group did not stop at identifying the problems; they went on to make recommendations. As outlined in the previous section, their recommendations first addressed needs for improved implementation of gender related IFF PfAs and then identified other critical needs in four main areas: Policy and legislation, awareness and capacity building, sustainable development activities, and research topics. For each recommendation, specific actors are identified as the most important actors in addressing the issue. The group consistently stressed the important roles of both men and women in overcoming global gender inequities.

The value of this meeting suggests the importance of organizing a similar Symposium with a focus on Spanish speaking countries in future.

Based on the above, we submit this report on the 2nd Worldwide Symposium on Gender and Forestry for further deliberation and action at the United Nations Forum on Forests V, in 2005.

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Annex 1: Organizing Committees

Executive Committee:

Chair: Associate Professor Dr. Merete Furuberg, Norway
Deputy Chair: Dr. Diana Mizaraite, Lithuania
Professor Dr. Ruth Meena, Tanzania
Forest Officer Renate Spath, Germany
Professor Said Idd, Director of Forestry and Beekeeping, Tanzania

Arranging Committee:

Professor Dr. Ruth Meena, Tanzania
Ms. Hadija Ramadhani, Senior Forest Officer, Tanzania
Ms. Salome Kisenge, ENVIROCARE, Tanzania
Ms. Ellasy Mujillah, Forest and Beekeeping Officer, Tanzania
Mrs. Monica Kagya, Senior Beekeeping and Forestry Officer, Tanzania
Research Assistant: Ilona Drivdal, Norway
Student Ole Erik Elsrud, Norway

Technical Committee:

Chair: Professor Dr. Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf, Ghana
Deputy Chair: Dr. Marion Karmann, Germany
Deputy Chair: Professor Siegfried Lewark, Germany
Professor Dr. Ruth Meena, Tanzania
Dr. Carol J. Pierce Colfer, CIFOR, USA/Indonesia
Dr. Gun Lidestav, Sweden
Dr. Janet Chaseling, Australia
Ms. Torunn Stangeland, Research Assistant, Norway
Professor Abel Shoo, Senior lecturer, Sokoine University, Tanzania

Financing Committee:

Chair: Associate Professor Dr. Merete Furuberg, Norway
Deputy Chair: Mrs. Loyce Lema, Tanzania
Professor Dr. Siegfried Lewark, Germany
Forest Officer Renate Spaeth, Germany
Mr. Philip Joseph, ENVIROCARE Accountant

IUFRO Research Group on Gender and Forestry 6.18.00– Office Holders

Co-ordinator: Ann Merete Furuberg, Norway
Deputy Co-ordinator: Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf, Ghana
Deputy Co-ordinator: Diana Mizaraitė, Lithuania

World Wide Women in Forestry Network (Address List): Renate Späth, Germany

Working Parties within the Research Group:

6.18.01 Gender Research in Forestry

Coordinator: Gun Lidestav, Sweden

Deputies: Carol J. Pierce Colfer, Indonesia
Janet Chaseling, Australia

6.18.02 Education, Gender and Forestry

Coordinator: Siegfried Lewark, Germany

Deputies: Jane Kiragu, Kenya
Marion Karmann, Germany

Annex 2: Program Agenda

2nd Worldwide Symposium on Gender and Forestry **Mweka 1st - 10th August 2004**

Programme

- | | |
|---|---|
| Day 1, Sunday 1 st August
Programme | Registration, Welcome Dinner & Cultural |
| Day 2, Monday 2 nd August | Opening Session, Plenary Sessions I-III, Video,
Demonstration of e-Learning |
| Day 3, Tuesday 3 rd August | Plenary Session IV, Seminars & Posters,
Information about IUFRO World Congress in
Australia 2005, Satellite Meeting on
Gynaecological Cancer |
| Day 4, Wednesday, 4 th August | Plenary Sessions V-VII, Recommendations &
Closing Session, Farewell Party |
| N.B.: from 1 st August to 3 rd August Exhibition & Demonstration will be from 10.00am to
7.00pm. | |
| Day 5-10 (5 th -10 th August): | Safaris & Excursions to Local Sites |

**2nd Worldwide Symposium on Gender and Forestry
Kilimanjaro, Mweka, 1st-10th August 2004**

Time table from 1-10 August 2004

DAY ONE, Sunday, 1st August 2004

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
4.00 - 6.30pm	Information & Registration	Secretariat
7.00 - 7.15pm	Welcome Words	Dr. Merete Furuberg Chair of executive committee Dr. Sylvia Temu <i>ENVIROCARE Chairperson</i>
7.30 - ...	Introductions	Facilitator
... - 9.30pm	Welcome Dinner & Cultural Programme - Exhibition	All & traditional performance

DAY TWO: Monday, 2nd August 2004
Opening and Plenary Session

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
6.30 - 7.15am 7.00 - 7.45am	Breakfast: for participants who stay in Moshi for participants who stay in Mweka	
7.15 - 7.45am	Transport from Moshi to Mweka	Transport officer
8.00 - 8.45am	Welcome Announcements & Opening Addresses	Dr. Merete Furuberg <i>Chair of Executive Committee & IUFRO</i> Dr. Carol Colfer <i>Center for International Forestry Research</i> Dr. Ghazal Badiozamani United Nations Forum on Forests Prof. Shoo Abel & prof. Siegfried Lewark <i>Representatives of IUFRO</i>
8.45 - 8.55am	<i>Official Welcome Remarks</i>	Loyce Lema Executive director of Envirocare
8.55 - 9.30am	<i>Official Opening Speech</i>	Hon. Arcado Ntagazwa (M.P.) <i>Minister of State (Environment) - Vice President's Office</i>
9.30 - 9.35am	Vote of Thanks	Carol Colfer
9.35 - 10.00am	Key Note Address	<i>Hon. Prof. Wangari Maathai</i> <i>Member of Parliament & Assistant Minister Environment & Natural Resources Kenya</i>
10.00 - 10.30am	Health Break & Photograph	
10.30 - 1.00pm	Plenary Session I <i>Indigenous Agroforestry & Biodiversity</i>	Chair Carol Colfer
1.00 - 2.00pm	Lunch	
2.00 - 4.00pm	Plenary Session II <i>Forest Resource Utilization & Income Generating Activities (1)</i>	Chair Shoo Abel
4.00 - 4.30pm	Health Break	
4.30 - 7.00pm	Plenary Session III <i>Forest Resource Utilization & Income Generating Activities (2)</i>	Chair Marion Karmann
7.00 - 8.00pm	Dinner	
7.30 - ... pm	Video & Demonstration of e-Learning	
9.30 - ...	Transport to Moshi	

DAY THREE: Tuesday, 3rd August 2004

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
6.30 - 7.15am 7.00 - 7.45am	Breakfast: for participants who stay in Moshi for participants who stay in Mweka	
7.15 - 7.45am	Transport from Moshi to Mweka	Transport officer
8.00 – 8.15am	<i>Overview of previous day presentations</i>	Rapporteurs
8.15 - 10.00am	<i>Plenary session IV Women, Forests & Health</i>	Chair Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf
10.00 - 10.30am	Health Break	
10.30 - 1.00pm	Seminars & Satellite Meeting 1. <i>Gender & Forestry in the Nordic & Baltic Countries</i> 2. <i>Sustaining our Therapeutic Landscapes; Health, Biodiversity, Healers & Women</i> 3. <i>Certification Forest Management - Challenges & Possibilities for Gender Mainstreaming</i>	Chair Merete Furuberg Chair Torunn Stangeland Chair Marion Karmann
1.00 - 2.00pm	Lunch	
2.00 - 4.00pm	Seminars & Satellite Meeting 1. <i>Gender & Forestry in the Nordic & Baltic Countries (continuation)</i> 2. <i>Help get CIFOR on the Right Track</i> 3. <i>Forest Resource Utilization and Income Generating Activities for Local People</i>	Chair Merete Furuberg Chair Carol Colfer Chair Hadija Ramadhani
4.00 - 4.30pm	Health Break	
4.30 - 7.00pm	Exhibitions & Posters <i>Products from the forests such as herbs, baskets, honey, candles</i>	Chair Loyce Lema
7.00 - 8.00pm	Dinner	
8.00 - 9.30pm	Information about IUFRO World Congress in Australia 2005	Chair Merete Furuberg
9.30 - ...	Transport to Moshi	Transport officer

DAY FOUR: Wednesday, 4th August 2004

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
6.30 - 7.15am 7.00 - 7.45am	Breakfast: for participants who stay in Moshi for participants who stay in Mweka	
7.15 - 7.45am	Transport from Moshi to Mweka	Transport officer
8.00 – 8.15am	<i>Overview of previous day presentations</i>	Rapporteurs
8.15 - 9.35am	Plenary Session V <i>Education, Gender and Forestry</i>	Chair Torunn Stangeland
9.35-10.00am	Plenary Session VI <i>Energy Sources, Women's Roles and Burdens</i>	Chair Torunn Stangeland
10.00 - 10.30am	Health Break	
10.30 - 11.30pm	Plenary Session VI (continuation) <i>Energy Sources, Women's Roles and Burdens</i>	Chair Siegfried Lewark
11.10-1.00pm	Technical Committee Meeting & Rapporteurs Free Time for Participants	Chair Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf
1.00 - 2.00pm	Lunch	
2.00 - 4.00pm	Plenary Session VII <i>Women's Access to Policymaking and Decision Making</i>	Chair Jane W. Kiragu
4.00 - 4.30pm	Health Break	
4.30 - 5.30pm	Proposed Recommendations and Feedback	Chairs Carol Colfer & Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf
5.30 - 6.00pm	Closing Speech	Mr. Paul Chikira Kilimanjaro Regional Secretary
6.00 - 6.10pm	Vote of Thanks	Diana Mizaraita
6.10 – 6.30	Closing Remarks	Dr. Merete Furuberg Chair of Executive Committee & IUFRO
7.00 – 9.30	Farewell Party	
9.30 - ...	Transport to Moshi	Transport officer

DAY FIVE: Thursday, 5th August 2004

Departure & starting of the Study Tours. Alternatives:

- A) 5-days safari to Ngorongoro & Serengeti, day 5-10 , or:
- B) 5-days climbing to the top of Mt. Kilimanjaro, day 5-10, or:
- C) 1-days excursions to local sites & projects day 5,6,7,8 &
- D) 1-days safaris to National Parks day 9 + 10 or special agreement to C) 1 days excursions:

Day 5, Thursday, 5 th August	Catchment forests at Kilimanjaro
Day 6, Friday, 6 th August	Beekeeping & Agriculture Farm
Day 7, Saturday, 7 th August	Women timber processing group
Day 8, Sunday, 8 th August	School Environmental Education

D) 1-days Safari to National Parks:

Day 9, Monday, 9 th August	1-day Arusha National Park or shopping day in Arusha
Day 10, Tuesday 10 th August	1-day Tarangire National Park or shopping day in Arusha

Note: days of excursions could be changed according to participants wishes

Nordic-Baltic Workshop

Tuesday, 3rd August 2004

Invitation for round table exchange of knowledge and experiences

The Nordic-Baltic Workshop will start at 10.30 o'clock in 3rd August 2004. Overviews of private forestry sectors of Nordic and Baltic Countries, private forests management problems, networks, organizations of Women and Forestry and other topics dealing with gender and forestry issues will be presented in the workshop. We will be pleased if participants from other countries will give us comments and experiences.

Chair of the workshop Merete Furuberg

10.30–10.35	Short information. Chair Merete Furuberg
10.35–11.05	Anna-Leena Simula. Gender in Finnish Family Forestry
11.05-11.35	Diana Mizaraitė. New Modes of Forest Ownership in a Baltic Economy in Transition
11.35-12.05	Anne Herud. Women in Forestry in Norway
12.05-12.35	Merete Furuberg. Examples from Sweden and Denmark
12.35-13.00	Discussions, comments, questions etc.