



**BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY**
Pursuing Excellence

**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

**IMPACTS OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN LWEMİYAGA SUB-COUNTY,
SEMBABULE DISTRICT. A CASE OF COMMUNITY TREE
PLANTING PROJECT.**

By

SSAKA DENIS

(BU/UG/2021/0068)

**This final year project report is submitted to the Department of
Natural Resource Economics in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the Award of the Degree of Bachelors of Science
in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University**

AUGUST, 2024

DECLARATION

I, SSAKA DENIS, declare, to the best of my knowledge and understanding that the content embodied in this report is from my own original work and it. The report has never been submitted to any institution of higher education for an award of a degree. Any material from other sources used in the report is duly acknowledged.

Signed _____ Date _____

(BU/UG/2021/0068)

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report titled, ““Impact of gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation initiatives in Lwemiyaga sub-county, Sembabule district: a case of community tree planting project””, is original work of Ssaka Denis and has been submitted with my approval as the supervisor for the partial fulfillment of the Award of Bachelors of Science in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University, Uganda.

MS. NYANGOMA IMMELDAH

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

Signed _____ Date _____

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to all my family members especially my mother Ms. Kellene Namataba, my elder brothers Isaac Kacubya and Kagwisa Julius, and to all my young sisters and brothers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty God, for giving me the endurance and patience in accomplishing this piece of work. Special thanks go to my supervisor, Ms. Immeldah Nyangoma for the intellectual guidance and comments that has shaped this work. It is my transcendent privilege to express my deepest sense of gratitude and indebtedness for her guidance and ceaseless support throughout the course of the research work.

My deepest overwhelming acknowledgment goes to my family, who have given me support throughout the course. Furthermore, I would like to convey my sincere thanks to my fellow students for their unforgettable support and encouragement. Finally, I extend my special thanks to my friends. On that front I am greatly indebted to the community of Lwemiyaga subcounty in Sembabule district for their valuable time and information provided during data collection.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study:	1
1.2 Problem Statement:	2
1.3 Objectives of the study:	3
1.3.1 General objective:	3
1.3.2 Specific objectives.	3
1.4 Research questions:	4
1.5 Scope of the study:	4
1.5.1 Geographical scope	4
1.5.2 Content scope	4
1.5.3 Time scope	4
1.6 Justification of the study.	5
1.7 Conceptual Framework	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction:	7
2.1 Factors influencing gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation initiatives:	7
2.2 Effects of gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation initiatives:	8
2.3 Strategies for Effective Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Conservation initiatives. ...	9
CHAPTER THREE	11

METHODOLOGY	11
3.1 Study area	11
3.1.1 Location	11
3.1.2 Climate	13
3.1.3 Vegetation	13
3.1.4 Soils.....	13
3.1.5 Economic activities.....	14
3.2 Research Design.	14
3.3 Sample size and sampling procedure	14
3.3.1 Study population	14
3.3.2 Sample Size	14
3.3.3 Sampling procedure.....	15
3.4 Data types and Data collection methods	15
3.4.1 Data types	15
3.4.2 Data collection methods.....	16
3.5 Data analysis.....	16
3.6 Ethical considerations.....	17
3.7 Challenges and their solutions	17
CHAPTER FOUR.....	18
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	18
4.0 Introduction.....	18
4.1 Demographic information of the respondents.....	18
4.2: Factors influencing gender mainstreaming in the community tree planting project.	24
4.3: Effects of gender mainstreaming in community tree planting project.	28
4.4: Strategies for effective gender mainstreaming in community tree planting project.	33
4.4.1 Awareness of any existing policies promoting equal participation of both men and women in the community tree planting project.....	35
4.4.2. Effectiveness of the policies in promoting equal participation of men and women in the project	36
4.4.3 Existence of interventions to promote equal participation of men and women in the project	36
4.4.4. Provider of the interventions put in place to promote equal participation of men and women in the community tree planting project.	37
CHAPTER FIVE	38

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	38
5.0: Introduction	38
5.1: Conclusion.	38
5.2: Recommendations	39
6.3: Suggested areas for further research	39
REFERENCES	40
APPENDICES	43
Appendix i: Household Questionnaire.	43
Appendix ii: The researcher collecting data from a female respondent.	53
Appendix iii: The researcher collecting data from a male respondent.	54
Appendix iv: One of the community pine plantations.	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4. 1: Demographic information of the respondents.....	18
Table 4. 2: Factors influencing gender mainstreaming in the community tree planting project.....	25
Table 4. 3: Effects of gender mainstreaming in community tree planting project.....	29
Table 4. 4: Strategies for effective gender mainstreaming in community tree planting project.	33

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature.
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN Women	United Nations Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Plan
UNEP	United Nations Development Programme.
WHO	World Health Organization

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1: A conceptual framework **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Figure 3. 1: A map showing the location of study area. 12

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the impact of gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation initiatives in Lwemiyaga sub-county, Sembabule district using a cross-sectional data collected from 60 (sixty) respondents in (4) four villages. Data was collected on the demographic information of the respondents, factors influencing gender mainstreaming in tree planting project, effects of gender mainstreaming in the community tree planting project, and strategies that can be employed to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in community tree planting project in Lwemiyaga Sub County Sembabule district. Simple random sampling using the lottery method was used to select respondents from the community. Descriptive analysis was used to come up with descriptive statistics inform of tables and (SPSS) version was used as the statistical package for analysis to determine the difference in the perspectives of men and women considering the chi-square test. The results from descriptive analysis showed that, 50% of the respondents were men, and 50% were women ensuring equal participation in the study, 60% of men and 40% of women knew the meaning of gender mainstreaming. The results further showed that 96.7 % of the men and 100% of women were aware of the tree planting project in the area and among these, 56.7% of the men and 53.3 of the women were involved in the project. It was found out that inadequate tools and equipment, inadequate experience and inadequate funds were the major challenges that affect both men and women in the pursue of equal participation in the community tree planting project.

Furthermore, 93.3% of the men and 86.7% of the women believed that gender mainstreaming had positive effects in community tree planting projects, government and NGOs were the major providers of interventions that promote gender mainstreaming in the community tree project in the area. It is recommended that both men and women should be actively involved in decision-making processes, project planning, and implementation, prioritizing the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups is crucial, and collaboration between government entities, NGOs, environmentalists, and community project leaders is essential for effective implementation of gender mainstreaming in community projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study:

Gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation initiatives has gained significant attention in recent years as scholars and policymakers recognize the need to address gender disparities in environmental conservation efforts.

Gender mainstreaming is an approach that aims to integrate a gender perspective into all stages of policy development, implementation, and evaluation, with the goal of promoting gender equality and addressing gender disparities. In the context of environmental conservation, gender mainstreaming involves recognizing and addressing the different roles, needs, and priorities of women, men, and gender diverse individuals in relation to environmental issues and policies. For example, gender mainstreaming in environmental conservation involves ensuring that women have equal access to resources and decision-making processes related to natural resource management. It also involves considering the differentiated impacts of environmental degradation on women and men and taking actions to address these disparities. (UNEP, 2016)

Gender refers to the social and cultural roles, behaviors, expectations, and identities that society assigns to individuals based on their sex. It encompasses a range of characteristics, including but not limited to biological sex, gender identity, gender expression, and gender roles (WHO, Gender). Gender is a social construct that varies across different cultures and societies, and it can influence how individuals experience and interact with the world around them. Gender roles are the set of societal expectations, norms, and behaviors that are considered appropriate for individuals based on their gender. These roles are often culturally determined and can vary across different societies and time periods. Traditionally, gender roles have assigned certain tasks, responsibilities, and privileges to individuals based on their perceived gender. For example, in many societies, women have been expected to take care of domestic chores, while men have been expected to be the primary breadwinners. (WHO, 2021).

Community engagement is key for successful environmental conservation as gender mainstreaming can enhance community participation by recognizing the diverse roles and responsibilities of men and women. Various studies have explored the link between gender

REFERENCES

- Birkenholtz, T., & Mulema, A.A. (2015). Gendered trees: Gender main-streaming as an institutional practice at Uganda's National Forestry Authority? *World Development Perspectives*.
- FAO. (2020). *Gender mainstreaming guidelines for forestry policies and programmes*.
- IUCN. (2019). *Gender-responsive approaches for sustainable forest management*.
- Kabeer, N. (2016). *Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis of the third Millennium Development Goal*.
- Sultana F., & Abeyasekera S.(2017). *Gender mainstreaming versus water justice? Interrogating intersectionality between SDG 5 and SDG 6*.
- UNDP. (2018). *Gender equality strategy*.
- UNEP. (2017). *The role of women as agents of change towards sustainable consumption and production*.
- Alston L., & Whittenbury K.(2020). *Mainstreaming gender into climate-smart agriculture policies in Malawi*.
- FAO. (2018). *Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture: A Resource Guide*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- IUCN. (2017). *Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Protected Area Managers*. International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- UNDP. (2019). *Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021: Accelerating Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals*. United Nations Development Programme.
- UNEP. (2016). *Gender Mainstreaming in Environment: A Resource Guide*. United Nations Environment Programme.
- World Bank. (2020). *Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction, and Environmental Sustainability: A Framework for Inclusive Growth*.
- Moser C, & Moser A. (2022). *Gender mainstreaming since Beijing: A review of success and limitations in international institutions*. *Gender & Development*.

Turnhout, E., Metzger, T., Wyborn, C., Klenk, N., & Louder, E. (2021). The politics of co-production: Participation, power, and transformation. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*.

Arora-Jonsson, S. (2014). Forty years of gender research and environmental policy: Where do we stand? *Women's Studies International Forum*.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2016). *Gender and Sustainable Development Goals: A Roadmap for Policy-Makers and Practitioners*.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2016). *Gender Mainstreaming in Environment and Development: A Reference Manual for Governments and Other Stakeholders*.

Gray & Ojeda, D. (2019). Gender-responsive budgeting for climate change: Opportunities and challenges. *Environmental Science & Policy*.

Leach & Wynne B. (2016). *Understanding sustainable development pathways: A pluralist approach*. Routledge.

Musinguzi, P., Aheisibwe, H., Turyahabwe, N., & Barasa, B. (2017). Gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation: A study of Uganda's policy context. *Climate and Development*.

Sultana, F. (2016). Gendering climate change: Geographical insights. *The Professional Geographer*.

Bellesi, V., Ramos Magana, S., & Xynou, D. (2018). Gender mainstreaming in environmental policies. *OECD iLibrary*.

Nailana, M. S. (2021). The association between self-assessed tax knowledge and tax compliance. *University of Pretoria*.

Vawda, S. (2020). Tax revolts: analyzing the South African government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and taxpayer compliance. *University of Pretoria*.

IUCN. (2020). *Strategies for integrating gender in sustainable ecosystem management*.

UN Women. (2019). *Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment: Good Practices and Recommendations*.

Alston, M. (2020). Intersectionality and Gender Mainstreaming: A Reflection on Practices and Perspectives. *Gender and Development*.

(OECD. n.d.) Gender mainstreaming in environmental policies.

FAO (2021). Gender and Land Rights Database.

UN Women (2019). Gender Equality in National Climate Change Policy and Action.

Nelson et al. (2019). Why Gender Matters in the Impact of Natural Disasters on Agriculture: Evidence from Tropical Storms in Honduras. *World Development*.

Huyer et al. (2016). Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development.

IFAD (2020). Gender Equality in Rural Context: Field Practices and Success Stories.

UNDP (2018). Gender Mainstreaming: A Key Driver for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Cleaver F. (2012). *Development through Bricolage: Rethinking Institutions for Natural Resource Management*. Routledge.

Dankelman, I., & Davidson, J. (2016). *Gender and Climate Change: Impacts, Science, Policy*. Routledge.

Tschakert et al. (2019). Gendered Vulnerabilities to Climate Change: Insights from the Rural Areas of Bangladesh. *World Development*.

UNEP (2020). Gender and Environment.

Santos et al. (2018). Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Adaptation: A Case Study from the Philippines. *Sustainability*.