

Gender & Restoration

Course 2, Module 2, Gender Learning Program - Food Systems,
Land Use & Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

Dec. 6, 2023

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Agenda

1 Welcome & Opening – Sandra Andraka, FACS Community, UNDP

2 Setting the scene – Patti Kristjanson, FOLUR, WB

- ✓ Recap Module 1 ILM
- ✓ WB LEARNING INITIATIVE on Integrated Land Use
- ✓ Warming up

3 Concepts and Case studies - Patti Kristjanson, FOLUR, WB

- ✓ Amanda Bradley, FAO
- ✓ Juliana Gil, OTS-UNDP Costa Rica
- ✓ Nelson Jallah, FOLUR CI & Hawa Dugbeh, SCN, Liberia

Burning Q&A

4 Applying concepts and gender-responsive approaches in practice – Breakout groups

5 Plenary discussion – Patti Kristjanson, FOLUR, WB

6 Wrap-up & Closure – Sandra Andraka, FACS Community, UNDP

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P. Kristjanson/ FOLUR Gender Lead, WB

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Recap - Module 1: Gender and Integrated landscape/landuse management

UNDP (Andrea Aguilar) – Why consider gender equality in ILM/Restoration projects? What gender inequalities exist; different roles, experiences, rights, barriers facing women and men and different social groups. Examine Social Landscapes! Gender in ILM projects—Recognize; Address Inequalities; Generate Opportunities

World Bank (Patti Kristjanson) – FOLUR Country Project examples – Getting beyond REACH to BENEFIT, EMPOWER and TRANSFORM

Project experiences: Edith Martinez, UNDP Honduras – strengthening women’s coffee groups; linking to buyers
Juliana Gil Ortiz, UNDP – Costa Rica & Panama – empowering women’s production units, biofactories led by women

Ivy Lomotey – EPA, Ghana – women and youth empowered in Community Resource Management Groups





ONLINE COURSE



Landscapes for a
Livable Planet



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WORLD BANK LEARNING INITIATIVE ON INTEGRATED LAND-USE

This online course helps decision makers balance economic, environmental, and social factors in landscape planning.



INTEGRATED LAND - USE INITIATIVE





WORLD BANK LEARNING INITIATIVE ON INTEGRATED LAND USE

Part 1

will be publicly available
on the World Bank's Open
Learning Campus on

October 11.

Part 2

will be publicly available
on the World Bank's Open
Learning Campus on

November 15



Url: <https://www.progreen.info/integratedlanduseinitiative>

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Forest Landscape Restoration

FLR: Planned processes that aim to regain ecological integrity and enhance wellbeing in deforested and degraded landscapes.

Yet power imbalances often limit women's and Indigenous people's participation in – and benefits from – FLR processes and actions.

Decisions include what species to introduce in a degraded landscape and what areas to prioritize for restoration, for example.

These decisions should be made following inclusive participatory processes that address the different interests of community members, who rely on distinct tree species or varieties and use their gender-specific skills to manage and use them.



Basnett et al., 2017. CIFOR. Gender matters in Forest Landscape Restoration: A framework for design and evaluation - CIFOR Knowledge

Type of Forest Landscape Interventions

- 1 Farmer-managed Natural Regeneration
- 2 Planted forest, woodlots and tree plantations
- 3 Mangrove restoration
- 4 Silviculture (managing forests & woodlands for different purposes and values)
- 5 Improved Fallow
- 6 Agroforestry
- 7 Watershed protection and erosion control

Source: CGIAR FTA E-learning course on gender and inclusion in forest landscape restoration:
www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/gender-and-inclusion-in-forest-landscape-restoration/



What is gender-responsive Forest Landscape Restoration?

‘The essence of gender-responsive Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is ensuring that women and men at all levels have equal voice and influence in strategic decisions related to FLR, and that this contributes to substantive equality in outcomes for women and men.’

Basnett et al., 2017. CIFOR. [Gender matters in Forest Landscape Restoration: A framework for design and evaluation - CIFOR Knowledge](#)

Risks related to ignoring gender issues in restoration

- Women providing the labor for restoration initiatives, increasing their workload without proper compensation - increased responsibilities without increased rights to benefit equally from restoration activities
- Limited sustainability and long-term effectiveness of restoration efforts



Types of FLR activities to Reach, Benefit, Empower

Awareness campaigns on women's forest rights and FLR project benefits

Gender-specific FLR management trainings

Inclusive, participatory community FLR planning dialogues

Gender-focused review of all forest laws, by-laws, policies

Direct restoration results-based payments to women

Dedicated women's fund for forest-related activities

Credit program targeted to female-led forest and agroforestry-related enterprises

Forest/land agencies dedicate funds for targeted technical and leadership training to women involved in FLR activities

Leadership training for women in forest-related associations

Funds dedicated to innovative communications efforts highlighting women's key role and best practices for FLR

See: Gender in forest landscape projects: Actions and Indicators
www.progreen.info/knowledge/global-knowledge-program/gender

Going forward

Together, we can:

1. Document gender-responsive FLR activities underway in FOLUR and related projects
 2. Advise project teams on appropriate indicators for monitoring and reporting on results of such activities
 3. Widely share this evidence and stories about why and how such actions make a big difference, ie more sustainable and effective restoration efforts!
-

Thank you!!!

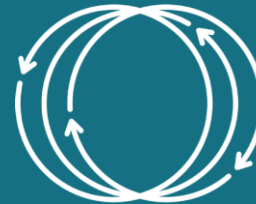
Please feel free to reach out with questions,
project examples & lessons to share:

pkristjanson@worldbank.org



FOLUR

Food Systems • Land Use • Restoration



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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Monitoring of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in Restoration Programmes

FOLUR Gender Learning Programme - Course 2 :
Module 2

6 December 2023,
Amanda Bradley, Gender specialist, FAO

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Q: Why Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in FLR?



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#1 Considering the rights and priorities of women in FLR work is fundamental from a human rights perspective

#2 Ensures access to diverse knowledge bases and increases the likelihood that resources will be used sustainably and equitably

#3 Generates broader local buy-in and incentivizes both women and men to contribute to restoration efforts

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#4

Provides greater opportunities for enhanced well-being for women and men alike

#5

Increases chances for the long-term sustainability of restoration efforts

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**Q: What to consider in
monitoring GESI?**





**Clear objectives
acknowledging
GESI**

**Clear governance
structure and
QA/QC**

**Qualitative and
quantitative
methods**

**Involve women in
monitoring**

**Transparent system
communicating
GESI results and
using them to adapt**

**Sharing lessons
learned**



• Indicators!

Sample indicators
Table 1 presents a list of sample indicators for consideration in FLR projects and programmes.

Indicator	Link to RBET framework	Pros	Cons
1. Number and percentage of women and men actively participating in FLR consultations, planning, workshops, committee meetings and training opportunities, further disaggregated by age, minority or social group.	Reach	Straightforward and relatively easy to collect.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
2. Number of women and men trained on land rights issues and redress mechanisms.	Reach	Addresses an important issue and has potential to lead to reducing conflict and negative impacts on men and women.	Quality of training may vary. May not be directly linked to restoration functions.
3. Number of FLR-linked associations (e.g. market cooperatives, producer associations, women's groups) created, and the inexistence and number of women and men participating in gender-focused FLR activities from various sources.	Reach Benefit	Provides insight into institutional support for men and women.	Expenditures reflect the importance of the topic and commitment.
4. Amount or percent of funding allocated to gender-focused FLR activities from various sources.	Benefit	Covers a key issue of women and men in concrete way.	Indicates importance of activities.
5. Number of women and men (or women's groups) benefiting from FLR-related credit schemes; cash transfers; procurement opportunities; tools and resources; training workshops and study tours; and practices (e.g. agroforestry, intercropping).	Benefit	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
6. Women and men who consider themselves better off as a result of FLR interventions or activities.	Benefit	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
7. Changes (increases or decreases) in women's labour burdens due to FLR interventions; increase or decrease of women's time and effort to collect food and fuel.	Benefit	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
8. Women's and men's satisfaction regarding FLR training, FLR inputs and services, and access to markets for FLR products.	Benefit	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
9. Incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) related to resource rights and disposal.	Benefit	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.

Ex. # of women & men in decision-making related positions related to FLR

Indicator	Link to RBET framework	Pros	Cons
10. FLR-related jobs for women and men.	Benefit	Strong synergies with international frameworks.	Consensus and understanding of the definition of jobs needed (length, payment, etc.).
11. Number of women and men in FLR facilitation or training teams.	Benefit Empower	Indicates women and men in positions of influence.	May be too oriented to a project-based approach.
12. Rate of women vs men who speak up during FLR activities and influence agendas.	Empower	Goes beyond participation to look at quality of participation and influence.	Requires more monitoring skills and time. "FLR activities" may need to be further specified. Guidelines for data collection would be required.
13. Number of women and men in decision-making positions related to FLR activities.	Empower	Indicates women and men in positions of influence and control.	If decision-making tends to be top-down, there may be a lack of data.
14. Number of women and men as forest group representatives in regional and national leadership positions.	Empower	Relatively easy to measure.	Not directly linked to restoration.
15. Number of women and men accessing the FLR programme's grievance mechanism.	Empower	Ensures attention to addressing women's specific concerns.	Limited in indicating if grievances were satisfactorily addressed.
16. Secured tenure rights in FLR intervention areas measured in number of parcels or hectares, and disaggregated to identify right holders as women, men, or joint (married couples).	Empower	Better tracking of tenure rights draws attention to the key importance of tenure and women's tenure rights with multiple potential benefits.	Complex issue in many contexts. Tenure security may not be clearly attributable to FLR interventions.
17. Existence of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.	Empower Transform	Draws attention to national frameworks which can have large-scale impacts.	Existence of frameworks does not equate to action on the ground.
18. Share of women among owners or right holders of agricultural land, by type of tenure.	Empower Transform	Better tracking of tenure rights draws attention to the key importance of tenure and women's tenure rights.	The link to FLR interventions may not be precise enough.
19. Women's changed attitudes toward disempowering norms with relevance to FLR.	Transform	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
20. Women's increased or decreased access to forest resources due to FLR interventions.	Transform	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
21. Number of final agreements or recommendations on FLR proposed by women's groups and endorsed by either the local community or local authorities.	Transform	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.
22. Proportion of people who perceive their right to land in FLR intervention areas as secure, of total adult population, disaggregated by gender (percentage).	Transform	Indicates importance of activities.	Does not capture info on the quality of participation.

Source: Author's elaboration.

Ex. Existence of related legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality

Introducing a new publication

- ❖ Short
- ❖ Practical
- ❖ Guidance on systems
- ❖ Guidance on indicators
- ❖ Originated from Kenya work
- ❖ Funded by UK PACT



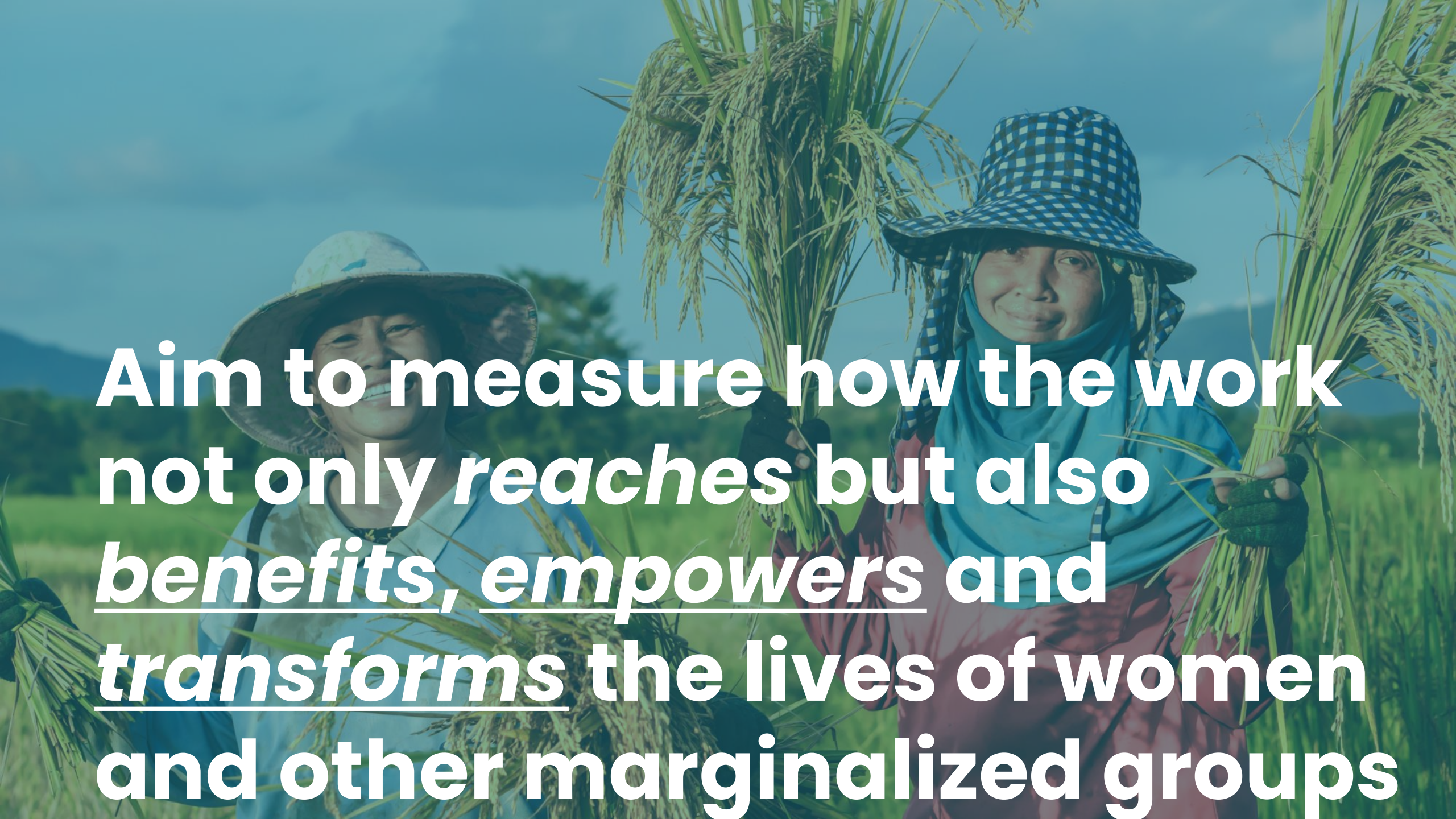
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**Monitoring gender equality
and social inclusion in
forest and landscape
restoration programmes**

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**Aim to measure how the work
not only *reaches* but also
benefits, empowers and
transforms the lives of women
and other marginalized groups**

Links to resources



Monitoring Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in forest and landscape restoration programmes

Link: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc7649en/cc7649en.pdf>



ES: Monitoreo de la igualdad de género e inclusión social en programas de restauración de bosques y paisajes

Link:

Coming soon!



FR: Surveillance de l'égalité des sexes et de l'inclusion sociale dans les programmes de restauration des paysages forestiers

Link:

Coming soon!

THANK YOU

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Mujeres Restauradoras (“Restorer” Women)

Women in Restoration

**Connecting Communities and Ecosystems –
Sixaola River Binational Basin Costa Rica–Panama**

Juliana Gil Ortiz, Gender and Participation Specialist, OTS –UNDP

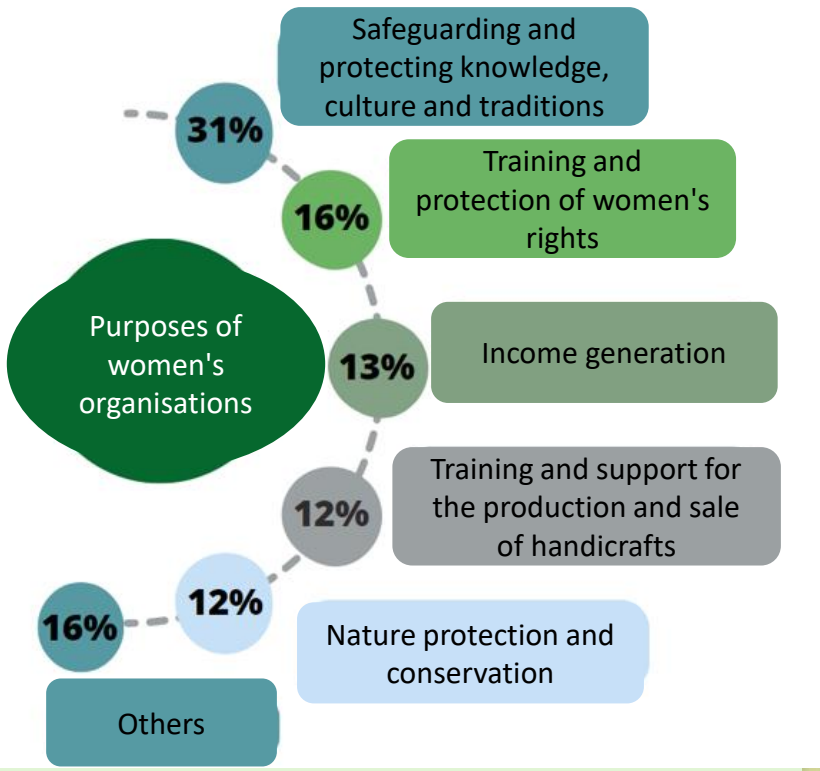


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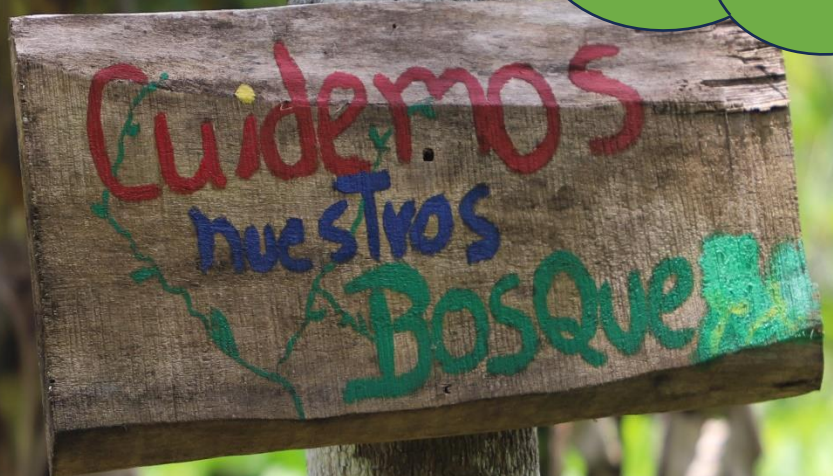



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let's take care of our forests



92% 

of women carry out forest conservation practices, use of native seeds, living fences, crop association, organic fertilisers, among others.



Hectares restored (tools implemented and forest landscape restoration actions))

Has managed by Men		Has managed by Women	
478,68		291,61	
Costa Rica	Panamá	Costa Rica	Panamá
30,08	446,60	169,36	122,25

Men

- 47 people
- 53 UP
- 8,9 Ha/h

Women

- 78 people
- 78UP
- 3,7 Ha/m





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**Restoration days:
spaces for community
organisation to
contribute to
reforestation**



469 people (95 men and **374 women**) participating in the restoration days.

Capacity Building

Development of
Community Restoration
Plans

Knowledge exchange to
understand and
improve various forms
of land and landscape
management



Some of the management tools



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Recovery of ancestral practices

- “Mano de vuelta”: exchange of work to improve the Restoration Units and Nurseries
- Recovery and conservation of native seeds and seeds of high cultural value
- **Nurseries administered and managed by women** (in our system these nurseries supply the restoration processes we work with)

Biomonitoring of rivers with women to understand water health and restoration indicators



¡Gracias!

Thank you!

Juliana.gil@tropicalstudies.org



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Improving Gender Agency in Restoration Activities of the FOLUR Project

Liberia FOLUR Project
Dec 6, 2023

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Overview of the Project

Objective: Promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable food systems for enhanced livelihood opportunities in NW Liberia Landscape.

The Liberia FOLUR Project is working on Four Components, as seen below:

Project Components:

- Developing Landuse Planning for National and NW Liberia Landscape
- Promote Sustainable Production practices for food crops, palm oil, and cocoa supported by a responsible value chain.
- Biodiversity loss reduction and restoration of natural habitats.
- Coordination, Collaboration, Monitoring and Evaluation.

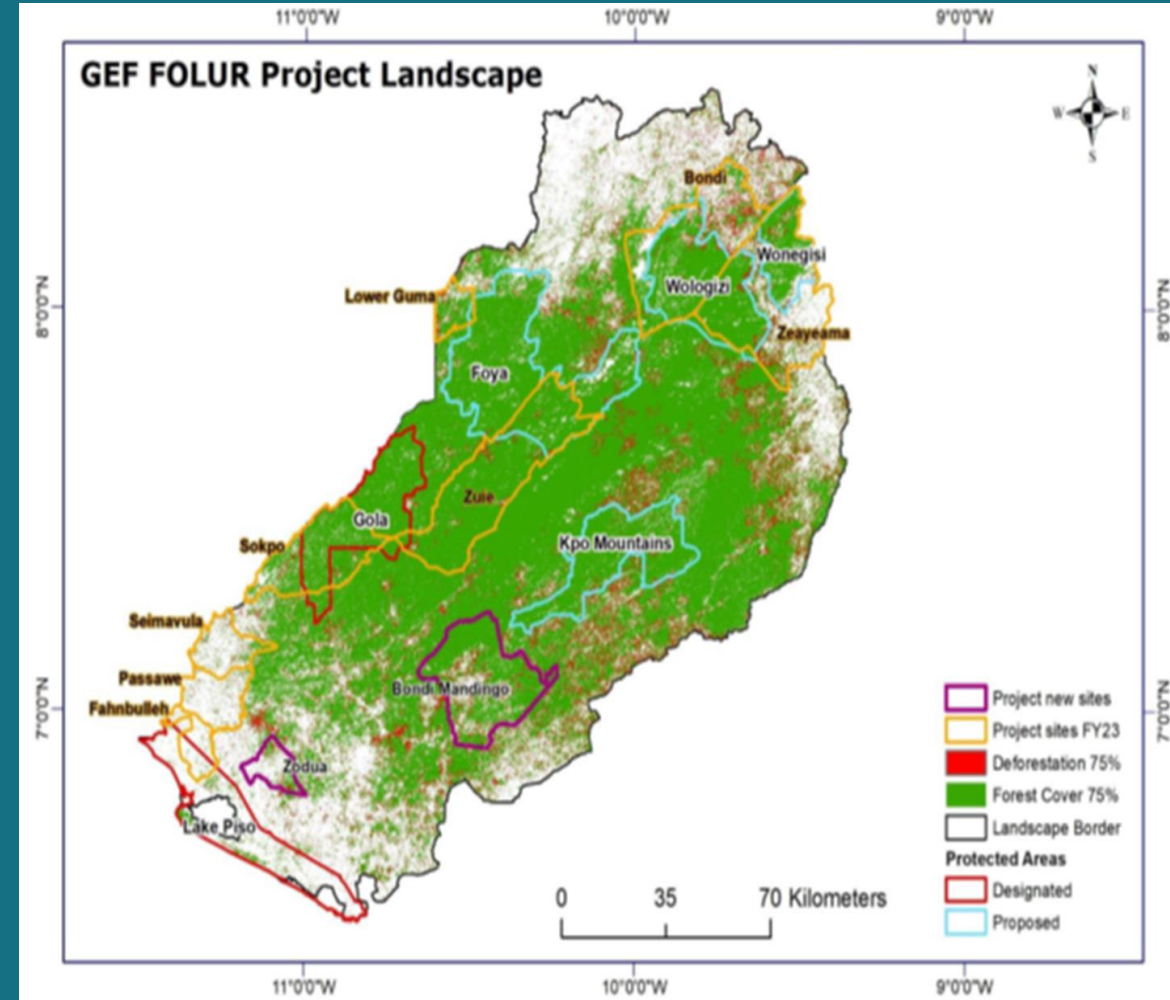
Project Direct Beneficiaries: 50,000 people (25,500 men and 24,500 women)

Co-financiers: EPA, MoA, FDA, LISGIS, LLA, CI-Liberia, FFI, RSPB, SCNL, IDH, MPOI

Project Duration: 60 months (5 years): May 1, 2022– April 27, 2027



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Restoration Activities



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The Liberia FOLUR Project will contribute to maintaining global biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services by improving land use practices 315,000ha of land as seen below

1. 100,000 ha of land under improved management to benefit biodiversity
2. 200,000 ha of land under sustainable land management in production systems
3. 15,000 ha of High Conservation Value Forest loss avoided.

What are the activities to be used?

1. Restricting agriculture activities to designated areas and avoiding encroachment on habitat
2. Designated HCV forest areas for monitoring
3. Use the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) method.
4. Signed Conservation Agreement with the 10 clans after the Land use Planning development.

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Gender Achievements



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1. Conducted baseline study to map and define the potential roles of the marginalized groups and the youth group in the project landscape;
2. Socialized the project with 1062 men and 543 women.
3. A total of 1079 men and 543 women have been participating in the project activities.
4. A total of 313 men and 79 women have received direct benefits from the project.
5. The project has worked with 75 male and 45 female local cultural and religious leaders to explain the importance of women's participation in the GEF- FOLUR project.
6. A total of 37 men and 12 women have been included in the NW Liberia Landscape Governance structure.
7. Developing the participatory land planning for the NW Liberia Landscape.
8. Thirty-nine (39) sacred site was identified in the NW Liberia Landscape
9. The "Northwest Liberia Landscape Multi-Stakeholder Platform" was established for the Oil Palm and Cocoa Value Chain.
10. Conducted GBV community change agent training for 22 women and 12 men in the project landscape.

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CHALLENGES



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1. Difficulties acquiring **land for female farmers**
2. **Low participation of women** in the project activities
3. Cultural Norms
4. Traditional Practices
5. Religion
6. Limited **knowledge** of restoration and sustainable production
7. Lack of **Inclusive Participatory** Planning and Management on Land Use in the Landscape.

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STRATEGIES



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The GEF–FOLUR Project will ensure the following strategies are implemented during restoration.

1. Ensure equitable decision-making for men and women in restoration activities
2. Conduct gender analysis
3. To Improve land and resource rights
4. Partner with women in planning restoration activities
5. Actively involve the Ministry of Gender, EPA, FDA, MOA, LLA, LISGIS, Academia, CSOs, NGOs, Private sector, and local communities in restoration.
6. Collect disaggregated data and use gender indicators to carry out restoration.
7. Facilitate dialogue on access, control, and grievance mechanisms on restoration
8. Supporting visibility of women’s roles and of participation, representation, and leadership in project activities.
9. Inclusive Participatory Planning and Management Process in the Development of the Landuse Planning and restoration.

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Platform Meeting



Need Assessment



GBV Training



Cultural Heritage



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