



SECURING
WOMEN'S
RESOURCE
RIGHTS THROUGH
GENDER
TRANSFORMATIVE
APPROACHES

Gender Transformative Approaches for Women's Land and Resource Tenure

Lessons learned from the IFAD-supported Women's Resource Rights Grant
World Bank Land Conference
15 May 2024



WRR Initiative:

SECURING WOMEN'S RESOURCE RIGHTS THROUGH GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

Objectives

- To **enhance the recognition and protection of women's resource rights** in targeted countries.
- To contribute to the **creation of conditions** that would enable women's enjoyment of resource rights over time.

Strategy

- Work with IFAD offices and projects
- Learn from existing experience; co-design and learn from GTA pilots – gather evidence
- Build collective capacities

<https://www.cifor.org/wlr/>



DONOR

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

CONSORTIUM PARTNERS

- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- World Agroforestry (ICRAF)
- The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

TIME FRAME

2021-2024

Beneficiaries

6 000 women and girls involved in IFAD-supported projects living in rural landscapes in selected countries.

Women's Resource Rights project locations

The basis of the How To Do Note



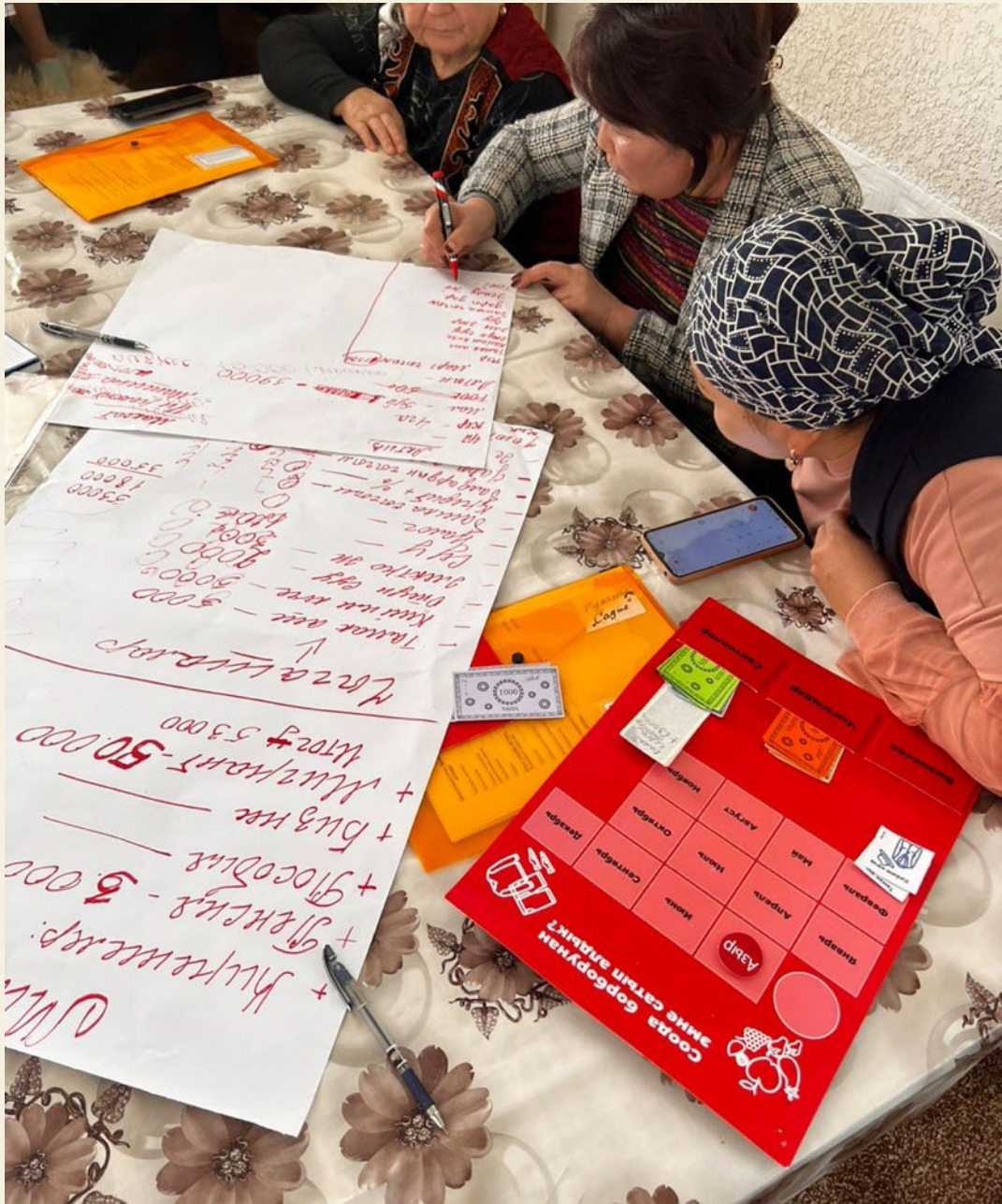


Rationale

01

Rural women face persistent challenges in securing recognition, protection, and enjoyment of their land and resource rights. Women's lack of secure rights to land and resources, compounded by exclusion from decision-making processes, continue to disadvantage women at local, national, and international levels

Gender transformative approaches (GTAs) represent an innovative solution to address the systemic barriers perpetuating gender inequality and women's limited land rights within development practices and policies. Mainstream interventions supporting gender equality and land rights often fall short in effectively addressing the root causes of inequality



Rationale

02

This has prompted a shift towards integrating GTAs into rural development programmes, to enhance land and resource rights practices and outcomes for deep and lasting change. This requires those responsible for designing and implementing interventions to **understand and address the multiple and overlapping systemic underlying drivers of gender inequality.**



Key concepts and principles

GTAs | RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS

Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs)

- ▶▶ As GTAs are piloted, refined, and applied to different sectors, the definitions vary and are contested. However, there is general agreement that GTAs are different from other gender approaches in their **design, implementation, and intended outcomes** and share some fundamental principles.
- ▶▶ For a start, GTAs require processes that enable those **targeted by initiatives** (for example, grassroots women and their allies) to lead or be meaningfully included in defining the changes sought and accompanying strategies. They also seek to increase the ambition from empowering individual women to **catalyzing wider, deeper, and more lasting changes to women's rights** ('changing systems').



Resource Tenure Rights

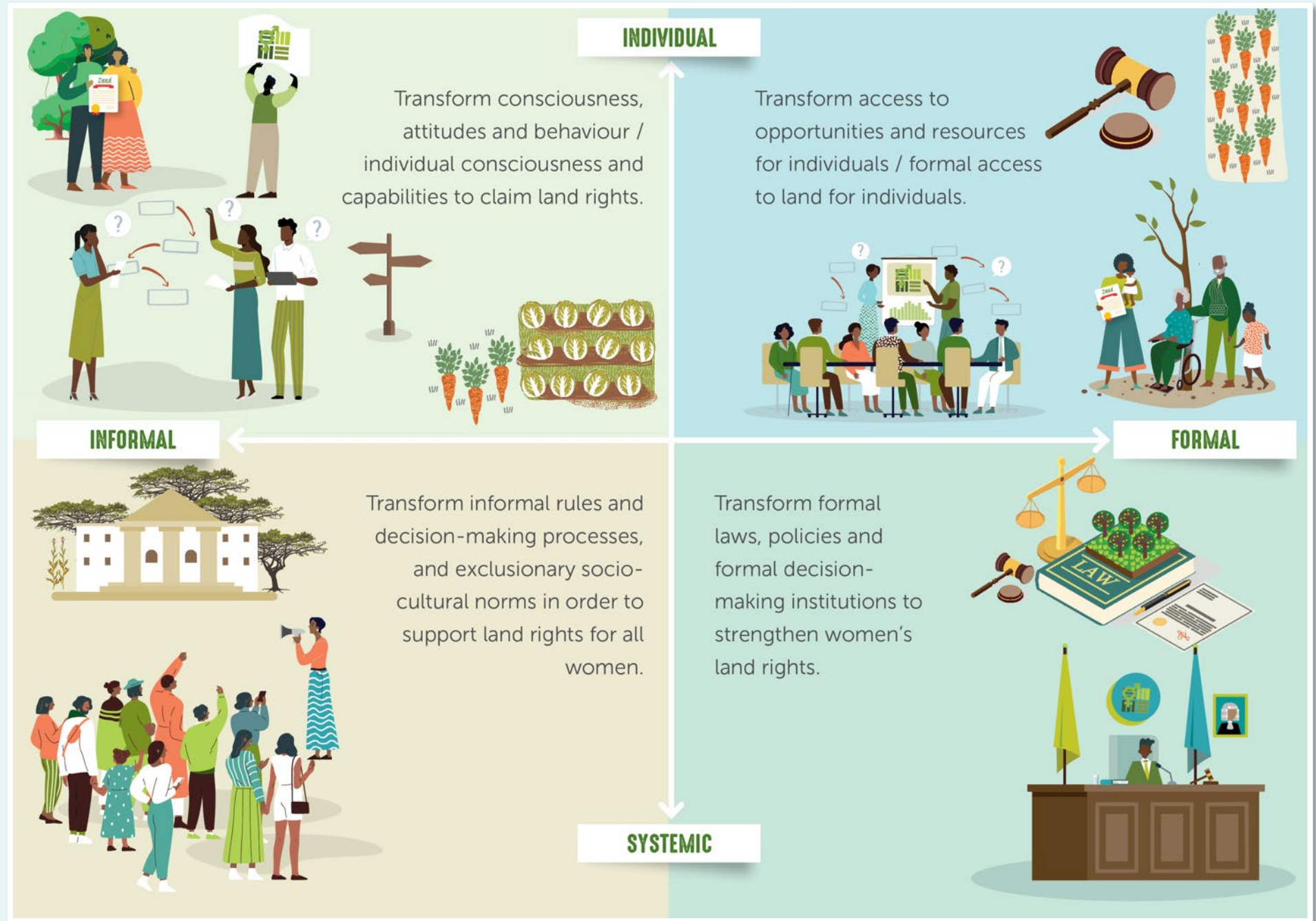
“How people, communities and others gain access to land, fisheries and forests is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. The systems may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices.”

VGGT



Conceptual Framework on Gender Transformative Approaches

TO STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S LAND & RESOURCE RIGHTS



Key Principles of Gender Transformative Approaches

PRINCIPLES THAT MUST UNDERPIN ALL APPROACHES CLAIMING TO BE 'GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE'



They must be derived from or have been **developed with grassroots women (in all their diversity) and their representative organizations.**



They aim to strengthen the power of all women & girls and encourage them to continue to build each other up



They promote **power sharing and collective voice and leadership ('power with')**



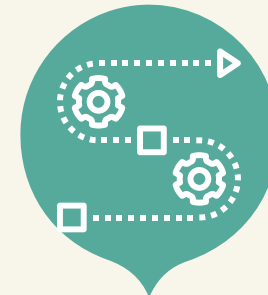
They **engage men & boys (in all their diversity)**



They are strengths-based, recognizing existing skills and capacities, building on what has worked in previous approaches and working to target remaining root causes and structural barriers



They take steps to safeguard and take care of women & girls involved, including alleviating undue work burdens, and supporting their safety



They are holistic and systemic, given that **no one approach on the 'menu' is a silver bullet**



They should support complementary actions among partners and allies that **cross scales and address formal and informal systems.**



Lessons on gender and tenure

FROM THE WRR INITIATIVE

Lessons on gender & tenure

- Gender transformative approaches are still being defined
- Given the diversity of tenure systems and of gender norms:
 - GTAs need to be grounded in a good socio-legal analysis of tenure and gender
 - GTAs need to be grounded in a good local analysis of tenure and gender



Lessons on gender & tenure

02

- Formal tenure reforms, such as those requiring the registration of land in women's names, can be important, but they are not sufficient
- Even well-designed projects will not have a transformative effect without widespread support from the project team
- Partnerships with a wide range of organisations, including various government agencies and civil society, are crucial for success
- Integrating good qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis on progress is important to learn, reflect and improve performance, building support for GTAs
- Understand and meet people where they are

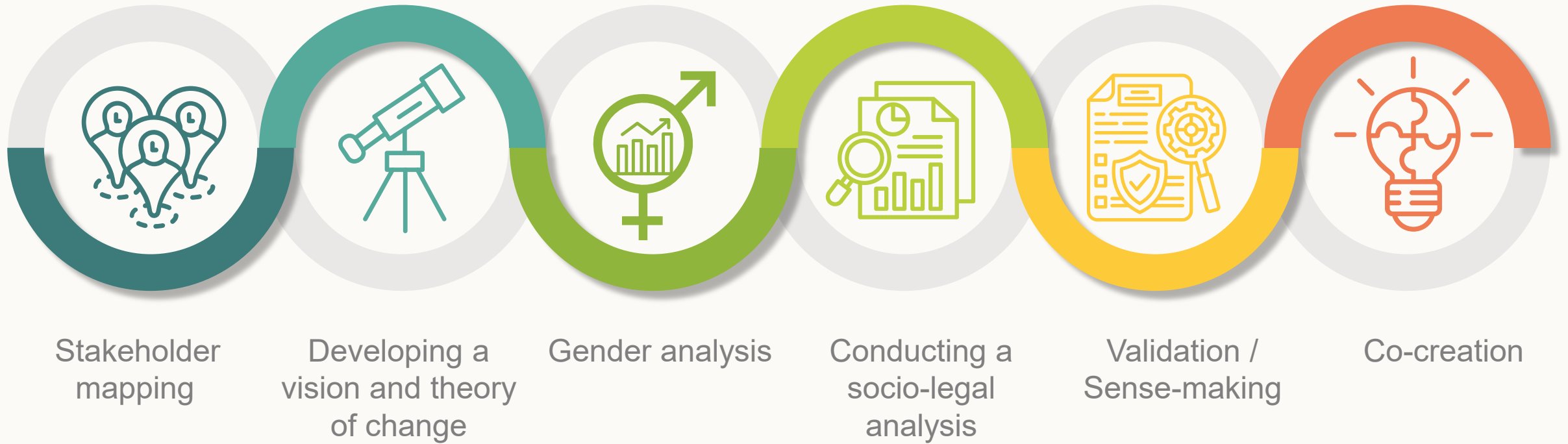




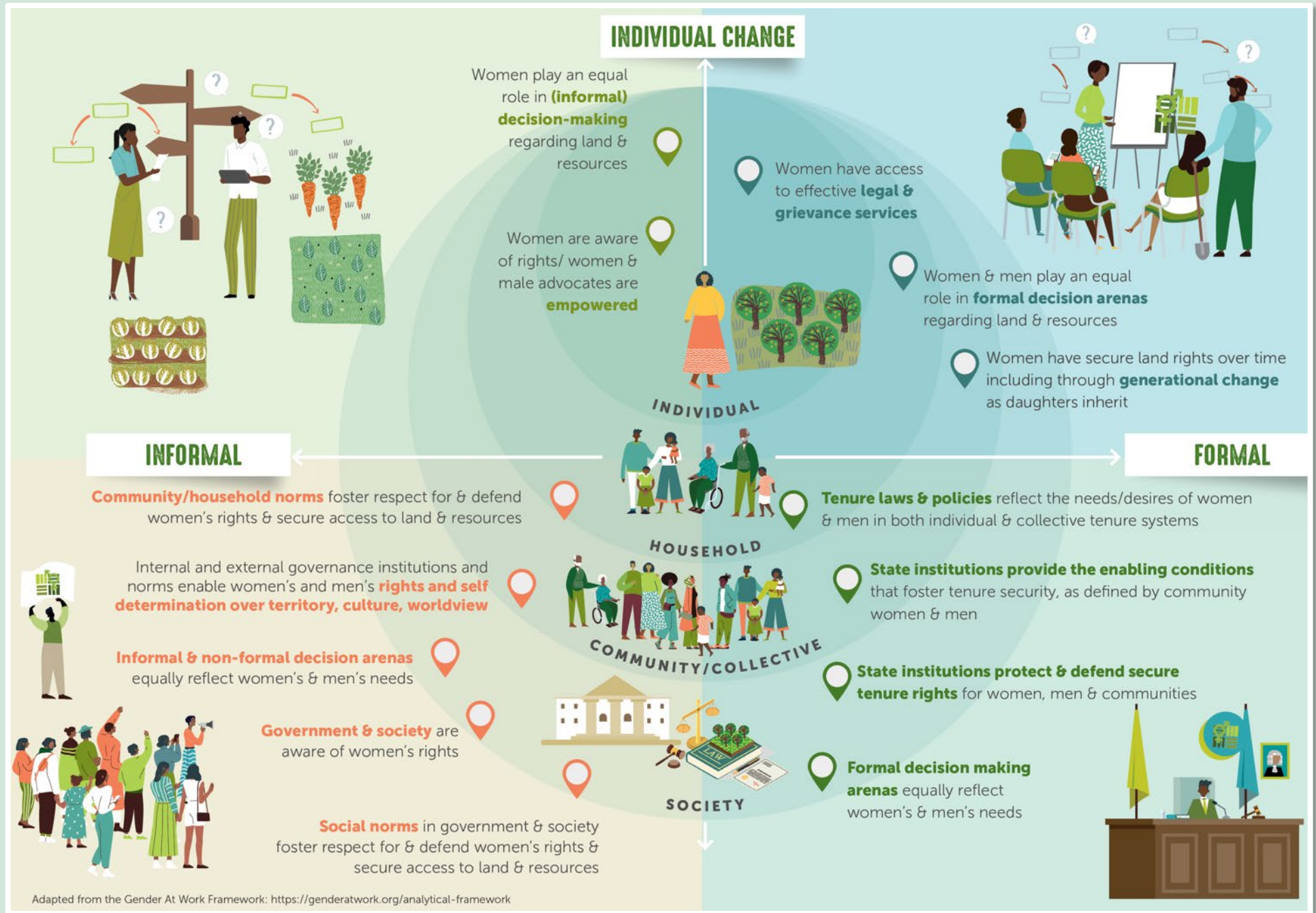
Guidance for Designing GTAs

TO SECURE WOMEN'S LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

Design Phase



Measuring outcomes across dimensions and scales





Initiative contacts



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Investing in rural people

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SECURING WOMEN'S RESOURCE RIGHTS THROUGH GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

Designing GTAs to secure resource rights: Key lessons from Uganda

WORLD BANK LAND CONFERENCE | 14 MAY 2024

T21: The Role of Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs) for Securing Tenure Rights for Sustainability

Emily J. Gallagher

Center for International Forestry Research | World Agroforestry Centre

Nairobi, Kenya



Agenda



National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) Uganda



1 Inception



2 Gender analysis



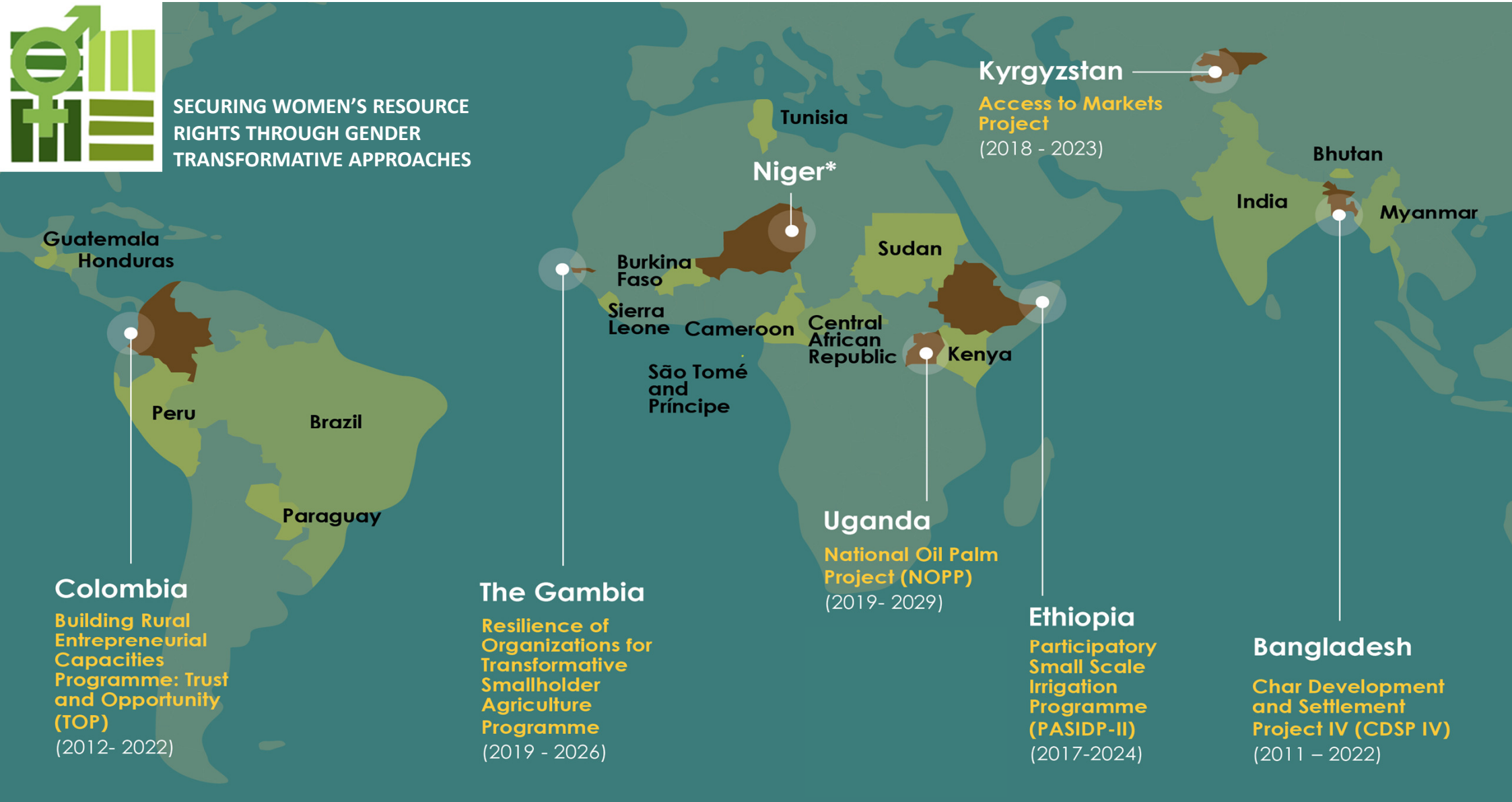
3 Design



4 Implementation



SECURING WOMEN'S RESOURCE RIGHTS THROUGH GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES



Guatemala
Honduras

Colombia

Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities Programme: Trust and Opportunity (TOP)
(2012- 2022)

Peru

Brazil

Paraguay

The Gambia

Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme
(2019 - 2026)

Burkina Faso

Sierra Leone

Cameroon

São Tomé and Príncipe

Tunisia

Niger*

Sudan

Central African Republic

Uganda

National Oil Palm Project (NOPP)
(2019- 2029)

Kenya

Kyrgyzstan

Access to Markets Project
(2018 - 2023)

Ethiopia

Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Programme (PASIDP-II)
(2017-2024)

India

Bhutan

Myanmar

Bangladesh

Char Development and Settlement Project IV (CDSP IV)
(2011 - 2022)

Partner projects

Learning countries

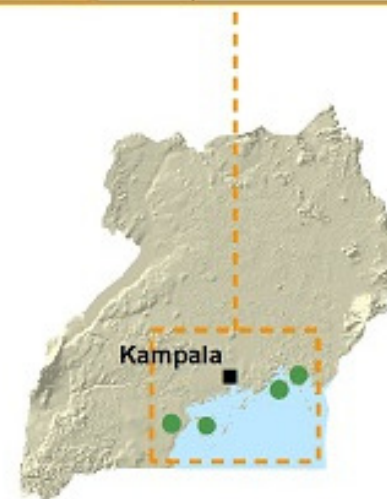
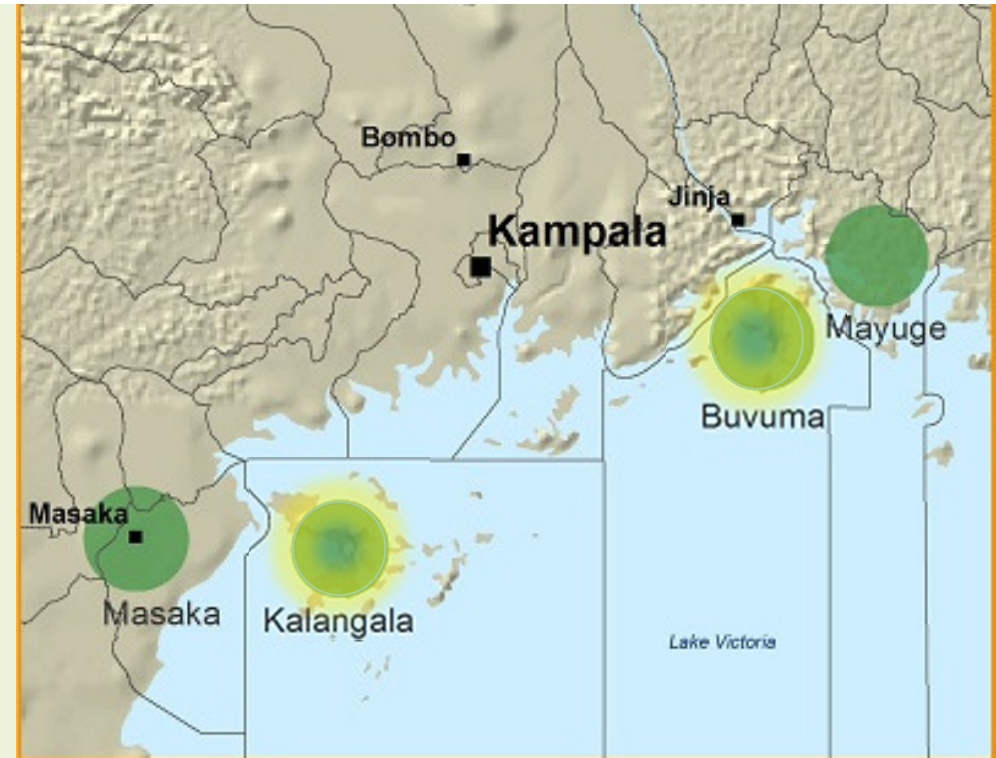
*subject of further funding commitments

National Oil Palm Project



2019-2029

- IFAD loan agreement
- Establish 4 oil palm investment hubs
- Each hub 65% Estate; 35% smallholders
- *Sustainably increase rural incomes through opportunities generated by the establishment of an efficient oil palm industry that complies with modern environmental and social standards*
= 30,800 poor and vulnerable rural household beneficiaries



 Project area



1 INCEPTION

Photo: NOPP

Social effects of VODP/NOPP

Social effects

- + Rural transformation
- - Displacement, enclosure, no resettlement
- + Compensation; - poor financial literacy
- - Break-up of family homes, social vices
- +/- Livelihood transitions
- + Economic empowerment of men/women



NOPP Interventions

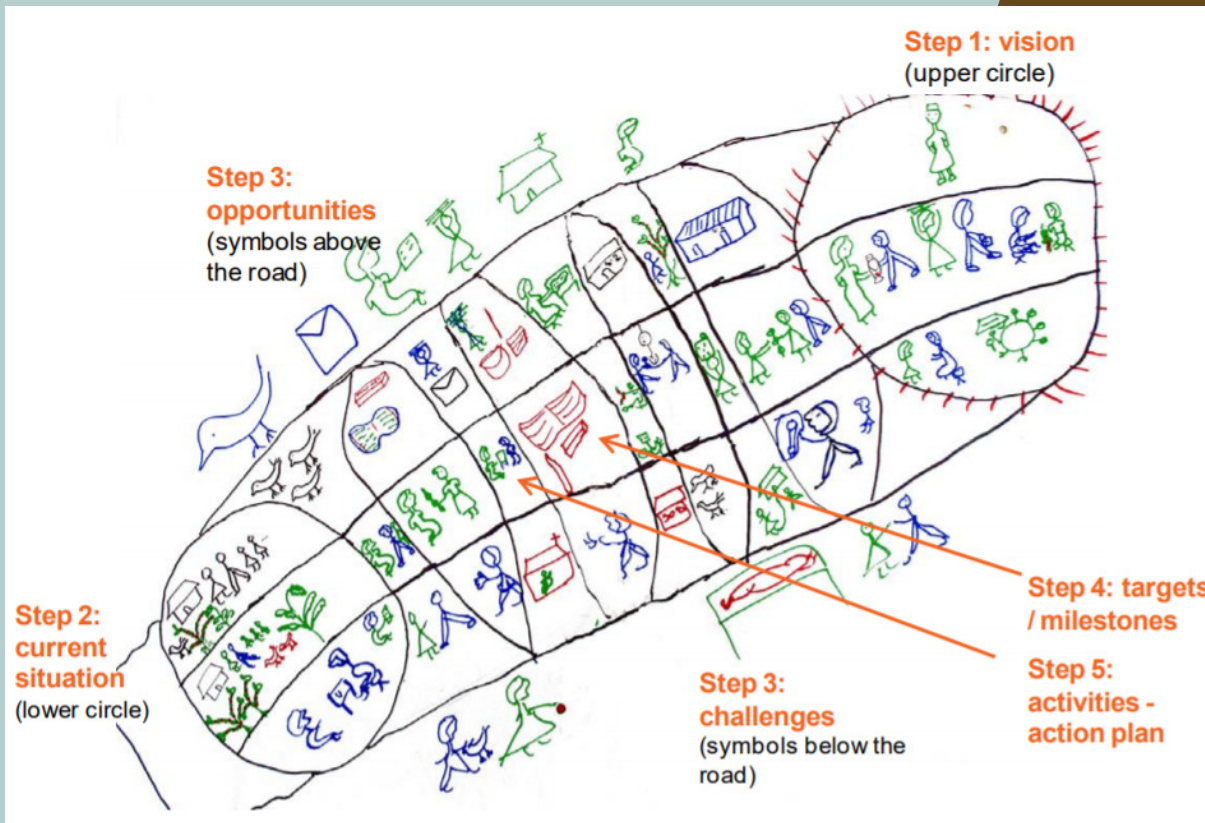


2019-2029

- Oil Palm Smallholder Scheme
- Gender Action and Learning System (GALS) Household Mentoring
- Community-level GALS Nutrition training
- Alternative Livelihoods





Action Learning and visioning



ROCKY ROAD TO DIAMOND DREAMS

WOMEN'S
PHASE 1 VISIONING AND CATALYSING A GENDER JUSTICE MOVEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL, V1.0 - MARCH 2014

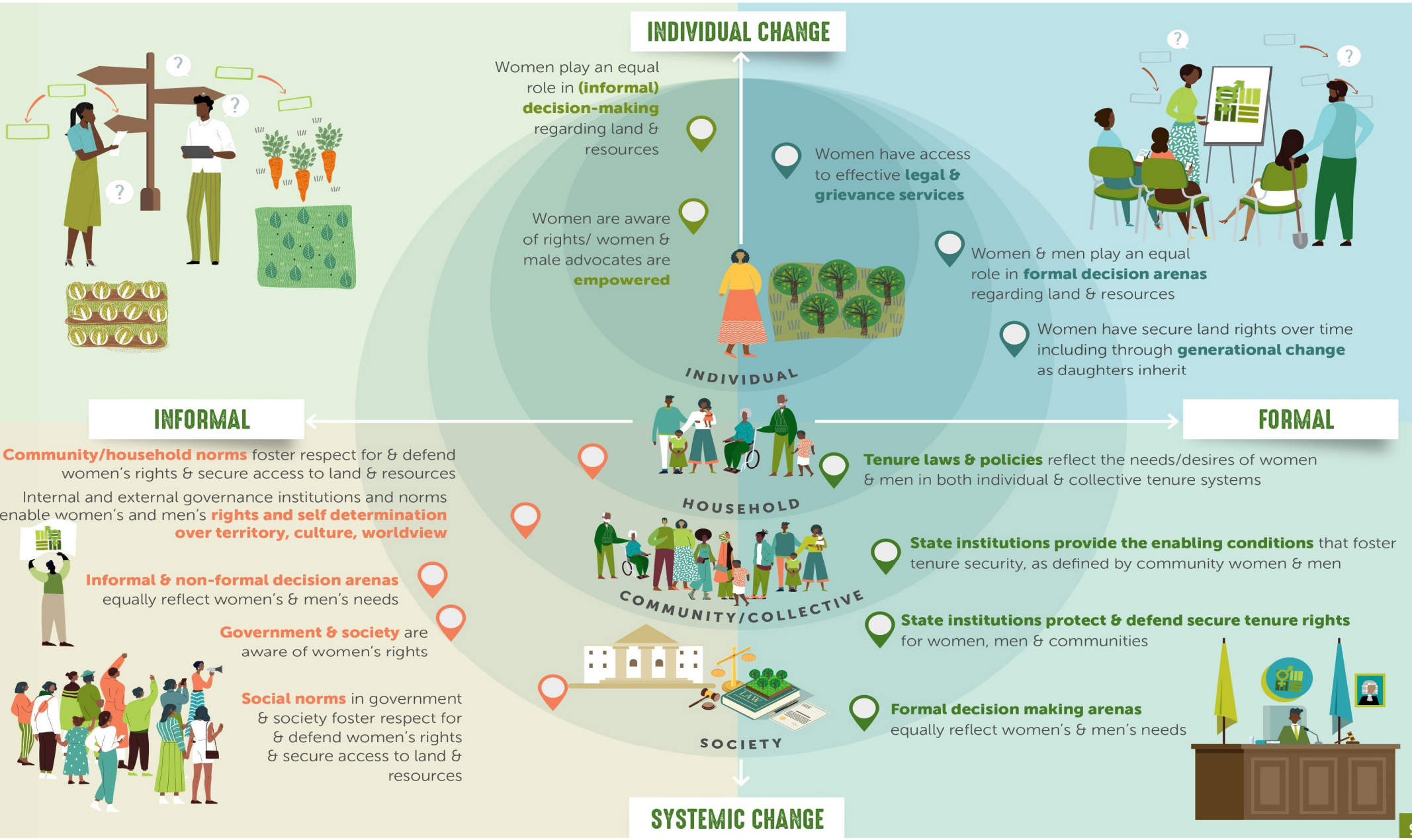
WEMAN 

 **OXFAM**

WEMAN STANDS FOR WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT MAINSTREAMING AND
NETWORKING FOR GENDER JUSTICE IN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IT IS A GLOBAL
PROGRAMME OF OXFAM NOVIB.

Oxfam Novib
WEMAN Programme
c/o Berne Center
Schaffhauserstrasse
The Netherlands
1118 CA Grootmolen

Source: <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl>





2 GENDER ANALYSIS

Photo: NOPP



Developing Gender Transformative Approaches to Strengthen Women's Land Rights in **Uganda**

FOUNDATIONAL GENDER ANALYSIS



Gender Analysis

- Desk Study – Validate NOPP, MLHUD, ILC, NLC
- Key Informant Interviews – Project Staff
- Community Profiles – 9 Communities
- Focus Group Discussions – 28 FGDs

<https://www.cifor.org/wlr/>



Social-legal analysis

- **Tenure systems**
Private titled land (Mailo), Bibanja (tenants), Kabaka (Kingdom) land, freehold, leasehold, informal occupants on public lands
- **Average land holding: 0-4 acres**
- **Challenges for accessing and owning land**
Land shortage, lack of capital, land conflicts, distance to land offices
- **Additional challenges to women's access/ownership**
Cultural norms around inheritance rights, poor access to information, lower literacy, informal marriages
- **Barriers to exercising rights**
Refusal by land owners to sell/hire, land shortage, poverty, increasing cost of land, restrictive laws (water, forests)
- **Indicators of tenure security**
Land Title, Agreement, Will, Receipt for annual fees (Busuulu)

<https://www.cifor.org/wlr/>

Key informant interviews
Community Profiles (9)
Focus Group Discussions (28)



Social, cultural, economic analysis

Development

- Improved **infrastructure** and access to public **services** (roads, water, electricity, schools)
- New **employment opportunities** (esp youth and women)
- **Cash crop economy** (regular payments)

Land

- **Land value** has increased; emerging **land market**
- **Arable land** has become more scarce; Land area allocated to **food crops** and **grazing** decreased
- People are keen about boundaries so **land conflicts** have increased
- Increased **awareness** about pathways for **securing tenure rights**
- **Absentee landlords** returning to claim their land /or engaging in land market
- **Land registration** challenges (lack of knowledge, cost prohibitive)
- Delayed **compensation**

Natural resources

- Access to **forest products** (firewood, medicinals, mushrooms) decreased
- **Water quality** from springs impacted due to overuse of fertilizers (by smallholders)

Gender dynamics

- Strong **gender norms** against women's land ownership and women's economic empowerment
- **Land compensation** given to heads of households
- **Breakup** of family homes; increase in **female headed-households**; increased '**social vices**'
- Women/youth acquiring land for oil palm production through fund experienced **economic empowerment**
- **Social mitigation approaches** (alternative livelihoods, GALS) improved economic outcomes for most vulnerable
- Active **community support** for social mitigation programs to vulnerable households (mentoring, community leaders)
- **Individual males** resistant to participation in household approaches/GALS
- Evidence of **domestic violence/separation** directly or indirectly related to women's economic empowerment



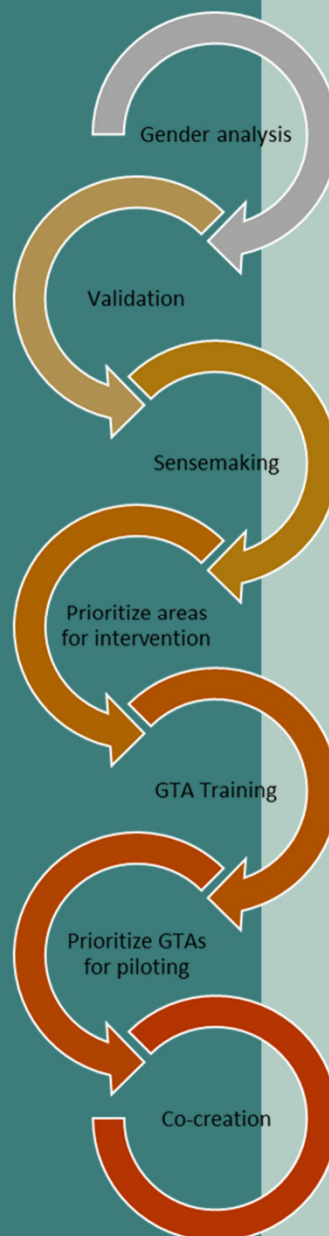
3 DESIGNING INTERVENTIONS

Photo: NOPP

GTA Co-creation Workshops

ACTIVITIES:

1. Validation
Information Maps
Story Maps
Priority Maps
2. Sensemaking
Gallery walks
Clustering, Pruning, Thematic Mapping
3. GTA Training
GTA Games
Gender-at-Work Framework
4. Co-creation
NOPP-at-Work Framework



SECURING WOMEN'S
RESOURCE RIGHTS
THROUGH GENDER
TRANSFORMATIVE
APPROACHES

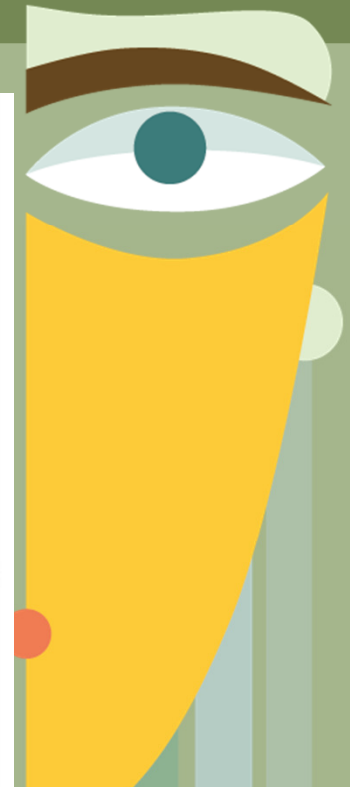


Investing in rural people

GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES CO-CREATION WORKSHOP



Local priorities for GTA design



Recommendations for GTA toolbox



SUSTAINABILITY

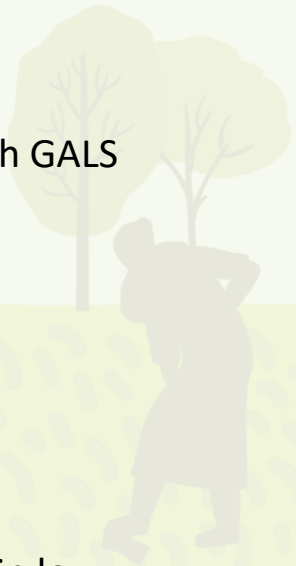
- Household level approaches are very effective, but costly and unsustainable over the long term
- Vulnerable households are benefitting, but low to middle income households have no pathway to participate
- **Need scalable and inclusive approach**

GENDER TRANSFORMATION

- Women (and men) have benefitted as oil palm smallholders, from alternative livelihoods, and through GALS
- GTAs have disrupted gender norms through economic empowerment of women
- Men's participation has not been sustained
- **Need to rebalance gender transformative approach**

RURAL TRANSFORMATION

- Household visioning journeys (aspirations) must align with district oil palm development strategies
- Knowledge of the estate farms and smallholder schemes, and opportunities for social inclusion remain low
- **Need legal literacy training to effectively participate**





4 TRAINING AND PILOTING

Photo: NOPP

Pilot design

Activity 1: Legal Empowerment Clinics

Objective: Develop gender-responsive legal empowerment training materials to support MLHUD/NOPP civic engagement activities.

Trainees (ToT):
NOPP staff, MLHUD, partners, and volunteers

Training participants:

- District Land Boards
- GALS households
- GALS communities
- Alternative livelihoods agripreneurs

Outputs:

- Training guide for facilitators
- Learning materials for participants
- Workshop and piloting reports



<https://www.landnet.ug/>

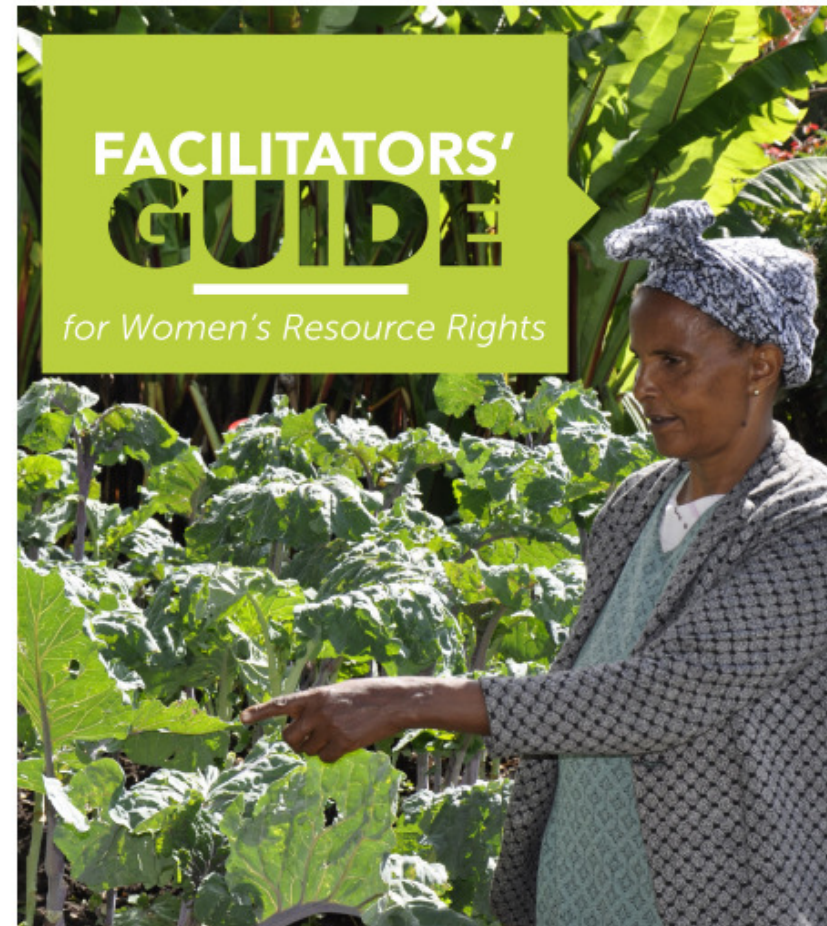
<https://aupwae.net/>



Legal Empowerment Clinics

MODULES:

1. Understanding human rights
2. Understanding land and natural resource rights
3. Natural resources management
4. Sustainable land use
5. Understanding women's, PWDs and youth resource rights
6. Understanding gender and social norms, power and its dynamics
7. Understanding marriage and property rights
8. Succession, inheritance and will writing to protect property rights
9. Conflict sensitivity
10. Dispute resolution mechanisms



Pilot design

Activity 2: Masculinities Training

Objective: Enhance the current NOPP Household and Community level curriculum (GALS) with Masculinities Training modules about gender-based violence, gender balance, and household economies

Trainees (ToT):
NOPP staff, partners, and volunteers

Training participants:

- GALS households
- GALS communities
- Alternative livelihoods agripreneurs

Outputs:

- Training guide for facilitators
- Learning materials for participants
- Workshop and piloting reports



Implementing Partners

- **Equimundo Fellows:**
Augustin Kimonyo and Joseph Vess
- Association of Ugandan Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment (AUPWAE)



<https://www.equimundo.org>

<https://www.aupwae.net>

Engaging Men Toolkit

ACTIVITIES:

1. The Man, Woman, and Human Boxes
2. Gender Fishbowl
3. Masculinities, Alcohol Abuse and Other Habits/Dependencies
4. What Do I Do When I'm Angry?
5. My Father's Legacy
6. Men & Women Working Together as Partners
7. Family Budgeting



ENGAGING MEN

FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN RURAL
TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS

*Toolkit prepared for IFAD and the National Oil Palm Project (NOPP),
Uganda with Kalangala and Buvuma Districts*

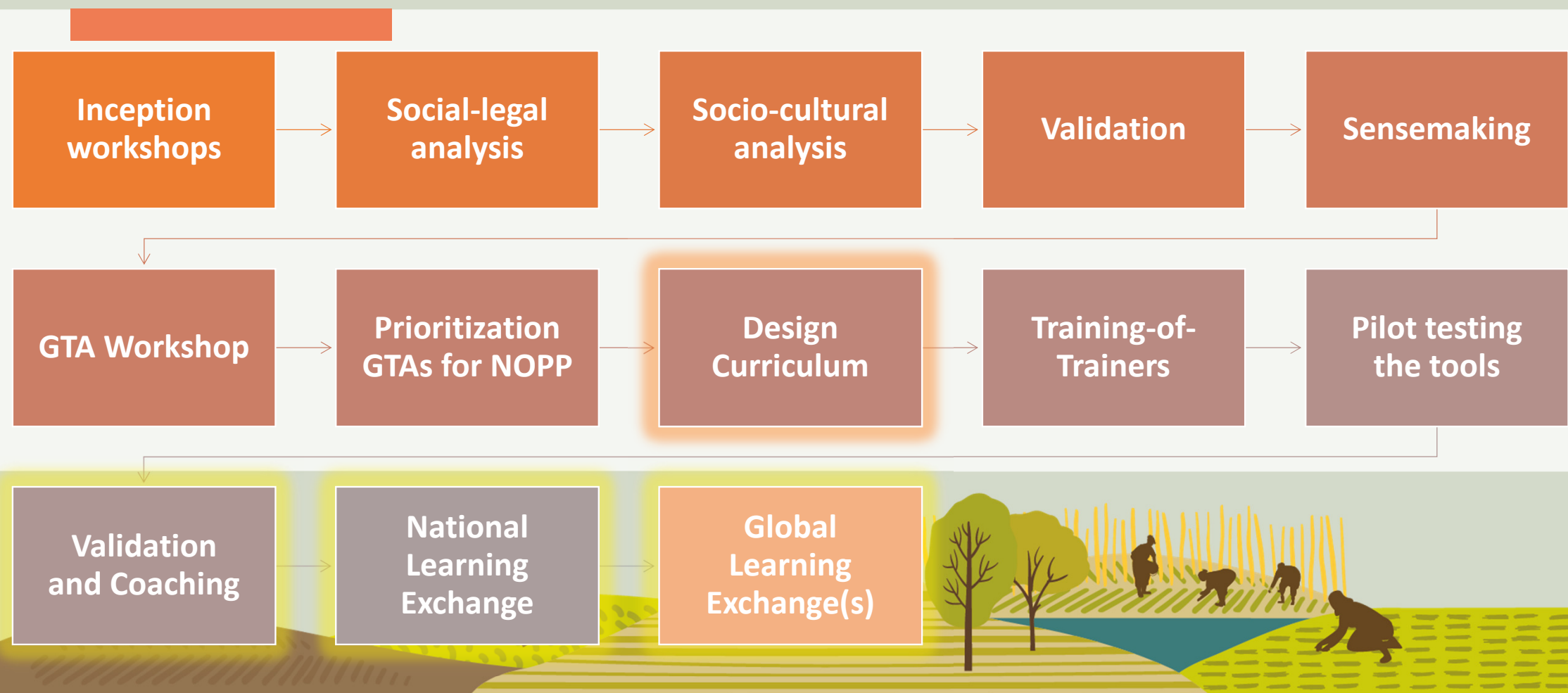




5 LEARNING EXCHANGES

Photo: NOPP

Co-creation pathway





**BUVUMA OIL PALM
GROWERS
COOPERATIVE
SOCIETY**

**INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION**



Land tenure and forest landscape restoration in Cameroon, Madagascar and Ethiopia

Anne M. Larson, Rebecca McLain and the project team
May 14, 2024

World Bank Land Conference



Project: Tenure, FLR, and Livelihoods

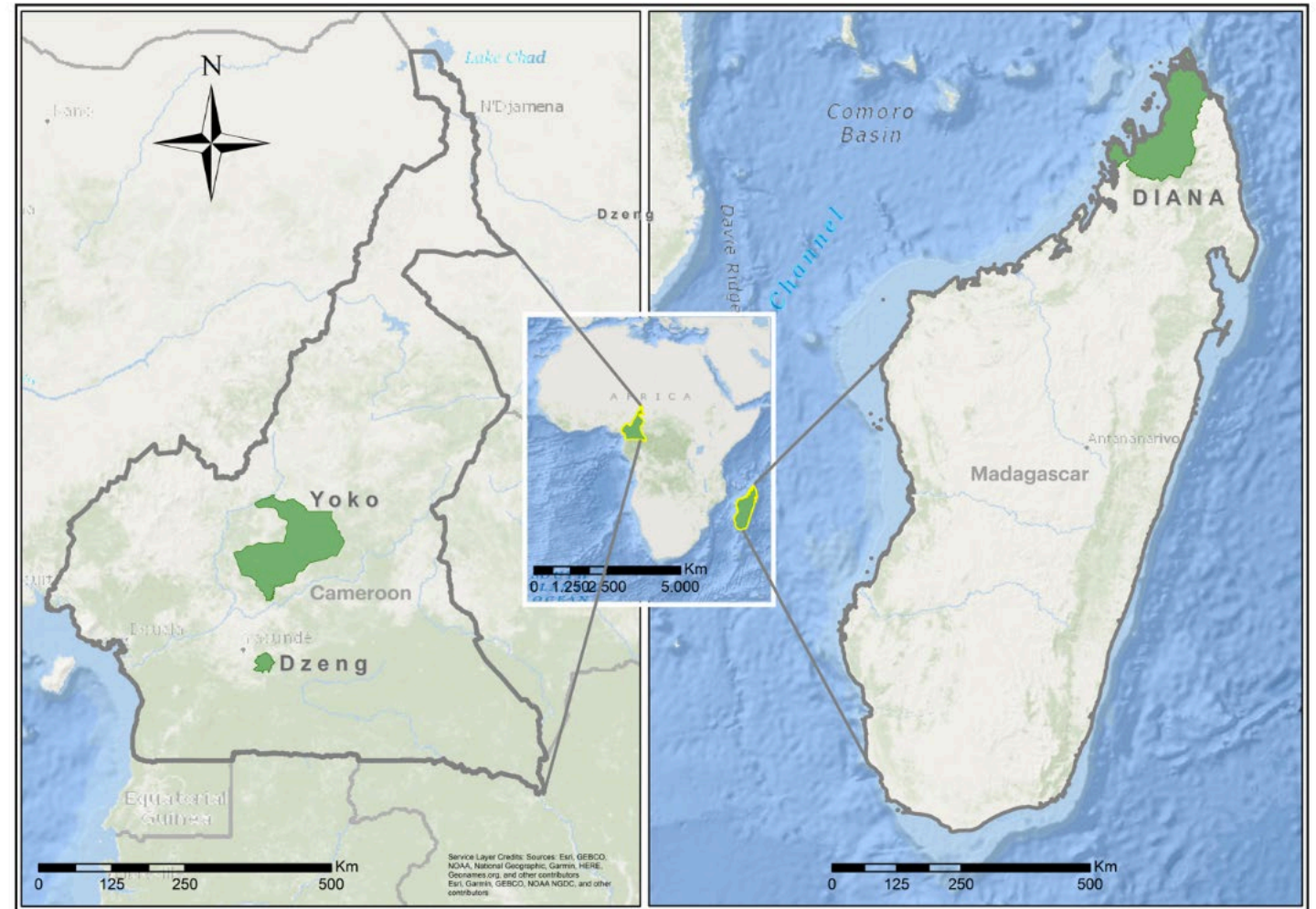
Overall objective

- Better understand the relationship between tenure and FLR practices
- Identify ways to strengthen local tenure and support FLR

Primary Partner

- Laboratory for Applied Research (University of Antananarivo's Forestry Department)

Funder: BMZ (German Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation)



Map by Center for International Forestry Research



Forest Landscape Restoration

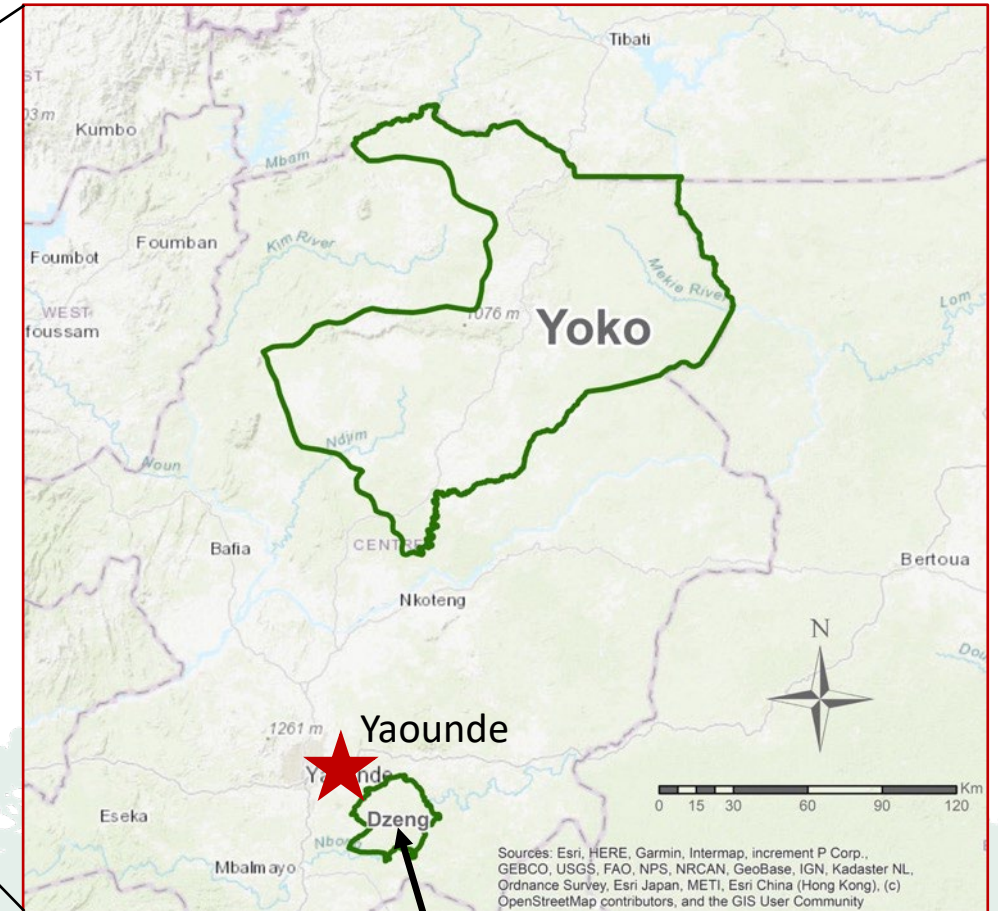
FLR is an adaptive process that brings people (including women, men, youth, local and indigenous communities) together to identify, negotiate and implement practices that restore and enhance ecological and social functionality of forest landscapes that have been deforested or degraded.

This process implies achieving an agreed balance of ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits of forest landscapes, taking into consideration different land uses and governance arrangements (formal and informal).

Source: elaborated by the project team based on IUCN, WWF and the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration



Cameroon Study Sites: Yoko and Dzeng Communes



Dzeng: close to capital city; local governance/ tenure system breaking down

Yoko: more remote; local governance/ tenure system still strong



Global Landscapes Forum



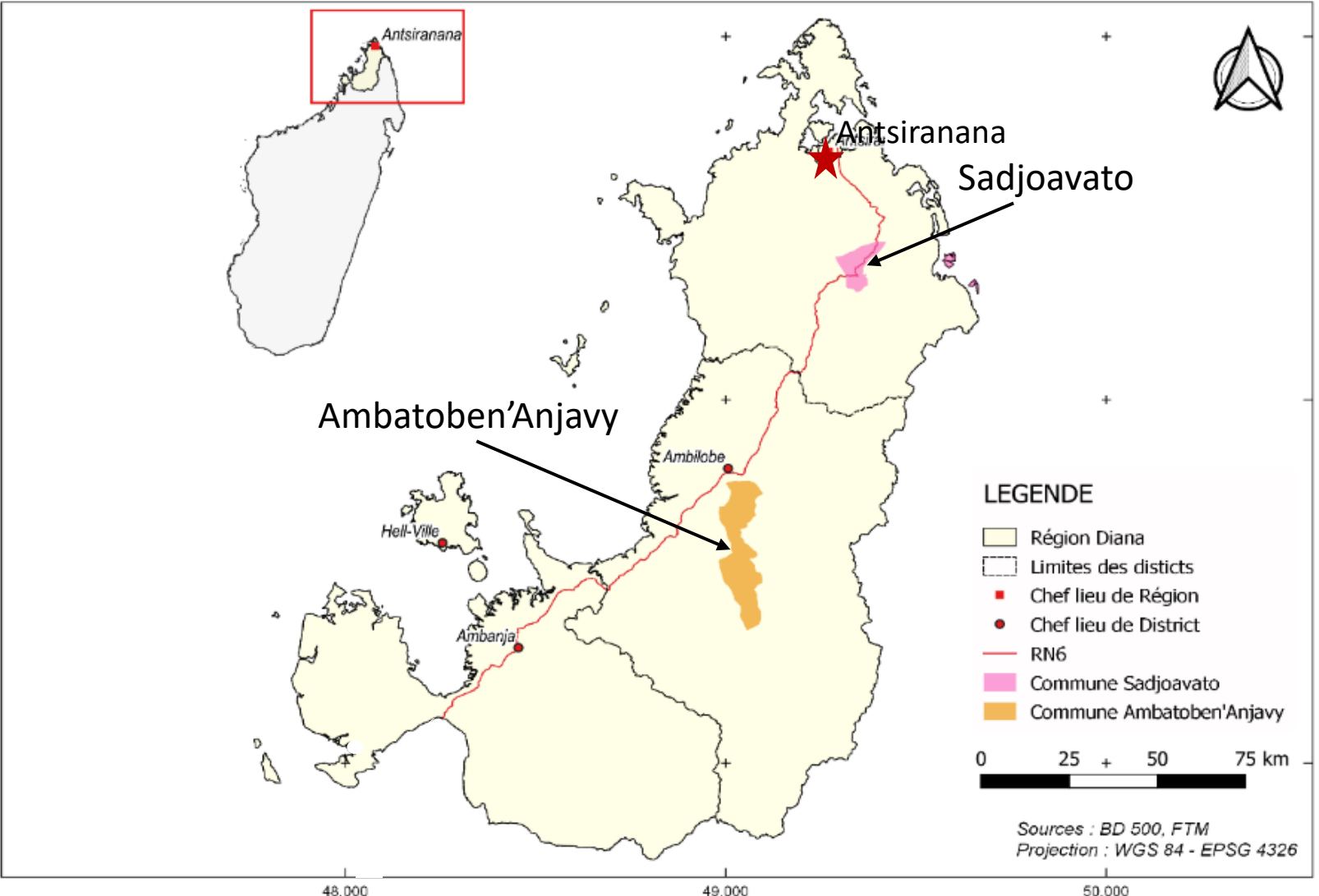
Resilient Landscapes

Madagascar Study Sites: Sadjoavato and Ambatoben'Anjavy Communes



Sadjoavato closer to major city; local governance/tenure system breaking down

Ambatoben'Anjavy more remote; local governance/tenure system still strong



Hypothesized associations between tenure security and FLR

High security, low adoption

Expected:

What are the additional enabling factors for FLR? (Food security?)

High security, high adoption

Expected:

What drives security and enables high adoption?

Low security, low adoption

Expected:

What drives insecurity and low adoption?

Low security, high adoption

Unexpected*:

What types of practices are adopted/ what enables adoption in the face of insecurity?

*Although this might be expected in areas where planting trees can claim rights



Data Collection: Mixed Methods

Household Surveys

20 villages in each commune

Minimum of 12 HH per village

Madagascar: 495 HH (48% women)

Cameroon: 479 HH (41% women)

Focus group discussions

6 villages per commune

Madagascar: 36 focus groups (3 per village)

Cameroon: 12 focus groups (1 per village)

Field visits (land portfolios)

6 villages per commune

Madagascar: 36 field visits (3 per village)

Cameroon: 36 field visits (3 per village)



Photo credit: Madagascar field team

Cameroon

Key takeaways:

- Our hypotheses generally hold, specifically on tree planting and agroforestry, but not entirely
- The bigger, consistent issue is the state – the inadequacy of the law; the state seen as a source of insecurity



State Tenure Context in Cameroon

Three main categories of state-defined land tenure

- Public domain (responsibility of ministries)
- Private domain
 - of the state (e.g. protected areas)
 - of private individuals (e.g. titled land)
- National domain – the largest, and where communities are located

-> Customary regimes predominate, without legal recognition

In our field sites: We found no one with a land title



Land tenure - findings

Communities cannot be located inside state private domain lands. But...

A forest sign erected in the heart of Bondah village in Yoko.

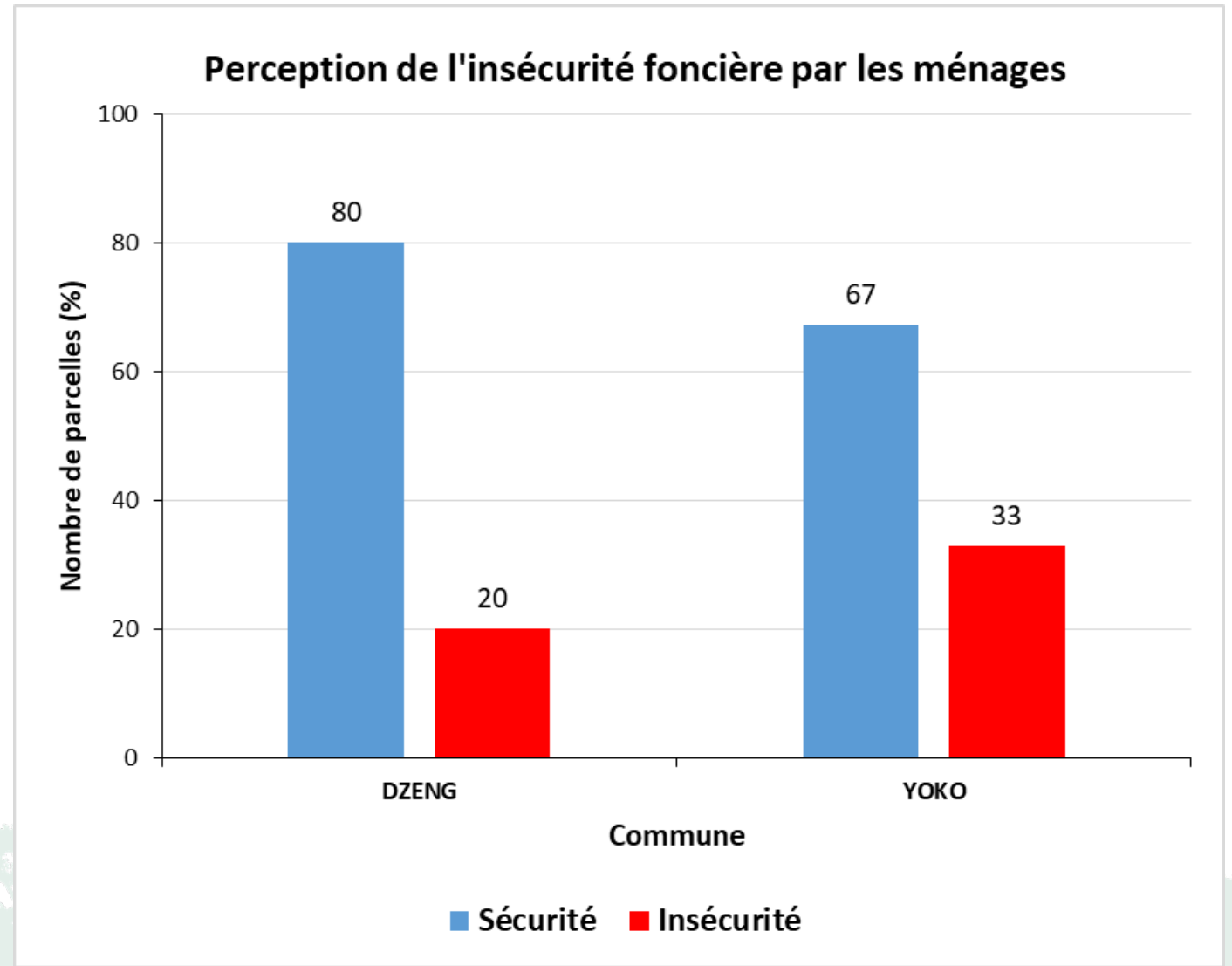


Perceptions of Tenure Insecurity

FOCUS GROUPS 12 VILLAGES

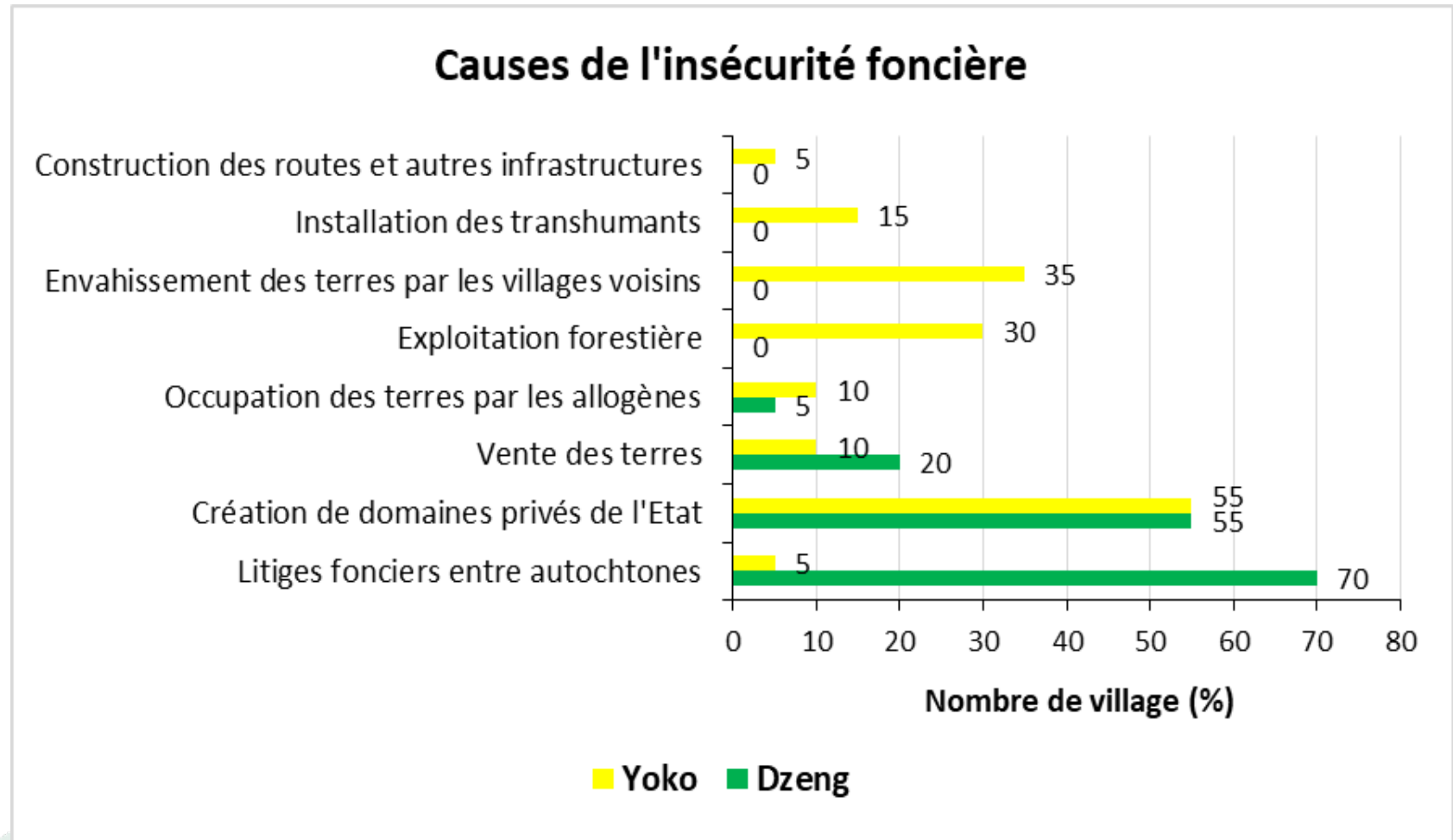
Among those who see their tree planting and/or agroforestry as secure:

- 57% fear their land will be converted into State private domain
- 43% fear land invasions



Drivers of insecurity

N (Yoko) = 20 villages
N (Dzeng) = 20 villages



A common fear is the creation of private state domain lands. This highlights the lack of trust of the state itself, and the fear in particular that tree planting will be a means by which the state will take over land – a challenge for state-run FLR programs.

Relationship between perceived security and FLR practices

DZENG

n % en ligne % en col.	Planting_Yes	Planting_No	Total
Plot_Secure: YES	313 40.49 86.70	460 59.51 75.66	773 100
Plot_Secure: NO	48 24.49 13.30	148 75.51 24.34	196 100
Total	361 100	608 100	969

P-value < 0.0001

YOKO

n % en ligne % en col.	Planting_Y	Planting_N	Total
Plot_Secure: YES	232 44.11 69.67	294 55.89 65.33	526 100
Plot_Secure: NO	101 39.30 30.33	156 60.70 34.67	257 100
Total	333 100	450 100	783

P-value = 0.2014



General findings: Cameroon

- Tree-planting and agroforestry – in general – are more likely to occur in areas where people perceived their tenure to be secure (typically on national domain land).
- Local communities know they don't have consolidated rights on land, but they make their claims in the private state domain, both through clearing land and sometimes through tree planting.
- Local people plant food-bearing trees in the State private domain as a strategy to reinforce their land claims.
- The customary and state regimes are competing. The state owns the land but it doesn't have the means to manage it. This creates insecurity.
- **Strengthening land user rights will be instrumental for encouraging FLR practices in Cameroon, but livelihoods options need to be supported as well**



Madagascar

Key takeaways:

- There was no significant relationship between security and FLR practices except in one case where the opposite pattern is significant!
- Most striking is the importance of “family land” and the different configurations of decision-making which likely have an impact on FLR



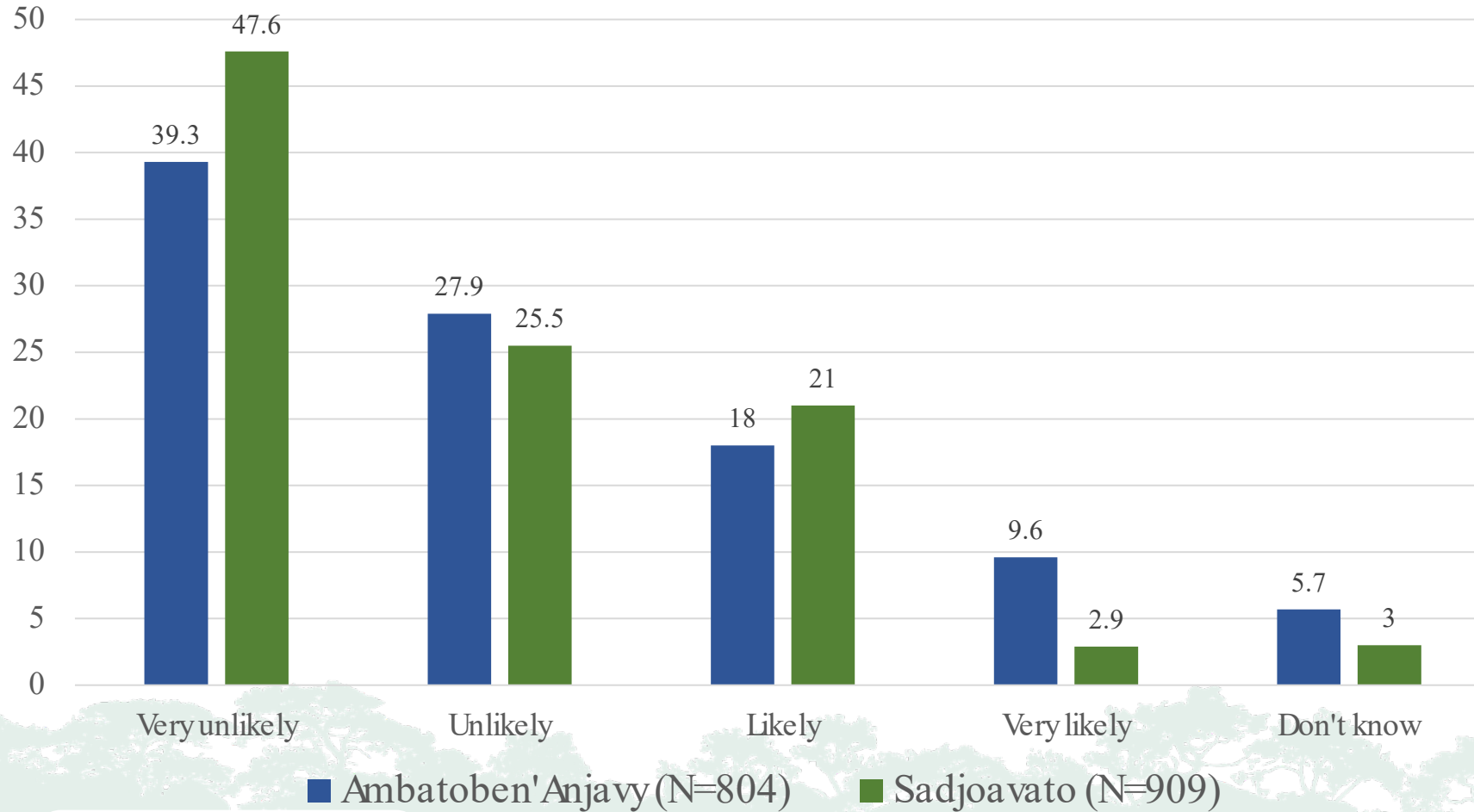
State Tenure Context in Madagascar

2005 Land Law (revised in 2022)

- Created five main categories of state-based tenure:
 - Private state domain
 - Public state domain
 - Private titled lands
 - Private untitled lands
 - Specific status lands (i.e., national parks, protected areas, etc.)
 - Recognized customary rights to untitled land that has been occupied and placed into production (farmland, residential areas, tree plantations) – but not collective tenure
 - Introduced commune land offices and land certificates
 - Did not recognize customary rights to forests and pasturelands
- > Very little state land is actually mapped

Perceptions of Tenure Insecurity

Perceived risk of losing the plot within five years (% of plots)

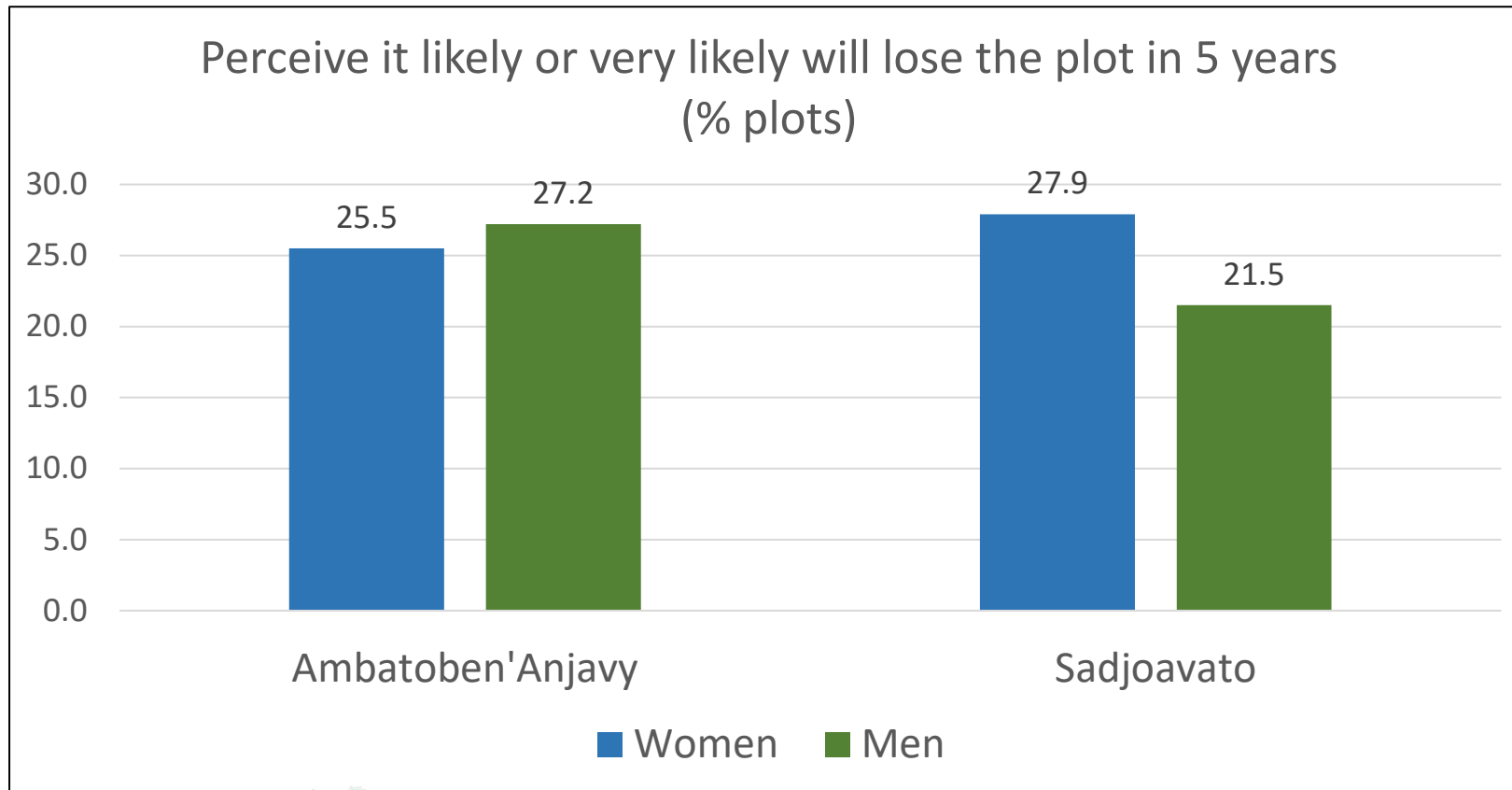


Key point

Tenure is perceived as secure on most plots

Insecure:
28% and 24%

Gender and Tenure Security Perceptions

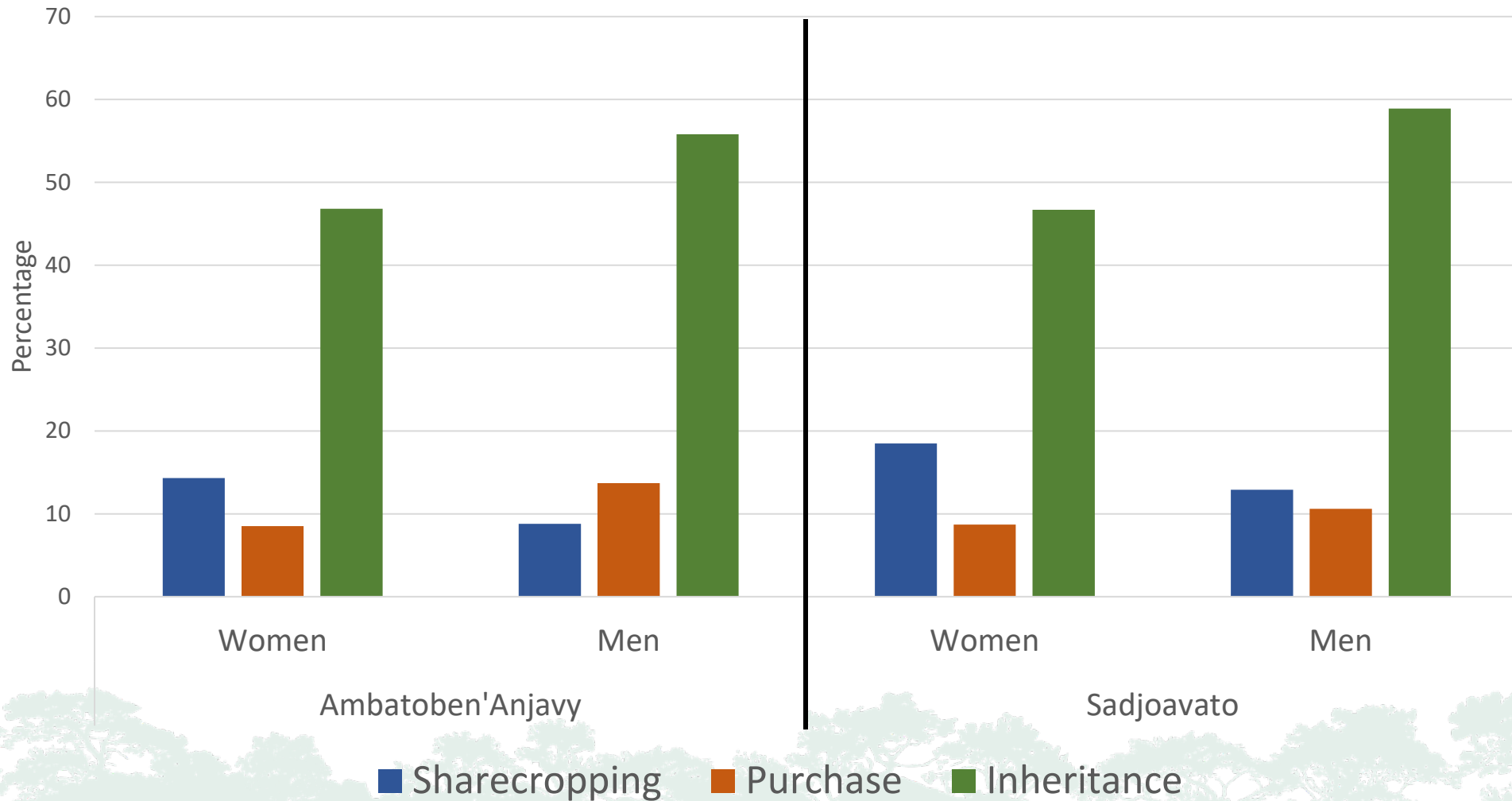


A: Women-held plots (N=446) Men-held plots (N=358) S: Women-held plots (N=324) Men-held plots (N=585)

Key points

- Women in S. more likely than men to feel their tenure was insecure
- But most women respondents in both sites felt that their tenure was secure.

Gender and Land Access (% of plots)

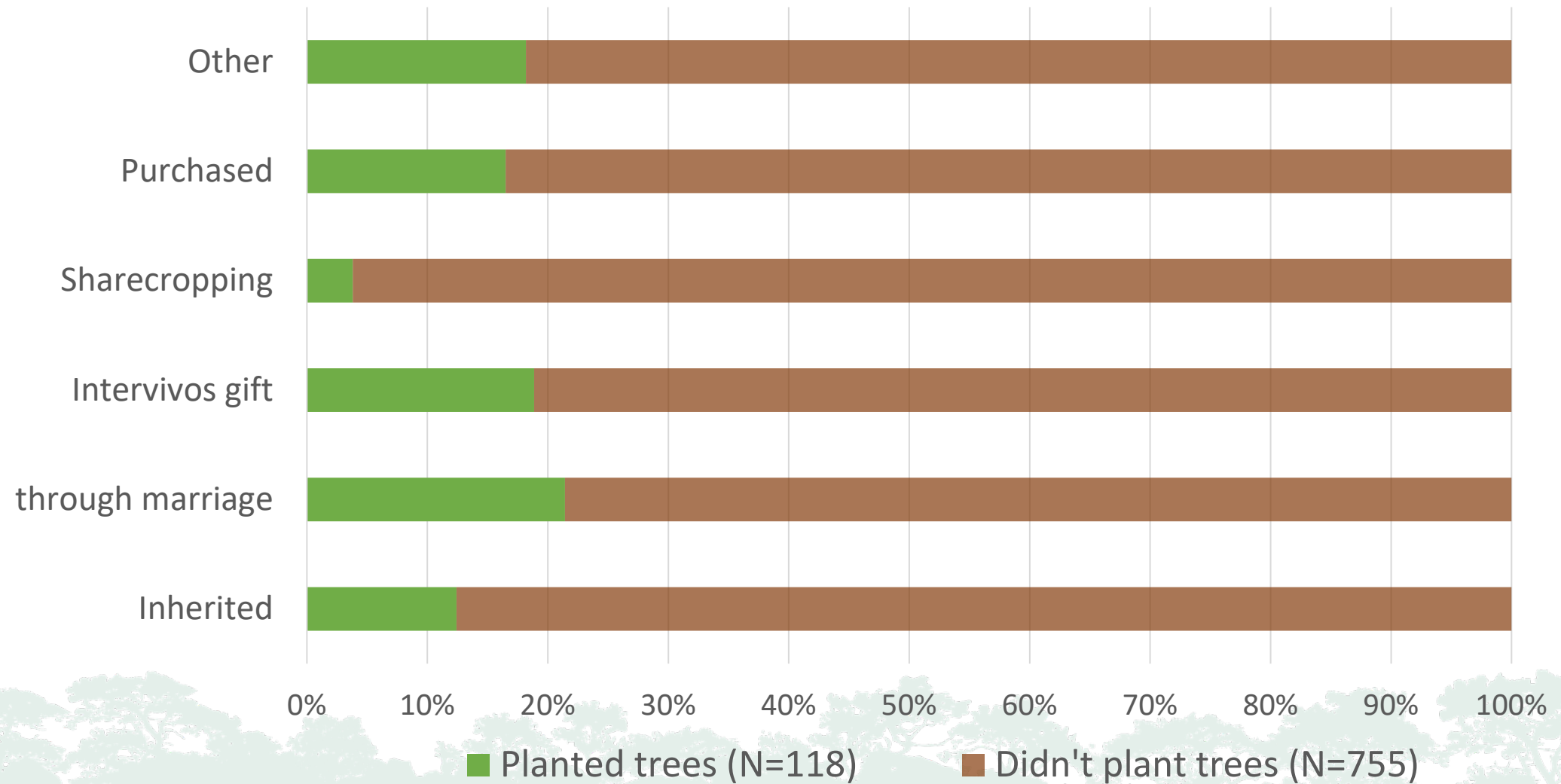


Relationship between Perceived Security and FLR Practices

FLR practice	Ambatoben'Anjavy	Sadjoavato
Tree planting	None	None
Forage planting	None	None
Erosion control measures	More likely on parcels perceived as insecure*	None
Assisted natural regeneration	None	None
Controlled burns	None	None

* Farmers in some Ambatoben'Anjavy villages use erosion control measures to create agroforestry plots on the banks of the Mahavavy river.

Mode of Acquisition and Tree-Planting Behavior (Ambatoben-Anjavy)



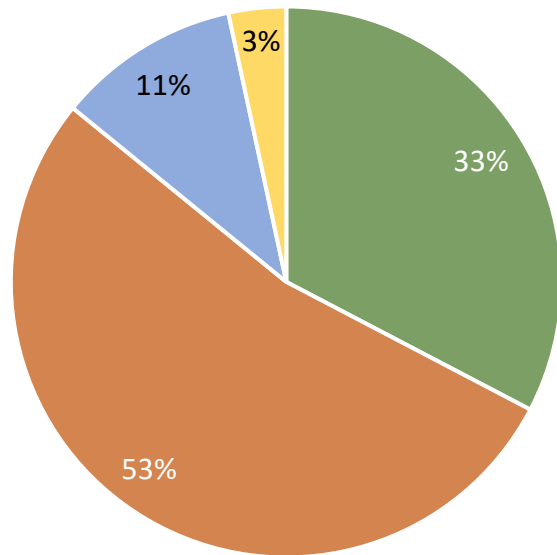
Note:

Tree planting on 14% of plots compared to 40% across the Cameroon sites



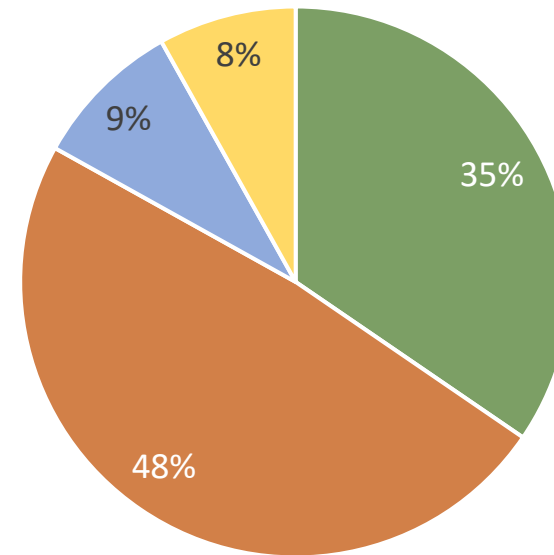
Distribution of "Ownership" Types (% of plots)

Ambatoben'Anjavy (N=857)



■ Individual owner
■ Tany la famille
■ Other joint ownership
■ Other type of ownership

Sadjoavato (N=851)



■ Individual owner
■ Tany la famille
■ Other joint ownership
■ Other type of ownership

Rights to Family Lands*

Dimension 1 – Shifting or fixed rights to specific parcels within family land

Dimension 2 – Whether land can be sold and who makes the decision about land sales

RIGHTS	Shifting	Fixed	Shifting	Fixed	Fixed
Use	Household members	Individual family member	Household members	Individual family member	Individual family member
Management					
Exclusion					
Sharecrop					
Transfer to heir					
Sale	Land cannot be sold		Heirs meet to make joint decisions about land sales		Individual makes decisions about land sales but must inform other heirs

**Family group*: children, grandchildren, siblings, sometimes other relatives; land usually acquired through inheritance or clearing; sometimes gifted

General Findings: Madagascar

- Tenure is more complex than what is found in laws/land policy: need for understanding local tenure categories and how the bundle of rights for parcels are distributed
- There are significant differences between men and women regarding tenure security perceptions and how they acquire land
- On the parcels villagers regard as their own:
 - They use a large variety of species (142 species, both planted trees and natural regeneration) for many different uses (9): Food, timber, animal fodder, NTFPs, shade, medicine, soil protection, fertilizer, cultural uses
- **This suggest the need for greater emphasis on agroforestry and fruit tree plantings in FLR projects**



Ethiopia – preliminary study on restoration

Seedling survival by tenure type

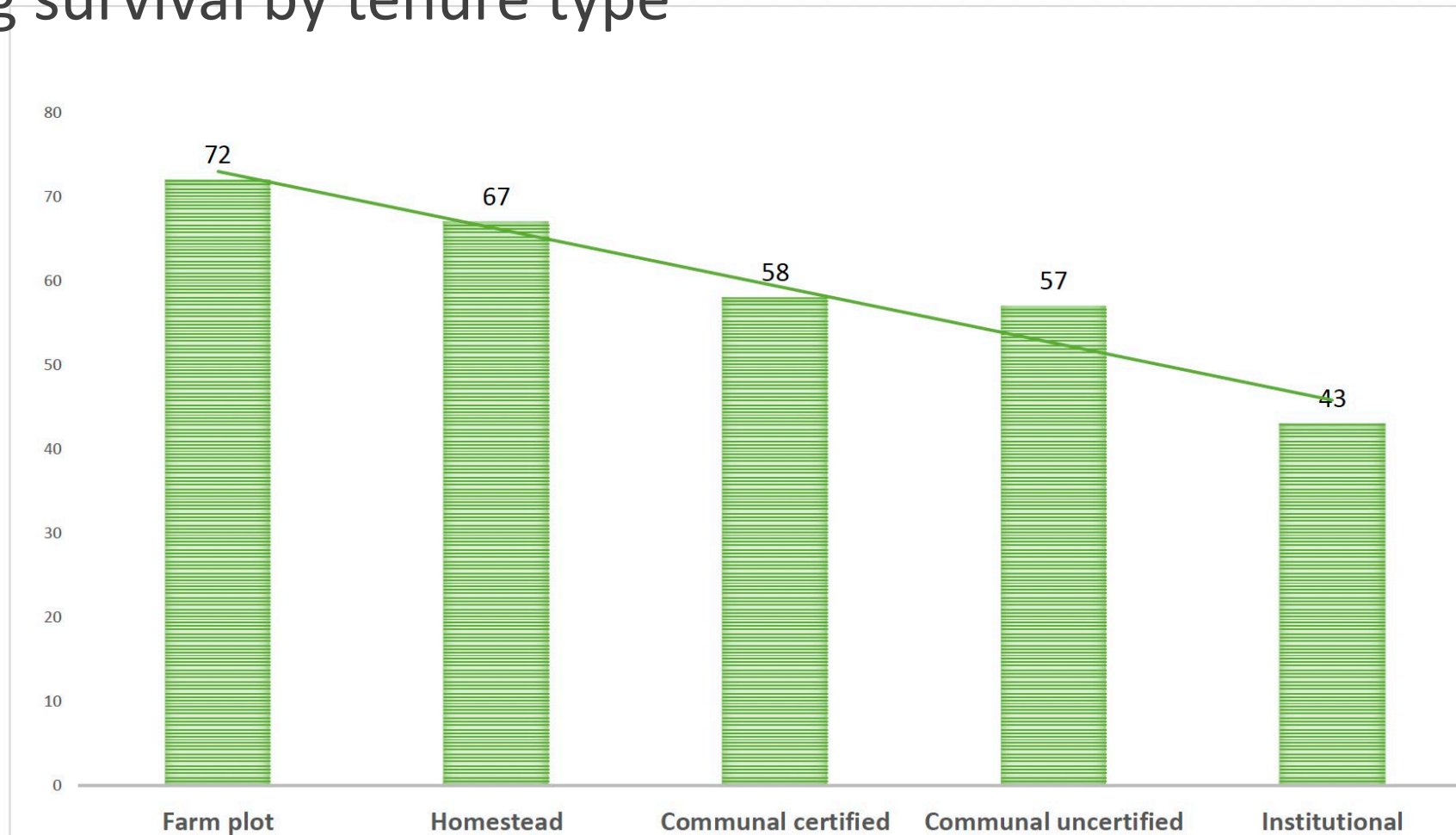


Figure 7: Stocking rate (%) of seedlings planted between 2019 and 2022 by land use right category

Final reflections



- Security and insecurity are relevant to tree planting & survival/ FLR
 - ... but where and why is not consistent across sites
- Overall local communities want trees that provide benefits, especially food & nutrition
- A vast majority of customary landholders (in these sites) feel their plots are secure
- Within community differences are important to consider (women, sharecroppers...)
- The law is out of step with local reality, and there is little understanding of customary tenure configurations or how they might affect FLR

Thank you!

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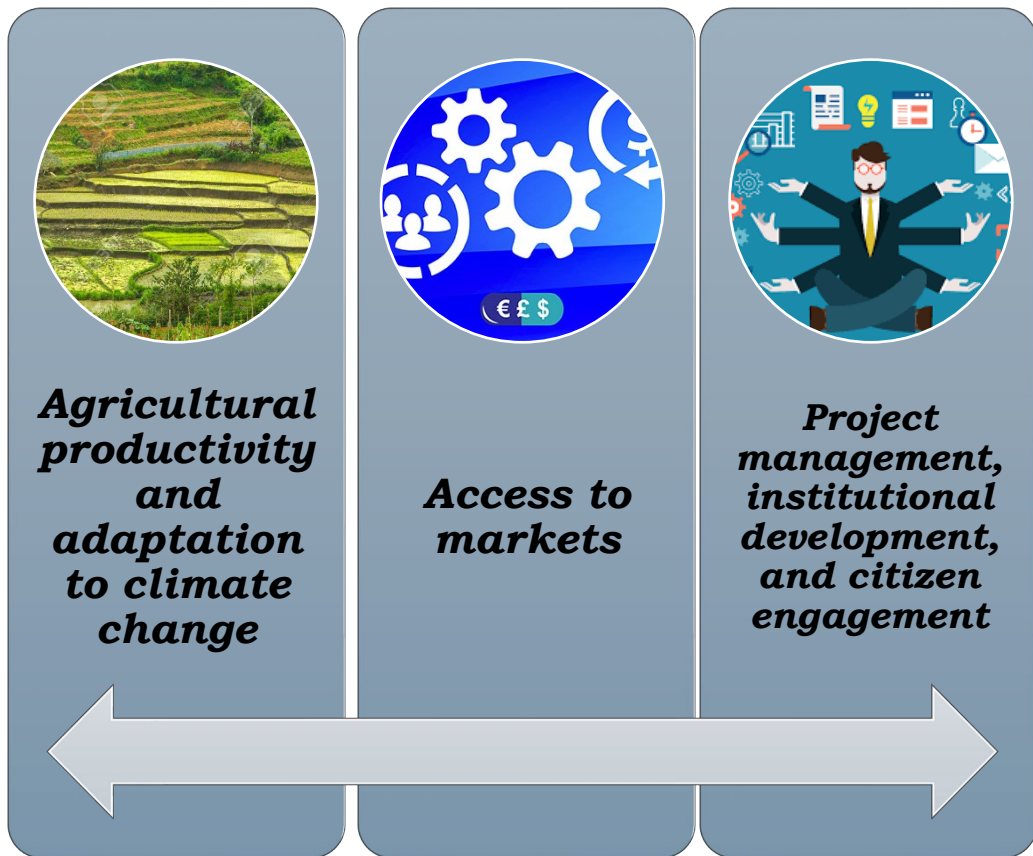
A.Awono@cifor-icraf.org



Photo credit: Madagascar field team

Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture project (ROOTS)-The Gambia

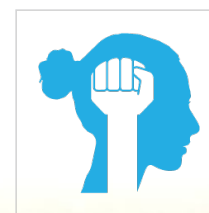
Info: Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project (ROOTS) – ROOTS
(rootsproject.gm)



Smallholder farmers, micro-entrepreneurs



Approximately 40,000 households or about 320,000 people (over 10% of the population)



*Target beneficiaries:
80% women
25% youth and
10% differently abled persons.*



Increasing agricultural productivity and access to markets for enhanced food and nutrition security, and resilience of family farms and farmer organizations.



National Land Coalition (NLC)Uganda – Stand For Her Land Campaign (S4HLC)

Dr. Doreen Nancy Kobusingye

- Platform of over 40 organizations working on land
- Goal – Promote people centered land governance through policy and practice change in adherence to Uganda’s Vision 2040
- Implements the S4HLC coordinated by UCOBAC



S4HLC Objectives

1. A strong civil society movement advancing Women's Land Rights (WLRs) in Uganda

- ❖ Mobilize organizations to participate in the campaign, meetings, trainings

2. Land administration actors have sufficient capacity and resources to advance WLR

- ❖ Round table dialogues- capacity gaps and needs, surveys on knowledge, attitudes and perceptions among land structures

3. Increased awareness on policy and legal framework on WLRs by rights holders

- ❖ Documentation of how discriminatory social norms have impacted on WLRs, podcasts with traditional leaders

Activities



SHLC Objectives cont...

4. Transformation of discriminatory social norms practices against women's land rights
 - ❖ Media engagement to sensitize masses on WLRs, paralegal model for spearheading WLRs initiatives
5. Women access to land justice enhanced
 - ❖ Issue brief on access to land justice for women, promote access to land justice through ADR
6. Grassroots women's participation, voice and agency
 - ❖ Facilitation to participate in national events, grassroots women assemblies and academies

S4HLC Achievements

- ❑ Background Analysis
- ❑ Strategy Development
- ❑ Campaign Launch
- ❑ Communication Strategy
- ❑ MEAL Plan
- ❑ Grassroots women academies



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Mrs Elizabeth B Mendy is the Regional Coordinator for the Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project (ROOTS) in Lower River Region of The Gambia, where she leads the project interventions. Elizabeth holds an Engineers degree in Agronomy from Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Hassan II in Morocco. She worked with the Extension Delivery Service unit and the National Plant Protection Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mrs Mendy is a lead trainer and facilitator of the Gender Action Learning System, and a member of national multi-stakeholder platform campaign for Women's Land Rights in The Gambia. As a female youth, she is passionate about rural women empowerment.