



**SECURING
WOMEN'S
RESOURCE RIGHTS
THROUGH GENDER
TRANSFORMATIVE
APPROACHES**



Investing in rural people



Securing Women's Resource Rights Through Gender Transformative Approaches
INSIGHTS FROM SIX COUNTRIES



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ABOUT THE INITIATIVE

SECURING WOMEN'S RESOURCE RIGHTS THROUGH GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

In 2020, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) invited a consortium of the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to work with selected IFAD projects to promote and strengthen women's land rights through the integration of gender transformative approaches (GTAs) in rural development interventions by improving policies, tools and practices.

<https://www.cifor-icraf.org/wlr>
https://www.ifad.org/en/gender_transformative_approaches

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INTRODUCTION

The following summary provides contextual examples from across six country projects of how Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs) have been designed in various contexts to strengthen women's tenure and resource rights. These examples are drawn from projects implemented under the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Global Initiative for Gender Transformative Approaches for Securing Women's Resource Rights (WRR).

Over a three-year period (2021-2024), the WRR initiative aimed to integrate GTAs into rural development interventions across six countries, addressing deep-rooted gender inequalities that hinder women's access to and control over land and natural resources. Each example highlights the unique challenges faced within different socio-legal contexts and the tailored strategies employed to overcome these barriers. The insights from these examples are intended to guide future efforts in designing and assessing gender transformative practices in similar contexts.

This document should be viewed as an annex to the broader How To Do Note, titled "**Designing Gender Transformative Approaches in the Context of Women's Tenure and Resource Rights.**" It complements the guidance provided there by illustrating the key processes and learnings from each country, grounded in detailed gender analyses and co-creation processes to design GTA pilots.

By compiling the experiences from each country, this document aims to serve as a valuable reference for those involved in the design, planning and implementation of GTAs, offering insights into the challenges, strategies, and outcomes that have laid the groundwork for equal tenure and resource rights.

All resources and publications developed for the Global Initiative, including the GTA Toolbox, are available at <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/wlr/publications/>.



Bangladesh

The Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP) in Bangladesh, was selected for the Global initiative. Established in 1979 as an infrastructure project, CDSP has transformed into a comprehensive approach to uplift impoverished communities residing on recently formed coastal islands, locally referred to as chars. This land is a critical resource in Bangladesh, one of the most densely populated countries in the world. CDSP is strategically designed to address the communities' multifaceted challenges, mainstreaming gender across activities, with an emphasis on women's participation in field level institutions (FLIs), decision-making, and responsive infrastructure.

A key focus of CDSP is to provide legal, dual title khas (public) land to landless families, placing both husbands' and wives' names on the title so that each owns 50 percent ("50:50 titling"). Notably, the initiative places a special emphasis on distributing land to and reaching the most disadvantaged members, particularly landless households, and abandoned, divorced, or widowed women.



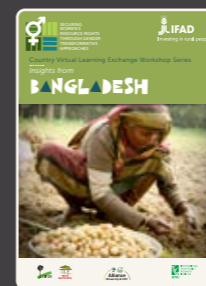
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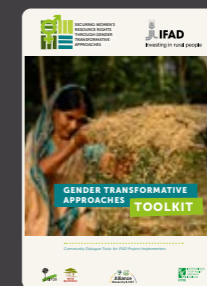
Women's Land Rights in Bangladesh. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from Bangladesh



GTA Toolkit: Community Dialogue Tools for IFAD Project Implementers (Bangladesh)



Potential Gendered Implications of Amendment to Article 6.0 (Jha) of Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy-1997

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



The engagement began with virtual meetings involving the In-Country Office (ICO), key partners, and the CDSP technical team. A field visit provided

insights into the local context concerning land rights and gender equality. Simultaneously, a socio-legal analysis of women's land rights literature was conducted, shared with the ICO for collaboration.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



The analysis included an overview of Bangladesh's relevant context, highlighting international agreements on women's rights and constitutional guarantees. Despite this, both men and women report disempowerment due to group membership, public speaking, and women's limited mobility. Research suggests that women's empowerment improves nutritional outcomes. While inheritance is the main pathway to land ownership, the 1997 Khas Distribution policy regulates the distribution of public lands to landless families with 99-year leases. Khas land cannot be formally sold and the inheritance must follow the Personal Law (codified religious text). The majority follow Muslim and Hindu law, under which sons receive two-thirds or all of the land, respectively.

To understand the current context within the CDSP service area, a gender analysis was conducted, comprising key informant interviews with project implementers and donor representatives (6), along with community leaders (9), resulting in three community profiles. Additionally, twelve gender- and age- disaggregated FGDs involving 86 participants, and in-depth individual interviews with 52 respondents were conducted by a team of researchers and field associates. This ensured varied perspectives from participants directly engaged in CDSP activities or benefitting indirectly.

The qualitative interviews across the three CDSP services areas yielding significant positive feedback on the titling process and CDSP's efforts. Women now have more access to public land compared to before the CDSP land distribution, and there is growing acceptance in households and communities regarding women's land ownership. However, this practice appears limited to to formally distributed land, with other types of land predominantly registered solely in men's names. However, this practice appears limited to formally distributed public land with other land predominantly owned solely by men. However,

this practice appears limited to formally distributed public land with other land predominantly owned solely by men. Although human and land rights trainings has increased women and male leaders' awareness, there remain barriers to women exercising their full land rights. For example, upon a husband's death, women may not always initiate the process to change land titles. Furthermore, reports suggest that officials tend to assist women perceived as "well-behaved."

While normative barriers are diminishing, women's mobility remains restricted, and gender-based violence related to land issues persists. Although women's land ownership is on the rise, their control and access to land remain constrained. Inheritance laws pose further complexities, with fathers often wielding more influence than mothers in land distribution decisions. There have been instances where parents intended to allocate land to daughters with disabilities or special needs. However, some young women have opted not to accept inherited land, choosing cash from brothers, or entirely waiving the rights, prioritizing social relationships with male relatives over land ownership. However, young women may waive their inheritance in exchange for cash or to maintain their relationships with male relatives. This opting out of land ownership can be positively reinforced as being a 'good sister' or coerced through threats of violence.

The findings of the gender analysis were validated through a one-day co-creation workshop involving the CDSP technical team, NGO partners, and an IFAD ICO representative. The workshop aimed to establish a shared understanding of Gender Transformative Approaches, identify opportunities for addressing gender equality, and map pathways of transformative change using the Conceptual Framework. Several activities were identified during the workshop, leading to the decision to develop a staff training and build capacity on GTA concepts, strategies, and tools.



STEP THREE: IMPLEMENTATION



The pilot in Bangladesh introduced a toolkit designed to facilitate discussions on several key aspects: a) the biases and gender norms impacting project implementation, including gender dynamics within the workplace, b) the gender responsiveness of existing project activities, and c) a vision for gender transformative approaches moving forward. This involved adapting existing community dialogue tools, such as the Gender Position Bar, the Problem Tree, Walk of Privilege, and Vision Journey, alongside the utilization of existing frameworks like the Gender Equality Continuum and the Conceptual Framework. At the request of IFAD ICO, the toolkit underwent a pilot phase with all four IFAD-funded projects in Bangladesh.

Following a two-day training on the toolkit, participants were assigned to implement it within their respective projects. Each project's team comprised the gender focal point, tasked with leading toolkit implementation, and at least one additional team member serving as a toolkit and gender champion. The toolkit was predominantly implemented by the gender focal points and the project management unit, with CDSP also applying it at the field level and PROVATI3 engaging local government and community leaders over a single day. In total, 123 participants took part, consisting of 93 men and 30 women. Projects were instructed to tailor the toolkit to their specific objectives while considering constraints such as time and budget. Subsequently, participants reconvened for a one-day workshop to reflect on their experiences and finalize the toolkit.

STEP FOUR: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (PILOT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD)



Feedback gathered from the convening workshop and interviews with gender focal points highlighted several key achievements of the toolkit. Participants appreciated its interactive nature, noting that it enhanced awareness and interest in implementing GTAs, even among individuals not typically engaged with gender issues, such as engineers in infrastructure projects. Gender focal points reported that facilitating workshops using the toolkit increased their teams' appreciation of their role and knowledge. The reflections generated extensive discussion on integrating the toolkit and gender

transformative approaches into activities. Participants emphasized the importance of considering GTAs and the toolkit during the design stage, including in log frames and budgets. For instance, there was a suggestion to include an indicator capturing the project's place along the gender equality continuum. However, it was also emphasized that these activities could be integrated into existing plans without significant budget allocations. Additionally, participants stressed that gender equality should be a standalone focus and underscored the need for capacity-building and support to effectively implement GTAs.



Colombia

In Colombia, the WRR project team (consisting of researchers from CIFOR-ICRAF and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana) collaborated with the **Building Rural Business Capacities, Trust and Opportunity project (TOP Colombia or El Campo Emprende in Spanish)**, active from 2012 to 2022, targeting approximately 50,000 rural households living in extreme poverty across 17 departments. Among this group were small farmers, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, rural youth, forcibly displaced families, and female-headed households. The TOP Colombia project aimed to improve employment, income, and living conditions for these households by improving the competitiveness and market integration of rural microenterprises. The project's components built social capital by supporting associations and cooperatives, by developing business skills and knowledge, and by enhancing rural financial assets through small-scale financing for productive investments and poverty reduction. While not directly addressing land tenure or resource access, TOP Colombia gained recognition for promoting women's inclusion and participation.

The gender analysis focused on understanding land and resource rights dynamics at intervention sites, discerning differences between women and men, and between TOP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.



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Women's Land Rights in Colombia. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



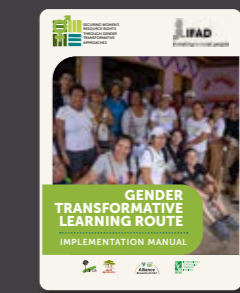
Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



Foundational Gender Analysis – Full Research Report



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from Colombia



Gender Transformative Learning Route: Implementation Manual

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



The WRR project initially convened virtual meetings with IFAD project managers and TOP Colombia representatives at the MoA and Rural Development (MinAgricultura). In October 2022, interviews were conducted with the former director and main coordinators of TOP Colombia to identify potential research sites. These discussions led to the selection of two regions

and municipal sites in the Bolívar Department (San Juan Nepomuceno and Cartagena de Indias) and the Cauca Department (Morales and Piendamó). These regions were chosen for their diverse demographics and economic activities, including agriculture and fishing, and the significant participation of women in TOP Colombia-supported organizations.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



The gender analysis in Colombia focused on specific sites and organizations in the selected municipalities, chosen in collaboration with TOP Colombia representatives. It began with semi-structured interviews with TOP Colombia staff (9) and local experts (19) to understand the context in the selected sites. Additionally, 14 FGD were conducted across these sites with both men and women who had participated in the initiative. After completing the gender analysis phase and synthesizing initial results, the WRR team held meetings with the local organisations that had participated to present the results and validate their interpretation.

The analysis indicated that TOP Colombia's gender strategy primarily promoted women's participation through gender quotas. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that increased female participation has led to strengthened female leadership in some cases.

The TOP Colombia project also enhanced capacity and facilitated women's access to other sources of income and economic opportunities beyond agriculture. Overall, land tenure did not pose a barrier to participation in TOP Colombia interventions as formal property rights like land titles were not required.

Informants reported that while legal frameworks in Colombia ensured equitable opportunities for women's access to land, customary practices often marginalized women, particularly in communities with collective land titling. To secure land tenure for women, a promising strategy would be to improve economic well-being and enhance their understanding of institutional frameworks for development support in the future. Additionally, female participants in TOP Colombia initiatives expressed interest in receiving more information, training, and learning from other experiences.

The project also enhanced capacity and facilitated women's access to other sources of income and economic opportunities beyond agriculture.



STEP THREE: PILOT DESIGN AND CO-CREATION



The WRR team organized two validation and co-creation workshops in Bogota to review the gender analysis results and the implications of these findings for a GTA piloting exercise. The first workshop, held in August 2023, included seven staff members of Colombia's MoA and MinAgricultura representing multiple sub-directions involved with TOP Colombia.

The second design and co-creation workshop, conducted in September 2023 at Javeriana University, involved ten gender experts from Colombian organisations specializing in

gender-related development work. During this meeting, the WRR team presented the findings from the gender analysis in Colombia, discussed options for GTA piloting, and reviewed similar experiences from the participating organisations.

Based on feedback received during these workshops, we adapted a method called the Learning Route to focus specifically on gender dynamics in rural enterprises led by women. This iteration of the method was the Gender Transformative Learning Route.

STEP FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION



The Learning Route, or Ruta de Aprendizaje, is not a new method and has been previously used by IFAD in Latin America and Africa. However, in this iteration, it has been adapted to explicitly address gender and to facilitate reflection and co-learning about gender dynamics experienced by participants and observed within their enterprises.

The Gender Transformative Learning Route consisted of four steps:

- 1 Workshop for participatory reflection on local gender dynamics.
- 2 Capacity building on gender concepts and gender analysis.
- 3 Learning Route (Ruta de Aprendizaje), knowledge exchange visits.
- 4 Debrief meeting for reflection and co-learning.

The goal of this approach was to raise participant consciousness of gender dynamics in the organisations and communities through a facilitated exchange of lessons learned among participants and help them learn from the experiences of other rural enterprises led by women.

During the piloting phase in September and October 2023, the focus was on four rural enterprises led by women in Colombia's Bolívar Department, each identified as successful cases and having received support from TOP Colombia. Representatives from organisations from the Cauca Department, also supported by TOP Colombia, were invited to attend.

- 1 The first step involved conducting Participatory Reflection Workshops with selected organisations, aiming to facilitate thinking among participants about their organisations and examine their understanding of gender and gender dynamics. Mixed methods including semi-structured interview questions, participatory timelines, and ranked voting were used to describe the historical trajectory of their organisations and changing roles in the group and community.
- 2 The second step consisted of a short capacity-building workshop to explain the learning route plan and provide an orientation on gender and analytical concepts for understanding gender dynamics, including the ideas underlying gender transformative change.

3 The third step, the Learning Route, involved community-to-community exchanges where participants visited each of the selected community associations. Female representatives from the local organisation presented their case, describing how women's roles in the group had changed over time and how they had emerged as leaders. A plenary discussion allowed visitors to ask questions or comment on the case from their own experience. After visiting all selected community organisations (usually over several days), a debriefing workshop provided a facilitated discussion about the visits, key messages, and lessons learned.

4 The final step in the gender transformative learning route involved review workshops led by WRR facilitators. These workshops aimed to reflect on the learning route experience and assist participating organisations in processing the experience and identifying lessons they could apply within their own organisations.

STEP FIVE: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (PILOT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD)



By the end of the pilot implementation period, significant progress was made through piloting the Gender Transformative Learning Route, resulting in several key achievements:

Participation: A total of 28 women and men participated in the four participatory reflection workshops conducted with selected community associations. Additionally, eleven representatives from these communities participated in Gender Analysis Capacity Building in Bogota, along with five female leaders from associations in Cauca. Furthermore, eleven participants (10 women and 1 man) completed the Gender Analysis Training Workshop and received training diploma certificates (diplomados) from Javeriana University.

Community Exchange Visits: During the Learning Route's community exchange visits, approximately 80 people participated in at least one of the meetings. Participants reported increased understanding of gender concepts and better awareness of leadership roles after learning about the experiences of other successful community enterprises.

Empowerment Initiatives: In follow-up interviews after the event, several women reported that their associations were discussing strategies to encourage young women to participate more actively, gain experience, and assume more prominent roles in their associations.

Inclusion of Men: Participants from Cauca suggested that future Learning Routes should include men, emphasizing that transformative change requires increased consciousness of gender roles among men in their communities.

“By the end of the pilot implementation period, significant progress was made through piloting the Gender Transformative Learning Route

PASIDP II aims to benefit 108,750 household beneficiaries, of which 20% are female-headed households, with a focus on small-scale irrigation and sustainable agriculture development.



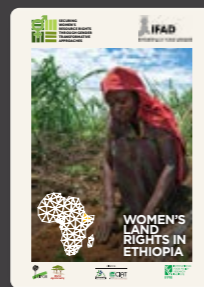
Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, the WRR initiative focuses on the **PASIDP II programme**, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (<https://pasidp-moa.gov.et/>) between 2016 and 2024 with financing from IFAD. PASIDP II aims to benefit 108,750 household beneficiaries, of which 20% are female-headed households, with a focus on small-scale irrigation and sustainable agriculture development. The programme envisages the development of 18,400 hectares (ha) through 160 small-scale irrigation schemes in four regions (former SNNPR, Oromia, Amhara and Tigray). Particular attention is given to women, young people, and vulnerable groups.

The gender analysis centred on the Gender Model Family (GMF), a programme implemented by the MoA within PASIDP II. GMF targets married couples in male-headed households and involves promotion, training, monitoring, and providing social support. Initially piloted in 2019 across three villages involving 44 pioneer households, GMF expanded to 56 small-scale irrigation (SSI) schemes, encompassing 744 pioneers and 3,157 extended families. Despite anecdotal evidence suggesting positive impacts, formal evidence was lacking due to GMF's exclusion from the project's M&E plan, which primarily focused on participant numbers rather than intervention outcomes.



PUBLICATIONS + TOOLS



Women's Land Rights in Ethiopia. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



Foundational Gender Analysis – Full Research Report



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from Ethiopia



Qualitative Data Analysis: Training Toolkit Based on a Co-Designed Training in Ethiopia



Data Collection Toolbox for Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Transformative Approaches Targeting Married Couples

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



In 2021, the WRR team-initiated contact and collaborated with the PASIDP project team to explore synergies between the project and the initiative. This involved identifying mutual needs and interests regarding the initiative's objectives. Key areas of focus included addressing implementation challenges related to land policies and laws, such as the Land Administration and

Use Proclamations aimed at benefiting and protecting women's rights. Additionally, support was sought in designing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for the project's gender-related activities, particularly the Gender Model Family approach. Following this initial engagement, the WRR team delved into understanding the context surrounding women's land rights and the implementation of the PASIDP project.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



A socio-legal analysis was conducted based on the existing literature concerning the status of women's land rights in the country. The findings of this analysis were subsequently shared by the WRR team with the PASIDP II team during an internal M&E training event in March 2022. A notable observation from the PASIDP II

team was that the analysis primarily focused on federal-level regulations, overlooking the varying interpretation of these regulations across regions, as reflected in their distinct laws and regulations. This highlighted the need to consider regional nuances in the legal framework.

STEP THREE: CO-DEVELOPMENT



The PASIDP II team was very keen to focus on understanding the impact of GMF, and developing their capacity to use qualitative data for M&E. The WRR team facilitated a process of co-development on these two aspects.

M&E FOR GMF

The gender analysis step was integrated with the co-development phase, adapting gender analysis instruments for M&E on GMF. WRR, IFAD, and PASIDP II gender experts collaborated to produce research instruments focusing explicitly on understanding GMF's impact. They tailored these instruments to account for GMF's unique features:

- 1 GMF operates at an intimate scale, prompting the creation of the "Couples, Family and Friends Interview" (CFFI) to capture insights from individual, couple, family, and close friends. This interview method allows separate interviews with husbands, wives, and a designated family member or friend to assess GMF impacts.
- 2 GMF's intra and extra-household impacts rely on a spillover mechanism, leading to the inclusion of perspectives from close family members or friends of GMF couples in the CFFI.
- 3 GMF was implemented in diverse regions with varying ethnic groups and religious backgrounds, requiring adjustments in the sampling frame. Initially planning to focus on Amhara, PASIDP II encouraged expansion to three regions, necessitating changes in the sampling frame. Co-financing support from PASIDP II facilitated safe and effective travel.
- 4 GMF aims to enhance collaboration within couples to improve household well-being and resource access equitably. The analysis narrowed its focus to key resources pertinent for PASIDP II, including irrigated land, non-irrigated land, income opportunities, livestock, and agricultural inputs. Additionally, a module on diet diversity (Minimum Diet Diversity for Women, MDD-W) was added.
- 5 Due to the absence of baseline data, the sampling frame included a comparison village within the same district as the intervention area, ensuring comparable contexts.
- 6 Fieldwork faced constraints of budget, time, and security concerns, prompting a focus on a few villages to minimize costs and risks. Deep data collection was ensured through qualitative questions and triangulation across different instruments. The support of PASIDP II's field team was crucial in managing risks and understanding GMF's implementation context.

We also agreed on the rules of engagement: All parties agreed that the research should be conducted as independently as possible to ensure scientifically robust findings, while acknowledging the significant role of PASIDP II and IFAD in shaping the analysis. Accordingly, the WRR research team led and conducted data collection, cleaning, management, and analysis. PASIDP II, MoA, or IFAD staff were involved ad-hoc as key informants, temporary translators, or reviewers as needed. The results were analyzed solely by the WRR research team, shared in a draft report reviewed by PASIDP II and IFAD experts, and presented internally and was deliberated.

Data collection took place from February to March 2023 in three locations representing three regions (Amhara, Oromia, Central Ethiopia), each with distinct ethno-linguistic groups (Amharigna, Oromifa, and Kambatigna and Hadiyegna in Central Ethiopia), religions (Ethiopian Orthodox Christian in Amhara, Islam in Oromia, and Christian Protestant in Central Ethiopia), and land ownership rules (joint certification in Amhara, Islamic law in Oromia, male-only land inheritance in Central Ethiopia). A mix of closed and open-ended questions was used to explore the perceived effects on respondents and reasons behind them. One pilot village per region and a comparison village within the same woreda (district), unaffected by PASIDP II interventions, were chosen for the study.

The results confirmed anecdotal evidence of GMF's positive impact on collaboration, respect, and role-sharing among couples. Surprisingly, it also highlighted GMF's positive effects on women's access to diverse diets and revealed a general shift towards more gender-equitable attitudes among GMF couples. However, community-level effects were found to be less pronounced compared to household-level impacts, suggesting the need for a GTA targeting community-level norms and attitudes.

These findings were jointly presented by WRR, PASIDP II, and IFAD at various forums, including international academic conferences, knowledge-sharing webinars, in-person trainings on social safeguards organized by other IFAD-funded projects in Ethiopia, and internal meetings for IFAD and PASIDP II staff.



QUALITATIVE DATA TRAINING

In 2022, the M&E team of PASIDP II designed a set of questions to collect information on several key PASIDP II interventions. However, they found the resulting data lacking in terms of rigour, completeness, and usefulness for reporting and learning. Recognizing the need to enhance their team's capacity in using qualitative data, the PASIDP II team sought to leverage WRR's expertise, particularly in designing and implementing gender analysis, to address these challenges.

The WRR and PASIDP II teams collaborated to develop a series of training activities aimed at improving the team's ability to design and utilize qualitative data for M&E purposes. During this period, the PASIDP II team was in the process of designing a final outcome survey. Federal-level technical experts, representing key PASIDP II interventions such as the establishment of integrated water users' associations (IWUA) and cooperatives, provision of agricultural training and inputs, and watershed conservation and management, were tasked with developing a set of questions to understand the outcomes of their interventions and the underlying factors contributing to those outcomes. Regional M&E coordinators implemented these questionnaires.

Two training sessions were conducted, each held in Addis Ababa for one and a half days. The first full day, known as "QDA training," aimed to impart theoretical and practical skills, while the second half-day was called "QDA clinic," focusing on facilitating team discussions on emerging issues and problem-solving. Each training session addressed specific challenges encountered at the time.

The first training, conducted in November 2022, was a response to the PASIDP II team's process of designing a qualitative outcome survey. It brought together technical and M&E experts to share a common theoretical understanding of the differences between qualitative and quantitative data, as well as practical skills in designing questionnaires and collecting qualitative data.

In contrast, the second training, held in March 2023, aimed to address the need for controlling the quality of incoming data freshly collected from the field and analyzing it for reporting purposes. –Utilizing preliminary data collected at the time, this training focused on helping participants manage the influx of data, prepare it for analysis, employ thematic coding techniques, and coordinate data analysis within the team.

STEP FOUR: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING



The impact of the WRR project was evidenced by:

- 1 Improvements in the quality of outcome surveys, attributed to the training provided during QDA training #1.
- 2 The production of a report by the PASIDP II team, utilizing thematic coding techniques to systematically extract and report results from six FGDs.
- 3 In-kind co-funding from PASIDP II, supporting M&E piloting in the field by providing a car and driver.
- 4 Co-ownership of knowledge products, including presentations and infobriefs summarizing findings from the M&E piloting, facilitated by WRR and MoA through co-authorship and affixing MoA's logo.





The Gambia

The WRR collaborated with the **Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ROOTS)** in The Gambia, aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and market access for improved food security, nutrition, and resilience among family farms and farming organizations. Operating across 39 districts in five regions, the programme engages approximately 40,000 households (over 10 percent of the population), targeting women (80% of participants) and youth and people with disabilities (25% of participants). With a gender and youth strategy in place, the programme utilizes the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) methodology to empower women's economically, enhance leadership, decision-making, and influence.

The initiative supports land access rights for youth and women by securing legal tenure of community gardens under the ownership of the garden groups predominantly composed of women and youth. Additionally, it engages in policy dialogue, particularly concerning the implementation of CFS8 Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT).

PUBLICATIONS + TOOLS



Women's Land Rights in The Gambia. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



Foundational Gender Analysis – Full Research Report



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from The Gambia



Participatory Sense-Making Guide to Strengthen Women's Land Rights



Empowering Rural Women: A Guide to Land Rights in The Gambia



Strengthening Rural Women's Capacity to Advocate for their Land Rights: Step-by-Step Process and Case Study from The Gambia



Strengthening Women's Land Rights in The Gambia: Co-creating Gender Transformative Pilots. Brief.

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



The collaboration commenced with introductory meetings between the project team, the IFAD country office, and the WRR to identify areas of collaboration, synergies, and complementarities aligned with the project objectives. The ROOTS team identified an opportunity to initiate a policy dialogue focusing on women's land rights, validating the Initiative's initial activity—a socio-legal analysis of women's land rights through a comprehensive literature review.

The findings from the **socio-legal analysis** and the policy dialogue unveiled a complex system of interlinked statutory and customary regulations and practices. Religion and ethnicity were identified as significant influencers determining access to land and resource rights for women and men. Moreover, the analysis facilitated the mapping of relevant stakeholders at national level, engaging them in the Initiative's work, and identifying knowledge gaps and action priorities to strengthen women's land rights.

For instance, FLAG suggested developing a legal guide on obtaining women's land rights, addressing low levels of knowledge among rural populations regarding the land ownership process. Additionally, discussions with the Ministry of Lands and Local Governments inspired the proposal of a multi-stakeholder platform on women's land rights, aiming to inform the development of a new land policy. ActionAid then suggested a decentralized and grassroots approach to establish the platform, aiming to build local capacities to lead and coordinate mobilization and advocacy efforts on women's land rights.

This approach leveraged the existing networks of ActionAid, particularly the Rural Women's Assembly, a women-led community-based organization with a country-wide reach.

Together, the pilots represent an effort to adopt a more gender transformative approach to women's land rights. They aim to address both formal and informal systems, engage in action at multiple levels, promote the representation and collective agency of rural women, and ensure that initiatives are created and implemented by, with, and for women at the local level, among other features. The entire process of co-designing the pilots, including outlining the activities and related budget, spanned approximately four months.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



In November 2022, the ROOTS team and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT conducted a research study on the gender dimensions of land tenure in The Gambia. The study explored how customary and formal tenure systems interact at the community level and their implications for women across four communities in different regions of The Gambia. It included community profiles with five to eight key informants, sex-disaggregated FGDs with community members, and interviews with ROOTS project staff and extension officers.

The gender analysis revealed variations in land tenure systems between communities, highlighting a knowledge gap in rural regarding the distinction between customary and legal tenure systems. Communities often rely on

traditional leaders (Alkalos) for land allocation, perceiving it as sufficient for demonstrating ownership. However, formal land certification supersedes Alkalo's allocation, leading to insecure land tenure. Women face additional challenges due to male-dominated household decision-making dynamics, limiting their investment in long-term, high-value crops like agroforestry systems. The full report on the gender analysis can be found [here](#).

In February 2023, a validation of the gender analysis results was conducted, including consultations with project staff, stakeholder interviews, and a sense-making exercise with women's groups in ROOTS project communities.

STEP FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION



The pilot in The Gambia comprised two components: a Legal Guide on Women's Land Rights and a Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Women's Land Rights. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform convened actors at various levels to advocate for women's land rights and prioritize their needs in the land policy development process. The Legal Guide aimed to raise awareness of the benefits of securing women's land rights and clarify the legal process for obtaining them.

The activities included a Training of Trainers for ROOTS staff and members of the Rural Women Assembly (RWA) that are participating in the Multi-stakeholder Platform, enabling them to deliver training at district and community-level.

Step-down training activities in villages were also conducted to facilitate the documentation of women's land rights.

The pilot concluded with a knowledge-sharing event, bringing together stakeholders from government offices, RWA, ROOTS project, ActionAid International The Gambia (AAITG), and others. A panel discussion featured RWA members from each district, discussing women's land rights. They emphasized the importance of the Legal Guide by FLAG and called for increased government support. Officials expressed interest in involving AAITG and RWA in developing The Gambia's first land policy.

STEP THREE: PILOT DESIGN AND CO-CREATION



A community sense-making exercise further grounded the gender analysis results, identifying relevant barriers to women's land rights and potential solutions tailored to the local context. The exercise, combined with stakeholder input, identified key interventions and partners to lead them.

These included the Female Lawyers Association of The Gambia and ActionAid International The Gambia. Subsequent discussions led to the co-design of pilots that were locally led, context-responsive, feasible, and built on the strengths of partners and the ROOTS project.





STEP FIVE: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (PILOT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD)



The Multi-stakeholder Platform began with consultations at regional and district levels, involving 240 participants who shared experiences on women's

land rights. Target communities for the land rights campaign were identified, followed by training for platform coordinators, including ROOTS Project Staff (15), RWA members (10), Regional Gender Focal Persons (4), Community-Based Organizations (5), and Local Authorities (6).

Platform coordinators visited 29 communities across five project districts to advocate for women's land rights, engaging in dialogue and securing commitments from village leaders. While communities showed openness to discussing women's land rights, willingness for change varied, with religious customs and traditional beliefs posing significant barriers.

The pilot highlighted the importance of land documentation, with stakeholders recognizing its necessity. Although women's access to land had increased, ownership remains a challenge due to complex registration processes. The Training of Trainers conducted by FLAG on using the Legal Guide saw high participant engagement, empowering them to address common challenges to women's land rights. FLAG and AAITG will conduct step-down trainings in 20 communities in May 2024 to further support women's land documentation efforts.





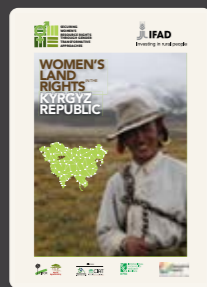
Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, the project paired with the **Global Initiative is the Access to Markets Project (ATMP)** (2016-2024), focusing on raising incomes and enhancing economic growth in pastoralist communities. It offers comprehensive support to improve smallholders' performance, their access to remunerative markets, and integration into value chains, benefiting rural men, women, and youth as producers, processors, and market entrepreneurs.

Although gender was not explicitly mentioned in project goals, it aimed at "women's inclusion in value chains and equitable access to opportunities" (Final Project Design Report 2016). As per the ATMP Supervision Report, the project's primary target, smallholder livestock farmers, is subdivided with special attention to gender: (i) poor livestock farmers; (ii) female members of livestock-owning households, including female heads; and (iii) other smallholder livestock farmers. While the ATMP project has national coverage, explicit objectives regarding land are not included.



PUBLICATIONS + TOOLS



Women's Land Rights in Kyrgyzstan. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



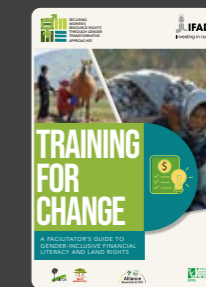
Foundational Gender Analysis – Full Research Report



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from Kyrgyzstan



Kyrgyzstan Land Rights: Quick Guide to Resolving Disputes and Securing Ownership



Training for Change: A Facilitator's Guide to Gender-Inclusive Financial Literacy and Land Rights

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



Initial discussions with the ATMP project team revealed their scepticism regarding the relevance of GTAs to their project and the existence of gender concerns related to resource rights. This reluctance stemmed partly from their perception that women's land rights were not directly linked to the ATMP's Theory of Change. Moreover, a prevalent historical discourse on gender equality in Kyrgyzstan, dating back to Soviet times, influenced their perspective. According to the ATMP staff, women and men enjoy equal rights to land under the law, and land management is typically a family matter, irrespective of formal ownership. Reflecting this

sentiment, one staff member remarked, "Who governs the land, the husband or wife, is an internal family matter, making it difficult for me to engage with this question."

Some staff members expressed the view that the values promoted by the WRR project were not aligned with Kyrgyzstan's cultural norms or realities. They argued that unlike in Africa and Asia, where similar WRR projects were underway, Kyrgyzstan did not face significant gender equality issues. Despite these reservations, project staff cooperated in selecting study sites, establishing community contacts, and participating in key informant interviews with the WRR research team.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



A socio-legal desk review of land and resource tenure in Kyrgyzstan, viewed through a gender lens, laid the groundwork for further discussions on gender and land with the ATMP project team. Interviews with ATMP staff provided valuable insights into gender and land issues within the project team while fostering collaboration between ATMP and WRR teams. Original data collection involved KIIs and FGDs with rural women and men in four villages, two in the north and two in the south of the country. KIIs gathered information on resource use, access, and control, as well as community-level factors influencing gender norms affecting women's resource rights. FGDs explored local perceptions of gendered resource access patterns and views on past interventions addressing gender-related issues.

The socio-legal and gender analyses revealed significant gender inequalities despite gender-equal rights under Kyrgyz law. Although women have legal rights to own, inherit, and dispose of property, including land, traditional norms often impede the practical realization of gender equal tenure. For example, patrilocal marriage traditions and patrilineal inheritance patterns

perpetuate unequal land ownership and access for women. Social norms and gender roles further constrain women's ability to assert their interests and engage in decision-making processes. Despite legal provisions for joint land ownership in marriage, prevailing beliefs favour male ownership of property.

When findings were brought back to communities for validation and co-design of GTAs, limited concerns regarding land tenure or gender emerged among participants. Rural communities' historical reliance on nomadic pastoralism and subsequent forced settlement under Soviet rule shaped their perceptions of land. Many participants did not recognize the significance of land ownership for livelihood security. Additionally, a discourse on equality coupled with a conservative shift in Islam limited interest in discussing gender inequalities. Instead, priorities centred on developing small businesses and financial training as pathways out of poverty, reflecting broader trends in Kyrgyzstan.

STEP THREE: IMPLEMENTATION



The GTA addressed the initial lack of interest from project staff and communities regarding women's land rights, coupled with limited local knowledge on formal land tenure regulations. Entrepreneurship for resilient livelihoods served as a strategic entry point, highlighting the interconnections between gender relations, land tenure, and entrepreneurship. The GTA activities were designed to promote gender transformative change across various dimensions, as outlined in the Conceptual Framework (Figure 2).

The complementary activities comprising the GTA were conducted concurrently and included:

ACTIVITY 1: STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE ON LAND RIGHTS THROUGH TRAINING AND LEGAL COUNSELLING

A legal land specialist provided training on land rights for both women and men, offering coaching to community members needing assistance in navigating formal land-related processes, such as claims, registration, and dispute resolution. Short, user-friendly documents were created to guide participants through common land situations, including property division in divorce cases. The training emphasized gender equality in land tenure.

ACTIVITY 2: REFLECTIONS ON A HARMONIOUS FAMILY.

Reflection sessions engaged women and men in discussions on gender norms, equitable decision-making, and mutual support within the household to advance entrepreneurial goals.

ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING ON FINANCIAL LITERACY

The training centred on fundamental financial literacy principles, highlighting the significance of land as a valuable asset and promoting equity in asset ownership within households for effective financial management. It provided insights into Sharia and Kyrgyz laws that uphold women's ownership rights to assets, including land. The session incorporated interactive elements such as experiential games and fictional scenarios to prompt discussions on gender norms affecting economic equity within households. Guest speakers shared insights on Sharia law and their experiences in managing successful land-based businesses, illustrating the importance of land as an asset.

ACTIVITY 4: STUDY TOURS

These exposure visits connected participants with accomplished women entrepreneurs operating land-based businesses, including guest houses for ecotourism, raspberry farms, and beekeeping. The tours inspired confidence and enthusiasm among participants for pursuing land-based entrepreneurship and facilitated networking and collaboration with these successful business owners, who served as role models.

ACTIVITY 5: DIGITAL LITERACY TRAINING

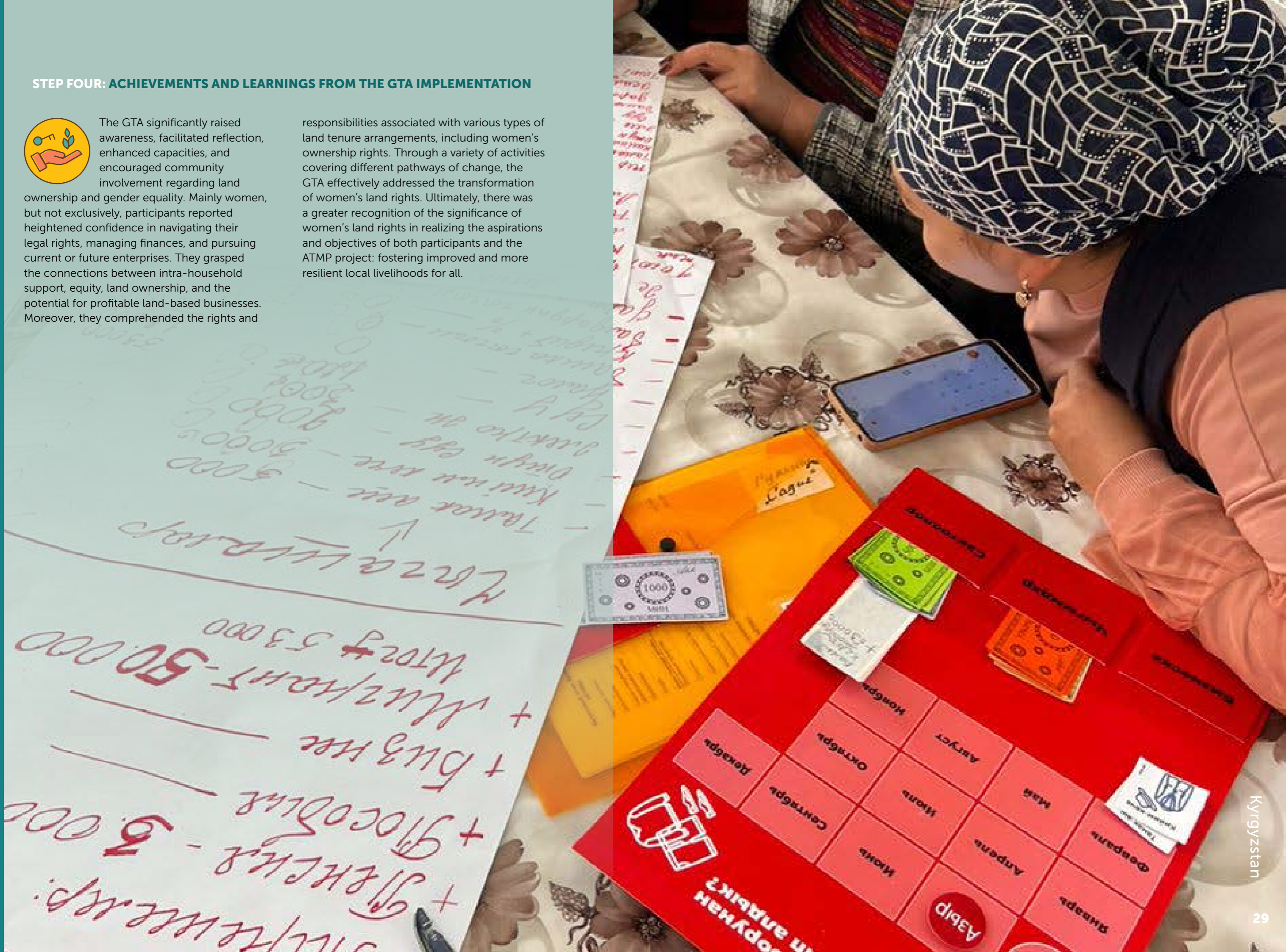
This training empowered women and men to utilize smartphones for accessing information, including details about land rights, financial resources, and more. Additionally, it taught them how to leverage social media for promoting their enterprises.

STEP FOUR: ACHIEVEMENTS AND LEARNINGS FROM THE GTA IMPLEMENTATION



The GTA significantly raised awareness, facilitated reflection, enhanced capacities, and encouraged community involvement regarding land ownership and gender equality. Mainly women, but not exclusively, participants reported heightened confidence in navigating their legal rights, managing finances, and pursuing current or future enterprises. They grasped the connections between intra-household support, equity, land ownership, and the potential for profitable land-based businesses. Moreover, they comprehended the rights and

responsibilities associated with various types of land tenure arrangements, including women's ownership rights. Through a variety of activities covering different pathways of change, the GTA effectively addressed the transformation of women's land rights. Ultimately, there was a greater recognition of the significance of women's land rights in realizing the aspirations and objectives of both participants and the ATMP project: fostering improved and more resilient local livelihoods for all.





Uganda

The National Oil Palm Project (NOPP, 2019-2029) in Uganda is a Government of Uganda (GoU) initiative aimed at reducing dependence on imported vegetable oils. Building on the achievements of the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP Phases I and II, 2002-2012), NOPP establishes an innovative public-private-producer partnership (4P). This collaboration involves the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), other Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDA), Local Government, BIDCO Uganda Limited and its subsidiaries, and smallholder farmers organized through oil palm producer cooperatives. Funding is provided by the IFAD. The project is expected to directly benefit approximately 30,800 vulnerable rural households.

PUBLICATIONS + TOOLS



Women's Land Rights in Uganda. Securing Women's Resource Rights through Gender Transformative Approaches



Foundational Gender Analysis – Research Summary Brief



Country Virtual Learning Exchange Workshop Series: Insights from Uganda



Engaging Men for Gender Equality in Rural Transformation Projects: Toolkit



Facilitation Guide: Legal Empowerment Clinics for Women's Resource Rights in Uganda



GTA Co-creation Workshop Guide

OIL PALM SMALLHOLDER SCHEME:

This initiative aims to mitigate market risks for smallholder oil palm growers by ensuring their access to quality inputs, technical knowledge, and investment credit. Managed by NOPP through the Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust (KOPGT) and NOPP branch offices, the scheme implements gender and age-specific approaches. It provides targeted loans to landless women and youth to participate in the smallholder scheme.

ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS:

This component focuses on promoting economic activities beyond oil palm cultivation. NOPP provides inputs and skills training to school dropouts, single heads of households, and other vulnerable groups.

HOUSEHOLD MENTORING PROGRAM:

Modelled after IFAD household methodologies, this program pairs community mentors or Community Development Officers (CDOs) with mentee families for 12-24 months using the Gender Action and Learning System (GALS). The goal is to develop household visions and action plans to enhance their overall well-being.

COMMUNITY APPROACHES:

Introduced to address scaling challenges of the HH mentoring approach, this aspect involves training GALS at the community level. It also addresses community-related issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), health, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS.

Prior to oil palm development, pathways for securing land included payment of annual land rent (Busuulu), inheritance, or purchase, and many families occupied land without formal documentation or adherence to Busuulu. While women have equal rights to land and property by law, legal pluralism and customary rights of succession and inheritance have often excluded women from family lands. With the VODP/NOPP phases, the land market has formalized; landlords, tenants, and informal occupants within the concession boundaries received compensation or could opt into smallholder oil palm production. However, land transactions were typically conducted with the heads of households, and women and youth were not always beneficiaries. An unforeseen consequence was a rise in abandonment of customary marriages or failure to reinvest land payments into viable livelihood alternatives. Many women were unaware of their rights under the law or how to exercise them regarding land transactions and compensation.

To mitigate these social impacts in Kalangala, KOPGT sought to secure public lands, negotiate with spouses, or allocate a portion of consolidated private lands for landless women and youth to participate as smallholder oil palm producers. Additionally, preference was given to women and youth for employment on estate farms, especially in Buvuma, and as beneficiaries of alternative livelihoods in animal husbandry and household gardening. Women were supported to set up private accounts, and some successfully purchased land.

In March-May 2023, CIFOR-ICRAF and AUPWAE presented the gender analysis results to NOPP and conducted a series of Validation and Sensemaking Workshops with 10-12 participants each in Kalangala and Buvuma. Participants were selected from key informant interviews based on their knowledge of NOPP gender mainstreaming, familiarity with the WRR Initiative, and involvement in the communities participating in the gender analysis.

STEP ONE: INCEPTION



The inception phase involved several meetings:

- 1 to meet the project staff in 2021,
- 2 to validate the Social-Legal Analysis from February to May 2022, and
- 3 to conduct scoping meetings and site visits in September 2022 to understand the project design.

STEP TWO: ANALYSIS



In November-December 2022, CIFOR-ICRAF and AUPWAE initiated a gender analysis to examine attitudes, economic conditions, and

land governance dynamics related to the NOPP gender mainstreaming interventions. KII were conducted with NOPP staff in Kampala, Kalangala, and Buvuma; KOPGT and Buvuma Oil Palm Growers Cooperatives Society; Household mentors and village agents in Kalangala; and Local Government officials, especially CDOs and agricultural officers in Buvuma. Communities were selected for profiling based on their engagement with the NOPP interventions. Eight Community Profiles and 28 sex-disaggregated FGDs were conducted in total by interest groups (12 in Kalangala, 16 in Buvuma).

The results of the gender analysis confirmed existing knowledge about land tenure systems in the Central Region of Uganda, with unique dynamics in the island districts. The dominant land tenure system on the islands is mailo land, a system unique to the Buganda Kingdom, including kingdom land (Kabaka), and private mailo land held by a formerly elite class of landlords. The majority of occupants are kibanja (tenant) holders, though freehold, leasehold, and informal occupancy on public lands also exist. Many private mailo holders are absentee landlords, and during the land acquisition phases for VODP/NOPP, the GoU and KOPGT were tasked with locating all rights holders to manage land consolidation, compensation, and reallocation. The average landholding is less than four acres, with women having plot sizes on average similar to men.

STEP THREE: PILOT DESIGN AND CO-CREATION



As part of a multi-day Co-Creation Event, a session was designed to immediately follow the validation and sense-making. Box 15 describes the GTA Co-creation Workshops which used the Gender-at-Work Framework to facilitate an assessment of NOPP gender mainstreaming interventions and identify areas for further rural transformation regarding gender equity in land and resource rights.



Three key areas for intervention emerged from the clustering and prioritization of themes:

- 1 Regarding social inclusion and scaling, the NOPP approach to oil palm development as an inclusive business model has been successful for some, but a segment of the population feels excluded from its benefits. This issue is somewhat addressed by community approaches in Buvuma but could be strengthened with financial literacy and professional training to enable more households to participate in the changing economy.
- 2 Legal literacy and empowerment remain low. With the land market heating up and concessions still in development, there's an urgent need to enhance civic knowledge of land and resource rights. Women, in particular, need support to exercise their rights under Ugandan law, especially in land transactions, succession, and inheritance.
- 3 Gender equality and the effects of GALS: There has been a shift in gender attitudes, but deeply embedded gender inequalities persist, perpetuating unhealthy behaviours and spending patterns that undermine family well-being. Additional gender-specific training for men and boys on positive masculinities is needed to support household and community-level approaches.

The Co-creation events led to a proposal to develop two pilot GTAs:



- 1 Legal Empowerment Clinics for securing women's land and resource rights to support MLHUD civic engagement activities; and
- 2 Masculinities trainings including financial literacy to support vision journeys. Stakeholders agreed to commission subject area experts to design draft curricula for testing and validation at the community level. These recommendations were presented to the NOPP directorate and approved for design and piloting.

STEP FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION



In June 2023, two consultancies were commissioned to develop demand-driven GTA tools based on the results of the full gender analysis and co-creation reports. (1) LANDnet Uganda was selected by the National Land Coalition (NLC) Uganda to lead the land governance theme. (2) Augustin Kimonyo and Joseph Vess, fellows of Equimundo: Center for Masculinities and Social Justice and members of the MenEngage Alliance, were recommended for the masculinities training.

In September 2023, CIFOR-ICRAF organized a design workshop for the consultants to present their draft curriculum to NOPP staff in Kampala. In October 2023, Training of Trainers (ToTs) were conducted in Buvuma. Augustin Kimonyo facilitated the Masculinities Training for Local Government and NOPP staff, including CDOs and community stakeholders. The Legal Empowerment Clinics were facilitated by LANDnet Uganda the following day, involving Land Officers and local Land Boards. At the close of the ToTs, one community was selected for piloting, and a trainer was nominated to

lead the training. The following week, AUPWAE coordinated the community-level piloting, with CDOs facilitating the Masculinities Trainings and Land Officers leading the Legal Empowerment Clinics.

In November 2023, ToTs were conducted in Kalangala with revised instruments, including additional modules and participatory activities. The same selection criteria were used to recruit participants, with the addition of KOPGT, household mentors, and village agents. AUPWAE conducted community-level testing the following week with the trainers, and feedback was shared with the consultants to incorporate revisions and finalize the training materials.

In December 2023, CIFOR-ICRAF and partners organized three days of validation and learning exchanges in Kampala. Six stakeholders from each of the two districts (12 total) were selected to join. The consultants facilitated participatory reviews of the module curricula and delivery mechanisms. For the Legal Empowerment Clinics, additional stakeholders representing the NLC, ILC, MLHUD, and Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MGLSD) were included.

STEP FIVE: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (PILOT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD)



Toolkits. Three tools were piloted in Uganda with stakeholders of the NOPP. The first is the Co-Creation Workshop Guide, designed to bridge gender analyses to GTA curriculum development. The other two tools are outcomes of the co-creation process, specifically designed to complement current NOPP interventions within budgetary constraints. Together, these tools address capacity gaps and training needs of NOPP stakeholders to catalyze gender transformative change in land and resource rights for more equitable benefit sharing.

Uptake of the toolkits. The Engaging Men Toolkit is designed to integrate individual modules into ongoing NOPP community approaches (community action learning). NOPP has committed to integrating this curriculum into their current activities as budget permits training events. There is additional interest in seeking co-funding to better support and scale training and uptake. The Legal Empowerment Clinic Guide is designed to support MLHUD and NOPP in their civic engagement activities. It serves as a toolkit for the entire land sector, with MLHUD and NLC members committing to utilizing this resource in their community development activities and projects.

National Learning Exchange. The National Learning Exchange occurred in December 2023, presenting the WRR approach to the land and gender communities of practice in Uganda. CIFOR-ICRAF and project partners presented these steps through lightning talks and a panel session. The learning exchange continued with NLC members through a World Café approach for each thematic group to present their activities at the nexus of land and gender. A final plenary heard from NLC and ILC representatives, MLHUD, natural resource agencies, and MGLSD.

Global Learning Exchanges. CIFOR-ICRAF and IFAD hosted a global webinar on December 12, 2023, with panellists from IFAD Rome, IFAD Uganda, NOPP, Buvuma Local Government, KOPGT, AUPWAE, LANDnet Uganda, Augustin Kimonyo, and CIFOR-ICRAF. NOPP partners from Kampala and Buvuma joined a global workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2024, hosted by the WRR Initiative and IFAD, to share project experiences with GTAs and women's land and resources rights with IFAD-funded project partners from 37 countries. Learning experiences continued through a session hosted by IGAD and Oxfam at the UN Conference for the Status of Women (CSW) in March 2023, where CIFOR-ICRAF presented lessons from the NOPP GALs approach. Further presentations are planned at the World Bank Land Conference in Washington, D.C., in May 2024, where CIFOR-ICRAF and NLC Uganda will present project outcomes in the context of women's land rights in Uganda.





INITIATIVE CONSORTIUM



The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where trees in all landscapes, from drylands to the humid tropics, enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR and ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.



Climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and malnutrition. These four interconnected global crises have put at stake the wellbeing of our planet for years. Fueled by COVID-19, their impact on agriculture, landscapes, biodiversity, and humans is now stronger than ever. Reversing this negative trend is a challenge, but also an opportunity for bold choices and integrated solutions. Established in 2019, the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) was created to address these four crises, maximizing impact for change at key points in the food system.



The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. Established in 1975, IFPRI currently has more than 600 employees working in over 50 countries. It is a research center of CGIAR, a worldwide partnership engaged in agricultural research for development.

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