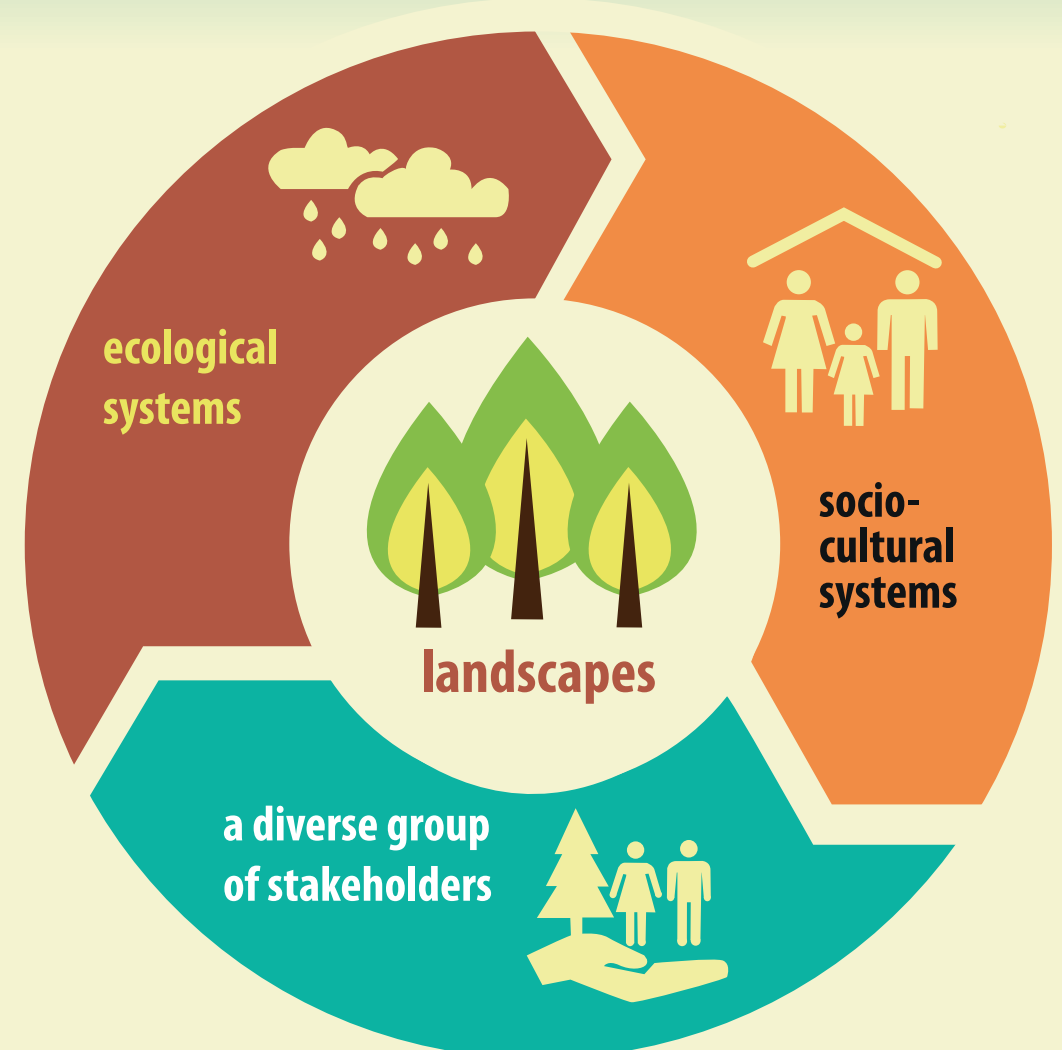
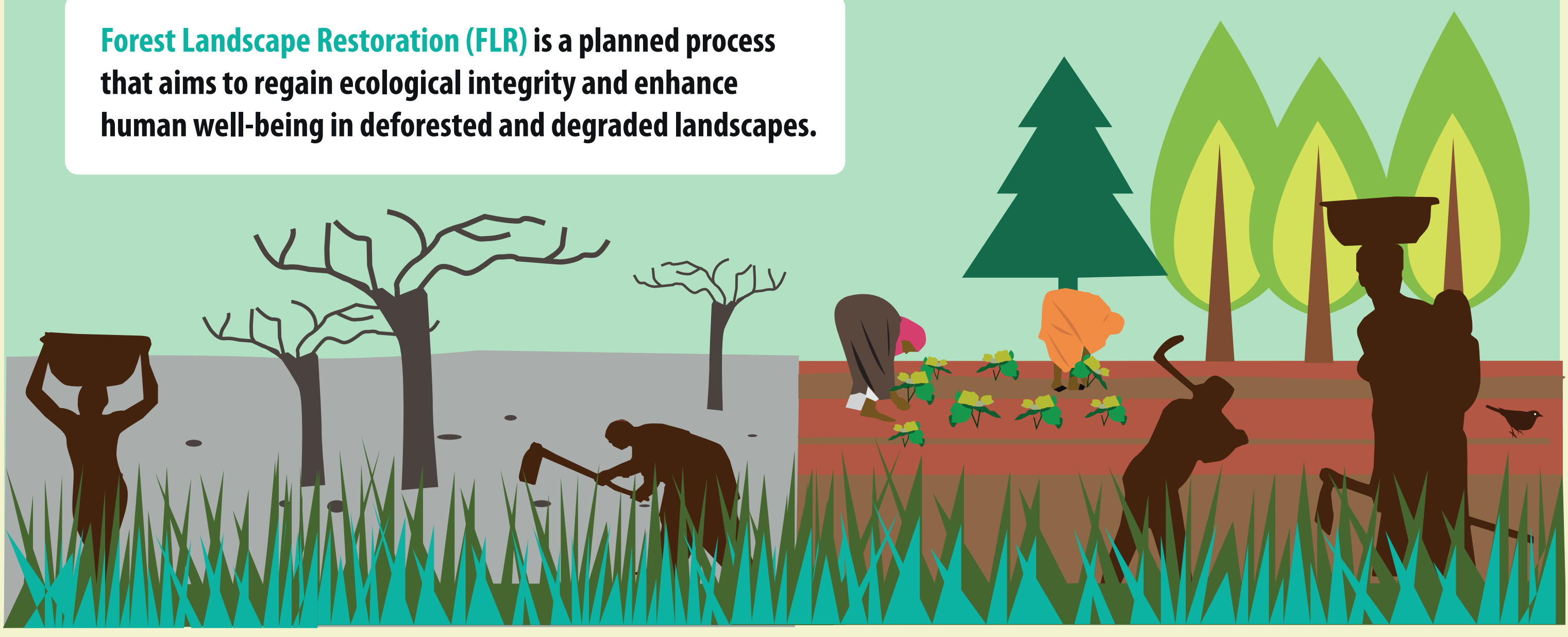


GENDER MATTERS IN FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Landscapes
are comprised of...



Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is a planned process that aims to regain ecological integrity and enhance human well-being in deforested and degraded landscapes.



GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PLEDGES, SUCH AS THE BONN CHALLENGE, REFLECT THE INTENTION TO RESTORE LARGE AREAS OF DEGRADED AND DEFORESTED LANDS.

SAFEGUARDS

OPPORTUNITIES

However, these areas are claimed, used or accessed, formally and informally, currently or in the future.

Therefore, different social groups of women and men must be entitled to 'free prior and informed consent'.

Restoration efforts must reflect the priorities, interests and knowledge of both women and men.

In case of displacement of land or livelihoods fair and legitimate compensation must be offered to all those affected.

Restoration efforts must recognize and compensate both women's and men's efforts (labour, financial and/or in-kind contributions) equally.

There needs to be an adequate, accessible and effective grievance system.

Restoration benefits must be equitably distributed.

Both women and men must have equal say in all decisions related to FLR.

RESTORATION BENEFITS



CASH TRANSFERS



JOBS



SECURE TENURE



INCOME EARNING OPPORTUNITIES



IMPROVED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

GENDER-RESPONSIVE RESTORATION SHOULD INVOLVE...

RISKS RELATED TO IGNORING GENDER ISSUES IN RESTORATION MAY INCLUDE...

Understanding the roles, rights and responsibilities local women and men have across the stakeholder groups, in particular as regards land use;

Identifying of primary and secondary stakeholders (including those likely to be displaced);

Increased women's workload without proper compensation;

Imprecise identification of the primary stakeholders of forests, forest management, agricultural practices, drivers of deforestation, and appropriate options for restoration;

Identifying the drivers of deforestation and degradation;

Identifying potential synergies and tensions between multiple FLR objectives;

Jointly developing, implementing and monitoring locally relevant FLR options.

Limited sustainability and long-term effectiveness of restoration;

Increased marginalization of women in decision-making;

Establishment and/or reinforcement of inequitable systems for sharing of benefits.

References

IUCN (2017). Gender-responsive restoration guidelines: A closer look at gender in the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.
Broekhoven, N., & Clignet, A. (2015). Gender and ecological restoration: Time to connect the dots. Restoration Ecology, 23(6), 729-736.
<https://www.cifor.org/gender-and-restoration>



This work was partly funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development KNOWFOR Program Grant to CIFOR



The CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) is the world's largest research for development program to enhance the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in sustainable development and food security and to address climate change. CIFOR leads FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CATIE, CIRAD, ICRAF, INBAR and TBI. FTA is supported by the CGIAR Fund Donors: on.cgiar.org/CGIARFundDonors

