1.1 GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN (GMP)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthening Land Degradation Neutrality and drought resilience data and decision-making through open free and open access platforms		
GEF PROJECT ID:		**PROJECT DURATION** (months):	30 months
EXECUTING AGENCY:			
PROJECT START DATE *(mm/yyyy):*	08/2019	**PROJECT END DATE** *(mm/yyyy):*	02/2022
GMP PREPARED BY:	Monica Noon, CI		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:	4/1/2019; 7/2/2019		
GMP APPROVED BY:	*Ian Kissoon*		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	07/10/2019		

SECTION II: Introduction

Introduce your GMP by providing a short summary of your project and its activities, the context of your project such as where it will take place, and how it will impact men and women. Present baseline information including the population of men and women living in that area, what the men and women do for a living, income/poverty and literacy rates for men and women, men and women's role in the household and community, and how men and women access and govern resources in the area. What is the social structure/order: Do women attend meetings/participate in projects? Do women speak out in meetings before men/elders? What is the percentage of women working on a typical project team or have leadership roles? Limit yourself to 1 ½ pages.

Women's roles in developing countries are inherently tied to land change and management through fuel wood, water, fodder, and non-timber forest product collection where degradation greatly impacts food production. Commonly lacking ownership, land tenure or control over agricultural land, female farmers tend to have lower production than men due to limitations such as reduced access to technical information, farming on smaller plots or marginal land and fewer opportunities to get access to credit[1]. Women engaging in agricultural activities receive only 5% of agricultural extension services and are half as likely to use fertilizers and other inputs as men[2]. Studies show that greater adoption of technologies occur when women can interact with female agricultural officers, yet only 15% of

[1] Croppenstedt, A., Goldsetin, M., and Rosas, N., 2013. Gender and agriculture: inefficiencies, segregation and low productivity traps. The World Bank Research Observer

[2] FAO, 2011. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–11. Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap for Development. FAO, Rome. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–2011. www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e04.pdf

agricultural extension officers are female. In sub-Saharan Africa, women farmers receive 10% of smallholder loans and less than 1% of the total credit allocated to the agriculture sector while there is an equal number of men and women engaging in farming[3]. By reducing gender disparity, female farmers can increase yields by up to 20-30% and at times exceed male farmer's productivity[4] potentially increasing total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5-4%. Estimates show that the number of hungry people would decrease by 12-17%, or nearly 100-150 million people, if gender gaps in agriculture are closed. Access to technology and infrastructure can also lead to time savings[5], essential for increasing the agency of women in rural areas.

Women continue to be underrepresented in technical fields, for example, in a study in North America, women in technical GIS roles still fall below men at every professional level ranging from 22.22% (female executives) to 44.89% (female analysts)[6]. There are, however, positive trends in use of smartphone technology that may further decrease the disparity in access of information between men and women. In sub-Saharan Africa, farmers are using smartphones to better understand climatic patterns and market access to plan their planting, harvesting and selling of crops[7]. Mobile devices are decreasing the gap among small- and large-holders of agricultural land[8]. Many argue that access to this technology still limits women, thus exacerbating gender equality within rural subsistence farmers[9]. In low and middle-income countries, 1.4 billion (or 48%) of 2.9 billion males and 1.1 billion (or 38%) of the 2.9 million women owned mobile phones by 2010[10]. By 2018, there was a reduction of the mobile gender gap from 30% to 10%, translating to 184 million fewer women owning mobile phones compared to men[11]. As the mobile phone gender gap continues to close, there is much higher likelihood that women will have greater access to a mobile application over a technical tool requiring access to a computer, software and technical training.

Throughout this project, Conservation International (CI) seeks to use gender-responsive approaches and actions into developing technical tools and training materials. There will be three technical components: 1) expanding capabilities in the Trends.Earth plugin to QGIS, 2) collecting information or attributes related to land condition (including vegetation surveying), soil condition, land degradation, and

[3] FAO, undated. Agricultural Support System. http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y3969e/y3969e05.htm Accessed 14/12/2016
[4] Agarwal, B., 2015. Food security, productivity and gender inequality. In: Herring, R.J. (ed.) The Oxford Handbook of Food, Politics and Society. Oxford University Press, Oxford: 273-301.
[5] Sendzimir, J., C. P. Reij, and P. Magnuszewski., 2011. Rebuilding resilience in the Sahel: regreening in the Maradi and Zinder regions of Niger. Ecology and Society 16(3): 1. http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-04198-160301
[6] Gender in the Workforce, 2014. Breakdown of GIS Job Titles. https://www.gislounge.com/gender-gis-workforce/
[7] Osadebamwen Anthony Ogbeide & Ideba Ele, 2015. Smallholder Farmers and Mobile PhoneTechnology in Sub-Sahara Agriculture, Mayfair Journal of Information and Technology Management in Agriculture1(1), 1-19.
[8] Vodafone, 2018. Smartphone and small farmers. https://www.vodafone.com/content/dam/vodafone-images/public-policy/inequality/Vodafone-equal-world-small%20farmers.pdf
[9] The Trust Project, 2015. Focus on Gender: Farming app is out of touch with reality. https://www.scidev.net/global/gender/columns/gender-farming-app-reality.html
[10] Development Fund, 2010. Women & Mobile: A Global Opportunity. A study on the mobile phone gender gap in low and middle-income countries. http://www.cherieblairfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/women_and_mobile_a_global_opportunity.pdf
[11] GMSA, 2018. The mobile Gender Gap Report 2018. https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/GSMA_The_Mobile_Gender_Gap_Report_2018_32pp_WEBv7.pdf

sustainable land management using an abbreviated version of the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) Global Database on Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and 3) data sharing and validation through the LandPKS application. There are opportunities to address gender inequality and support women's empowerment throughout this process by reviewing the potential to collect gender disaggregated datasets upon review by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) to ensure that data collecting methods are in line with the ethical standards of CI, the GEF and its partners, and that public datasets do not compromise the safety and security of persons submitting information. This project has the potential to bridge the technological gap that causes disparity between genders by making data derived from earth observation accessible to scientists, extension officers and decision makers, while bringing cutting edge agricultural tracking information to female farmers. These resources can identify potential areas for restoration, which can lead to an increase in gender and economic equity[12].

The use of the LandPKS application will bring datasets derived from remote sensing into the hands of farmers, extension agents, policy and decision makers through a familiar device, a smartphone. Currently, users of the products derived from Trends.Earth require a computer, open-source software and technical knowledge to run an analysis on an area of interest and interpret the outputs.
The LandPKS application will serve as the medium between the user and technology, by informing users of relevant data within their area based on their GPS location, or by selecting information within the application. This facilitates access and allows the user to validate the data with their intimate knowledge of the context on the ground. As part of the "Enabling Activities" programs of the GEF, the project is not designed to have direct interventions on the ground, however the project will develop tools and technical capabilities to support monitoring of such interventions. As such, it will follow guidance outlined within the priorities of the UNCCD's Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the GEF's Gender Implementation Strategy to have scalable contributions towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

SECTION III: Gender Analysis

Group Name	Contact Info	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
Name of the resource user/group (e.g. fishermen of X Village, ABC women's cooperative, etc.) and number of men/women in the group). Add rows as necessary.	*Name of group leader Email Phone Number Website (if applicable)*	*Will the group benefit/not benefit from project activities, and in what way? What are the group's main concerns and interests?*	*How can the group affect the project? How can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*

[12] Iiyama, M., Neufeldt, H., Dobie, P., Njenga, M., Ndegwa, G. & Jamnadass, R., 2014. The potential of agroforestry in the provision of sustainable woodfuel in sub-Saharan Africa. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 6: 138–147.

US Department of Agriculture (USDA)/University of Colorado/Land-Potential Knowledge System (LandPKS) (0 female/2 males)	Jeff Herrick (Jeff.Herrick@ARS.USDA.GOV - USDA LandPKS) and Jason Neff (Jason.C.Neff@colorado.edu - University of Colorado)	Investing in the existing technological platform of LandPKS to expand the accessibility of outputs from Trends.Earth platform and WOCAT SLM database	The stakeholder will contributeto the success of the project through increased understanding, participation and support for conservation activities
University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) University of California Global Health Institute (UCGHI) Planetary Health Center of Expertise (PHCOE) (0 female/1 male)	David Lopez-Carr (davidlopezcarr@ucsb.edu, UCSB)	The research institute will be able to directly influence how global LDN is understood and monitored by offering improved methodology for the impact of drought. This will allows the stakeholder to have their research not only publicly available, but accessible in a free, easy to use tool.	The stakeholder will provide analysis to be implemented into Trends.Earth tool. This will require the stakeholder to complete their work with sufficient time for the developers in integrate into Trends.earth. Developed relationships between the stakeholder and others ensures that there will be minimal risk to succeed in this aspect.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (2 females /5 males)	Sasha Alexander (SAlexander@unccd.int)>, Sven Walter (SWalter@unccd.int), Juan Carlos Mendoza (JMendoza@unccd.int), Camilla Nordheim-Larsen (CNordheim@unccd.int), Barron Orr (barron.orr@gmail.com) , Pedro Lara (Plara@unccd.int), Sara Minelli (SMinelli@unccd.int)	Custodial agent of SDG 15.3.1 with targets for monitoring LDN progress until 2030. Trends.Earth is a tool that assists in reporting SDG 15.3.1. CI has worked closely to ensure their needs and requests were covered in the first project.	UNCCD has provided constant communication, feedback and support of this project. CI has no reservations that the UNCCD will continue to support and contribute to the success of the project.
World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) (2 females /2 males)	Nicole Harari Hanspeter Liniger +41 31 631 88 22 Renate Fleiner (renate.fleiner@cde.unibe.ch) Tatenda Lemann	WOCAT published a paper with CI on recorded SLM activities and their impact seen through Earth Observation. This generated interest to partner in order to integrate their SLM database with the current efforts to monitor and assess land degradation by CI.	WOCAT has already proved to be a partner that is readily available to communicate and discuss collaborative work. The involvement of this stakeholder strengthens the project's portfolio in SLM and LDN.

CI-Americas Field Division (1 female/0 male)	Daniela Raik, Senior Vice President of Americas Field Division/CI	The Americas Field Division has multiple country offices and sites where CI works. These areas are important to gain champions of these tools on the ground within the region.	Dr. Raik oversees all work within the Americas Field Division of CI and requires her approval before moving forward with work in the region.

SECTION IV: Gender Engagement During PPG Phase

a.

Group Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement[13]	Outcomes
Name the key group contacted during PPG. Add rows as necessary.	*When and where did you meet? Was it a meeting, consultation, etc?*	*What was the aim/rationale? What was discussed? What decisions were made, if any? If/how do they want to be engaged during the implementation phase? What barriers were identified that could prevent them from attending/participating in the project activities?*
Daniela Raik, Senior Vice President of Americas Field Division/CI and Mariano Gonzalez-Roglich (CI)	In person meeting, CI Arlington, March 2019	Informing that a pilot location would be located within the region. Recommendations for pilot location for workshop to fit in with strategies of the Americas Field Division (CI).
Jeff Herrick (USDA LandPKS) and Jason Neff (University of Colorado)	Email correspondence, 11/09/2018, 11/13/2018, 1/13-16/2019, 2/4/2019, 2/5/2019, 3/11/2019	Discussion on the capabilities of the Benefits and current outreach of the LandPKS system. How we can integrate data collection and dissemination into the LandPKS platform.
David Lopez-Carr (UCSB)	Email correspondence, 2/6/2019	Discussion to include the drought analysis recommended by the UNCCD into Trends.Earth indicators measuring changes in productivity.
Alex Zvoleff, Mariano Gonzalez-Roglich, Monica Noon (CI) and Sasha Alexander, Pedro Lara, Sven Walter, Juan Carlos Mendoza, Camilla Nordheim-Larsen, Barron Orr (UNCCD)	Phone call, 26 February 2019	Meeting to discuss the key components of the PIF, partners and pilot country. Detailed feedback was provided to link the proposal to the future high-level targets of UNCCD for reporting and monitoring LDN following feedback from technical trainings held in 2018 and the CRIC.
Sasha Alexander, Sven Walter, Juan Carlos Mendoza, Barron Orr (UNCCD) and Alex Zvoleff (CI)	Conference, 28-30 January 2019, CRIC17 Georgetown, Guyana	CI has regularly engaged with the UNCCD since attending trainings on Trends.Earth at Regional Workshop on reporting for SDG 15.3.1 held by the UNCCD in 2018. The recommendations the UNCCD secretariat develop guidance on drought vulnerability and assessment methods so as to support parties in "enhance[ing] the

[13] Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.

		role of land in drought response".
Nicole Harari, Hanspeter Liniger, Renate Fleiner, Tatenda Lemann (WOCAT/University of Bern)	11/13/2018, 11/29/2018, 1/17/2019, 2/5/2019, 2/7/2019, 3/11/2019, 3/12/2019	Communication began with a joint peer-reviewed article between WOCAT data and Trends.Earth outputs (Gonzalez-Roglich et. al. 2019). This developed into an informal agreement to partner in the integration of the WOCAT SLM database with Trends.Earth outputs.

b. Lessons Learned During PPG:

What went well and did not go well during the group engagements? What would you continue to do or do differently during implementation phase to have better gender engagements?

There is no PPG process due to the structure of the 'Enabling Activities' proposal. During the preparation of the PIF, we have learned from a literature review is that gender dynamics are shifting in Latin America. As a result, we seek to enlist female leaders in academia, government and NGOs as advocates for this project and reduce the gender gap.

SECTION V: Gender Engagement for Implementation Phase

Group Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Name the key group to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.	*How will you involve and engage this group? What special measures will you take to overcome the barriers identified during PPG and encourage participation?*	*Where will you engage with this group? How often?*	*What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?*	*How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, translator, transportation, etc.*
Project partners (WOCAT, UCSB, LandPKS/USDA)	Phone call consultations and invitations to attend in-person workshops.	Inception workshop (Washington, DC), Capacity building workshop (pilot country)	Presentation, brochures (e.g. project fact sheets) and updates to website will be made available.	Travel costs incorporated into project partner budgets. Communication documentation accounted for in overall budget.
UNCCD	Phone call consultations and invitations to attend in-person workshops.	Inception workshop (Washington, DC), Capacity building workshop (pilot country)	Presentation, brochures (e.g. project fact sheets) and updates to website will be made available.	Travel costs incorporated into overall budget. Communication documentation accounted for in overall budget.

Local NGOs	Working through our contact in the pilot country and contacts of other partners, we will engage with local NGOs working in relevant fields (environment, agriculture, biodiversity).	Capacity building workshop	Will work with colleagues in the pilot country to engage on the ground. Along with the staff in country, there are technical staff in CI Washington DC who are native Spanish speakers.	Travel costs incorporated into overall budget. Salary time accounted for in overall budget to pilot country colleagues.
Local research institutions (e.g. universities)	Working through our contacts and contacts of other partners, we will engage with local research institutions working in relevant fields (environment, agriculture, biodiversity).	Capacity building workshop (pilot country)	Will work with colleagues in our pilot countryto engage on the ground.	Travel costs incorporated into overall budget. Salary time accounted for in overall budget to pilot country colleagues.

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the GMP:	Project Manager
How/Where will the approved GMP be disclosed[14]:	On the project website: http://trends.earth/
When will the approved GMP be disclosed:	Following the inception workshop
Frequency of GMP indicator reporting to CI-GEF	via the Quarterly Reports to CI-GEF

Minimum indicators to be monitored throughout implementation:

1. Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations). Baseline: 10 women/ 10 men Target: 25 women/25 men

2. Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project. Baseline: 5 women/ 5 men Target: 20 women/ 20 men

3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects). Baseline: 1 Target: 2

[14] Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.