

Data Analysis

from the household surveys









Women's Engagement in Forest Landscape Restoration: Practices and Challenges in Diana Region

Hamy Raharinaivo^{1,2}, Madeleine Maomou³, Zo Hasina Rabemananjara¹, Harifidy Rakoto Ratsimba¹, Stefan Sieber^{2,3}, Katharina Löhr^{2,3}

¹ 1High School of Agronomic Sciences, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

²Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), 15374 Müncheberg, Germany

³Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany





Tropentag 2024 (September 11 – 13)

Table 1: Organisation of FLR practices

Forestry option	Agroforestry Tree planting	
Transversal option	Firewall Composting Fallow land Improve access to water Mulching	
Agricultural option	Crop association	

Crop rotation

Thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) Induced and deducted codes

Descriptive analysis with data collected

Table 2: Summerize of the themes and codes used

THEMES	Social Challenges	Governance challenges	Environmental challenges	Technical challenges
CODES	Equal rights	Information access	Drying out of water points	Lack of technical
		Participative governance	Flooding	training
			Silting	
			Decreased precipitation	
			Emergence of invasive species	
			Reduced soil fertility	

Introduction

- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is a globally recognized approach aimed at enhancing restoring ecosystems, biodiversity, and supporting sustainable livelihoods (Chazdon et al., 2017)
- Women are among the primary users of natural resources and possess substantial knowledge and skills related to sustainable land management practices
- Despite their major role, their perspectives is still highly marginalized.



Photo 1: Vegetable crops cultivated by the women's association near Anketrakabe © Raharinaivo, 2023

Aims

- Provide a detailed understanding of women's roles in FLR practices in the Irodo Watershed
- Identify the barriers women are facing during their FLR practices implementations

Methodology

Study Area

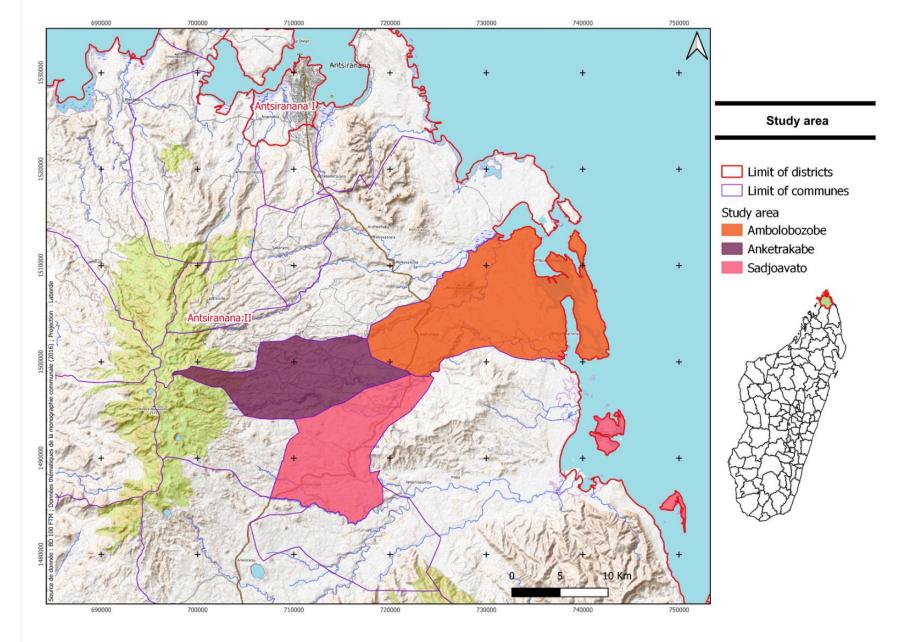


Figure 1: Study area. Source: Raharinaivo, 2023

- 3 villages out of 16
- Ambolobozobe, Sadjoavato and Anketrakabe

Mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative data collection

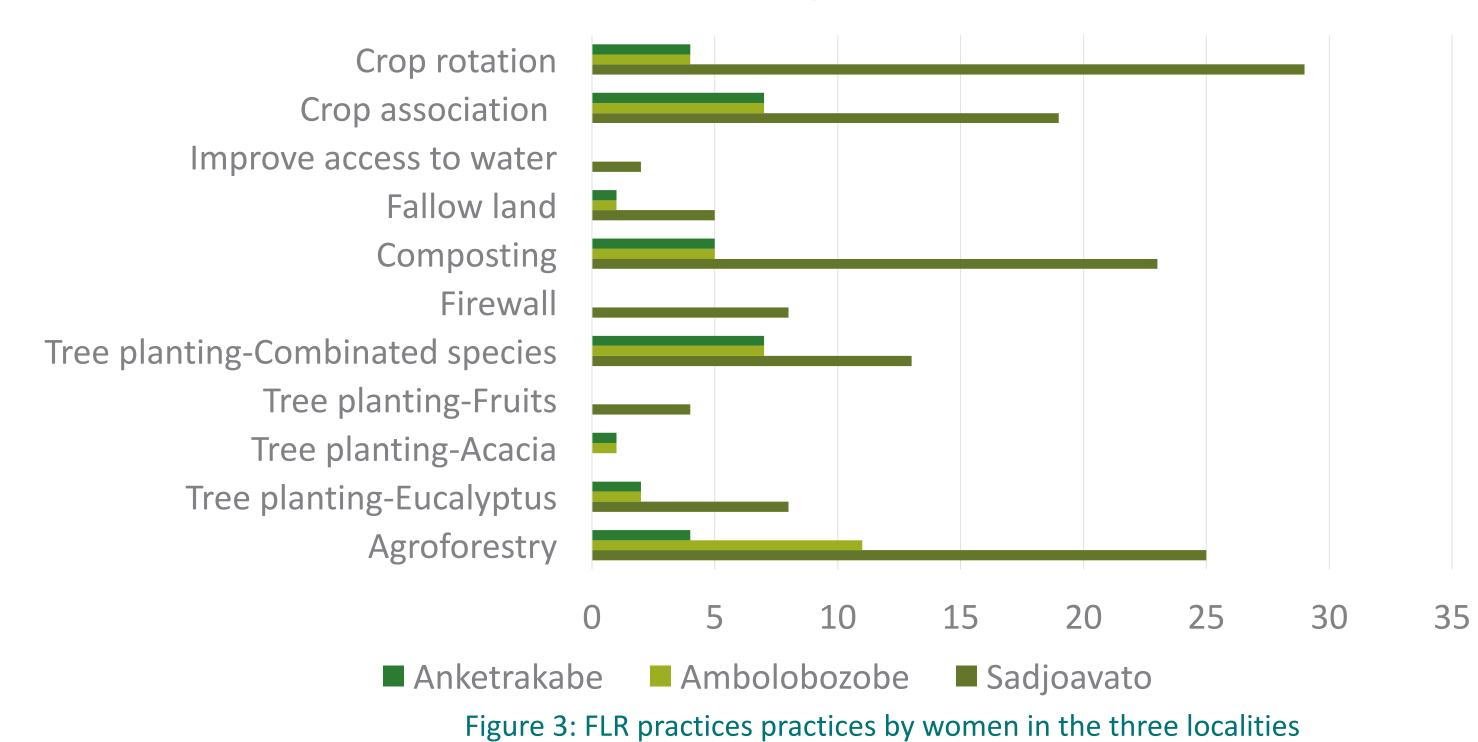
- Quantitative survey: 111 surveys of woman head of households: Ambolobozobe (26); Sadjoavato (78) et Anketrakabe (7); conducted in July 2023
- Qualitative method: A focus group discussion with women's association in each locality to capture a broader range of perspectives on the challenges related to FLR. It was conducted in August 2022

Photo 2: Household survey in Sadjoavato ©

Photo 3: Focus group discussion with the women's association of Ambolobozobe © Raharinaivo, 2023

Results

1. FLR practices implemented by women



2. Challenges faced by women

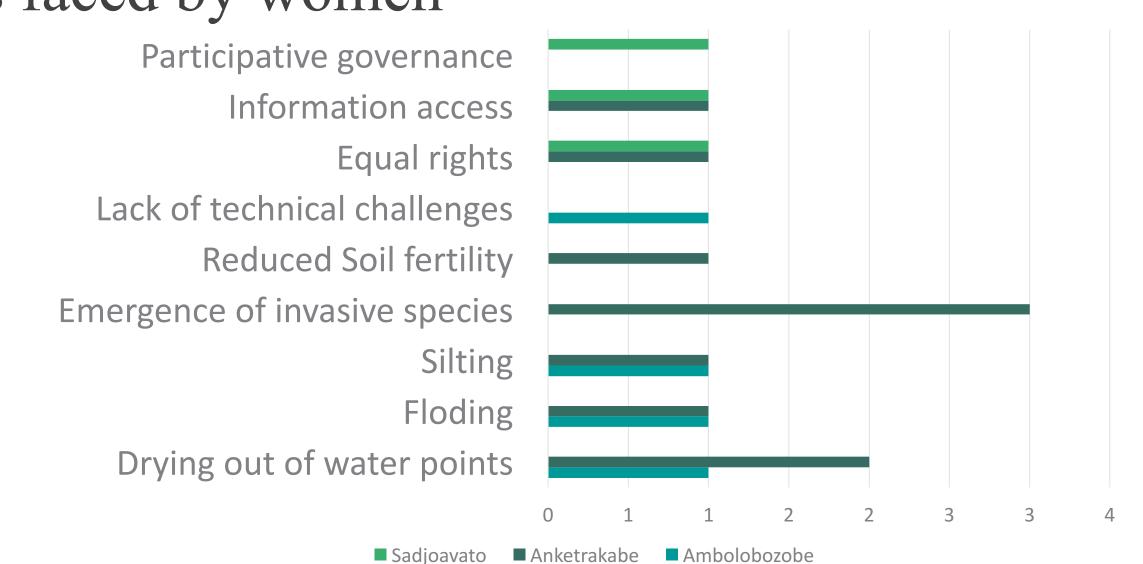


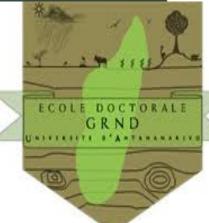
Figure 4: Main challenges faced by women in the three localities

Conclusion

- Women's role is mostly to implement the transversal options which are central to their land restoration strategies
- Women need help to integrate the other FLR options in order to face environmental challenges, which has been very well perceived, and to make their farms more resilient



















Date: 12.09.2024

Raharinaivo, 2023