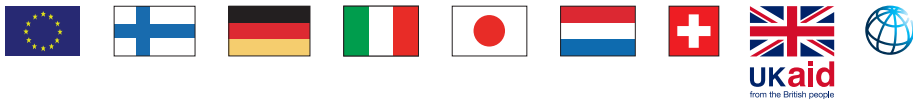
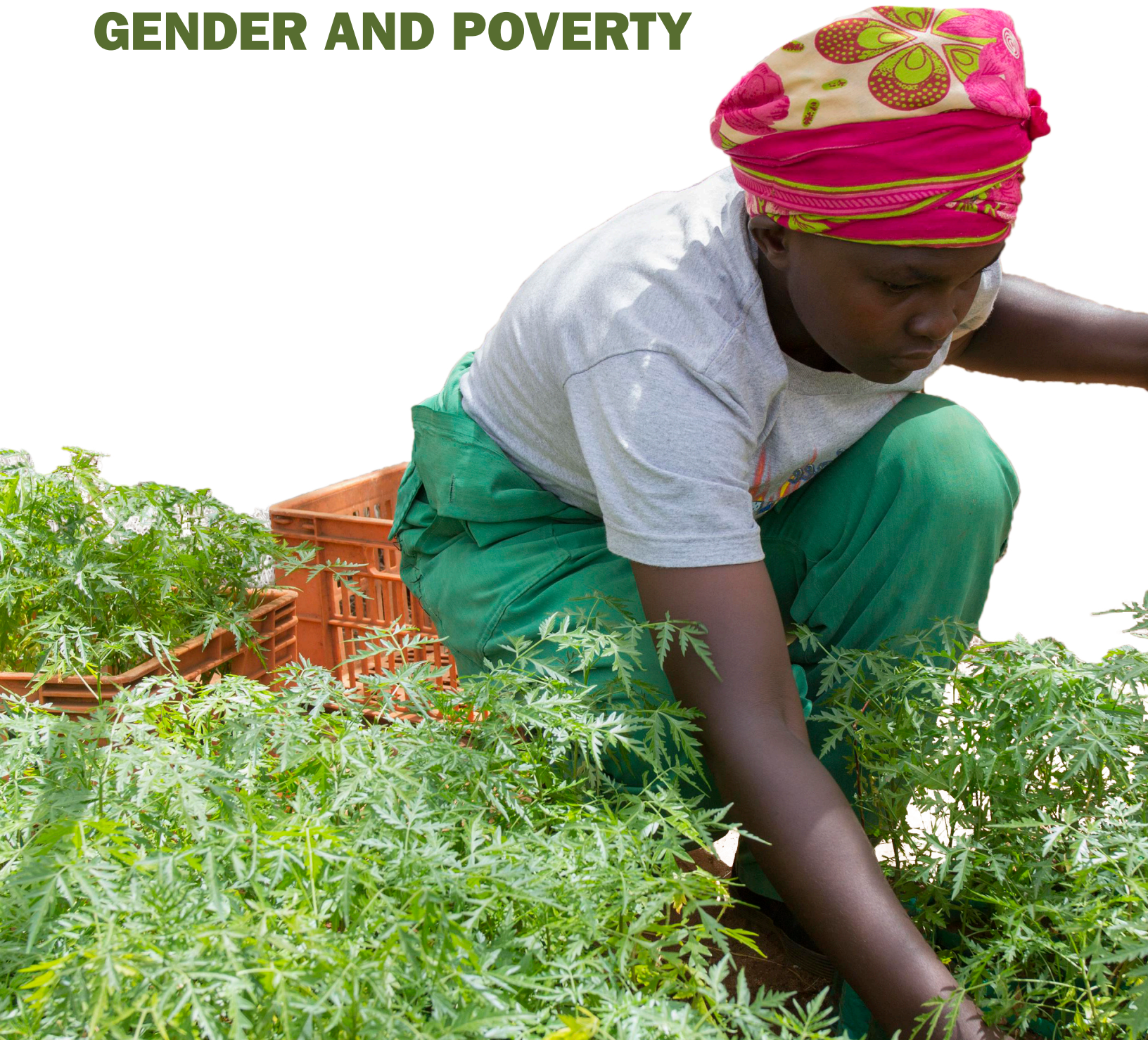


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# TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR ADDRESSING ISSUES RELATED TO FOREST LANDSCAPES, GENDER AND POVERTY



## Tools and Approaches for Addressing Issues Related to Forest Landscapes, Gender and Poverty

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### Introduction

This guide describes a range of tools and approaches applicable to project designers, researchers, development practitioners and others with an interest in understanding the issues related to, and links between, forests, poverty and gender. It was developed through discussions with key forest experts, WBG staff and CGIAR researchers and government and non-governmental partners and a review of literature and web-based resources. In many cases, descriptions were taken directly from open access secondary sources such as WB, FAO, ICRAF, IUCN, CIFOR, etc. websites; and these collaborators are gratefully acknowledged and thanked for openly sharing this information. In other cases, syntheses and summaries were derived from discussions with those experienced in using these approaches. In all cases, this information can be updated and improved if and when necessary.

1. **LSMS Forests Module** – link to guidance and survey modules for measuring the multiple roles of forests in household welfare and livelihoods: <http://foris.fao.org/preview/90390/en/>)

### Description and targeted users for the LSMS Forests Module

Description	Targeted users
Aimed at helping to address the knowledge gap around national-scale evidence on forest contributions to livelihoods, and forest-poverty linkages, the forestry module and sourcebook on its use was developed in the context of Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) national survey instruments. Supported by PROFOR and LSMS-ISA at the World Bank, it involved researchers from the Poverty and Environment Network (PEN), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), FAO's Forestry Department, and the International Forestry Resources and Institutions research network (IFRI).	Primary users of this sourcebook will be national statistical offices responsible for the implementation of the national household socioeconomic surveys. Other intended users include other government agencies, World Bank project leaders, other donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and research organizations that are interested in collecting comparable data on the use of forest and wild products by households and local communities, particularly at the national scale, but also at local or other levels.

Key forests-poverty and forests-gender issues/questions that can be addressed with the LSMS Forests Module include:

<b>Key poverty-related questions that can be addressed</b>	<b>Key gender-related questions that can be addressed</b>
<p>Community-level component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the three most important forest and wild products [MIP], if any, for the livelihoods of the people in the village for cash and/or subsistence?</li> <li>• Which products are important for livelihoods for subsistence? For cash income?</li> <li>• What forests-related programs are providing benefits to the community?</li> </ul>	<p>Community-level component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What forest and wild products are important to women, men, indigenous or other marginalized peoples, poorer vs wealthier, and why (e.g. household food consumption, energy, income, health, fodder, etc)?</li> <li>• How are forest and wild products used by different sexes and age groups?</li> </ul>
<p>Household-level component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does income from forest and wild products contribute to household livelihoods (could do this for different types of households, e.g. poorer vs. less poor)? Note: if done with the whole LSMS, can also determine shares of forests income in total household income earned.</li> <li>• What particular products are important to household livelihoods in cash or subsistence terms for poor vs. non-poor households?</li> <li>• How much income are poor and non-poor households earning from forest-related activities, businesses and jobs?</li> </ul>	<p>Household-level component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does income from forest and wild products contribute to household livelihoods (could do this for different types of households, e.g. female-headed households; indigenous peoples)? Note: if done with the whole LSMS, can also determine shares of forests income in total household income earned.</li> <li>• What particular products are important to household livelihoods in cash or subsistence terms for different types of households?</li> <li>• How do social factors, such as age, gender and education, influence the collection of different forest products?</li> <li>• Who supplies the labor for collecting forest products, and how much time is spent on forest-related activities by women and men?</li> <li>• How important are forest-related jobs, and to whom? How much are women, men, indigenous peoples, the relatively poor, etc earning from them?</li> <li>• How important are forest-related businesses, and to whom? How much are women, men, indigenous peoples, the relatively poor, etc earning?</li> <li>• How much fuelwood is collected by different types of households (e.g. female-headed households; poorer vs. less poor)?</li> <li>• How much charcoal is processed by different types of households?</li> <li>• What is the extent of reliance on wood energy versus other sources by different types of households?</li> </ul>

### Estimated resources needed to implement LSMS Forests Module

Resources needed	Number of people	Approximate number of days	Considerations, Lessons
Lead trainers, pre-testing	1-2	5-10	Field training manual under development (Bakkegaard); use of tablets possible; Collect Mobile app used in Nepal Forestry module pilot
Enumerators	10-20; depends on scope	20-40	Number of teams depends on scope of study
Database management	1-2	40-80	Codes should be managed by a central database manager
Analysts	2-3	Depends on scope	Along with experienced analysts, could involve students
Research team daily costs for transport, accommodation, meals, etc	10-20; depends on scope	20-40	More remote locations and bigger samples will cost more

### Advantages and Limitations of the LSMS Forests Module approach

Advantages	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It generates rigorous, quantitative evidence upon which forest-related decisions and policy changes can be based</li> <li>• It involves capacity strengthening of government and other local partners that increases local capacity and buy-in to more sustainable approaches to forest management</li> <li>• It generates a lot of data and with strong research leadership and management (including mentoring of younger researchers/students involved) and sufficient investment in analyses and writing, potentially many outputs – journal articles, briefs, open-source data, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires many skilled enumerators and significant training with the involvement of forest experts.</li> <li>• It is more time consuming and costly than qualitative approaches</li> <li>• Data cleaning and analysis takes many months and strong analytical skills and experience in statistics/econometrics</li> <li>• Communities and households rarely receive timely feedback after the data is collected</li> <li>• The results often raise many ‘why’ questions that cannot be addressed with this approach alone</li> </ul>

2. **Poverty-Forests Linkages Toolkit.** Link to this participatory, rapid appraisal approach to understand the multiple contributions households provide in terms of livelihoods: [www.profor.info/node/3](http://www.profor.info/node/3)

**Description of toolkit and tools, targeted users and who is involved in implementation**

Description	Targeted users
<p>The Poverty-Forest Linkages Toolkit includes: 1) a set of rapid appraisal methods to gather information on economic as well as other contributions from forests to households, especially the poor; 2) methods for analyzing field data for the potential role of forests in reducing poverty and vulnerability and policy options for improving the contribution of forests to rural livelihoods; 3) suggestions for how to frame the results so as to be relevant to the planners, government agencies and other institutions and organizations, at both local and national levels; 4) An explanation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) process and identification of the strategies and skills needed for influencing the PRSP process (including potential entry points for forestry); and 5) a Field Manual to support training and capacity building for local government forest officials, collection of information to understand forest dependence locally and hands-on application of participatory assessment tools. The toolkit had multiple authors including Gill Shepherd and Jill Blockhus. Experts from CIFOR, IUCN, ODI, PROFOR, Winrock International and the World Bank contributed to this work.</p>	<p>Forest planners, government agencies and other institutions and organizations, at both local and national levels, particularly local government forest officials. Researchers and staff of national or international NGOs. REDD+ countries trying to understand the links between livelihoods and dependence on forest resources and design equitable REDD+ programs.</p>
<p><b>Tool name and purpose:</b></p>	<p><b>Who is involved in implementation?</b></p>
<p><b>Wealth Ranking</b> – to understand how poor households use and depend on forest resources</p>	<p>Village leaders + facilitators</p>
<p><b>Local Landscape Situation Analysis</b> – to understand how villagers use local resources</p>	<p>Small group of village informants</p>
<p><b>Timeline and trends</b> – to record changes in forest resources agriculture, local livelihood strategies and income</p>	<p>40 villagers + facilitators</p>
<p><b>Livelihood analysis</b> – to determine subsistence reliance on forests and the annual income from forests</p>	<p>40 villagers + facilitators</p>
<p><b>Problem and solution matrix</b> – to identify and rank forest problems and suggest solutions</p>	<p>40 villagers + facilitators</p>
<p><b>Ranking forest products</b> – to rank forest products by importance for cash or subsistence use</p>	<p>Facilitators alone</p>
<p><b>Millenium Development Goal chart</b> - to show the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDGs</p>	<p>Facilitators alone</p>
<p><b>Monetary values</b> - to express the contribution of forestry in monetary terms</p>	<p>Facilitators alone</p>

**Key forests-poverty and forests-gender issues/questions that can be addressed with the Poverty-Forests Linkages Toolkit (or components of it)**

Key poverty-related questions that can be addressed	Key gender-related questions that can be addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes are happening in areas likely to impact negatively on natural resources and the way in which the poor can access forests?</li> <li>• What are the most important forest and wild products, if any, for the livelihoods of the people in the village?</li> <li>• Which products are important for livelihoods for subsistence? For cash income? For other reasons?</li> <li>• What is the contribution of forest products to subsistence for poorer vs. wealthier households?</li> <li>• What is the contribution of forest products to cash income for poorer vs. wealthier households?</li> <li>• What are the constraints on increasing income from forests for the poor?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What forest and wild products are important to women, men, indigenous or other marginalized peoples, poorer vs wealthier, and why (e.g. household food consumption, energy, income, health, fodder, etc)?</li> <li>• How are forest and wild products used by different sexes and age groups?</li> <li>• What is the proportion of total income that comes from forest products, by gender?</li> <li>• What problems arise over access and tenure rights, and the ways in which local regulations are applied, by gender?</li> </ul>

**Estimated resources needed for the Poverty-Forests Linkages Toolkit**

Resources needed	Number of people	Number of days	Considerations, Lessons
Lead trainers, choice of appropriate tools, training & pre-testing	1-2	10-14	Important to make sure the toolkit meets forest sector's commitments and interests
Facilitators	1-2 per site; depends on scope	Approx. 5 days/site	Number of teams depends on scope of study and number of sites/villages
Database management	1-2	10-20	Codes should be managed by a central database manager
Analysts	1-2	Depends on scope	Along with experienced analysts, could involve students
Research team daily costs for transport, accommodation, meals, etc	1-2; depends on scope	5-10	More remote locations and bigger sites will cost more

## Advantages and Limitations of the Poverty-Forests Linkages Toolkit

Advantages	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These participatory approaches give quick feedback to participants and can be empowering in of themselves</li> <li>• It involves capacity strengthening of government and other local partners that increases local capacity and buy-in to more sustainable approaches to forest management.</li> <li>• It is less time consuming and costly than quantitative (e.g. LSMS) approaches</li> <li>• It is relatively fast to implement (e.g. 1 week training, 1 week implementation), although writing up results can take many months</li> <li>• It can raise expectations among participating communities that are difficult for new research teams to handle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It requires fairly highly skilled/experienced facilitators that come from close to the sites/communities and with local experience and language skills (not always easy to find)</li> <li>• It generates a lot of information in a short time, and requires good synthetic analysis and writing skills that relatively few people have</li> </ul>

### 3. **IUCN-ROAM: Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology and Handbook**

IUCN and WRI (2014). A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level. Working Paper (Road-test edition). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 125pp. [www.iucn.org/publications](http://www.iucn.org/publications) and [gpflr@iucn.org](mailto:gpflr@iucn.org)

#### **Description and targeted users of ROAM**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Targeted users</b>
<p>A comprehensive methodology that includes targeted tools for assessing national and subnational forest landscape restoration (FLR) opportunities. FLR is becoming widely recognized as an important means of not only restoring ecological integrity at scale, but also generating additional local-to-global benefits by boosting livelihoods, economies, food and fuel production, water security and climate change adaptation and mitigation. ROAM involves six complementary tools, including: 1) Stakeholder Prioritization of Restoration Interventions; 2) Restoration Opportunities Mapping; 3) Restoration Economic Modelling and Valuation; 4) Restoration Cost-Benefit-Carbon Modelling; 5) Restoration Diagnostic of Presence of Key Success Factors; 6) Restoration Finance and Resourcing Analysis. This methodology has been developed in a highly participatory manner by IUCN and WRI together with many partners, based on pilot national assessments of FLR potential that have taken place in Ghana, Mexico and Rwanda.</p>	<p>The handbook has three main target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those who are commissioning an assessment, e.g. senior-level government officials, who need to know what it will entail and what outputs to expect;</li> <li>• those who are conducting an assessment, i.e. members of the core team, who need to know how to do it; and</li> <li>• those who are contributing to an assessment, e.g., experts and stakeholders at the national or regional level, who need to know what it involves.</li> </ul>

#### **Key forests-poverty and forests-gender information that can be generated using ROAM (or components of it)**

<b>Key products/outputs from ROAM</b>	<b>Key gender-related information that can be addressed</b>
<p>A ROAM application can deliver six main products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A shortlist of the most relevant and feasible restoration intervention types across the assessment area</li> <li>• Identified priority areas for restoration</li> <li>• Quantified costs and benefits of each intervention type</li> <li>• Estimated values of additional carbon sequestered by these intervention types</li> <li>• A diagnostic of the presence of key success factors and identification of strategies to address major policy, legal and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs towards more equitable national strategies on FLR, REDD+, adaptation and biodiversity, among others, and for mutually reinforcing convergence between such strategies</li> <li>• Inclusive engagement of key policy-makers and decision-makers from different sectors, as well as other stakeholders with interests in how landscapes are managed;</li> <li>• Information generated from women, men as well as often marginalized forest-dependent peoples for improved land-use decision-making</li> </ul>



<p>institutional bottlenecks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the finance and resourcing options for restoration in the assessment area</li> </ul> <p>ROAM supports the development of national restoration programmes and strategies, enabling countries to define and implement pledges to the Bonn Challenge target (to restore 150 million hectares worldwide by 2020) and thereby meet their existing international commitments under CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC.</p>	
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### Estimated resources needed for implementing ROAM

Resources needed	Number of people	Number of days	Considerations, Lessons
Core assessment team, with collaborative engagement with other experts and stakeholders	3-5	15-30 days over a 2-3 month period	

### Advantages and Limitations of ROAM

Advantages	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It engages many experts and a wide range of stakeholders, increasing the participation of women and those traditionally less empowered in finding more sustainable approaches to forest management.</li> <li>• It is relatively fast to implement, e.g. within 3-6 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It requires fairly highly skilled/experienced facilitators and forest experts</li> <li>• It generates a lot of information in a short time, and requires good synthetic analysis and writing skills that relatively few people have</li> </ul>

#### 4. CIFOR Guide to Integrating Gender into Forestry Research

Manfre C, Rubin D. 2012. Integrating gender into forestry research: A guide for CIFOR scientists and programme administrators  
 CIFOR and Cultural Practice, LLC.

<http://www.cifor.org/library/3892/integrating-gender-into-forestry-research-a-guide-for-cifor-scientists-and-programme-administrators/>

#### Description and targeted users of the CIFOR Guide to Integrating Gender into Forestry Research

Description	Targeted users
<p>This guide provides forests researchers and project/program designers with an introduction to the concept of gender and the gender dimensions of key forests issues. Short thematic briefs outline the key dimensions of various topics including climate change, REDD+, and value chains. Gender-related research questions and methods for conducting gender analysis are also described. The guide also provides tips and advice for building the right research team and gender-sensitive field strategies.</p>	<p>Forest or other researchers or projectd/program developers and administrators interested in learning how to integrate gender issues into forestry and agroforestry research. This guide was developed for those with no knowledge of gender concepts or gender analysis to those who already have some familiarity with gender. The concepts and tools described in the manual can help the reader in their work with forest communities and in other research to support the health and sustainable, equitable benefits from forests.</p>

#### Key forests-poverty and forests-gender questions to ask as suggested in the CIFOR Guide

Key research areas	Potential research or program design questions
<p>Gendered practices, knowledge and priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What forest products do men and women use?</li> <li>• In what ways do they use forest products differently?</li> <li>• How can NTFP value chains be developed in ways that maintain or strengthen women's positions in specific chains?</li> <li>• What tree species are valued by women? What tree species are valued by men?</li> <li>• How do men's and women's priorities, practices and behaviours change as the forest passes through different transition stages?</li> <li>• What are the implications for conservation?</li> </ul>
<p>Gender and climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can women more effectively participate in the design of local and national climate change policies?</li> <li>• What adaptation strategies are men and women adopting?</li> <li>• What resources do women need to improve their adaptation strategies?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does climate change affect men's and women's use of time, access to income or access to forests?</li> <li>• What kind of strategies can improve women's mitigation efforts? How do these differ from men's?</li> </ul>
Gender and participation in research and program design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the participation of men and women make a difference to the research or program design? What can you do to foster it? What constraints will you face in engaging men and women more equitably?</li> <li>• What are the gender-differentiated determinants of participation in different forest-related activities, for example value chains, national adaptation plans and conservation efforts?</li> <li>• How can mechanisms or decision support tools for conservation, climate change policies or forest use be evaluated for their effectiveness in fostering equitable participation?</li> </ul>
Gender and decision-making, participation in policy processes, policy to practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What mechanisms are needed to ensure both men and women are able to participate in and influence decision-making?</li> <li>• What factors contribute to increasing the participation of men and women in, and their influence on, decision-making at the national level?</li> <li>• What are the consequences of increasing women's participation at different governance scales?</li> <li>• What mechanisms are necessary for translating national gender commitments in the forestry sector into practice?</li> <li>• How well are women represented in the staff of forestry agencies? What factors limit women's participation in these agencies?</li> </ul>
Gender and assets and ability to adopt new practices/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will differences in men's and women's assets affect their ability to participate in decision making processes at the community, regional or national level?</li> <li>• How do differences in their assets affect their access to REDD+ payments?</li> <li>• How do differences in men's and women's assets, roles and responsibilities affect their ability to adopt new technologies?</li> </ul>
Gender and rights, tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What rights do men and women have to forest products under different tenure regimes?</li> <li>• How will changes to tenure affect men's and women's access to NTFPs?</li> <li>• What mechanisms strengthen women's rights to use forests at different</li> </ul>

	<p>governance scales?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What mechanisms strengthen women's ownership of forest lots at different governance scales?</li> <li>• How can women's groups influence policies and decision making processes to enhance women's access to, and ownership of, assets or secure rights to forests, trees and land?</li> </ul>
Gender and REDD+, benefit-sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can policies be designed to ensure equitable access to benefits from REDD+?</li> <li>• How can benefit-sharing mechanisms be designed to reward women and men for their mitigation efforts?</li> <li>• What tools are required to measure the gender differentiated effects of REDD+?</li> <li>• What policies, strategies or mechanisms are required to ensure an equitable distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from REDD+, community forest projects, forest certification or other forest initiatives?</li> <li>• What types of benefits do women value most?</li> <li>• What types of benefits do men value most?</li> <li>• How can gender specific incentives be designed to improve conservation efforts?</li> <li>• How can REDD+ or other environmental services measure men's and women's contributions to conservation or mitigation?</li> </ul>
Gender and value chain analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do gender roles and responsibilities affect men's and women's participation in specific value chains?</li> <li>• At what stages of the chain are women absent? Why?</li> <li>• How will differences in men's and women's' assets affect their ability to participate in specific value chains?</li> <li>• How do differences in men's and women's assets affect their ability to improve their position in value chains?</li> <li>• How will changes to specific value chains to meet sustainability objectives differentially affect men and women's participation in those chains?</li> </ul>

5. **CIFOR – GEIRS** (Gender equality in research scale): checklist that classifies projects according to their degree of gender integration <http://www.cifor.org/forests-and-gender/>

**Description and targeted users of GEIRS**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Targeted users</b>
<p>The Gender Equality In Research Scale -GEIRS- is designed to classify forests, trees and agroforestry-related (FTA) research projects according to their level of gender integration. The classifications are based on good gender integration practices and allow researchers to understand the extent to which gender is integrated in their project or to identify strategies that can be adopted to achieve a higher level of gender integration. For research projects that have gender as the primary object of study, the GEIRS assesses the extent to which the project has taken actions to ensure that its results lead to transformations in gender equality or women's empowerment. The GEIRS is a self-assessment tool to be filled out by project leaders and their teams. Since gender is not relevant to every FTA project or program, nor to some parts of research projects, the tool consists of two stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 1: The first stage (Questionnaire A) aims to identify what kind of research is being assessed from a gender perspective. At the end of Stage 1, projects will be classified as gender-specific, gender-relevant, or not gender-relevant;</li> <li>• Stage 2: Depending on the initial categorization in Stage 1, projects classified as gender-relevant will be assessed on the level of gender integration at each stage of the project cycle (Questionnaire C). For projects classified as gender-specific, the GEIRS assesses the extent to which the research has taken actions to ensure that its results lead to transformations in gender equality or women's empowerment (Questionnaire B).</li> </ul>	<p>Forestry, landscape, agroforestry researchers, project and program leaders</p>

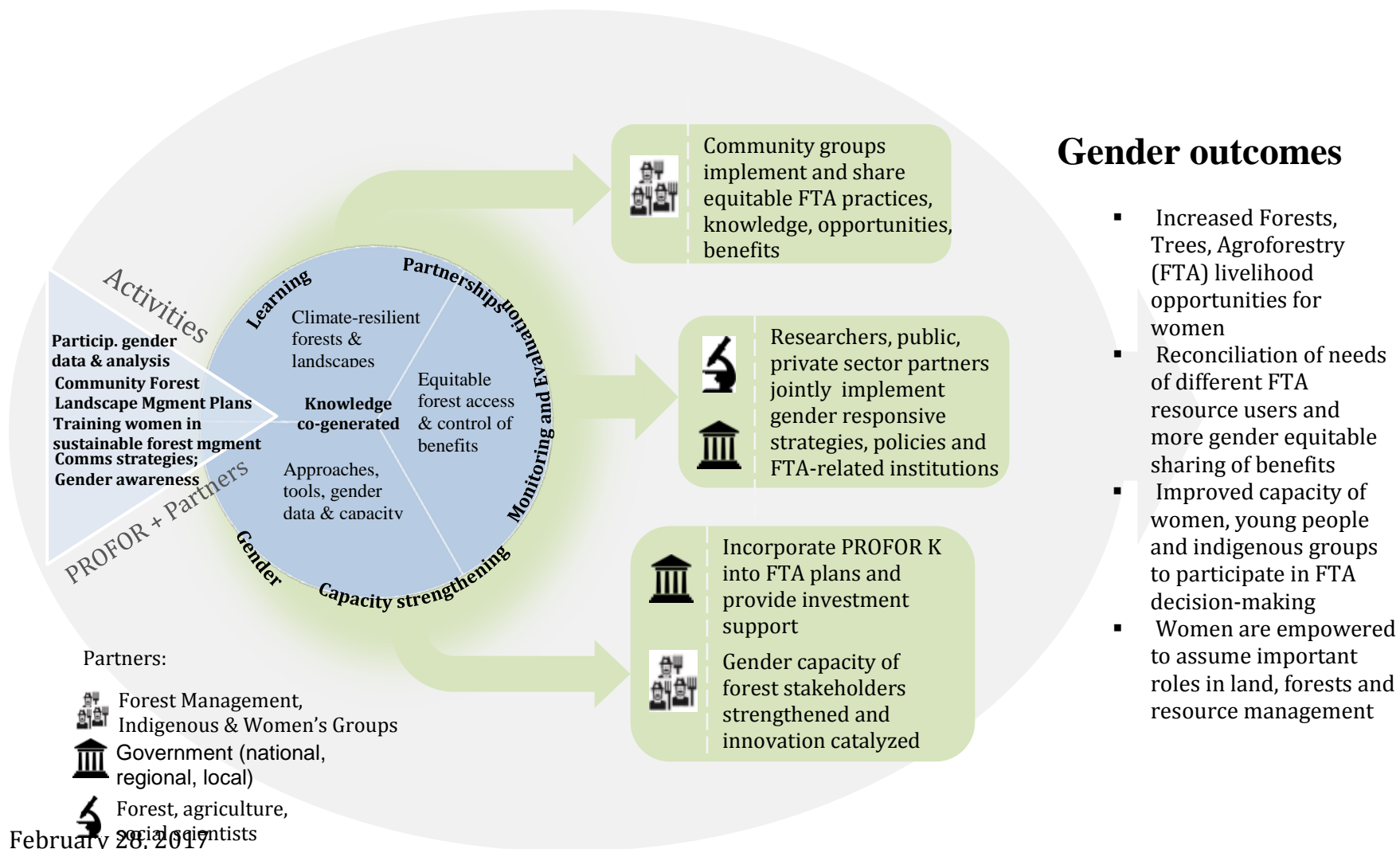
**6. CIFOR – ICRAF – CGIAR: Forests-Trees-Agroforestry Gender Outcome Pathways/Theory of Change approach**

[https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/2795/CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry - Gender Strategy.pdf?sequence=1](https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/2795/CGIAR%20Research%20Program%20on%20Forests,%20Trees%20and%20Agroforestry%20-%20Gender%20Strategy.pdf?sequence=1)

**Description and targeted users of Gender Outcome Pathways/Theory of Change approach**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Targeted users</b>
<p>Outcome or impact pathways describe the logic or flow, or causal chain of events, of research and development projects or programs from outputs through to desired outcomes (changes in behavior) in the short to medium/longer term, and can go all the way to ultimate impacts (e.g. reductions in poverty). Theories of change also describe the 'how' (e.g. with capacity, communications, learning and/or engagement-related strategies for helping ensure outputs become outcomes), and the 'with whom' (e.g. strategic and inclusive partnerships). They are essentially hypotheses whose progress can be tracked and improved over time with good monitoring, learning and evaluation systems in place.</p>	<p>This approach is useful for a wide range of users, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• those who are designing or leading any type of forests-related project or program or policy (e.g. development agencies, researchers);</li><li>• those who are implementing forests-related projects and programs (e.g. NGOs, local government agencies).</li></ul>

## e.g. PROFOR Gender Outcome Pathway/Theory of Change



**7. Bioversity – CGIAR:** Practical tips for conducting gender-responsive research

<http://www.bioversityinternational.org/e-library/publications/detail/practical-tips-for-conducting-gender-responsive-data-collection/>

**Description and Targeted Users of Practical Tips for Conducting Gender-responsive Research**

Description	Targeted users
This brief highlights the following practical tips for those wishing to conduct gender-responsive research: 1) establish mixed gender field teams; 2) collect sex-disaggregated data; 3) capture other forms of social differentiation (beyond men and women); 4) seek appropriate approvals; 5) schedule activities at convenient times; 6) select appropriate meeting locations; 7) seek privacy; 8) use appropriate language; 9) manage group dynamics; 10) feed back findings to participants.	Forestry, landscape, agroforestry researchers, project and program leaders

**8. CIFOR – CGIAR:** Women, men and trees - A review of approaches, methods and resources for addressing gender

Colfer CJP, Minarchek RD. 2012. Integrating gender into Forestry Research. CIFOR Occasional Paper 80. Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor Indonesia.

<http://www.cifor.org/library/3893/women-men-and-forest-research-a-review-of-approaches-resources-and-methods-for-addressing-gender/>

**Description and targeted users of women, men and trees: approaches for addressing gender**

Description	Targeted users
Recognising widespread uncertainty about how to address gender within the forestry world (from researchers, as well as natural resource, development and conservation practitioners), this paper strives to provide targeted guidance. It divides gender methods into three main approaches, based on the availability of resources. The first section provides a brief discussion of theory and method. After discussing some all-purpose methods, methods are classified loosely into categories of quick and [more or less] dirty; systematic academic studies; and collaborative studies. We argue that although there is legitimate space for all three approaches, the last is the most likely to result in long-term and meaningful improvements in forests and human well-being.	Forestry, landscape, agroforestry researchers, project and program leaders



## 9. *CIFOR –CGIAR*: Gender box: A Framework for Analyzing Gender Roles in Forest Management

Colfer CJP. 2012. The Gender Box: A framework for analyzing gender roles in forest management. CIFOR Occasional Paper 80. Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor Indonesia.

<http://www.cifor.org/library/4026/the-gender-box-a-framework-for-analysing-gender-roles-in-forest-management/>

### Description and targeted users of the Gender Box approach

Description	Targeted users
<p>The Gender Box framework is designed to clarify key social issues foresters need to address if they want forest management to benefit both the trees and the people who live among them. The focus is on tropical forests and their residents. It identifies 11 issues that have been highlighted in the literature on gender. Sample issues, though potentially relevant at all scales – macro, meso, and micro – are examined, each at a particular scale, as shown in the 'Gender Box'. The purpose is to highlight both the importance of and the interactions among scales, as we consider the lives of individual women and men in forests. Frequent reference is made to the literature, both as a guide for users and as a mechanism to show clearly what gender researchers have found relevant pertaining to the sample issues. Brief suggestions for ways forward are provided in closing.</p>	<p>Forestry policy makers, researchers, managers of production and conservation forests, project and NGO (non-governmental organisation) personnel who work in forest contexts.</p>

## 10. *IFPRI –CGIAR*: Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data

<http://library.cgiar.org/handle/10947/3072>

Description	Targeted users
<p>This document is intended to serve as guidelines for research teams collecting sex-disaggregated data. The authors argue that in many cases, simple changes in survey design or research methodology can allow for much richer gender analysis. Steps include: clearly identifying the research questions; identifying the appropriate unit of analysis (e.g. individual, household, intra-household, community); consideration of who should answer the questions (for gender analysis it is indispensable to interview both men and women); ask the 'who' questions; and consider the context. Links to additional resources are provided.</p>	<p>Agriculture, forests, landscape, agroforestry researchers, project and program leaders</p>

### Key gender questions to consider as suggested in ‘Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data’

Key research areas	Potential research or program design questions
Baseline or descriptive research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What crops are being grown and traded?</li> <li>• Who is growing them?</li> <li>• Who is trading them?</li> <li>• What technologies are being used?</li> <li>• What natural resources do they use, and in what ways?</li> <li>• What are the policies and institutions that shape the environment in which farmers and consumers make decisions?</li> <li>• What are the returns to different forms of production, trade, or livelihood activities?</li> </ul>
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the constraints facing farmers?</li> <li>• In particular, what are the binding constraints that do not allow farmers to produce and trade more and earn better livelihoods?</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where are the opportunities for increased production and livelihoods?</li> <li>• Where are the potential areas in which research or interventions could make an impact, whether through technological, institutional, or policy change?</li> </ul>
Risk and vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do farmers respond to living in a risky environment? These risks may be environmental such as climate change, economic through markets for both buying and selling goods, political, or personal such as health.</li> <li>• How does the risk shape their decisions? Which people are particularly vulnerable?</li> </ul>
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the impact of projects, programs, and policies? How can projects be designed and monitored to be gender transformative?</li> <li>• How does agricultural innovation affect women’s economic empowerment?</li> <li>• Are gender gaps in farm productivity, income, asset ownership, or sustainable intensification changing and why?</li> </ul>

**11. Bioversity – ICRAF – CATIE: 5Capitals-G – A gender-responsive methodology for assessing the poverty impacts of forests- and agroforestry-related value chain development**

<http://foreststreesagroforestry.org/update-on-gender-research-projects-2/#bio>

**Description and targeted users of 5Capitals-G**

Description	Targeted users
<p>5Capitals-G (for gender) is a tool for assessing the impacts on poverty from value chain development initiatives. Researchers from the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Bioversity International, CATIE and multiple partners around the globe developed <a href="#">5Capitals</a>, a learning tool that uses an asset-based approach for assessing the poverty impacts of value chain development at the level of both smallholder households and the enterprises that link them with processors and buyers downstream the value chain.</p> <p>In this updated version of the methodology, gender-differentiated access to and control over resources is now being thoroughly addressed. Bioversity International, in close collaboration with colleagues from ICRAF, is partnering with research and development organizations in India, Guatemala and Peru to test and refine a gender-responsive version of the methodology (<i>5Capitals-G</i>) to analyze gender-differentiated access to, decision-making on, and ownership of critical livelihood and business assets (human, social, natural, physical and financial capital). The new tool is being piloted in a community forestry project primarily focused on mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in Guatemala and Peru, and another focused on fruit tree species (<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Indian gamboge), <i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango), and <i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> (Malabar gamboge) in Karnataka, India.</p> <p><b>Comparing 5Capitals and 5Capitals-G in 9 sites.</b> In 2014/2015, Bioversity International and local partners CONAP and ACOFOP studied the impact of community concessions on socio-economic development at household level and business viability of community-based forest enterprises in three concessions in the Peten region of Guatemala, using the original version of <i>5Capitals</i>. It will now be interesting to see which <i>additional insights</i> the application of <i>5Capitals-G</i> will generate when tested in three further concessions. In addition, a collaborative arrangement has been agreed with the Rainforest Alliance to expand testing of <i>5Capitals-G</i> to another three concessions, so as to get a full overview of the impact across the currently nine community concessions. Finally, <i>5Capitals-G</i> will be tested by ICRAF and local partners in the cocoa value chain in Peru. Findings from tool testing and the validated version of <i>5Capitals-G</i> are expected to be available by the end of 2016. To learn more about this project, contact: Dietmar Stoian at <a href="mailto:d.stoian@cgiar.org">d.stoian@cgiar.org</a></p>	<p>Agricultural and forest/tree-related value chain, landscape, agroforestry researchers, project and program leaders</p>

## 12. IUCN and USAID – Gender-forests and landscape restoration (REDD+) roadmaps/action plans: Examples from Three Countries

IUCN and USAID. 2015. Cameroon, Ghana & Uganda's Gender & REDD+ Roadmaps: A National, Policy-Level Initiative

[https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/roadmaps\\_final\\_copy\\_0.pdf](https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/roadmaps_final_copy_0.pdf)

<http://genderandenvironment.org/resource/cameroon-ghana-ugandas-gender-redd-roadmaps-a-national-policy-level-initiative/>

### Description and targeted users of Gender-Forests Roadmaps

Description	Targeted users
<p>The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Cancun Agreements in 2010 and Durban Outcomes in 2011 called for REDD+ national strategies and systems for providing information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected to integrate ‘gender considerations’. In 2011, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with support from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and in collaboration with the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), facilitated participatory, multi-stakeholder workshops in Cameroon, Ghana, and Uganda to create Gender and REDD+ Roadmaps. The Roadmaps—the first of their kind—were produced during the first phase of the project for each country process and identified context-specific gender and REDD+ concerns, stakeholders, and concrete actions to integrate and enhance gender in REDD+ processes and initiatives. Currently, each Roadmap, as well as each country’s national REDD+ process, is in a different stage of implementation. Creation and facilitation of a Gender and REDD+ Task Force (GTF), or working group, is the most recent step to propel project outcomes forward and move closer to the project’s ultimate goal: to enhance gender mainstreaming and gender and climate change considerations into effective national REDD+ processes by ensuring women’s participation in the process.</p>	<p>Forests and natural resource management ministries and other policy makers involved in REDD+ initiatives (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation).</p>

**13. CGIAR** – Indicators of gendered control over agricultural resources: A guide for agricultural policy and research.

Rao S. 2016. Indicators of gendered control over agricultural resources: A guide for agricultural policy and research  
CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network Working Paper No 1.

[https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/75779/Indicators%20of%20gendered%20control%20over%20agricultural%20resources\\_Workingpaper1.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y](https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/75779/Indicators%20of%20gendered%20control%20over%20agricultural%20resources_Workingpaper1.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y)

**Description and targeted users of guide on indicators of gendered control over agricultural resources**

Description	Targeted users
<p>This paper explores the extent to which it is possible to define simple, robust indicators of gender gaps in use and control over resources that are likely to impact and be affected by agricultural innovation. To address this question, the paper makes the following contributions to the literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The identification of conceptual criteria of particular importance for developing robust, rich indicators of change in gender gaps and for evaluating their utility</li> <li>2. Analysis of the robustness and feasibility of the gender gap indicators used by published studies, from which we generate a “menu” of potentially useful indicators</li> <li>3. Recommendations for indicators based on evaluation of the menu of indicators identified in (2)</li> <li>4. A review of sources of national-level data currently available and suggestions for data that need to be collected for constructing these indicators</li> </ol> <p>The paper also proposes a short “dashboard” of indicators. The purpose of the dashboard is to provide feedback in the short term to ensure that innovators are alerted if gender gaps seem to worsen. The dashboard is intended to make it easy for innovators to re-evaluate the design and implementation of an intervention in an agricultural production process while it is in progress. By short term, we mean within no more than three to five years after the introduction of an innovation while there is still time for the intervention to self-correct, and before final impacts can be measured or even achieved. The dashboard we have compiled based on available data or existing data collection instruments has several limitations, discussed later in the paper. However, based on the information in this paper, potential users could adapt this dashboard to serve their goals.</p>	<p>The target audience is researchers and development practitioners involved in designing and implementing agricultural innovations who need to monitor the direct and indirect impacts. These indicators are relevant primarily for users whose main objective is not the study of gender relations but who need evaluations of the effect of specific innovations on women’s ability to control resources.</p>

#### 14. ICRAF – A User Guide to Gender Analysis in Agroforestry

Catacutan D, McGaw E and Llanza MA, eds. 2014. In Equal Measure: A User Guide to Gender Analysis in Agroforestry World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). Southeast Asia Regional Program. 101 p.  
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sea/Publications/files/book/BK0176-14/BK0176-14.pdf>

##### **Description and targeted users of User Guide to Gender Analysis in Agroforestry**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Targeted users</b>
The publication compiles various methods and tools in a user guide on gender analysis that ICRAF researchers were able to develop, innovate or apply in Africa and Asia. The book covers a range of gender issues in various forest, trees and agroforestry management areas from tree species identification to landuse decision-making. Participatory research tools are featured such as ranking, mapping, modeling, participatory GIS; and other tools that can aid in looking at gender issues, roles and preferences primarily but not limited to agroforestry research and development.	This guide is targeted at researchers, scientists, and program officers and managers doing basic gender analysis and research in agroforestry.

**15. ICRAF – CCAFS – Care International:** Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture

[https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/45955/CCAFS\\_Gender\\_Toolbox.pdf?sequence=7](https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/45955/CCAFS_Gender_Toolbox.pdf?sequence=7)

**Description and targeted users of the Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Targeted users</b>
<p>This toolbox supports integration of gender and social perspectives in climate research and program development, presenting gender-sensitive and socially inclusive participatory action research tools. The participatory toolbox builds on the previously released <a href="#">Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development</a> (PDF) training guide produced by FAO and CCAFS in 2012, and later updated and translated into Spanish and French in 2013. The new toolbox cannot replace it, but instead contributes with additional participatory tools and methods and a focus on social learning approaches.</p> <p>The chapters are in modular format so that teams can assemble their own research toolbox specific to their needs. The participatory modules, aimed to spark discussions and engagement from participants, are: co-production of knowledge, climate-resilient agriculture, climate information services, and climate change mitigation. Tools include: village resource map and goal tree, perceptions of women’s empowerment, climate-information ranking, information flow map, changing farming practices, co-benefit analysis and many others.</p>	<p>Researchers, development practitioners, non-governmental organisations, research for development program designers, researchers and rural development actors engaging in climate change and agriculture work</p>

## Other tools and resources of relevance to gender and forest landscapes

- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Conservation Strategies Unit. 2001. Social dimensions in a biological world: integrating gender and conservation in priority ecoregions. WWF, Washington, DC.  
[http://awsassets.wwf.org.au/downloads/mc\\_wwf\\_social\\_dimensions\\_in\\_a\\_biological\\_world\\_2011.pdf](http://awsassets.wwf.org.au/downloads/mc_wwf_social_dimensions_in_a_biological_world_2011.pdf)
- Thomas-Slayter, B., Esser, A.L. and Shields, M.D. 1993. Tools of gender analysis: a guide to field methods for bringing gender into sustainable resource management. ECOGEN Research Project. Clark University, Worcester, MA.  
<http://rmportal.net/library/content/tools/biodiversity-conservation-tools/putting-conservation-in-context-cd/gender-issues/3-1.pdf>
- Hill Rojas, M. 2000. Working with community-based conservation with a gender focus: a guide. Gender, Community Participation and Natural Resources. Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis (MERGE). Also available in Spanish and Portuguese. [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNACK550.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACK550.pdf)
- Aguilar, L., Castañeda, I. and Salazar, H. 2002 In search of the lost gender: equity in protected areas. World Conservation Union (IUCN). [http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa\\_puball/wcpa\\_pubsubject/wcpa\\_equitypub/?2070/In-search-of-the-lost-gender-equity-in-protected-areas](http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_puball/wcpa_pubsubject/wcpa_equitypub/?2070/In-search-of-the-lost-gender-equity-in-protected-areas)
- Wilde, V.L. and Vainio-Mattila, A. 1995 Gender analysis and forestry training package. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/tools/tool-detail/en/c/217969/>
- **UN-REDD Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD:**  
[www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=11824&Itemid=53](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=11824&Itemid=53)
- **GEF Gender Equality Action Plan:** <https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/11276>



**Gender tools in the agriculture GP in the World Bank of relevance to forests:**

- [Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook](#), complemented by an [e-learning course](#). Both have a forestry module.
- Gender and M&E related E-learning course: 3 module internal e-learning course (LMS) based on the publication: [Gender Issues in Monitoring and Evaluation in Agriculture: A Toolkit](#)
- Sourcebook: [Gender in Climate Smart Agriculture \(2015\)](#)
- [Beyond Quality at Entry: Portfolio Review on Gender Implementation of Agriculture Projects \(FY08-13\) \(2015\)](#)