

## TOOL 6

# RANKING FOREST PRODUCTS

**AIM:** TO RANK FOREST PRODUCTS BY IMPORTANCE, FOR CASH AND/ OR FOR SUBSISTENCE USES.

Obtaining a ranking of the importance of tree and forest products can be done without administering a further tool to the four groups. Key data can be drawn from Tool 4 Steps 1 and 2, collating the results from all the four groups' results by the facilitators.

The results show clearly which are the most valued forest products, and which are of most value to the poor and to women.

Cattle are the chief asset and store of wealth in Shinyanga, and they are fed, according to their owners, from 60-90%

of the time on grazing which is reserved for them inside small privately and communally owned forests, where the trees protect the grazing until late in the dry season.

However, although the huge importance of cattle came out in Tool 4 (for all groups except poor women), and they were far more important than any (other) forest product, fodder was only mentioned inconsistently as a 'forest product'. For that reason, cattle have also been included here.

*a blank table layout for this step is provided on the reverse*

## A WORKED EXAMPLE OF TOOL 6

### RANKING THE IMPORTANCE OF TREE AND FOREST PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND BY WEALTH RANK

Forest Product	Poor women		Middle/rich women		Poor men		Middle /rich men	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Cattle			1	1	1	1	1	1
Gum	1		2		2		4	
Fuelwood		1	4	2	4			
Building materials		2		5		3		2
Traditional medicine							3	3
Wild animals, birds				3				
Charcoal	2	3	3	7	3	2	2	4
Tamarind and other wild fruit		4						
Timber					5	4		
Thatch grass		5	5	5				
Fodder		7		4				
Wild green leaves, vegetables		6						
Honey		8						
Mushrooms		9						

Note that low numbers mean a high ranking

