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# SYNTHESIS OF KEY PAPERS WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND FOREST LANDSCAPES



## Synthesis of Key Papers with a Focus on Gender and Forest Landscapes

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### Introduction

This annotated bibliography summarizes papers identified by the author as providing relatively recent and helpful evidence and thinking on the intersection of gender and forests (broadly defined to include landscapes with forests and agroforestry). It aims to be useful to, and save time and effort of, project designers, researchers, development practitioners and others with an interest in understanding the issues related to, and links between, forests 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, the summary was taken directly from an abstract or executive summary (sometimes shortened); in some cases I attempted to synthesize the key focus, content and lessons from the document; thus I am responsible for any omissions or errors. The authors and contributors captured below are gratefully acknowledged and thanked; in many cases, these documents are open access and freely available. The goal is that this information can and will be updated and improved if and when necessary. The web version will be on the PROFOR website and will be searchable by author names and keywords.

Citation	Summary of approach and findings	Keywords	Source/Link
Agarwal, B. 2010. <i>Gender and Green Governance</i> . Cambridge University Press	Much gender-forests research focuses mainly on women's near absence from forestry institutions. This interdisciplinary book turns that focus on its head to ask: what if women were present in these institutions? What difference would that make? Would women's inclusion in forest governance - undeniably important for equity - also affect decisions on forest use and outcomes for conservation and subsistence? Are women's interests in forests different from men's? Would women's presence lead to better forests and more equitable access? Does it matter which class of women governs? And how large a presence of women would make an impact? Answers to these questions can prove foundational for effective environmental governance, yet they have been subject to little empirical investigation. In an analysis that is conceptually sophisticated and statistically rigorous, using primary data on community forestry institutions in India and Nepal, this book is the first major study to comprehensively address these wide-ranging issues. It traces women's history of exclusion from public institutions, the factors that constrain their effective participation, and how those constraints can be overcome. It outlines how strategic partnerships between forestry groups and other	Women's participation, forest institutions, forest governance, forest conservation, social inclusion, India, Nepal, women, gender	<a href="http://www.oxfordscholarship.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199569687.001.0001/acprof-9780199569687">http://www.oxfordscholarship.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199569687.001.0001/acprof-9780199569687</a>



	civil society institutions could strengthen rural women's bargaining power with community and government. And it examines the complexities of eliciting government accountability in addressing poor rural women's needs, such as for clean domestic fuel and access to the commons. Located in the interface of environmental studies, political economy and gender analysis, the volume makes significant original contributions to current debates on gender and governance, forest conservation, clean energy policy, critical mass and social inclusion.		
Agarwal, B. 2009. Gender and forest conservation: The impact of women's participation in community forest governance. <i>Ecological Economics</i> 68(11): 1785-2799.	This paper focuses on addressing whether enhancing women's presence in community institutions of forest governance improves resource conservation and regeneration? Based on the author's primary data on communities managing their local forests in parts of India and Nepal, it statistically assesses whether the gender composition of a local forest management group affects forest conservation outcomes, after controlling for other characteristics of the management group, aspects of institutional functioning, forest and population characteristics, and related factors. The results show that groups with a high proportion of women in their executive committee (EC)--the principal decision-making body--show significantly greater improvements in forest condition in both regions. Moreover, groups with all-women ECs in the Nepal sample have better forest regeneration and canopy growth than other groups, despite receiving much smaller and more degraded forests. Older EC members, especially older women, also make a particular difference, as does employing a guard. The beneficial impact of women's presence on conservation outcomes is attributable especially to women's contributions to improved forest protection and rule compliance. More opportunity for women to use their knowledge of plant species and methods of product extraction, as well as greater cooperation among women, are also likely contributory factors.	Forest institutions, forest conservation, gender composition, community forestry institutions, South Asia, Nepal	<a href="https://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/ecolec/v68y2009i11p2785-2799.html">https://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/ecolec/v68y2009i11p2785-2799.html</a>
Agarwal, B. 2001. Participatory Exclusions, Community Forestry, and Gender: Analysis for South Asia and a Conceptual Framework. <i>World Development</i> 29(10):1623-1648.	In this paper, Agarwal attributes women's limited voice and influence in forest governance regimes to gender inequalities in men and women's personal and household endowments. These inequalities manifest themselves in terms of women's low bargaining power vis-à-vis men in negotiating for their interests in forests at the household and community levels.	Women's voice, community forestry, forest governance, gender inequalities, South Asia, women's bargaining power	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTENERGY/Resources/backgroundmaterial1.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTENERGY/Resources/backgroundmaterial1.pdf</a>

Agarwal, B. 2000. Conceptualising environmental collective action: why gender matters. <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> 24 (3): 283-310.	This paper demonstrates how institutions for natural resource management (such as community forestry groups), which appear to be participative, equitable and efficient, can be found lacking on all three counts from a gender perspective. It also examines possible gender differences in social networks, values and motivations. Although there is little to suggest that women are inherently more conservationist than men, the distinctness of women's social networks embodying prior experience of successful cooperation, their higher dependence on these networks (as also on the commons in general), and their potentially greater group homogeneity relative to men, could provide an important (and largely ignored) basis for organising sustainable environmental collective action. The paper also outlines the factors that can constrain or facilitate women's participation in formal environmental management groups. Illustrative examples are drawn from rural South Asia.	Gender, Environmental institutions, Collective action, Community forestry groups, Social networks	<a href="http://binaagarwal.com/downloads/apapers/conceptualizing_environmental_collective_action.pdf">http://binaagarwal.com/downloads/apapers/conceptualizing_environmental_collective_action.pdf</a>
Agarwal, B. 2015. The power of numbers in gender dynamics: illustrations from community forestry groups. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 42(1): 1-20.	This paper argues that the power of numbers and implicitly shared interests can, in themselves, go a long way towards improving outcomes for the disadvantaged, although a conscious recognition and collective articulation of shared interests can further enhance effectiveness. The shift from implicitly shared interests to their collective expression, however, will require a concerted engagement with intra-group dynamics and processes of group formation and democratic deliberation. This paper focuses on intra-group interaction. It examines within-group dynamics through the prism of gender and class. Drawing on the author's empirical results relating to community forestry groups in South Asia, it demonstrates that a critical mass of 'women-in-themselves' can make a notable difference even without a 'women-for-themselves' social consciousness. It also explores how horizontal linkages across local groups and their vertical representation via federations can enhance impact beyond the local.	Community forestry groups and within-group gender dynamics Community forestry, South Asia, intra-group dynamics, women's groups	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2014.936007?journalCode=fjps20">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2014.936007?journalCode=fjps20</a>
Aguilar, L., Quesada-Aguilar A, Shaw, D (eds). 2011. <i>Forests and Gender</i> . Gland: IUCN	The first section explores some of the main themes currently concerning forests and gender. The second section looks at case studies from around the world, demonstrating the wealth of learning and experience that is resulting from increased awareness and integration of gender issues within forestry work. The third and final section takes a step back and examines issues and progress at the international and global levels, and forecasts future challenges and developments.	Forests, gender, forestry institutions, forest conservation, forest management	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/content/publication-forests-and-gender-available-download">http://www.iucn.org/content/publication-forests-and-gender-available-download</a>

<p>Aguilar, L., Granat, M., &amp; Owren, C. 2015. Roots for the future: The landscape and way forward on gender and climate change. Washington, DC: IUCN &amp; GGCA</p>	<p>This publication updates the 2008 Global Gender and Climate Alliance's Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change (<a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/eng_version_web_final_1.pdf">https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/eng_version_web_final_1.pdf</a>). It presents the latest research, data, strategies, and results on gender and climate change policymaking and programming. Not a training manual, per se, Roots for the Future still provides an array of simple, step-by-step guidance on gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches to climate change decision-making, planning and projects at all levels.</p>	<p>Climate change, gender, landscapes, policy, gender-responsive</p>	<p><a href="https://www.climatelink.org/resources/roots-future-landscape-and-way-forward-gender-and-climate-change">https://www.climatelink.org/resources/roots-future-landscape-and-way-forward-gender-and-climate-change</a></p>
<p>Awono A, Ndoye O, Preece L, 2010. Empowering women's capacity for improved livelihoods in non-timber forest product trade in Cameroon. <i>Int J Social For</i> 3:151-163.</p>	<p>In Cameroon, women as the primary gatherers and traders of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) have limited access to processing technologies, marketing strategies and market information. The objective of this paper is to explore how CIFOR research and capacity building efforts, implemented from 2000 to 2006, have been perceived by Cameroonian traders. An evaluation of the program took place in 2006 with thirty-eight traders out of seventy-two traders trained. Of the traders initially interviewed, 95 percent of them were women. Eighty-one percent of traders said their incomes increased as a result of the training received, 11 percent of traders mentioned a negative impact and 8 percent reported no impact. The average increase in income for those who benefited was 55 percent. The quantity of, and revenues obtained from, NTFPs increased from 2003 to 2004, but declined in 2005. These changes were related to decline or growth in gathering NTFPs, changes in demand, increased competition in the marketplace and poor health of the traders. The revenue gained from NTFPs was used for basic household needs—school fees, food and health costs. Investments in home improvements and household goods were also popular, but many traders also invested in phones, televisions and radios. These results indicate that a capacity building programme could reduce the constraints faced by traders by providing them with marketing information, accounting tools and processing and storage technology skills. A cost effective market information system could then be developed and scaled up.</p>	<p>NTFP, trade, capacity building, perceptions, Cameroon</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/AAwono1001.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/AAwono1001.pdf</a></p>
<p>Banana AY, Bukenya M, Arinaitwe E, Biabwa B, Ssekindi S. Gender, tenure and community forests</p>	<p>Over the past century, the management of forest resources in Uganda has vacillated from a centralised to a decentralised approach. With the Forest Act in 1993, the country began a new round of governance reforms that devolved ownership and management of central forest reserves to local governments. Four years later, the Local Government Act transferred management functions over forest reserves to the districts and sub-counties. By 2000, however, the deforestation rate already the</p>	<p>Community forest management, Uganda, gender, tenure, forest user groups</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP87CIFOR.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP87CIFOR.pdf</a></p>

in Uganda. CIFOR Working Paper 87. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.	highest in eastern Africa had accelerated. Despite the trend toward greater participation of communities in forest management, women have been largely shut out of decision-making. Yet women are important actors, depending on forest resources for subsistence, as safety nets and even for income. Through this study, the researchers wish to contribute toward improving women's tenure rights to forests through their increased participation in community forest user-groups with regard both to decision making and livelihood benefits.		
Bechtel, J. 2010. Gender, poverty and the conservation of biodiversity: A review of issues and opportunities. MacArthur Foundation Conservation White Paper Series.	This white paper describes the links between gender, poverty and the environment/biodiversity. It suggests that men and women throughout the developing world are adversely affected by the loss of biodiversity, particularly through the loss of access to open access and common property resources, including forests. Women are most severely impacted and these impacts include increased household labor, increased poverty, and impaired health. It also discusses how the roles, knowledge, and skills of rural men and women differ with respect to forest use and management. Opportunities for the MacArthur Foundation to ensure that gender and poverty linkages are incorporated in conservation and sustainable development opportunities are presented: 1) through grant making (aimed at improved tenure rights, access to markets, sex-disaggregated data efforts); 2) internal and external partner capacity building; 3) catalyzing change with strategic gender partners; and 4) promoting cross-sector solutions.	Gender, poverty, biodiversity, grant making	<a href="https://www.macfound.org/media/files/CSD_GENDER_WHITE_PAPER.pdf">https://www.macfound.org/media/files/CSD_GENDER_WHITE_PAPER.pdf</a>
Belcher, B., Ruíz-Pérez M., Achdiawan, R. 2005. Global patterns and trends in the use and management of commercial NTFPs: Implications for livelihoods and conservation. <i>World Development</i> 33: 1435-1452.	Understanding of the role and potential of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for livelihood improvement and conservation has been hindered by a lack of a clear theoretical framework and a functional typology of cases. To help fill this gap, we did a comparative analysis of 61 cases of commercial NTFP production in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Cases were documented using a standardized set of descriptors organized into categories describing various aspects of the production-to-consumption system. Exploratory analysis yielded useful case groupings by: (a) household economic strategy; and (b) NTFP production strategy. These groups and their key characteristics are used as a basis for discussing the development and conservation implications of NTFPs.	NTFP, global, comparative analysis, conservation, commercialization, livelihood Strategies, forest value chain	

Bose, P. 2015. India's drylands agroforestry: a ten-year analysis of gender and social diversity, tenure and climate variability. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 17(4): 85-98.	India became the first country in the world to adopt an agroforestry policy. The National Agroforestry Policy 2014 is expected to improve farm productivity and the livelihood of marginal farmers. Using gender and social diversity dimensions of a micro-politics framework, this paper examines the impact of 10 years of dryland agroforestry on land and tree tenure and climate variability. This ethnographic study used participatory techniques to collect data from 105 households in six villages of contiguous tribal districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat in western India. The study was conducted over two 3-year phases: phase one (1999–2001), the agroforestry implementation stage, and phase two, 10 years later (2009–2011). The analysis examines land ownership, decision-making of men and women, and who controls the collection and marketing of resources, how and why. This study makes three main recommendations for drylands agroforestry: promote social inclusion in institutional governance; acknowledge local integrated landscape strategies to cope with climate vulnerability; and recognise equitable tenure rights and sharing of resources.	Agroforestry policy, India, drylands agroforestry, landscape management, women's decision-making	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art00008">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art00008</a>
Brown K, Lapuyade S. 2001. A livelihood from the forest: gendered visions of social, economic and environmental change in southern Cameroon. <i>Journal of International Development</i> 13, 1131-1149.	This paper explores divergent perceptions and experiences of social, economic and environmental change by men and women in southern Cameroon. It finds shifts in cropping patterns towards more crops sold for cash, especially cassava and plantain. Men have been more successful at diversifying their livelihoods than have women. The result is that women are becoming increasingly dependent on utilizing non-timber forest products for cash in order to meet their livelihood needs. However pressures on forest are increasing for a number of reasons and access to land and trees is becoming constrained, so future benefits from forest products will be contingent on clear, well defined and enforced community property rights.	Gender, NTFPs, women, Cameroon, forest products	DOI: 10.1002/jid.802
Bruce, J. 2012. <i>Identifying and Working with Beneficiaries When Rights are Unclear</i> . Washington DC: PROFOR.	This paper explores how benefits from REDD+ initiatives can be shared equitably with local partners. One of the challenges associated with sharing benefits from sales of carbon and other REDD+ activities is identifying and engaging intended recipients when rights to the resources are unclear. This paper explores the substantive legal issues and procedural options for identifying beneficiaries in such contexts and ways of working with them despite the legal uncertainty. It gives considerable attention to process, an approach reflecting the diversity of the situations on the ground. To	REDD+, land rights, forest tenure, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Brazil	<a href="http://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/docs/2_Identifying%20and%20Working%20with%20Beneficiaries%20when%20rights%20are%20unclearv2.pdf">http://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/docs/2_Identifying%20and%20Working%20with%20Beneficiaries%20when%20rights%20are%20unclearv2.pdf</a>

	<p>explore these issues, the paper draws upon several relevant bodies of learning on forestry projects and programs, including the literatures on land, tree and forest tenure, legal pluralism, forest project design and implementation, the protection of indigenous peoples, and resettlement issues associated with development projects. The paper also explores how contracts or agreements could be used to work with the beneficiaries and clearly capture the different parties' rights and responsibilities. It examines experiences discussed in the literature, and reviews three good practice projects (The Makira Forest Protected Area Project in Madagascar, the Humbo Community-Managed Natural Regeneration Project in Ethiopia, and the Juma Reserve REDD Project in Brazil). Lessons are drawn from both those projects and earlier relevant experiences.</p>		
<p>Buchy, M. 2012. <i>Securing Women's Tenure and Leadership for Forest Management: A Summary of the Asian Experience</i>. Washington DC: Rights and Resources Initiative, Food and Agriculture Organization.</p>	<p>This report examines how gender perspectives are being integrated in the forest policies of eight APFC member countries – two from South Asia (Nepal and Sri Lanka), and six from Southeast Asia and the Pacific (Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam). Despite enabling institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks to promote gender equality in all eight member countries, Nepal and the Philippines are considered relatively more progressive in integrating gender perspectives in their forest policies and strategies. While they could serve as good examples in the region, they also face a number of challenges in effectively implementing gender-sensitive forest policies and strategies. The analysis suggests that having gender-integrated forest policies alone is not enough to reduce pervasive gender inequalities in forestry; they must be supported by technical expertise for facilitating gender-sensitive policy implementation and practice. Clear targets, gender guidelines, strategy and action plans supported by adequate budgets and institutional mechanisms in forestry departments and agencies must be in place so that gender mainstreaming becomes an achievable milestone within a set timeframe. Common challenges in mainstreaming gender to achieve gender equality in forestry include: gendered norms and cultural prejudices that reinforce forestry as a male profession, lack of evidence-based research and gender-disaggregated data, limited technical capacity and expertise (even within the gender working groups and focal points), limited budget to implement gender-focused activities and women's limited representation in decision-making. The report recommends: 1) convening national dialogues and consultation meetings to discuss gender gaps in forest policies and practices and to promote learning networks; 2) conducting gender-sensitive research and developing capacity of relevant stakeholders; 3) establishing gender working</p>	<p>Forest policies, South Asia, Southeast Asia, gender equality, gender-sensitive forest policies</p>	<p><a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/rap/files/meetings/2015/150212_final_report.pdf">http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/rap/files/meetings/2015/150212_final_report.pdf</a></p>



	groups; 4) reviewing and re-engineering existing management structures to create more gender-balanced forestry institutions and to increase women's representation in decision-making; and 5) setting up gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems with gender-responsive budgeting.		
Catacutan D, Naz F, Nguyen HT. 2015. The gender dimensions of agroforestry adoption in Northwest Vietnam. <i>International Forestry Review</i> , 17(4): 22-32.	This article begins with an overview of women and agroforestry, followed by a review of the Vietnamese situation in agriculture and forestry, highlighting the gap in agroforestry literature in the Vietnam context. It assesses the compatibility of agroforestry interventions with the lives of ethnic minority women in Northwest Vietnam. The authors' emphasis is primarily on the respective roles men and women play in different agroforestry and other crop production, and the benefits from and barriers to women's more equal involvement in such systems, especially as women appear to be more interested in agroforestry than men. They conclude with some specific recommendations for improvements in agroforestry interventions, aiming for a more equitable approach.	Gender, women, agroforestry, Vietnam	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art00003">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art00003</a>
Coleman, E. A. and Mwangi, E., 2013. Women's participation in forest management: A Cross-Country Analysis. <i>Global Environmental Change</i> 23 (1): 193–205.	<p>The paper examines what determines women's participation in forestry institutions and the effects of women's participation on institutional outcomes (particularly on levels of conflict and fairness of rules). The paper draws on a theoretical framework developed by Bina Agarwal (2001) which suggests that the following six factors explain women's participation in forest governance: (i) rules that exclude entry of women into the participatory process; (ii) social norms such as segregation, division of labor or gendered biases; (iii) social preferences that give more weight to men's participation than women's; (iv) entrenched claims by men who are hesitant to give power to women; (v) few personal endowments of property or social networks that would allow effective participation from women, and; (vi) household endowments or attributes that prevent effective participation (such as caste position or social status). The analysis is based on a detailed household survey conducted with 1433 households in Bolivia, Kenya, Mexico and Uganda and a more aggregated data set from forest associations investigated by the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) program in 10 countries.</p> <p>The results show that women's participation is likely when institutions exist that are less exclusionary, when households have more education, and when there is a low level of economic inequality in general and across genders in particular. The study found that a history of women's participation, especially when women are seated on forest</p>	Forest governance, forestry institutions, women's participation, gender gap, women, Bolivia, Mexico, Kenya, Uganda	<a href="http://www.academia.edu/14002330/Womens_participation_in_forest_management_A_cross-country_analysis">http://www.academia.edu/14002330/Womens_participation_in_forest_management_A_cross-country_analysis</a>

	<p>councils or hold leadership positions, is correlated with less disruptive conflicts.</p> <p>At the individual level, the data implies a need to increase women's access to education and skills. At a more aggregated level, institutional support to reduce the gender gap is necessary. Supply-side interventions that target gender bias in selection of council members and their leaders can help to increase the proportion of women serving in councils and as leaders. However, because barriers may originate from discriminatory attitudes and practices that are rooted in cultural norms (and not only the design of institutions), the provision of training, skills, and information for both men and women may be required.</p>		
Colfer, C.J.P., Elias, M., Jamnadass, R. 2015. Women and men in tropical dry forests: a preliminary review. <a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00202s2/art00006">International Forestry Review</a> , 17(2): 70-90.	From a broad review of 670 publications on gender and forests, ~130 were found to address the world's dry forests. These were examined with the intent to extract gendered social, cultural, political and economic patterns of relevance in such forests. Seven interrelated themes recurred in this literature: 1) population pressure, 2) migration, 3) intra-familial and inter-group conflict, 4) hierarchy and significant power differences, 5) strict gender differentiation, 6) commercialization of crops and NTFPs, and 7) fuelwood collection. Based upon these themes, the uniqueness of each situation and the importance of fine tuning any approach to local realities to generate outcomes that can benefit women, we propose four promising ways to enhance the prospects for gender equity in dry forest areas: 1) a strengthening of groups and collective action, 2) explicit challenges to traditional gender norms, 3) a focus on products and spaces that interest women, and 4) addressing migration and population issues.	Gender equity, women, dry forests, fuelwood, non-timber forest products, collective action	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00202s2/art00006">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00202s2/art00006</a>
Colfer C, Catacutan D, Naz F. 2015. Introduction: Contributions and gaps in gender and agroforestry. <i>Special Issue: Gender in Agroforestry</i> , 17(4): 1-10.	This introductory chapter suggests that the issues examined in this collection demonstrate strong similarities between forestry- and agroforestry-related gender concerns globally. The range of issues addressed in the papers point to the importance of addressing issues beyond straightforward tree management and that gender must be taken more seriously in agroforestry efforts. The papers report data and analyses based both on fieldwork and on literature that show the dangers that can characterize agroforestry efforts (despite the many positive features of such systems). They also provide valuable lessons for scaling up the benefits of agroforestry. It concludes that building on collective action — both women's and men's — is a key strategy.	Gender box, women, men, agroforestry, forest management, collective action	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/library/5736/gender-in-agroforestry-special-issue/">http://www.cifor.org/library/5736/gender-in-agroforestry-special-issue/</a>

Colfer, C and Minarchek, K, Daro, R. 2013. Introducing 'the gender box': A framework for analysing gender roles in forest management. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 15, 1–16.	This document is designed to aid foresters and other natural resource managers desiring to more effectively integrate gender in (primarily tropical) forest management. 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.	Gender box, forest management, macro, meso, micro scales	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/search/article?option1=tka&amp;value1=Introduction\\using+%E2%80%98the+gender+box%E2%80%99%3a+A+framework+for+analysing+gender+roles+in+forest+management&amp;pageSize=10&amp;index=1">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/search/article?option1=tka&amp;value1=Introduction\\using+%E2%80%98the+gender+box%E2%80%99%3a+A+framework+for+analysing+gender+roles+in+forest+management&amp;pageSize=10&amp;index=1</a>
Colfer C, Achdiawana R, Roshetko J, Mulyoutami E, Yuliani L, Mulyana A, Moeliono H, Erni E. 2015. The Balance of Power in Household Decision-Making: Encouraging News on Gender in Southern Sulawesi. <i>World Development</i> 76: 147-164.	Analyses of intra-household decision-making in Sulawesi are linked to gender issues shown to affect involvement in landscape management. These include agriculture, food, money, life chances, and attitudes toward domestic violence. The picture portrayed is encouraging, showing the social sophistication of a group often marginalized: This group shows considerable female involvement in decision-making and strongly democratic elements. Three issues that need greater attention are identified for equitable landscape management to result: women's spheres of decision-making must be ascertained and taken into account, men's involvement in care needs to expand, and women's agency requires enhancement and external support.	Gender, landscape management, Sulawesi, women's agency	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/library/5672/the-balance-of-power-in-household-decision-making-encouraging-news-on-gender-in-southern-sulawesi/">http://www.cifor.org/library/5672/the-balance-of-power-in-household-decision-making-encouraging-news-on-gender-in-southern-sulawesi/</a>
Colfer C, Basnett B, Elias M. 2016. Gender and Forests: Climate change, gender, value chains and emerging issues. Earthscan from	This book is a compilation of research that examines gender issues related to forest management and conservation. It is an edited collection of academic analyses of gender conditions as related to forests, focused on the tropics, providing case materials and cross-site analyses from many different countries. Issues covered include access to natural resources, day-to-day economic activities, access to cash, available economic alternatives, norms of behavior, formal laws/policies, cultural/religious trends, access to education, intra-household dynamics, domestic roles and demographic issues.	Gender, forest management, conservation, intra-household dynamics, tropics	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/library/6077/gender-and-forests-climate-change-tenure-value-chains-and-emerging-issues/">http://www.cifor.org/library/6077/gender-and-forests-climate-change-tenure-value-chains-and-emerging-issues/</a>

Routledge. London and New York. 320 pp.			
Colfer C, Basnett B, Elias M. 2016. Gender and Forests Volume 2. forthcoming	This reader is a prequel to the first collection of gender and forests work: <i>Gender and Forests: Climate change, Tenure, Value Chains, and Emerging Issues</i> . Here, the compilation of gender analyses identified five additional features of importance in addition to the 11 identified in the first volume: knowledge (of an informal and/or traditional nature); involvement in management processes; leadership; networks/groups; and violence against women.	Gender, forests, climate change, tree tenure, forest value chains	
Colfer, C., Minarchek, R. 2012. Women, men and forest research: a review of approaches, resources and methods for addressing gender. Occasional Paper 80. Bogor: CIFOR.	This review provides methodological guidance to improve capacity to address gender in forests, in a practical, timely and useful way. The targeted audience includes researchers as well as natural resource, development and conservation managers. It provides a range of methodologies as well as a discussion of the substance and topics addressed as an awareness-building strategy; besides methodological uncertainty, many researchers and managers express uncertainty about relevant topics relating to gender and forests.		<a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/OccPapers/OP-80.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/OccPapers/OP-80.pdf</a>
Coulibaly-Lingani, P., Tigabu, M., Savadogo, P., Oden, P.C., Ouadba, J.M. 2009. Determinants of access to forest products in southern Burkina Faso. <i>Forest Policy and Economics</i> 11:516–524.	There is an increasing understanding that forests and the forestry sector are key elements in poverty reduction strategies in Africa. However, issues of equity between various forest users are becoming a major challenge to environmental development, forest management and poverty reduction. This paper presents an analysis of household representatives' socio-economic determinants and other constraints on accessing forest products, based on data collected through a questionnaire survey of 1865 respondents in seven districts of the Sissili province, southern Burkina Faso. Three logistic regression models were developed to examine determinants of access to the forest for collecting fuelwood, grazing livestock and collecting non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The results showed that access to forest products is associated with individual characteristics. Age, ethnicity, occupation and sources of income were significant determinants of access to all types of forest products. Access to the forest for grazing livestock was further influenced by gender and household size, while access to NTFPs was influenced by gender, household size and education level of the	Forest management, gender, Burkina Faso, forest users, equity, poverty, NTFPs	<a href="http://povertyandconservation.info/en/biblio/b1844">http://povertyandconservation.info/en/biblio/b1844</a>



	<p>respondents. The formal forest law that precludes grazing in the forest, and customary rules and regulations pertaining to land tenure, were reported to be serious constraints to forest access for women and migrant people. Understanding the factors influencing access to products from commonly-owned forest resources could form the basis for developing, modifying and targeting policy instruments that promote equitable access. Policies should particularly encourage the direct involvement of vulnerable and marginalized groups (women and migrants) in forest management activities.</p>		
<p>Elias M, Jalonen R, Fernandez M, Grosse A. 2016. Gender responsive participatory research for social learning and sustainable forest management. <i>Forests, Trees and Livelihoods</i>: 1-12.</p>	<p>Participatory research on forests has been commended for fostering social learning, innovation, community empowerment, social inclusion, and leading to more sustainable resource management. Yet, critiques of participatory approaches – and of the simplistic ways they are, at times, employed to address gender and social exclusion – also abound. These call for new strategies to meaningfully engage socially differentiated men and women in research on natural resource management. This special issue focuses on the nexus between gender and participatory research in forest and woodland management. It examines: (1) the diversity of stakeholders’ forest-related knowledge, skills, needs and priorities in forest-dependent communities through the use of gender-responsive participatory approaches, and (2) choices in research design that can foster inclusive participation, knowledge sharing and social learning within and among social groups. In this introductory paper, we position the special issue in relation to critiques regarding the lack of attention to gender in participatory research. We then summarize the authors empirical findings, contextually rooted across four African and Asian countries, and their importance for understanding the value, opportunities and challenges of working with participatory methods, both from the perspective of the researchers and of the research participants. The papers illustrate that traditional ecological knowledge is neither homogeneously distributed within communities nor concentrated among socially more powerful groups who, in the absence of a gender-responsive approach, are often the ones selected as research participants. The authors offer an optimistic view of the potential participatory methods hold, when applied in a gender-responsive way, for sharing knowledge and promoting inclusive social learning on forests and tree resources. Papers demonstrate the need to carefully consider when to create segregated or mixed spaces – or indeed both – for participants to create situations in which social learning within and across diverse social groups can occur.</p>	<p>Participatory research, gender, social learning, local knowledge, forestry, Asia, Africa</p>	<p><a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14728028.2016.1247753">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14728028.2016.1247753</a></p>

<p>Elias M. 2015. Gender, knowledge-sharing and management of shea (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>) parklands in central-west Burkina Faso. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i> 38:27–38.</p>	<p>This study focuses on conservation of the African shea tree in Burkina Faso. Although men are more visible as tree managers, pruning or felling shea trees during land clearance for agriculture, women provide valuable knowledge that guides these activities, and they have acquired this knowledge by collecting shea nuts and transforming them into butter, which is women's most important source of dietary fat. The study reveals that gender norms result in men and women having both different and overlapping knowledge about this resource. Whereas most women believe that the best shea nuts for making butter always come from the same trees, men do not consider this to be their concern and are therefore unable to identify trees producing good-quality nuts. When it comes to tree management and conservation however, men and women collaborate and consult with each other to achieve better informed management strategies. Rising demand for shea butter in international markets has led to development projects that promote collective marketing. In order for these projects to foster gender equity, they need to work with both men and women, based on an understanding of the different roles they play and how this influences intra-household knowledge sharing. As the value of shea butter increases, gender norms governing who produces and sells the butter and who knows how to select the best trees will no doubt change. Already, men are showing greater interest in the shea nut trade and seeking to acquire expert knowledge about nut quality from their spouses.</p>	<p>Conservation, shea nuts, shea butter, gender, women, Burkina Faso</p>	<p>DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.006</p>
<p>Evans K, Flores S, Larson AM, Marchena R, Muller P, Pikile A. 2016. Challenges for women's participation in communal forests: Experience from Nicaragua's indigenous territories. <i>Women's Studies International Forum</i>: 1-10.</p>	<p>This paper analyzes sex-differentiated use, decision-making and perceptions regarding communal forests in indigenous communities of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. Methods include a survey, focus groups, participant observation and adaptive collaborative management processes over a two-year period. Results revealed that while a higher percentage of men than women participate in the harvest of eight forest products, women participate substantially in product sales and have some control over income. A majority of men and women believe that women participate in decision-making, but that participation was of low efficacy. Women face significant obstacles to effective participation in forest decision-making in the community: weak community organization, pressure by spouses, difficulty organizing among themselves and informal sanctions. Improving meaningful participation of women in decision-making requires addressing challenges and obstacles at multiple levels; obstacles at the communal level, where the future of the forests will be decided, cannot be overcome without attention to the household.</p>	<p>women's participation, gender, Nicaragua, forest governance, Community-based forest management, indigenous people, natural resources, participation</p>	<p><a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277539515301783">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277539515301783</a></p>

<p>FAO. 2013. <i>Forests, food security and gender: linkages, disparities, and priorities for action</i>. Background paper presented at the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition, FAO, Rome, Italy.</p>	<p>This background paper discusses the following key points:  1) Forests and agroforestry systems are not gender-neutral. Compared with men, women are frequently disadvantaged, for a range of interrelated cultural, socio-economic and institutional reasons, in their access to and control over forest resources and in the availability of economic opportunities; 2) Women often have highly specialized knowledge of trees and forests in terms of their species diversity, management and uses for various purposes, and conservation practices. Compared with men, women's knowledge tends to be linked more directly to household food consumption and health, which is particularly important during food crises; 3) Women tend to play specific roles in forestry and agroforestry chains. These are important for their incomes, and in turn in for the well-being and food security of their households. However, women's roles in forestry value chains are generally poorly supported by policy-makers and service providers. The persistent lack of gender-disaggregated data further compounds this problem; 4) Empowering women in the forest sector can create significant development opportunities for them and generate important spill-over benefits for their households and communities. Efforts to enhance women's participation in forest-related institutions should be strengthened because women can help to maximize synergies between the forest sector and food security for the benefit of all.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/37071-07fcc88f7f1162db37cfea44e99b9f1c4.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/37071-07fcc88f7f1162db37cfea44e99b9f1c4.pdf</a></p>
<p>Gurung, J, K. Giri, A. B. Setyowati, and E. Lebow. 2011. <i>Getting REDD+ Right for Women. An analysis of the barriers and opportunities for women's participation in the REDD+ sector in Asia</i>. Washington DC: USAID.</p>	<p>This assessment finds that women have not been systematically identified as stakeholders in REDD+ initiatives and, consequently, have not been involved in related discussions and activities. Additionally, gender issues have not been specifically identified by key actors as having any relevance to the sector. Therefore the focus of this assessment shifted to identifying the constraints to and opportunities for women's participation in REDD+ initiatives, particularly as country REDD+ readiness plans are being developed, as well as revealing the potential impacts of gender relations on REDD+ initiatives and vice versa. It reviews both community-based approaches and commercial forestry approaches in four Asian countries —Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Nepal—and reviews the issues in these countries as well as in the Mekong, insular Southeast Asia, and South Asia sub-regions.</p>	<p>Gender, REDD+, Southeast Asia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nepal, forest management, NTFPs, forest rights and resources</p>	<p><a href="http://gender-climate.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/publications/Gender_REDD_Asia_Regional_Analysis.pdf">http://gender-climate.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/publications/Gender_REDD_Asia_Regional_Analysis.pdf</a></p>

<p>Gurung DD, Bisht S. 2014. Women's empowerment at the frontline of adaptation: emerging issues, adaptive practices, and priorities in Nepal. ICIMOD Working Paper 2014/3. Kathmandu, Nepal.</p>	<p>The report examines the impacts of climate change on gender relations keeping the broad framework of the climate risk sectors identified by the Government of Nepal's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (which is part of the global Pilot Program for Climate Resilience) as its base. The Government of Nepal has identified quantity and quality of water; food security and; ecosystem health as the three most critical climate risk sectors. The report analyses the gaps, needs, opportunities, and emerging issues in relation to water; agriculture and food security and; forest and biodiversity in terms of women's material condition and position and the challenges these present in the process of women's empowerment. Besides these, the report looks at key governance issues in natural resource management.</p> <p>It finds evidence across Nepal of positive signs of adaptation processes in action, including the following community-level adaptive practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local technology such as mobile phones to obtain information on available resources and new adaptation technologies</li> <li>• Use of local networks to mobilize technical and financial resources for adaptation</li> <li>• Garnering of men's support for household and community work</li> <li>• Use of plastic greenhouses to protect seedlings from heavy rain, frost, and blight</li> <li>• Rainwater harvesting</li> <li>• Altering sowing times for crops</li> <li>• Use of mixed cropping systems to reduce the risk of complete crop failure (e.g., maize planted with beans or cowpeas)</li> <li>• Intensive planting of improved fodder grass</li> <li>• Shifting to other cash crops such as broom grass, ginger, and sugarcane</li> <li>• Use of agricultural residue and dung to make up for the fuelwood deficit particularly in Terai</li> <li>• Planting of fuelwood and fodder species on private land</li> <li>• Community seed banking</li> <li>• Opting for wage labour and small non-farm businesses</li> <li>• Saving food for disasters</li> </ul> <p>Adaptive practices promoted by state and non-state institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of innovative approaches like Reflect and Pathshala, which use the concept of adult literacy to disseminate new knowledge and create gender awareness</li> <li>• Good agroforestry practices and stall feeding</li> <li>• Non-timber forest product (NTFP) planting and harvesting methods</li> <li>• Leasing land to poor, particularly women and marginalized groups, with inputs</li> </ul>	<p>Gender, climate change, Nepal, forests, biodiversity, women's empowerment, natural resource management, food security, ecosystem health, water</p>	<p><a href="http://www.wocan.org/sites/default/files/Women_Empowerment_Adaptation_ICIMOD_CICERO_WOCAN%202014.pdf">http://www.wocan.org/sites/default/files/Women_Empowerment_Adaptation_ICIMOD_CICERO_WOCAN%202014.pdf</a></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural subsidies and technical inputs (District Agriculture Development Office)</li> <li>• Application of integrated pest management</li> <li>• Construction of conservation ponds and water sources and sprinkle irrigation</li> <li>• Seed conservation, seed banking, use of drought resistant varieties</li> <li>• Home gardens</li> <li>• Seasonal riverbank farming</li> <li>• Private crop insurance</li> <li>• Introduction of improved varieties of fodder grasses</li> <li>• Strengthening capacity of existing community-based organizations, civil society organizations and NGOs on tackling climate change</li> </ul>		
Hoskins M. 2016. Gender and the roots of community forestry. In: Colfer et al. (eds). Gender and Forests: Climate change, tenure, value chains and emerging issues. Routledge, Earthscan.	This chapter provides a retrospective on gender and forestry by Marilyn Hoskins, who FAO's work on community forestry—one of the first of its kind—for twelve years, beginning in 1984. She documents the early and then-new understandings of women's roles in forestry and in forests. The chapter highlights a number of troubling issues that remain today, despite significant progress.		
Hottle, R. 2015. Women-led agroforestry and improved cookstoves in Honduras: Field evaluation of farmer-led gender-transformative strategies for low emissions agriculture. CCAFS Working Paper No.	This paper outlines the development of a women-led agroforestry and improved cookstoves project in Honduras. The analysis aims to contribute to learning for future projects, especially projects aiming to improve gender relations. The project intended to increase gender equity among smallholder farmers while reducing greenhouse gas emissions through agroforestry and fuel-efficient stoves. The project was successful due to a) participating farmers' experience with innovation and research; b) engagement of men in women-led activities to enable slow, organic changes in gender relations within the implementing organization, farmers' organizations and households; and c) the strong history, knowledge and working relations that the implementing organization had with farmers on the ground. Areas for improvement include harnessing farmers' knowledge of crop breeding and research to test a wider range of coffee varieties under different conditions, and improving data collection systems. The main technical findings cover topics from micro-catchment to integrated	Honduras, women, agroforestry, cookstoves, low emissions agriculture, climate change, mitigation	<a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/es/publications/women-led-agroforestry-and-clean-cookstoves-honduras-field-evaluation-farmer-led-gender#.V6jHU47Q-TQ">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/es/publications/women-led-agroforestry-and-clean-cookstoves-honduras-field-evaluation-farmer-led-gender#.V6jHU47Q-TQ</a>

125. CCAFS: Copenhagen, Denmark.	pest management to micro- financing. This report includes an explanation of the community's needs; a description of the technical, social, scientific and economic innovations employed in the execution of the project; and a series of recommendations to aid in the development of future projects.		
Ingram V, Haverhals M, Petersen S, Elias M, Basnett B, Phosiso S. 2016. Gender and forest, tree and agroforestry value chains: evidence from literature. In: Colfer et al. (eds). Gender and Forests: Climate change, tenure, value chains and emerging issues. Routledge, Earthscan.	Studies focusing on the relationship between forests, trees, and agroforestry (FTA) chains and gender, the factors that influence this relationship, and the nature of interventions seeking to enhance gender equality in FTA chains, are lacking. A more systematic understanding of the information available, the products and regions studied, and the nature and impacts of interventions can result in better targeted research and interventions in FTA chains. To address this knowledge gap, this paper presents a review of the literature on gender and FTA value chains with a focus on three research questions: 1. Where do gender differences exist within FTA value chains and what do they consist of? 2. What factors influence these gender differences? 3. What kind of FTA value chain interventions have been made and how can future interventions be more gender equitable?	Forests, trees, agroforestry, FTA value chains, gender equality,	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/library/6077/gender-and-forests-climate-change-tenure-value-chains-and-emerging-issues/">http://www.cifor.org/library/6077/gender-and-forests-climate-change-tenure-value-chains-and-emerging-issues/</a>
Ingram V, Schure J, Chupezi Tieguhong J, Ousseynou N, Awono A, Midoko Iponga D. 2014. Gender implications of forest product value chains in the Congo Basin. <i>Forests, Trees and Livelihoods</i> 23(1-2):67-86.	A large scale study focusing on forest product value chains in the Congo Basin showed that, as forest products increased in value, men appropriated more of these, particularly the most profitable ones. Women, who tended to harvest products more for domestic consumption, were handicapped by the lack of customary ownership of valuable trees as well as by difficulties in accessing credit.	Forest product value chains, gender, agroforestry value chains, Congo Basin	DOI: 10.1080/14728028.2014.887610

<p>Kalaba, F.K. Quinn, C.H. Dougill, A.J. 2013. The role of forest provisioning ecosystem services in coping with household stresses and shocks in Miombo woodlands, Zambia <i>Ecosystem Services</i> 5: 143-148.</p>	<p>This paper investigates the use of forest provisioning ecosystem services (FPES) in coping with stresses and shocks in rural households of Miombo woodland systems. It assesses the influence of socio-economic factors (wealth and gender) in households' coping decisions. The study employs a mixed methods approach by combining focus groups meetings, in-depth interviews, and interviews of 244 households stratified by household wealth classes and gender of household heads in Copperbelt province, Zambia. The results show that households face multiple shocks and that FPES are the most widely used coping strategy used by households facing idiosyncratic shocks, by households, followed by kinship. A higher proportion of poor and intermediate households rely on FPES to cope with various shocks than their wealthier counterparts. When stratified by gender, more male-headed households used FPES than female-headed households. With respect to coping with household food stresses, charcoal production and sale is the most widely used strategy, followed by off-farm activities and remittances. In designing forest management strategies aimed at reconciling forest conservation and rural development, such as reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) schemes, it is vitally important that alternate coping strategies are made available to rural households to reduce pressure on forests.</p>	<p>Forest provisioning ecosystem services (FPES), Zambia, climate change, climate shocks, charcoal, forest management, forest conservation, REDD+</p>	<p><a href="http://povertyandconservation.info/en/biblio/b2260">http://povertyandconservation.info/en/biblio/b2260</a></p>
<p>Khadka M, Karki S, Karky BS, Kotru R, Darjee KB. 2014. Gender equality challenges to the REDD+ initiative in Nepal. <i>Mt Res Dev</i> 34(3):197-207.</p>	<p>Gender consideration in REDD+ is important in mountainous countries like Nepal, where the majority of the rural population, especially women and socioeconomically disadvantaged households, depend on forests for many of their subsistence needs. Any changes in forest access or use rights or rules as a result of REDD+ impacts marginalized people whose inclusion, voice, and access to and control over forest resources are influenced by deeply gendered power relations and socio-institutional practices in Nepali society. This article analyzes ways the REDD+ initiatives in Nepal have considered gender issues identified in earlier studies. The main finding is that the REDD+ policy process is inadequate to account for underlying power dynamics, and thus is unable to achieve equity goals. In the absence of accounting for power, the consideration of gender issues in forest management by explicit inclusion of women in the payment criteria and policy discussions within REDD+ programs, including the REDD+ payment pilot project, is insufficient to redress gender imbalances. Forest actors such as the government and other project implementers—including community institutions—lack strategies and responsibilities for applying REDD+ initiatives that are gender equitable and ensure REDD+ benefits and decision-making opportunities for women and other marginalized people. To tap the potential of REDD+ to contribute</p>	<p>Nepal, REDD+, gender, forest access, forest use rights, marginalized peoples, forest management, gender imbalances</p>	<p><a href="http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-13-00081.1">http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-13-00081.1</a></p>

	to both climate change mitigation and mountain development, efforts are needed to make REDD+ national strategy- and policy-making gender sensitive. The critical areas to be addressed in Nepal include framing the REDD+ strategy within the forest ministry's Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy 2008, and then by judicious implementation, ensuring access of poor and disadvantaged women and men to forest resources, carbon funds, and decision-making roles in order to undermine entrenched unequal relations.		
Kiptot E. 2015. Gender roles, responsibilities, and spaces: implications for agroforestry research and development in Africa. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 17(4): 11-21.	This paper summarizes relevant literature on gender and agroforestry throughout much of Africa. It gives an overview of tree species preferences by gender, gendered rights to, and involvement in, harvesting and processing of agroforestry products, spaces for gendered ownership, and the gendered marketing of agroforestry products. It concludes that there is a the need to understand sociocultural norms and taboos, and a careful species prioritization. It calls for maximizing products coming from both men's and women's spaces, fitting in with existing social norms, but also for a transformative process to widen women's scope. The appropriateness of technology is another important concern, including better means of processing forest products, as is the lack of available and accessible micro-credit for women, using something other than land as collateral.	Gender, agroforestry, norms, tree species	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/a00404s4">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/a00404s4</a>
Kiptot, E., and Franzel, S. 2012. Gender and Agroforestry in Africa: A Review of Women's Participation. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> 84(1): 35–58.	This article reviews the involvement of women and men in agroforestry. The review shows that agroforestry has the potential to offer substantial benefits to women; however, their participation is low in enterprises that are considered men's domain, such as timber, and high in enterprises that have little or no commercial value, such as collection of indigenous fruits and vegetables. It gives recommendations on how to promote gender equity in agroforestry so that women benefit fully.	Women, agroforestry, timber, fruits, gender equity	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10457-011-9419-y">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10457-011-9419-y</a>
Kiptot, E., Franzel, S., DeGrande A. 2014. Gender, Agroforestry and Food Security in Africa. <i>Current Opinion in</i>	This paper reviews agroforestry's contribution to food security from a gender perspective. Emphasis is placed on women's contribution relative to men and the challenges they face. Agroforestry practices examined include fodder shrubs, 'fertilizer trees' and indigenous fruit trees. In examining the practices, we highlight women's and men's involvement in management, utilization and marketing of agroforestry products. The review shows that agroforestry makes a substantial contribution to food security. Furthermore,	Agroforestry, food security, fodder shrubs, fruit, Africa	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/18773435/6">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/18773435/6</a>



<p><i>Environmental Sustainability</i> 6: 104-109.</p>	<p>women are as actively involved as men; however, their level of participation and benefits are constrained by cultural norms and lack of resources. For women to benefit fully from agroforestry and hence contribute to food security, the authors recommend more investment in: 1) Research on the domestication of important agroforestry species, particularly ones which are managed and controlled by women; 2) Research on policy, especially land and tree tenure; 3) Development of appropriate gender-responsive agronomic and processing techniques; 4) Training more women extension officers, particularly important in communities that prohibit male extension officers from interacting with women farmers; 5) Adapt gender-responsive techniques and methods to the local context; 6) Equip all extension staff with the knowledge and skills to address men and women farmers equitably; 7) Targeting women's enterprises, to facilitate their engagement in collective action; 8) Targeting women's groups for assistance, that is, link them to micro-credit institutions and markets.</p>		
<p>Larson AM, Dokken T, Duchelle AE, Atmadja S, Resosudarmo IAP, Cronkleton P, Cromberg M, Sunderlin WD, Awono A, Selaya G. 2015. The role of women in early REDD+ implementation: Lessons for future engagement. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 17(1):43-65.</p>	<p>This study was carried out in forest sites in Brazil, Cameroon, and Vietnam, where there are projects on REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation). It found that women's participation in meetings is not as important in determining equitable access to information and empowered decision making as are the norms governing power relations between men and women, which shape how knowledge is shared and who uses it. Women who actively used forest resources and played a role in rulemaking were involved in project meetings and REDD+ payment mechanisms. But, the projects failed to address gender norms that limit women to just being physically present in meetings without playing an overt role in decision making. As a result, women knew less about REDD+ project interventions than men and were less prepared to take advantage of the opportunities. They were especially disadvantaged by the projects' tendency to overlook the fact that women's use of forest resources differs from that of men. Clearly, women's participation was insufficient to correct this oversight because of the gender norms governing women's voice in public spheres and dictating gendered interests in forest use.</p>	<p>Gender, women, forests, Brazil, Cameroon, Vietnam, forest governance, REDD+, forest use</p>	<p>DOI: 10.1505/146554815814725031</p>

<p>Mai, Y.H.; Mwangi, E.; Wan, M. 2011. Gender analysis in forestry research: looking back and thinking ahead <a href="http://www.cfa-international.org/international_forestry_review.php">International Forestry Review</a>, 13(2): 245-258.</p>	<p>This review charts out recent developments in gender research in forestry research, with a focus on tropical and dry forests in developing countries. It reviews 121 publications extracted from the Web of Knowledge database and publications by the Center for International Forestry Research. It shows that over the past decade (2000–2011), gender-focused forestry research has been dominated by studies that evaluate men’s and women’s participation in community forestry initiatives and the commercialisation of forest products and market access. Community forestry studies were mainly conducted in South Asia, and market access studies in Africa. The geographical spread of studies is uneven, with most studies in India and Nepal. We suggest that the observed patterns relate to recent devolution reforms of forest management, which have a longer tradition in South Asia. The patterns also relate to the focus on poverty reduction efforts that gained widespread prominence in the 1990s. Integrating gender into forestry research is constrained by the broad perception that forestry is a male-dominated profession, a lack of clarity among researchers of the concept of gender, and a lack of technical skills, interest and/or awareness of gender. Key knowledge gaps are identified.</p>	<p>Gender, forestry research, dry forests, community forestry, forest products, South Asia</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cfa-international.org/international_forestry_review.php">http://www.cfa-international.org/international_forestry_review.php</a></p>
<p>Manfre, C and D. Rubin. 2012. <i>Integrating Gender into Forestry Research. A Guide for CIFOR Scientists and Program Administrators</i>. Bogor: CIFOR.</p>	<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>Gender, forests, research methods</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BCIFOR1203.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BCIFOR1203.pdf</a></p>
<p>Masika R, Joeke S. 2001. Environmentally Sustainable Development and Poverty: A Gender Analysis. Institute for Development Studies (IDS).</p>	<p>This report explores linkages between gender, poverty and the environment. Gender analyses are seen as important because experiences of poverty and environmental change are gender-differentiated, environmental security is mediated by gender relations, and women and men have both conflicting and complementary interests and roles in environmental management. There are significant differences between women’s and men’s experience of poverty and environmental change because of gender inequalities in access to environmental resources, including: land and common property resources; command over labour, e.g. allocation of labour time; capacity to diversify livelihood strategies, e.g. accumulating savings and market oriented activities;</p>	<p>Sustainable development, environment, gender, poverty, gender relations, natural resource management</p>	<p><a href="https://www.ids.ac.uk/idspublication/environmentally-sustainable-development-and-poverty-a-gender-analysis">https://www.ids.ac.uk/idspublication/environmentally-sustainable-development-and-poverty-a-gender-analysis</a></p>

BRIDGE Report 52. 23pp.	and decision-making powers. This implies that there is a need to widen the range of choices available to poor men and women taking into consideration gendered differences in rights over land and resources to enhance environmentally sustainable development. Effective natural resources management requires participatory approaches that take into account the different activities of household members, the impact of their different uses of natural resources on the environment, and the gendered interests and incentives for natural resource management. It is clear that more detailed research is required to establish the links between gender and environmental management in different contexts.		
McDougall et al. 2013. Engaging women and the poor: adaptive collaborative governance of community forests in Nepal. <i>Agriculture and Human Values</i> 30 (4): 569-585.	This article draws on multi-year, multi-case research in Nepal that sought to investigate and address this marginalization. Specifically, the article analyzes the influence of adaptive collaborative governance on the engagement of women and the poor in community forestry decision-making. Adjustments to governance processes and arrangements and consequent changes in engagement is explored, in terms of: efforts made by female and poor members to be involved, express views and exercise rights; leadership roles played by female and poor members; and the extent to which the user groups' priorities and actions reflect the marginalized members' interests and needs. The main finding is that the engagement of women and the poor increased across sites with the shift from the <i>status quo</i> to adaptive collaborative governance, although not without challenges. The article explores interconnected factors underlying the changes, and considers these through the lens of the "three-gap analysis of effective participation." This leads to specific insights concerning the conceptualization and strengthening of engagement in community forestry including the central roles of power and learning.	Forest governance, gender, women, Nepal, adaptive collaborative governance	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-013-9434-x">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-013-9434-x</a>
Mwangi, E., R. Meinzen-Dick, and Y. Sun. 2011. Gender and sustainable forest management in East Africa and Latin America. <i>Ecology and Society</i> 16(1): 17.	This paper presents a comparative study of forest management across four countries in East Africa and Latin America: Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia, and Mexico. It focuses on one question: Do varying proportions of women (low, mixed, high) in forest user groups influence their likelihood of adopting forest resource enhancing behavior? The authors found that higher proportions of females in user groups, and especially user groups dominated by females, perform less well than mixed groups or male dominated ones. We suggest that these differences may be related to three factors: gender biases in technology access and dissemination, labor constraints faced by women, and a possible limitation to women's sanctioning authority. Mixed female and male groups offer an avenue for exploiting the strengths of women and men, while tempering their individual shortcomings.	Forest management, women, forest user groups, Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia, Mexico	<a href="http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol16/iss1/article17/">http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol16/iss1/article17/</a>

<p>Mwangi, E. and Y.H.Mai. 2011. Introduction to the Special Issue on Forests and Gender. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 13 (2): 119-122.</p>	<p>This special feature of the International Forestry Review (IFR) focuses on forestry and gender. Drawn from a wide variety of contexts in Africa, Asia and Latin America, papers in this special issue explore the gendered dimensions of diverse topics from multiple empirical perspectives. They highlight advances made by women in forest resource management and benefits and consider some of the core challenges to women's involvement in various aspects related to the use, sale and management of these resources. Some of the questions addressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the gendered impacts of climate variability?</li> <li>• What are the constraints for women's involvement in markets and how can access to markets be improved?</li> <li>• In what ways are women involved in policy processes and decisions related to climate mitigation and forest devolution?</li> <li>• How have tenure reforms and certification influenced women's rights and access to forest resources?</li> <li>• Do different proportions of men and women in user groups influence how forests are managed, the kinds of products harvested and overall access arrangements?</li> <li>• How do women's movements emerge and evolve—with what policy impacts?</li> <li>• What gender-relevant topics and themes have been of interest in the past decade and what new investments are needed to keep abreast with new demands in the forestry sector?</li> </ul>	<p>Forestry, gender, forest management, women, forest user groups, markets, forest policy</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2011/00000013/0000002/art00001">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2011/00000013/0000002/art00001</a></p>
<p>Mukasa C, Tibazalika A, Mwangi E, Banana AY, Bomuhangi A, Bushoborozi J. 2016. Strengthening women's tenure rights and participation in community forestry CIFOR Info Brief No. 155. DOI: 10.17528/cifor/</p>	<p>This brief describes the gender-equitable outcomes achieved in forest and trees use and management in several sites in Uganda where an 'adaptive collaborative management' approach has been taken over the last 6 years. Key messages are:</p> <p>1) Although women's rights and participation may be granted by statute, they are not automatically exercised or implemented due to cultural norms, lack of capacities or inadequate budgets; 2) In the absence of effective implementation of gender equitable statutes, negotiation and facilitation by trusted intermediaries can begin to strengthen women's rights and participation, and lower transaction costs of collective action; 3) Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM), which aims to level the playing field, resolve conflict, foster collaboration and negotiation, and build skills and capacities, is a viable way to promote gender equity, even among communities that are strongly patriarchal and characterized by cultural practices that exclude women from tree planting and land ownership; 4) Men are important actors for strengthening women's rights and overall empowerment. Mixed groups of men and women can be</p>	<p>Community forestry, women's tenure rights, Uganda, adaptive collaborative management, tree planting, forest management, restoration of degraded forests</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/6249-infobrief.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/6249-infobrief.pdf</a></p>



006249	viable pathways for women's empowerment as opposed to women's only groups; 5) ACM facilitation has opened up opportunities to improve local livelihoods and demonstrated gains to sustainable forest and land management, especially on-farm tree planting and the restoration of degraded forests.		
Mukasa, C., Tibazalika, A., Mango, A. and Muloki, H.N., 2012. Gender and forestry in Uganda: policy, legal and institutional frameworks. CIFOR Working Paper 89. Bogor: CIFOR.	This review of policy, legal and institutional forestry-related issues in Uganda found that women's participation in forest governance is lagging behind men's. The National Forest Authority (NFA) has made some progress in implementing community forest management, which has reduced forest degradation. However, collaborative forest management (CFM) is only implemented in a few of Uganda's central forest reserves; the NFA lacks adequate institutional and human capacity to ensure that men, women, youth and the poor are actively involved in CFM processes. Only 7% of the land in Uganda is owned by women, limiting their participation in private forest management and tree planting. While opportunities exist for women to participate in tree planting schemes supported by the NFA either on private land or in central forest reserves, women's limited control over productive resources, including land, also affects their access to credit facilities that are crucial for initial investment. This occurs because one must first have financial resources to be allocated land from the central forest reserves for private tree planting and management. Recommendations are made for environmental and forest-related policy makers.	Forestry, gender, community forest management, women, forest user groups, markets, forest policy, Uganda	<a href="http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/ebook/serien/yo/CIFOR_WP/WP89.pdf">http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/ebook/serien/yo/CIFOR_WP/WP89.pdf</a>
Nightingale, A. J., 2002. Participating or just sitting in? The dynamics of gender and caste in community forestry. <i>Journal of Forestry and Livelihoods</i> 2(1): 17-24.	Community forestry (CF) has successfully promoted sustainable resource use across Nepal. But to what extent do the programmes fulfill the goal of providing resources for the poorest of the poor? Although some attention has been paid to the issue of participation of women and marginalized castes within CF, there is no or limited investigation into how such members participate, the extent to which they influence management decisions and the implications of this for sustainable resource management. This article first outlines why equating gender with women is problematic and then highlights the importance of integrating other forms of social difference into an understanding of social power. Using case study data from north-western Nepal, it is shown how the implementation of community forestry needs to take into account pre-existing social relations for the programmes to be universally successful.	Community forestry, forest management, gender, women, Nepal	<a href="http://www.forestrynepal.org/biblio/1920">http://www.forestrynepal.org/biblio/1920</a>

Paumgarten F, Shackleton CM. 2011. The role of non-timber forest products in household coping strategies in South Africa: the influence of household wealth and gender. <i>Popul Environ</i> 33(1):108–131.	The prevalence and ranking of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) as safety-nets has been well discussed, but rarely quantified. We report on group discussions and household interviews in two South African villages to assess the frequency and nature of shocks and stresses over a 2-year period and the coping strategies employed, stratified by household wealth and gender of the de jure household head. Overall, kinship was the most widely adopted coping strategy, and NTFPs were the fifth most prevalent (employed by 70% of households). There were relatively few differences in the nature of shocks or responses between male- and female-headed households. Wealth influenced the experience of shocks or stresses as well as responses. Poorer households have fewer options with the increased use or sale of NTFPs being the second most commonly adopted strategy. Increased use and sale of NTFPs is a common manifestation of the safety-net function. To reconcile long-term economic development and biodiversity conservation, it is important to understand people's use of natural resources and the factors that affect this use, including their responses to shocks and stresses.	non-timber forest products, household surveys, poverty alleviation, livelihoods, gender, tenure, rural economy, South Africa	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/library/3547/the-role-of-non-timber-forest-products-in-household-coping-strategies-in-south-africa-the-influence-of-household-wealth-and-gender/">http://www.cifor.org/library/3547/the-role-of-non-timber-forest-products-in-household-coping-strategies-in-south-africa-the-influence-of-household-wealth-and-gender/</a>
Peach-Brown, C. 2011. Gender, climate and REDD+ in the Congo Basin forests of Central Africa. <i>International Forestry Review</i> , 13(2), 163–176.	The Congo Basin region of Central Africa contains the second largest contiguous tropical rainforest in the world, which is an important source of livelihood for millions of people. It is also important for climate change adaptation, as well as mitigation policies on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Men and women relate to and use the forest differently and so may experience the effects of climate change and REDD+ policies differently. Investigations through semi-structured interviews and document reviews in three countries of the region revealed that women have had limited participation in discussions on issues of climate change or REDD+. There is some evidence that gender consideration will become part of future national REDD+ strategies. Strategies to foster the effective participation of all stakeholders are essential to ensure that gender dimensions are addressed in issues of climate change, forest access, forest management and distribution of carbon benefits.	REDD+, Congo Basin, climate change, adaptation, forest access, forest management	<a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ACIFOR1101.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ACIFOR1101.pdf</a>
Rao, S. 2016. Indicators of gendered control over agricultural resources: A guide for agricultural policy and research. Working Paper No.	A guide with recommended indicators to help answer: "What are the gender differences in control over key resources in the agricultural production process?" This includes indicators of women's ability to exercise rights over forest and other resources, as well as equivalent indicators for men's ability to exercise rights over these same resources; both are necessary to measure changing gender gaps. It also includes measures of women's and men's ability to control household income and participate in extra-household collective decision-making processes. Forest-related indicators include: Proportions of women and men able to access firewood to the	Forests, gender, rights, indicat	<a href="https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75779">https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75779</a>

1. CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network, CGIAR Consortium Office and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Cali, Colombia. 74 p	desired degree; Number of hours (per week, per person) for women and for men in the household, spent on collecting firewood; The proportion of women and men who are members of a forest user group; The proportion of women and men who report attending forest user group meetings; The proportion of women and men who report speaking at meetings of the forest user group.		
Rocheleau, D., & Edmunds, D. 1997. Women, men and trees: Gender, power and poverty in forest and agrarian landscapes. <i>World Development</i> , 25(8), 1351–1371.	This paper proposes a revision of the concept of property commonly associated with land in analyzing the gender dimensions of tree tenure. Unlike two-dimensional maps of land ownership, tree tenure is characterized by nested and overlapping rights, which are products of social and ecological diversity as well as the complex connections between various groups of people and resources. Such complexity implies that approaches to improving equity using concepts of property based on land may be too simplistic. Rather than incorporating both women and trees into existing property frameworks, we argue that a more appropriate approach would begin by recognizing legal and theoretical ways of looking at property that reflect the realities and aspirations of women and men as well as the complexity and diversity of rural landscapes. Through a selective review of the literature, particularly in Africa, and illustrative case studies based on our fieldwork, we explore the “gendered” nature of resource use and access with respect to trees and forests, and examine distinct strategies to address gender inequalities therein. A review of the theoretical and historical background of land tenure illustrates the limitations of “two-dimensional” maps associated with land tenure in delineating boundaries of nested bundles of rights and management of trees and forests by different actors. The introduction of gender adds another dimension to the analysis of the multidimensional niches in the rural landscape defined by space, time, specific plants, products, and uses. Gender is a complicating factor due to the unequal power relationships between men and women in most societies. These power relationships, however, are subject to change. Rather than adopting an artificial dichotomy between “haves” and “have nots” (usually linked with men and women, respectively, in discussions of land tenure), we argue that gendered domains in tree tenure may be both complementary and negotiable. If resource tenure regimes are negotiable, they can be affected by changes in power relations between men and women. This idea has important policy implications. In	Tree tenure, women, property rights, Africa, forests, trees	<a href="http://genderandsecurity.org/projects-resources/research/women-men-and-trees-gender-power-and-property-forest-and-agrarian">http://genderandsecurity.org/projects-resources/research/women-men-and-trees-gender-power-and-property-forest-and-agrarian</a>

	many discussions of tenure, rights are often assumed to be exogenous or externally determined. The negotiability of tenure rights gives policy makers and communities another lever with which to promote a more equitable distribution of rights to the management and use of natural resources.		
Stiem L, Krause T. 2016. Exploring the impact of social norms and perceptions on women's participation in customary forest and land governance in the Democratic Republic of Congo- Implications for REDD. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 18(1): 110-122.	The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with its extensive forest cover is the biggest target country for the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism in Africa. Despite high levels of gender inequality in rural DRC, the impacts of REDD+ interventions on gender have not been sufficiently addressed. This study examines the gender dimension at two project sites in the Equateur Province. Focus group discussions and individual interviews reveal that women spend as much time as men in the forest. Nonetheless, men's activities in the forest are often much more highly valued. This systemic devaluation of women's work, and their knowledge about the forest, legitimises men's dominance in forest governance. The results of this study finds that alongside investment in women's education, which is central for women's empowerment and their participation in forest management, local opinion leaders who shape social norms and perceptions, such as church-based organisations, are indispensable partners to make REDD+ more equitable.	DRC, forest, gender, forest governance, forest management, women's empowerment	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2016/00000018/0000001/art00009">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2016/00000018/0000001/art00009</a>
Sun, Y., E. Mwangi and E. Meinzen-Dick. 2011. Is Gender an Important Factor Influencing User Groups' Property Rights and Forestry Governance? Empirical Analysis from East Africa and Latin America. <i>International Forestry Review</i> 13(2): 205-219.	This paper assesses the relative value of different gender combinations in user groups designed for forest management. Using IFRI's (International Forestry Resources and Institutions) long-term dataset from 15 countries, these authors analyze the quantitative data from Kenya, Uganda, Mexico and Bolivia, along with focus group discussions, to investigate the relationships between gender composition (all male, all female or mixed) of user groups and forest management between 1993 and 2008. They examine rule-making, enforcement and exclusivity of access to forests. Monitoring/sanctioning, regeneration activities and technological improvements are explored in Mwangi et al. 2011.	Gender, forest management, Kenya, Uganda, Mexico, Bolivia, forest user groups, forest access, forestry governance	<a href="http://www.cfa-international.org/international_forestry_review.php">Http://www.cfa-international.org/international_forestry_review.php</a>

<p>Sun, Y., Mwangi, E., Meinzen-Dick, R., Bose, P., Shanley, P., Cristina da Silva, F., MacDonald, T. 2012. Forests, Gender, Property Rights and Access, CIFOR <i>Info brief</i> No. 47. CIFOR: Bogor, Indonesia.</p>	<p>This brief highlights the following key points: 1) Management of forests is intimately linked to the rights and access of forest-dependent women and their families; 2) Reforms in forest tenure in Africa, Asia and Latin America neglect the property rights of women and their rights of access to forest resources and women have little say in forest governance; 3) The male-female balance in forest management groups influences forest governance. The dynamics of mixed-gender groups are not well understood; 4) The interface between environment and health offers a strategic opportunity to build on the strengths of forest-dependent women, mobilise support across sectors and political scales, and converge lay and professional knowledge for forest governance that takes women's interests and needs into account; 5) Gender is just one factor in inequity and women are more likely to make progress by taking part in decision-making processes than working outside them.</p>	<p>Forest governance, gender, women, forest tenure, property rights, forest management groups</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Infobrief/3750-infobrief.pdf">http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Infobrief/3750-infobrief.pdf</a></p>
<p>Sunderland T, Achdiawan R, Angelsen A, Babigumira R, Ickowitz A, Paumgarten F, Reyes-García V, Shively G. 2014. Challenging perceptions about men, women, and forest product use: a global comparative study. <i>World Dev.</i>, 64: S56–S66.</p>	<p>This large-scale study uses a multi-case dataset with sites in Africa, Latin America and Asia to question current assumptions about the gender differentiation of forest product use. It tests some of the commonly held ideas on how men and women access, manage, and use different forest products. The findings show significant gender differentiation in the collection of forest products, which seems to support the claim that there are distinctive “male” and “female” roles associated with the collection of forest products. However, they also found that men play a much more important and diverse role in the contribution of forest products to rural livelihoods than previously reported, with strong differences across tropical Asia, Africa, and Latin America.</p>	<p>Forest product use, gender, livelihoods, global comparative study</p>	<p><a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14000692">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14000692</a></p>
<p>Villamor GB, van Noordwijk M, Djanibekov U, Chiong-Javier MA, Catacutan D. 2014.</p>	<p>While decision-making processes of land managers drive land-use change and affect the provision of ecosystems services, there is no concrete understanding of whether gender specificity in decision-making influences the multifunctionality of landscapes. The authors distinguish eleven elements in a typical management cycle. They discuss gaps in gendered knowledge, preferences, risk taking and access to innovation in</p>	<p>Land use, ecosystems services, gender, multifunctionality, landscapes,</p>	<p><a href="http://ac.els-cdn.com/S1877343513001760/1-s2.0-S1877343513001760-main.pdf?tid=6ee5c960-">http://ac.els-cdn.com/S1877343513001760/1-s2.0-S1877343513001760-main.pdf?tid=6ee5c960-</a></p>

Gender differences In land-use decisions: shaping Multifunctional landscapes? <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 6:128–133.	land-use decision making. Male and female responses in the adoption of agroforestry practices and other investment opportunities reflect differing exposure to and perceptions of risk. They suggest research approaches such as agent-based modeling and role-playing games are useful for studying gendered behavior in land-use decisions, as they can assist researchers to explicitly and empirically potentially compare self-reinforcing behaviors or feedback loops with local impacts on ecosystem services.	agroforestry, agent-based modeling, role playing games	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ces.2014.06.001">5cb5-11e6-9a5f-00000aacb35d&amp;acdnat=1470584680_da56651e40d3f37c603a4d36ac3cea_bf</a>
Villamor GB, Desrianti F, Akiefnawati R, Amaruzaman S, van Noordwijk M. 2013. Gender influences decisions to change land use practices in the tropical forest margins of Jambi, Indonesia. <i>Mitig Adapt Strat Glob Change</i> : 1-23.	This empirical study shows that women approached very positively external agents promoting new land-use options and outperformed men in meeting income targets.	Tropical forest, gender, land use practices, Indonesia	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11027-013-9478-7">http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11027-013-9478-7</a> .
Villamor GB, Aklefnawat R, Van Noordwijk M, Desrianti F, Pradhan U. 2015. Land use change and shifts in gender roles in central Sumatra, Indonesia <i>International Forestry Review</i> Vol.	While Indonesia is experiencing a rapid land use transition due to export-oriented growth in agricultural products such as palm oil and natural rubber, there is no clear understanding of how shifts in farming practices influence gender-specific roles and preferences. In a partially matrilineal society on Sumatra where rice production for subsistence purposes, in an agroforestry landscape, is traditionally considered the women's domain and responsibility, 202 households were surveyed about their perceptions of gender-specific agricultural roles. Over time, rice fields have been converted to oil palm. Lowland women have increasingly significant roles in rubber agroforestry in addition to collecting firewood, medicinal plants and wild fruit for household consumption, whereas men are typically occupied in monoculture oil palm or rubber production. As land use patterns rapidly change, particularly in the	gender equality, matrilineal kinship, rubber agroforestry, oil palm, Indonesia	<a href="http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art000006?crawler=true&amp;mimetype=application/pdf">http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cfa/ifr/2015/00000017/A00404s4/art000006?crawler=true&amp;mimetype=application/pdf</a>



17 (S4): 61-75.	lowlands, the responsibility of rubber agroforestry systems is shifting from men to women with consequences for gender division of labour and decision-making.		
Vira B, Wildburger, C, Mansourian S (eds.) 2015. Forests, Trees and Landscapes for Food Security and Nutrition. A Global Assessment Report. IUFRO World Series Volume 33. Vienna. 172 p.	With the establishment of the Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) initiative in the year 2007, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) created an international mechanism that effectively links scientific knowledge with political decision-making on forests. The GFEP responds directly to key forest-related policy questions by consolidating available scientific knowledge and expertise on these questions at a global level. It provides decision-makers with the most relevant, objective and accurate information, and thus makes an essential contribution to international forest governance. This report presents the results of the fourth global scientific assessment undertaken so far in the framework of GFEP, and was prepared by internationally recognized scientists from a variety of biophysical and social science disciplines. Previous assessments addressed the adaptation of forests and people to climate change; international forest governance; and the relationship between biodiversity, carbon, forests and people. This assessment includes chapters on: forests, trees and landscapes for food security and nutrition; understanding the roles of forests and tree-based systems in food provision; the historical, environmental and socio-economic context of forests and tree-based systems for food security and nutrition; drivers of forests and tree-based systems for food security and nutrition; response options across the landscape; and public sector, private sector and socio-cultural response options.	Forest policy, GFEP, CPF, tree-based systems, food security, nutrition, forests, landscapes	<a href="http://www.un.org/en/zero hunger/pdfs/GAR%20forests%20trees%20landscapes%20FSN.pdf">http://www.un.org/en/zero hunger/pdfs/GAR%20forests%20trees%20landscapes%20FSN.pdf</a>
WOCAN, 2016. Scoping study of good practices for strengthening women's inclusion in forest and other natural resource management sectors.	This report examines specific challenges and barriers that prevent the inclusion of women and the integration of gender perspectives in REDD+ in Asia-Pacific, identifies practical entry points, analyzes existing good practices and shares knowledge through multi-sectoral and stakeholder dialogues for the replication of successful outcomes.	REDD+, women, Asia-Pacific, forest management	Joint regional initiative for women's inclusion in REDD. WOCAN/UNDP/UN-REDD/LEAF (USAID). <a href="http://www.wocan.org/resources/scoping-study-womens-inclusion-REDD">http://www.wocan.org/resources/scoping-study-womens-inclusion-REDD</a>
Wunder, S. 2001. Poverty alleviation and tropical forests—	This paper explores the "state-of-the-art" of the two-way causal links between poverty alleviation and natural tropical forests. Micro impacts of rising poverty can increase or slow forest loss. At the macro level, poverty also has an ambiguous effect, but it is probable that higher income stimulates forest loss by raising demand for agricultural	Poverty alleviation, tropical forests, sustainable forest	<a href="http://are.berkeley.edu/~cmantinori/wunder2001.pdf">http://are.berkeley.edu/~cmantinori/wunder2001.pdf</a>

<p>what scope for synergies?</p> <p><i>World Development</i></p> <p>29: 1817-1834.</p>	<p>land. The second question is what potential forest-led development has to alleviate a country's poverty, in terms of producer benefits, consumer benefits and economy-wide employment. Natural forests widely serve as "safety nets" for the rural poor, but it proves difficult to raise producer benefits significantly. Urban consumer benefits from forest, an important target for pro-poor agricultural innovation, are limited and seldom favor the poor. Absorption of poor, unskilled labor is low in forestry, which tends to be capital-intensive. Natural forests may thus lack comparative advantage for poverty alleviation. There are few "win-win" synergies between natural forests and national poverty reduction, which may help to explain why the loss of tropical forests is ongoing. This may have important implications for our understanding of "sustainable forest development" and for the design of both conservation and poverty-alleviation strategies.</p>	<p>development</p>	
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