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A Resource Guide on Gender Equality for FOLUR

2023 edition

Capacity Development for Gender Responsive Interventions in Country Projects of the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Programme

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR GENDER RESPONSIVE INTERVENTIONS IN COUNTRY PROJECTS OF THE FOOD SYSTEMS, LAND USE AND RESTORATION (FOLUR) IMPACT PROGRAMME

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Introduction ⌂

1. FOLUR and Gender

The Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Programme (FOLUR) is an initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by different organizations, under the lead of the World Bank. The FOLUR consists of a Global Knowledge-to-Action Platform (Global Platform) and 27 Country Projects (FOLUR CPs) targeting the production landscapes and value chains of eight commodities: beef, cocoa, corn, coffee, palm oil, rice, soy, and wheat.

The Global Platform supports and coordinates activities of implementing agencies, participating countries, and core partners to achieve transformational impact. Among other global activities, the Good Growth Partnership, led by the UNDP Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems (FACS) team, has been contracted by the World Bank to provide support work on gender equality and to develop this Resource Guide on Gender Equality for FOLUR.

In all FOLUR countries, both women and men make crucial contributions in commodity value chains, agricultural landscapes and forest conservation and restoration. Yet, women's roles and contribution are often not fully recognized nor reflected in decision-making and relevant development programmes. Promoting gender equality is one of the key tenets of the FOLUR, which recognises that women and men should be equally involved and empowered to transform and make global food and land use systems more sustainable.

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The FOLUR Global Platform has a dedicated **Gender Strategy**[1], which discusses key gender gaps and potential project activities related to policies, investments, capacity and knowledge that can make the programme gender-responsive, close these gaps and create unique transformative opportunities for women. **Additional materials**[2] are available to clarify FOLUR Programme's priorities with regards to gender equality and women's empowerment at the global and country levels. In addition, the implementing agencies of FOLUR at the county level[3] are bound by their internal policies and frameworks on gender equality and women empowerment. These include the World Bank Group Gender Strategy - **Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction, and Inclusive Growth** (2016-2023); UNDP's **Gender Equality Strategy** 2022-2025; FAO **Policy on Gender Equality** (2020-2030); UNIDO **Strategy For Gender Equality and the Empowerment Of Women 2020–2023**; and Conservation International **Guidelines for Integrating Gender & Social Equity Into Conservation Programming**.

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1. Contact facscommunity@undp.org to join the FACS Community to have access to this particular resource.
2. Ibid.
3. World Bank, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, Conservation International, UNEP, and IFAD.

2.
What is the Resource Guide and what it is not?

The Resource Guide on Gender Equality for FOLUR (Resource Guide) is the first part of an effort to support capacities of FOLUR CPs teams on gender integration and will be followed by a Gender Learning Programme. It is a resource to be used by gender specialists, project management units, government counterparts and partners of the 27 FOLUR CPs who are invested in promoting gender equality in food systems and land restoration interventions.

The Resource Guide presents in a synthesised way a selection of resources specifically related to gender equality in the context of Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, all published by FOLUR Global Platform Partners and other organisations in the last five years or so. These resources are organised around four Results Areas/Components of FOLUR CPs[4] and readers have the possibility to access them in different ways, based on their needs. Included resources are guidelines, tools, learning briefs, reports and articles that often include examples relevant for FOLUR CP teams and that address multiple aspects of gender considerations in sustainable global food, land use and restoration. The Resource Guide includes also some generic normative resources, which FOLUR CPs can use as the basis for their gender-responsive interventions (Section 2).

However, the Resource Guide does not elaborate on why gender mainstreaming is essential for achieving FOLUR results in an equitable way for both women and men. This has already been explained in FOLUR Gender Equality Strategy and relevant policies of the programme's implementing agencies. The Resource Guide neither provides direct and comprehensive guidance on how FOLUR countries should design, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive interventions. Rather, it points out, in a structured way, to a robust body of knowledge products already developed by FOLUR partners, which can guide FOLUR Country Teams in accordance with their specific areas of interventions.

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4. (i) Integrated Landscape Management Systems; (ii) Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains; (iii) Conservation and restoration of natural habitats; and (iv) Knowledge Management and M&E.

The Resource Guide has been developed by UNDP in close cooperation with the **FOLUR Gender Working Group**[5] which is composed of gender specialists and focal points from both FOLUR Global Platform partners and CPs teams, and open to all staff working on FOLUR. The FOLUR Gender Working Group uses the **Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems Community** (**FACS** Community) as a digital space to meet, exchange ideas, coordinate work and learn from each other's' experience on gender mainstreaming in FOLUR areas of work.

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5. Contact **facscommunity@undp.org** to join the FACS Community and have access to this Working Group.

3.
How can the Resource Guide be Useful?

While all FOLUR CPs have global environmental benefits as their primary goal, advancing gender equality and women's empowerment is a crucial objective to achieve. At the same time, developing gender-responsive interventions can be challenging, although it has been documented that in the long-term, they are more effective, efficient and sustainable, particularly in forest and agricultural sectors.

The resources captured in this Resource Guide can therefore be useful to FOLUR CPs teams and their implementing agencies in several ways, including for example to **develop multidimensional and comprehensive gender analysis**. All FOLUR CPs have conducted a gender analysis as one of the FOLUR' IP's requirements.[6] These analyses provide essential data and information to integrate a gender perspective into their work. However, the experience of similar initiatives suggests that the operationalization of gender analyses into approaches and project activities can be challenging, especially when project teams lack resources and capacities for gender integration, implementation of actions and monitoring of impacts.[7] One question to ask is whether the gender analysis is sufficiently comprehensive and based on sex-disaggregated data to allow an in-depth understanding of critical gender gaps, barriers and enabling conditions related to women's role in land use and food systems. Another is if the gender analysis has taken into consideration discrimination that lays at the root of women's unequal position in this sector, or intersecting forms of discrimination that some women face not only because of their gender but also because they are part of a minority group, or have a disability, for example. Another aspect to consider is whether the gender analysis findings and recommendations have been adequality integrated into the main strategy of the project and corresponding components. The FOLUR CP's gender analyses and strategies vary considerably in the amount of depth they go into on these questions. As a result, some will be starting off in a much better position than others, and the same resources may not be appropriate for all project teams.

6. Based on GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, 2017.
7. Guidance Note: Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme, (Guidance Note), World Agroforestry (ICRAF), 2021.

Therefore, many resources in this Resource Guide provide tools to guide FOLUR CPs teams to make their gender analysis more comprehensive, and update and improve them accordingly during the projects' implementation. These tools will also be helpful implementation of specific initiatives that incorporate the findings of the gender analysis and action plans in project/programme-supported legislation, policies, plans, and multi-stakeholder processes related to food systems, and land use and restoration investments in FOLUR countries.[8]

Another example of the usefulness of these resources relates to **women's participation in project activities** – which is one of the requirements for gender-responsive outcomes and an objective with established indicators in all FOLUR CPs. In practice, ensuring women's equal and effective participation in activities is often challenging. Women face multiple barriers ranging from lack of empowerment to voice their opinion, to risks of being victims of harassment and abuse, to facing restrictions to move freely. Many of the resources included in the Resource Guide provide strategies and examples of actions that address and overcome such barriers, such as targeted interventions and incentives that help ensure women's meaningful participation in project activities.

Beyond participation, FOLUR CPs should ensure that women benefit equality from all programme's results, and country offices must report on the number of women **direct beneficiaries of project activities** (this is a core performance indicator required by GEF). Many of the resources organized and shared in the Resource Guide give concrete examples of activities and actions that project teams can implement that will help ensure that both women and men benefit equally.

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8. The number of FOLUR project or program-supported plans, policies strategies incorporating gender analysis and actions is one of the key suggested gender outcome indicators to be reported upon by all FOLUR CPs in the Global Platform's Gender Strategy.

4.
How is the Resource Guide Organised?

Note: The list of knowledge products in this Resource Guide is not exhaustive and additional publications of FOLUR

Gender Resources at a Glance

Provides an overview of all FOLUR gender-related resources organized around the four Results Areas/Components of FOLUR country projects:
1. Integrated Landscape Management Systems;
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains;
3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats;
4. Knowledge Management and M&E.
Links take the reader to a brief summary of each publication (in Annex).

Section 1   S1

Brings the same resources as the Gender Resources at a Glance in a synthesized way and identifies how they can be useful to specific interventions under each Results Areas/Components of the FOLUR country projects.

For example, under Results Area 2, specific resources have been recommended for gender-responsive activities related to community participation in commodity and multi-stakeholders' platforms, financial services, rural advisory services, access to technologies, and others.

S2

Section 2

Introduces a framework of gender considerations related to processes on gender mainstreaming and women's rights standards that are essential to FOLUR's gender objectives

These are different from resources presented in Section 1 developed by FOLUR partners.

Annex   A

Includes a brief summary of all resources included in the publication, which can be accessed through direct links from the titles of the resources.

Global Partners and other organizations may also be relevant. The proposed classification aims to orient readers to the main resources tailored to specific FOLUR key thematic areas, but many of the issues discussed in these publications (e.g. gender analysis, data collection, gender gaps, participation in decision making, data collection, etc.) overlap or cut across all FOLUR's interventions related to food systems and land use.

S1

S2

A

Gender Resources at a Glance

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Clicking on the titles below takes the reader to a summary of each publication in the Annex.

Results Area 1
Integrated Landscape Management Systems/Policies

- **A guide to integrated land-use initiatives, WB, 2021**
- **Practices for realizing women's rights in collectively held lands, WRI and RE, 2021**
- **Gender integration in agriculture, food security and climate change policy, CGIAR, CIAT, 2019**
- **Land Degradation Neutrality Interventions to Foster Gender Equality, UNCCD, UNDP, 2019***
- **Manual for gender-responsive land degradation neutrality transformative programmes, UNCCD, UNW, 2019***
- **Gender-responsive sustainable land management, WOCAT, 2020***
- **Guide for Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues, FAO, 2015**
- **Gender Responsive Budgeting: A Focus on Agriculture Sector, UN Women, 2017**
- **Analysis of GRB implementation and its impacts on women small-scale farmers, OXFAM, 2020**

Results Area 2
Responsible Commodity Value Chains & Sustainable Food Production Practices

- **Guiding Framework on Gender-Sensitive Value Chains, FAO, 2016**
- **Guidelines on gender-sensitive value chains, FAO, 2018**
- **Gender and food loss in sustainable food value chains, FAO 2018**
- **Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool, FAO, 2018**
- **Good Practices for Integrating Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes, FAO, 2019**
- **Gender transformative approaches for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, FAO, WFP, 2020**
- **Addressing gender issues in pesticide management, FAO, 2022**
- **Climate resilience and disaster risk analysis for gender sensitive-value chain, FAO, 2022**
- **The reduction of women's work burden in agricultural production, FAO, 2015**
- **Gender-responsive needs assessment for mechanization, FAO, 2022**
- **Gender mainstreaming in global agricultural supply chains can accelerate good growth, UNDP, 2020 ***

S1

S2

A

- [Gender perspectives for sustainable production in Matopiba, Brazil, Conservation International, 2021](#)
- [Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme, ICRAF, 2021](#)
- [Tools and methods for gender research and integration in agricultural value chain, CGIAR, 2021](#)
- [Integrating a gender-responsive approach into the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions initiative (SRJS), IUCN, 2017](#)
- [Addressing gender in agricultural research for development in the face of a changing climate: IJAS, 2017](#)
- [Changing the terms of women's engagement in cocoa and coffee supply chains FAO, KIT, 2019](#)
- [Addressing gender considerations in the soy supply chain, Proforest](#)
- [Acceleration of sustainable palm oil development through gender responsive policies in Indonesia, UNDP, 2021](#)
- [Gender mainstreaming in Indonesian sustainable palm oil certification UNDP, 2021](#)
- [Gender analyses of the palm oil and timber value chains, Proforest, 2018](#)

Results Area 3
Conservation and Restoration of Natural Habitats

- [Gender & ecosystem restoration: unlocking resilience for a post-2020 world, IUCN](#)
- [Innovative Solutions to Promote Nature Conservation, Climate Action and Gender Equality, UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, 2020](#)
- [Women as Environmental Stewards: The Experience of the Small Grants Programme, UNDP, 2018](#)
- [A Feminist Political Ecology of Restoration, Ecological Restoration, 2021](#)
- [Good Practices for Integrating Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes, FAO, 2019](#)
- [Gender inclusion in ecological restoration, Restoration Ecology, 2021](#)
- [Gender in forest landscape projects— actions and indicators, PROFOR, WB, 2018](#)
- [Enhancing effectiveness of forest landscape programs through gender-responsive actions, CIFOR, GLF, WB, 2018](#)
- [Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes, PROFOR, World Bank, 2019 and Closing Gender Gaps in Forest Landscape Initiatives (Journal Article), International Forestry Review Vol.22(2), 2020](#)
- [Gendered participation in Liberian forest management, WRI, Clark University, REFACOF, 2020](#)

Results Area 4
Knowledge and Monitoring & Evaluation

- **Evaluation Handbook: How to manage gender-responsive evaluation, UN Women, 2022**
- **Questionnaire on Gender-responsive Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Technologies, WOCAT and UNCCD, 2022**
- **Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, CGIAR**

Publications under the three first Results Areas marked with an asterisk (*) include also useful guidance or examples on M&E

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Section 1.
Gender Resources relevant to FOLUR Country Projects by Results Areas

S1

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This section synthesizes the publications developed by FOLUR partners listed under Gender Resources at a Glance, taking a closer look at specific gender-related interventions being proposed by FOLUR CPs (and others). The resources included under each results area (or specific interventions within these areas) are meant to be illustrative recommendations with examples of relevant gender-responsive actions implemented by FOLUR Global Platform's partners or other organizations working on similar challenges, such as UN Women. They are not exhaustive as other recommendations and examples from other knowledge products not included here may also be very relevant, and additional resources will be added as they become available. The link to each resource included, takes the reader to a brief summary of the publication in the Annex.

Section 1

1.
Integrated Landscape Management Systems/Policies

All FOLUR CPs plan to support government bodies in the development, implementation and monitoring of Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) systems, at national and sub-national levels. It should be noted that many different terms and acronyms are used across projects[9].

9. These include planning, policy reforms and good practices for sustainable landscape management (SLM) or integrated land use/land management planning, and other actions taken across the targeted commodities' landscapes to identify priority areas for interventions related to SLM. Related to this are CPs that focus on climate-smart/sustainable agriculture, micro-watershed management plans, jurisdictional integrated landscape management plans, integrated watershed action plans, and the integration of ILM principles in broader subnational or national territorial development plans, among others.

The **Gender Strategy**[10] for FOLUR's Global Platform recommends specific actions in this area, which include: review of existing relevant sector policies for potential incorporation of gender considerations; establishing contracts (e.g. related to restoration, payments for environmental services, REDD+ efforts, etc.) that are signed by both spouses; ensuring that integrated land use planning initiatives undertaken at community, jurisdictional and national levels create the right incentives for both women and men; review of legal frameworks re: inclusion of multiple land uses and diverse users' rights; and capacity strengthening towards collection of sex-disaggregated data on gender and environment to inform relevant policies.

In this context, gender is an important aspect to take into account gender considerations and gender mainstreaming in the actual ILM related policies and frameworks. The UN Women **Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results**, and particularly its Chapter 6 - Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results at the National Level, provides entry points on gender integration and women's participation in national policies, actions and programmes across sectors, including those related to ILM.[11]

FOLUR Global Platform partners have also developed more specific documents aimed at guiding CPs in addressing gender issues in their interaction with central and local governments, which are ultimately responsible for the development and ownership of ILM systems. For example, FAO's **Practical Guide for Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues** promotes an inclusive and gender-equitable approach to territorial development, based on the principle of recognizing, accepting and building on diversity. The territory/landscape is seen as a social product and a negotiation arena to strengthen dialogue and mutual trust, and increase the bargaining power of weaker actors, especially women, youth and other disadvantaged socio-economic groups.

10. Contact facscommunity@undp.org to join the FACS Community to have access to this particular resource.
11. This is not a publication related specifically to FOLUR areas (as most of resources in this Guide) but rather a general guide on gender mainstreaming in development programming; hence it is not included in the table Resources at a Glance, because it is useful not only to activities under FOLUR Result Area 1, but also to Results Areas 2, 3 and 4.

The World Bank's **Guide to Integrated Land-Use Initiatives**, although not gender-specific, discusses the importance of gender considerations and women's participation in integrated land use initiatives, starting with their involvement in multi-stakeholders' engagement, planning, implementation and M&E processes. According to the guide, other important aspects of land use management where gender considerations are particularly relevant include land tenure, financing strategies and environmental focus.

Secure *land-tenure rights* are instrumental to the success of integrated land use initiatives and respective legislation and policies should ensure equal land rights of women and men. Relevant examples that can further guide FOLUR CPs teams include WRI's **Collection of Case Studies**, which provides some promising practices for realizing women's rights in collectively held lands, as well FAO and WFP's **Compendium of Good Practices on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture**.

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Key findings of the analysis of cases presented in WRI's Collection of Case Studies include:

- In collectively held lands, women have secure tenure when collective land tenure is legally recognized and enforceable and women can claim and exercise rights equally with men, including the right to use and benefit from the lands and resources and participate in their governance.
- Laws devolving control over common resources to local communities, when they mandate gender-inclusion, pave the way for women to gain tenure rights where previously they had secondary or no rights.
- Women's participation in communal land and resource governance is a key aspect of tenure security; where their participation is nascent or weak, women should be supported through capacity-building activities and by sensitizing men to the benefit of gender-inclusive decision-making.
- While there is no one-size-fits-all formula applicable to different contexts, universally, interventions to secure women's land tenure must be carried out at multiple levels and in an interlinked manner, targeting both the structural framework that ensures that women have rights and the operational environment that creates the conditions for women to be able to realize rights.

On equal grounds: promising practices for realizing women's rights in collectively held lands, (Collection of Case Studies), WRI and Resource Equality, 2021

Implementing programs that are inclusive, climate-smart, and sustainable requires *substantial financial resources*. But many countries with multiple development goals and competing demands for available funding lack the scale of resources needed to adequately fund integrated land use initiatives. Despite these challenges, plans and policies on ILM that integrate gender need also to adequately plan financial resources to implement gender-responsive interventions – an approach known as *gender-responsive budgeting (GRB)*. In this context, a general resource on gender-responsive budgeting is OXFAM's Guide on GRB. Other resources related to GRB on ILM and agriculture include UN Women's publication on GRB with a Focus on the Agriculture Sector in India, and OXFAM's Analysis of GRB Implementation and its Existing and Potential Impacts on Women Small-Scale Farmers in Ghana.

Integrated land management provides a unique opportunity to meet *environmental objectives* at the local level while also contributing to national commitments related to land degradation (among others), where gender is also an important component. UNCCD and UNDP's **Briefing Note on Land Degradation Neutrality Interventions to Foster Gender Equality** provides guidance on how to ensure gender-equal and meaningful participation in land and natural resource governance at the national and landscape levels, while **UNCCD and UN Women Manual for Gender-Responsive Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Transformative Projects and Programmes** presents a comprehensive checklist for integrating a gender perspective throughout the LDN programme/project cycle. For gender integration in ILM technologies, a useful resource is the WOCAT **Brief's Gender-Responsive Sustainable Land Management**, which deepens the analysis of SLM practices by analyzing their different impacts on women and men with the aim of informing gender-responsive policy design towards land degradation neutrality.

Several knowledge products are relevant for showing the importance of gender integration in policies and regulations related to specific commodities (and country contexts). These include UNDP's **Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Opportunities in the Implementation of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification**, which provides an analysis and recommendations for strengthening the regulatory and policy framework of palm oil from a gender perspective, or Proforest's **Gender Analyses of the Palm Oil and Timber Value Chains in Ghana**, which unpacks women and men's gender roles within these industries and provides recommendations on the improvements of relevant policies and legislation.

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2.
Responsible Commodity Value Chains and Promotion of Sustainable Food Production Practices

Gender-responsive commodity value chains

An important aspect of all FOLUR CPs is to support environmentally sustainable value chains of respective commodities, all along the supply chain from inputs onwards to production, aggregation, processing, marketing, and consumption. Many of the FOLUR CPs plan to develop capacity and awareness initiatives with diverse stakeholders who participate in the coordinated production and value-adding activities that are needed to make food products. Integrating gender in commodity value chains efforts is a key aspiration of FOLUR.

In this context, a number of publications, developed mainly by FAO and the UNDP-led Good Growth Partnership can provide helpful guidance, starting with FAO's Guiding Framework on Developing Gender-Sensitive Value Chains (GSVC), which provides technical support to value chains' practitioners and decision-makers in developing sustainable and gender-sensitive agrifood value chains.

Figure 1. The FAO Gender-Sensitive Value Chain Framework

Market

Gender-based constraints
• Access to productive resources
• Power and agency

Distribution

Processing

Aggregation

Production

Individual

Household

Distribution

Finance

Input provision

Core value chain

Extended value chain

National enabling environment

Global enabling environment

Gender-based constraints (GBC)
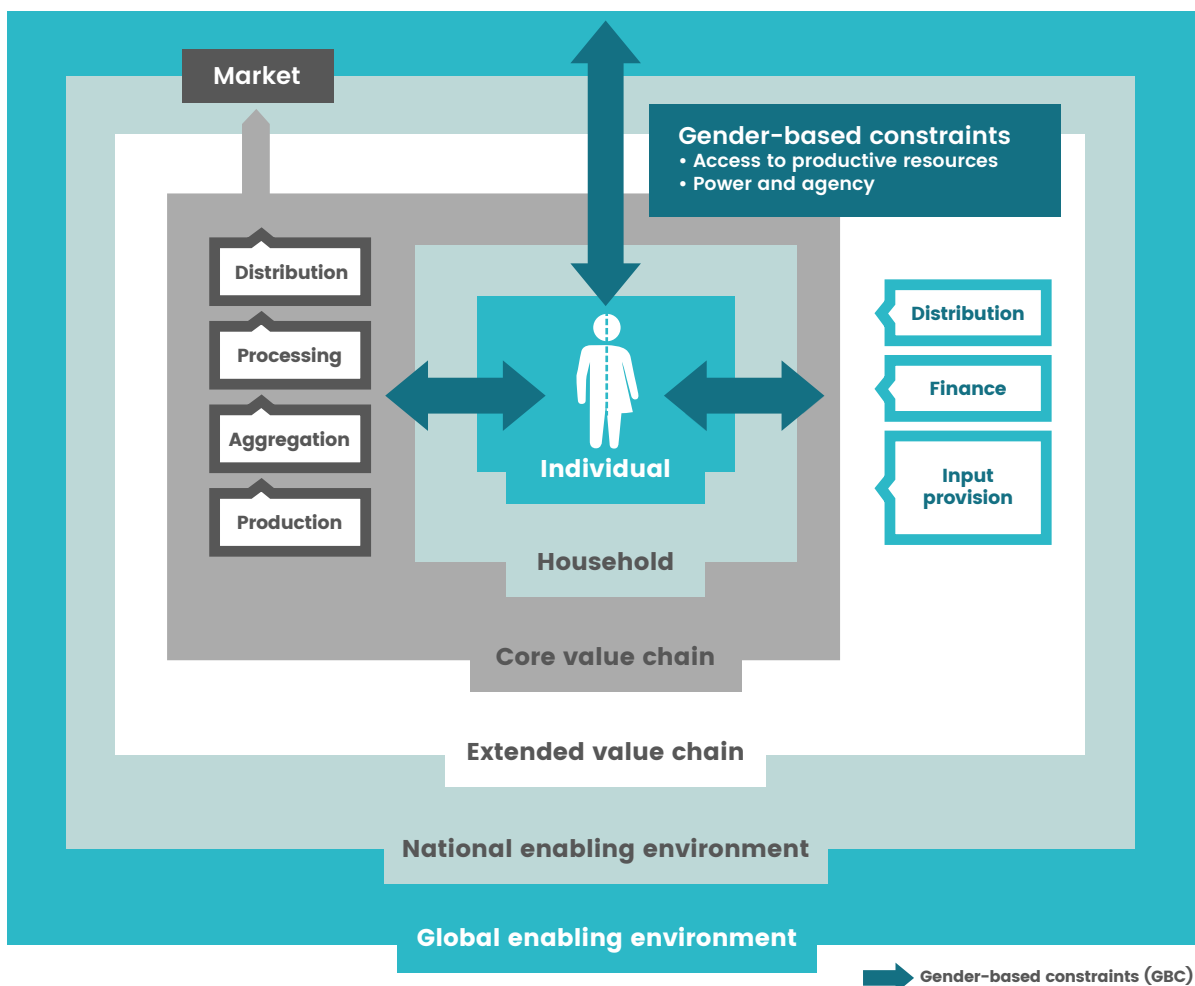
Source: **Developing gender-sensitive value chains – A guiding framework. Rome. FAO, 2016**.

Subsequent publications have further enriched and made this framework more practical to follow, including FAO's **Guidelines on GSVC** and the **Guiding Note on Gender and Food Loss in Sustainable Food Value Chains**. The former provides practical guidance on gender-sensitive analyses of value chains through a set of tools and resources that guide practitioners in the identification of gender-based gaps. The Guiding Note helps practitioners to understand the link between gender equality and food loss, and suggests entry points and solutions for gender-responsive food loss reduction.

Another useful publication is the Good Growth Partnership **Report on the Link between Gender Mainstreaming and Good Growth Acceleration**, which presents a clear business case for gender equality and women's empowerment in agricultural supply chains, and targeted guidance for gender mainstreaming to stakeholders involved in commodity-related projects. The report suggests that gender equality in

commodity supply chains requires a mind-shift away from thinking of women purely as producers, to embracing their current and potential roles as customers/buyers as well as substantial investors in sustainable commodities.

The CGIAR Gender Platform's **Working Paper on Tools and Methods for Gender Research** provides frameworks for how to consider gender in the context of agricultural value chains. It also includes practical guidance on how gender analysis helps practitioners to develop implementation strategies for reducing gender inequalities and empowering women, as well as tools related to data collection at different points in the value chain and/or project cycle.

Community participation in commodity and multi-stakeholders' platforms

Women's participation in multi-stakeholder governing and advisory structures is key to women's empowerment in the agriculture sector. However, barriers such as time restrictions and domestic responsibilities may limit women's participation in community decision-making and collective actions due to traditional structural inequalities and harmful gender stereotypes and norms.

Here, a *key gender indicator for FOLUR CPs to measure*, as suggested in the Gender Strategy of FOLUR's Global Platform, is "Women in leadership roles in groups supported by the CP (number) (Results Area 2), which should capture all women assuming positions of leadership in community groups, community-based organizations, producer groups, forest user groups, etc. after receiving project support e.g. training in facilitation, negotiation, leadership, communication, etc.; or due to project rules (e.g. quotas, targets)."[12]

World Agroforestry's (ICRAF) **Guidance Note on Gender-Responsive Project Implementation for the Resilient Food Systems Programme** (another GEF program) specifically addresses gender gaps related to participation and leadership in decision-making processes at various levels of food systems and provides recommendations on specific actions to address these gaps. The IUCN **Global Gender Tool on Integrating a Gender-Responsive and Socially Inclusive Approach into the Shared Resources**, also provides suggestions and examples on how to make decision-making and advocacy activities in the area of agriculture gender-responsive.

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12. Gender Strategy for FOLUR Global Platform, 2020

Recommendations on specific actions to address women's lack of participation

- Put in place gender-inclusive participatory processes that engage women and men, especially younger farmers and those from disempowered groups, when decisions are made about: the type and location of the intervention (e.g. enclosure areas, dam or pond construction); species used for reforestation and land rehabilitation; practices and technologies for sustainable soil and water management promoted (e.g. agroforestry, irrigation and water conservation techniques).
- When working with farmer organizations (Community-Based Organizations, cooperatives, loans and savings groups) ensure that rules of entry or membership criteria are not discriminatory (e.g. by allowing non-heads of households and non-landowners) and that efforts are made to ensure leadership is inclusive (e.g. by setting targets for women's leadership), as well as monitor if decision-making within FOs is respecting diverse priorities and needs.
- Raise awareness at community level on existing laws and policies on women's rights, including tree and land ownership, as well as the contributions of female farmers and the benefits of gender equality in sustainable development, using avenues like traditional council or public meetings, churches and schools.
- Consider whether the venue and timing of the management committee's meetings are being agreed among members and are suitable to women's schedules.

World Agroforestry's (ICRAF) Guidance Note on Gender-Responsive Project Implementation for the Resilient Food Systems Programme

FAO's Guidelines on Gender Sensitive Value Chains (GSVC) discusses in greater detail reasons and gaps related to gender inequality in participation and decision-making power at the household, community and organizational level, as a widespread and cross-cutting constraint that leads to productivity losses and inefficiency all along commodity value chains. It also proposes specific actions and examples of interventions aimed at addressing these gaps at all levels of the value chains, including promoting equitable decision-making processes at the household level; women's participation in rural organizations and institutions, training and mentoring women leaders; and women-only organizations and informal groups where appropriate. FAO's **Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture** includes several case studies related to women's empowerment and increased participation in decision making processes.

Similarly, the Good Growth Partnership **Report on the Link between Gender Mainstreaming and Good Growth Acceleration** suggests different approaches, based on real life examples that are empowering women and strengthening their engagement in decision-making and leadership. These include women mobilization efforts in Brazil, and quota systems, although the latter are also associated with some controversies that the report further elaborates.

Support to farmers/financial services (credit, assets, inputs)

A key gender gap relating to investments in agriculture is women and other marginalized groups' lack or limited access to financial services. Several FOLUR CPs plan to provide support, including: improved access to credit/incentives to women producers; land certification for women; support for provision of post-harvest storage facilities; ensuring proper payment of women's labor in the livestock and other commodities' value chains, agriculture and agroforestry sectors; and support to women-run cooperative businesses selling farming inputs.

While FOLUR CPs are starting with the implementation process of the relevant activities, a number of resources could be useful for identifying specific gaps in relation to women's unequal access to credit, assets and inputs, as well as specific strategies to address these gaps. These include publications related to **gender-sensitive commodities value chains** included in this Resource Guide. These discuss the issue of women's access to finance, assets and inputs, e.g. FAO's **Guidelines on GSVC** which dedicates special sections to women's limited access to financial services and inputs (Sections 3 and 4 of Part 2). Other FAO and WFP publications such as **Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture** and the compendium of good practices on **Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture** provide specific examples of interventions to promote women's equal access to, and ownership of, resources.

The Women's Empowerment: Improving Resilience, Income and Food Security (WE-RISE) programme aimed at improving household food security and building resilience by empowering women, particularly through increased agricultural productivity. Funded by the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) and implemented by CARE in the United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Malawi, WE-RISE assisted over 39,500 rural households in improving their access to food and increasing their income.

The success of the WE-RISE programme was mainly linked to the establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) in the communities. Collectives, such as VSLAs, offer an essential gateway for women to access services, particularly financial services. Prior to WE-RISE, saving was not a common practice; mothers often found themselves without funds to provide for their families and were forced to sell off assets during difficult times.

The participation of communities and women in VSLA activities has proven to be instrumental in a very substantial change in savings behaviour, which was estimated to be between 94 and 99 percent at the end of the programme. While the amount saved in a VSLA is often small, participation in a savings group has allowed women to invest in small livestock and other income- generating activities, pay for educational expenses, purchase food and cope with emergencies. Participation in VSLAs provided both women and men with new income-generating activities and created opportunities that contributed to achieving gender equality and learning new skills such as saving and spending wisely, and social skills such as speaking in public.

Gender transformative approaches for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture (A compendium of good practices) FAO, World Food Programme, 2020

The Good Growth Partnership's series of booklets on **Gender perspectives for sustainable production in Matopiba**, Brazil also provide an analysis of rural credit lines used in this region using a gender lens, and the typical borrower and debt payment relationships - particularly the profile of women borrowers and their difficulties in this process. Similarly, Proforest's **Gender Analyses of the Palm Oil and Timber Value Chains in Ghana** discusses the gendered differences in access to and control over resources, benefits emanating from these resources, gendered power relations, vulnerabilities and women's practical and strategic needs within these commodity value chains.

Rural Advisory Services/Training for farmers (financial, technical, leadership-oriented)

The Gender Strategy for FOLUR's Global Platform notes that gender-related weaknesses in capacity exist at all levels – community to jurisdictional to national and international – in the FOLUR arena. Targeted technical and leadership training for women involved in FOLUR activities is widely needed. The Strategy suggests that CPs can play a key role here in catalyzing and assisting in the development and implementation of regional and commodity value chain-oriented workshops and training materials that target gender gaps, including for example:

- Establishing quotas for women in community resource management groups
- Holding leadership and technical trainings/workshops targeted at women and youths, held at accessible times and venues
- Implementing local inclusive trainings in labor-saving technologies and tools (particularly those relating to decreasing women's work involved in fetching water and firewood, or tree growing/restoration activities)
- Targeted training to overcome specific constraints arising from gender-based discrimination, and norms undermining women's productive and entrepreneurial potential
- Supporting clean technology and energy solutions that also offer women the possibility to reduce their environmental footprint and start new businesses.[13]

In the list of resources, there are several guidance, tools and examples on different forms of gender responsive rural advisory services. For example, FAOs' **Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool (GRAST)** undertakes a gender assessment of rural advisory services at policy, organizational and individual levels. The GRAST approach offers entry points for improving the gender-responsiveness of the design and delivery of advisory services in a truly transformative manner. FAO and WFP's **Compendium of Good Practices on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food**

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13. Gender Strategy for FOLUR Global Platform, 2020

[Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture](#) contains examples and methodologies on how to involve women in trainings for farmers, including increasing their leadership role. Some of these methodologies include Farmers' Field and Business Schools, implemented in Africa and Asia, or Gender Mainstreaming in Member-based Organization, implemented primarily in in Latin America. On the other hand, the FAO's Guidance, which addresses [Gender Issues in Pesticide Management](#) points out how gender-related dimensions are often overlooked in pesticide management policies and programmes, including trainings. This is happening despite the fact that women's exposure to pesticides tends to be higher than recognized, and cases of poisoning often go unreported. The report concludes with a number of relevant recommendations, including women's access to pesticide- related services, such as information, training and health care.

A number of publications address gender gaps and strategies to close these gaps in relation to rural advisory services in commodity value chains, starting with the UNDP [Report on the Link between Gender Mainstreaming and Good Growth Acceleration](#), which provides recommendations about trainings for women farmers in different commodity value chains. The report's suggested approach is to blend gender into training activities and integrate materials into efforts to expand women's participation in the supply chains. At the same time, specific gender trainings are also considered valuable as they would allow the communities themselves to define what gender equity means and empower them as strong advocates. Other publications include specific examples of trainings and the importance of other rural advisory services targeting women, such as providing women access to training courses on cocoa by private companies ([Addressing gender considerations in the soy supply chain: tackling gender inequality through responsible sourcing, Proforest and WFF](#)), or women's greater involvement in sustainable methods of managing the soil in efforts to ensure integrated, green and sustainable livestock commodities ([The livestock production chain: Recovery of degraded pastures and integrated production systems as alternatives for intensification, GGP, Booklet 6](#)).

Access to Technologies, including Information and communication technology (ICTs)

Despite rapid progress in recent decades, education remains an area in which gender differences are significant and widespread across regions, particularly in rural areas and for agricultural research, science and technology. Similarly, a gender divide persists in access to and use of ICTs, which is problematic because even simple mobile phones can be powerful instruments to improve women's access to timely information and facilitate their interaction with other value chain actors, including service providers and suppliers.[14]

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14. Developing gender-sensitive value chains (Guidelines for Practitioners), FAO, 2018

Several FOLUR CPs have planned to ensure women's access to technologies and innovations through their interventions. A number of publications could be useful in this regard, including FAO's **guidance** and **tools for gender-sensitive value chains**, which address key challenges women face in these areas and propose actions and specific examples to increase women's access to technologies and ICTs. Another more recent resource is FAO's **Tool/Questionnaire on Gender-Responsive Needs Assessment for Mechanization** that provides useful guidance for identifying women's needs and constraints in accessing agricultural mechanization and related services. The information gathered can guide interventions to improve the efficiency of agricultural operations, reduce drudgery, and increase employment and income opportunities along agricultural value chains. The questionnaire is related to FAO's work on reducing work burdens through women's access to technologies, services and infrastructure, elaborated in more detail in FAO's **Report on Reduction of Women's Work Burden in Agricultural Production**.

Figure 2. FAOs Conceptual model to reduce women's work burden in agriculture
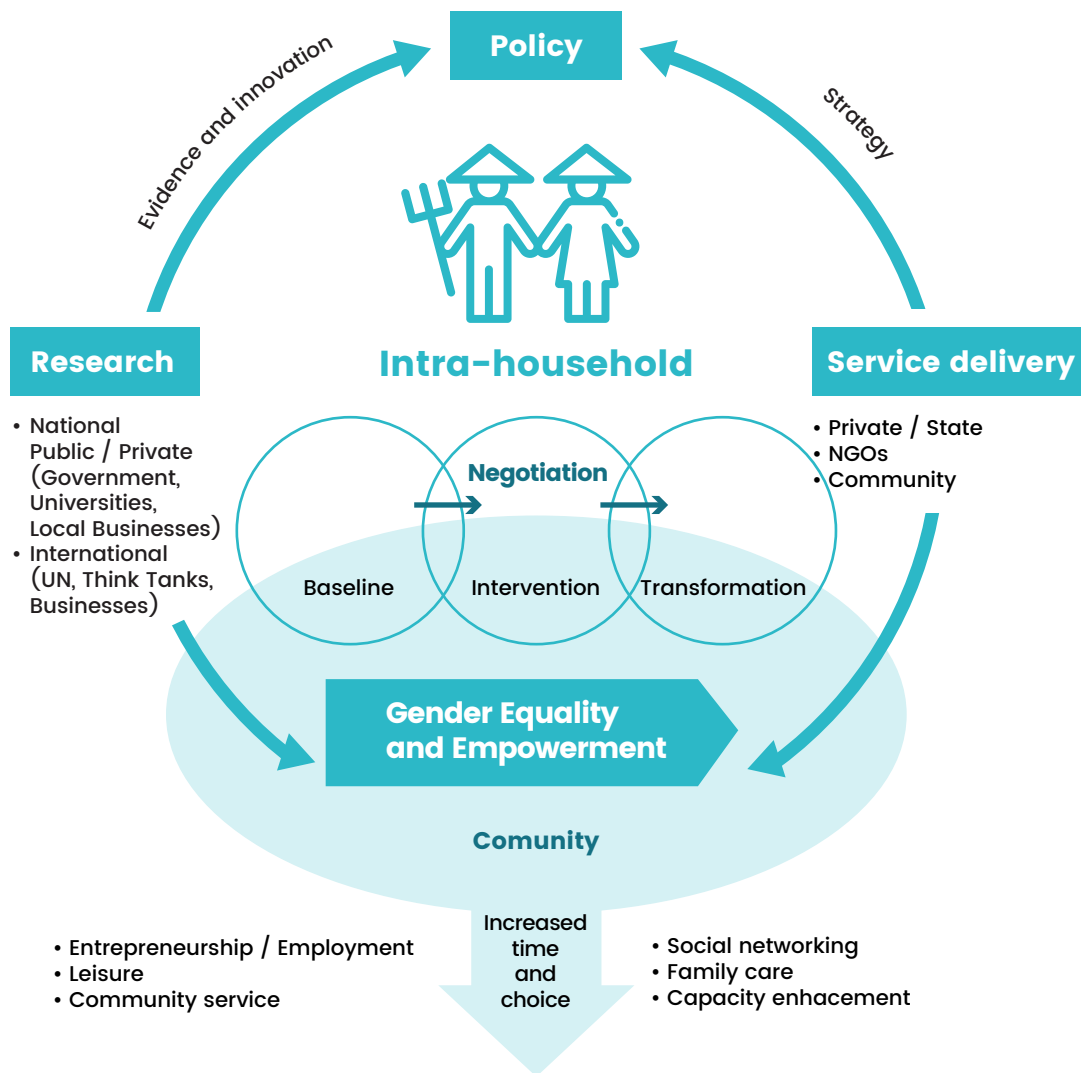
Other relevant resources in this area are the Good Growth Partnership's **Technological Innovation in Agriculture: Dissemination of Technologies that Generate Increased Productivity and better Management of Natural Capital (Booklet 4)** which analyses from a gender perspective the use of sustainable technologies in soy production in Brazil, and ICRAF's **Guidance Note on Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme**, which provides recommendations for gender-responsive technology trainings, for example.

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3.
Conservation and Restoration of Natural Habitats

All FOLUR Country Projects have planned to increase institutional capacities for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats as well provide direct support for restoration of highly degraded sites/landscapes. Activities under this component are closely linked with Result Areas 1 and 2, as conservation and restoration work will take place in accordance with policies and ILM restoration plans and with direct involvement of farmers. In this context, it is particularly important that CPs ensure women voices, contribution and leadership in decision-making processes relating to the environment and habitat conservation. Also, economic benefits coming from the sustainable use of forest resources and restoration efforts supported by FOLUR, should be shared equitably between men and women.[15] The following are some of the key resources that could provide guidance on gender responsive interventions under Result Area 3 of FOLUR CPs.

Community participation in decision making processes

Many FOLUR CPs prioritize community participation in decision making processes to conservation and restoration of natural habitats. However, more focus needs to be placed on strategies that ensure women full and effective participation in these processes. CEDAW Committee, in its **General Comment No.34** specifically recommends establishment of quotas and targets for rural women's representation in decision-making positions, including in land, forestry, fisheries and water governance bodies, as well as natural resource management.

The journal article **"Restoration for Whom, by Whom?"** examines whether restoration agendas, policies and practices are gender inclusive and highlights the urgency of addressing the systemic fault lines that create gender exclusions in restoration policies and practice. Another article, **Gender Inclusion in Ecological Restoration**, justify the need to consider gender equality in ecological restoration and offer guidance on adopting gender-responsive approaches. According to the article, gender equality

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15. Gender Strategy for FOLUR Global Platform, 2020

should be considered both a driver and a measure of success and could play a central role to leverage the contributions of restoration to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and of women to its Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

IUCN's presentation on **Gender & Ecosystem Restoration** provides a useful brief overview of the main challenges to women participation in this area and indicates examples of interventions where women's empowerment and gender equality has made a difference for restoration – and vice versa. Similarly, FAO's **Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes** brings successful examples of projects engaging both men and women and promoting women's equal participation and leadership in both conservation activities and in the sustainable management of forest resources. On the other hand. WRI's **Working Paper on Gendered Participation in Liberian Forest Management**, seeks to understand the nature of women's engagement in forest governance at the community level in Liberia and identifies gaps in participation for both women and men. The paper provides also recommendations for addressing these gaps including through shifting perceptions of women's role in forest governance and management, together with gender quotas in forest user groups.

Training of communities and incentive mechanisms to compensate for temporary loss as a result of restoration

Equally important to women's participation in decision-making process is their involvement in training and access to direct and indirect incentive mechanisms, which compensate for temporary loss as a result of restoration.

Profor's **Brief about Gender in Forest Landscape Projects** includes a practical illustrative framework for gender-responsive forest landscape initiatives. For each identified gender gap, it proposes potential interventions, relevant examples of landscape actions, and indicators. Some of the proposed interventions include strengthening of community forest management capacities through approaches that include and empower disadvantaged groups, increasing communities' equitable access to information, knowledge and skills, as well as their equitable access to credit for forest-related enterprises. Similarly, Global Landscape Forum's **Brief on Enhancing Effectiveness of Forest Landscape Programs through Gender-Responsive Actions** highlights successful examples of gender-responsive forest landscape restoration projects and programs. The authors also identify critical gender constraints/issues/gaps that can influence desired project outcomes and recommend actions/strategies to address them. These include actions that, among others, design equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms; strengthen women's access to finance for forest, agroforestry and energy access through technologies, activities and enterprises; and build women's knowledge and technical skills.

Preventing land degradation through agro-forestry in Paraguay

In Tavaí region in Paraguay, the local community started noticing damage to their natural environment approximately 40 years ago. A local women's organization, the *Tavaí Porã* joined forces with the *Fundacion Religiosos Para La Salud* (FRS Paraguay) to seek funding and technical support from the Community Based REDD+ (CBR+). Their goal was to reduce the detrimental effects of large-scale deforestation on the local ecosystems, and to protect their community's livelihood—the forest.

The aim of the project was to establish a forest nursery to reforest the area, while also securing the community's long-term livelihoods. To this end, the association trained 50 women in agro-forestry production methodologies and taught them best practices in sustainable resource management. The women learned techniques to limit soil erosion, became familiar with biological controls for pests, and how to manage the disposal of fertilizers and pesticides to limit contamination of the natural environment and local water sources. The women also learned to sustainably harvest firewood through controlled pruning, to avoid cooking on an open fire and how to use fuel wood more efficiently. Coupled with the application of pruning and reforestation techniques near their homes, the women are contributing to reforestation and maintaining biomass for their community.

A community tree nursery of 1,052m2 was built and a total of 44,880 plants were cultivated. The women implemented agro-forestry practices on their own farms, and planted the land with 33 fruit and food crop varieties. By co-planting the seedling trees with their agricultural crop, the women increased the resilience of the local ecosystem and, as a result, the crops' resistance to pests and diseases. The participating women now grow organic crops both for consumption and sale.

Women as Environmental Stewards: The Experience of the Small Grants Programme, UNDP, 2018

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More specific examples are provided in Profor's Working Paper about **Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes**, which examines how gender considerations and responses are being incorporated in forest landscape initiatives through a review of projects and forest-sector investments supported by the World Bank Group (WBG) and partners in many countries. Specific relevant actions/activities reviewed include capacity strengthening targeted at women and youths, strategic gender implementing partnerships, earmarked grants targeted to women, youths, women's groups, women-owned/headed enterprises, and support to livelihood diversification opportunities for women and youth.

Specific examples of incentives are also included in the Good Growth Partnership Collection of booklets from Brazil's experience about **Financial incentives for Nature Conservation (Booklet 9)**, which discusses from a gender perspective the Payments for Environmental Services (PES), a strategic instrument adopted by the Government of Brazil to increase sustainability of national agricultural and livestock production.

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4.
Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation

Component 4 of the FOLUR CPs supports the three first areas of work through development of knowledge materials, effective communications and monitoring and evaluation of projects interventions. Activities under Component 4 will help share results of the projects and possible replication of their achievements at the national and international levels through the support of the FOLUR Global Platform. In particular, the Global Platform will provide gender support and assist CPs in understanding and achieving gender objectives, including trainings, knowledge products, and communication efforts towards increasing the number of commitments and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality linked for example to particular commodity value chains, or restoration efforts.

Development and sharing of knowledge in different areas related to FOLUR

According to the Gender Strategy for FOLUR Global Platform, there are multiple knowledge-related gender gaps, as well as data gaps that FOLUR can contribute to closing. Some gender-responsive activities for CPs to consider supporting include:

- Documenting success stories/applications/benefits: costs of existing opportunities from (alternative) sustainable livelihoods and income-generation opportunities such as conservation, rehabilitation and restoration actions for women.
- Gender-sensitive value chain mapping that analyzes each node of the commodity value chain and the relationships between the actors in and between the nodes. For each node, gender-disaggregated data is collected on: i) participation in the chain and the degree of dignity and value of this participation; ii) access to and control over productive resources; and iii) access to and control over benefits.
- Development and dissemination of gender- and age-appropriate training and communication materials, including those that increase awareness of the roles of women and men in the sustainable management and use of natural resources.
- Initiatives that co-design, develop and test (e.g. with women, youths) labor-saving technologies and tools, through e.g. contests, awards, communication efforts.

- Assessment of innovations in packaging/presentation of knowledge products to reach less empowered groups.[16]

All publications included in this Resource Guide provide useful models for knowledge-related products developed by FOLUR CPs. Ideally, these will provide added country- and value chain-specific lessons and evidence. Some of the included publications also provide specific guidance on gender-responsive communication and knowledge management strategies, such as ICRAF's Guidance Note on **Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme**.

Suggestions for gender-responsive communication and knowledge management
- Ensure that gender-relevant results are included in relevant project outputs and communication products.
- Present project information and results according to gender of the participants and other relevant variables of social differentiation like age or ethnicity. For instance, in tables and graphics, depict trends for women and men separately within or in addition to overall trends.
- Ensure that photographs, drawings, animations or videos in communication products and projects materials include diverse women and men.
- Share project results with policy makers, men and women project participants and other relevant stakeholders with an interest in and responsibility for supporting gender-equitable policies and programming.

ICRAF's Guidance Note on Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme.

Also relevant for CPs are country-specific publications related to land management, sustainable agriculture and restoration. These include the series of booklets on **Gender Perspectives for Sustainable Production in Matopiba, Brazil**, the Policy Brief on **Acceleration of Sustainable Palm Oil Development through Gender Responsive Policies in Indonesia**, or the **Gendered Participation in Liberian Forest Management**.

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16. Gender Strategy for FOLUR Global Platform, 2020

Also useful are resources that document examples and case studies, including a collection of case studies on **Promising Practices for Realizing Women's Rights in Collectively Held Lands**, the compendium of good practices on **Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture** or good practices for **Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture**.

Establishment of a gender-inclusive M&E system

The FOLUR CPs are responsible for developing gender actions plans that include gender indicators and gender-disaggregated indicators of relevance to their activities and overall projects' outcomes. As per the **GEF Gender Guidance**, all CPs should indicate in which results area(s) they will be contributing to gender equality:

1. closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources;
2. improving women's participation and decision-making; and
3. social and economic benefits or services for women. Each CP is also expected to report on the GEF7 core gender indicator, namely: 'Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment'.

In addition, all CPs need to include and report on the following gender outcome indicators of the FOLUR Global Platform Results Framework[17]:

- Government counterparts and CP team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (total number of participants; % women) - an indicator measured by counting the number and proportion of women participants of CP/partner participants in FOLUR-related national, regional or global forums, meetings, or workshops, virtual or otherwise.
- Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % women)) – measured by counting the number and proportion of women participants of any capacity strengthening efforts, virtual or otherwise, related to ILM, promotion of sustainable food practices and responsible FOLUR commodity value chains; cross-cutting issues relate to sustainability, equity, etc.
- Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number; % women).

17. The FOLUR IP has two main elements – a Global Platform and Country Projects (CPs) – designed to tackle these challenges using both top-down and bottom-up strategies simultaneously. The Global Platform is led by the World Bank, with several global partners. The 27 CPs are managed in concert with eight GEF IAs.

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In addition, the FOLUR Gender Strategy suggests a number of other gender-related indicators, across the first three CP Results Areas, including:

- Project-supported plans, strategies, policies incorporating gender analysis and actions (number) – includes projects that undertake a gender analysis to identify project-specific gender gaps/issues/constraints and project activities to address some of them; project or program initiatives influencing gender-responsive policies, strategies, practices related to food systems, land use and restoration investments in FOLUR countries.
- Women in leadership roles in groups supported by the CP (number) – all women assuming positions of leadership in community groups, community-based organizations, producer groups, forest user groups, etc. after receiving project support e.g. training in facilitation, negotiation, leadership, communication, etc; or due to project rules (e.g. quotas, targets).
- Women with greater ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources through project actions (e.g. land, livestock, water, community forests, seedlings, agricultural inputs, equipment, credit) (number)– all women in

project areas owning, accessing and/or using productive resources/assets (that they previously did not) as a result of project interventions (e.g. technical assistance, trainings, asset transfers, grants).

- Women with increased (in sole or joint) control over use of income from FOLUR key commodity value chains as a result of project support/activities (number) – all women in project areas that have input in decisions related to how to use income and outputs from value chain activities they now participate in due to project support (e.g. women-targeted technical trainings, support to women's value chain commercialization groups, etc.).

A few general publications and tools on gender and Monitoring and Evaluation also provide practical insight to FOLUR CPs to effectively integrate and implement gender in their M&E frameworks. These include the UN Women's Evaluation Handbook: **How to Manage Gender-Responsive Evaluation** and **Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results** and particularly its Chapter 7 - Monitoring and Evaluation for Oversight of Gender Equality Results and European Institute for Gender Equality's tool, **Integrating a Gender Perspective in Monitoring and Evaluation Processes**.

For more specific reference to FOLUR's areas of work, for example, on land use and restoration, helpful resources include the UNCCD and UN Women's Manual for **Gender-Responsive Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programmes**, with a dedicated chapter on relevant project's monitoring, evaluation and learning; and the UNDP and UNCCD's Briefing Note on **Land Degradation Neutrality Interventions to Foster Gender Equality**, which among others, makes the case for the importance of closing the gender data gap to move toward evidence-based interventions and responses through a number of recommendations on indicators, data collection and analysis. WOCAT's **Questionnaire on Gender-responsive Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Technologies** also provides guidance on how gender-responsiveness of SLM Technologies and Approaches can be improved, stepping up adoption and dissemination and making SLM beneficial for women and men alike.

In terms of gender-related M&E resources relevant to sustainable agriculture, helpful could be CGIAR's Gender and Agriculture Research Network publication on **Standards for Collecting Sex-disaggregated Data for Gender Analysis**, which is a tool for researchers and practitioners to better incorporate gender related data collection into the design and evaluation of their research and projects in the agriculture sector. In addition, the Good Growth Partnership's Report on **Gender Mainstreaming in Global Agricultural Supply Chains** proposes two tools, the Gender Marker and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), to track progress at the process and substantive levels of gender mainstreaming and to facilitate common measurement and monitoring.

Section 2.
Essential Processes and Standards for Gender-Responsive Interventions in FOLUR
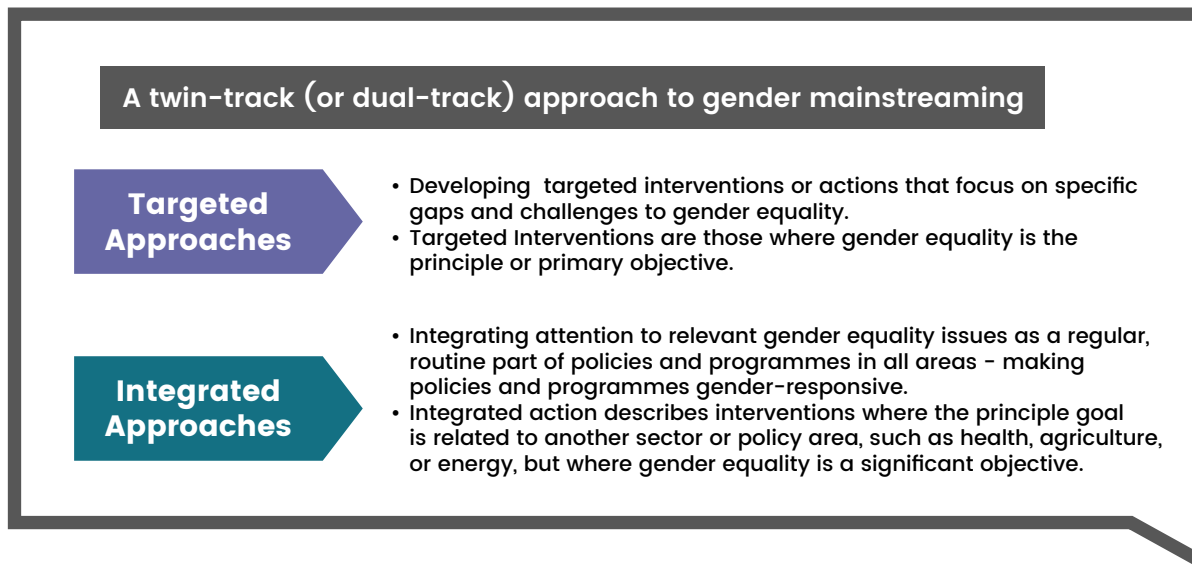
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1.
Processes for Gender-Responsive Interventions

The FOLUR CPs have made efforts to integrate gender in their project documents and many have adopted Gender Action Plans. However, some of the planned interventions remain general and need to be further elaborated during the implementation process. This requires a deep understanding of the gender context in the FOLUR thematic areas in the specific countries and respective commodity value chains, as well as consideration of various concepts of gender mainstreaming.

Mainstreaming Gender means the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs. It is a way to make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. *Source: GEF Policy on Gender Equality, 2017, based on ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2*

Figure 3. A twin-track (or dual-track) approach to gender mainstreaming:

A twin-track (or dual-track) approach to gender mainstreaming

Targeted Approaches
- Developing targeted interventions or actions that focus on specific gaps and challenges to gender equality.
- Targeted Interventions are those where gender equality is the principle or primary objective.

Integrated Approaches
- Integrating attention to relevant gender equality issues as a regular, routine part of policies and programmes in all areas - making policies and programmes gender-responsive.
- Integrated action describes interventions where the principle goal is related to another sector or policy area, such as health, agriculture, or energy, but where gender equality is a significant objective.

Source: Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results, UN Women, 2022.

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In general, FOLUR Country Projects take a **gender-responsive approach** (integrated approach, based on the UN Women definition above), that:

- applies a gender perspective to the content of the different projects, or in other words, that the particular needs, priorities, power structures, status and relationships between men and women are recognized and adequately addressed in the design, implementation and evaluation of activities; and
- addresses the issue of representation of women and men in the given project sector, which requires that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from project activities, including targeted measures to address inequalities and promote the empowerment of women.[18]

At the same time, many FOLUR CPs have also planned **specific gender interventions (targeted approach)**, including, for example, specific trainings for women farmers or capacity building of different stakeholders in the agriculture and land use sector on gender equality.

In order to address all critical gender gaps in their counties[19], it is important that FOLUR CPs consider in a consistent and comprehensive way all key aspects of gender mainstreaming, across the four pillars of the FOLUR Impact Program[20]. The Box below presents briefly key programmatic concepts related to gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive interventions that are applicable to FOLUR CPs.

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18. GEF Policy on Gender Equality, 2017; Key concepts of gender mainstreaming, European Institute for Gender Equality, Retrieved on line on September 5, 2022, https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/what-is-gender-mainstreaming
19. The critical gender gaps identified by GEF in the broader environment/natural resource management realm, include: Unbalanced participation and decision-making in environmental planning and governance at all levels; Unequal access to and control over natural resources: Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services, Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs', GEF, 2018
20. Development of integrated landscape management systems; Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains; Conservation and restoration of natural habitats; and Knowledge Management and M&E

Key programmatic concepts related to gender mainstreaming / gender-responsive interventions

Gender analysis is a key entry point for gender mainstreaming.[21] It is a tool to: (i) Identify major areas of gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion and specific challenges and constraints, as well as the actions needed to address them in specific areas/ interventions; and (ii) reveal opportunities for building on the knowledge, experience, contributions, and leadership of women, men and gender-diverse persons, and for meeting their self-expressed needs, priorities, and aspirations.[22] **Many of the knowledge products developed by FOLUR partners discuss in details why, how and when to conduct a gender analysis in different aspects of agriculture and land use work, including in ILM approaches, sustainable commodity food chains, and land restoration.**

A focus on **gender equality outcomes and results** is needed throughout all phases of project development, from conceptualization, design and planning, through implementation, monitoring, documentation and evaluation.
Gender equality results could be: (i) **gender-responsive**, i.e. those attained in the context of interventions focused on other development objectives, such as environment – e.g. a FOLUR CP which aims to integrate gender in landscape planning; or (ii) **gender-specific**, i.e. focusing on gender equality and empowerment of women as the primary objective – e.g. a project component aiming to empower women throughout a commodity value chain.

Organizational change for results towards gender equality includes: (i) Institutionalizing gender mainstreaming or attention to gender equality within substantive work in any organization in policies, planning, budgets, implementation processes and monitoring and documentation; (ii) Developing capacity and assigning roles and responsibilities to all personnel, as well as providing resources and

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21. Gender Analysis has been established as the essential starting point for gender mainstreaming in the Beijing Platform for Action and in the 1997 ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions.
22. Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results, UN Women, 2022

support to ensure institutionalization is fully implemented. **In particular for FOLUR CPs, proper budget planning of gender-responsive interventions is essential to achieve the intended gender equality results.**

Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Equality Results:
All M&E processes must be made explicitly gender-responsive, which requires collecting sex-disaggregated data and formulating gender indicators, the ultimate goal of which is to measure gender impacts of the project in relation to inequalities, gender relations and women's rights and empowerment. **Approaches and methodologies for M&E in FOLUR CPs need to be able to measure and document results that have occurred such as changes in policies, enhanced access to natural resources, services, support and benefits, more balanced participation and decision-making in planning and governance at the formal level of land management and food systems, as well as progress with deeply embedded unequal informal, and often intangible, sociocultural values, gender norms, and practices.**

Adopted from [Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results](#), UN Women (2022).

2.
Gender Equality Standards for Gender Responsive Interventions

With its focus on advancing gender equality and equal access to opportunities for both women and men, resources and benefits in agriculture and land use systems, FOLUR contributes to the realization of important rights of women farmers and others living in rural areas. FOLUR gender equality priorities contribute particularly to the implementation of women' rights in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). CEDAW dedicates a special and comprehensive provision of the rights that rural women are entitled to in the context of agriculture, land use and management (**Article 14**).[23] In addition, the CEDAW Committee – the body in charge of monitoring and interpreting the CEDAW Convention – has explained in more practical terms the content of Article 14 and other relevant provisions of CEDAW and priorities for States and other relevant stakeholders to protect and fulfill women rights in the rural context.24 The Box below includes a summary of some of the key recommended actions included within **CEDAW General recommendation No. 34** on the rights of rural women, very relevant to FOLUR's areas of interventions and useful for country project teams desiring to include effective gender-responsive activities.

23. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women
24. General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, CEDAW Committee, March 2016

Key recommended actions related to women's rights in the context of FOLUR interventions as per CEDAW General Recommendation

Participation

- Establish quotas and targets for rural women's representation in decision-making positions, including in land, forestry, fisheries and water governance bodies, as well as natural resource management.
- Remove barriers to rural women's participation in community life through the establishment of effective and gender-responsive rural decision-making structures.
- Ensure the participation of rural women in the elaboration and implementation of all agricultural and rural development strategies, and ensure that they are able to effectively participate in planning and decision-making related to rural infrastructure and services, including agricultural cooperatives, farmers' producer organizations, rural workers' organizations, self-help groups, and agro-processing entities.
- Ensure that rural development projects are implemented only after participatory gender and environmental impact assessments have been conducted with full participation of rural women, and after obtaining their free, prior and informed consent.

Economic and social life

- Ensure access of rural women engaged in unpaid work or informal system to non-contributory social protection on unpaid women workers in rural and urban family enterprises
- Adopt gender-responsive social protection floors to ensure that all rural women have access to essential health care, childcare facilities and income security

Land and natural resources, land acquisition and resettlement

- Pay special attention to customary systems which often govern land management, administration and transfer, particularly in rural areas, and ensure that they do not discriminate against rural women.
- Ensure that land and agrarian reform programmes integrate gender- specific goals, targets and measures, and advance both formal and substantive equality, for example through joint titling, and requiring the wife's consent for the sale or mortgage of jointly owned land or for engaging in financial deals linked to the land;
- Recognize and include rural women's equal rights to land in any land distribution, registration, and titling or certification schemes;
- Formally recognize and review indigenous women's laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, with the aim of eliminating discriminatory provisions;
- Develop and implement measures to enable rural women to benefit from the public distribution, lease or use of land, forests, and from agrarian reform policies, rural investments and management of natural resources in rural areas. Landless rural women should be given priority in the allocation of public lands, fisheries and forests.

Agricultural and land policies, and organic farming

- Implement agricultural policies which support rural women farmers, recognize and protect the natural commons, promote organic farming and protect rural women from harmful pesticides and fertilizers.
- Ensure that rural women have effective access to agricultural resources, including high quality seeds, tools, knowledge and information, as well as equipment and resources for organic farming.
- Respect and protect rural women's traditional and eco-friendly agricultural knowledge and particularly the right of women to preserve, use, and exchange traditional and native seeds;
- Protect and conserve native and endemic species and plant varieties of food and medicinal resources, and prevent patenting by national and transnational companies to the extent that it

threatens the rights of rural women. States parties should prohibit contractual requirements on the mandatory purchase of sterile (i.e. terminator) seeds, which prevent rural women from seed saving;

- Ensure that land acquisitions, including land lease contracts, do not violate the rights of rural women or result in forced eviction, and protect them from the negative impacts of acquisition of land by national and transnational companies, as well due to development projects, extractive industries and megaprojects,

- Obtain the free and informed consent of rural women prior to the approval of any acquisitions or project affecting rural lands or territories and resources, including as related to the lease and sale of land, land expropriation, and resettlement. When such land acquisitions do occur, they should be in line with international standards, and rural women should be adequately compensated;

- Adopt and effectively implement laws and policies that limit the quantity and quality of rural land offered for sale or lease to third States or companies.

Financial services, including agricultural credits, loans and insurance

- Promote transition to formal financial services and ensure rural women's access to credit, loans, matrim**onial sa**vings, insurance and domestic payment services, on the basis of equality with rural men; Rural women should have equal access to:
  - » Community-managed and/or mobile financial services. Such services should address rural women's needs, for example, by lending to women who may lack collaterals, and should employ simplified, low-cost banking practices. Such services should also facilitate their access to formal financial service providers;
  - » Information on financial services and facilities; and
  - » Financial skills-building programmes using innovative methods that take into account concerns of illiteracy.

- Ensure that financial services such as credit and loans, include gender-responsive mechanisms and are not withheld from rural women because they lack a male guarantor. Registration

procedures should be adapted to the time and mobility challenges faced by many rural women. Agricultural credit and loans should allow for the untenured nature of the smallholdings held by many women farmers, so that rural women who may lack formal tenure rights are still able to access them.

Markets and marketing facilities

- Ensure that rural women have access to markets and marketing facilities and that, as farmers and producers, they are explicitly consulted on their problems regarding access to and effective use of markets so that marketing facilities can better address their needs. States parties should also seek to improve their marketing skills, and skills to add value to their products, including through targeted outreach activities.
- Develop specific support/agricultural extension programmes and advisory services to promote economic and entrepreneurial skills of rural women, and to improve their capacity to access markets and value chains.

Information and communication technologies (ICT)

- Adopt measures to promote and improve rural women's and girls' access to ICT, as well as develop or expand initiatives to increase their ICT skills, for example, through the development of village- or community-based knowledge centres; explore public awareness-raising and training through mobile phone technology, which has potential to reach rural women and girls.

Employment

- Expand opportunities for rural women to run businesses and other enterprises, including through micro-credit facilities;
- Improve rural working conditions, including by providing paid maternity leave; setting living wages, with urgent attention to the informal sector;
- Protect the rights of rural women workers to bargain collectively to ensure decent working conditions;

- Protect the occupational health and safety of rural women by taking legislative and other measures to protect them against exposure to harmful pesticides.
- Provide social security to rural women, including in cases of sickness or disability;
- Promoting rural women's active and effective engagement as producers, entrepreneurs, suppliers, workers and consumers in local and global value chains and markets, including by promoting capacity development on quality assurance and standards, and public procurement;
- Providing child and other care services in rural areas, including through solidarity and community-based care services, in order to alleviate women's burden of unpaid care work, facilitating their engagement in paid work, and allowing them to breastfeed during working hours;
- Designing and implementing targeted measures to promote employment of rural women in their localities, namely through creation of income-generating activities.

Source: Excerpted from the General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, CEDAW Committee, 2016.

These rights are all confirmed and further advanced through subsequent policy frameworks, including the Beijing Platform of Action25 and the 2030 Agenda and SDG targets (target 1.4, and indictors 5.a.1 and 5.a,2)[26] which recognize that women manage and use natural resources in a manner that provides benefit and sustenance to themselves and their families and communities. Discriminatory laws and practices in access to, ownership, tenure, and use of resources, including land, water, forests, and supplementary resources such as financing, extension services, tools, seeds technology, and information, contribute to the disproportionate effects of environmental harm on women, especially indigenous women and those living in rural areas.[27]

25. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration
26. Target 1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance; Indicator 5.a.1 - (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure; Indicator 5.a.2 - Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
27. Human rights, the Environment and Gender Equality, Key messages, OHCHR, UNEP, UN Women, 2022

Cross-cutting issues: All the FOLUR CPs during implementation should keep a strong focus on addressing gender-based violence and intersecting forms of discrimination as important crosscutting issues to ensure women's empowerment and focus on those that are most excluded and disadvantaged.

- **Gender-based violence**, in different forms such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, or rape continue to affect women across the world, including in developed countries in alarming rates. Rural women are particularly affected due to traditional attitudes regarding the subordinate role of women that persist in many rural communities, including in countries where FOLUR projects are being implemented. Girls and women from rural communities are at special risk of violence, sexual exploitation and harassment when they leave the rural community to seek employment in towns. Rural women human rights defenders are often at risk of violence when working, for example, to protect victims, transform local customs or secure natural resource rights. in this context, it is very important that FOLUR CPs take active measures to avoid and mitigate any forms of violence women may encounter as a result of participation in projects' activities. However, this is not sufficient. FOLUR CPs should also engage in activities to sensitize rural women and men, girls and boys, as well as local, religious and community leaders, on the rights of rural women and girls, with the aim of eliminating discriminatory social attitudes and practices, particularly those which condone gender-based violence. The [CEDAW Committee](#) provides special guiding actions that can help FOLUR CPs to address violence against women in communities where FOLUR interventions will be implemented in a context where both domestic and other forms of violence women experience could be a serious detriment to women's full participation and benefit from FOLUR interventions.

- Finally, professionals working on FOLUR CPs at the community level need to take into account the **intersectionality** of identities and experiences of rural women and women farmers who are not a homogenous group and have different background and experiences. Particularly important is to understand and address adequately intersecting forms of discrimination that some of them face for being women as well as other factors such as race, ethnicity, disability, age or sexual identity.

Annex.
Summary of Gender-Related Resources

A

1.
Integrated Landscape Management Systems/Policies

**Toward a Holistic Approach to Sustainable Development:
A Guide to Integrated Land-Use Initiatives (Guide), World Bank, 2021**

https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/36139

An integrated land use approach can help promote sustainable land use, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, restore ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, protect natural resources, and improve development outcomes. This report seeks to document how the approach has taken shape globally and opens the door to future collaboration to realize this potential.

The objective of this report is to take stock of lessons learned, document best practices from a range of integrated land use initiatives, facilitate knowledge sharing, and provide a guide for practitioners who are looking to implement this approach. As the number of integrated land use initiatives has grown substantially in the last decade, and different actors have employed diverse approaches, there remains a lack of comprehensive information on the range of approaches, and limited consensus on the concepts, terms, and best practices.

The report first offers an overview of the state of integrated land use initiatives, before delving into specific themes used as lenses for analyzing integrated land use initiatives; and each theme is broken down into its key elements. Innovative case studies are highlighted, remaining challenges and opportunities noted, and best practices described. Finally, the report urges practitioners to consider how incorporating these eight themes into their programs can offer a more holistic approach to creating truly sustainable landscapes.

The Guide stresses the importance of gender considerations in the integrated lend use initiatives, starting with their involvement in multi-stakeholders 'engagement, planning, implementation and M&E processes.

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On equal grounds: promising practices for realizing women's rights in collectively held lands, (Collection of Case Studies), WRI and Resource Equality, 2021

👉 https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/on-equal-ground.pdf

The World Resources Institute (WRI) partnered with Resource Equity (RE) and organizations in five countries to identify and conduct case studies of five communities that have relatively gender-equitable land tenure systems. The case studies investigated the extent and strength of women's tenure rights and drew out the main factors or conditions that enabled women to claim and exercise their rights. The extent of tenure rights was examined according to three dimensions of tenure security:

- *Robustness*, which includes legitimacy or the recognition of rights in both formal and customary systems and the enforceability of rights against third parties;
- *Completeness* or the scope of rights held, including the right to access, use, and derive benefits from lands and resources, as well as participation in their governance; and
- *Durability* or the length and certainty of rights

Some of the key findings of the analysis of cases presented in this publication include:

- The equal and secure land rights for women are integral to attaining global development outcomes and a more gender-equitable and sustainable world.
- In collectively held lands, women have secure tenure when collective land tenure is legally recognized and enforceable and women can claim and exercise rights equally with men, including the right to use and benefit from the lands and resources and participate in their governance.
- Laws devolving control over common resources to local communities, when they mandate gender-inclusion, pave the way for women to gain tenure rights where previously they had secondary or no rights.
- Women's participation in communal land and resource governance is a key aspect of tenure security; where their participation is nascent or weak, women should be supported through capacity-building activities and by sensitizing men to the benefit of gender-inclusive decision-making.
- While there is no one-size-fits-all formula applicable to different contexts, universally, interventions to secure women's land tenure must be carried out at multiple levels and in an interlinked manner, targeting both the structural framework that ensures that women have rights and the operational environment that creates the conditions for women to be able to realize rights.

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Gender integration in agriculture, food security and climate change policy: a framework proposal (Activity Report), CGIAR, CIAR (2019)

👉 https://gender.cgiar.org/publications/activity-report-gender-integration-agriculture-food-security-and-climate-change-policy

This report focuses on the link between gender and climate change (CC) on the one hand and food security and nutrition (FSN) policies on the other, in agricultural sectors and proposes an analytical framework to address policy process of agriculture from a gender perspective in the context of Latin America and Caribbean

The report first presents the background of the issue, with a first sub-section exploring why it is relevant to consider gender to address agricultural challenges in relationship to climate change and food security. Then the international context regarding gender, climate change and food security and nutrition is exposed and linked with national policy context with a focus on the LAC region. The report then continues with presentation of the results of a preliminary literature review conducted on the links between these topics in the LAC region and elsewhere. This review allowed to identify:

1. framework and variables to assess the links and level of integration of these topics, and
2. the bottlenecks and recommendations to achieve gender sensitive policies and programmes.

Identification of frameworks and criteria through the literature review enable the design of an analytical framework that integrate gender, CC and FSN considerations. This analytical framework is presented in the third section so as its scope, conceptual background and recommendations for its operationalization.

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Land Degradation Neutrality Interventions to Foster Gender Equality (Briefing Note), the Global Mechanism of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UNDP, 2019

https://catalogue.unccd.int/1222_UNCCD_gender_briefing_note.pdf

While women, especially rural and indigenous women, often serve as environmental stewards and keepers of traditional conservation knowledge, unlike men they tend to be excluded from the conservation and management of land and forests and encounter barriers to participate in the processes of development, planning and policymaking. This briefing note highlights some key messages for policymakers and other relevant stakeholders at all levels (national, regional and local) who have a major role to play in integrating gender equality into efforts that prevent and mitigate land degradation, including within Land Degradation Neutrality-based initiatives, which include:

Ensure gender-equal and meaningful participation in land and natural resource governance at the national and landscape levels through:
- Inclusive national-level coordination
- Community and women-led participation, planning and leadership

Strengthen and enforce legal protections for the land rights of vulnerable groups and women via:
- Legal protections for communities and women
- Gender-equal land rights

Equalize the access, use and control over land, forests and natural resources through:
- Better access to technology, services and resources
- Gender-responsive land and natural resource use and management

Close the gender data gap to move toward evidence-based interventions and responses by:
- Disaggregating data, gender targets and baselines by sex
- Tracking the land rights of women and men
- Pairing land degradation indicators with socio-economic indicators
- Supplementing PRAIS with gender data
- Aligning with national, regional and global indicators.

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A manual for gender-responsive land degradation neutrality transformative projects and programmes, (Manual), the Global Mechanism of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UN Women, 2019

https://catalogue.unccd.int/1223_Gender_Manual.pdf

This manual provides step-by-step guidance on integrating gender issues and promoting gender equality in the design of transformative Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) projects. Gender-responsive LDN transformative projects and programmes strategically contribute to the achievement of LDN and address the needs of the most vulnerable groups, such as small farmers, rural communities and indigenous peoples, with a dedicated focus on women. It contains strategic guidance to support countries that have set their LDN targets to mainstream gender issues in LDN action, to ensure that initiatives do not perpetuate or deepen historical inequalities or marginalize women's rights, erode their land rights or overlook their rights within indigenous and local communities.

The Manual provides a comprehensive checklist of integrating gender perspective throughout the LDN programmes/projects cycle, i.e. project's identification and development, project concept and proposal' stage, project implementation', and monitoring & evaluation, learning & reporting.

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Gender-responsive sustainable land management (Brief), World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) and UN Convention to Combat Desertification, 2020 and Questionnaire

https://www.wocat.net/en/projects-and-countries/projects/gender/#:~:text=WOCAT%20and%20UNCCD%20designed%20a%20tool%20to%20assess,Technologies%20and%20Approaches%20for%20women%20and%20men%20equally

https://www.wocat.net/library/media/256/

Gender equality is a key entry-point for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) adoption, spread and upscaling. The joint WOCAT-UNCCD project on gender-responsive SLM technologies and approaches was launched in 2020 to fill the gap in the availability of gender-disaggregated data. The project deepens the analysis of SLM practice adoption patterns, assesses and analyses their differentiated impacts on women and men and informs gender-responsive policy design aimed at achieving land degradation neutrality.

Some key conclusions of this publication include:
- Women in developing regions affected by desertification, land degradation and drought produce 60–80 per cent of the food grown. Their role in sustainable land management is thus crucial.
- Gender is important in SLM adoption and upscaling. Men and women differ in their adoption preferences and patterns.
- Increasing awareness is required about women's roles both in food production and land management.
- Technologies are not gender-neutral: there is gender-response to policies, institutions and customs. Gender-blind technology design and dissemination reduces the potential impact for adoption – and may even reinforce existing prejudices and inequalities.
- Gender-related issues in SLM should always be assessed in context-specific, as well as general ways, and acted upon accordingly.
- Women's capacity to exercise their legal rights to land and resources on equal terms with men is influenced by customary, religious or traditional laws and practices.
- Legal awareness and access to land, its resources, and security of tenure for women are key to **gender-equal upscaling of SLM practices.**

In addition, a **questionnaire** has been developed by WOCAT to add a gender lens to SLM Technologies and Approaches and assess their gender-responsiveness, as well as evaluate how gender-responsiveness of SLM Technologies and Approaches can be improved, stepping up adoption and dissemination, making SLM beneficial for women and men alike.

**Practical Guide for Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues (IGETI),
Working Paper, FAO, 2015**

https://www.fao.org/3/I8769EN/i8769en.pdf

Land and other natural resources in many developing countries remain a fundamental part of people's cultural identity, social relations, livelihood strategies and economic well-being. However, great setbacks are still experienced in terms of tenure security, natural resources governance and territorial/landscape development because of existing inequality between men and women in access to land and other natural resources required for territorial development.

This Guide promotes a holistic vision of the territory/landscape, focusing on inclusive, gender-equitable, dialogued and negotiated approach to territorial development, based on the principle of recognizing, accepting and building on diversity.

The Guide promotes adapting a convergent and people-centred gender approach towards increasing and improving the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner while reducing rural poverty in different priority areas of FAO's work. This includes gender equality, territorial development, legal aspects and natural resources management (i.e. pastoralist, forestry, watershed management, climate change and fisheries). The approach of "putting people first" entails accepting their diversity of interests, values and positions, and understanding who they are and the reason for their actions. The objective is to find an entry point to promote this approach based on dialogue and negotiations in order to reach a shared vision for a given territory.

The IGETI guide is divided into two parts: Part A provides an introduction to the proposed approach for improving gender equality in territorial issues, with specific guidance for each phase of the gender-response planning process; while Part B presents some available participatory tools to support planning of gender-responsive territorial development. Annex I provides a list of useful concepts and definitions, while Annex II presents some lessons learned in the field.

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Gender Responsive Budgeting: A Focus on Agriculture Sector (The case of India) UN Women, 2017

https://ruralindiaonline.org/en/library/resource/gender-responsive-budgeting-a-focus-on-agriculture-sector/

Over the past two decades, Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) has emerged as an important tool for mainstreaming gender issues as part of efforts to make budgets and policies more gender responsive in several countries across the world.

In this context, UN Women in India conceptualised and initiated an action research project involving a GRB analysis of the agriculture sector which includes:

- A GRB analysis of the agriculture sector (including specific schemes) for developing a nuanced understanding of gender issues in the sector
- A customised knowledge product in the form of a training manual on GRB (using key in- sights from the GRB analysis) for capacity building of officials in the agriculture sector at various levels.

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Gender-responsive Budgeting in Ghana: An analysis of GRB implementation and its existing and potential impacts on women small-scale farmers, OXFAM, 2020

https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/gender-responsive-budgeting-in-ghana-an-analysis-of-grb-implementation-and-its-621346/

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), also known as gender budgeting, is an approach to budgeting that takes into account the various needs of a diverse population by using an intersectional gender lens to respond to the different experiences of women, men, and gender-diverse groups. In addition to promoting more equitable budgeting outcomes, GRB requires that the budgeting process itself be inclusive and accessible to all.

The Ghana Trade and Livelihoods Coalition (GTLC), SEND Ghana, and Oxfam carried out an action learning study to better understand the current implementation of GRB in Ghana, with a focus on the agriculture sector. The study, which included a literature review, interviews and focus group discussions, addressed five areas: (1) the gender responsiveness of the budget process; (2) systems and structures for GRB implementation; (3) best practices in GRB advocacy, particularly regarding agriculture budgets; (4) women's engagement in the budget process; and (5) the budget's responsiveness to the needs of women smallholder farmers.

Key findings have been developed under each area with the aim to contributing directly to GRB advocacy by NGOs in Ghana, as well as to provide useful insights for relevant government officials and other GRB practitioners and advocates in other countries.

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2.
Responsible commodity value chains and promotion of sustainable food production practices

Developing Gender-Sensitive Value Chains (A Guiding Framework), FAO, 2016

👉 https://www.fao.org/3/i6462e/i6462e.pdf

Over the last decade, the value chain (VC) has established itself as one of the main paradigms in development thinking and practice and is now recognized as a key concept in the development of sustainable food systems. The purpose of FAO framework on gender-sensitive value chains (GSVH) is to ensure that gender equality dimensions are more systematically integrated into programmes and projects, so that women and men can benefit more equally from VC development interventions and subsequent improvements in VC performance.

This conceptual framework aims to provide technical support to value chain practitioners and decision- makers in developing sustainable and gender-sensitive agrifood value chains. In particular, this publication intends to:
- Raise awareness and discuss the relevance and benefits of addressing gender equality dimensions in VC development;
- Build a common approach to work on gender-sensitive value chain development;
- Provide concrete guiding principles for the integration of gender concerns into value chain development projects and programmes (the framework is complemented by the Guidelines for practitioners that provide specific tools to support practitioners in designing, implementing and monitoring gender-sensitive value chain programmes).

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Developing gender-sensitive value chains (Guidelines for Practitioners), FAO, 2018

👉 https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/i9212en/

What efforts need to be made to effectively mainstream gender in agrifood value chain projects and programmes? When can a value chain intervention be considered 'gender-sensitive'? What actions can be implemented to address gender inequalities along the chain?

These guidelines aim to respond to these questions and support practitioners in making the conceptual Gender-Sensitive Value Chain Framework more practical. The guidelines are primarily intended to assist practitioners in designing and implementing interventions that provide women and men with equal opportunities to benefit from agrifood value chain development. They offer practical tools and examples of successful approaches to foster a more systematic integration of gender equality dimensions in value chain interventions in the agricultural sector and enhance the social impact of these interventions.

The publication consists of two main sections:

- **Part 1**
  Gender-sensitive analysis of the value chain presents tools and resources to assess and select value chains from a gender perspective, and guides practitioners in the identification of the gender-based constraints (GBCs) that undermine both the performance of the chain and women's opportunities for economic empowerment.

- **Part 2**
  Actions for addressing GBCs in value chain interventions considers the key constraints that practitioners are likely to encounter when analysing agri-food value chains from a gender perspective and explores possible solutions to address them as an integral part of the value chain upgrading strategy.

Case studies are presented throughout the guidelines to illustrate, with concrete examples, the ways the tools were applied and the interventions that were implemented in different contexts to address specific GBCs. A list of additional resources is provided at the end of each section to complement the main tools and approaches described in this publication.

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Gender and food loss in sustainable food value chains (Guiding Note), FAO, 2018

👉 https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/I8620EN/

All types of food are lost and wasted to a varying extent across the globe and across all stages of the food value chain. Food losses negatively affect food security and nutrition while significantly contributing to increased environmental and economic costs of food production. Although progress has been made in identifying the direct causes of food losses and quantifying their magnitude, loss reduction strategies have, in the past, tended to focus on technological solutions, hence overlooking the relevance of socio-economic factors influencing the functioning of the food value chain. Gender relations are a primary factor in the social and economic context that shapes the functioning of food value chains at all levels and influence the division of labour, roles and responsibilities, and create disparities in access to and control over resources, services, knowledge and technologies. Hence, gender relations have an impact on the overall efficiency of the food value chain and consequently on food losses.

This publication aims to help practitioners to understand the link between gender equality and food loss. At the same time, the Guide offers practical guidance on and tools for integrating gender concerns into the planning and implementation of food loss studies and reduction strategies and interventions.

The Guiding Note suggests a four-step approach for gender-responsive food loss reduction including practical tools for its implementation:

Step 1. Gender-sensitive value chain mapping and the locating of critical loss points

Step 2. Identification of gender-based constraints linked to food losses

Step 3. Identification of entry points and solutions for gender-responsive food loss reduction

Step 4. Verification and social risk assessment of the proposed solutions to food loss.

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The Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool, FAO, 2018

https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1207160/

Rural advisory services (RAS) are important activities which empower farmers with knowledge, strengthen their capacity and promote innovation. Evidence shows that women have less access to RAS than men and even when they do have access, the information, technologies and practices are usually tailored to the needs of men and may not be as relevant to women.

FAO's Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool (GRAST) is designed to support providers of rural advisory services in their efforts to develop gender-sensitive programmes. By undertaking a gender assessment of rural advisory services at policy, organizational and individual levels, GRAST provides entry points for improving the gender-responsiveness of the design and delivery of advisory services in a truly transformative manner. Its ultimate objective is to ensure that rural advisory services respond to the needs and priorities of both rural women and men and that, as a consequence, they can equally access to and benefit from these services.

The assessment guide instructs users of the GRAST on how to carry out the assessment at three levels of analysis:

- whether there is an enabling national policy environment to include women in development policy and programming;
- to what extent the organization under review is committed to gender-sensitive RAS and whether a gender-sensitive organizational culture exists; and
- to assess, at the individual level, the awareness and understanding of RAS field staff and managers of the differentiated needs and priorities of rural women and men, to assess their capacity to respond to these needs and priorities, and to identify and document challenges and successes that RAS providers have faced in working with rural women.

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Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes (Guidance), FAO, 2019

👉 https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3883EN/

This guidance includes a set of agricultural practices to be implemented by small-scale food producers in developing countries, in several sectors, including agriculture value chains, agroforesty and conservation agriculture. The purpose is to provide agriculture development practitioners and policy makers with guidance, tools and examples of successful integration of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into climate smart agriculture (CSA) work through:

- Making the case for the necessity and benefits of incorporating a GEWE approach in CSA work;
- Strategies for enhancing the engagement of women and particularly vulnerable groups in CSA work and people of all genders through gender equality and women empowerment;
- Practical examples of gender considerations in CSA projects;
- Tools and resources to support GEWE within CSA projects.

The publication presents tested strategies for enhancing the engagement of women and particularly women from the most disadvantaged groups in CSA work.

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Gender transformative approaches for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture (A compendium of good practices) FAO, World Food Programme, 2020

👉 https://www.fao.org/3/cb1331en/cb1331en.pdf

Many organizations are seeking ways to achieve profound and sustainable development objectives by tackling the root causes of gender inequality. They recognize that while it is necessary to focus on treating the symptoms of gender inequality, such as unequal access to productive resources, this is not enough on its own to effect change. Gender transformative approaches (GTAs) that revolutionize the lives of participating individuals and their families, groups and communities have gained traction during the last decade or so in the context of food security and agriculture. GTAs and greater gender equality deliver improved development outcomes, gains in the private sector, and improved project performance and sustainability.

This compilation of 15 examples of gender transformative approaches implemented from different organizations has been developed to take stock and draw lessons from experiences from existing practices of GTAs and to provide guidance on how to apply GTAs in any organization or institution working for enhanced food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

Although the 15 GTAs included in this compendium differ in their origin and context, they have six core characteristics in common that make them gender transformative, which consist of:

- addressing the underlying social norms, attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequalities, which are rooted in discriminatory social, economic and formal and informal institutions, policies and laws;
- using participatory approaches to facilitate dialogue, trust, ownership, visioning and behaviour change at various levels (individual/household, group/community, institution/organization and policies/laws), based on social and experiential learning;
- requiring critical reflection on deep-rooted social and gender norms and attitudes in order to challenge power dynamics and bring about a paradigm shift at all levels;
- explicitly engaging with men and boys to address the concepts of masculinity and gender;
- engaging with influential norm holders, such as traditional and religious leaders, lead farmers, agricultural and health extension workers, school principals, elected representatives, local authorities and members of legal structures; and
- are flexible and may be adapted to different contexts

The geographical coverage of the 15 GTAs is dominated by East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Central and South Asia and South East Asia. A few are operational in Latin America.

The 15 GTAs typically address the following areas of gender inequality
- unequal workloads between women and men, especially regarding unpaid care and domestic work;
- women's lack of voice in household decision-making;
- women's unequal access to, and ownership of, resources;
- gender-based violence (GBV) and other aspects of well-being; and
- women's unequal participation in organizations, both as members and leaders.

Depending on local conditions, GTAs also address harmful practices (such as female genital mutilation or child marriage) and sexual and reproductive health.

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Addressing gender issues in pesticide management (Guidance Note), FAO, 2022

👉 https://www.fao.org/3/cc0356en/cc0356en.pdf

Pesticides and other agrochemicals are commonly used in agriculture, particularly on industrial farms and plantations but also on many smallholder farms. Exposure to pesticides is one of the main causes of work- related injuries, illnesses and diseases in the agriculture sector. Particularly, women's exposure to pesticides tends to be higher than recognized, and cases of poisoning often go unreported. Gender-related dimensions are often overlooked in pesticide management policies and programmes.

This Guidance Note aims to raise awareness on the gender aspects in pesticide management in agriculture. The publication provides an overview of the gender perspective in regulatory frameworks for pesticide management and in international labour standards. Then, it provides data and evidence on women's involvement on pesticide use, drawn from different countries and regions, which indicate that in countries women are reported to make up 85 percent or more of all pesticide applicators on commercial farms and plantations, often working whilst pregnant or breastfeeding. The Guidance continues with a detailed discussion of health-related implications of hazardous pesticide use and its impact on women health and wellbeing in different stages of their life as well as economic and social factors aggravating women's exposure to pesticides.

The Guidance concludes with a number of actions/recommendations to advance the gender and pesticide agenda, including
- raising awareness and disseminate information on gender and pesticide risks at global, regional and national levels;
- support gender-sensitive occupational safety and health research on pesticide exposure and its adverse effects, for better evidence-based policies;
- build the capacities of partners and FAO Members to collect and disseminate sex-disaggregated data on pesticide exposure scenarios and impacts;
- support the integration of gender dimensions in international frameworks for the management of pesticides and other chemicals;
- sensitize community-based organizations to the gender-specific risks of hazardous pesticides and to the related needs of vulnerable groups and women;
- promote sustainable farming practices that do not rely on the use of hazardous pesticides, building on women's knowledge of and role in the management of natural resources;
- encourage the promotion of safety and health measures in agriculture, and promote decent employment for all; and

- create an enabling environment to improve women's access to pesticide- related services, such as information, training and health care.

Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis for Gender Sensitive-Value Chains. A Guidance Note, FAO, 2022

https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0051en/

Women are particularly active in agriculture, a sector that is highly sensitive to climate change. Any stresses within the sector are likely to have differentiated impacts on how women and men participate in agricultural value chains and the benefits they derive from them. In practice, however, women's roles in the sector are often undervalued and limited by constraints on their access to key assets, productive resources, services, information and labour market opportunities.

This guidance note focuses on the gender and climate change nexus in the specific context of agrifood value chains. It aims to facilitate the analysis of the factors that determine gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change, risks and crises, and the identification of actions and strategies to enhance adaptive capacity. It is intended for use by practitioners and service providers, including governments, civil society and academia, to identify and integrate local climate and risk priority measures into gender-sensitive value chain analysis, and to further guide interventions within the agriculture sector.

Particularly interesting in this Guiding Note are a set of guiding questions, techniques and tools to facilitate:
- the analysis of the main challenges and gender-based constraints that value chain actors deal with in response to climate change and disaster risks; and:
- the identification of entry points for programme and project design, that reinforce women's and men's capacities to adapt to climate change and absorb shocks from disasters.

Running out of time: The reduction of women's work burden in agricultural production (Paper), FAO 2015

https://www.fao.org/3/i4741e/I4741E.pdf

Research indicates that in comparison with men, women farmers bear a disproportionate work burden which leads to time poverty. Women have limited access to solutions in the form of labor-saving technologies, services and infrastructure, and in many regions, they also face mobility constraints. This paper illustrates the role of smallholder women farmers, fishers, forest dwellers and/or livestock keepers, and analyses the factors that lead to time poverty as well as their implications.

Based on a literature review, the authors of the report illustrate labor-saving technologies, practices and services that are currently available, and explore the type and nature of constraints faced by women in terms of accessing and adopting solutions. A section is devoted to technologies and services which have been tested as successful: the text draws on a number of examples that have contributed to relieving women's work burden in agriculture, with a focus on water and energy provision as well as access to infrastructure and information and communication technology (ICT). Collective access to and management of technology and collective services provision appears to be a good entry point for the reduction of women's work burden.

Recommendations are presented at the research, policy and project level. In order to address women's low technology and service adoption rate, the paper proposes a development approach that encourages more dialogue among key players at the national level, and also focuses on fostering dialogue and transformation of gender relations at the household level.

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Gender-responsive needs assessment for mechanization (Tool-Questionnaire), FAO, 2022

👉 https://www.fao.org/3/cb7559en/cb7559en.pdf

The purpose of the questionnaire is to identify women's needs and constraints in accessing agricultural mechanization and related services. The information gathered will enable practitioners to address farmer needs in machines and equipment that are crop and value chain specific, in training and support services, and in business opportunities either through mechanization hiring services or value addition. The results can guide interventions to improve the efficiency of agricultural operations, reduce drudgery, and increase employment and income opportunities along agricultural value chains.

This questionnaire has 30 questions divided into five modules:
- personal information;
- land, crop, value chain and division of work;
- work burden;
- access to and constraints in adopting agricultural mechanization; and
- mechanization services.

The questionnaire was developed and piloted in a project that FAO implemented in Nepal and although designed to collect data from women, it can easily be adapted to assess constraints of both women and men and opportunities. The information gathered with this questionnaire can be combined with that from key informant interviews to analyse the existing (or lack of) national policies, programmes, capacities and institutional mechanism that address gender and mechanization issues.

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Gender mainstreaming in global agricultural supply chains can accelerate good growth: What works and for whom, Good Growth Partnership, 2020

👉 https://www.undp.org/publications/gender-mainstreaming-agricultural-supply-chains-can-accelerate-good-growth

Supply chains of commodities such as beef, soy and palm oil deserve special attention, because they are economically powerful, drive high rates of deforestation (along with wood, they are the major contributors to tropical deforestation) and affect the lives and incomes of millions of smallholder farmers and workers including women. Yet, limited attention is paid to the fact that women and men do not consume commodities equitably and that there can be significant differences between women of different nationalities, race, ethnicity and class in terms of access to commodities or the problems that unsustainable commodities produce.

This report seeks to underline and stress the added value of using a gender lens in the design and implementation of activities in agricultural supply chains, and reflects on current trends in gender mainstreaming, opportunities to accelerate action, and critical lessons-learned from initiatives that have already been implemented. The report, among others, makes the case that gender equality in commodity supply chains requires a mind- shift away from women purely as producers, to embracing their current and potential roles as customers/buyers as well as substantial investors in sustainable commodities. Presenting a clear business case for gender equality and women's empowerment in agricultural supply chains, proves a useful guidance on gender mainstreaming to stakeholders involved in commodity-related projects.

Key consideration for gender mainstreaming in commodities supply chains include:
- Unpacking the risk for exploitation in both informal and formal labour markets, with an intersectional gender lens.
- Recognizing that women in the agriculture supply chain are not a homogeneous group. Though both women working in the household and outside the household and employed women exercise power on household spending, there is no "One Woman" archetype that can be the target of gender equality efforts. Gender equality and women empowerment-focused actions must be targeted and nuanced.
- Time use is one of the most significant barriers to GEWE in supply chains. It sits on top of other barriers explored in the KP which include equal access to participation, opportunities for leadership, and equal access to benefits.
- Women's interest in environmental issues is rather low and awareness of environmental issues is limited because of a lack of education and access to information.

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Gender perspectives for sustainable production in MATOPIBA, Brazil (Series of booklets), Good Growth Partnership, Commodity, Conservation International Brazil, 2021

https://goodgrowthpartnership.com/wp-content/uploads/Gender-and-Sustainable-Production-in-Matopiba-.pdf

This compilation of booklets has been published in the context of a project implemented in the MATOPIBA region of Brazil focusing on reduction of threats to biodiversity and support to sustainable agriculture via restoration. It is composed of several booklets, which bring the gender perspective into different aspects of sustainable commodities chains, such as soya, land restoration and forest conservation. The information provided in these booklets is based on the expertise of professionals working on different aspects of gender, agriculture, land use and restoration. The following are the booklets relevant particularly to gender and sustainable agriculture.

Introductory Booklet

This booklet explores, from a gender perspective, the economic and social dynamics necessary for the sustainable production of soy. The role of different actors, in particular of women, in the MATOPIBA region in the field, social, economic and environmental aspects associated with sustainable development is discussed.

Booklet 3

Rural Credit, Risk management and financing opportunities for sustainable production

This booklet seeks to analyse rural credit lines under the perspective of gender. With the help of experts, it presents the main credit lines focused on women and sustainability. The credit dynamics in MATOPIBA region are also analyzed. The experts describe the typical borrower and debt payment relationships and particularly focus on the profile of women borrowers and the difficulties they face in this process. They also explain how these numbers tell a story about the financial reality in rural areas. According to the experts, readjusting the country's rural credit system along with public policies that promote and monitor the training of girls is an important way to look at the present and work on the change we want for the future. Another important point is to clarify what credit lines are available to rural producers and how farmers can access these financial instruments. The credit supply is essential to promote technological innovation and improvements in the farms. However, this innovation and improvement require policies and incentives that make rural credit effective and efficient.

Booklet 4

Technological Innovation in Agriculture, Dissemination of technologies that generate increased productivity and better management of natural capital
This booklet analyses, from a gender perspective, the use of sustainable technologies in soy production. Talking about technological changes, especially when their impact directly influences the modes of production, is a great challenge for Brazilian agriculture. The key developments in the area of sustainable agricultural practices are presented, based on the experts' narratives. In addition, ways to leverage the adoption of technological innovations in rural areas are discussed along with the role of women as agents of innovation.

Booklet 5

Responsible Soy Expansion: Feasible alternatives for the increase of agricultural production in consolidated areas
This booklet seeks to analyse the dynamics of responsible soy expansion from a gender perspective, which is a great challenge for Brazilian agriculture. Based on the experts' narratives, the main themes associated with the sustainable production of soy and the expansion of production in consolidated areas are presented. Strategies to encourage the production of soy with zero deforestation and conversion (ZDC) in degraded pasture areas of MATOPIBA (MAranhão, TOcantins, Plauí and Bahia) are dis-cussed. Increasing the sustainability of soy production has become a commitment across the entire production chain; and the difficulties in inclusion of local actors, more specifically women, are presented through the voices of the consulted experts.

Booklet 6

Sustainable intensification: the livestock production chain: Recovery of degraded pastures and integrated production systems as alternatives for intensification
This booklet analyses, from a gender perspective, the dynamics of the sustainable intensification of the livestock production chain. Based on the inputs of two experts, the main themes associated with the sustainable production of beef and its expansion along agricultural frontiers are presented. Incentive strategies for cattle farming in degraded pastures in MATOPIBA – MAranhão, TOcantins, Plauí and BAhia – are also discussed. Increasing sustainability in the livestock production chain has become a commitment not only to the livestock world, but also to other commodity chains, especially of soy. The crop-livestock integration system allows these two elements to interact, making them co-responsible for sustainable production in the fields. The difficulty of inserting local players, more specifically women, in the dialogue is told through the voices of the experts consulted.

Booklet 9

Payments for environmental services: Financial incentives for nature conservation
In January 2021, the Brazilian Government created the legal framework for
Payments for Environmental Services (PES), which is a strategic instrument to increase
sustainability of national agricultural and live- stock production and creates legal and
institutional opportunities for PES to further develop. This booklet discusses Payments
for Environmental Services (PES) from a gender perspective. The various forms of
environmental services are presented, and experts discuss the importance of the
legal framework for PES in the Matopiba region and particularly women participation
within this new economic logic, which makes PES more inclusive and sensitive to social
issues and gender inclusion

Guidance Note: Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme, (Guidance Note), World Agroforestry (ICRAF), 2021

👉 https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_29_01_21.pdf

Resilient Food Systems (RFS) is one of the three Integrated Approach Pilots funded
by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The programme is committed to fostering
sustainability and resilience for food security in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to a
paradigm shift in the continent's agriculture: one which emphasizes the importance
of natural capital and ecosystem services to enhance agricultural productivity. The
programme involves the collaboration of 12 sub-Saharan African countries — all facing
the detrimental impacts of environmental degradation caused by unsustainable
agricultural practices.

Gender is a cross-cutting issue within the RFS Programme and gender mainstreaming
has been s a major aspect of the country projects design – with emphasis on
analyses to identify and account for differences in needs, roles and responsibilities,
as well as opportunities for equal engagement of women and men. However,
the operationalization of these analyses into approaches and activities for
implementation can be challenging, especially when project teams lack resources
and capacities for gender integration.

The Guidance Note begins with an overview of the gender dimensions it addresses
how they relate to the Resilient Food Systems key themes. It then explores each of
these gender dimensions and provide concrete recommendations for programming

and implementation, as well as the types of outcomes that can be achieved when a gender dimension is recognized and addressed. The guide also highlights examples of what RFS countries are doing or are planning to do, at different scales, that could be replicated. Finally, the last section offers a selection of tools, methodologies and resources to support gender-responsive project implementation.

Tools and methods for gender research and integration in agricultural value chain, market and entrepreneurship projects (Working Paper), CGIAR Gender Platform, 2021

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/116888

While many development projects focus on value chains, markets and/or entrepreneurship to achieve objectives such as reducing poverty and gender inequalities, there is a lack of available information about the tools and methods applied in practice related to gender; agriculture; and value chains, market inclusion or entrepreneurship. The CGIAR Working Paper identified 19 tools and methods related to gender and agricultural value chains, but no tools and methods related to gender, agriculture, and market inclusion and entrepreneurship.

The tools and methods related to gender and agricultural value chains provide guidance to researchers and practitioners about how to integrate or mainstream gender in their projects. These tools and methods have primarily been piloted in Bangladesh, Ghana, Peru and East Africa (especially Kenya). Many provide frameworks for how to consider gender in the context of agricultural value chains as well as guidance related to data collection at different points in the value chain and/or project cycle. Some provide guidance about how to conduct gender analysis and arrive at implementation strategies for reducing gender inequalities and empowering women. In general, the tools and methods provide explicit conceptual definitions of gender and discuss how to operationalize (consider or measure) gender in the context of value chains. This review and the matrix of information provided in the annex can be used by researchers and practitioners to identify tools and methods that can support and guide their projects as well as identify gaps that they could address in future projects.

From Guiding Principles to Action: Integrating a gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach into the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions initiative (SRJS) strategies and results, including land degradation, agriculture and food security (Gender Tool), IUCN Global Gender, 2017

👉 https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/srjs_and_gender_tool_iucn_ggo_working_document_0.pdf

Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS) is a program that focuses on safeguarding the sustainable provision of ecosystem-based International Public Goods (IPGs)—food, water and climate stability—in 16 low- and lower middle-income countries. This tool developed for SRJS partners aims at:

- Establish a common understanding of gender equality and social inclusion terms and issues
- Ensure that gender equality and social inclusion principles trigger concrete actions and
- results; and
- Recognize the value of a gender-responsive, socially inclusive approach to safeguarding International Public Goods

Sustainable agricultural production that is adaptive and serves the needs of both the natural environment and local populations requires a well-rounded approach that considers the needs, priorities, opportunities and unique knowledge of both women and men. According to this tool, relevant actions can include: increasing access to agricultural services, credit and decision-making modalities for both women and men; ensuring women and men farmers and groups inform lobby and advocacy positions; and providing equitable skills building opportunities in sustainable agriculture practices to contribute to land rehabilitation and restoration, as well as food security.

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Addressing gender in agricultural research for development in the face of a changing climate: where are we and where should we be going? International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, 2017

👉 https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14735903.2017.1336411

Agricultural development efforts that do not address persistent gender gaps miss opportunities for greater impact. This synthesis reflects on key findings from integrated quantitative and qualitative analyses at the nexus of gender, agricultural development, and climate change. Linked farm household-, intrahousehold-, community-, and institutional-level, data highlight significant and nuanced gender differences in adaptive capacity of individuals and communities to respond to climate change. The gender gap is also substantial in exposure to climate change and its impacts, and uptake of new practices that lower vulnerability.

According to the article, women in agriculture will remain largely neglected by information and service providers unless their differing needs, access to, and control over resources are considered at policy and project design stage. Yet clear guidelines for addressing the needs of both men and women in different environments and agricultural systems are still lacking. Participatory 'action research' approaches with a focus on co-learning and using innovative cell phone or social media-based approaches offer exciting new opportunities. Agricultural development decision-makers and project designers need to 'design with gender in mind'. Equipping them with tools and knowledge of innovative gender-transformative practices and intervention options and creating accountability for serving women and men will be key.

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Changing the terms of women's engagement in cocoa and coffee supply chains (Report), FAO, Twin and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), 2019

👉 https://www.fao.org/3/ca4416en/ca4416en.pdf

This publication is developed in the context of the Gender in Coffee and Cocoa Initiative, which aims to identify and disseminate innovative, gender-sensitive approaches across regions and sectors by organizing periodic multi-stakeholder learning events. Producer organizations, multi-national companies, traders, governments and service providers with diverse experience working on gender issues are the main targets of the initiative, which seeks to enable its participants to capture learning from different sectors and regions. Other case holders take a close look at gender inequalities in the cocoa and coffee sectors, and their underlying causes.

The Report includes several case studies are structured around four themes including: women's participation and leadership in producer organisations, women's access to land, the household approach and innovations in extension services. The report also explores how to address inequalities systematically and how to bring the solutions to scale.

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Addressing gender considerations in the soy supply chain: tackling gender inequality through responsible sourcing (Discussion Paper), Proforest, Green Growth Partnership (GGP)

👉 https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b48c2572487fdd7f1f29d1c/t/5cb0af939b747a28939007f2/155508315

This discussion paper is part of the 'Responsible Sourcing Soy Toolkit', addressed mainly to private companies focus on soy sourcing. It provides rationale and recommendations for including gender considerations in the responsible sourcing of soy and ensuring gender equality is built into all stages of the supply chain, including production. This paper outlines key steps soy sourcing companies can take at different levels of the approach to implement their policies. Some of the key messages this paper highlights include:

- There is a wide gender gap between men and women in terms of the benefits received from participating in agricultural supply chains, including in soy.
- Companies should address gender issues both in their internal operations and those of their third- party suppliers. Gender considerations must be incorporated at different stages of the approach to responsible sourcing.

- Company sourcing policies that do not actively contribute to gender equality are likely to reinforce a system that marginalises some for the benefits of others.
- Companies sourcing soy can contribute to improving gender equality in agriculture by promoting this through their commitments and policies, and actively engaging with suppliers to tackle gender inequality in production.

The paper proposed a number of tools and approaches for addressing gender issues in the sourcing of soy, providing examples of how these tools and approaches can be applied at different steps of production.

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Acceleration of Sustainable Palm Oil Development through Gender Responsive Policies in Indonesia, (Policy Brief) UNDP; Good Growth Partnership, 2021

👉 https://goodgrowthpartnership.com/wp-content/uploads/Gender-Responsive-SPO-Policy-Brief-ENGLISH-1.pdf

For the past decade, the issue of gender equality within the palm oil sector has become a topic that is increasingly discussed among the stakeholders, both at the global and national levels. Palm oil is the largest contributor to Indonesian GDP among other estate crops commodities, but the industry faces criticism for not giving adequate consideration to the sharing of benefits among all stakeholders along the supply chain, including the workers in the palm oil plantations, the majority of which are women.

This publication is a review of the legal and institutional framework to mainstream gender in the palm oil supply chain, based on a gender analysis. The cease study reveals that there are positive examples of efforts to mainstream gender in policies related to sustainable palm oil in Indonesia, including the Order of Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 38/2020 on Implementation of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification (ISPO). However, based on the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, placing gender equality principle in a more explicit and strategic position within the policy framework could accelerate the process of sustainable palm oil development, and contribute directly towards resolving various issues that have been associated with palm oil industry–including issues that were scrutinized by the international market. Implementation of gender-responsive programmes will increase the long-term productivity and sustainability of palm oil industry, since all the relevant parties will be empowered, including women. This is in line with the goal of Indonesia's national development to create a *'Prosperous, Just*

and Sustainable Indonesia with Medium to High Incomes' and to strengthen the commitment of Indonesia to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While many palm oil companies and smallholders have applied gender-responsive sustainable practices. These initiatives should be followed up by the Government by providing incentives mechanism to ensure that such practices can become mainstreamed in the palm oil sector in Indonesia. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) is committed to support the gender mainstreaming efforts in palm oil sector, including by supporting the implementation of gender-responsive Presidential Instruction No. 6/2019 on National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm oil 2019-2024.

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Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Opportunities in the Implementation of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification, UNDP; Green Commodities Programme, 2021

👉 https://goodgrowthpartnership.com/wp-content/uploads/Report-on-Gender-Mainstreaming-in-ISPO_ENG.pdf

In 2019, the Government of Indonesia laid the foundations for a roadmap for sustainable palm oil development in Indonesia by issuing Presidential Instruction (Number 6 Year 2019) on the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation 2019-2024 (NAP SPO). NAP SPO was developed using a multi-stakeholder approach and covers a variety sustainability topic by balancing the economic, social, and environmental aspects of oil production. In addition, the Government of Indonesia has shown a strong commitment towards the development of Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification and approval of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 38/2020 on the Implementation of ISPO, which have become the state's primary means in improving more sustainable national palm oil governance.

This study was prepared to identify gender mainstreaming and social inclusion opportunities in the implementation of ISPO certification, based on an analysis of gender in the principles and criteria of ISPO set out in Regulation No. 38/2020. The preparation of this study constitutes a follow-up to the recommendations set out in the policy paper **'Acceleration of Sustainable Palm Oil Development through Gender Responsive Policies'** developed by the Secretariat for NAP SPO Implementation Team, in cooperation with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and supported by UNDP Indonesia. The study conducted a gender analysis which revealed that all principles and criteria of ISPO, both for plantation companies and smallholders, provide much room for promoting gender justice and social inclusion. It further proposed the set of laws and

regulations which may be considered for strengthening gender mainstreaming and social inclusion endeavors and a detailed framework for **Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Opportunities in the Principles and Criteria of ISPO. (Annex 1)**.

A gender analyses of the palm oil and timber value chains in Ghana (Report), Proforest's Africa Responsible Sourcing and Production (ARSP) Project in Ghana, Proforest, 2018

https://www.proforest.net/fileadmin/uploads/proforest/Documents/Publications/Ghana-gender-analysis.pdf

This document presents the report of a Gender Analysis (GA) commissioned by Proforest under its Africa Responsible Sourcing and Production (ARSP) project in Ghana for the Palm oil and Timber value chains. The Gender Analysis was situated within the Smallholder Palm Oil and Timber Value Chains and it unpacked the differential impacts of the local and International Legal framework, licensing and Certification Schemes on men and women within these two industries. It also unpacked women and men's gender roles within the industries, the gendered differentials in access and control over resources, benefits emanating from these resources, the gendered power relations, vulnerabilities, women's practical and strategic needs within the two sectors.

Some of the key recommendations for the Ghana context include:

- Equip Smallholders to develop the capacity to comply with both the Forest Stewardship Council
- (FSC) and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Certification Standards and the Ghana legal framework regulating the two industries.
- Advocacy for Law Reform especially regarding the formal requirements for obtaining a Timber Utilization Contract
- A social norms campaign to change/modify beliefs that put fetters on women's access and control over resources and to promote the shifting of entrenched gender roles within the two sector
- The need to take forward and address the identified Practical and Strategic Gender needs and priorities revealed by the Gender Analysis.
- The need to embark on occupational health and safety initiatives
- Decentralize and make more accessible the operations of standard developers / facilitators and implementers such as Proforest to Independent Smallholders

3.
Conservation and restoration of natural habitats

Gender & Ecosystem Restoration: unlocking resilience for a post–2020 world (Presentation) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

👉 **https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/cbd-gender-ecosystem-restoration-en.pdf**

The presentation makes the case for the importance of women's engagement in ecosystems restoration activities, pointing out some of the risks of restoration interventions that are not gender responsive, such as gender-based violence. The presentation provides also examples about mutual contribution of interventions on women's empowerment and gender equality and restoration, including in:

- Malawi, where women and men have contributed differently to restoration options and value benefits– opening new possibilities for restoration;
- St. Kitts & Nevis where restoration was a crucial opportunity for women's economic empowerment, together with climate resilience
- Nicaragua where gender-responsive restoration secure land and resource rights helped towards more sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem management & outcomes

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From Words to Action: Projects with Innovative Solutions to Promote Nature Conservation, Climate Action and Gender Equality, UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, 2020

👉 https://lac.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20Americas/Documentos/Publicaciones/2020/05/06/ONU_PANAMA_EN_WEB-comprimido.pdf

The report highlights projects with innovative environmental solutions that are providing effective conditions for greater gender equality and the empowerment of women in different spheres, including conservation. It includes several case studies on gender-responsive environmental projects in the Latin American and Caribbean Region, including the Amazon integrated program for forest conservation and sustainable production (Proamazonia) in Ecuador and the programme on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to guarantee the flow of ecosystem services and to mitigate the processes of deforestation and desertification in Colombia. The publication provides lessons learned and recommendations to encourage the development of future initiatives and a checklist to mainstream gender in the life cycle of a sustainable development project.

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Women as Environmental Stewards: The Experience of the Small Grants Programme, UNDP, 2018

👉 https://www.undp.org/publications/women-environmental-stewards-experience-small-grants-programme

In this publication, the GEF Small Grants Programme, implemented by UNDP, features women as environmental stewards in inspiring case studies about biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation, international waters and chemicals and waste management. These examples show action from the ground up and demonstrate the importance of investing in women's leadership and technical skills for improved environmental benefits and sustainable development, while challenging traditional gender norms that often prevent women from taking leadership roles or from having access and control over the natural resources they help preserve. Interesting relevant case studies on land degradation include those on preventing land degradation through agro-forestry in Paraguay; conserving molluscs and mangroves in Colombia and mountain bounties to prevent land degradation in India.

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Restoration for Whom, by Whom? A Feminist Political Ecology of Restoration (Journal Article), Ecological Restoration, 2021

https://www.ifpri.org/publication/restoration-whom-whom-feminist-political-ecology-restoration

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) frames restoration as a momentous nature-based solution for achieving many of the ecological, economic, and social objectives outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals. Yet, this agenda lacks attention to social and political dimensions of nature and restoration initiatives. At this critical juncture, the article highlights the urgent attention needed to the power and politics that shape the values, meanings, and science driving restoration; and to the uneven experiences of these processes as national restoration pledges touch down in diverse and unequal contexts.

In this introduction to the special issue on "Restoration for Whom, by Whom?", the authors critically examine the social inclusivity of restoration agendas, policies, and practices as these unfold across ecological and geographic scales. They argue that feminist political ecology (FPE), with its focus on gendered power relations, scale integration, and historical awareness, and its critique of the commodification of nature, offers a valuable lens through which to examine the socio-political and economic dynamics of restoration. Taking an FPE perspective, we elucidate how the ten papers comprising the special issue challenge mainstream narratives of environmental sustainability and suggest more grounded and nuanced ways forward for inclusive restoration initiatives. In conclusion, we highlight the urgency of addressing the systemic fault lines that create exclusions in restoration policies and practice; and the need to legitimize the plural voices, values, situated knowledges, and paths to sustainably transform degraded landscapes.

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Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes (Guidance), FAO, 2019

👉 https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3883EN/

This guidance includes a set of agricultural practices to be implemented by small-scale food producers in developing countries, in several sectors, including conservation agriculture, integrated soil management and agroforesty and landscape management. The purpose is to provide agriculture development practitioners and policy makers, with guidance, tools and examples of successful integration of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into climate smart agriculture (CSA) work through:

- Making the case for the necessity and benefits of incorporating a GEWE approach in CSA work;
- Strategies for enhancing the engagement of women and particularly vulnerable groups in CSA work and people of all genders through gender equality and women empowerment;
- Practical examples of gender considerations in CSA projects;
- Tools and resources to support GEWE within CSA projects.

For example, in the area of agroforesty and landscape management the publication brings the case of The HIMA Project, funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by CARE, is a REDD+ programme, located in the Zanzibar Archipelago on the islands of Pemba and Unguja. What worked from the programme was:

- *Engaging both men and women*: The project engaged both men and women, and promoted women's equal participation and leadership in community management of forest resources. In this way, the HIMA Project facilitated equitable decision-making between men and women, by engaging women in both conservation activities and in the sustainable management of forest resources.
- *Investing in women*: As the main caretakers of the household, the project deliberately engaged women in every activity, from promoting clean cooking stoves, to managing woodlots, to engaging women in new livelihoods such as bee-keeping that were gender sensitive.
- *Supporting collaborative learning*: Through the Farmer Field School, the project trained both men and women on new conservation agriculture and forest management techniques to develop new income-generating activities on their own small plots of land. Over just a six-month period, a total of 70 farmers (30 women and 40 men) in ten sites across Pemba, were engaged in the production of food crops and vegetables using conservation agricultural practices.

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Gender inclusion in ecological restoration (Journal Article), Restoration Ecology, 2021

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/rec.13497

Promoting diversity is core for ecological restoration. Restoration projects often quantify biological diversity as a measure of success, but generally overlook human diversity, including gender issues, which have not been sufficiently considered in restoration planning, implementation, and monitoring.

In this article, the authors justify the need to consider gender equality in ecological restoration and offer guidance on adopting gender-responsive approaches. Gender equality should be considered both a driver and a measure of success and will play a central role to leverage the contributions of restoration to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and of women to its Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The paper finally recommend that the International Principles and Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration are amended to include a gender-responsive perspective in its recommendations.

Gender in forest landscape projects— actions and indicators (Brief), PROFOR, World Bank, 2018

https://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/In%20Brief%20Gender%20 in%20Forest%20Landscape%20Projects-Actions%20and%20Indicators.pdf

Including gender considerations in projects and programs aimed at forest landscape restoration can enhance their effectiveness in maintaining forest cover and ecosystem services and well-being of both men and women. This short brief makes the case that reaching, benefiting and empowering both men and women who plant, use and protect trees and forests will be necessary for achieving these outcomes.

The brief relays on the following World Bank Group's Gender Strategy "3 key steps for gender-responsive project development" as entry points for specific recommendation for gender mainstreaming in forest landscape:
- identify and prioritize key gender gaps (i.e. any disproportionate difference or disparity between the sexes) related to the initiative;
- design activities/actions/interventions that address those gaps; and
- develop indicators that will measure progress towards closing the identified gender gaps.

The Brief concludes with an illustrative framework for gender-responsive forest landscape initiatives, which for each identified gender gap, proposes adequate intervention and relevant examples of landscape actions, activities, approaches and policies.

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Enhancing effectiveness of forest landscape programs through gender-responsive actions, Global and Landscapes Forum, International Forestry Research (CIFOR), GLF, WB Group, 2018

https://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/GLF%20Brief_0.pdf

Many forest landscape projects around the world do not address gender gaps sufficiently. As a result, interventions may lead to outcomes that are not only inequitable, but also unsustainable.

This brief highlights successful examples of gender- responsive forest landscape restoration projects and programs. The authors also identify critical gender constraints/issues/gaps that can influence desired project outcomes, and recommend actions/strategies to address them. These include actions that
- develop women's leadership skills and enable their role in governance;
- enhance women's active participation in forest landscape projects and programs;
- strengthen land and tree tenure rights;
- design equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms;
- support inclusive, local, forest and agricultural institutions, governance structures, networks and platforms;
- strengthen women's access to finance for forest, agroforestry and energy access through technologies, activities and enterprises;
- build women's knowledge and technical skills;
- measure results/impacts of all of the above.

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Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes (Working Paper), PROFOR, World Bank, 2019 and **Closing Gender Gaps in Forest Landscape Initiatives (Journal Article), International Forestry Review Vol.22(2), 2020**

https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/554261552676007025/pdf/135341-PROFORGenderGapsActionsFinalWeb.pdf
https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/cfa/ifr/2020/00000022/a00101s1/art00005?crawler=true&mimetype=application/pdf

Recent research evidence shows that women and men often have different knowledge, capabilities, interests and roles in the management of forest landscapes and use of forest resources. The importance of examining the intersection of gender issues in forest landscapes with other exclusion factors such as ethnicity, age, poverty, and vulnerability has also been emphasized. To this aim, both the journal article and the Brief examine how gender considerations and responses are being incorporated in forest land- scape initiatives through a review of projects and forest-sector investments supported by the World Bank Group (WBG) and partners in many countries, including the experience with Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)-related efforts.

The review of these projects finds that there is a wide range of gender-responsive forest landscape investments that can be considered by those wishing to contribute to and catalyse results on multiple sustainable development goals. By synthesizing and categorizing these actions, this paper offers inspiration and practical, concrete ideas on how to link knowledge with action in the context of this complex challenge. Specific actions/activities included in the projects reviewed for this paper include:

- *Gender expertise* – engagement of social development and safeguards specialists for advice during the design stage, senior gender-forests specialists or gender/social development specialist.
- *Women's participation and representation.* Sixty-four percent of the projects identified, although often very vaguely, actions aimed at ensuring women's representation in relevant decision-making bodies
- *Capacity strengthening targeted at women and youths* - Enhanced access by women to training/capacity building activities was included in 79% of these projects. The type of training was often not specified, although some projects included trainings, community visits, or other activities that address specific gender gaps identified.
- *Strategic gender implementing partners.* Two projects explicitly included women's groups/associations as key project *implementing* partners, although most mention including women's groups or associations only in consultations.
- *Joint signatures.* A strategy for ensuring women benefit equally in several projects was the specification that land certificates/contracts can be signed by women alone, or jointly by a husband and wife.

- *Targeted grants.* Earmarked grants targeted to women, youths, women's groups, female-owned/headed enterprises, or gender activities, were included in eight projects (57%).
- *Targeted information and services.* Over half of reviewed WBG projects included actions aimed at enhancing women's access to project-relevant information and/or services.
- *Livelihood diversification for women and youths*: These included activities to support productive activities in forest-landscapes such as ecotourism, commercialization of non-timber products (honey, mushrooms, etc.) and arts and crafts.
- *Support to women's collective action/groups*: These incorporated organizational, technical and financial support to women's groups in processing and marketing agricultural (including agroforestry) and forest products, and designated funds for water catchment investments for a women's association involved in reforestation activities.

Who's governing community forests? Gendered participation in Liberian forest management (Working Paper), World Recourses Institute, Clark University, 2020

👆 https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/whos-governing-community-forests.pdf

This study was undertaken to understand the nature of women's engagement in forest governance at the community level in Liberia. The study sought to identify patterns of engagement in forest governance, explain these patterns, and identify pathways through which women's participation in forest governance might be improved.

The research found that conventional attitudes favoring male leadership, a lack of time, and restrictive social norms limit women's ability to contribute meaningfully to forest governance. Women with the lowest socioeconomic status are least likely to have the time and influence needed to engage in forest governance, thereby exacerbating existing inequalities and limiting the ability of forest user groups to make informed decisions. Many men also face challenges to participation based on their natal status, their socioeconomic status, and difficulties with group cohesiveness.

Some of the recommendations to address these gaps include shifting perceptions of women's role in forest governance and management, together with gender quotas in forest user groups, leadership development for women, and changing the dynamics of forest decision-making which can have a positive impact on the health and stability of community forests in Liberia and beyond.

4.
Knowledge management and M&E

Evaluation Handbook: How to manage gender-responsive evaluation, UN Women (2022)

https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/05/un-women-evaluation-handbook-2022

Gender-responsive evaluation serves three key purposes:
- To demonstrate accountability to stakeholders;
- To provide credible and reliable evidence for decision-making; and
- To contribute important lessons learned about normative, operational, and coordination work.

With the aim of continuing to strengthen and support the evaluation function, the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service (IES) has developed an updated version of the "UN Women Evaluation Handbook: How to manage gender-responsive evaluation". The primary audience for the handbook remains UN Women personnel who are involved with and manage evaluations.

The handbook follows the evaluation process through planning, preparation, conduct, reporting, evaluation, use, and follow-up. For each stage, the handbook has been updated to align with the current UN Women evaluation policy and coverage norms, as well as IES structure, governance, and processes.

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Questionnaire on Gender-responsive Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Technologies, World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) and UN Convention to Combat Desertification

👉 https://www.wocat.net/library/media/256/

The low adoption rate of SLM technologies remains a key bottleneck for making real progress in combating Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought (DLDD) and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular Land Degradation Neutrality (SDG 15.3). Understanding the different roles of women and men in land management is key particularly considering, for instance, that in developing countries, women account for half of the food production.

The aim of the present questionnaire is therefore to:

1. add a gender lens to SLM Technologies and Approaches and assess their gender-responsiveness
2. evaluate how gender-responsiveness of SLM Technologies and Approaches can be improved, stepping up adoption and dissemination, making SLM beneficial for women and men alike.

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Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis (Guide), CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network

👉 https://www.pim.cgiar.org/files/2012/05/Standards-for-Collecting-Sex-Disaggregated-Data-for-Gender-Analysis.pdf

The inclusion of gender analysis and the collection of sex-disaggregated data in agriculture research can improve food security and increase productivity and incomes. This Guide is a tool for researchers to better incorporate gender related data collection into the design and evaluation of their research in the agriculture sector, especially through the following five research areas:

- Baseline or descriptive research on crops growth, related technologies, policies and institutions that shape the environment in which farmers and consumers make decisions and different forms of production, trade, or livelihood activities.
- Constraints facing farmers and in particular to produce and trade more and earn better livelihoods.
- Opportunities for increased production and livelihoods
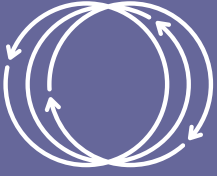- Farmers' response to living in a risky environment such as climate change,

economic hardship or health hazards

- The impact of gender transformative projects, programs, and policies

The guide also stresses the need to budget for the additional costs of collecting sex-disaggregated data, ensuring context specific data collection methods, and including male and female participants to help prevent biases.

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