ANNEX 1
Common terms: Gender[17]

Gender: Gender does not mean sex or women. It refers to the socially and culturally accepted ideas (roles, behaviors and identities) that are taught by society about what it means to be female or male. Instead of a biologically framed notion, it requires understanding of socialization practices. Such gendered differences affect the power relations between women and men (and between themselves), and can result in inequalities in decision-making processes, benefits, empowerment, and outcomes. In forestry, it can refer to how women and men occupy certain spaces in the household, farm and forest; what types of forest resource collection activities are deemed socially acceptable; and how deference to male authority is to be demonstrated. For example, in Burkina Faso, women are considered the collectors of shea nuts, although women and men might both know how a shea tree grows, which types of shea nuts are best, and how they are to be harvested given the economic importance of this forest product. Therefore, men will defer to women's knowledge because they hold primary rights to the shea fruit and nuts.

Gender analysis: This involves an analysis of the gender issues standing in the way of gender equality, be it for lobbying for policy and legal changes, designing a development project or for improving local community-based decision-making institutions. Therefore, it can form part of a needs assessment, a situation analysis or a policy review. There is no standard type of gender analysis: it has to be tailored to the need. This typically includes such dimensions as identifying the different roles of women and men in a given context, their varied access to and control over resources and benefits, as well as the attendant development effects. It can involve both qualitative and quantitative information. It is a key component of gender mainstreaming activities. In the forest sector, for example, it can be used to understand the challenges and gaps facing gender equality in government administration, or to identify how to improve gendered decision-making institutions and benefits in REDD+ initiatives.

Women's empowerment: The empowerment of women is a process through which women gain greater power and control over their lives and thereby have stronger ability to make strategic choices within households and the community. Having the ability to influence the direction of social change to promote sustainable development and social justice is ultimately what leads to gender equality. Through greater participation and receiving benefits from forest tenure governance and rules, women will be empowered to take decisions in a range of arenas such as day-to-day forestry practices, financial management, technology, income generation and enterprise development, education, health and so on.

Gender equality or equity: Gender equality refers to women and men having the opportunity to equally enjoy society's goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. It is the term used in many international agreements such as CEDAW (see SIDA 2016). Here, it is not that women and men would become the same but, rather that they have same dignity, opportunities and support to achieve desirable outcomes. Under the law, both women and men are equal. In a world with gender parity, prevailing discrimination, prejudices and rigid gender roles would be positively transformed.

---

17 A number of sources are available for understanding gender terms (see for e.g., UN Women Training Centre n.d.)

Gender equality is not solely a women's issue but involves the engagement of both women and men in the transition process to a fairer world. Gender equity focuses more so on fairness and justice in terms of benefits and needs.

Gender equality is found, for example, in the equal role of women and men (representing the spectrum of social and economic status) in forest governance bodies, where members able to draw upon their knowledge, assert their authority effectively and thereby influence decision-making outcomes through rules that recognize both women and men's rights on an equal basis. Women's representation does not mean solely protecting women's rights: it is the overall well-being of the community that is being sought. Crafting governance and the tenure rules requires a deft and artful approach to balancing interests.

Gender gap: This term originally referred to the systematic difference between women's and men's participation in the labor force. The annual *Global Gender Gap Report* by the World Economic Reform has an index that tracks a wider set of gaps: the gendered differences in economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment (see World Economic Forum 2018). The gender gap in forestry refers to a range of factors that stand in the way of gender parity, and has been examined in some countries such as Mexico (World Bank 2018).

Gender intersectionality: Simply focusing on women, as a broad category, is not enough. Examining gender intersectionality involves moving beyond simplistic depictions of gender polarities to discern how individual women and men face multiple and intersecting types of structural discrimination, as well as empowerment (Colfer et al. 2018). Intersectionality may be a vague word but inequalities are seldom caused by one factor alone. Typically, there are clustered deprivations meaning that different types of discrimination are found together in a correlated pattern. Yet, research shows that nearly all gender-

differentiated forestry research does not consider intersectionality (Djoudi et al. 2016, as an exception see Nightingale 2011). This may be because there is little guidance on how to use the concept in understanding specific situations, and on how to mobilize the insights developed (Colfer et al. 2018). While the policy world does not like such complexities (Arora-Jonsson 2014), intersectionality is a necessary approach to gender-based forestry analysis.

Gender mainstreaming: Now a ubiquitous term, the gender-mainstreaming approach was agreed to at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing to promote gender equality. Mainstreaming means that the implications of any planned action, be it legislation, policies, programs or institutional development deliberately assesses its implications for gender equality so that obstacles and constraints can be addressed in a proactive way. In doing so, it becomes part and parcel of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of any initiatives to ensure that gender is not simply an add-on activity but integrated at all steps. It also facilitates learning in any organization. This is often a twin-track process that involves programs specifically targeted at improving gender fairness, and the integration of gender considerations into other programming. In forestry government agencies, a gender focal is the nodal person for supporting gender mainstreaming both in terms of administrative processes as well as development of policies and laws, and their implementation.

Gender proofing: This involves analyzing any policy proposal or strategic plan for specific types of potential gender discriminatory impacts. This is an anticipatory approach that aims to recognize and prevent negative consequences. In the case of developing a national REDD+ strategy for example, gender proofing involves examining how it can undermine women's access to fuelwood, fodder and medicinal products, as well as rights to benefits from REDD+ financial and other social welfare gains.

Gender responsiveness: This term emerged because gender sensitivity was thought to be insufficient for creating the required transformations. Rather than only promoting a 'do no harm' principle, gender responsiveness is a more active approach that takes up specific measures to improve women and men's participation, their leadership skills, their authority and effective engagement, benefits and empowerment. This involves taking steps to reduce existing barriers and obstacles such as gender norms, discriminatory rules and regulations, and disincentives to productively engage and negotiate. Understanding whether any intervention is achieving its transformative goals requires some form of monitoring and evaluation. In forestry, for example, gender-responsive actions will seek to ensure that rules set up within laws or policies to require 50% participation by women and men in decision-making bodies are effectively implemented among most IPLC members.

Gender sensitivity: This involves policies and programs taking into account the cultural and social factors leading to gender-based exclusion and discrimination within households, the public sphere and decision-making bodies. The aim is to develop respect for the individual regardless of the person's gender.

National mechanisms for women's affairs: These consist of government offices, departments, commissions or ministries that provide leadership and support to governmental actions to achieve greater gender equality.

ANNEX 2

Common terms: Tenure[18]

The following is a condensed glossary with terms used in this publication.

Access rights: The ability to access or pass through a forested area or specific trees to be able to harvest particular resources. Within the forest, women and men (whether informally or formally) may be able to access only certain parts of the forest. Often, access rights are related to household or group membership in the community.

Alienation: The property holder's right to transfer the forest to another by sale, lease or other means, as well as the ability to use the resource as collateral to raise finance. Many customary or community-based forest tenure regimes are being eroded by sale of individual plots of land.

Bundle of forest rights: The various rights that together constitute forest tenure such as access, use, management, exclusion and alienation. Forest tenure over a specific forest area can be vested in an individual, firm, communities or the state.

Communal, collective, common property or community-based forest tenure: These are multiple terms that refer to a forest tenure regime where a communally used forest area is governed through a community-based or collective governance institution.

De facto or customary forest tenure right: Refers to informal tenure that is based on locally recognized rights without formal statutory recognition by the state. Can be a set of legitimate rules and regulations that have been inherited from prior generations.

De jure or statutory forest tenure right: This is concerned with a set of forest tenure rights that are established and protected by the state. This involves, *inter alia*, the definition of the distribution of the rights and responsibilities between the state and other actors.

Exclusion rights: The right to regulate and exclude outsiders who do not hold access rights to the forests. That said, some outsider women or men may be allowed to access and use the forest at specified times in particular ways.

Forest ownership: The right to use, control, transfer or otherwise enjoy a land parcel as long as those activities are allowed by law. In statutory law, it is often associated with freehold land.

Forest property: Forest property is a benefit (or income) stream to women and men, and a forest property right is a claim to benefits from forest resources that are protected by the state or another higher body (Bromley 1990).

Forest tenure: Defines who owns forestlands, and who uses, manages, and makes decisions about forest resources. The term 'forest tenure' gives importance to the social relationships and institutions that determine patterns of forest use. The term 'property' is sometimes

---

used interchangeably with tenure, although property refers to the right to a benefit stream. Tenure, however, is not *ownership.* Rather, tenure draws our attention to a *bundle of rights* (such as access, use, management or alienation) that in total make up a forest tenure institution.

Forest tenure reform: This is a general term that refers to a change in the set of rights and responsibilities to use, manage or control forests or forested land. This can involve changes in policy, law, regulations, forest governance, and tenure rules for different rights holders (Larson et al. 2010). Such changes can result in new types of tenure arrangements that are suited to the local ecological, socioeconomic and political context for sustainable forest management (FAO 2011).

Forest tenure transition: The ongoing devolution process whereby forested lands under the jurisdiction of the state are gradually changing so that the forest tenure rights are increasingly transferring to the authority of IPLCs, firms and individuals. This devolution trend has different patterns and pace in different continents but in an overall sense continues to move forward.

Management rights: This is a complicated right because it encompasses many facets such as establishing objectives of forest management, understanding how to assess forest condition across the landscape, knowing how to regulate varied types of uses across an annual cycle, running a forest nursery and also undertaking different types of silvicultural management for specific forested plots. It can also include the right to convert the forest to agriculture, or permit a private sector company to use and manage a portion of the community's forested lands.

Responsible governance of tenure: Brings a focus on how responsibly tenure rights to forest resources are designed and implemented so that both realization of human rights and sustainable social and economic development can take place. The VGGT set out both its general principles as well as principles for implementation, including gender equality.

Tree tenure: Specific tenure rights held by an individual or group of persons over particular tree species in a forested area. Can include the right to plant trees, harvest fruits and other products from the trees, harvest the trees themselves, and own or inherit the trees. Tree rights may not necessarily hold over the land they are growing on.

Tenure registry: A public register that is used to record information (including maps) about forest tenure deeds, titles or community-based regimes.

Tenure security: This refers to the level of confidence people have they will not be arbitrarily deprived of their forest tenure rights (including the benefits they derived from them), and will not be unreasonably contested in the face of challenges. While statutory protection offers a formal sense of tenure security, in practice, tenure security is an aggregate perception made up of a range of factors such as trust in government implementation of tenure rules, social norms prevailing about forest tenure, awareness of legal rights to obtain redress in the face of challenges, and so on.

Use rights: The right to appropriate specific forest resources, often designated in terms of level of use and time of harvest. Women and men can hold different types of use rights to the diverse products a forest area offer, or the right to use a forested land (such as for grazing). Sometimes also called usufruct rights.

PHOTO CREDITS