SECURING
WOMEN'S
RESOURCE RIGHTS
THROUGH GENDER
TRANSFORMATIVE
APPROACHES

IFAD
Investing in rural people

Developing Gender Transformative Approaches
through In-Depth Gender Analysis for Enhanced
Women's Land and Resource Rights

METHODOLOGY
& KEY INSIGHTS REPORT

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ABOUT THE INITIATIVE

SECURING WOMEN'S RESOURCE RIGHTS THROUGH GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

In 2020, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) invited a consortium of the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to work with selected IFAD projects to promote and strengthen women's land rights through the integration of gender transformative approaches (GTAs) in rural development interventions by improving policies, tools and practices.

https://www.cifor-icraf.org/wlr/
https://www.ifad.org/en/gender_transformative_approaches

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Contents

A resource for practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders committed to advancing women's land rights within the realm of sustainable development.

Summary

In pursuit of its commitment to gender transformative approaches (GTAs) and the recognition of women's land rights, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) launched the "Global Initiative for Gender Transformative Approaches for Women's Land Rights (2021-2024)." This comprehensive report presents the findings of an exhaustive gender analysis conducted across six diverse countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, The Gambia, and Uganda. The analysis aims to unravel the intricate interplay between local context, gender dynamics, and land rights, providing insights crucial for IFAD's mission of mainstreaming gender transformative approaches.

The importance of secure land rights in achieving gender equality, aligned with the United Nations' Agenda 2030, serves as the backdrop. The report discusses challenges women face in accessing, controlling, and owning land and emphasizes the need for innovative strategies to overcome these challenges. It outlines the structure, objectives, and collaborative partnerships of the global initiative, involving organizations such as the Centre for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry Centre, International Food Policy Research Institute, and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

The document details the initiative's methodology, including the conceptual framework, research questions, and the dimensions evaluated in the gender analysis. It provides a comprehensive definition of land rights and introduces innovative tools and approaches employed in gauging transformative changes in women's empowerment. The methods section further explores the tools and techniques utilized, including community profiles, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions.

The subsequent sections shed light on the background, challenges, and gaps in conventional approaches to promoting gender equality in land rights. The narrative unfolds through insights gained from community profiles, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, offering a nuanced understanding of the realities women face across diverse contexts.

The report concludes with key insights gleaned from the gender analysis across the six countries. It culminates in a set of comprehensive recommendations aimed at addressing the complexities of gender inequities in land tenure systems, emphasizing advocacy, behaviour change, capacity-building, community engagement, legal support, and the formalization of land rights. The document serves as a valuable resource for practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders committed to securing women's land rights.
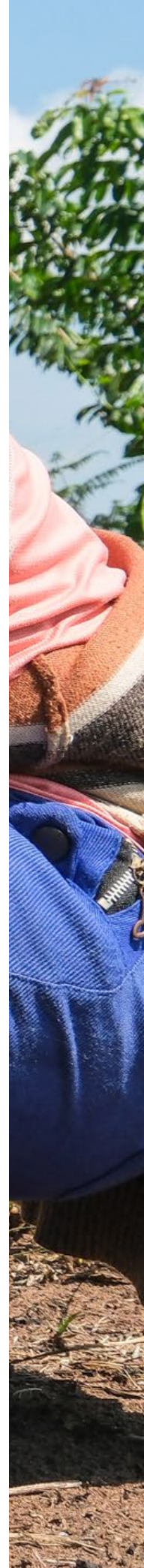
Background

Innovative approaches are needed to achieve the United Nation's Agenda 2030, including reducing gender and other social inequalities. Land rights are one area where inequalities are particularly prevalent. In development practice and policies, interventions that aim to support land rights have often failed to effectively address the root causes of inequality. A growing body of research and practice advocates instead to integrate Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs) into rural development programs, with a focus on identifying and addressing systemic, underlying drivers of gender inequality to enable deep and lasting change.

BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS AND INEQUALITY IN RESOURCE ACCESS AND CONTROL

Achieving gender equality necessitates ensuring women's equal enjoyment of rights, including access, use, inheritance, control, and ownership of land and resources. However, numerous barriers impede women's realization of these rights, often compounded by intersecting forms of inequality, such as race, ethnicity, class, and geography. These barriers include inadequate legal frameworks, ineffective policy implementation at both national and local levels, contradictions between formal and customary regimes, exclusion of women from decision-making and governance systems, and discriminatory social norms. Additionally, attitudes and practices that limit the recognition of women's legal rights exacerbate these challenges. Furthermore, political buy-in to create and reinforce policies for increasing gender-equal access to resources is often limited, posing further obstacles to achieving equality. Without proactive recognition and addressal of these barriers, investments and development initiatives in the agricultural sector risk perpetuating or worsening existing inequalities.

Women's poverty and exclusion are deeply intertwined with disparities in land and resource access and control. In rural settings, women's ability to access and control land and resources often depends on their relationships with male relatives (Agarwal, 1994; Meinzen-Dick et al., 1997; Bose, 2017). Despite their heavy dependence on these resources, only a small percentage of women globally own land, with variations based on age, marital status, ethnicity, and socio-economic status (ICRW, 2015). These inequalities are complex and context-specific, stemming from inadequate legal standards, ineffective policy implementation, and discriminatory cultural attitudes and practices at institutional and community levels (Larson et al., 2019).

An assessment of women's land rights by the OHCHR in 2013 highlighted a significant challenge in the implementation and enforcement of existing laws. "Even in countries where good laws exist, women frequently do not enjoy their rights to access and control productive resources" (OHCHR, 2013:3). This highlights the persistent gap between legal mandates and practical realities, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive measures to address systemic barriers to women's land rights and resource access.

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

Substantial improvements in national constitutions and sectoral laws have been observed across countries, with at least 115 nations recognizing women's property rights on equal terms with men by early 2010 (UN Women, cited in OHCHR, 2013). Recent initiatives such as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGTs) reaffirm the principle of gender equality, urging states to enforce equal access to resources (UN, 2013). These guidelines specifically emphasize the importance of promoting the effective participation of all members, including men, women, and youth, especially in collective tenure systems (FAO, 2012).

Achieving gender equality and securing land rights require addressing the institutional barriers that women face, defined by the rules and

norms governing resource governance and benefit distribution. Sustainable Development Goal 5 highlights the imperative of closing the gender gap by advocating for equal rights to economic resources, ownership, and control of land, thereby ensuring women's access to resources (Bose et al., 2017). Additionally, international agreements, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN, 2007) and the International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (C169)(1989) underscore the importance of securing the rights of marginalized groups and addressing social inequality and poverty.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SECURE LAND RIGHTS

The significance of secure land and resource tenure is widely acknowledged, as evidenced by the intrinsic and instrumental value of women's land and resource rights in various developmental outcomes (Agarwal, 1994; Quisumbing and Maluccio, 2003; Doss et al. 2018). Access to land and resources serves as a critical entry point for achieving women's empowerment, defining social status, enhancing political power within communities, and shaping relationships both within and outside the household (Agarwal, 1994; Kabeer, 2005). Despite advancements, women still face disadvantages in insecure property rights, limited access to land and natural resources (Quisumbing et al., 2001; Meinzen-Dick et al., 2010), and exclusion from decision-making and governance systems.

Clear and secure rights over land and resources play a pivotal role in addressing poverty and food insecurity. However, women often encounter risks during the implementation of projects and policies (Namubiru-Mwaura, 2014; Mai et al., 2011). Secure land rights not only elevate rural women's social and political status but also enhance their confidence and sense of security (Monterroso et al., 2019). By mitigating the threat of forced eviction or poverty, direct and secure land rights increase women's bargaining power in the home and improve their public participation.

DEFINING TERMS

Land rights: A broad set of formal and informal rules, norms and practices that regulate the ways in which women and men access, manage and benefit from land under different tenure arrangements. These factors influence the ways in which women access land, and also their abilities to make decisions over land, the security of tenure, and their abilities to benefit from their land rights

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CHALLENGES OF CONVENTIONAL APPROACHES AND THE GAP BETWEEN LEGAL RIGHTS AND PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Conventional approaches for promoting gender equality in rights to land and resources, such as emphasizing titling of individual private property, including joint titling, contradict traditional tenure systems and indigenous understandings of land rights (Gelbspan and Nagaraj, 2012). Even in situations where collective tenure is recognized, women are often marginalized, participating much less than men in decisions on land and forest use, management, and benefit distribution (Sunderland et al., 2014; Coleman and Mwangi, 2015). Similarly, in cases of individual titling, distribution programs typically assume household unity, granting titles mainly to men. Gender-blind investments and development initiatives in the agricultural sector can exacerbate inequalities, particularly when schemes solely recognize the male head-of-household (Li, 2015).

While women have fought for and won extensive rights to inherit and control land in legal terms, significant gaps persist between de jure and de facto protection of women's rights. Pervasive biases and problematic norms at multiple levels hinder effective policy implementation, weaken the long-term security of rights, and limit the extent to which enhanced land rights support broader women's empowerment processes (Jackson, 2003; Whitehead and Kabeer, 2001; Bayisenge et al., 2015). This highlights the need for a better understanding of factors influencing the effectiveness of policies and project interventions aimed at strengthening women's rights to resources (Monterroso et al., 2019).

THE ROLE OF GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

Gender Transformative Approaches are critical to identifying and fostering the enabling conditions for equality. Mainstream gender approaches have not been effective at tackling gender equality as they have tended to focus on the individual level, such as increasing women's awareness and increased resources. Focusing solely on this too often results in a 'fixing women' approach. Similarly focusing only on social norms or policy changes are not sufficient on their own. Gender transformative change in women's land and resource rights is complex and requires understanding and addressing the system as a whole and targeting deeply-rooted and structural barriers to change. By design, GTAs attack the underlying drivers of tenure inequality for women. This means addressing obstacles at the multiple scales that influence women's rights: national laws and norms on tenure and on gender; how these are implemented and relate to traditional practices and lineage systems; subnational regulations and community norms; and household dynamics, relationships and attitudes. To transform towards more equitable land and resource rights thus requires interventions that aim to change formal and informal institutions across multiple scales, from the individual and household, to the community and collective, and to the larger society.

Ensuring comprehensive gender analyses that illuminate both formal and informal barriers and opportunities to securing women's land and resource rights is imperative for informing effective policies and approaches. This underscores the importance of robust data that captures not only formal legal frameworks but also the nuanced gender norms shaping access and control over land. Currently, a significant gap exists in available data regarding these informal dynamics, making it essential to adopt methods that address this shortfall and provide a more holistic understanding of gender inequalities in land rights. The methodology presented in this report employs innovative approaches specifically designed to bridge this data gap, offering a nuanced perspective on the informal gender norms surrounding land and resource rights.

DEFINING TERMS

Gender Transformative Approaches: As GTAs are developed, piloted, refined and applied to different sectors, the definitions vary and are contested. However, there is general agreement that Gender Transformative Approaches are different from other gender integration approaches in their design, implementation and intended outcomes. For a start, GTAs require processes that enable those targeted by initiatives (for example, grassroots women and their allies) to lead or be meaningfully included in defining the changes sought and accompanying strategies. Other commonly recognized characteristics include that GTAs:

Seek to remove structural barriers to gender equality and challenge the distribution of opportunities, resources, rights, and allocation of duties between men and women, boys and girls;

Aim to foster more equitable gender relations within households, communities and organizations and promote the relative position of women and girls in society.

Help to understand, reflect on, challenge and change rigid gender norms, unequal power dynamics and discriminatory social structures by creating safer spaces to try new ways of being and relating:

Facilitate critical reflection, dialogue, trust and behavioral change at and across multiple levels (individual, household, community, organizations/ institutions and systems);

Recognize that women and girls often experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

Explicitly engage with men and boys as allies for change and advocates for gender equality; and

Use participatory, experiential and decolonial learning methodologies.

The Global Initiative

In response to the call "Stepping up IFAD's gender transformative agenda – Women's land rights Initiative" and to advance the recognition and protection of women's land rights, IFAD initiated the three-year Global Initiative for Gender Transformative Approaches for Women's Land Rights (2021-2024). IFAD collaborated with the Centre for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry Centre (CIFOR-ICRAF), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to integrate GTAs in IFAD projects across six countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, The Gambia, and Uganda. The initiative aims to scale up GTAs by sharing knowledge and improving policies, tools, and practices.

THE INITIATIVE IS STRUCTURED AROUND THREE INTERACTIVE PILLARS:

COMPONENT 1.1
STOCKTAKING

Identifying lessons, good practices, and principles from existing approaches, interventions, and program experiences. Conducting gender analyses to clearly identify contextual factors, as well as bottlenecks and opportunities for promoting women's land rights.

COMPONENT 1.2
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Developing and testing contextually appropriate, innovative, and collaborative GTAs in seven countries. Continuously assessing progress through a comprehensive set of jointly defined indicators and baseline data across various domains, including legal and institutional aspects, socioeconomic factors, norms, and perceptions.

Deploying an effective, multi-level knowledge-sharing and engagement strategy.

Reviewing and adapting existing approaches and tools to promote multi-stakeholder engagement, integrating transformative actions, and creating an enabling environment for knowledge use.

COMPONENT 2
KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND ENGAGEMENT

Developing materials, conducting events, raising awareness, and strengthening capacity among key constituencies.

Promoting cross-regional learning and scaling out of best practices at a global scale.

The initiative team worked collaboratively with IFAD project personnel in each country to share, add value and learn from ongoing efforts. Appropriate and relevant approaches have been identified for scaling women's land rights initiatives. Each IFAD project is unique, entailing different phases and timelines of project implementation, approaches to addressing gender, and issues concerning rights to land and resources. While few of these projects explicitly focus on land and resource rights or gender equality, these issues underpin project implementation with multiple entry points for intervention. The initiative works across a diversity of projects and contexts to harvest lessons and promote cross-learning. The lessons are shared with a wider pool of approximately 30 IFAD supported projects and beyond.

IFAD TARGET COUNTRIES

THE GAMBIA
Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ROOTS) (2019 - 2026)

ETHIOPIA
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Programme (PASIDP-II) (2017-2024)

KYRGYZSTAN
Access to Markets Project (2018 - 2023)

BANGLADESH
Char Development and Settlement Project IV (CDSP IV) (2011 – 2022)

COLOMBIA
Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities Programme: Trust and Opportunity (TOP) (2012- 2022)

UGANDA
National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) (2019- 2029)

Download Foundational Gender Analysis

Bangladesh

CHAR DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT IV (CDSP IV)

Char Development and Settlement Project IV (CDSP IV), implemented between 2011 and 2022, represented a comprehensive and integrated approach to uplift the livelihoods of impoverished communities residing on recently formed coastal islands, locally referred to as chars. This project was strategically designed to address the multifaceted challenges faced by these vulnerable populations. The project's core components included enhancing water resource management on three of the five chars to safeguard against tidal and storm surges, enhancing drainage and land accretion, financing climate-resilient infrastructure for communications, and improving overall accessibility to markets, potable water, and sanitation across all five chars. A key focus was to secure land tenure for 20,000 households, providing a foundation for economic stability. Furthermore, the project emphasized capacity-building by offering technical assistance to farmers, ensuring optimal utilization of land resources. In tandem, a dedicated team was established to disseminate valuable insights in coastal zone development and strategically plan for the future development of new chars. Notably, the initiative placed a special emphasis on supporting the most disadvantaged members, particularly landless households and women, through targeted activities conducted by non-governmental organizations and labour contracting initiatives, thereby promoting inclusivity and addressing socio-economic disparities within these coastal communities.

Colombia

BUILDING RURAL ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPACITIES PROGRAMME: TRUST AND OPPORTUNITY

The Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities Programme: Trust and Opportunity (TOP Colombia), implemented between 2012 and 2022, addressed problems of inequality and poverty in rural areas, and promoted equal access to basic services, including rural financial services. Its target group was composed of approximately 50,000 rural households living in extreme poverty across 17 departments in Colombia. Among these are small farmers, indigenous groups, Afro-descendant communities, rural young people, families who have been forcibly displaced and female-headed households. The overall goal of the programme is to improve living conditions, income, and employment in post-conflict rural areas.

Ethiopia

PARTICIPATORY SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PASIDP II)

The **Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP II),** implemented between 2017 and 2024, envisages the development of 18,400 ha of small-scale irrigation schemes in four regions, benefiting 108,750 poor rural households. Particular attention is given to women, young people, and vulnerable groups. In addition to increasing agricultural productivity and resilience of ecosystems, the programme is expected to create 15,000 new jobs, generating higher incomes and community resilience. In addition, the programme supports linkages to markets and services so that smallholder farmers can increase their productivity, competitiveness, and incomes. It aims to enhance their resilience against external shocks and those induced by adverse weather and climate conditions. The programme thus aims to improve farmers' prosperity, food security and nutrition. In addition, PASIDP-II will train participants to take charge of the development process and encourage women to join the decision-making bodies of water users' associations.

Kyrgyzstan

ACCESS TO MARKETS PROJECT (ATMP)

The **Access to Markets Project (ATMP) (2016-2024),** aims to raise incomes and enhance economic growth in pastoralist communities. Its development objective is to improve access and integration of smallholder livestock farmers into remunerative markets for their products, leading to improved and equitable returns. The ATMP project focuses on improving selected value chains by providing comprehensive support to enhance their performance and increase outputs. The project collaborates with champions within these value chains who are willing to strengthen their business models through partnerships among value chain actors. Smallholder livestock producers are included in each value chain, aiming to enhance their market integration and improve their income opportunities. Pasture users' unions, facilitated by Kyrgyzstan's Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS), actively participate in identifying and mobilizing target groups at the community level, ensuring transparency and community involvement to maximize project benefits.
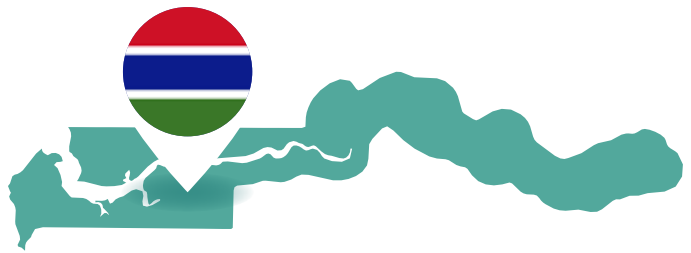
The Gambia

RESILIENCE OF ORGANISATIONS FOR TRANSFORMATIVE SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME (ROOTS)

The **Resilience of Organisations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ROOTS)**, implemented between 2019 – 2026, aims to increase agricultural productivity and access to markets for enhanced food security nutrition and resilience of family farms and farming organisations. The programme is implemented in 39 districts across five regions. Direct programme beneficiaries include approximately 40,000 households (over 10% of the population), targeting women (80% of participants), youth (25% of participants) and people with disabilities (10% of participants). The project also targets microentrepreneurs, government staff in the relevant ministries, agencies and commissions, and the private sector. To achieve its gender related outcomes, the project engages and supports women´s garden groups, started by the IFAD funded predecessor project of ROOTS, the NEMA project, and adopted the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) methodology, adapted to the local context with village Alkalou's being the project entry points, targeting specific value chains.

Uganda

NATIONAL OIL PALM PROJECT (NOPP)

The **National Oil Palm Project (NOPP),** implemented between 2019 and 2029, supports inclusive rural transformation through sustainable oil palm investment. The project aims to increase rural livelihoods by building a more efficient and socially responsible oil palm industry. Approximately 30'800 poor and vulnerable rural households directly benefit from NOPP activities, including Gender Action Learning System (GALS) household mentoring, community-level GALS nutrition programmes, alternative livelihoods mentoring, and land-related activities.

Gender Analysis Methodology

OBJECTIVE

The primary aim of the gender analysis was to conduct an exhaustive examination of the intricate interplay between local context, gender dynamics, and land rights across six diverse countries. Drawing from the lessons learned in past experiences, IFAD's Action Plan (2019-2025) highlights the necessity of a thorough socio-economic analysis for the development of effective strategies aimed at challenging gender roles and power relations (IFAD, 2019, p. 19). In alignment with this directive, the gender analysis methodology:

- is informed by a comprehensive stocktaking exercise involving select IFAD projects.
- starts with a stakeholder analysis.
- examines gender relations across the following five dimensions:

Legal aspects	Cultural norms	Perceptions	Socio-economic conditions	Political participation

The overarching objective of the gender analysis was threefold:

1 **Identification of Obstacles for IFAD:**
Thoroughly scrutinizing the legal, cultural, perceptual, socio-economic, and political landscapes to pinpoint challenges that pose impediments to IFAD's mission of mainstreaming gender transformative approaches at the project level.

2 **Identification of Entry Points for Pilots:**
Discerning strategic entry points with precision, where the implementation of targeted interventions and pilot programs holds the potential to efficaciously challenge and transform existing gender dynamics.

3 **Advancing Gender Analysis Research Across Diverse Contexts**
A nuanced and comprehensive examination, utilizing gender analysis protocols across diverse geographical contexts, acknowledging the complexities inherent in gender transformative methodologies, requiring adaptability and responsiveness. Despite the challenges posed in direct comparative analysis, his inclusive approach aimed to foster a profound understanding of the multifaceted challenges and unique opportunities within each unique setting, thereby promoting extensive cross-learning and knowledge exchange.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The methodology's conceptual framework was based on insights from extensive discussions with programme staff, key stakeholders, and background data acquired during Poverty and Livelihood Analyses. The research questions guiding the analysis were deliberately crafted to delve into the:

Root Causes of Inequalities in Women's Land Rights:

Rigorously examining the fundamental drivers that contribute to entrenched inequalities impacting women's land rights within the specific contexts of intervention.

Implications of Inequality Drivers for Women's Land Rights:

Scrutinizing the far-reaching implications of identified drivers of inequality, deciphering their influence on the recognition, protection, and enjoyment of women's land rights over the course of time.

The analysis was uniquely poised to uncover intersections between various factors influencing women's land access and other social differentiators, employing recent guidelines for intersectionality-informed research (Colfer et al., 2018) and the GENNOVATE methodology (Petesch et al., 2018, available at: **https://gennovate. org/methodology-sample/**). Following the Initiative's common principles of GTAs, each country adapted the research questions and approaches to the project phase, needs, and local context in collaboration with and based on local partners.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

They must be derived from or have been developed with grassroots women (in all their diversity) and their representative organizations

They aim to strengthen the power of all women (in all their diversity) and encourage women to continue to build each other up (intentionally combining 'power within', 'power to' and 'power with' approaches)

They promote power sharing and collective voice and leadership ('power with')

They are strengths-based, recognizing existing skills and capacities, building on what has worked in previous approaches and working to target remaining root causes and structural barriers

They take steps to safeguard and take care of women involved, including alleviating undue work burdens and supporting their safety

They are holistic and systemic, given that no one approach off the 'menu' is a silver bullet.

They should support complementary actions among partners and allies that cross scales and address formal and informal systems.

Source: **https://alliancebioversityciat.org/ stories/principles-for-gender-transformative-approaches**

COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF LAND RIGHTS

Embracing a holistic perspective, the project adopted a comprehensive definition of land rights, encapsulating a 'bundle of rights' (Schlager and Ostrom, 1992). This inclusive concept encompassed aspects such as access, withdrawal, management, exclusion, and alienation. The realization of these rights was acknowledged as being influenced by a complex interplay of formal and informal institutions, norms, and behaviours, with a keen consideration of gender-specific elements like inheritance rights or marriage customs.

METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS AND APPROACHES

Innovative tools, such as the Gender Box (Colfer, 2012) and pro-WEIA (an adaptation of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index), were strategically leveraged to gauge the transformative changes in women's empowerment resulting from projects or development interventions. The adaptation of these tools was a deliberate approach to create a methodology that places a robust emphasis on women's land rights, ensuring rapid and effective implementation, while also remaining adaptable to the nuanced complexities of diverse country contexts.

SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS

A socio-legal analysis focuses on legal aspects and includes relevant policies, laws, regulations, and decrees (rights, protections, responsibilities) as well as local formal and informal customary systems.

A socio-legal analysis focuses on reviewing laws in the context of particular social problems that the law aims to address (Schiff, 1976; Creutzel et al., 2019). Findings draw on the analysis of country legal and institutional frameworks that recognize women's land rights, and information on existing procedures and processes for implementation of tenure interventions. These analyses provide the basis for identifying incongruencies, overlaps, gaps that pose barriers to the recognition and enjoyment of women's rights to land and productive resources.

DIMENSIONS OF ANALYSIS

The analysis evaluates women's access to land across three core dimensions considering different tenure systems:

Legal (De Jure) Rights: This dimension involves examining formal legal rights related to land ownership, inheritance, and property rights. It includes analyzing existing legislation, land tenure laws, and property rights regimes to assess the extent to which women are legally entitled to land resources.

Customary Practices and Norms: This dimension explores de facto or formally recognized customary practices and norms that influence women's access to and control over land. It includes examining traditional customs, cultural norms, and social practices that may perpetuate gender inequalities in land tenure systems.

Gaps Between Legal Recognition and Implementation: This dimension assesses disparities between the legal acknowledgment of rights and their practical implementation or lack of enjoyment. It includes analyzing barriers to accessing legal rights, enforcing legal protections, and addressing gender biases within the legal system.

In particular, the analysis assesses the extent to which land governance arrangements recognize and protect women's land rights across different tenure regimes and over time and covered the main key areas;

A general characterization of land and resource tenure systems at national, regional, and local levels	Existing institutional and regulatory frameworks for land and resource tenure, and the extent to which these are inclusive of women	Implemented land tenure interventions, and the extent to which these benefit women	Barriers and constraints affecting women's ability to access rights	Mechanisms for dispute resolution, and how these engage women and address their concerns

A desk review informed the tailoring of research questions to specific locations and projects. Active engagement with key partners was paramount to ensuring that the collected data not only met the specific needs of stakeholders but also that the developed protocol seamlessly aligned with IFAD's overarching strategies and results frameworks.

Key informant interviews with IFAD staff and IFAD funded project implementors were used both as part of the project inception as well as to understand key gender- and land- related activities, opportunities and barriers. They also served for site selection and snowball sampling for community profiles. Community profiles, developed through extensive participatory observations and key informant interviews at community level, served as foundational documents outlining the socio-economic and cultural context of each research site. Key informant interviews with community leaders, local authorities, and gender focal points provided valuable insights into the existing dynamics of land tenure at the community level. Additionally, focus group discussions were conducted with women and men from various age groups to capture diverse viewpoints on gender norms related to land rights. Focus group discussions included poll questions tailored to participants. The integration of these diverse data collection methods ensured a nuanced exploration of the complexities surrounding women's access to and control over land in each targeted community.

This comprehensive methodology for conducting a gender analysis to inform the co-creation of GTAs to strengthen women's land and resource rights stands poised to provide actionable insights that not only inform IFAD's strategic initiatives for gender mainstreaming but also contribute substantively to the broader global discourse on the imperative of gender-responsive approaches in the realm of development initiatives.

ITERATIVE PHASES OF GENDER ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The methodology embraces an iterative approach, dynamically responding to the evolving project phase and intricacies of the local context, while prioritizing and addressing the specific needs and priorities of the local stakeholders. This adaptive framework ensures a nuanced and contextually relevant research process.

1. Socio-legal analysis/desk review/secondary data analysis

2. Key informant interviews

3. Site selection

4. Community profiles

5. FGDs

6. Identifying if other tools/data collection needed.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with IFAD-funded project staff and other partners at the implementing or project management level to gather comprehensive insights into the project's approach to gender, identify existing barriers and normative constraints to women's land rights, and assess both existing and potential interventions, including good practices, risks, and failures. The focus of these interviews was to obtain contextual information about the project's historical and current engagement with communities, particularly regarding gender dynamics. The KIIs were semi-structured conversational interviews designed to capture nuanced information:

Contextual Information: Gathered basic contextual information about the project and the communities where interventions took place.

Gender Approach: Explored the project's approach to gender, understanding how it was embedded in its design, implementation, and evaluation.

Barriers and Constraints: Identified existing barriers and normative constraints to women's land rights within the project's operational context.

Interventions Assessment: Surveyed existing and potential interventions to comprehend their impact, good practices, risks, and any documented failures.

Knowledge of Other Interventions: Inquired about respondents' knowledge of other ongoing or past interventions that influenced women's rights to resources.

Current Practices and Approaches: Explored current practices and approaches employed in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects addressing women's rights to resources.

PARTICIPANT SELECTION:

Key individuals from the technical team and donor organizations, recognized for their in-depth knowledge and insights, were selected to participate. These individuals were considered most knowledgeable about the project's history, current engagements, and the gender dynamics within the operational context.

The KII data collection method not only provided a retrospective view of the project's historical engagement but also offered valuable insights into ongoing practices and approaches. These interviews have broader applicability as a method for understanding the intricacies of project dynamics, especially in the context of gender and resource rights. They can also serve as insight into current project capacity and buy-in to implement approaches that address gender at multiple levels and in the informal spaces where they may not be already working.

COMMUNITY PROFILES

Community Profiles were used for capturing comprehensive information about a community's social, economic, agricultural, and political landscape. This data collection method involved group and individual interviews with community resource persons to gather insights into the community's current socio-economic context, resource utilization, and gender dynamics affecting resource rights. The purpose was to provide a nuanced understanding of community-level factors that shape or reinforce gender norms, impacting the recognition and enjoyment of resource rights.

This protocol is primarily influenced by the GENNOVATE methodology (available at: **https://gennovate.org/methodology-sample/**)

Additionally, questions were drawn from qualitative pro-WEAI survey protocols Available at: **https://weai.ifpri.info/weai-resource-center/guides-and-instruments/**, and

Jhaveri's work on Forest Tenure Pathways to Gender Equality (2021), and CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on Forest Tenure Reform (**cifor.org**).

PURPOSE:

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND:

To gather comprehensive information about the community's social, economic, agricultural, and political context.

Understand the current situation regarding the use, access, and control over key resources within the community.

GENDER NORMS EXPLORATION:

Gain insights into community-level factors that generate or reinforce gender norms.

Understand how these norms impact the full recognition and enjoyment of resource rights, particularly for different genders.

PARTICIPANT SELECTION:

Interviewees included customary authorities, community leaders, government officials, local employers, business leaders, teachers, and healthcare workers. The selection criteria prioritized individuals knowledgeable about the community's circumstances, including marginalized members and diverse social groups. Given the diversity of questions, it was crucial to engage key informants of both sexes.

This instrument covers a broad spectrum of topics, so field teams were advised to meet with a minimum of three key informants to complete the profile. Separate interviews with men and women informants were preferred, especially if women might not feel comfortable expressing themselves freely in the presence of men in formal settings. It was left up to the data collection teams to either meet with a group of key informants in a single session or hold separate interviews based on respondents' availability. Where necessary, follow-up interviews for clarification or completion took place.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with relevant local-level stakeholder groups to gain insights into the community context, existing property rights, challenges and barriers to those rights, and perceptions regarding potential interventions. This method facilitated an in-depth exploration of topics that may be challenging for outsiders to observe or informants to articulate, such as customary norms, informal rules, and mental frameworks related to land and resource tenure.

FGDs were organized as facilitated interviews in a conversational format, providing a platform for participants to express their perspectives on various aspects of land and resource tenure. FGDs were particularly useful for exploring topics challenging to observe directly, such as customary norms/practices or informal rules, and for delving into informants' mental frameworks. Relevant stakeholder groups within selected communities were represented, ensuring diversity. Participant selection aimed for a minimum of two FGDs per community. Groups were segregated by gender where possible and in some countries FGDs were conducted with other relevant categories such as community leaders, ethnic minorities, youth, elders, and specialists.

The recommended number of participants for each FGD was 4 to 8 to ensure effective management as well as to maximize interaction between and participation from all FGD participants, with at least 2 facilitators per group—one leading the discussion and another assisting with notes, materials, and responses tabulation.

Two types of questions were employed:

Poll Questions: Used to register individual views and observe variations among participants. Results were tabulated during the meeting and reported back to stimulate further discussion.

Discussion Questions: Asked in plenary to spark conversation, often around open-ended questions, and to examine results from poll questions.

PARTICIPANT SELECTION:

Participant selection was based on relevance to the focus of the discussion. Efforts were made to ensure representation from various stakeholder categories within the community, balancing perspectives based on sex, age, leadership roles, ethnic backgrounds, and specialized roles (if applicable).

FGDs emerged as a valuable data collection method, providing rich insights into the complexities of local perceptions, existing rights, and challenges within the context of land and resource tenure. The method's flexibility and ability to explore nuanced topics make it a generally applicable approach for understanding community dynamics.

ADDITIONAL METHODS

In addition to the core methodologies utilized across all six countries some countries chose to incorporate supplementary data collection methods to enhance the richness of their gender analysis or tailor it more closely to their specific contexts.

In **Ethiopia**, an innovative capacity development approach known as Gender Model Family (GMF) was implemented as part of the project. The approach targets married couples and involves a series of joint trainings aimed at identifying work burden and power imbalances, fostering an understanding of the issues at hand, and committing to taking action to address them. GMF pioneer families, who undergo training and practice the approach, are expected to recruit at least three additional households to participate, with the expectation that these households will, in turn, recruit new participants. GMFs present a promising avenue for addressing gender disparities and promoting equitable relationships within communities. Consequently, an additional survey instrument, named **Couples, Family/Friends Interview**, was developed for the gender analysis. This involved separate interviews with couples (wife and husband), each accompanied by a close family member or friend of the same gender, to gauge the impact of GMF on the couple, from the perspectives of those closest to them. In study villages, interviews were conducted with two GMF couples and their friends/family (i.e., GMF couples), as well as two non-GMF couples and their friends/family (i.e., non-GMF couples). In comparison villages, two non-GMF couples and their family/friends were interviewed. In total, 72 interviews (36 women, 36 men) were conducted using this approach.

In **Bangladesh**, an additional 52 **In-Depth Individual Interviews** (IDIs) were carried out with project beneficiaries, categorized by gender and age, to explore individual experiences related to land access, control, and ownership. Participants were purposively selected to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the project's impact across various dimensions, including age, gender, household type, community role, land ownership, religion, ethnicity, and gender identities. These IDIs were used to understand individual experiences that may be difficult to share in a group setting, such as gender-based violence, as well as expectations and behaviours that may deviate from the social norms of the community. Both topics were difficult to explore, or in some cases solicited contradictory responses, in the FGD setting. The information from IDIs proved critical both to identify the real risks of some of interventions as well as the opportunities to challenge existing prevailing norms.

Research Site Selection

Collaborating closely with IFAD project staff and pertinent stakeholders, research sites were strategically selected, with a minimum of two per country. This collaborative approach not only facilitated access to the selected sites but also ensured that the research encompassed a range of experiences and perspectives within each country. The criteria for research site selection included considerations such as poverty index, rural population percentage, environmental vulnerability, diversity in the sample, economic development, social cohesion, gender relations, and specific project interventions. While not representative, this approach aimed to capture a comprehensive picture of the factors influencing women's land rights across different landscapes.

Data Collection

Each country's gender analysis was overseen by a designated lead coordinator, heading an interdisciplinary team proficient in mixed-methods gender research. Actively involving programme staff and local partners in data collection, design, and analysis was prioritized, recognizing the effectiveness of this approach in building capacity, sensitizing partners to gender issues, and securing buy-in.
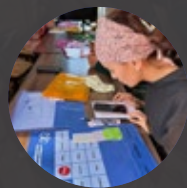
For each country, the findings were synthesized into comprehensive gender analysis reports and validated through engagement with communities and/or project teams, accompanied by succinct briefs highlighting key insights and recommendations.

Gender Analysis Insights

KEY LEARNINGS ACROSS SIX COUNTRIES

In the exploration of gender dynamics within land tenure systems across Kyrgyzstan, The Gambia, Uganda, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh, five overarching themes emerge as consistent threads shaping the experiences of women in accessing and managing land.

1 PATRIARCHAL ATTITUDES AND GENDER DYNAMICS

Across the studied countries, patriarchal attitudes consistently emerge as a pervasive challenge shaping land access and management. Kyrgyzstan, The Gambia, Uganda, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh all grapple with societal norms favouring men's dominance in land-related decisions. These norms limit women's participation in various aspects of land use and management, reinforcing traditional gender roles. The manifestation of patriarchal beliefs differs, but the common thread is the adverse impact on women's rights and opportunities. Addressing these deep-seated attitudes is crucial for fostering gender equality in land tenure systems and unlocking the full potential of women's contributions to sustainable land use.

2 LIMITED WOMEN'S ACCESS TO LAND

A recurring theme is the constrained access women face in securing land rights, contributing to migration, economic disparities, and social inequities. In all six countries women confront barriers in gaining land rights, often tied to traditional norms and practices. The implications extend beyond legal frameworks, impacting women's economic opportunities, well-being, and overall societal roles. These challenges highlight the need for comprehensive interventions to dismantle gender-based barriers and ensure equitable access to land, recognizing the multifaceted impact on women's lives.

3 CHALLENGES IN LAND REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Common challenges in land registration and documentation persist across the studied countries, impacting the security of land tenure. From confusion in The Gambia regarding formal titling to information gaps hindering cooperation in Kyrgyzstan, these challenges contribute to conflicts, insecure land rights, and hindered community development. The findings underscore the importance of awareness campaigns and streamlined processes for formalizing land ownership. Addressing these challenges requires a nuanced understanding of local contexts and the development of accessible, transparent, and gender-sensitive land administration systems.

4 COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

Community attitudes play a pivotal role in shaping women's land rights and access. The nuances of community perceptions become apparent. While some areas exhibit supportive attitudes, others are characterized by conservative or mixed views. These attitudes influence land allocation, inheritance practices, and acceptance of women in decision-making roles. Tailored approaches that engage communities, challenge existing beliefs, and promote awareness are essential to bridge the gap between perceived and actual gender equity in land tenure systems. This highlights the importance of community-driven initiatives to foster lasting change.

5 GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

The IFAD projects with a specific GTA focus emerge as critical components in challenging existing norms and fostering positive change. From Gender Model Families (GMF) in Ethiopia to implementation of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in Uganda, efforts are directed towards empowering women economically, socially, and politically. These initiatives go beyond land rights, influencing broader societal attitudes and contributing to more equitable decision-making. Analysing the success and limitations of these programmes offers valuable insights into effective strategies for promoting gender equality in land tenure and beyond.

Recommendations

Addressing the complexities of gender inequities in land tenure these key recommendations converge on seven common themes:

Advocacy and Awareness:

Across diverse cultural contexts, recommendations consistently emphasize the importance of advocacy and awareness campaigns to elevate understanding of women's land rights. These initiatives aim to disseminate information about formal tenure, enlightening communities about the benefits of legal documentation for land ownership. Furthermore, engaging traditional decision-makers through gender sensitization efforts is highlighted, seeking their support to create an environment conducive to women's land rights within customary systems.

Capacity-Building:

Capacity-building emerges as a critical theme, with recommendations focusing on providing support and training to individuals and women's groups involved in the land titling process. The emphasis is on enhancing their capabilities to navigate bureaucratic procedures, comprehend legal requirements, and access resources. This theme underscores the importance of empowering stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary to actively participate in securing and formalizing women's land rights.

Community Engagement:

Acknowledging the role of community attitudes in shaping land tenure practices, recommendations consistently underscore community engagement strategies. The focus is on transforming perceptions of women's land and resource rights through inclusive discussions. Involving both women and men in these conversations is seen as a key strategy to challenge and change discriminatory gender relations, fostering more equitable land tenure practices within communities.

These themes highlight the need for a multifaceted approach that combines legal, social, and cultural strategies to address gender disparities in land ownership and promote equitable land tenure systems.

Legal Support and Education:

Legal support and education for women are recurrent themes, emphasizing the need to provide comprehensive knowledge on property laws, inheritance rights, and land titling processes. By addressing information gaps and enhancing legal literacy, these recommendations aim to empower women to navigate legal systems effectively and assert their rights to land ownership.

Holistic and Intersectional Approach:

A holistic and intersectional GTA is advocated across recommendations from all six countries. This approach recognizes the interconnectedness of various factors such as religion, class, gender identity, sexual orientation, caste, ethnicity, age, social norms, and power dynamics. By considering these complexities, the goal is to develop strategies that go beyond a one-size-fits-all model and address the unique challenges faced by diverse groups of women in different contexts.

Formalization of Land Rights:

Formalization of land rights, particularly for women, is a consistent theme. Recommendations highlight the importance of legal registration processes to secure land ownership. This formalization is seen as a crucial step in ensuring that women have tangible, recognized rights to the land, protecting them from potential disputes and challenges.

Prevention of Unintended Consequences:

Acknowledging the potential for unintended consequences, particularly in peri-urban areas, recommendations stress the importance of being cognizant of neighbouring communities. Collaborative efforts are encouraged to ensure that interventions do not inadvertently infringe on the land rights of women who are not part of the immediate project community. This theme underscores the importance of considering broader regional dynamics in gender-equitable land tenure initiatives.

Conclusion

This report serves as a comprehensive exploration of the methodology employed in conducting a gender analysis on women's land rights across six diverse countries. The methodology draws from well-established feminist research tools, including community profiles, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to capture the complexities of gender dynamics within land tenure systems, offering transparency and guidance for future gender analyses in similar contexts.

As we navigate the path forward, it is evident that the success of gender-responsive approaches hinges on the robustness of the methodologies employed and their ability to capture and elevate the local voices of women and other marginalized communities. Advocacy, capacity-building, community engagement, legal support, and the formalization of land rights emerge as key themes within the methodology, underscoring their vital role in addressing gender disparities effectively.

This report serves as a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers dedicated to advancing gender equality in land tenure systems. It encapsulates not just the insights gained but, more importantly, the systematic and thoughtful approach required to unravel the complexities surrounding women's access to and control over land. The report contributes to the evolving discourse on gender-responsive methodologies, emphasizing the need for a multifaceted and intersectional approach. It highlights IFAD's commitment to transparency, inclusivity, and the pursuit of methodologies that empower women, laying the foundation for sustainable and equitable development.

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Full Protocols of Methods

IFAD PROJECT DOCUMENT EXTRACTION TEMPLATE

IFAD PROJECT Dcoument Information	Description
Title of the project document	Open question
Type of project document	**Select**: 1. Project Design Document, 2. Technical Report, 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Report (including Supervision Mission Document), 4. Gender Related Project Document (Gender Analysis or else) 5. Social Inclusion Document 6. Manual/Guideline/Tool 7. Data (Eg. Baseline document) 8. Powerpoint document 9. Academic document (Book Chapter, peer reviewed document published by project team) 10. Policy/Info Brief
Link to project document	**Hyoerlink**
Country	Specify: Ethiopia, Uganda, Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, The Gambia, Colombia
SECTION ONE IFAD Project Background information	
#ID	
Project Title	
Acronym	EJ. ROOTS, PASDIP
Hyperlink to project documents or website	**Hyoerlink**
Geographic Scale	Scale of intervention: Project regions and project sites
Thematic area	Open question (to be coded later)
Implementing Agency	E.g., Government Ministry of Agriculture
Implementing Partners	Eg. Government agency/office or non-government agency (NGO, Civil Society). We are interested in identifying whether offices that address gender/women/customary/ issues are included
Implementing Structure	Eg. Steering committee (we are interested in identifying whether offices that address gender/women/customary/ issues are included)
Target groups/beneficiaries	Eg. Women, pastoralists, poor (or combinations: poor women, youth women, etc)
Description of target groups/beneficiaries	Name/Number of target beneficiaries (if available)
Is the project considering engaging or forming Multistakeholder Partnerships?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are Women Organizations considered as stakeholders?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are women considered as part of target groups?	y/n

If yes, How?	Open question
Project Goals	List
Are women or gender issues being considered as part of the project goal	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are land rights, or resource rights, or tenure rights being considered as part of the project goal?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Project Activities	List
Are women or gender being considered as part of the project activities?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are land rights, or resource rights, or tenure rights being considered as part of the project activities?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Project Outputs	List
Are women or gender being considered as part of the project outputs?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are land rights, or resource rights, or tenure rights being considered as part of the project outputs?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Project Outcomes	Bullet point list
Are women or gender being considered as part of the project outcomes?	y/n
If yes, How?	Bullet point list
Are land rights, or resource rights, or tenure rights being considered as part of the project outcomes?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Is the project budget available?	y/n
Does the budget include activities addressing women/gender issues?	y/n
Does the budget specify the proportion of the budget that will be used to address women/gender issues?	y/n
If yes, Specify	Open question
SECTION TWO **Monitoring Evaluation**	
Has the project developed a TOC	y/n
If yes, specify if available and where (hyperlink)	Open question
If yes, Does the TOC includes impact pathways addressing gender/women issues?	y/n
If yes, Does the TOC includes impact pathways addressing land rights/resource rights/tenure rights issues?	y/n
Is the project logframe available?	y/n
If yes, specifiy if available and where (hyperlink)	Open question
In the project logframe, are there specific indicators adressing women/gender issues?	y/n
If Yes, which	Open question
In the project logframe, are there specific indicators addressing land rights/resource rights/tenure rights?	y/n

|	
If yes, which	Open question
Are the indicators capturing gender-disaggregated data	y/n
Are there any monitoring and evaluation reports available	y/n
Has the project undergone M&E supervision (Eg. Interim evaluations, Supervision Missions)	y/n
If M&E supervision has been undergone, Any concern around gender/women raised in the M&E report	y/n
If yes, provide a synthesis of concerns raised	Open question
If M&E supervision has been undergone, Any concern around land rights/resource rights/tenure rights raised in the M&E report	y/n
If yes, provide a synthesis of concerns raised	Open question
SECTION THREE **Gender Analysis**	
Is the project considering the development of a gender analysis?	y/n
If yes, is the gender analysis document available	y/n
If yes, specify if available and where (hyperlink)	Open question
Is the project considering the development of a social inclusion strategy?	y/n
If yes, specify if available and where (hyperlink)	Open question
Is the project considering the use of participatory approaches /tools to engage stakeholders?	y/n
If yes, which ones?	
Is the project considering the use of gender tools and approaches to engage women (Eg. GALS)?	y/n
If yes, which ones?	
SECTION FOUR **Capacity Development and Knowledge Management**	
Will activities be undertaken to strengthen the capacity of final beneficiaries, whether direct or indirect?	y/n
If yes, specify type of capdev activities	Open question
Is gender considered as a relevant topic for capacity development?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are land rights/resource rights/tenure rights issues considered as a relevant topic for capacitiy development?	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Are capacity development indicators capturing gender-disagregated information	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Is the project considering the development of a knowledgement management plan	y/n
If yes, How?	Open question
Is the project considering knowledge sharing activities?	y/n
If yes, are women being considered as potential participants in knowledge sharing activities?	y/n
If yes, How?	

Community Profile

PURPOSE

To provide social, economic, agricultural, and political background information about the community, and the current situation in terms of use and access and control over key resources

To gain an understanding of community-level factors that generate or reinforce gender norms that hinder the full recognition and enjoyment of resource rights

SELECTION OF KEY INFORMANTS

This instrument covers a broad range of topics, and it is recommended that field teams meet with three or four key informants to complete the profile. It is important to meet with key informants of both sexes due to many sex-specific questions. However, only one community profile needs to be completed for each community.
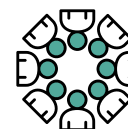
The team can elect to meet with a group of key informants in a single session, although holding separate interviews with participants is preferable to be mindful of respondents' time. Meeting separately with men and women informants will also be needed in cases where women may not to speak freely in the company of men in formal settings. The protocol can be broken down ahead of the interviews, with different questions directed to different respondents based on their expertise.

In addition to women and men customary authorities and community leaders, interviewees may include government officials, important local employers, business leaders, teachers, or healthcare workers. Relevant considerations are not only which informants are most likely to know the requested information, but also which are most likely to be knowledgeable about the circumstances of the more marginal members of the community and different social groups, and to provide information in an unbiased manner. Follow-up interviews with additional informants may be needed to complete the questionnaire or to cross-check or complete responses that may be partial or confusing.

N.B. The numerical questions in this guide are meant to generate approximate numbers/ proportions. *Unless there is a reason for your team to obtain exact numbers, best to inform respondents that we are seeking a general sense of the community (but will not be doing numerical analyses) so not to be too concerned with establishing exact numbers; otherwise it can take a long time to get through the questions.*

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Country	
State/province	
County/district	
Community name	
Community pseudonym	

For each interview/discussion (repeats tables as many times as needed for different interview/discussion settings)

Name of interviewer		
Name of interpreter (if applicable)		
Language used for interview		
Date(s) of interview		
Location of interview(s)		
Name of IFAD Project Intervention (if multiple)	Optional	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Name(s) of respondent(s)	Contact (Phone number or other)	Gender (Woman/man/...)	Age class 1. < 25 years 2. 25-35 years 3. 35-50 years 4. 50+ years)	Ethno-religious group	Position/role in community	Agreed to speak on the record (Y/N)	Questions addressed in community profile

[Free prior and informed consent:] Thank you for agreeing to be interviewed today. We are going to be discussing different social, economic, and political characteristics of the community over the next hour. This information will provide valuable background for a study that is focused on resource rights, particularly those of women, here in this community and in others in the country, and in other parts of the world.

Your participation today is voluntary. As an important member of your community, we hope that you will be comfortable speaking on the record; but if not, just let me know and I will ensure that your name is not identified with any information or views that you share. You are of course free not to answer any question, or to withdraw from participation in the interview at any time. However, we very much hope you will help with this profile of the community as your knowledge and views are very important to us.

We cannot promise that you and your community will benefit directly from this study, but the information that we are collecting is meant to help strengthen rights to resources among rural women and men who depend on these for their livelihoods in your country and in other countries.

Is it fine with you to proceed as described? _____

Are there any questions before we begin?

PART 1: EXISTING RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE

Describing the scope of the problem (characterize resource rights and inequalities, incl. due to discriminatory norms)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the project resource focus and how does gender mediate rights to those resources?

- How do women/men use key resources?
- What is the importance of these resources for their livelihoods?
- What rights do they have to these resources?
- What are the implications of these rights for their livelihoods?

HISTORICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

	TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
1	Please tell me a little bit about the community. How old is it? And what are two or three of the most important things to know about the history and people who live here?	Can you describe the land use transitions? When was the community incorporated into the project? [follow-up questions here or below]	This question is an icebreaker but people can spend a long time on it. Important to manage time carefully here to establish good momentum.
2	How big is your village? (Approx.) how many households does it include?	Number of women/men	
3	Are many households here headed by women in this community? What kinds of households are these? For example, this could be women who are widows, separated, divorced, or live with husbands in matrilineal societies. The presence and mix of these different types of households can vary greatly.		
4	What (approx.) share of households would you estimate are headed by women in the village?		How many women-headed households are in the community? * Ask absolute numbers rather than proportions
5	What do you think are the main challenges facing local households headed by women in this community?		

6   Please tell me about the different ethnic/religious/social groups who reside in the community.

Social group	Share of local population	Language	Is this group associated with a particular livelihood(s)? (if so, record livelihood[s])	Is this group among the better-off group(s)? Yes......1 No...... 2	Is this group among the most politically active & influential group(s)? Yes......1 No...... 2

7

a. Who is considered 'youth' in your community?

b. Does/how does that differ for young women and young men?

c. Are there many young men in your community, or do they tend to leave?

d. If they leave, when do they go (what stage in their life) and where?

c. Are there many young women in your community?

d. If they leave, when do they go (what stage in their life) and where?

How has the project impacted the community demographics since inception?

In-migration/out-migration (number of households)

Social groups

Livelihoods associated with social groups

ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL AND NRM INFORMATION

	TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
8	What are the main agricultural goods produced in the community? We are interested in both commercial and subsistence goods. (If a farming community, ask about commercial and subsistence crops that are currently grown and the livestock reared in this community. If fish, livestock or forest products are important locally, please ask about those.)		
9	What roles do local men and women presently have at different phases of its production, processing and trade? [This question is trying to understand men's and women's actual roles and activities.]	Divide table into two matrixes. Break the table into the value chain sections and then specify men/women roles. This table requires them to answer the phase and role and gender question together.	

Main locally produced agricultural goods	Crop or livestock use: Mainly commercial/ subsistence/ both	Men´s role	Women´s role

a. Women

Main goods	Production	Processing	Trade	Service sector

b. Men

Main goods	Production	Processing	Trade	Service sector

	TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
10	What types of land tenure are there in the community? (e.g. customary tenure, titled lands, common property forests or pastures, etc.)	Probe for differences in tenure systems under the project	

11	a. How do people from this community get access to land? b. Does/how does this differ for women and men?	How do newcomers to this community get access to land (migrants, land speculators)? What types of tenure arrangements are available to them? And how are women involved in sharecropping or rental transactions?	
12	Among the households that own agricultural land, what is the: a. Typical landholding size? ___ Unit: acre; hectare; square meter; other (specify) ____ b. Max size? _____ (specify unit) c. Min size? _____ (specify unit)		
13	Is it common in this community for women to have access to land for their own production? Would you say that this is: Less than half/about half/more than half?		
14	In general, for women who access land, tell me about the size and quality of their plots? Is it the same or does it differ from men's? Typical size: _____ (specify unit) Min size: _____ (specify unit) Max size: _____ (Specify unit)	Probe for differences for farmers participating in the project	
15	Do women here have rights to land, apart from their husbands', fathers' or other male relatives'? Can women own land/property? Can women own land / property jointly with their husband?" What happens to land/property when a woman's husband dies? What happens to land/property when parents die? How do rights to land differ for women: Born into the community? Married into the community? Migrated into the comm unity? Widowed? Or based on other factors (please specify)?		

16	Does the community own any communal [RESOURCE AS LISTED IN COLUMN 1]?				
		Does the community own any communal [RESOURCE]? Yes...1 No...2	Who in the community is able to determine the rules of access and use of its communal [RESOURCE]? **Select:** I do/ Customary Authority/ Village committee/ Government/ Nobody/ Other (specify)	Is the communal [RESOURCE] challenged or disputed by neighbouring villages? Yes.....1 No..... 2	Is the communal [RESOURCE] challenged or disputed by other actors? Yes (specify) .....1 No..... 2
	Unallocated arable				
	Forest				
	Pasture				
	Water body or water shed (i.e., fishing, lakes, streams, springs)				
	Other (specify)				

17	How are men involved in decisions about and caring for these resources?		
18	And how are women involved in decisions about and caring for these resources? Do they hold positions of authority in caring for local resources? Has this changed over X years? Why?		Set relevant recall period based on project context. It can be tied, for e.g., to duration of the project or IFAD´s engagement in the area. Otherwise, suggest 10 years.
19	For common property resources [specify]: What type of local administration looks after [resource management] issues? Is the administration decentralized? Does the local governance body work well? Is there an executive committee for the governance body? Is it elected? How many members are there, and what percentage are women? How often does the executive committee meet? Are there records of their meetings? Are records kept on women and men in attendance?	We may want to conduct an interview with a member of the user group if that's a focus for the particular country study and/ or its exec committee to better understand governance issues in relation to [resource] management – See question from Jhaveri (e.g. p49 on governance).	

20	Can you please tell me about how assets (other than land), such as housing or savings, are commonly distributed (including through inheritance and marriage practices) in this community? a. Housing b. Savings c. Other (depending on context, ask for (an)other significant asset if needed)		
21	And who can access credit here? a. Does/how does that change for a woman or a man?		
22	Have there been changes in these systems (distribution of assets, credit) over recent (X) years? Why YES or NOT? If changes, since when?		

POLITICAL, CIVIC, AND SOCIAL COHESION INFORMATION

TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
Is/was there a local government council in the village/neighborhood? Currently Yes...1 No...2 10 years ago Yes...1 No...2		Set relevant recall period based on project context. It can be tied, for e.g., to duration of the project or IFAD´s engagement in the area. Otherwise, suggest 10 years.
If so, what percent of council members are/were women? Currently...% 10 years ago ...%		
In the past year, were there organized meetings of residents to discuss community issues? ... Yes...1 No...2		

If so,

Were any of these meetings in response to the project in particular / triggered by the project?

Number of times such meetings were held.	Main issue(s) discussed	What percentage of village residents attended these meetings?	What percentage of participants were women?	What percent of the active discussants at these meetings are women?

Do village women currently hold any important business or civic leadership positions (apart from local government)? a. If so, what roles do they play? b. Has this changed over time? Why?		Set relevant recall period based on project context. It can be tied, for e.g., to duration of the project or IFAD´s engagement in the area. Otherwise, suggest 10 years.

What are the two most important organizations in the community and what is their purpose?

Are the members of the organizations mostly men, women, or both?

Two most important community organizations	What is their primary purpose?	Gender composition of group	Received support from outside the community?	Type of membership
		Women and men...1 Men only or mostly ...2 Women only/mostly ...3	Yes ....1 No.........2	Voluntary choice ...1 Based on religion/ethnicity/caste...2 Required to join...3 Invited...4 Other (specify...5

PART 2: EXISTING BARRIERS AND NORMATIVE CONSTRAINTS TO WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE

To identify barriers and leverage points for change in women's land rights

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the barriers to the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of women's (and men's) resource rights -- with a focus on normative constraints?

- What are the regulatory barriers?
- What are the implementation gaps (e.g., lack of capacity, contradictory tenure systems)?
- What are normative barriers?

	TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
1	Coming back to the issue of access to and control over land in the community, would you consider that the rights that local residents have to land (or other resource of importance to the community/ project) are secure? Why or why not? By secure rights we mean: "your confidence that you will continue to be able to use, at least for the next 25 years, the land (and forests) you now use and benefit from in that particular area." [Having listed the main barriers that you consider prevent members of the community from enjoying/ exercising their rights…] a. And do all of these apply equally to women and men? b. And are any other groups' rights particularly insecure?		This is the same definition of secure rights as used in the FGDs Adjust the prompts for discussion including the barriers identified in each country´s socio legal analysis

Table 1. Elements to prompt discussion around tenure security and insecurity and for later coding of responses

Reasons for Tenure Insecurity	Reasons for Tenure Security
• Have no title • The land is borrowed or rented • No clear boundary • The rights over land can be revoked at any time • Rights (to land and/or forests) are not enforced • Rights are only temporary • Restrictions on land use by government • Limitation of use from the government • Competition among villagers • Competition with other neighboring villages • Competition with private investment (outside company) • Infrastructure/road development • Existing overlapping rights • No legal basis for customary right claim • Lack of national legislation to support local rights claims • Exclusion women/youth • Conflicts not resolved • Conflicts not resolved fairly • Lack of local capacity to exercise/defend rights • Lack of capacity of implementation agencies to enforce rights	• Have title • Boundaries are clear • No conflicts within the community • No conflicts with actors outside the community • Rights are permanent (extinguishability) • Rights will not change in time (imprescriptibility) • Communal authorities are autonomous and customary systems are respected • No overlapping rights • Legal basis for customary rights is respected • National legislation supports local right claims and formalizes them in existing regulations • Local institutions are robust in exercising/defending rights • Sustained external support exists in safeguarding rights

2	How do customary systems overlap/interact/conflict with formal tenure systems and institutions (if any)?		If some of these points are already addressed in response to Q1, do not repeat the question unless further clarifications are needed.
3	How far away is the village from where most government offices that deal with land rights are located, and where most community members have to go to process documents related to land? _____ kilometers How easy or difficult would it be for men to get there? And for women?		

PART 3: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS

OBJECTIVE
To survey existing interventions, good practices, risks, failures

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What kinds of interventions/processes can help lift normative barriers?
- What types of rights interventions target/have targeted women's resource rights in focus countries/ projects? (E.g. changes in legislation/policy, raising awareness, titling/ demarcation)
- What has worked, what has not and why?
- What might work?

TEMPLATE QUESTIONNAIRE		COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL COUNTRIES/CASES
1	Do you consider that women and men in the community know about their rights to [land/resource]? a. Men b. Women Why?		Focus on the resource of focus for the project.
2	If so, how do women and men in the community learn about these rights? What different places can a woman and man from this village turn to for information about [resource rights]? Do women learn about [resource] rights from government/extension agents? Why or why not? Do men?		
3	Have there been conflicts/disputes about land recently? If so, please describe a case. How was that case resolved? Was that way of resolving it considered effective and fair?		

4	Have land rights changed over the past 10 years? a. If so, why? *(Probe about the following possible factors of change: projects, extension, policy changes, or other initiatives either internally or externally, to encourage interviewees to reflect on these)* b. Did they lead to positive or negative changes for local residents? c. Whose rights were specifically affected?		Set relevant recall period based on project context. It can be tied, for e.g., to duration of the project or IFAD´s engagement in the area. Otherwise, suggest 10 years.
	d. How have women's rights to land ownership/property changed over the last 10 years? How about in the last 50 years? e. Do more women own land/property than they did 50 years ago? f. What are the main factors that have changed women's rights to own land over time?		
4	Are there any formal or informal groups of people who are working together on [resource] rights? If so, please tell me about the group and its members and activities. *[Also probe deeply on this, including whether these networks are mainly men or women or both.]*	If yes, how has the project been addressed by these groups?	
6	What do you think could be effective initiatives to strengthen the rights of men to resources? And what about the rights of men?		
7	What might be required to make these happen?		

Key Informant Interviews with Project Staff

This protocol presents ideas for a conversational interview with project staff at country level to get basic contextual information about the project and communities in which interventions take place, and gain insights about the factors affecting the way the project does (or does not) have impact on women's rights to resources. It also asks respondents about their knowledge of other ongoing or past interventions that had an impact on women's rights to resources, as well as current practices and approaches used in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects addressing women's rights to resources.

This section is important for starting the conversation, and for establishing a baseline on the person's knowledge about gender in their project. Information on whether there is a gender analysis or strategy should be available in the Stocktaking, but we need to ask to know if they are aware of and if they are familiar with these documents. Document all "don't know" answers. Don't leave questions blank.

Several of the questions were adopted or adapted from the qualitative pro-WEAI qualitative protocols, available at: **https://weai.ifpri.info/files/2018/04/GAAP2-Qualitative-Protocols-no-comments-.pdf**

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT

Name of respondent	
Sex	
Job title/position	
How many years of experience at IFAD [or if project staff: in this organization?]	

PART I: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT APPROACH TO GENDER

This section is important for starting the conversation, and for establishing a baseline on the person's knowledge about gender in their project. Information on whether there is a gender analysis or strategy should be available in the Stocktaking, but we need to ask to know if they are aware of and if they are familiar with these documents. Document all "don't know" answers. Don't leave questions blank.

1. What do you think are the main objectives of this project? *(Do not probe specifically about women's rights to resources. Note exact wording as much as possible)*
2. What has been your main role in this project?
3. Can you describe how you approach the work with communities? For example: Who goes to the communities? What do you do when you are in the communities? How do you meet? Do you meet separately with men and women? Does your team have both men and women? *(Probe whether the team´s gender composition has influenced these interactions)*
4. How easy or difficult has it been to engage women in the project? Is this being monitored?
5. [Ask also about other groups who are marginalized, as relevant in project context]
6. Has there be any resistance to participation: by the women themselves? by male spouses or male community members and leaders? Please explain.
7. Does the project have a gender strategy? How familiar are you with it? What is its focus/approach?
8. Was a gender analysis undertaken at any time before or during the project, and if so, using what method or tool? By whom?
9. How was the gender analysis used?

PART 2: EXISTING BARRIERS AND NORMATIVE CONSTRAINTS TO WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE

To identify barriers and leverage points for change in women's land rights

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the barriers to the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of women's (and men's) resource rights -- with a focus on normative constraints?

- What are the regulatory barriers?
- What are the implementation gaps (e.g., lack of capacity, contradictory tenure systems)?
- What are normative barriers?

1. To what extent are issues of rights to land and other resources a concern for the project? How do these affect the project's capacities to achieve its goals?
2. What do you think are some of the key barriers to local people accessing and owning land and other resources in the context(s) where the project is implemented? [If not mentioned, prompt about regulatory and normative barriers as well as implementation gaps.]
3. Do these barriers affect women and men differently? And any other groups differently? [Probe about other groups as relevant in project context]
4. Have you documented or undertaken an assessment of these barriers and constraints? If so, what are the tools and approaches you have used?
5. How have women's access and ownership of land and other resources changed over time? Over the last 10 years? Over the last 50 years? What do you think are some of the main factors that have contributed to these changes?
6. How important do you think it is for women to have recognized land rights and not just depend on men in their families, like husbands, fathers, or sons, for access to land? [slight emphasis on YOU]

[Probes, if needed: For example, should national law require titles in both names (in countries where this is relevant); how should inheritance be handled in customary systems (where this is relevant); who do you think should make land use/ management decisions?]

PART 3: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS

OBJECTIVE

To survey existing interventions, good practices, risks, failures

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What kinds of interventions/processes can help lift normative barriers?

- What types of rights interventions target/have targeted women's resource rights in focus countries/ projects? (E.g. changes in legislation/policy, raising awareness, titling/ demarcation)
- What has worked, what has not and why?
- What might work?
- What are risks that may arise during or because of an intervention, particularly to women participants?

1. Does the project address any of these issues [e.g. part 1 on engaging women; part 2 on barriers to resource/ land access] related to tenure, and gender and tenure?
2. If so, how?
3. Do you have any partners who work on these issues?
4. If so, how?
5. Generally speaking, what changes do you think the project has contributed to in intervention areas? (Probe for positive as well as negative impacts)
6. Do you think any project interventions have led to changes in gender relations?
7. If so, which relations and in what ways?
8. Which specific project interventions, if any, have had a role in changing social norms? In what ways? [for any aimed at women/ gender] Did you use any specific tools or methods for these interventions? Which ones?
9. Did you observe changes in the ability of individual women to exercise their rights over [resource]?
10. If so, which women exactly (how would you describe them)? And what caused this change?
11. Have you observed any negative changes in women's lives since they started participating in the project? Maybe they have mentioned negative changes to their household or community relationships, their experiences of violence or their capacity to care for themselves or others. Do you monitor for these types of changes?
12. you used any particular tools or approaches to monitor and evaluate how the project has successfully addressed (or not) normative barriers to women's resources rights? Please describe.
13. Are you aware of any previous interventions that focused on rights to land and other resources? Did they consider gender?
14. Were they successful, how?
15. What potential interventions, policies, or regulatory changes do you think are needed to improve women's rights to land and other resources?

- At national policy level?
- Local government level?
- Community level?

16. Do you think that the project can influence any of those? How?
    Is there anything else about gender issues in your project that you would like to share with us?

Thank you!

Focus Group Discussions

Focus groups (FGs) are a facilitated interview organized in a conversational format. They are useful for exploring topics that are difficult for outsiders to observe (such as customary norms/practices or informal rules) or that are difficult for informants to explain (e.g. mental frameworks at the edge of consciousness, contradictory 'rules of thumb', ect). In our case, the FGs will consist of a combination of open-ended questions about the context framing land/resource tenure, followed by probing questions asking informants to explain how these systems of rules, practices and concepts function.

The FGs should represent relevant stakeholder groups in selected communities. There should be at least two FGs per community, but probably more. At a minimum they should include groups of landowner/producers segregated by sex (Men/Women). Other possible groups could be community leaders, ethnic minorities, youth (segregated), elders (segregated). specialists (i.e. NTFP gatherers, herders, etc).

Each FG should have between 4 to 8 participants. (Larger groups are difficult to manage effectively, but this depends on the skills of facilitators.) Each FG should have at least 2 facilitators, one to lead the dynamic and an assistant to take notes, distribute materials, and tabulate responses.

In this protocol there are two types of questions:– poll questions and discussion questions.

- Poll questions are used to register individual views of participants and to observe the level of variation in views among FG participants. These usually require simple worksheets or ballots to record responses. Poll questions are tabulated during the meeting and results are reported back to participants to stimulate discussion.
- Discussion questions are asked in plenary to spark conversation usually around open ended question but also to examine results from poll questions.

This guide consists of five sections: an initial section to register characteristics of the FG and participants, then four sections of questions organized by topic. The topics are:

- Perception of community context
- Existing rights
- Challenges and barriers to rights
- Potential interventions

FG IDENTIFICATION CODE:	FG TYPE1:	
Community name		
Community pseudonym		
County/district; State/province; Country		
Date:		
Location of interview:		
Facilitator:		
Assistant facilitators:		

FG PARTICIPANTS

	INFORMANT CODE/ NAME	SEX	AGE	ETHNIC GROUP	POSITION/TYPE OF REPRESENTATIVE (EXPLAIN RELEVANCE TO THIS GROUP)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

PART 1: PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Objective: Describe conditions in community from the point of view of FG participants

Research questions:

- Examining quality of life and basic needs issues, can we also identify patterns of inequality in the community based on response from FG participants?
- Do participants recognize inequality as a problem or constraint to the development of their community?
- Where do participants perceive themselves within the patterns described in the community?

	POLL QUESTIONS	
1	How would you describe the economic well-being of residents in the community?	*1. very poor, 2. poor, 3. average, 4. good 5. very good*
2	Food security means having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. How would you describe the situation of food security in the community?	*1. very insecure, 2. insecure, 3. average, 4. Secure, 5. very secure*
3	How would you describe education opportunities in the community?	*1. very poor, 2. poor, 3. average, 4. good 5. very good*
4	How would you describe the health and wellbeing of people living in your community?	*1. very poor, 2. poor, 3. average, 4. good 5. very good*
	DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	
1	Is there a difference in the well-being of women and men in the community? Why?	
2	What are the characteristics of households that are well off? (Free list)	Use flip chart to record statements from participants. Rotate through group asking each informant to volunteer ideas.
3	What are the characteristics of households there are worse off? (Free list)	Use flip chart to record statements from participants. Rotate through group asking each informant to volunteer ideas.

PART 2: EXISTING RIGHTS

Objective: Increase understanding of how FG participants conceptualize property rights within the community and norms related to those rights.

Research questions:

- How are property rights defined with in the community?
- How are these rights distributed among sub-groups within the community?
- How does gender influence access to property?

	POLL QUESTIONS	
1	What proportion of households in community own land?	*1. Almost all HH, 2. Most HH, 3. Some HHs, 4. Only a few HHs, 5. Almost none of the HH.*
2	Generally speaking, who typically owns the land in landholding households?	*1) Only Men 2) Only Women 3) Both men and women own individually 4) Both men and women share ownership*
	DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	
1	In the past, how did people acquire land in the community?	
2	How do people acquire land today?	
3	How will young people in the community get land in the future? (ask specifically for young men and young women)	
4	What does it mean to own land? How do people demonstrate that they own land?	
5	Is there land used by everyone in the community (Is it communal land owned by the community)? If so, how can that land be used? Who can use the land?	
6	On a scale of 1-5 (1=strongly disagree; 5=strongly agree) to what extent do you agree with the following statements:	(**Give each participant a poll ballot to record responses**)
7	A man should have more rights to [resource] than a woman	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
8	Women are not able to manage [resource] properly	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
9	Men should have more influence over decisions about [resource] than women within their household	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
10	Women should influence important decisions related to [resource] management within their community	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
11	Women have the necessary knowledge and skills to make decisions about [resource]	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
12	Unmarried women (separated, divorced, widowed) should have rights to [resource]	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
13	Women should not make decisions about land	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
14	Daughters should inherit land from their father	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
15	Men should discuss decisions about land with women	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*
16	Women should not speak up in the presence of men	*(1=strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=no opinion 4=agree; 5=totally agree)*

PART 3: CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS TO RIGHTS

Objective: Gain understanding of operation of local rights (formal and customary) to identify patterns/drivers of security and insecurity.

Research questions:

- Do FG participants perceive land/resource rights as secure or insecure?
- What drivers or characteristics in local system lead to contested rights, conflict and perceptions of insecurity?
- How do patterns of security and insecurity vary by sub-groups within the community?

	POLL QUESTIONS	
	By secure rights we mean "your confidence that you will continue to be able to use, at least for the next 25 years, the land (and forests) you now use and benefit from in that particular area."	
	Do you believe your land rights are secure?	*1. very insecure, 2. insecure, 3. average, 4.secure 5. very secure*
	How secure are the rights for most households in the community?	*1. very insecure, 2. insecure, 3. average, 4.secure 5. very secure*
	Who's land rights are more secure: men's or women's?	*1=men's, 2=women's, 3=no difference*
	Are there conflicts over land (and forest) in the community? Or outside the community?	*1=Yes frequently, 2=Yes, but rarely, 3=No*
	DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	
1	If conflicts are present, ask informants to focus on a specific conflicts, ideally over the past year: • Can you describe the conflict? • What was it about? • How was it resolved?	Discussing conflicts will allow us to explore local rules and norms (formal and customary), levels of compliance, enforcement mechanisms, and sanctions. Important to focus on specific events rather that general discussion. Also, note comments about how rules 'should' work and how they actually work in practice.
2	If a man has a conflict involving land, where should he find assistance to resolve the problem?	
3	If a woman has a conflict involving land, where should she find assistance to resolve the problem?	
4	Where can people find information about their rights?	

• What makes land rights secure? • Have title • Have initiated titling process • Have receipt from purchase • Have document (i.e. occupation certificate) from community authorities • Neighbours recognize ownership • Community recognizes ownership • Clear boundaries • Physical occupation of property • Demonstrated use of land • Support from extended family • Support from local authorities • Support from national authorities • Other (Specify.....)	Prepare a card for each factor. Show each card to the informants and ask "Does having (XX) make land rights secure? Those factors that are identified as important should be placed on flip chart. Once finished, ask participants to vote on the 3 most important.
What makes land rights insecure? (free list, then...) • No title • Not having initiated titling process • No proof of purchase • No document (i.e. occupation certificate) from community authorities • Neighbours do not recognize ownership • Community does not recognizes ownership • No clear boundaries • Absence from property • No demonstrated use of land • No support from extended family (conflict, contested ownership) • No support from local authorities • No support from national authorities	

PART 4: POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS

Objective: Understand FG participants' perceptions of interventions focused on resource rights equity and potential actions the could target existing challenges.

Research questions:

- What past intervention occurred in the community and what effect did they have of GESI issues?
- What challenges and opportunities should be prioritized by interventions?

	DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	
1	What kinds of services or support could help residents improve access and control over land?	
2	What kinds of services or support could help women improve access and control over land?	
3	Are there any programs or services currently assisting community members with access and control of land?	
4	Over the past 10 years have there been any programs or services currently assisting community members with access and control of land?	
5	What has contributed to changes in women's access and control of land in the last 10 years? In the last 50 years (since your grandparents were born)?	

CONSENT FORM EXAMPLE FROM BANGLADESH

Introductory, consent statement:

Good morning / Good afternoon / Good afternoon!

My name is ...., Research Assistant. I am from Bohnishikha, Dhaka. Bonhishikha - unlearn gender is a Bangladesh-based feminist organisation committed to ensuring equality and justice across all spectrums.

Hopefully I'm not disturbing you or interfering with any of your other work. On behalf of the Bohnishikha, we are conducting a Gender Analysis to inform the development of future programs to support the work of CDSP.

We have selected you to speak on your experience of land and resources as a representative of your community. For the analysis we want to ask you a few questions regarding your perception, practice and thoughts around the topic. There is no right or wrong answers here, please let us know your relevant opinion or experience. We need to know your thoughts and experiences so we can recommend for the betterment of your community based on the information and support you need.

To understand, report and analyse effectively, **we will record your response by taking notes and with a voice recorder**. The data will be used by our project to better understand and improve the lives of Char community people.

Your participation in this discussion depends entirely on your wish. The information you provide will only be used for research purposes. You may refrain from answering any questions during the interview and you can stop the interview at any time. Giving this interview will not deprive you of any of the other benefits you have received or cause you any loss. There is no gain or loss for you in providing this information, other than the potential benefits to the community and improved programming. It may take about one hour for the whole discussion and no money or gifts will be given to you for that. If at any point you feel uncomfortable or need to stop the interview for any reason, you can tell me and we will conclude the interview.

Confidentiality:

Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. No names and other identifying information will be included in the data. This means that your name and your responses will be kept separately. Only approved researchers will have access to the data, which they will use to prepare the report. All the data will be stored in a locked and secured place.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study?

Your participation is voluntary, and you will not be paid any monetary compensation for your participation in this survey.

Right to refuse or withdraw:

Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. You can refuse to respond to any question if you wish. You can also stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have questions of problem:

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may contact:

Bohnishikha, Phone or Email

If you do not have any question, do I have your permission to continue?

Consent of Respondent

- Respondent agreed
- Respondent not agreed

If signature is required to record consent:

Respondent Name:

Signature   _____

Date   Day/month/year

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS:

1. Greetings (salutations / manners).

2. Thank the respondent / participant for their valuable time.

3. Get to know the respondent / participant well.

4. Explain your identity, where you are speaking from, why you called, the organization's name, and the research's subject.

5. Get the participant's permission to talk and schedule an appointment.

6. Build a good relationship with the respondent / participant at the beginning of the discussion. However, don't ask too many personal questions.

7. Provide a brief idea of the content of the discussion.

8. Conduct discussions according to the questionnaire / instructions. Maintain the relevance of the words.

9. Ask questions sensitively. Be careful when using language. Focus on choosing gender sensitive words.

10. Listen with attention and empathy.

11. Break down the big questions into smaller ones to make it easier to understand.

12. Create an environment in the discussion so that the respondent can give their opinion without fear.

13. If the respondent does not want to comment / answer on any issue, refrain from forcing him.

14. Refrain from giving any of your knowledge or ideas, opinions and decisions to the interviewer.

15. Refrain from discriminatory and biased behavior when speaking.

16. Be careful not to get into arguments or discussions that distract from the topic during the interview.

17. Do not disbelieve the information given by the respondent. Must show due respect to the respondent and his/her answer.

18. Do not give any kind of false promise or assurance to the respondent.

19. Do not share any information provided by participants with anyone other than the research team.

20. Control your emotions.

21. If you find any additional information during the interview, write it down on an additional piece of paper.

22. Include information, opinions, etc. obtained before or after the interview. (On extra paper)

23. In this interview, all the answers given by the respondent (code, name, village, others etc.) should be written in English.

24. Before leaving the interviewee, make sure that all the parts of the question paper have been completed properly

25. Be sure to thank the participant. Acknowledge, value, and respect the time they are able to give

INITIATIVE CONSORTIUM

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where trees in all landscapes, from drylands to the humid tropics, enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR and ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and malnutrition. These four interconnected global crises have put at stake the wellbeing of our planet for years. Fueled by COVID-19, their impact on agriculture, landscapes, biodiversity, and humans is now stronger than ever. Reversing this negative trend is a challenge, but also an opportunity for bold choices and integrated solutions. Established in 2019, the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) was created to address these four crises, maximizing impact for change at key points in the food system.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. Established in 1975, IFPRI currently has more than 600 employees working in over 50 countries. It is a research center of CGIAR, a worldwide partnership engaged in agricultural research for development.

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