

ANNEX 15:

RESOURCES

This resource list includes all sources cited within the toolkit as well as additional supplemental resources, organized by topic.

GENDER ANALYSIS

Banyan Global. n.d. “Unit 3: Integrating WEEGE into a Gender Analysis.” *Women’s Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality Wiki*. Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource provides tools and templates useful for integrating women’s economic empowerment and gender equality (WVEGE) into a CDCS-level gender analysis. Examples of templates include illustrative questions for research, interview templates, and planning tools.

Encompass. 2021. “Bringing Gender Analysis to Life: A Four-Part Model for Learning What Works in Gender Equality and Inclusive Development.” *Encompassing Inclusion* series. ([Link](#))

This resource gives an overview of Encompass’s four-part model for conducting gender analyses; it discusses how to customize that approach to the local context and the goals of the gender analysis.

The Fred Hollows Foundation. 2019. “Rough Guide to Gender Analysis: Why and how to conduct a gender analysis to inform project design.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of the gender analysis process as well as best practices for planning and conducting a gender analysis.

Morgan, Rosemary. 2022. “Want to systematically apply gender analysis? Use a gender analysis Matrix.” *Gender and Public Health Emergencies*. ([Link](#))

This resource gives an overview of the benefits of using a matrix to organize and analyze the data developed through a gender analysis; it provides several sample frameworks.

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). 2021. “UNIDO Guide to Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming the Project Cycle.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides practical guidance for integrating gender considerations into the UNIDO project/program cycle, with a focus on applying gender analysis tools during project design.

USAID. 2011. “Tips for Conducting a Gender Analysis at the Activity or Project Level: Additional Help for ADS 201.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides tips into the gender analysis process, domains to address, and integration of the findings into activities. Additionally, it introduces relevant sections of the Automated Directives System (ADS) 201.

Warren, H. 2007. “Using Gender-Analysis Frameworks: Theoretical and Practical Reflections.” *Gender and Development* 15(2): 187–198. ([Link](#))

This resource offers insights into incorporating gender into development projects and programs based on practical experience with gender analysis frameworks.

DATA COLLECTION

CARE Tipping Point. 2017. “Methods Briefs.” ([Link](#))

This page describes different monitoring and evaluation methods used for CARE’s Tipping Point initiatives, covering research methodology, the process, lessons learned, and challenges. The methodologies discussed include photovoice, SenseMaker®, social norms measurement, and outcome mapping.

Dudovskiy, John. n.d. “Purposive Sampling.” *Business Research Methodology*. ([Link](#))

This paper explores principles and practices for purposeful sampling in research implementation. It provides recommendations for employing single and multistage strategy designs, with a focus on state implementation research.

Dudovskiy, John. n.d. “Snowball Sampling.” *Business Research Methodology*. ([Link](#))

This resource outlines snowball sampling methodology, gives an example of application, and highlights its advantages and disadvantages.

Elias, M. 2018. “Using vignettes to explore gender dimensions of household food security and nutrition.” *GENNOVATE resources for scientists and research teams*. ([Link](#))

This resource outlines a data collection method for mapping the engagement of household members along the nutrition pathway, focusing on their connection to local social norms. The resource includes sample vignettes, questions, and possible adaptation options.

Fox, K., Cook, H., and Peek, N. 2023. “Qualitative Design Toolkit: Qualitative Methods for Monitoring Food Security Activities Funded by the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.” *Washington, DC: Implementer-led Design, Evidence, Analysis and Learning (IDEAL)*. ([Link](#))

This resource includes guidance on qualitative data research, including planning the design and methodology, conducting a desk review, and how to collect data through interviews, focus groups, and a variety of interactive participatory tools.

Global Early Adolescent Study. n.d. Measures. ([Link](#))

This page provides quantitative and qualitative questionnaires with information about their backgrounds, including origin and validity testing. The resource includes a survey on Perceptions of Gender Norms and Gender Attitudes (Vignettes-based).

Mack, Natasha. 2005. “Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector’s Field Guide.” *Family Health International*. ([Link](#))

This is a practical, how-to guide for qualitative data collection and management, tailored for use in the field. It draws from team-based, collaborative qualitative research experiences in developing countries.

Palinkas, Lawrence. 2013. "Purposeful Sampling for qualitative data collection and analysis in mixed method implementation research." *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*. ([Link](#))

This paper reviews the principles and practices of purposeful sampling in implementation research. It provides recommendations for using single strategy or multistage strategy design, particularly for state implementation research.

Qualtrics. 2023. "What is non-probability sampling? Everything you need to know." ([Link](#))

This resource offers insights into non-probability sampling, explaining its concept, types, advantages and disadvantages, and relevance, while distinguishing it from probability sampling.

USAID. 1996. "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Tips: Conducting Focus Group Interviews." ([Link](#))

This resource provides practical tips for each step of conducting focus group interviews for evaluations.

USAID. 2013. "Technical Note: Focus Group Interviews." ([Link](#))

This resource provides overviews of focus group interviews, including their rationale and limitations. It provides guidance on planning, conducting, and recording interviews, analyzing data, and reporting findings from interviews.

USAID. 2014. "Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Gender-Based Violence Interventions Along the Relief to Development Continuum." ([Link](#))

This toolkit provides guidance on how to conduct monitoring and evaluation of programming to address Gender-based Violence (GBV), throughout the Relief to Development Continuum (RDC). It provides several tools, samples, guides, and templates.

USAID. 2021. "USAID Guidance on Monitoring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)." ([Link](#))

This resource outlines when FPIC is required by USAID and how to incorporate it into the program cycle. Its tools provide step-by-step guidance on how to implement a FPIC process for operating units and implementing partners.

USAID. 2022. "Considerations for Using Data Responsibly at USAID." ([Link](#))

This resource provides a framework for identifying and understanding risks associated with development data, highlighting important concerns and providing advice.

USAID. 2022. "Safety/Security-Sensitive and Trauma-Informed Stakeholder Consultations with Members of Marginalized Groups." ([Link](#))

This resource outlines practices to assist USAID and implementing partners in conducting consultations with individuals and organizations of marginalized groups in a manner that is sensitive to their safety/security concerns and prior experiences of trauma.

USAID Marketlinks. n.d. “Women’s Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality Technical Guide.” ([Link](#)); includes [Interview Guide Template](#), [Interview Good Practice Tip Sheet](#), [WEEGE Illustrative Questions Tool](#).

This resource provides guidance on integrating Women’s Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality (WEEGE) into projects and activities.

USAID Learning Lab. 2021. “Data Collection.” ([Link](#))

This resource offers how-to notes on planning and conducting site visits. It provides an overview of data collection methods as well as tools for performance monitoring.

USAID Learning Lab. 2018. “Collaboration Mapping.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides a worksheet and guidance for collaboration mapping.

World Bank. 2021. “Discussion Guide: Women Entrepreneurs.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides guidance on collecting on-the-ground qualitative information to provide context and to validate desktop data findings. It provides practical tips and example questions in each topic.

World Food Program. 2009. “Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook: Planning an EFSA.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of sampling in an emergency food security context, including different types of sampling and guidance on selecting the most suitable methods. It also provides practical examples.

World Health Organization. 2007. “WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides recommendations on considering and addressing ethical and safety issues when collecting and using information about sexual violence.

World Health Organization. 2020. “Incorporating Intersectional Gender Analysis into Research on Infectious Diseases of Poverty: A toolkit for health researchers: Module 6 Gender considerations within the data collection process.” ([Link](#))

This toolkit provides guidance on how to include intersectional gender analysis in data collection and informs how gender power relations can influence the data collection process.

INTERSECTIONALITY

Allison, Christy. 2023. “Guide to Inclusive Development Analyses. Inclusive Development Activity for Mission Support Task Order.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource offers guidance on how to request Inclusive Development Analyses (IDA) support throughout the program cycle.

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. 2021. “Unpacking Intersectional Approaches to Data.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides key recommendations for practical applications of intersectional approaches to data, to support its integration into organizations and institutions.

Kholsa, Prabha. 2021. “Gender Equality and Intersectional Analysis Toolkit.” *Ottawa: ON Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women.* ([Link](#)).

This toolkit provides guidance on how to conduct a gender equality and intersectional analysis.

Nicholas, Scott, and Janet Siltanen. 2016. “Intersectionality and quantitative methods: assessing regression from a feminist perspective.” *International Journal of Social Research Methodology* 20(4). ([Link](#))

This article evaluates the use of quantitative methods to advance feminist-inspired intersectionality.

UN Women and UNPRPD. 2021. “Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit: An Intersectional Approach to Leave No One Behind.” ([Link](#)).

This resource provides a comprehensive description of intersectionality and eight enablers of intersectionality. It offers a framework for action that helps the user to reflect and identify actions to address intersectionality.

USAID. 2023. “Suggested Approaches for Integrating Inclusive Development Across the Program Cycle and in Mission Operations: Additional Help for ADS 201.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of inclusive development, a framework for applying relevant USAID guidance, and guidance for integrating inclusive development considerations across program cycles and operations.

GENDER-SPECIFIC RISK MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

CARE-GBV. 2022. “Program Elements: Risk Mitigation.” *Foundational Elements for Gender-Based Violence Programming in Development.* Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of GBV risk mitigation, strategies for mitigating GBV risk before and during implementation, insights on sector-specific GBV risk mitigation, and resources..

CARE-GBV. 2024. “Addendum to the Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Gender-Based Violence Interventions.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This addendum includes ethical, safety, and social inclusion considerations for collecting data, including from persons of diverse SOGIESC, persons with disabilities, youth, and survivors of GBV.

Banyan Global. 2024. “Checklist for Promoting Ethical Considerations in Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Processes for Gender-Based Violence Programming.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))
This checklist includes steps for adhering to do-no-harm principles when planning and collecting data related to GBV.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC RESOURCES

Banyan Global. n.d. “WEEGE Technical Guide.” *Women’s Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality Wiki*. Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource provides tools and templates useful for integrating WEEGE into a CDCS-level gender analysis. Templates include illustrative questions for research, interview templates, and planning tools.

CARE. 2022. “Gender-Based Violence Guidance for Development Programs.” ([Link](#))

This resource is a practical tool for implementing GBV interventions, including CARE’s GBV approaches, key principles, and 10 practical steps.

CARE. 2022. “GBV Research Ethics.” ([Link](#)).

This resource is an accompaniment to CARE’s 2022 Gender-Based Violence Guidance for Development Programs and includes guidance on adhering to principles of GBV research ethics.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). 2012. “Integrating gender into forestry research.” ([Link](#))

This manual provides guidance to researchers on how to integrate gender issues into forestry research.

Chemonics. 2021. “Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This toolkit provides a roadmap for incorporating gender considerations into security sector reform programs, including practical how-to steps.

Dekens, J., and A. Dazé. 2019. “Conducting Gender Analysis to Inform National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: Reflections from six African countries.” *International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)*. ([Link](#))

This resource provides insights and lessons learned from conducting gender analysis in the context of climate action, for NAP processes.

Engender Health. 2021. “Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion (GYSI) Analysis Framework and Toolkit.” ([Link](#))

This resource shares a practical framework and toolkit for data collection and analysis to examine how various dimensions of inequality, based on individuals’ identities, can impact health and development outcomes.

Environmental Incentives, LLC; Foundations of Success; and ICF. 2018. “Best Practices for Stakeholder Engagement in Biodiversity.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This guide provides concepts, practices, and tools for engaging stakeholders in biodiversity conservation throughout the USAID program cycle.

Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE). 2010. “Gender Equality in and through Education: INEE Pocket Guide to Gender.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of gender-responsive approaches to guide education programming. It offers strategies and actions for integrating gender equality in the major domains of education in emergency contexts.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2018. “The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action: Food Security.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides guidance on integrating gender equality into food security programming in the humanitarian program cycle. It includes relevant examples from the field.

International Training Center of the International Labor Organization (ITCILO). n.d. “Thematic Brief: Gender and Natural Resources Management.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of key gender issues. It includes indicators for monitoring gender integration, suggested gender-sensitive development actions, and references and tools related to gender and natural resources management.

IUCN. 2021. “Gender Analysis Guide: A technical tool to inform gender-responsive environmental programming for IUCN, its members, partners, and peers.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides guidance on conducting a gender analysis in environmental projects.

JBS International. 2012. “Toward Gender Equality in Europe and Eurasia: A Toolkit for Analysis.” Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource provides guidance for conducting gender analysis in project design. It includes guidance notes and information on different sectors in Europe and Eurasia region.

Jhpiego. 2016. “Gender Analysis Toolkit for Health Systems.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides research questions to guide data collection for project-level gender analysis, including questions specific to the health sector.

LINKAGES. 2017. “Gender Analysis Toolkit for Key Population HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment Programs.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides an overview of information for conducting a gender analysis, including time, resources, and information available.

Plan International. n.d. “Guidance Note: Gender Transformative Education and Programming.” ([Link](#))

This resource outlines Plan International’s gender-transformative approach to education programming, drawing from their experience in education programming addressing gender-based barriers and discrimination.

Making Cents International. 2021. “Youth and Gender Analysis Toolkit: Tools for Economic Growth Activities.” *USAID YouthPower2: Learning and Evaluation*. Prepared for USAID. ([Link](#))

This resource provides effective tips for gender/youth-focused analysis during the start-up phase of the project. It provides examples of best practices and links to tools.

Mangroves for the Future (MMF); Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC); and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). 2018. “Gender Analysis Toolkit for Coastal Management Practitioners.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides gender analysis tools for coastal resource management, based on studies from twelve Southeast Asian and South Asian countries.

Mercy Corps. 2022. “Gender and Inclusion Responsive Emergency Food Security Training.” ([Link](#))

This training offers step-by-step guidance and tools for conducting a gender equality and social inclusion analysis.

Morgan, R., A. George, S. Sali, K. Hawkins, S. Molyneux, and S. Theobald. 2016. “How to do (or not to do)...gender analysis in health systems research.” *Health Policy Plan.* ([Link](#))

This resource provides guidance on including gender analysis in health systems interventions and research; it examines how gender and power relations affect data collection and analysis.

USAID. n.d. “Gender Digital Divide Technical Resource.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides practical tools and resources for addressing the gender digital divide, in gender analyses in the program cycle.

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA). 2021. “Strengthening gender equality in access to water, sanitation and hygiene.” ([Link](#))

This briefing paper offers suggestions of actions that can improve gender equality in water and sanitation.

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). 2015. “Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Agribusiness Development Projects.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides background on gender concepts and the gender dimensions of agribusiness development projects. It also provides a step-by-step roadmap for gender mainstreaming in the project cycle.

UN Women. 2022. “Gender Analysis in Technical Areas: Energy Infrastructure.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides entry points for integrating gender equality and social inclusion into energy infrastructure projects; it offers practical tips, steps, checklists, and good practices for conducting gender analysis.

UN Women. 2022. “Gender Analysis in Technical Areas: Digital Inclusion.” ([Link](#))

This resource offers practical tips, steps, checklists, and good practices for conducting gender analysis in digital inclusion.

UN Women. 2022. “Gender Analysis in Technical Areas: Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance.” ([Link](#))

This resource offers practical tips, steps, checklists, good practices for conducting gender analysis in Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance; it offers practical tips, steps, checklists, and good practices for conducting gender analysis.

UN Women. 2022. “Guidance note: Gender-responsive conflict analysis.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides recommendations for applying a gender lens in political and conflict analysis.

USAID. 2020. “Technical Brief 4: Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in WASH.” ([Link](#))

This resource provides recommendations and activity examples on integrating women’s and girls’ empowerment in water security, sanitation, and hygiene development objectives.

World Bank Group. 2022. “Integrating Gender in Land Projects: A Toolkit.” ([Link](#))

This resource offers guidance on integrating gender into project design related to land rights.