Appendix

1 The Genre&Com database

The Genre&Com database was created on Excel and the processing of information, the construction of variables were carried out with R. For each article or document retained, several pieces of information were coded in order to analyze the contents of this corpus and better understand the different ways of articulating the gender perspective and that of the commons. The variables available in Genre&Com are the following:

- **author**: this variable provides the name and first name of the author. The same document can be associated with several authors in case of co-authoring and an author can have written several articles or documents.

- **sex**: this variable provides information on the sex of authors, this information is based on the information available online by combining information from the first name, possibly photos and texts describing the course of the person. More often, this information is available on personal or professional page. The variable “sex” can take the values “F” or “H”, he/him/his corresponds to “M” and “she/her/hers to “F”; no cases of non-binary or explicitly transgender people were identified.

- **field_author**: this variable indicates the author’s main discipline(s). This information comes from the affiliation when it is explicit in the paper or from a specific research on the web. The same person can be associated with several disciplinary fields. This is all the more important to take into account since the field of research in gender studies or that of the commons are both often multidisciplinary, even transdisciplinary. The coding of this variable raises the problem of multiple designations and disciplinary breakdown according to country. In order to reduce the number of disciplines, we proceeded to a grouping as follows:
  - **Sociology** includes social research, social sciences, sociology, social studies and social policy.
  - **Environmental studies** includes school of earth and environment, biology, environmental studies/sciences, environment and development policy, development and biotechnology, biology, biodiversity international, ecology and sustainability.
  - **Rural studies** includes nomadic pastoralism studies, department of forest and rangeland, rangeland ecosystem science, pastoralist sciences, agricultural sciences, land and water management, forestry and international relations and rural development.
  - **Political science** includes political science, public policies, political sciences, political ecology.
  - **Regional/cultural studies** includes asian studies, african studies, postcolonial studies, global studies, latin american studies, bhutan studies, cultural studies.
- **Engineering** includes *applied information technology, technology, engineering*.

- **Economics** includes *statistics, economics, management, development studies and planning and regional development, business, ecological economics, finance*.

- **Geography/urban studies** includes *urban planning, geology, architecture, geography, urban studies*.

- **Gender studies** includes *women and politics and gender studies*.

- **country_author**: this is the country in which the institution to which the author is affiliated is located. It is not the nationality or the geographical origin of the person but that of the institution to which they are attached, as this affiliation can change over time for the same individual.

- **publication_title, yearpub, vol, issue**: these variables respectively inform the title of the journal, the year of publication of the document, the volume and the number if applicable.

- **title and key_words**: these variables provide the title of the article and the associated keywords when they exist.

- **cited_by**: this variable provides the number of citations of the document as mentioned in Google Scholar. A publication’s citation count is likely to increase over time. The Genre&Com database contains this information as it was available in October 2022.

- **region_commons and country_commons**: these variables give the continent and the country, when it is mentioned, in which the resource or management in the form of commons of this resource studied in the article is located. When several regions or countries are concerned, they are all mentioned.

- **type_commons**: this variable informs, when relevant, the type of resources or sometimes the service with which the studied common is associated (land, forest, water, irrigation, etc.). In order to reduce the number of resources or services mentioned, we have grouped them as follows:
  - the category *irrigation/water* includes the irrigation service and the water resource.
  - the category *forest/trees* includes the resources trees and forest.
  - The category *labor/care* includes the services labour/labor, care, work, reproduction.
  - The category *digital/new/cultural* includes resources or services associated with digital and numeric, new commons, cultural, research network, civil commons and collaborative and social computing.
– The category *urban/mobility/housing* includes the space, urban and housing resources and the mobility, architecture and design services.

– The category *lands* includes lands, wetlands, tea garden, pastoralism, wildlands, territory, landscape and garden farming resources.

– The category *biodiversity/natural resources* includes the resources biodiversity, plant, natural resources, food, papyrus resources and cooperative.

– The category *general* includes all, global commons, general and common property resources.

– The category *fisheries/ocean* includes the ocean resource and the fisheries service.

- The region_commons, country_commons, type_commons variables mainly concern empirical articles. For those whose approach is conceptual, theoretical or more general, this information is not relevant. While a few examples may be mentioned for illustrative purposes in this type of analysis (based on a specific resource and/or even a particular geographical area), this information has most often not been reported in the Genre&Com database.

- abstract: the abstract of each article is available in the database.

2 The ijc2020 database

In order to harmonize the coding of the disciplines with that of Genre&Com, we proceeded to the grouping as follows using the labels as it appears in the ijc2020 database:

- *Sociology* includes *social sciences*
- *Environmental studies* includes *environmental sciences, earth and planetary science*
- *Rural studies* includes *agriculture and biological sciences*
- *Engineering* includes *computer sciences, decision science, energy, engineering, mathematics*
- *Economics* includes *business, management and accounting, economics, econometrics, finance*
- *Medicine/genetics* includes *medicine, biochemistry, genetics, molecular biology*. This category does exist in Genre&Com.
- Others includes *multidisciplinary, other and n.a.*

To identify papers with a gender lens in the ijc2020 database, we tag with the label gender, papers whose abstract contains the following terms: *feminism / feminist / ecofeminism / ecofeminist / patriarchal / patriarchy / gender / sex*. This method exclude papers that might mention “gender” of “feminist” in the core but not in the abstract. Once the papers crossing gender and the commons perspective are identified we tag them following the same
method as for the Gender&Com data base. We then add them to the Gender&Com database and we label this data set Gender&Com&ijc2020 data base.

3 Coding the analytical grid

In order to analyze the literature based on the reading grid proposed in the previous section, each document in the Genre&Com database was tagged based on the information available in the summary.

With regard to gender, two approaches have been distinguished:

- either a “gender” approach that highlights the power relations of domination at work within a community, the management of a resource, the decision-making process, access to the resource, etc. It is then a question of describing the inequalities. This tag also applies to analyzes that show, on the contrary, the fact that the commons constitute a mode of resource management that promotes the emancipation of women in certain contexts.

- or a “feminist” approach, which aims to promote gender equality as an objective to be achieved. The explicit normative perspective denounces a system of patriarchal domination and proposes paths for feminist transformations with which the commons are associated. Papers adopting an ecofeminist perspective are identified by this tag, but the latter identifies other types of approaches.

The tag_gender makes it possible to identify the two types of approach. It was constructed by identifying the following key words in the summaries of each document:

- feminism/feminist/féministe/féminisme, ecofeminism/ecofeminist, patriarchal/patriarchy for the label “feminist”

- by default, the other documents have been tagged with the label “gender”.

With regard to the commons, in accordance with the analysis grid, two approaches are distinguished:

- either an applied and analytical approach aimed at describing the functioning of the commons or a common based on case studies, by raising the issues associated with them, in this case the tag is case;

- or a political and more often theoretical approach that considers the commons as a way of doing society. It is then a question of developing the use of the commons as an alternative to the market economy or statism. We qualify this approach as a grid, namely a reading grid that promotes a society thought of as more egalitarian and fairer than that dominated by the market and private property and which is not based on the appropriation of resources by the State.

The tag_commons identifies the type of approach to commons. It was constructed by identifying the following keywords in the summaries of each article:

- struggles, dispossession, social movement, oppression, neoliberalism, consumerism, Marxism/Max, materialism, individualism, transformative, anti-capitalism/anti-capitalist/capitalism/capitalist class, global South, decolonization, liberal, climate
justice, degrowth /decommodification/commonization, exploitation, social change, citizenship, activist, new initiative, domination, social common for the label “grid” that corresponds to the political perspective.

- by default, the other documents have been tagged with the label “case” corresponding to the analytical perspective.