

## Gender references for SANREM CRSP themes

### *Clickable Table of contents*

<b><i>I. Land/ Soil:</i></b> .....	<b>2</b>
Tenure/ Land Rights .....	2
<b><i>II. Water</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
Reports.....	3
Water and Human Rights.....	3
Water Management.....	5
<b><i>III. Air</i></b> .....	<b>9</b>
Indoor Air Pollution .....	9
<b><i>IV. Climate</i></b> .....	<b>10</b>
Climate Change.....	10
<b><i>V. Conservation/ Ecology/ NRM:</i></b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b><i>VI. Forests</i></b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b><i>VII. Agriculture</i></b> .....	<b>17</b>
Food and Nutrition .....	19
<b><i>IX. Research and Development/Extension</i></b> .....	<b>19</b>
Extension .....	20
<b><i>X. Community/ Governance</i></b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b><i>XI. Gender</i></b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b><i>XII. International Development</i></b> .....	<b>24</b>

If you cannot access some of these links it may be that you or your university does not have library privileges for the specified journal or document.

## I. Land/ Soil:

### ***Tenure/ Land Rights***

- [International Land Coalition – Secure access to land helps reduce poverty.](#)

<http://www.landcoalition.org/docs/t12wal.htm>

The International Land Coalition (ILC) started as the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty. This is a global alliance of intergovernmental, governmental and civil-society organizations committed to rural poverty eradication. Their website, (on the left click on documents) the link presents a list of resources related to the role of women and access to land. There are case studies and country reports in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Nepal, as well as links to other organization's documents, such as FAO, and WEDO.

- [The Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions \(COHRE\).](#) A place to live: Women's Inheritance Rights in Africa (2005)

[http://www.cohre.org/view\\_page.php?page\\_id=180](http://www.cohre.org/view_page.php?page_id=180)

The COHRE has been working along with communities, governments and non-government organizations for over 10 years. This link takes you to a report on ten African countries. The objective of this report is to use accessible language that can be understood by every one regardless of education level. The report explains the concept of rights, women's rights, housing rights, and inheritance. It suggests action for both governments and non-government organizations. The report ends with comprehensive information list on each one of the ten countries.

- [FAO –A gender perspective on Land Rights](#)

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y3495e/y3495e00.pdf>

This is a short informative summary of the main issues linking women, food security, and equal access. It ends with suggestions to achieve gender equality in the future. These suggestions are based on lessons learned from experience and include things such as legal framework, stakeholder participation, better gender-disaggregated information, equal access to alternative forms of access, and gender sensitization programs for both men and women.

- [Rural Women's Access to Land and Property in Selected Countries](#) (2004) FAO, IFAD, and ILC

<http://www.landcoalition.org/pdf/cedawrpt.pdf>

This is a collaborative study carried through by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Land Coalition (ILC). The study analyses some of the reports of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the status of rural women. This is a sex-disaggregated statistical study that examines CEDAW reports on rural populations and rural labor. It examined compliance with women's rights, measures adopted to ensure women's access to land and property, inheritance rights and legal capacity. This study concludes with some recommendations and encouragement to all who work to advance rural women's lives.

- [Inheritance Rights: The Gendered Experience of Loss](#) (2004) *By Charlotte Feldman-Jacobs*

<http://www.igwg.org/articles/inheritancerights.htm>

This is the story of how a Kenya woman, who, drew attention to the situation of Kenyan women's inheritance rights. Through her personal story, she helped strengthened advocacy projects for women in Kenya. Here is the email Angeline Siparo wrote in 2002 after her husband's death: "Through this experience of losing Billie, I have learnt some things about the gendered experience of loss: Within the Kenyan community — and this is regardless of whether you are luo, luhya, maasai or Kamba — as a woman you own nothing and have no right to property. If and when the woman is economically empowered, this is then used as an excuse that she does not deserve anything more and she can make 'her own money'. I have learnt the difference between having laws in books and enforcement of these laws."

## II. Water

### *Reports*

- [UNESCO The UN World Water Development Report](#): Water for People, Water for Life.

[http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/wwdr/table\\_contents.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/wwdr/table_contents.shtml)

This report with respective case studies can be found on-line in six parts. Part I introduces background on the water crisis providing an historical overview on water policies. This first part ends with some recommendations for assessment tools to analyze the progress and to find ways for a better future. Part II gives us a summary of the state of fresh water around the world. Part III focuses on water usage and the increased demand on resources. It discusses ways to secure food for a growing population, the role of energy and energy needs in developing nations. Part IV examines management challenges such as competing needs, usage and demands. It recommends wise water governance for sustainable development and the need for collective share of responsibility based on knowledge and information. Part V presents the case studies illustrating the referred issues. Part VI concludes by trying to fit all the pieces together of all the facets of the global water issues.

### *Water and Human Rights*

- [‘Water, rules and gender: water rights in an indigenous irrigation system, Marakwet, Kenya’](#) Development and Change, Vol 28, No 4, pp707-30. Adams, W., Watson, E., and Mutiso, S., 1997,

If you have access to Blackwell Synergy you can see this articles at: <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-7660.00061?journalCode=dech&volume=28&issue=4>

This article presents a study carried out in a region in Northern Kenya. It examines the complex rules governing interactions between resource management and the management of social relations. Moral, social and natural orders can play a role in rights and allocation of water at the same time that taboos might add restrictions on those rights.

- [‘Gender, class and water: women and the politics of water service in Monterrey, Mexico’](#), Bennett, V., 1995, *Latin American Perspectives: a Journal on Capitalism and Socialism*, Vol 22, No 2, pp76-99

If you have access to Jstor you can read the complete article at:

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0094-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0094-582X%28199521%2922%3A2%3C76%3AGCAWWA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z)

[582X%28199521%2922%3A2%3C76%3AGCAWWA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0094-582X%28199521%2922%3A2%3C76%3AGCAWWA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z)

This article analyses the role played by gender and class in the history of water supplies in Monterrey, Mexico. The author starts with a brief historical overview, highlighting the impact of water services on poor urban women, and women’s social activism. History shows that poor women used phone calls, meetings, obstruction of streets, and even holding water services employees’ hostage, as a form of protest. It was said that the most effective forms of protests were the most disruptive ones. Protests had impacts in local levels but also national level the most visible result was in 1984 when the federal government approved the “water for all” program.

- [WHRnet – Women’s Human Rights net](#) (a project of AWID – Association for Women’s Right in Development) *Women and Water Privatization* November 2003 by Ana Elena Obando, *WHRnet*

<http://www.whrnet.org/docs/issue-water.html>

This electronic article allows the reader to have access to an overview of the issues relating women and water. It explores issues of privatization, raising the question on who benefits. The second part of the article shares links to Human Rights organizations, conventions, summits and declarations. Part 3 is a summary of water facts and figures around the world such as, “1.1 billion people in the world, in other words one sixth of the world population, do not have access to potable water.” In part four, the author shares links to the sources used to write this article, and additional resources.

- [Empowering Women to Achieve Food Security](#) Focus 6 (Washington: International Food Policy Research Institute), Pp. 3-4. Van Koppen, Barbara (2001a) “Water Rights” in Agnes R. Quisumbing and Ruth S. Meinzen-Dick

[http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus06/focus06\\_01.htm](http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus06/focus06_01.htm)

This overview summarizes the key strategies the authors use to empower women and to achieve food security. This is done through strengthening the asset base: 1- Natural and physical capital, women are often responsible for ensuring its usage, but rarely carry the rights that provide them security. 2- Human capital, health and education can improve women’s lives and ultimately reduce poverty. 3- Social and financial capital, networks constitute a valuable asset for women, but often the very poor (forced migration and greater vulnerability) have reduced social capital. Group savings and credit should provide broader safety nets to reduce women’s vulnerabilities. 4- Legal rights, institutional frameworks must provide women with legitimate access and control over the resources. The recommendations for action are; a) change laws to decrease women’s vulnerability, b) implement creative programs that allow women to capitalize on their social capital in ways that help compensate for lack of financial and physical assets, c) increase women’s opportunities for participation in development processes.

- [“Water, Hindu Mythology and an Unequal Social Order in India”](#) Joshi, Deepa and Ben Fawcett (2001a) Paper presented at the Second Conference of the International Water History Association, Bergen.

<http://www.eng4dev.soton.ac.uk/eng4devpdfs/IWHA%20paper.PDF>

This paper analysis water and water use in relation to Hinduism beliefs. Through an examination of social stratification and its relation to water the author explains the social inequalities of access, control, and distribution of water rights. Water is considered to be spiritually sacred and purifying, but only upper castes own and control natural springs and other water resources. The lower the caste the more impure the person; therefore they are not allowed to touch the water. Lower caste women can experience social exclusion and are often blamed when a streams dries up. These beliefs reinforce inequality in access, control and distribution of water.

- [Gatekeeper series; no. 85. London : IIED.](#) Koppen, Barbara C.P. van (1999) Sharing the last drop: water scarcity, irrigation and gendered poverty eradication.

<http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/gatekeepers/documents/GK85.pdf>

The article addresses the issue of water scarcity and protection of the poorest. It shares a few cases where poor women and men had protected water rights, and when new infrastructures were developed water rights were lost or denied. The author points out that it is important to protect and strengthen water access to the poorest to ensure poverty alleviation. The article concludes by defending the need for new and more complex infrastructures that prevent the poorest from losing access to water and to allow their water needs to be met. This later implies including the poorest in water scarcity management.

## ***Water Management***

- [World Resource Institute](#) Chapter 8: A world of decisions: Case studies—Women, water, and work: The success of the self-employed women's association. From the “World Resources 2002-2004: Decisions for the Earth: Balance, voice, and power”.

[http://pubs.wri.org/pubs\\_content\\_print.cfm?ContentID=1851](http://pubs.wri.org/pubs_content_print.cfm?ContentID=1851)

This particular case study explores the successes of the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) an innovative grassroots governance structures. Through their focus on learning SEWA has achieved state recognition and respect, therefore influencing decisions related to the environment, and livelihoods.

- [Water Aid – Water for Life](#) – a world where everyone has access to safe water and effective sanitation.

[www.wateraid.org.uk/](http://www.wateraid.org.uk/)

Water aid is an international NGO dedicated to bringing water, sanitation, and hygiene education to the world’s poorest. The site includes practical links, such as a slide show on step-by-step instruction for building a pit latrine, and a report on cholera case studies in Burkina Faso.

Through out the site there are links to real stories pointing out to the benefits of water and sanitation. The public is invited to participate by getting involved, either through donations or by educating themselves and others. The “drink more water campaign” is a good example on how to educate the public on water related issues. Provides an interactive, fun way to educate while motivating others to contribute and participate.

- [“Water for the Twenty-First Century: Challenges and Misconceptions”](#) *IDS Working Paper 111* (Brighton: IDS) Mehta, Lyla (2000)

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/wp/wp111.pdf>

This is a critical review of global debates over water, water scarcity, and water resource management. The author demonstrates that global perspectives on water resources management tend to be based on vague political, economic and theoretical positions. As an example of the lack of an empirically based approach, the author uses the debate on the water “crisis”. This debate often neglects the unequal access and control over the resources. By seeing water as just an economic asset one ignores the cultural and social components which also determine access. To conclude, the author defends the need to have a diverse inclusive debate that reflects the multifaceted aspects of people’s lives and their water needs.

- [“Water Projects and Women’s Empowerment”](#) Joshi, Deepa and Ben Fawcett (2001b) Paper presented at the 27<sup>th</sup> WEDC Conference, People and Systems for Water, Sanitation and Health, Lusaka (Zambia).

<http://www.eng4dev.soton.ac.uk/eng4devpdfs/R6575%20WEDC%20Paper.PDF>

This paper explores the role of women: 1- in water project implementation and management, 2- Women’s representation in the community and in decision-making positions, 3- increased hygiene and water management awareness of women, and 4- increased women’s income due to less time spent in fetching water. As a conclusion, the paper states all of the above have increased and improved, but not all women have participated or been empowered in the process.

- [International Water Sanitation Center \(IRC\)](#) Christine van Wijk-Sijbesma (1998) Gender in water resource management, water supply and sanitation: roles and realities.

<http://www.irc.nl/page/1893>

The book is an updated and revised edition part of the 1985 version of the same title. The author divides the aims of the book in three parts: 1- presents a framework for gender analysis, based on the many levels of difference between men and women and the way each uses water. Part 2 gives an overview of integrated water resources, management policy and gender analysis. By asking questions such as “who loses? who benefits? and at what cost?” the author explains the importance of gender focus. Lastly, part 3 summarizes the operationalization of gender approaches in water resources and management, drinking and sanitation principles.

- [IDS, BRIDGE](#) Baden, S., 1993, 'Practical Strategies for Involving Women as Well as Men in Water and Sanitation Activities', Briefing prepared for SIDA, Brighton:

<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/Reports/re11c.pdf>

The paper starts by introducing some water supply and sanitation policy changes. The author then shares her lessons based on experience while reminding the reader to avoid the panacea attitude. Women’s participation can improve water and sanitation, but only if it does not result in an increase of workload, financial, and/or time burdens for women. Involving women in planning and decision-making processes can be strategically beneficial when considering gender in its integrity. This means that women are part of a community, with different roles, needs, and responsibilities.

- [International Institute for Environment and Development](#): London, 1995. Zwartveen, Margreet. Linking women to the main canal: gender and irrigation management. *Gatekeeper series no. 54*.

<http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/gatekeepers/documents/GK54.pdf>

According to the author, irrigation systems can benefit from more care in gender analysis. The article focuses on three main areas that could benefit from more equitable and effective design and policies. The first area is systems engineering and design, and it is important to ask who benefits and how will it affect men and women. Because men and women have different experiences with water and irrigation systems, the increase of participation of both at every stage of the project can be beneficial to all. The second area is legal focusing on administrative and organizational issues. Gender analysis brings visibility to discrepancies in rights and accessibility by recognizing those not considered as farmers, or those who first lose their rights when water is scarce. The third area is operational. Gender analysis can ensure that men and women's different experiences with water are met with equitable quantity, quality and access of water. Gender analysis makes it possible to consider men and women's needs, and to match those with the realistic objectives for the irrigation system.

- [IIED, Sustainable Agriculture Programme](#), Cleaver, Frances and Diane Elson, 1995, *Women and water resources: Continued Marginalisation and New Policies*.

<http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/gatekeepers/documents/GK49.pdf>

Water policies have shifted focus from planning and implementation of projects to water resources management. The idea is to have frameworks established by governments and donors, but it is up to the people to create, and manage the facilities. This paper raises some gender related questions on these approaches. The authors fear that some of these new approaches will marginalize women as water resources managers. 1- By dealing with water as an economic resource, health and social benefits of water can be undermined. 2- Unless health benefits are calculated, investments will not include sanitation and health education. 3- Water as an economic resource may be privatized and sold to communities, which harms those who have no ability to pay. 4- Often decision-making communities are different from water-using communities. These four points seem to take a gender-neutral approach, which can be threatening to women's roles in water resources management. The article recommends that data be disaggregated by gender.

- [Agricultural Research and Extension Network](#). Pangare, Vashudha Lokur. 1988. Gender Issues in Watershed Development and Management in India. *Network Paper No. 88*. London: ODI.

[http://www.odi.org.uk/agren/papers/agrenpaper\\_88.pdf](http://www.odi.org.uk/agren/papers/agrenpaper_88.pdf)

The article is an appeal for the inclusion of women in the watershed development process. The approaches recommended are: recognize women farmers; increase participation of women in the community development; and include women in decision-making processes. This implies a gender focus that will benefit and facilitate economic empowerment of women as well as men's willingness to share the control of the resources. The paper provides a list of guiding principles.

- [SIDA Publications on Water Resources](#) 6. SIDA, 1997, 'A gender perspective in the water resources management sector', Swedish.

<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=WaterRes6%5B1%5D.pdf&a=2527>

This is a manual to help SIDA staff ask certain questions when involved in water resource management programs. It starts with an overview in gender equality, followed by key justifications for the rationale embracing gender perspectives in water resources management. This handbook ends with a three-part table, where the first part poses a critical question, the second part explains why one should ask this question and the third part advises on the steps to take.

- [IRC, The Hague](#). Wijk-Sijbesma, C. van. 1995. Gender in community water supply, sanitation and water resource protection: a guide to methods and techniques. *Occasional Paper Series 23*.

<http://www.irc.nl/page/1856>

This paper presents a guideline to cover the International Water and Sanitation Center gender-specific requirements. The guidelines begin with identification of needs and priorities of men and women in local communities. To ensure that project objectives are inline with community needs, a gender-specific assessment in the areas of health, socio-economic, and environment is recommended. The authors present a list of gender issues to be considered during project planning and implementation. Diverse occupations, responsibilities, and access can lead groups to identify and prioritize their needs differently. Technological choices can prevent certain groups from participating, or taking part in the decision-making process. Training and arranging for water resources maintenance and management should be gender and community specific. Hygiene and hygiene education, protection of water resources and the environment also require a gender-specific assessment because men and women tend to have different knowledge and needs. Part 4 of this paper presents some tools and methods to support women's integration in project design and implementation. There is a "how to" list for supporting the involvement of women, making information accessible for women, organizing community meetings, collecting gender-specific data, forming and strengthening local management structures, and training women.

- [On Sanitation Connection](#). World Bank, 1996, 'Toolkit on gender in water and sanitation', Gendernet, World Bank (*on-line source*).

<http://www.sanicon.net/titles/title.php3?titleno=581>

This 181 page toolkit addresses gender issues in the water and sanitation sector. It defines gender and explains why gender analysis—asking gender specific questions in order to identify different developmental needs—is important in dealing with water and sanitation management. The toolkit lists 10 lessons learned from previous projects, these are: Lesson 1 - gender is a central concern in water and sanitation. Due to the gender-based division of labor, men and women have different roles and responsibilities in water and sanitation. Lesson 2 - ensuring both men and women's participation improves project performance. Lesson 3 - specific, simple mechanisms must be created to ensure women's involvement. Lesson 4 - attention to gender needs to start as early as possible. Lesson 5 - gender analysis is integral to project identification and data collection. Lesson 6 - a learning approach is more gender-responsive than blueprint approaches. Lesson 7 – projects are more effective when both women's and men's preferences about "hardware" are addressed. Lesson 8 - Women and men promote project goals through both traditional and nontraditional roles. Lesson 9 - NGO's and especially women's groups can facilitate a gender-balanced approach. Lesson 10 – gender-related indicators should be included when assessing project performance. The toolkit shares examples of good practices on gender in

water and sanitation from countries such as Brazil, Lesotho, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The appendix includes recommendations on where to look for advice, terms of reference for consultants, sources of funding, selected references, learning tools, World Bank projects, and selected articles. It ends with a slide show presentation on gender issues in water and sanitation.

- [World Development, Vol 25, No 8](#), pp1335-49. Zwartveen, M., 1997, 'Water: from basic need to commodity: a discussion on gender and water rights in the context of irrigation',

If you have access to Elsevier Science Direct, you can click on the URL to see the article.

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=MIimg&\\_imagekey=B6VC6-3SX1GPR-D-3&\\_cdi=5946&\\_user=513551&\\_orig=browse&\\_coverDate=08%2F31%2F1997&\\_sk=999749991&view=c&wchp=dGLzVzz-zSkzS&md5=8fa4895a2864eaaddf590b57bc76c9ee&ie=/sdarticle.pdf](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=MIimg&_imagekey=B6VC6-3SX1GPR-D-3&_cdi=5946&_user=513551&_orig=browse&_coverDate=08%2F31%2F1997&_sk=999749991&view=c&wchp=dGLzVzz-zSkzS&md5=8fa4895a2864eaaddf590b57bc76c9ee&ie=/sdarticle.pdf)

This paper reflects on gender implications of water policies—rights, access, control, and allocation for women. In most developing countries, women's access, control and water rights are a problem. Women and men have different water use practices, a stronger security of water tenure could mean greater negotiating power for women. With the increasing concerns over water scarcity, women's access and control over water will decrease. Women's water needs for both household consumption and production are often unrecognized. In the privatization of water management and irrigation, women's needs must be addressed.

### III. Air

#### *Indoor Air Pollution*

- [ITDG – the Intermediate Technology Development Group](#) Indoor Air Pollution – the Killer in the Kitchen

[http://www.itdg.org/?id=iap\\_who](http://www.itdg.org/?id=iap_who)

ITDG chief executive, Cowan Coventry, and the director of the shell foundation, Kurt Koffman, call for political action across the developing world. The report is based on the global statement by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nation Development Program (UNDP) to mark the World Rural Women day in 2004. It states that indoor air pollution kills over 1.6 million each year, of which the majority are poor women and children. At the end of this article, there is a link to the full WHO report, which presents the risk factors and why poor women and children are more affected. The report also challenges experts in finding innovative and affordable solutions to reduce levels of indoor smoke.

- [WHO World Health Organization](#) Indoor Pollution and Health -- Fact sheet N°292 June 2005

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/>

This is a fact sheet summarizing the indoor air pollution problem. The risk factors include health impacts such as respiratory infections and lung cancer. The fact sheet explains that women and children in developing nations are most vulnerable to the pollutants. It links Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4 and 7 (eradicate extreme poverty, empowering women, reducing child mortality, and ensure environmental sustainability) with the need for action. The fact sheet

ends with a list of actions that WHO is taking to ensure the adoption of adequate energy policies and health programs.

## IV. Climate

### *Climate Change*

- [Gender and Climate Change Network](#). Skutsch, Margaret - CDM and LULUCF: what's in it for women?

<http://www.gencc.interconnection.org/skutsch2004.pdf>

CDM—Clean Development Mechanism - The CDM is a mechanism that mobilizes private and public resources for mitigating climate change while promoting sustainable development.

LULUCF—Land Use Land-use change and Forestry - is defined as the activities or mechanisms, which remove emissions and greenhouse gases resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry. This definition evolved from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) definition of “sinks”.

The paper explains that CDM’s objective is not to solve women’s needs but to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere (in industrialized countries) and contribute to sustainable development (in developing countries). Nevertheless, the authors raise some questions to support their claim that CDM policies under the LULUCF have gender implications (particularly in developing countries). The paper presents a list of the limitations that CDM and LULUCF face. These limitations in creating opportunities to solve women’s energy problems come from—official policy makers, investors, environmental lobbyists, professionals in the energy sector, governments’ forestry sector, and the lack of women’s representation. The authors conclude stating that it is an absurd to disregard women’s energy needs when addressing the questions on carbon dioxide, biomass fuels for cooking and energy problems in developing countries.

- [IDS Bulletin. Climate Change and Development](#). IDS – Institute of Developmental Studies. July 2004.

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/bulletin/Bull353overview.pdf>

The objective of this special issue on climate change is to generate awareness and stimulate discussion. It is mainly concerned with the challenges of climate change for developing communities, and the social dimensions of sustainable development, including poverty and gender issues as an integral part of the discussion.

The Bulletin presents the work of International leading development and climate change policy makers, and researchers. It looks at the implications, causes and impacts of climate change for developing countries, and conflicts between key development issues climate change and the political agenda.

- Brief historical overview of climate regime: Climate science: causes and impacts. The international response: UNFrameworkConvention onClimateChange (UNFCCC). Political developments and the Kyoto Protocol. Kyoto and beyond.
- Research and Policy issues: Adaptation, development and funding. Mitigation, livelihoods and sustainable development. Participation, social movements and

political transformations. Mapping future development policy, practices and discourse.

- What next for climate and development?

- From Beijing to Kyoto: [Gendering the International Climate Change Negotiation Process](#)  
Dennison, Christie (2003)

<http://www.pugwash.org/reports/pac/53/dennison.htm>

This is part of a report presented at the 53rd Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: Advancing Human Security: The Role of Technology and Politics. The report focuses on the need to identify and define stakeholders, in order to address assumption of gender neutrality. This report presents a brief overview of climate change principles that are the basis for the author's criticism on gender exclusion. Under scientific reports, and recommendations most climate change assessments and negotiations have been gender neutral. The author then advocates for a design of gender-sensitive climate change mitigation strategies. This implies the inclusion of women (in both number and voiced women's interests) in negotiations and agreement on climate. The author points out that the relationship between poverty and vulnerability to the environment is gendered as it affects men and women differently. The report concludes with some recommendations for a gender-inclusive discussion on development and environmental concerns. .

- Gender and Development. Special Issue on Climate Change  
Volume 10, Issue 2. July 2002

This special issue includes 12 articles dedicated to explore some of the complex political and socio-economic issues related to climate change. The articles stress that climate change issues are highly politicized, difficult to determine accurately in scope and impact, and not seen as a demanding issue for poor communities. The connections between gender and poverty must be considered in negotiation processes in order to minimize climate change threats.

The 12 articles included are:

Climate change vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation: why does gender matter? Fatma Denton

Climate change: learning from gender analysis and women's experiences of organising for sustainable development Irene Dankelman

Protocols, treaties, and action: the 'climate change process' viewed through gender spectacles Margaret M. Skutsch

Kyoto Protocol negotiations: reflections on the role of women Delia Villagrasa

Gender and climate hazards in Bangladesh Terry Cannon

Uncertain predictions, invisible impacts, and the need to mainstream gender in climate change adaptations Valerie Nelson, Kate Meadows, Terry Cannon, *et al.*

Gendering responses to El Niño in rural Peru Rosa Rivero Reyes

The Noel Kempff project in Bolivia: gender, power, and decision-making in climate mitigation Emily Boyd

Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in India: the capabilities approach Marlene Roy and Henry David Venema

Promoting the role of women in sustainable energy development in Africa: networking and capacity-building Tieho Makhabane

## Transforming power relationships: building capacity for ecological security Mary Jo Larson

- Gendering responses to El Niño in rural Peru. by Rosa Rivero Reyes (2002)  
Gender and Development vol. 10:2

This article reflects on the gender-specific lessons learned after El Niño in a poor rural community in Peru. The author starts by explaining that El Niño had different impacts in different areas in Peru. On upland areas, where small-scale agriculture is the basis of food source, heavy rains caused devastation. In these areas, food insecurity and epidemics affected women more. The article also sums up government responses to disasters. Government neglected that disasters have different impacts in different places and on different people, and they favored development of agro-exports and rural communities were absent in the development process. The article presents a table of women's vulnerabilities and capacities during El Niño including the perspective of citizenship and social organization, psychological attitudes, and physical and material factors. Suggested preventive measures include, investing in capacity building, mainstreaming gender in participatory processes and local organizations, and the need to recognize women's knowledge of survival techniques.

- [A Critical Look at Gender and Energy Mainstreaming in Africa](#) Wamukonya, Njeri (2002)

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/forum-sustdev/Njeri-paper.pdf>

This draft paper was distributed at the 'gender perspectives in sustainable development' side event organized by UNDESA/DAW and WEDO at Prep Com III in April 2002. (United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Division for the Advancement of women and Women Environment and Development at the third preparatory committee).

The main question of this paper is will the current women/gender and energy approach help Africa overcome the energy barriers to meet sustainable development goals. To answer the question the paper introduces the reader to the energy/gender discourse. It presents key African energy challenges and a brief historical overview introducing the links between gender and energy. Njeri establishes the connection between energy and finance, and how gendered financing initiatives, such as micro-credit, can allow women access to meet their needs. The author calls for a "beyond" gender measures that acknowledge energy as a developmental issue not a household problem, and not a women's or men's problem.

- [InterCoast Network](#). An International Newsletter of Coastal Management  
Gender, Population and the Environment: finding common ground for Coastal Managers.

[http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/2002\\_41\\_CRC\\_GenderPopulationEnvironment.pdf](http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/2002_41_CRC_GenderPopulationEnvironment.pdf)

Number 41 of this newsletter focuses on Mainstreaming Gender, Population and the Environment. Some excerpts:

On page 4, "Mainstreaming gender: Understanding the steps for change" Sharon Murray points out that despite the 20 years of literature on gender and environment, there is still the need to move towards a more visible and measurable approach. The author presents an action-oriented model to help practitioners assess their projects and communities.

On page 5, the Newsletter presents a table with statistics and trends in population, coasts, and agriculture & food security.

On page 24, we are reminded that even though disasters are a global phenomenon its impacts are felt differently due to vulnerability and coping strategies of the targeted areas. Women and children tend to be the most vulnerable group affected by them. Gender division of labor and occupation can equip women with local fundamental knowledge to help face such natural disasters. For these reasons, the author recommends that women's knowledge become visible in policymaking.

- [Is the gender dimension of the climate change debate forgotten?](#) Parikh, Jyoti & Fatma Denton. (2001)

[http://www.energia.org/pubs/papers/cop8\\_gender.pdf](http://www.energia.org/pubs/papers/cop8_gender.pdf)

This paper presents three executive summaries of the presented talks at the Eight Conference of Parties in New Delhi. It also presents the full theme paper entitled "Gender and climate change at COP8: A forgotten element". The main themes discussed on this conference were: the links between disasters and impact on gender, increasing women's burden, the need to increase women on decision-making processes, community-specific knowledge, and mainstreaming gender within climate change debate.

Denton reminds us that most vulnerable groups will have to face increased burden of food insecurity, loss of livelihood, consequences of environmental degradation, migration due to economic pressures, and all the social consequences all these changes. Denton declares that even though women contribute the least to environment degradation they will pay the higher price.

- [Is there a gender angle to the climate change negotiations?](#) Wamukonya, Njeri & Margaret Skutsch (2001)

[http://www.energia.org/pubs/papers/wamukonya\\_skutsch.pdf](http://www.energia.org/pubs/papers/wamukonya_skutsch.pdf)

This is a summary of a paper presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York 2001. The paper looks at responsibilities for emission of Green House Gases GHGs, vulnerability studies, mitigation, capacity building and adaptation.

The summary defines responsibility, vulnerability and mitigation. Responsibility for emission of GHG fall on Northern countries' activities, and the debate under these terms does not include gender consideration. Vulnerability is determined by economic status and studies on feminization of poverty should be used for climate change vulnerability studies. Mitigation implies the replacement of old technologies for new clean ones. The author concludes that gender inequalities in education and training access reinforce the need to focus on gender while requesting capacity-building projects. It also recommends that the poor, the majority of whom are women, should be targeted and active participants in decision-making.

- [Climate Change implications for Southern Africa: a gendered perspective](#) Wamukonya, Njeri & Hesphina Rukato. (2001).

<http://www.energia.org/pubs/papers/wamukonyarukato.pdf>

This paper was presented at the Southern African Gender and Energy Network (Sagen) in 2001.

The authors state that "Africa as a continent is the most vulnerable region to the impacts of climate change." The article reminds the audience that national responses to climate change are compromised not only by economic factors but also by geographical, social, and political characteristics of each region. Within these constrains one should target high-risk groups to ensure participation on both policymaking and implementations of new strategies. The authors

also indicate that climate change agenda is set at the international level and often neglects gender, geographical differences, and differences in impacts to different groups.

- [CIDA Canadian International Development Agency](#) Gender Equality and Climate Change: Why consider gender equality when taking action on climate change?

[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Climate%20change3/\\$file/Gender-2.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Climate%20change3/$file/Gender-2.pdf)

This document created by CIDA answers the question: why should we consider gender when talking about climate change. Recognizing men and women's different responsibilities, roles, and economic power is to understand gender specific vulnerabilities to climate change. Climate change impacts food security, water and other resources shortages, and health.

## V. Conservation/ Ecology/ NRM:

- [Women's Environment & Development Organization](#). WEDO- seeks to empower women as decision makers to achieve economic, social and gender justice, a healthy, peaceful planet and human rights for all.

<http://www.wedo.org/>

This site includes links to the main program areas, campaigns, pressroom, and a library of resources and tools reflecting WEDO's mission. The library allows access to WEDO newsletter archive, publications, advocacy tools, UN conference process documents, photo gallery and multimedia. The main four WEDO program areas are, Gender and Governance, Sustainable development, Economic and Social Justice, and U.S. Global policy. Each program area has a link to the most recent publication on the subject, and/or a link to related library resources.

- [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#) Why Women Should be Included in Village Natural Resource Management Organization.

[http://www.ifad.org/gender/learning/project/part/p\\_nrm.htm](http://www.ifad.org/gender/learning/project/part/p_nrm.htm)

This document is based on the IFAD poverty report of 2001 and it stresses the importance of the inclusion of women in natural resource management. The exclusion of women has negative impacts on efficiency and effectiveness. When men are trained to perform activities that usually are performed by women, it has an impact on productivity. Even though in some places it is difficult to integrate women into the natural resources management organizations, there has been some successes establishing women's committees.

## VI. Forests

- [UNFF United Nation Forum on Forests](#) Women in Forests Discussion Paper (E/CN.18/2003/2/Add.5): Multi-stakeholder dialogue

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/296/67/PDF/N0329667.pdf?OpenElement>

This paper was the result of a multi-stakeholder discussion on women and Forests. It includes examples of what women's groups and organizations in Ghana, Uganda and other countries did

to ensure equity and sustainability within the forest sector. The stories also reveal the obstacles women have faced in implementing sustainable forest management. The paper concludes by sharing women's recommendations to Governments and other international forest policy players to promote partnerships with women in forests.

- [IUCN – The World Conservation Union](http://www.iucn.org/congress/women/Forestry.pdf) Forestry: Gender Makes a difference (2004)  
<http://www.iucn.org/congress/women/Forestry.pdf>

This is a fact sheet presenting examples of why “Gender makes a difference”

The main topics explain men and women's differences and similarities in roles and responsibilities, access and control over resources, knowledge, and decision-making. The fact sheet concludes with a bulleted list answering why gender makes a difference in sustainable management.

- [Forests, Trees, and the Millennium Development Goals](http://www.rcfa-cfan.org/english/issues.18.htm) CFAN – CIDA Forestry Advisors Network. CFAN is CIDA Forest Advisors Network.  
<http://www.rcfa-cfan.org/english/issues.18.htm>

This document establishes a direct connection between forests and trees and the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDG). It defines each MDG, and explains that sustainable forest management has generated opportunities to address natural resources issues in developing countries. After defining the links between a MDG and forests and trees, the paper presents a list of actions to attain each goal. In its conclusion the authors state there are indications that the MDG will not be met in Africa, Southeast Asia and in most of Latin America. Nevertheless investments in sustainable management can produce some positive results.

- World Bank Environment Paper  
Cleaver, K., 1992, 'Deforestation in the western and central African forest: the agricultural and demographic causes, and some solutions', in Cleaver, K. *et al.* (eds.), *Conservation of West and Central African Rainforests*, No.1. The World Bank, Washington, DC, pp. 75-92

The author refers to gender-based farming systems, in a rapid population growth situation, as a contributing factor to agricultural stagnation and environmental degradation. Traditionally women cultivate food crops on separate parcels, gather water and fuelwood. As population increases, fuelwood and water becomes scarce forcing women to walk farther and for longer periods of time. Consequently, there are more pressures on women's time and ability to carry their farming roles. Women are also restricted in terms of land and capital access as well as extension advice. The author recommends that the role of women be addressed on both education and agricultural investment. The other recommendation include an environmental action plan—creating changes in agricultural research, extension, and investment policy for governments, donors and communities—focusing on small families and developed specifically for each African country.

- [FAO Formulation, Execution and Revision of National Forest Programme](http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/w6206e/w6206e00.htm): Women's Participation in National Forest Programmes. Rome: FAO (1999)  
[http://www.fao.org/documents/show\\_cdr.asp?url\\_file=/docrep/w6206e/w6206e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/w6206e/w6206e00.htm)  
This document emphasizes the importance of being gender inclusive to increase the possibility for success with forest development programs. By focusing on men and women's differences and complementarities, this document analyses forest activities from a gender perspective. The

issues explored are: 1) Natural resources, rights and laws may differ for men and women for land tenure laws, trees, and crops. 2) Work, where men and women carry different responsibilities. 3) Credit and Technology, these often differ in terms of access for men and women. 4) Education, training and extension, also show discrepancies in access and service provide. 5) Knowledge and conservation of the environment, women and men possess different knowledge about the use and conservation of natural resources. 6) Contribution to food security, some studies indicate that women spend a larger percentage of their income with their families. 7) Legislation, which can be discriminatory for women, often are the reinforcement of norms, traditions, and religious beliefs. 8) Representation and decision-making, inclusion of both men and women is desirable at every stage of the development process. The document then explores ways to consider gender at all stages of national forest programs. It ends with a printable checklist with several questions related to gender and national forest programs.

- [Rural Development Forestry Network Paper](#) Hobley, M., (1992). 'Policy, rights and local forest management: the case of Himachal Pradesh, India', *No 13b, ODI*, London.

<http://www.odifpeg.org.uk/publications/rdfn/13/rdfn-13b.pdf>

This paper shares the history of forestry usage, and policy, while describing the evolution of forestry rights in two districts of Himachal Pradesh, India. The historical context allows us to understand before attempting to intervene in the local social, economic and physical context. In terms of gender, the paper shares some lessons learned from experiences, such as; some women's groups (Mahila Mandals) can be powerful taking action for the protection of forests. To ensure continuation and protection, these groups need legislative support. Threat to resources unified groups to create collective action. Current forest use shows an influence of old formal and informal access rights. Most recently, policy makers began allowing collective management of resources. What is now needed is for local people to take responsibility for managing and improving their resources.

- [Development and Change](#). 30: 2, 265-287. Locke, C. 1999. Constructing a Gender Policy for Joint Forest Management.

Blackwell-Synergy gives you access to this Journal and article.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/dech/30/2>

The author examines the gender-environment debate within the joint forest management (JFM) approaches in India. JFM has used two approaches: one to increase women's representation in local institutions and the other is to work to identify women's special knowledge and resources. Women Environment and Development (WED) argues that women's productive roles justify their inclusion on the debate. WED states that due to sexual division of labor, women are more dependent on nature therefore are most affected by environment degradation. In contrast, Gender and Development (GAD) does not recognize any "special" relationship between women and the environment. GAD suggests that the relationship with the environment does not come from gender alone, both a combination of gender, class and occupation. JFM invites participation of "one adult of the household" assuming adequate representation of the household, but the majority of participants are men. The article points out that even though there is limited information, it suggests that JFM has had a negative impact on women. The results show "poor involvement of women and marginalization of forest dependent groups". The author ends the article recommending that JFM adopts a more sophisticated gender approach to better monitor and understand JFM impacts on gender.

- [World Development](#), Vol 25, No8, pp1351-71. Rocheleau, Dianne, 1997, 'Women, men and trees: gender, power and property in forest and agrarian landscapes',

You can access the article through Elsevier Science

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=MIimg&\\_imagekey=B6VC6-3SX1GPR-F-2&\\_cdi=5946&\\_user=513551&\\_orig=browse&\\_coverDate=08%2F31%2F1997&\\_sk=999749991&view=c&wchp=dGLbVtb-zSkWz&md5=f4d445816d53b25c16c889314f414281&ie=/sdarticle.pdf](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=MIimg&_imagekey=B6VC6-3SX1GPR-F-2&_cdi=5946&_user=513551&_orig=browse&_coverDate=08%2F31%2F1997&_sk=999749991&view=c&wchp=dGLbVtb-zSkWz&md5=f4d445816d53b25c16c889314f414281&ie=/sdarticle.pdf)

Based on some case studies and on African literature review, the paper analyses the “gendered nature” of resource use and access to trees and forests. “Two-dimensional” maps are a limited representation of land rights and tree tenure due to complex overlapping rights. Legal rights and defacto rights can differ from control over resources, which are often tied with historical, social, and environmental constraints. The author proposes a multidimensional approach informed by the interaction between gender access, use, and control of resources. The article analyses the use of trees, and forest tenure in Africa from 3 angles: 1) rights to own land; 2) spaces and places where men and women use trees and forest resources and who exercises some control over management; and 3) differences in use of trees and their products. These factors can also vary according to season, periodic events, kin relationships and neighborliness reciprocity. There are many possible combinations within these factors. The case studies reveal some examples of this complexity. Land might be owned by a man, the woman might have access to some trees that she can only collect fuelwood and fruits, but only during the wet season. Often control belongs to the men, responsibility to provide products, and labor input belongs to the women. The multidimensional reality of gender use and access to land and trees must be considered by planning and technical support agencies.

- [Office of Women in International Development](#), Scheyvens, Regina, 1997, 'Sustaining women whilst sustaining the land?: engendering ecotimber production in the Solomon Islands', *Michigan State University, Working Papers on women in International Development, No 262*

<http://www.wid.msu.edu/resources/papers/pdf/WP262.pdf>

The author argues that because women’s activities often involve a deep knowledge of resource management, women should play an important role in every environmental project. The article uses an example of the involvement of women in the Solomon Western Islands Fair Trade (SWIFT). This example serves to support the position that women due to their role, responsibilities, and interests should be involved with environmental projects. In order to improve women’s involvement, the author recommends 1- greater access to information and training on what SWIFT is and how it can benefit women. 2- Changing men’s attitudes with gender mix discussions. The aim is to achieve shared decision-making, responsibilities, and economic gains. 3- Consulting women in how projects affect their lives. Based on projects where women play minor roles, the article advocates for an engendered approach to environmental projects in general and forest projects (eco-timber) in particular.

## VII. Agriculture

- [ADB -- Asian Developmental Bank](#) Gender and Development: Gender issues in integrated rural development

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender\\_Checklists/Agriculture/agri0505.asp?p=gencheck](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender_Checklists/Agriculture/agri0505.asp?p=gencheck)

This is a checklist for the gender issues in integrated rural development. It starts with a list of questions to identify the key issues. The questions reflect the need to have gender-disaggregated data, and to question who has access, rights and control over resources, and to question the impact a project will have on both men and women. There is also a list of gender sensitive key strategies recommending things such as, consult men and women separately in a gender segregated community, and include women and men in the planning of the project.

- [Women in Agriculture](#) Second International Conference on Women in Agriculture Interactive Website

<http://www.wia.usda.gov/womenind.htm>

This site presents the full transcripts of the breakout sessions for the Second International Conference on Women in Agriculture. The link for each talk appears underneath one of two major themes: Community Issues, and Agriculture. The page also allows for searches of words, and by date of the talks.

- [SEAGA Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme](#) Addressing HIV/AIDS through Agriculture and Natural Resources: A Guide for Extension Workers.

<http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/AddressingHIVAIDSEn.pdf>

This is a 2004 guide divided in three parts to explore the potential contribution of extension workers to help on the fight against HIV/AIDS pandemic. The first part focuses on understanding the disease—the basics, the risks, vulnerabilities to the impacts, HIV and the community. Part 2- Responses of extension works based on community dialogue to identify impacts of HIV in the community, and reflection on the findings. Part 3 – Is a reflection on the opportunities that extension workers have to address HIV/AIDS through agriculture and natural resources. The guide ends with some tools, tables, and examples of templates to help extension workers in the process.

- [International Service for National Agriculture Research](#) Gender and Agriculture in the Information Society. Helen Hambly Odame, Nancy Hafkin, Gesa Wesseler, and Isolina Boto

<http://www.isnar.cgiar.org/publications/briefing/bp55.htm>

The article's objective is to attract the attention of policymakers, donors, researchers, nongovernmental organizations, and farmers' organizations to the need for dialogue and action on issues of Information Communications and Technology (ICT) and gender. Focusing on Gender and ICT is crucial to address issues such as food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable development, which are part of many countries agenda.

- [The Rural Womyn Zone](#). Rural women in the United States

<http://www.ruralwomyn.net/us.html>

This page lists rural resources online. It has links to organizations such as the Association of Women in Agriculture, Rural Cooperatives, and the Women, Food and Agriculture Network.

- [IDS Bridge](#) Baden, S. (1998) Gender issues in agricultural market liberalisation: Topic paper prepared for the Directorate General for Development, European Commission. Brighton:

<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re41c.pdf>

This paper is a gender-based economic analysis of agricultural markets liberalization within the structural adjustment and economic reform programs in Sub-Saharan African Countries. The aim of the paper is to contribute to the creation of gender-aware policies. The paper explains the causes and consequences of the “gendered” nature of market systems. These can be the result of state policy, such as legal systems reinforcing male property rights, or through social norms relating to gender. The gender issues in agricultural market liberalization are related to: 1- Policies and implementation. These refer to structural adjustments loans, reforms on regulations and prices, and privatization of state marketing agencies. 2- Constraints and opportunities to pricing reforms. Shifts in investment on non-food crops increase gender inequalities related to productive resources, access credit and information, storage and transportation. 3- Changes in marketing activities and systems. There have been more women trading, largely due to increased poverty, men’s unemployment, and small-scale trading (often informal sector). 4- Distribution of benefits to agricultural market liberalization. Commercial farmers tend to benefit more than small-scale farmers do. 5 – Intra-household relations. It cannot be assumed that increased marketing of agricultural outputs means an increase in household income. With women’s income, men can either claim some of this income, or withdraw from responsibility for the household. Overall the article emphasizes that liberalization of agricultural marketing systems are gendered because it impacts men and women differently.

### **Food and Nutrition**

- [Food Agriculture Organization](#) FAO (1998) *Rural women and food security: current situation and perspectives*. Rome:

<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/W8376E/W8376E00.HTM>

This document introduces a global view of the status of women and women’s contributions as being the majority of food producers, the majority of food providers, and women do the majority of food preparation for their families. Rural people are the poorest, and most vulnerable to food insecurity. Capacity to increase production, particularly to the most needed exist. Constraints and characteristics of agriculture and food security vary from region to region. “Gender blindness” and “invisibility” of women’s roles and ways they can contribute to food security are major constraints to food security. This document presents a global overview of food security, as well as specific to each continent and its regional trends.

## **IX. Research and Development/Extension**

- [FAO focus](#) Research and Extension: a Gender Perspective

<http://www.fao.org/focus/e/women/Extens-e.htm>

Research and Extension services can help improve food availability, provide employment, and reduce environmental degradation. This site highlights the important role women play with food crops. To increase women’s participation in research and extension services, the site

recommends: 1- A mandate to target rural women. 2- Move toward demand-led research and extension systems. 3- Broaden the range of research and extension strategies and activities. 4- Collect gender-disaggregated data. 5- Develop training materials appropriate for women.

- [SEAGA and FAO a Gender-disaggregated data for agriculture and rural development: Guide for facilitators](#). SEAGA Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme and FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

<http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/GDDEn.pdf>

This is a 2003 guide, referred to as, package of facilitation materials, and is intended to equip all those who want to facilitate change in policies, planning designs, and approaches. This guide provides materials for a 10-day workshop on gender-disaggregated data for agriculture and rural development.

## ***Extension***

- [Targeting Women in Agribusiness](#)<sup>1</sup> by Suzanna Smith, M. E. Swisher, Constance Shehan. Journal of Extension

<http://www.joe.org/joe/1990winter/a8.html>

This is a summary of a study on extension programs and women. Extension services can help identify and train woman to reach management positions at large-scale nonagricultural productions, such as flowers. The concentration of employees in larger nurseries is an opportunity for extension workers to reach out and provide information to both employers and employees on ways to recognize talent and maximize potential skills. The results showed that even though women 42 percent of the employees were women, there are significant differences between men and women on occupational status.

- [American Council for Voluntary International Action](#) InterAction Workshop Introduces Gender Analysis Tools to Members

<http://www.interaction.org/library/devwork.html>

This link shares the lessons learned from a discussion at the InterAction workshop entitled Gender Analysis Tools – 101. A group of gender and development experts and 25 representatives of InterAction affiliates reflected and debated on these questions: When faced with gender issues in organizations, what action can planners of development or relief efforts take? What tools are available for analyzing the role of gender in field operations and for effectively integrating gender concerns into programs and projects? Some of the thoughts included the need for gender inclusiveness not just on the methodological level, but also on the personal and institutional levels, challenging assumptions and behavior as well as organizational culture.

- [Rural Household and Resources](#): a Guide for Extension Workers. SEAGA Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme

<http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/RHREn.pdf>

This guide is divided into three parts: Part 1 explores themes on farmers, households, resources and extension. Each point raises questions on gender roles and gender relations, stressing the importance of gender-disaggregated data. Part 2 focuses on constraints and resources in rural households. Major issues such as HIV, macro-level policies, and income generating

opportunities affect communities differently, extension workers can help identify impacts and needs accordingly. Gender inequalities in household resource allocation—of water, land, credit and time—are also part of the constraints that extension workers must use a gender lens to understand. Part 3 focuses on the future and ways forward. This part presents participatory tools and emphasis on the need to develop gender-responsive projects. The guide concludes with a set of tables and a checklist for extension workers.

- [Improving women farmers' access to extension services](#). Chapter 9- Janice Jiggins, R. K. Samanta, and Janice E. Olawoye in *Improving agricultural extension. A reference manual* Edited by Burton E. Swanson, Robert P. Bentz, Andrew J. Sofranko. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w5830E/w5830e0b.htm>

In order to improve women's access to agriculture research and extension services we should first analyze women and men's participation in agriculture and their role in the household. Even though, in most developing countries, women's agriculture contribution is substantial, men remain the focal point of attention for policy-makers and extension services. Gender-analysis allows us to recognize the complexities of the social realities, which also include female-headed households, and a heterogeneous group of "rural women". There are constraints and opportunities for rural women and extension. The constraints include the legal and cultural status of women, and a male bias in the way agricultural services are designed and managed. To ensure a more effective system for rural women, the authors recommend, more gender-sensitive programs, gender disaggregated data, increased rural women's participation, equal access to resources and extension services, and situation-specific strategies.

- [WB Integrating Gender into Extension Services](#): Rural Women in the Sahel. World Bank Group. Findings. Africa Region.

<http://www.worldbank.org/afr/findings/english/find51.htm>

This is an overview of a study in integrating gender issues in extension services. The study was carried on in five countries. Integration of gender issues in extension services followed six stages starting with the need to raise awareness. General recommendations include, increase women's participation and sex-disaggregated data, and a list of recommendations to improve the quality of extension services. Giving Gambia as an example, this overview shares some of the lessons learned from the strategies to improve gender equity, such as 1- Recognition of the need to address gender issues by government and officials. 2- Integrated services. 3- Targeting women to remove gender biases. 4- Increase number of women agents.

- [Male - female differences in agricultural productivity](#): methodological issues and empirical evidence. *World development*, 24,no.10 : 1579-95. Quisumbing, Agnes R. (1996)

This article is available through Elsevier Science Ltd

<http://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/wdevel/v24y1996i10p1579-1595.html>

This paper analyses studies on gender and agricultural productivity, it concludes that most studies are methodological flawed. The paper concludes that male and female farmers have no difference in productivity when all factors are controlled. Some studies neglect to consider endogenous inputs. Better-educated farmers are more likely to adopt modern inputs; consequently, ignoring investment in girls' education in rural areas contributes to lower

productivity. Due to lack of gender disaggregated data conclusions about men and women's productivity cannot be determined. The other factor to consider is life-cycle implication of intrahousehold resource allocation. Over time nutrient allocation, favoring boys can influence height and productivity.

- [‘Gender, agricultural production and the theory of the household’](#) Journal of political economy, 104, no.5 [1996], 1010-46. Udry, Christopher (1996).

If you have access to jstor you can see this article at <http://www.jstor.org/cgi-bin/jstor/printpage/00223808/di980622/98p00454/0.pdf?backcontext=page&dowhat=Acrobat&onfig=jstor&userID=c652b422@vt.edu/01cc99334100501bb4bb5&0.pdf>

The study presented in this paper implies that approaches assuming that the allocation of resources within the household is Pareto efficiency<sup>1</sup> can be misleading. Most models of the household assume that the allocation of resources is Pareto efficient. Through economic models, the author explains his conclusion that in reality allocation of resources is not Pareto efficient. In an African context, the study found that plots controlled by women are less intensely farmed than those farmed by men. This paper suggests that the unitary household model cannot be used when relating to intrahousehold distribution.

## X. Community/ Governance

- [Promoting the Participation of Women in Local Governance and Development: The Case of Ghana](#)

<http://www.uneca.org/itca/governance/Documents%5CPromoting%20participation%20of%20women%20in%20local%20governance.pdf>

This article describes initiatives in Ghana to promote the participation of women in local governance. To attain local governance populations must participate in decision-making processes to improve the quality of services. Participation can be done by individuals or by organized civil society, but decision-making should involve consensus. The paper focuses on attempt to increase women's participation and involvement in decision-making processes at local levels. This is a two-way process; first to improve women's ability and willingness to participate, at the same time that gender sensitive institutions and agencies are created.

- [Heifer International](#) – Ending hunger Caring for the Earth. Gender Equity: Emphasizing Full Participation

<http://www.heifer.org/site/c.edJRKQNiFiG/b.485979/>

This page reflects Heifer's community centered initiative, which emphasizes participation. It explains that for Heifer, gender is not only men and women, but also their relations to one another and the environment. It is not possible to analyze poverty without examining gender issues. Heifer asks, "Who is poor and hungry"? Chronic poverty affects men and women differently; therefore, Heifer uses a gender and family focus as one of their cornerstones.

---

<sup>1</sup> Pareto efficiency is a measure of efficiency. "Pareto efficiency, also referred to as allocative efficiency, occurs when resources are so allocated that it is not possible to make anyone better off without making someone else worse off. ." Source Publication: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro. <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=3275>

## XI. Gender

- [Gender Perspectives on the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification](#). FAO Lambrou, Yianna and Laub, Regina (2003)

[http://www.fao.org/sd/dim\\_pe1/docs/pe1\\_041002d1\\_en.doc](http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_041002d1_en.doc)

The paper presents a summary of the main international legally-binding agreements for sustainable development. It establishes the linkages between gender, rural poverty and sustainable development. The paper presents a list of issues that one should consider when addressing gender. These are: land rights, value of productive assets, educational levels, participation in organizations and networks, access to financial services and extension, and daily workloads, sustainable livelihoods, climate change gender issues in vulnerability and adaptation, and gender and desertification. The authors end the paper with a summary of the gender mainstreaming in sustainable development international agreements.

- [Id21—IDS Knowledge Services](#) Do men matter? New horizons in gender and development (2000)

<http://www.id21.org/insights/insights35/insights-iss35-art00.html>

This is an overview of the special issue about men. It defends the need to shift from WID to GAD and the importance to include men and the idea of masculinity in the developmental debate. Since gender is relational, one cannot talk about women without talking about men. Gender stereotypes affect men as much as women, preventing equity and social justice. Gendered vulnerabilities and inequalities coming from some masculine labor roles can affect men's health. The challenge in considering gender rests on the need to include micro and macro levels of analyses, at the same time that the individual situation is considered within the social, economic and political framework.

- [Gender and Agriculture Reference List](#) University of Florida.

<http://international.ifas.ufl.edu/pgeapbib.html>

This reference list starts with general gender and Agricultural themes followed by a break down by countries. It provides references to gender and conservation, gender and development, gender and forestry, gender and household, gender and nutrition, and gender analysis—guides for practitioners. It ends with useful links to organizations and related themes.

- [ADB Gender Checklist Agriculture](#) Asian Development Bank.

This is a guide to assist ADB staff dealing with issues related to gender and agriculture.

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender\\_Checklists/Agriculture/agri2.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender_Checklists/Agriculture/agri2.pdf)

This checklist presents some questions to help ADB staff to create a gender-inclusive picture for their agriculture projects. The checklist starts by questioning why is gender important in agriculture projects. The proposed gender analysis framework includes an activity, access, and control profile as well as a project design analysis. The checklist asks questions such as: "How can the project make property rights equitable for women and men?" The analysis is also divided on sub sectors such as irrigation, forest, and microfinance. Each part points out key issues, raises questions, and provides tips to help staff deal with gender issues. Some case studies are also provided to illustrate some of the issues raised.

## XII. International Development

- [USAID Women in Development: Achieving Results](#) United States Agency International Development—USAID

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/)

This USAID page is dedicated to gender and development issues. One of USAID's approaches to development includes gender integration, taking both men and women's participation into account to achieve program effectiveness. The page provides access to new publications on gender, and links the gender issues such as, women's legal rights, equality in education, economic contributions, and trafficking.

- [The World Bank Gender and Development](#) Webpage

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGENDER/0,,menuPK:336874~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:336868,00.html>

This site offers a variety of possibilities to explore the issues of gender and development. It provides news, video-taped gender seminars, highlights, and features. Features include a gender mainstreaming strategy paper, a report on engendering development, regional gender websites, tools for specific sectors, gender statistics, and an information and communication technology (ICT) seminar series. Most of these links provide a downloadable version of the video or document.

- [Inter-American Development Bank](#) (IDB) – Sustainable Development Department Gender Equality in Development

[http://www.iadb.org/sds/WID/index\\_wid\\_e.htm](http://www.iadb.org/sds/WID/index_wid_e.htm)

This site contains a list of links related to gender equality in development. Some of the links refer to general gender issues relating international mandates to IDB's approaches and projects, these are: Gender and Disabilities, Women's Leadership Program, Domestic Violence, and Reproductive Health. Other links refer to the IDB's mission to mainstream gender in their policies and assistance, these are: Gender Mainstreaming Fund, Technical Assistance to Bank Projects, the Advisory Council on Women in Development, and the Operating Policy on Women in Development. The page also includes links to IDB's Publications, News Bulletins, Events and Links to other relevant sites.