



*Farm women herding cows and returning home after fetching water, Ngudama village Tanzania, March 2013. Photo courtesy of D. Ceplis.*

The Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) Working Group of the Agricultural Institute of Canada (AIC) gathers information and articles on an ongoing basis on gender equality mainstreaming within agriculture, scientific research, rural development, climate change and organizational development. Information is shared with members, partners, scientific societies and member organizations. The views and opinions presented are not necessarily representative of AIC.

If you have information to share, please send it to [dinah.ceplis@gmail.com](mailto:dinah.ceplis@gmail.com) and I will compile it to re-distribute once a month. Back issues of the GEM Digest are available at <http://www.aic.ca/gender/resources.cfm>.

Regards,  
Dinah Ceplis, GEM Committee Member (Volunteer)

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## Opportunities and Upcoming Events

### 1. IDRC Doctoral Research Awards

<http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Funding/Competitions/Pages/CompetitionDetails.aspx?CompetitionID=52>

IDRC offers these awards twice a year in April and November to Canadians, permanent residents of Canada, and citizens of developing countries pursuing doctoral studies at a Canadian university. These awards are intended for field research in one or more developing countries. Candidates must conduct their research in areas corresponding to IDRC program priorities and must ensure that their research project aligns with these priorities.

Since 1982, IDRC has helped graduate students undertake thesis research in the field of international development. IDRC Doctoral Research Awards are intended to promote the growth of Canadian and developing-country capacity in research on sustainable and equitable development from an international perspective.

Research proposals that include comparative research between a developing country and Canada or that have a Canadian component, even if it is not comparative research, will not be considered for this competition. For such research, candidates should apply for a Canadian Window on International Development Award.

The award covers expenses for field research up to CA\$20 thousand a year. The next deadline is **01 November 2013**.

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## 2. Vacancy: Senior Gender Specialist at International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

<http://www.icimod.org/?q=10895>

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.

ICIMOD delivers impact through its six Regional Programmes of Adaptation to Change, Transboundary Landscapes, River Basins, Cryosphere and Atmosphere, Mountain Environment Regional Information System, and Himalayan University Consortium (emerging). These regional programmes are supported by the four Thematic Areas of Livelihoods, Ecosystem Services, Water and Air, and Geospatial Solutions and underpinned by Knowledge Management and Communication.

ICIMOD is looking for a gender expert who is capable of providing strategic and intellectual leadership on gender and natural resource management issues; integrating gender dimensions into ICIMOD's Regional Programmes, initiatives and Thematic Areas; implementing the gender strategy outlined in the Mid-term Action Plan III (MTAPIII); and analysing the development policies, programmes, and strategies of ICIMOD's regional member countries from a gender perspective with a view to informing policy and ensuring a gender-positive impact.

Applicants are requested to apply online before **31 July 2013** through ICIMOD's Online Application System.

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## 3. AIC supports Women in Science Luncheon Workshop at CSSS/MSSS/CSAFM

<http://home.cc.umanitoba.ca/~tenutam/CSSS/program.html>

A Women in Science Luncheon Workshop, organized by Dr. Annemieke Farenhorst [NSERC Chair for Women in Science and Engineering – Prairie region, is being held on **Wednesday, July 24, 2013** in **Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada** during the joint meeting of the Canadian Society of Soil Science, the Manitoba Soil Science Society and the Canadian Society Of Agricultural and Forest Meteorology. AIC is a contributing sponsor to this conference.

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## 4. Call for Applications from AWARD

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

AWARD (African Women in Agricultural Research and Development) will announce its next call for applications on **July 8, 2013**. Application forms will be available on the website.

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## **This Month's News**

### **1. Newsletter for Prairie Region of NSERC Chair for Women in Science & Engineering (CWSE)**

<http://cwse-prairies.ca/>

The May 2013 newsletter is now available at the CWSE-Prairies website.

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### **2. Champion of women in science urges grads to keep flame of curiosity alive**

[http://news.ualberta.ca/newsarticles/2013/june/champion-of-women-in-science-urges-grads-to-keep-flame-of-curiosity-alive?utm\\_source=Daily%20News%20Email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Daily%20News:%20June%202012,%202013&utm\\_content=765765](http://news.ualberta.ca/newsarticles/2013/june/champion-of-women-in-science-urges-grads-to-keep-flame-of-curiosity-alive?utm_source=Daily%20News%20Email&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Daily%20News:%20June%202012,%202013&utm_content=765765)

Watching dough magically transform into cookies before her childhood eyes was the mystery that set Margaret-Ann Armour on her life's course, inspiring her to become one of the most accomplished chemists and educators in Canada.

Speaking to graduands in the Faculty of Education at the University of Alberta convocation, where she received an honorary doctor of science degree, the international ambassador for women in science and engineering recalled the importance of mentors—and insatiable curiosity—in driving her career.

For decades, chemist Margaret-Ann Armour has fought relentlessly for the inclusion of women in disciplines long dominated by men, first in her role as co-founder of WISEST (Women in Scholarship, Engineering, Science and Technology), and most recently as dean of diversity for the U of A's Faculty of Science, where she helped to increase the percentage of women faculty members.

*Refer to the link for the complete article.*

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### **3. Women dominate at university campuses, National Household Survey shows**

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/women-dominate-at-university-campuses-national-household-survey-shows/article12822145/#dashboard/follows/>

Women are dominating university campuses and edging out men for medical and master's degrees.

But men still occupy more seats in post-secondary classrooms where the subjects are engineering, math and computer science. And they are still more likely to pursue a doctorate degree.

Those are the findings of the National Household Survey of 2011 which were released Wednesday.

Overall, Canada is a well-educated society with 64 per cent of adults between the ages of 25 and 64 claiming some form of post-secondary education including apprenticeships, college diplomas and university.

But it is the women who are increasingly represented at the higher levels of scholastic attainment.

Among Canadians between 25 and 34 years of age, women held 60 per cent of the university degrees. Among the older cohort of 55 to 64, they held just 47 per cent – numbers that reflect a heavy shift in the expected job responsibilities of the sexes.

And younger women now hold 62 per cent of the medical degrees – more than double the percentage of women in the older generation.

Men, on the other hand, accounted for eight out of 10 people holding registered apprenticeship certificates – though fewer young Canadians were opting to take that path than those of their parents’ generation.

***Refer to the link for the complete article.***

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## 4. MDGs Fund Boosts Food Security

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/mdgs-fund-boosts-food-security/>

**ROME, Jun 17 2013 (IPS)** - Since its founding in 2007 to help developing nations fight poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease and gender discrimination, the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) has financed about 130 joint programmes in 50 countries.

Regina Gallego of the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), the lead agency overseeing the MDGs, told IPS the Fund’s nutrition programme alone has helped draft or revise some 25 national nutrition plans, encouraged the planting of 270 school and community gardens, and improved health access for about 534,000 citizens.

“Directly or indirectly, our contribution has improved the nutritional status of more than 900,000 children and 179,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers,” said Gallego, UNDP’s knowledge management specialist.

The 700-million-dollar MDG-F is a collaborative effort between the government of Spain and the U.N. system involving several agencies, both in headquarters and in the field.

The funding is focused on eight themes: children, food security and nutrition; gender equality and women’s empowerment; environment and climate change; youth employment and migration; democratic economic governance; development and the private sector; conflict prevention and peace building; and culture and development. [...]

The MDGs, which were formally approved by the General Assembly in September 2000 and launched a year later, expire in 2015.

But since the overwhelming majority of the 132 developing nations have not met their targets, the General Assembly will hold a high-level meeting in September this year to take stock of the successes and failures – and how best to proceed.

Meanwhile, the United Nations is negotiating a new set of goals – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), described as a successor to MDGs – which will be part of the U.N.’s post-2015 development agenda.

***Refer to the link for the complete article.***

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## 5. Keeping Food Security Central to U.N.'s Post-2015 Agenda

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/keeping-food-security-central-to-u-n-s-post-2015-agenda/>

ROME, Jun 14 2013 (IPS) - As the United Nations prepares to launch an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, the message from one of its Rome-based agencies is unequivocal: the eradication of hunger and malnutrition should remain a high priority when the current Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) end in 2015.

In its flagship annual report released here, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) acknowledges that the world has made some progress on hunger and malnutrition, but stresses there is still “a long way” to go to resolve the lingering crisis.

FAO Director-General Jose Graziano da Silva is adamant: “We must strive for nothing less than the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.”

The only effective answer to food insecurity is political commitment at the national level, reinforced at the regional and global levels by the international community of donors and international organisations, he says.

As examples he cites the Committee on World Food Security and the Zero Hunger Challenge initiated by U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

Ban has singled out the “spectacular” economic growth in some countries that has made possible to cut extreme poverty in half.

“But the tide of prosperity has not lifted all boats,” he says. “To succeed before the end of 2015, we need a concerted effort focused on support for smallholders and better nutrition for women and children.”

*Refer to the link for the complete article.*

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## 6. Biofortification May Hold Keys to “Hidden Hunger”

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/biofortification-may-hold-keys-to-hidden-hunger/>

ROME, Jun 21 2013 (IPS) - The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which works to end malnutrition among more than two billion people worldwide, is expressing strong support for enriching the micronutrient content of plants.

In technical terms, it is called biofortification: a nutrition-specific intervention designed to enhance the micronutrient content of foods through the use of agronomic practices and plant breeding.

The breeding is taking place at HarvestPlus, an international programme supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and at national agricultural research centres, mostly in developing countries.

The first nutritious crop, developed by African scientists and released in partnership with the International Potato Center (CIP), was the orange sweet potato, which has been effective in providing up to 100 percent of daily vitamin A needs for young children, according to CGIAR.

Six additional nutritious crops are now being developed through the use of conventional breeding methods: vitamin A-rich cassava and maize, iron-rich beans and pearl millet, and zinc-rich wheat and rice.

Asked how far plant breeding can go in resolving hunger and nutrition problems worldwide, Dr. Erick Boy, head of nutrition at HarvestPlus, told IPS, “Our focus is on hidden hunger, caused by not getting enough minerals and vitamins in the diet –

that is the major hunger problem the world faces today. “The six new varieties of staple crops we are developing are more nutritious—they contain higher amounts of vitamin A, zinc, or iron,” he added. Lack of these nutrients is what causes widespread suffering and health problems, especially for women and children.

***Refer to the link for the complete article.***

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## **7. FAO announces the mainstreaming of gender across all its policies**

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/womens-time-has-come/>

ROME, Jun 17 2013 (IPS) - Closing the gender gap between women and men on agriculture and food security could free over one hundred million people from hunger.

Women represent 43 percent of the global agricultural workforce yet they have access to disproportionately less land and productive resources, according to FAO’s report *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011*.

Not only are they discriminated against in terms of access to credit and land, but they also are burdened with more house and family care chores and are more likely to be in precarious and low-paid employment.

During this week’s biannual conference in Rome, FAO announced the mainstreaming of gender across all its policies and put its gender policy for discussion in front of the national delegations.

Observers of FAO’s work on gender argue that the organisation has made very good progress over the past years, and that the basic necessary documents and normative frameworks needed for closing the gender gap are now in place.

But care must now be paid to implementation

***Refer to the link for the complete article.***

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## **8. Update: Showcasing CGIAR Gender Research**

<http://www.cgiar.org/consortium-news/showcasing-success-cgiar-gender-research/>

Whilst the CGIAR Research Program (CRPs) leaders were meeting with donors and partners to discuss progress and future directions for their programs, the gender specialists were also busy paving the way for the integration of gender research across the CRPs. Gender research is of growing importance in the progress reports presented by the CRPs and in guiding the future direction of their research programs.

Read the full blog post on the successes/progress of CGIAR gender research, especially examples of participatory variety selection, collaborative forest management, the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), capacity development, and gender transformative approaches.

## **No cutting corners; methods and standards for research on gender and agriculture**

<http://www.cgiar.org/consortium-news/no-cutting-corners-methods-and-standards-for-research-on-gender-and-agriculture/>

In addition, refer to the full blog post on the workshop that was held at these meetings, entitled, “**Methods and Standards for Research on Gender and Agriculture.**” The aim of this workshop was for participants to identify a minimum set of gender survey questions that researchers must include in their questionnaires, as well as agree on basic standards that must be met for qualitative and participatory methods.

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## 9. Leasehold Forestry Brings a New Lease on Life in Nepal

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/leasehold-forestry-brings-a-new-lease-on-life/>

In 2005, a 12.7-million-dollar Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme (LFLP) took flight in 22 mid-hill districts, stretching from the country’s easternmost extremity to its western border, covering 28,000 hectares of forest land managed by nearly 6,000 forestry leasehold groups involving 58,000 households.

Four years later the government began pilot projects – led by the DoF, with technical inputs from the FAO and financial assistance from IFAD – in five districts including Jhirubas, where locals have converted degraded forest areas into the country’s largest broom grass plantations.

Locally known as ‘amresu’, the grass now covers 246 hectares of the 350-hectare region. The grass requires little water and thrives on steep slopes, preventing landslides and helping to remediate the soil. By turning the flowers of the plant into traditional brooms, which are then sold to a local retailer, villagers earn the money required to stock up on food for the monsoon months when the roads in their landslide-prone village become impassable.

Each of the 246 households in the village earned about 150 dollars in 2012, income that has proved to be indispensable in supplementing villagers’ diets during the nine months out of the year when production of maize, wheat, potatoes, millet and green vegetables comes to a standstill.

Amresu leaves also provide fodder for livestock, and the stems provide fuel.

Households surviving on less than 80 dollars per year quickly stood out as the target population for the project, which promised each family a 40-year free lease of one hectare of land.

DoF and FAO officials provided support by training farmers and initiating a shift away from slash-and-burn practices, known locally as ‘khoriya farming’, towards more sustainable agro-forestry techniques, in which crops are interspersed with trees and other plants, ensuring a longer and healthier life for the entire ecosystem.

What officials had not anticipated, however, was the level of women’s participation in the project.

A wave of male migration out of Jhirubas over the last few decades had pushed women into the dual role of labourer-housekeeper.

***Refer to the link for the complete article.***

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### 1. Policy Paper: Implementing Gender Equality at the World Bank

[http://www.boell.org/web/index-Schalatek\\_Implementing-Gender-Equality-at-the-World-Bank.html](http://www.boell.org/web/index-Schalatek_Implementing-Gender-Equality-at-the-World-Bank.html)

Gender equality efforts at the World Bank are not new. In 1994, the World Bank issued Operational Policy (OP) 4.20 on Gender and Development. Since 2001, the World Bank has had an official gender mainstreaming strategy. The last few years have seen an acceleration of World Bank efforts to address gender mainstreaming in its operations; these underscore that both World Bank management and its Board of Executive Directors see gender equality as a key to poverty reduction and development. From 2007 to 2010, the World Bank's main vehicle to promote gender equality in interactions with both donor and client countries was its Gender Action Plan (GAP), *Gender Equality as Smart Economics*, which made a business case for gender equality by focusing on the role of women as entrepreneurs, workers and customers in integrating gender into economic sector projects and loans. Gender equality for the first time is also a special theme in IDA 16 (2011 to 2014), the 16th replenishment period of the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's concessional loan window for the poorest of its client countries, and is proposed as a special theme again for IDA 17 for which donor country negotiations have just begun. Lastly, in 2012 the World Bank's flagship publication, the World Development Report (WDR), focused on gender equality and development. The release of the report worldwide was coupled with a management commitment to accelerate the implementation of gender equality at the World Bank.

Several recent World Bank and external reports have taken stock of how successfully gender equality concerns have been mainstreamed in World Bank activities in the past few years. These reports highlight some successes and improvements, but also some persistent weaknesses in implementation, which point at structural and policy shortcomings of the World Bank approach to gender mainstreaming that, despite the flurry of activities of recent years, have not yet been overcome.

A closer look at the World Bank's internal gender monitoring and accountability effort reveals that these efforts prioritize monitoring processes over results by focusing on gender-flagging or gender-coding World Bank activities generously, rather than tracing gender equality impacts of World Bank programs and projects in client countries. In this respect, in the World Bank's gender treatment there is the serious danger that the more things change (especially procedurally), the more things stay the same (particularly in terms of development approach and gender equality impacts).

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### 2. Making Sense of Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa

Full title: *Making Sense of Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa: Creating Gender-Responsive Climate Adaptation Policy*

[http://www.future-agricultures.org/component/docman/doc\\_details/1727-making-sense-of-gender-climate-change-and-agriculture-in-sub-saharan-africa#.UbS2E2qEjIU](http://www.future-agricultures.org/component/docman/doc_details/1727-making-sense-of-gender-climate-change-and-agriculture-in-sub-saharan-africa#.UbS2E2qEjIU)

Attention to gender and climate change has increased steadily over the last decade. Much of the emerging policy-focused literature resembles to a considerable degree the gender and environment literature from the 1990s, with the nature of women's work being used to justify placing women at the centre of climate change policy. However, in contrast with the portrayal of women in earlier literature as knowledgeable guardians of the environment, the women at the centre of gender and climate change policy are typically portrayed as vulnerable, weak, poor, and socially isolated. Arguably, this is a reflection of the politics of gender rather than the reality of the men and women who regularly experience and deal with changes of various kinds.

We argue for a more realistic and nuanced framing of gender that is built on an acknowledgement of social complexity, and an understanding of social, including gender relations, in specific local settings. Such a framing would provide a more valuable starting point for understanding the way in which both women and men, together and separately in their different and changing roles, shape the outcomes of external interventions. This shift does not mean that targeting vulnerable women to meet short term needs is not valuable. Rather, the intention is principally, to minimise the risks of policy failure resulting from the adoption of often erroneous but popular assumptions about the different roles that women and men play, and must continue to play, to achieve food security in the face of climate change.

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### **3. Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes: A Checklist for Practitioners**

[http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3216e/i3216e.pdf?utm\\_source=AWARD+News&utm\\_campaign=be0732a838-AWARD Newsletter May 2013 Draft 5 3 2013&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_150b9a228f-be0732a838-294785765](http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3216e/i3216e.pdf?utm_source=AWARD+News&utm_campaign=be0732a838-AWARD+Newsletter+May+2013+Draft+5+3+2013&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_150b9a228f-be0732a838-294785765)

This booklet is designed to facilitate gender analysis in projects and programmes in the livestock sector. It identifies the main challenges faced by smallholder farmers, especially women, in small livestock management (particularly poultry and small ruminants) and in dairy farming. These specific livestock subsectors, including all activities related to dairy farming, have been specifically selected for this study because of women's significant contribution and involvement.

This booklet is intended to help livestock experts and professionals involved in field projects and interventions to:

1. Identify the main constraints faced by women and men in accessing, controlling and managing small livestock and dairy farming;
2. Design projects and programmes that address the challenges faced by women and men in access to, control over and management of small livestock and dairy farming.

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### **4. Report: FAO State of Food and Agriculture 2013 – Food Systems for Better Nutrition**

<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/>

On June 4th the FAO released its annual flagship report, The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA). The focus for 2013 is "Food Systems for Better Nutrition". The report focuses on the following key messages:

- Malnutrition in all its forms imposes unacceptably high costs on society in human and economic terms.
- Addressing malnutrition requires a multisectoral approach that includes complementary interventions in food systems, public health and education.
- Within a multisectoral approach, food systems offer many opportunities for interventions leading to improved diets and better nutrition.
- Agricultural production and productivity growth remain essential for better nutrition, but more can be done.
- Both traditional and modern supply chains offer risks and opportunities for achieving better nutrition and more sustainable food systems.
- Consumers ultimately determine what they eat and therefore what the food system produces.

- Better governance of food systems at all levels, facilitated by high-level political support, is needed to build a common vision, to support evidence-based policies, and to promote effective coordination and collaboration through integrated, multisectoral action.

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## 5. From research to action, leaf by leaf: getting gender right in REDD+ SES

<http://www.wedo.org/themes/sustainable-development-themes/forests/redd-2/wedo-launches-from-research-to-action-leaf-by-leaf-getting-gender-right-in-redd-ses>

**NEW YORK (June 10, 2013)** – WEDO (Women’s Environment and Development Organization), in partnership with the REDD+SES<sup>1</sup> Secretariat, and with support from Norad and the Ford Foundation, is pleased to present its newest publication, *From research to action, leaf by leaf: getting gender right in REDD+ SES*. The primary goal of this publication is to transform how REDD+ programs are developed so that they specifically contribute to the advancement of gender equality while safeguarding women’s rights.

This publication presents best practices and lessons learned from action research conducted in four countries using the REDD+ SES: State of Acre (**Brazil**), **Ecuador**, **Nepal** and **Tanzania**. From concepts to actions, this publication tells a complete narrative of how to address gender considerations in REDD+ safeguards and standards and provides an accessible checklist tool to guide countries to develop gender responsive REDD+ national program.

Geared toward REDD+ policy-makers, program developers and all levels of practitioners using the REDD+ SES at country level, actions and lessons learned may be applicable to all gender-responsive climate change efforts, and sustainable development more broadly.

Booklet 1 provides an overview of the action research and the key results learned during the work on the ground. In the exploration of four research questions, valuable insight was gained into the similarities and differences of experience, knowledge, willingness and capacity in each country related to gender equality issues and REDD+. The action research revealed that three particularly important **enabling factors** need special attention: **strong women's networks (grassroots and professional); gender sensitive policies and political willingness; and technical capacities and knowledge among government and key stakeholders.**

Booklet 2 turns the raw data and analysis into a practical tool geared toward REDD+ teams that are involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of gender sensitive REDD+ national programs and as well as the country teams that are involved in the REDD+ SES country-level interpretation of Indicators. The tool is designed to provide guidance (for countries developing their REDD+ national programs) on how to ensure that their strategies address gender considerations and to take strides towards becoming gender transformative.

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<sup>1</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and contributing to conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+); Social & Environmental Standards (SES)

## 6. Global overview 2012: People internally displaced by conflict and violence

Available online at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=65193> or <http://www.flyktninghjelpen.no/arch/img/9156103.pdf>

Over 6.5 million people were newly displaced inside their home countries in 2012, almost twice as many as the year before. Because these people have not crossed a border, they are not refugees and do not benefit from international protection.

Much of the spike in the number of internally displaced people worldwide was due to the 2.4 million people displaced by the crisis within Syria by the end of 2012," said Kate Halff, Director of IDMC. "Here, the acceleration of internal displacement is closely linked to the conflict, creating a 'snowball effect'. In this context, internal displacement becomes a 'moving target' for those tasked with the response."

Until the conflict in Syria is resolved, internal displacement will continue to accelerate. This phenomenon has been witnessed in other countries with protracted, on-going conflicts. These include Colombia, which continues to host the largest number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the world, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which has the third largest IDP population behind Syria.

With 10.4 million IDPs reported in sub-Saharan Africa, this region hosts almost a third of the world's total. In DRC, 1 million were forced to flee their homes as a consequence of a major upsurge in violence in the eastern provinces. "Years of insecurity in DRC have depleted the coping ability of both IDPs and those who host them, having a profound and devastating impact on peoples' lives," says Halff. While DRC has the largest new displacement figures after Syria, a large portion of the 2.7 million IDPs are living in situations of protracted displacement.

The report suggests that while a resolution to the conflict, particularly in Syria, is critical to the stabilisation of the internal displacement crisis, it highlights the importance of bridging the gap between emergency response and development activities. "90% of the countries monitored by IDMC have IDPs living in protracted displacement, often for decades while second and third generations are born into displacement," says Halff. "Governments are responsible for finding long-term solutions for their displaced citizens. However, these can only be realised when governments and the international community recognise that people forced from their homes require not only a humanitarian response at the height of a crisis, but sustained engagement until a lasting solution is achieved.

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## 7. Global estimates 2012: People displaced by disaster

Available online at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=65192> or <http://www.nrc.no/arch/img/9675115.pdf>

The displacement of people by the risk and impact of disasters is a concern for policymakers in both rich and poor countries worldwide. Since 2009, the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has been providing global estimates of the number of people displaced each year to inform policy and measures by governments and other humanitarian and development actors that address the risk of displacement and ensure vulnerable displaced people are protected.

This year's report presents new findings for displacement during 2012 and analysis drawn from five years of data compiled by IDMC. As with previous years, estimates were determined by collecting, cross-checking and analysing secondary data from an expanding range of sources related to rapid-onset weather-related and geophysical hazard events. Statistical data is complemented by research on specific countries, situations and types of disasters.

- In 2012, an estimated 32.4 million people in 82 countries were newly displaced by disasters; 144 million over five years.
- The two largest events of 2012, flood disasters in north-east India and Nigeria, accounted for 41 per cent of the year's total.
- The vast majority of displacement is triggered by climate- and weather-related hazards (98 per cent in 2012; 83 per cent over five years).

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## 8. Paper: Reducing Food Loss and Waste

[http://pdf.wri.org/reducing\\_food\\_loss\\_and\\_waste.pdf](http://pdf.wri.org/reducing_food_loss_and_waste.pdf)

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that 32 percent of all food produced in the world was lost or wasted in 2009. This estimate is based on weight. When converted into calories, global food loss and waste amounts to approximately 24 percent of all food produced. Essentially, one out of every four food calories intended for people is not ultimately consumed by them.

Food loss and waste have many negative economic and environmental impacts. Economically, they represent a wasted investment that can reduce farmers' incomes and increase consumers' expenses. Environmentally, food loss and waste inflict a host of impacts, including unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions and inefficiently used water and land, which in turn can lead to diminished natural ecosystems and the services they provide.

From a gender perspective:

- Reducing food losses increases the return on investment of time spent farming and could reduce the total time needed to work in fields.
- Reducing food waste could reduce total household expenditures on food, freeing up resources for health, education, and other household benefits.

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## 9. Maternal and Child Nutrition

<http://www.thelancet.com/series/maternal-and-child-nutrition>

**June 2013:** Maternal and child under nutrition was the subject of a series of papers in *The Lancet* in 2008. Five years after the initial series, we re-evaluate the problems of maternal and child under nutrition and also examine the growing problems of overweight and obesity for women and children, and their consequences in low-income and middle-income countries. Many of these countries are said to have the double burden of malnutrition: continued stunting of growth and deficiencies of essential nutrients along with the emerging issue of obesity. We also assess national progress in nutrition programmes and international efforts toward previous recommendations.

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## 10. Training guide: Gender and climate change research in agriculture and food security for development

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/md280e/md280e00.pdf>

It has been estimated that over 100 million people could be lifted out of poverty, if women were granted equal access to and control of resources. However, climate change and gender have yet to be implemented into agricultural development in an effective way. This training guide has been produced to support gender-responsive and socially-sensitive participatory research into the gender dimensions of climate change responses in the agriculture and food security sectors. It provides resources and tools for collecting, analysing and sharing information with the aim of addressing knowledge gaps and improving food production, livelihood security and gender equality.

- Part one of the training provides **definitions** of key gender terms and frameworks, as well as **gender analysis** of climate change issues in the agriculture and food security sectors. The guide also provides inspiration and best practice for preparing and implementing **participatory research**, with advice and lists of possible questions. A **tool box** of ten participatory research tools for use in the field is provided, including: village resources map; seasonal calendar; daily activity clocks; farming systems diagram; and institutional profiles amongst others.
- The second part of the guide provides guidance to users in the **preparation, implementation and reporting of gender and climate change research activities**. Implementation teams, process of data collection and invitation letters for group participants are discussed, as are research ethics. The guide then uses a CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security study **work plan** to illustrate the integration of the previously described concepts and frameworks into research activities. This work plan covers activities from contextualising the study and ensuring participation, to weather forecasting and understanding gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture initiatives.
- The third section discusses the importance of **auditing** and provides gender- and age-sensitive **reporting templates** for each of the activities described in the work plan, as well as templates for debriefing documents. Finally, the guide discusses the **reporting** of the research, covering all the components of a final report.

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