



Hands-on assessment of improved cooking stoves at Ukiriguru, 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 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. Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD) - - Postgraduate Fellowships 2013

<http://owsdw.ictp.it/activities/postgraduate-training-fellowships>

OWSD supports female scientists in Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with doctoral fellowships in the natural sciences. The fellowships are for the pursuit of a doctoral degree at a host institution in a developing country, but not in the applicant's home country. Applicants should be qualified young women science graduates (generally below 40 years of age), who have an M.Sc. degree or outstanding B.Sc. in the natural sciences. The application deadline is **31 July**.

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2. Media Competition on ICTs for agriculture

<http://ardyis.cta.int/en/news/other-news/item/173-cta-announces-acp-media-competition-on-icts-for-agriculture>

Co-hosted by Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and supported by an impressive array of international organisations, the international conference ICT4ag offers participants the opportunity to discover exciting opportunities and cutting edge technologies. Representing the public and private sector in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific and further afield, delegates will discuss how *increased investment and adoption of ICTs in the agricultural sector will contribute to improved value chains as well as more effective advocacy and policy processes in agricultural and rural development*. In addition, they will share ideas and knowledge, discuss new approaches, best practices and experiences. Issues related to ICT trends and their impact on agriculture, capacity building, enabling environments, scaling up and sustainability will also be discussed.

The competition is aimed to encourage ACP journalists working for ACP print and online media to investigate the challenges and opportunities for ICT contribution to agriculture and showcase success stories, best practices as well as challenges and opportunities.

- Enabling environment for the agricultural sector to maximise the benefits from ICTs
- **Gender mainstreaming through ICTs for efficient/effective agricultural activities**
- Use of ICTs to boost access to markets and facilitate agribusiness

Your article in English or French language must reach the organizers by **15 August 2013** to be considered for inclusion in the conference.

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3. Journalists' Competition: The Role of African Women in Agriculture

A Competition for African Journalists sponsored by African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) in cooperation with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) Sixth Africa Agriculture Science Week

http://www.fara-africa.org/media/uploads/File/Vacancies/award_fara_media_competition_announcement_final.pdf

To send a powerful message about women in agriculture, both to delegates at the Sixth Africa Agriculture Science Week in Accra, Ghana in July 2013 and the wider public in Africa and beyond, AWARD is sponsoring an international media competition for African journalists in sub-Saharan Africa.

The competition calls for the submission of a written article or radio feature on one of two themes outlined below. A judging panel chosen by AWARD will appraise the entries, and two winners (one print/web-based, one radio) will be awarded fully funded attendance at the Sixth Africa Agriculture Science Week.

The deadline for receipt of submissions is **midnight GMT, Friday June 7, 2013**.

Based on interviews with women in agricultural science, smallholder farmers, and other related experts/sources, your journalistic piece should correspond to one of the following themes:

1. Women-to-women agriculture: How are African women agricultural scientists contributing to Africa feeding Africa, through the development of new technologies and methodologies, as well as innovative ways of getting information to the continent's smallholder farmers, most of whom are women? (Reference to at least one AWARD Fellow or AWARD Mentor should be included in the final article/radio feature.)

2. Mentoring a new generation: How are AWARD Fellows working with their AWARD Mentors to make the most of their potential as women scientists? In what different ways does having a mentor benefit a scientist, and how does being an AWARD Fellow help women scientists progress in a male-dominated profession? Are there particular advantages to investing in women scientists, and how does this boost the quality of agricultural science in Africa as a whole?

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4. Programme for Finals of 3rd Africa-wide Science competitions

http://knowledge.cta.int/en/content/view/full/18119?utm_source=K4DNewsletterEN&utm_medium=Link&utm_campaign=K4DEN_April2013

The programme for the Finals of the 3rd CTA/FARA/IFS/ANAFE/NPCA/RUFORUM/AGRA Africa-wide Women and Young Professionals in Science competitions is available.

20 finalists; 10 for each category, will compete for the top five places in each competition on **15 - 16 July 2013** during the two-day Side Event which is an integral part of the **6th Africa Science Week and FARA General Assembly, 15 – 20 July 2013, in Accra, Ghana**. The winners will be announced during the FARA General Assembly.

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5. Free Online Course on Gender Analysis Plus

http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/pol/gba-acsc/course-cours/eng/mod00/mod00_01_01.php

The Status of Women Canada offers a self-paced online course on gender analysis and diversity designed for federal public servants. The course features oral and written material for your review and exercises and quizzes to test your knowledge. Character profiles and case studies will assist you to meet the course's learning objectives. It includes a glossary and resources. Total estimated time required is three hours and 20 minutes.

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This Month's News

1. President Barack Obama's Speech to the National Academies of Sciences

<http://notes.nap.edu/>

On April 30, 2013, the National Academy of Sciences had the honor of President Barack Obama delivering an historic speech in celebration of NAS's 150th anniversary. President Obama reflected on Abraham Lincoln's fortitude in founding the National Academy of Sciences 150 years ago, and also explained the importance of setting priorities for research, continuing the USA's scientific advance, and maintaining our cutting edge with a fidelity to facts, truth, and following the evidence. The President emphasized that investments made today in science, technology, engineering, and medicine are all critical to the nation's prosperity, and are bound to pay off for many years to come.

An excerpt:

That's why, by the way, one of the things that I've focused on as President is an all-hands-on-deck approach to the sciences, as well as technology and engineering and math. And that's why we're spending a lot of time focused on the next generation. With the help of John Holdren and everybody who's working with my administration, we want to make sure that we are exciting young people around math and science and technology and computer science. We don't want our kids just to be consumers of the amazing things that science generates; we want them to be producers as well. And we want to make sure that those who historically have not participated in the sciences as robustly — girls, members of minority groups here in this country — that they are encouraged as well.

We've got to make sure that we're training great calculus and biology teachers, and encouraging students to keep up with their physics and chemistry classes. That includes Malia and Sasha. (Laughter.) It means teaching proper research methods and encouraging young people to challenge accepted knowledge. It means expanding and maintaining critical investments in biomedical research and helping innovators turn their discoveries into new businesses and products. And it means maintaining that spirit of discovery.

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2. Germany rejects quotas for women managers

<http://www.dw.de/germany-rejects-quotas-for-women/a-16753434>

Women hold 39 percent of management positions in Norway, but fewer than 10 percent in Germany. But, the German parliament has rejected quotas for top positions with the votes of the governing coalition.

The current debate about women in management positions affects a very small group, but they may serve as role models for all women in the country. But that's not all, [professor of sociology at the University of Hanover, Rolf] Pohl said: "By changing gender role models, perhaps we will start holding different discussions: for example, how can we make the profession of kindergarten teacher more attractive so that it is also suitable for boys and isn't seen as female, underpaid and without prestige?"

The ultimate aim is to produce a new normality in all social contexts, from which all will benefit. According to [Sociology professor Heather] Hofmeister, "Equality is a matter for both men and women. If men get access to their families and women get access to a secure professional future and both can be better role models for their children - that would mean a better future for society. And the quota is a tool for that."

Refer to the link for the full article.

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3. New rules aim for equality in Ontario's corporate boardrooms

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/new-rules-aim-for-equality-in-ontarios-corporate-boardrooms/article12184584/#dashboard/follows/>

Ontario is crafting new rules requiring public companies to set targets for the number of women in senior roles, a move with national implications that could reverse Canada's decline in global standings for gender diversity in the corporate world.

Laurel Broten, Ontario's minister responsible for women's issues, revealed in an interview that the provincial government is working with the Ontario Securities Commission on ways to compel companies to set goals for boosting the number of women sitting as corporate directors, as well as in senior management.

Refer to the link for the full article.

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4. Six Women Scientists Who Were Snubbed Due to Sexism

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/13/130519-women-scientists-overlooked-dna-history-science/>

In April, National Geographic News published a story about the letter in which scientist Francis Crick described DNA to his 12-year-old son. In 1962, Crick was awarded a Nobel Prize for discovering the structure of DNA, along with fellow scientists James Watson and Maurice Wilkins.

Several people posted comments about our story that noted one name was missing from the Nobel roster: Rosalind Franklin, a British biophysicist who also studied DNA. Her data were critical to Crick and Watson's work. But it turns out that

Franklin would not have been eligible for the prize—she had passed away four years before Watson, Crick, and Wilkins received the prize, and the Nobel is never awarded posthumously.

But even if she had been alive, she may still have been overlooked. Like many women scientists, Franklin was robbed of recognition throughout her career.

She was not the first woman to have endured indignities in the male-dominated world of science, but Franklin's case is especially egregious, said Ruth Lewin Sime, a retired chemistry professor at Sacramento City College who has written on women in science.

Over the centuries, female researchers have had to work as "volunteer" faculty members, seen credit for significant discoveries they've made assigned to male colleagues, and been written out of textbooks.

Here are six female researchers who did groundbreaking work—and whose names are likely unfamiliar for one reason: because they are women.

- **Jocelyn Bell Burnell**
- **Esther Lederberg**
- **Chien-Shiung Wu**
- **Lise Meitner**
- **Rosalind Franklin**
- **Nettie Stevens**

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5. AWARD Expands to Francophone Africa

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

en francais: <http://www.awardfellowships.org/news-and-events/award-news/681-extension-aux-pays-francophones-dafrique-du-programme-daide-aux-femmes-africaines-dans-les-sciences-agricoles.html>

A pearl millet researcher from Senegal; an irrigation systems innovator from Burkina Faso; a pathogen-free potato-seed producer from Mali; a cassava characteristics evaluator from Côte d'Ivoire; and a food technologist specializing in cocoa mycotoxin control from Cameroon.

These five outstanding researchers are the first winners in a new pilot fellowship program for francophone women agricultural scientists that will help strengthen their research and leadership skills, empowering them to contribute to the prosperity and well-being of African smallholder farmers, most of whom are women.

African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD), in partnership with Le Conseil ouest et centre africain pour la recherche et le développement agricoles/West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) in Dakar, Senegal, and Agropolis Fondation in Montpellier, France, announced the winners recently. The three organizations are collaborating to expand AWARD's successful career-development program, which has already benefited 320 women agricultural scientists from 11 countries across sub-Saharan Africa, to five francophone African countries

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6. A growing commodity: Female-run farms on the rise

<http://www.dansvilleonline.com/lifestyle/x1213305601/A-growing-commodity-Female-run-farms-on-the-rise?rssfeed=true>

The changing economy and Americans' newfound interest in local, organic and artisanal foods are driving a revival of farming in this country, and the ranks of new farmers include more women than ever.

The number of female farmers has been on the rise for more than a decade, and experts expect that new census figures from the USDA this year will show even larger numbers of women turning to agriculture for a career.

Beth Holtzman, outreach education coordinator at the Women's Agriculture Network at the University of Vermont, said changes in the way we count farmers and consumer food trends are contributing to those statistics.

"The census now recognizes that people don't farm alone," she said. "Farm operations aren't typically just one farmer, and that left room for

more women to be counted."

Refer to the link for the full article.

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7. Getting the right balance: Updates on the UNFCCC COP18 Gender Decision

<http://www.wedo.org/themes/sustainable-development-themes/climatechange/getting-the-right-balance-updates-on-the-unfccc-cop18-gender-decision>

NEW YORK (May 5, 2013) In a space often dominated by technical discussion, where elevating the dialogue on social equity and gender equality is often challenging and ad-hoc, in Doha, it was encouraging to see Parties investing time and space to engage in a critical dialogue on gender equality and ultimately, finding consensus on Decision 23/CP.18 *"Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol"*. WEDO remains encouraged that this decision seeks to go further than the original decision at COP7 in Marrakesh, recognizing that to be fully effective, enhanced capacity building and innovative actions are needed for transformation in representation.

Refer to the link for the complete article.

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8. CUSO Features Women Leaders in Development

<http://cusointernational.msgfocus.com/g/1cWGk93BCwi/wv>

Cuso International welcomes 7 women leaders from Africa and the Caribbean to share their perspectives in leading positive change in their communities. The events in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto included an open panel discussion bringing together key partners, alumni and friends of Cuso International.

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9. Women at the Heart of the Response to HIV/AIDS

<http://stephenlewisfoundation.org/news-resources/grassroots-newsletter/spring-2013/3>

Theo Sowa is Executive Director of the African Women’s Development Fund (AWDF) and a member of the Stephen Lewis Foundation’s African Advisory Board. She recently reflected on AWDF’s ten-year anniversary, in conversation with Leah Teklemariam, SLF’s Director of Programmes.

An excerpt from the interview:

One of the things the AWDF has learned is that you have to work with all women across a wide spectrum and look at political participation more broadly. It’s not about having workshops to say to women, “This is how you get into your political party’s leadership.” It’s not about saying to women, “This is how you campaign.” It is about working with women to make sure they have a stake in the society they’re trying to change. Part of that is about economic security. If women are worrying about how they’re going to feed their children, they’re absolutely not going to be focusing on participating politically. But when women have increased economic security, we see changes and improvements in women’s and girls’ health and education, for instance, and people start asking questions: “If I’m paying school fees, tell me why the local authority isn’t providing the necessary school books?” Suddenly you see women getting involved in local politics. We need women’s participation at all of those levels—local, national, and international.

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Reports, Publications and Resources

1. Report: Women in Leadership: Perceptions and Priorities for Change

<http://www.conferenceboard.ca/e-library/abstract.aspx?did=5150>

This report explores the enablers of women’s advancement from four perspectives—attitudes about women in management, opportunities for advancement, women’s advancement motivation, and women’s leadership abilities—and provides recommendations.

Document Highlights

Gender diversity in senior management is good for organizations: women’s presence at senior levels improves decision-making, operational and financial results, and other factors. Yet the number of women reaching these levels remains stagnant.

So how can organizations best enable women to reach senior management positions? This report examines this crucial question from four main perspectives—attitudes about women in management, opportunities for advancement, women’s

advancement motivation, and women’s leadership abilities. Based on a national survey of men and women, and in-depth interviews with both emerging women leaders and women currently in the C-suite, the report highlights key enablers of women’s career advancement and provides recommendations to address barriers that remain in organizations.

This report provides a fresh perspective on the advancement of women based on the experiences of women—both those in the C-suite and those aspiring to climb the corporate ladder.

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2. Resource: Guidelines for Ministries of Agriculture and FAO on CEDAW

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3153e/i3153e.pdf>

A tool for gender-sensitive agriculture and rural development policy and programme formulation

A recent report by the FAO lays out guidelines on how the FAO and national agricultural ministries around the world can use CEDAW (the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) at the country level to guide policy development and programming with the goal of achieving equality between women and men in agriculture.

The document gives a brief overview of CEDAW and, in particular, those articles that relate to rural women (especially Article 14). It then continues on to discuss how different organizations can use CEDAW for gender-sensitive program and policy formulation. It also gives some example case study "success stories" within different countries, as well as some further resources.

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

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

The different roles and responsibilities of women and men in safeguarding food security need to be well understood to ensure that they benefit equally from climate-smart agriculture practices. Little research, however, has been undertaken to understand how men and women are adapting to climate change, mitigating emissions and maintaining food security.

This training guide aims to address this gap. It presents the concepts related to gender and climate-smart agriculture; describes participatory methods for conducting gender-sensitive research on the impacts of climate change; and offers guidance on different ways of reporting research findings so that they can be properly analysed. It is hoped that using the guide will ensure that critical information on gender and climate change is collected, allowing researchers and development workers to formulate appropriate gender-sensitive policies and programmes for rural development.

See the guide for tools such as the following:

Module 3: Field research tool box.....

A. Preparing for and carrying out participatory field research...

B. Gender and Climate Change Research Tools.....

Tool 1. Village resources map.....

Tool 2. Seasonal calendar.....

Tool 3. Daily activity clocks.....

Tool 4. Farming systems diagram.....

Tool 5. Capacity and vulnerability analysis matrix

Tool 6. Venn diagram on institutions

Tool 7. Institutional profiles.....

Tool 8. Changing farming practices.....

Tool 9. Seasonal food security calendar.....

Tool 10. Climate-related risk management practices.....

Module 5: Work plan on gender and climate change in agriculture and food security

Guidelines for implementing the gender and climate change study

Day 1 - activity 1: Setting the stage for the study

Day 1 - activity 2: Public community meeting

Day 2 - activity 1: Climate analogue session

Day 2 - activity 2: Weather forecast session

Day 3 - activity 1: Understanding and catalysing gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture initiatives .

Day 3 - activity 2: Weather forecast session (youths)

Day 4 - activity 1: Presentation of the summary to community (final community meeting)

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4. Report: Women's Collective Action: Unlocking the potential of agricultural markets

http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-collective-action-unlocking-the-potential-of-agricultural-markets-276159?utm_source=AWARD+News&utm_campaign=cba65270ce-AWARD+Newsletter+May+2013+Draft+5+3+2013&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_150b9a228f-cba65270ce-294785765

Development actors are increasingly prioritizing ‘investing in women’ to ensure food security and sustainability—as well as equity—in agricultural development. In this context, collective action is a critical but poorly understood way for women small-scale farmers to strengthen their engagement in agricultural markets. This report provides rigorous new evidence, from quantitative and qualitative research carried out in Ethiopia, Mali and Tanzania, on the economic and empowerment benefits of women’s participation in collective action groups across different agricultural farming systems and markets.

The success factors and intervention strategies that have enabled women to benefit most are analyzed in order to identify lessons for the future. The research highlights gaps in both current development practice and the wider policy environment which need to be addressed to ensure that collective action in agricultural markets is effective and empowering for rural women.

See also the country case studies supporting this research report:

- Women's Collective Action in the Honey Sector in Ethiopia

- Women's Collective Action in the Shea Sector in Mali
- Women's Collective Action in the Vegetable Sector in Tanzania

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5. Paper: Investigating climate information services through a gendered lens

<http://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/27887/CCAFSWorkingPaper42.pdf?sequence=1>

This working paper explores the gender dimensions of access to climate change related information. The effective utilisation of information channels is a crucial aspect of adaptation development, yet the people most at risk are often those on the periphery of information dissemination. This is particularly true for women farmers, who are overwhelmingly excluded from many information channels.

The paper begins by explaining the social and gendered impacts of climate change outlining why climate change information matters for adaptation. Access to such information is a crucial factor in enhancing the adaptive capacity of women. The paper also examines different modes of information sharing, covering social network theory, the diffusion of innovations and adaptive capacity.

The pros and cons of traditional oral methods of communication are discussed, including the legitimacy of a variety of strategic individuals (storytellers, town criers, etc), as well as the use of Information Communication Technologies, or ICTs (defined in the study as being dependent on electricity). The study analyses where communication falls short in the inclusion of women. Oral communication has inherent limits to the reach and speed of information dissemination, whilst from a gender perspective a preference for women-to-women sharing creates an issue when there are relatively few women in positions of authority disseminating information. Meanwhile socioeconomic barriers restrict access to ICTs for much of the rural poor.

The authors propose a synthesis of the best aspects of both traditional and modern communication methods, using advisory services and extension agents to bridge the gap. The paper includes the following conclusions and recommendations.

- The accessibility of climate information is a critical factor in agricultural communities' adaptive capacity.
- A gendered understanding of socioeconomic factors that inhibit access to information is crucial.
- As well as considering what kind of information women seek, it is also necessary to understand how women access information and the barriers they face in utilising ICTs.
- It is the responsibility of researchers, practitioners and extension officers to provide gender sensitive communication methods; the study suggests the best way to achieve this is through participatory dialogues between the community and stakeholders.

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6. Paper: Assessing the climate impacts of cookstove projects: Issues in emissions accounting

<http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/sei-wp-2013-01-cookstoves-carbon-markets.pdf>

With an estimated 2.6 billion people relying on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, improved efficiency of cookstoves could provide greenhouse gas emission reductions in excess of one billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. One policy mechanism for realising and monitoring this potential is carbon finance, though estimating emission reductions of cookstoves projects is a challenging task.

This paper evaluates the quantification approaches aimed at overcoming these challenges, drawing on a literature review and interviews with technical experts and market actors to identify lessons learned and knowledge gaps. It begins with a review of the current carbon market activity with regard to cookstove projects, with several having attracted carbon finance through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Additionally, voluntary market offset programmes such as the Gold Standard, the American Carbon Registry and the Verified Carbon Standard are also highlighted in a comparative study of their characteristics.

The following three key parameters required to calculate emission reductions under present frameworks are identified.

- **Estimating biomass fuel savings:** the Water Boiling Test is simple and replicable in the laboratory but unrepresentative of field conditions, whereas the Kitchen Performance Test has difficulties controlling sources of error. The Controlled Cooking Test is a compromise, using local cooks, on location in test kitchens. All three require improvements, such as the incorporation of uncertainties.
- **Assessing the impact of biomass consumption on carbon stocks:** calculating the amount of non-renewable biomass saved through increased efficiencies is difficult. The CDM has identified indicators as evidence of non-renewable carbon stocks, but inconsistencies in accounting methods, as well as the inappropriate use of national-scale data (which can hide local sustainability problems), add considerably to a sense of uncertainty. Efforts to standardise primary local data should continue.
- **Estimating carbon dioxide emissions from cookstoves:** a significant issue is that fossil fuel factors are used to calculate baseline fuels (due to restrictions on CDM covering avoided deforestation), despite wood fuel emitting roughly double the carbon dioxide per unit fuel energy compared to LPG or kerosene. Revisiting this issue will require a lengthy review period with uncertain outcomes.

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7. Paper: Land tenure in Tigray, Ethiopia: How large is the gender bias?

http://www.umb.no/statisk/clts/papers/clts_wp05_2013.pdf

Produced by: Norwegian University of Life Sciences (2013)

This paper analyses if and how the gender of the head of household is a determinant of tenure rights to arable land in Tigray, in the northern highlands of Ethiopia. This study finds that female-headed households have 23% smaller owned landholdings and 54% smaller operational landholdings. Differences in characteristics such as age, labor, oxen and previous divorce explain less than half the differences in landholding sizes, while the remaining can be attributed to differences in returns to these characteristics. This indicates that there is a gender bias in access to land, even after land reforms that

intended to strengthen women’s rights. The main policy recommendation is to further gender-sensitize the land certification process, strengthen women’s opportunities to cultivate their land and continue the process of securing women’s tenure rights.

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8. Audio: Sisters in Science in Tanzania

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p016tkjg.mp?utm_source=AWARD+News&utm_campaign=cba65270ce-AWARD Newsletter May 2013 Draft 5 3 2013&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_150b9a228f-cba65270ce-294785765](http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p016tkjg.mp?utm_source=AWARD+News&utm_campaign=cba65270ce-AWARD+Newsletter+May+2013+Draft+5+3+2013&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_150b9a228f-cba65270ce-294785765)

A 55 minute audio program

Penny Dale travels to Tanzania to explore the state of science and technology in one of Africa's poorest countries – through the eyes of its female scientists. Tanzania's leaders are trying to see science and technology as the keys to progress. The government has started to try to cut down on foreign funding and strengthen home-grown research by boosting funding. However, women are still in the minority in scientific research, even after years of campaigns to get girls to take up science subjects.

But there are pockets of excellence - and it is these pioneers we meet.

- Penny travels to some villages with agricultural scientists who are exploring new technologies for cassava, a crop which is resistant to the droughts Tanzania is prone to, and for feed to improve the nutritional value of chickens.
- And she journeys to the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro where river pollution by nitrates in fertilizers has inspired three secondary-school girls to turn to science for solutions - and earned them top prize in Tanzania's first ever Young Scientist Of The Year competition.

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9. Guidelines: Access and benefit sharing in research projects

[http://www.bioversityinternational.org/fileadmin/bioversity/publications/pdfs/Guidelines Access and benefit sharing in research projects 1554.pdf?cache=1369497767](http://www.bioversityinternational.org/fileadmin/bioversity/publications/pdfs/Guidelines+Access+and+benefit+sharing+in+research+projects+1554.pdf?cache=1369497767)

These guidelines describe the type of agreements that can be used in access and benefit sharing in research projects. Their primary audience are scientists working with crop genetic resources and related traditional knowledge in research organisations. They can also be useful for authorities involved in legislative processes on the matter and for local populations who participate in research and development projects dealing with the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity. This publication is based on the experience gained during the implementation of the project ‘In situ/On farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia’.

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