

GEM Digest of the Month for March 2011



Executive members of women's agricultural group *Kazi ni Moyo* in Nyamle, Tanzania with TSAEE coordinator Beny Mwenda. Modern farm house under construction in background shows attainment of a tangible goal from proceeds of agricultural production and micro-credit. *Photo courtesy of Dinah 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 organizations. 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 me at dinah.ceplis@gmail.com and I will compile it to re-distribute once a month.

Regards,
Dinah Ceplis, GEM Committee Member

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Calendar

- **March 08, International Women's Day. Widespread increased activity is anticipated globally on 8 March 2011 honouring 100 years of International Women's Day.**

March 22 – World Water Day <http://www.worldwaterday.org/>

March 23 - World Meteorological Day http://www.wmo.int/pages/index_en.html

Coming Up...

April 22, Earth Day

May 9 – 10, World Migratory Bird Day

June 05, World Environment Day

June 17, World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

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Opportunities:

1. Call for Papers: Workshop on Gender Economics
2. On-line course "Gender in the development agenda"

3. African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)
4. Senior Technical Adviser – Gender, empowerment and social inclusion for rural development
5. Call for Participation: Networking on World Bank's Gender World Development Report (WDR)

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18. "Men in Families and Family Policy in a Changing World" report from U.N.'s Department of Economic and Social Affairs
19. Débat sur l'accaparement des terres : et l'égalité entre hommes et femmes dans tout ça ?

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Opportunities:

1. Call for Papers: Workshop on Gender Economics

<http://www.genderworkshop.com>

Workshop on Gender Economics, co-sponsored by FEDEA and COSME, will take place on May 26-27, 2011 at the Institute for Economic Analysis, Barcelona, Spain. The aim of the Workshop is to offer young researchers interested in gender economics a forum for the presentation and discussion of research papers representing current advances in the field. There will be 10 papers to be presented and discussed in the two-day conference. **Submission deadline is March 1, 2011.**

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2. On-line course "Gender in the development agenda"

<http://gender.itcilo.org/cms/>

75 partial fellowships are available for the on-line course "Gender in the global development agenda: tools for gender-sensitive planning and implementation", in Network Learning Modality, from the Gender and Non-Discrimination Program of the International Training Center of the ILO. The partial fellowships cover 5 modules, to be selected according to your specific needs. Partial fellowships amount to 500 Euros, and are intended for nationals of development countries that comply with the course pre-requirements and that are in a position to cover the remaining cost, which is 450 Euros. *Participants who wish to apply without a fellowship can of course do so, by filling in the application form before the 4th of March.* The course is accessible from March 14 to June 17, 2011.

Deadline for application: March 4, 2011

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3. African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)

<http://www.awardfellowships.org/the-award-fellowship/call-for-applications-2011.html>

African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) is inviting applications for its 2011 fellowships to advance the careers of African women scientists and professionals for pro-poor agricultural research and development. AWARD is a project of the Gender & Diversity Program of the CGIAR. **Applications are due on March 25, 2011.**

The AWARD Fellowship is a two-year program that offers a series of career-development resources that:

- establish a mentorship for each fellow with a senior scientist
- build science skills
- develop leadership capacity

AWARD's training courses, held over a two-year period, take place in various locations in Africa.

Eligibility

Women agricultural scientists who are nationals of **Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, or Zambia**, who have **completed a bachelor's, master's, or doctoral degree** in the **disciplines listed below**, are eligible to apply. Applicants must be available in Africa throughout the fellowship period. There is no age restriction.

1. Agricultural economics
2. Ecology
3. Natural resources management
4. Agricultural engineering
5. Entomology
6. Plant/animal virology
7. Agronomy
8. Extension education
9. Soil science
10. Animal and livestock sciences

11. Food science and nutrition
12. Veterinary sciences
13. Aquatic resources and fisheries
14. Forestry and agroforestry
15. Water and irrigation management
16. Biodiversity conservation
17. Horticulture
18. Crop science
19. Molecular biology (plant/animal breeding)

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4. Senior Technical Adviser – Gender, empowerment and social inclusion for rural development

<http://www.ifad.org/job/va/1106p.htm>

IFAD is seeking a Senior Technical Advisor to:

- Provide up-to-date professional advice to improve the capacity of IFAD and its partners to design, implement and monitor programmes that promote gender equality and social inclusion; are targeted to the poor, and empower local communities.
- Provide technological, institutional and operational policy support to staff, field missions and regional programmes at all stages of the country programme and project cycle, including implementation support in the thematic areas indicated.
- Facilitate integration of issues related to gender equality, empowerment, targeting, and social inclusion in the different thematic areas which the Division covers (including sustainable agriculture and development, natural resource management and climate change; rural infrastructures, marketing and value-chains, rural institutions and farmer organisations).

See the link for more details. Closing date March 11, 2011

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5. Call for Participation: Networking on World Bank's Gender World Development Report (WDR)

<http://www.awid.org/eng/Women-in-Action/Calls-for-Participation2/Call-for-Participation-Networking-on-World-Bank-s-Gender-World-Development-Report-WDR>

In 2012, the World Bank's World Development Report (WDR) will be devoted to gender for the first time. Yet, the draft outline of this flagship publication by the World Bank lacks a women's and human rights framework and almost exclusively focuses on economic empowerment as the sole means to achieve gender equality. As groups with a strong interest in gender, social justice and the World Bank, Washington DC-based *Gender Action* and London-based *Bretton Woods Project* are co-hosting a discussion forum to inform global civil society about the gender WDR and coordinate responses.

With this forum, Gender Action and the Bretton Woods Project aim to ensure that:

- Information about the gender WDR is widely shared;
- Interested civil society groups have a platform for advocacy and campaigning on the WDR;

- Coherent and coordinated public responses emerge to challenge the World Bank’s approach.

Activists, campaigners, CSOs and researchers are strongly encouraged to join the discussion. Upon joining the mailing list, the hosts urge participants to read the archived messages, as they will contain useful information about the WDR process, key contacts at the World Bank, and initial drafts of the document outline.

To join the list, you need to click on the link and "apply for membership".

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This Month’s Articles:

1. UN rural development fund notes progress in its gender equality objectives

<http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2011/2.htm>

7 February 2011 – The United Nations rural development fund said today it has made significant progress in improving gender equality and strengthening the role of women in agriculture production, but noted that more remains to be done to help women reap the benefits of rural development.

Following a report by its evaluation office, the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) said that it has adopted three objectives to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment – **expanding women’s access to assets, strengthening their decision-making role in community affairs, and easing their workload by facilitating access to basic rural services and infrastructure.**

IFAD, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world’s poorest people – 1.4 billion women, children and men – live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood.

In a press release, the Fund said its evaluation office concluded that it “has succeeded in addressing the many challenges faced by women in developing countries” and that it has played an important role in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in relevant global policy and advocacy forums.

However, the report outlined a number of areas where IFAD’s performance and results on gender can be improved, especially **in enhancing women’s well-being and easing their workload, ensuring better documentation and sharing of lessons and good practices, strengthen monitoring and reporting** to IFAD’s senior management and Executive Board, and **advancing innovative solutions that can be scaled up to address challenges faced by rural women in developing countries.**

The evaluation report also found that IFAD is well-positioned, compared to other development organisations, with regard to its gender balance in staffing, even though there is a need for more women to be represented at senior levels.

The report’s recommendations include that IFAD review its human resources strategy in relation to gender to ensure that the required staff and financial resources are assigned to improving gender balance. It also suggests an approach to individual work planning and management that is more gender-sensitive.

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2. UN Agencies launch new report on gender and work in agricultural and rural areas

Gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: Differentiated pathways out of poverty – status, trends and gap

http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/agriculture/GRE_WEB.pdf

Three United Nations agencies launched a ground-breaking study and a set of action-oriented policy briefs on gender and work in agricultural and rural areas on 21 January, 2011.

The findings have important implications for how economic and food price crises affect millions of women who shoulder the bulk of farming and other agricultural work in the developing world. This report, accompanied by seven policy briefs, reflects the latest thinking on the gender dimensions of rural poverty and employment. They provide evidence that rural women have the potential to lift their households and communities out of poverty but are hampered by persistent gender inequities. These inequities limit their access to decent work, which is a vehicle for economic empowerment, social advancement and political participation. The policy briefs cover: gender equitable rural work; skills for socio-economic empowerment; rural women's entrepreneurship; gender and value chains; women in infrastructure works; migration and gender; child labour and education.

The joint study *Gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: Differentiated pathways out of poverty – status, trends and gap* was produced by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) following two years of work begun in 2009, and is the first comprehensive look at gender and work in rural areas since the start of the global economic crisis. The workshop, report and policy briefs provide important guidance to policy makers, researchers and development practitioners.

Policy Briefs at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2008e/i2008e00.htm>

1. Gender-equitable rural work to reduce poverty and boost economic growth
2. Investing in skills for socio-economic empowerment of rural women
3. Rural women's entrepreneurship is "good business"!
4. Agricultural value chain development: Threat or opportunity for women's employment?
5. Women in infrastructure works: Boosting gender equality and rural development!
6. Making migration work for women and men in rural labour markets
7. Breaking the rural poverty cycle: Getting girls and boys out of work and into school

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3. Publication: Women at the Center of Climate-friendly Approaches to Agriculture and Water

<http://www.iatp.org/iatp/publications.cfm?accountID=451&refID=107914>

February 8, 2011 – Extreme weather events consistent with climate change are already playing havoc with the livelihoods and food security of much of the world’s poor. This is particularly true for arid and semi-arid areas of the global south. Yet, most proposals for agriculture being discussed at the U.N. global climate talks and elsewhere focus on new technological developments, like genetically engineered crops. But these approaches are based on still unproven claims and do not fully consider their impact on the natural world.

In a new paper for the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), Shiney Varghese examines proven agricultural practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience to climate change through a case study of the Tamilnadu Women’s Collective in India. The collective, a federation of village-level women’s groups with over 150,000 members—the majority of which belong to the lowest caste—follow three principles for food security:

- 1.) Empowerment of women as political actors in society and as co-decision makers at the household level;
- 2.) Participation of women in democratic local governance structures; and
- 3.) Promotion of multifunctional agriculture:

- i. Strengthening local food systems
 - a) Focus on millets as a culturally, nutritionally and environmentally appropriate crop
 - b) Reforming food distribution systems to support local agriculture
- ii. Rebuilding the natural resource base
 - a) Transitioning to “natural farming” methods
 - b) Focus on water conservation: water harvesting, system of rive intensification
 - c) Focus on water quality: protection from agro-chemical pollution

Shiney presented her findings at the United Nations in New York on February 22, 2011 as part of a workshop, titled “Climate Adaptation Challenges from a Gender Perspective.” The workshop contributed towards the fifty-fifth session of the U.N.’s Commission on the Status of Women.

- Food security is not only about higher production and productivity, but about food security for the most marginal producers and others for whom agriculture is a means of livelihood.
- Such local food security can only be ensured by protecting agricultural and ecological biodiversity, since a richly biodiverse environment can sustain multiple means of achieving food security.
- Agro-ecologically appropriate, healthy and fair multifunctional farming systems are the foundation of rural viability now, and for future generations.

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4. Publication: IFPRI 2020 Brief on *Gender: A key dimension linking agricultural programs to improved nutrition and health*

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020anhconfbr09.pdf>

Improving the livelihoods and well-being of the rural poor is an important aim of agricultural development, promoted through agricultural intensification and commercialization strategies. But improved agricultural productivity does not necessarily translate into improved health and nutrition, either for producers or consumers. How can standard agricultural development strategies—promoting agricultural intensification, greater linkages to markets, and high-value production—also create positive impacts on health and nutrition? This brief argues that a key element linking these programs to improved outcomes is the dimension of gender roles and gender equity. “Empirical evidence shows that increasing women’s control over land, physical assets, and financial assets serves to raise agricultural productivity, improve child health and nutrition, and increase expenditures on education, contributing to overall poverty reduction.”

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5. Gender and sustainable forest management in East Africa and Latin America

<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol16/iss1/art17/>

From *Ecology and Society* **16**(1): 17

ABSTRACT. This paper presents a comparative study of forest management across four countries in East Africa and Latin America: Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia, and Mexico. It focuses on one question: Do varying proportions of women (low, mixed, high) in forest user groups influence their likelihood of adopting forest resource enhancing behavior? We found that higher proportions of females in user groups, and especially user groups dominated by females, perform less well than mixed groups or male dominated ones. We suggest that these differences may be related to three factors: gender biases in technology access and dissemination, a labor constraint faced by women, and a possible limitation to women’s sanctioning authority. Mixed female and male groups offer an avenue for exploiting the strengths of women and men, while tempering their individual shortcomings.

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6. Leaders focus on rising food prices, opportunities for women

<http://www.wfp.org/stories/leaders-focus-rising-food-prices-opportunities-women>

At the annual leaders’ dinner in the World Food Programme (WFP) tent on Jan. 27, 2011, about 70 heads of industry, politics, academia and international organizations dived straight into the big issues of the day: high global food prices, export bans on agriculture, improving nutrition for children under age two and the role of women in boosting food security.

“Women are 53 per cent of our population. If you don’t deal with the problems of that 53 per cent; if they are not fully integrated – then you are part of the problem,” said Rwandan President Paul Kagame. Rwanda is noted for having 56 per cent women in its parliament. President Kagame also called for more agricultural development and support for farmers in Africa, noting that a majority of arable land remains uncultivated.

Robert Zoellick, the President of the World Bank, outlined the actions needed to combat the impact of the current rise in global food prices, including improved social safety nets: "We need more of a focus on the most vulnerable, such as children during their first 1000 days -- from conception to two years -- and on pregnant and lactating mothers."

Zoellick also called for better long-range weather forecasting to improve agricultural outputs, more transparency about global food reserves and the possible establishment of special grain reserves in vulnerable areas, and the exclusion of humanitarian food from commodity export bans.

UN Secretary Ban Ki-moon called on the private sector to "do even more" to help find solutions to global issues. He then announced that the newest WFP "Ambassador Against Hunger" will be Peter Bakker, CEO of TNT, the global transport giant and WFP private sector partner since 2003. Peter joins a growing list of Ambassadors Against Hunger, including the actress Drew Barrymore, the footballer Kaka, and the marathon runner Paul Tergat.

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7. Quota imposed to try to boost "Davos Woman"

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/01/18/uk-davos-women-idUSLNE70H05420110118>

The World Economic Forum WEF will for the first time require that its around 100 "strategic partners" -- comprising many of the world's top firms -- include one woman among their five delegates to the meeting which started on January 26, 2011.

"There are so few women heads of state, CEOs. This is an attempt to nudge towards gender parity in terms of participation," Saadia Zahidi, who heads the WEF's women leaders and gender parity groups, told Reuters.

She noted that fewer than 3 percent of the Fortune Global 500 chief executives are women, only 15 percent of ministers and parliamentarians are female and less than 20 of the world's presidents or prime ministers are women.

Zahidi said the policy should increase the proportion of women to about 20 percent of the 2,500 participants at Davos from the 15-17 percent where it has stagnated in recent years.

"Any form of diversity should lead to more inclusive, wider perspectives. In companies, more diverse teams make better decisions," she said.

The WEF is taking other steps to promote female leaders, including a target of gender parity within five years in its community of young global leaders as well as discussion groups to identify barriers to women's economic participation.

In a WEF report on the corporate gender gap late last year, Zahidi said many leading companies were failing to capitalise on the talents of women in the workforce.

The report also cited research which showed that closing the male-female employment gap could boost U.S. economic growth by as much as 9 percent and the euro zone by up to 13 percent.

However, of the dozens of panel discussions on the programme at Davos, only one concerns the gender debate, while Ernst & Young is the only firm to welcome the new arrivals with an evening cocktail celebrating women's empowerment.

And the WEF itself, set up in 1971 and based in Geneva, still has some way to go to make itself more diverse, with no women on its managing board and just two of its 12 senior directors females.

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8. Quota fails to do much to boost "Davos Woman"

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/02/04/uk-davos-women-idUKLNE71304U20110204>

The WEF said the scheme more than doubled participation of female executives from the strategic partners, although women still only made up around 16 percent of the 2,500 participants.

Some 20 of the 100 partner firms have still chosen to bring all-male delegations to Davos, even though that means forfeiting a coveted extra badge for the event where top businessmen get a unique opportunity to rub shoulders with world leaders.

"It added 43 or 44 women. A pimple on an elephant's rear end in the scheme of Davos but it's symbolically important," Beth Brooke, Ernst & Young global vice chair for public policy, sustainability and stakeholder engagement, told Reuters.

Women provided a dash of colour amid the sea of dark suits in the corridors of the Davos conference centre, but many were trailing spouses or were journalists covering the event.

Brooke said the WEF still had a long way to go to improve female participation on its panel discussions, with its opening session on the global economy typical of many in its lack of women on the platform and questions only from men.

"On panels, it's still not good enough," she said, adding that more female involvement in Davos was crucial to allow women to join the cosy club of leaders from both the private and public sector "trapped in a town on top of a mountain".

"One of the biggest problems for women that holds them back is the lack of access to networks," she said.

DIVERSITY

The WEF noted that fewer than 3 percent of the Fortune Global 500 chief executives are women and less than 20 of the world's presidents or prime ministers are female.

Its quota comes after France this month approved a law forcing big companies to reserve at least 40 percent of boardroom positions for women within six years, mirroring similar schemes in Norway and Spain.

An Ernst & Young/Economist Intelligence Unit survey of 1,050 executives released in Davos found that 53 percent believe diversity of teams and experience improves both the financial performance and reputation of their organisations.

Talal Al Zain, chief executive of Bahrain's sovereign wealth fund Mumtalakat -- one of the strategic partners -- said the new Davos quota was a small, but significant step.

"The goal of gender parity will not be achieved overnight," he said in a blog on the WEF's website, adding that more than 15 percent of Mumtalakat top executives were now women compared with none at the end of 2009.

"It is clear that in the modern, highly competitive world economy, a country that fails to capitalise on the skills of half its workforce; on the drive of half its population; or the imagination of half its minds will be left behind."

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9. UN Women Contact Information

<http://www.unifem.org/about/contact.php#nationalcommittees>

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) has its headquarters in New York City and works worldwide out of 4 liaison offices, 15 sub-regional offices, 12 country programme offices, and 45 project offices. A dedicated group of volunteers and friends also provide valuable support to UN Women's work, including the National Committees for UN Women and the NGO Committee on UN Women.

10. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

<http://www.unwomen.org/2011/01/statement-to-the-first-regular-session-of-the-executive-board-United-Nations-Entity-for-Gender-Equality-and-the-Empowerment-of-Women/>

Excerpts from a speech delivered by Ms. Michelle Bachelet, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, at the opening of the First Regular Session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 24 January 2011.

Allow me to extend congratulations to members of the Executive Board who were elected on 10 November 2010 and in particular to those elected to the Executive Board Bureau on 22 December, namely:

Ambassador Joy Ogwu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, President of the Executive Board Bureau; and Vice Presidents **Mr. Zahid Rastam, Counselor**, Permanent Mission of Malaysia; **Ms. Olha Kavun**, 2nd Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ukraine; **Ms. Carmen Arias**, 1st Secretary, Permanent Mission of Peru; and **Mr. Magnus Lennartsson**, Minister for Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission of Sweden.

Vision and 100 Day Action Plan

UN Women's vision is one where men and women have equal opportunities and capacities and the principles of gender equality are embedded in development, peace and security agendas. Our key objective is to build national capacity and ownership to enable national partners to formulate gender-responsive laws and policies and to scale up successful strategies to deliver on national commitments to gender equality.

To meet this objective, UN Women will centre its work around *five core principles*:

- 1) Providing demand-driven support to national partners to enhance implementation of international agreements and standards;
- 2) Supporting intergovernmental processes to strengthen the global normative and policy framework on gender equality;
- 3) Advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment, championing the rights of women and girls — particularly those who are most excluded;
- 4) Leading and promoting coherence in UN system work on gender equality; and
- 5) Acting as a global broker of knowledge and experience, aligning practice with normative guidance.

Behind this vision is a strategic approach to leadership that is central to how we will work. There will be some areas where countries will look to UN Women to **lead**. However, there will also be many areas that impact women's lives where others are already doing excellent work, and with whom we will form strong **partnerships, bringing attention to the gender dimensions which may be overlooked**.

And there will be still other issues of great importance, where we can add most value by ensuring the work of the UN system is coherent on gender equality through our **coordination** role. If we play our UN system coordination role well, we can have a major impact on women's lives, without being operational in all areas.

Therefore, bearing in mind specific country contexts and capacities, UN Women will focus on *five thematic priorities*:

- 1) **Expanding women's voice, leadership and participation**, working with partners to close the gaps in women's leadership and participation in different sectors and to demonstrate the benefits of such leadership for society as a whole;
- 2) **Ending violence against women** by enabling states to set up the mechanisms needed to formulate and enforce laws, policies and services that protect women and girls, promote the involvement of men and boys, and prevent violence;
- 3) **Strengthening implementation of the women, peace and security agenda**, through women's full participation in conflict resolution and peace processes, gender-responsive early-warning, protection from sexual violence and redress for its survivors in accordance with UN resolutions;
- 4) **Enhancing women's economic empowerment** is particularly important in the context of global economic and environmental crises. UN Women will work with governments and multilateral partners to ensure the full realization of women's economic security and rights, including to productive assets and full social protection;
- 5) **Making gender equality priorities central to national, local and sectoral planning and budgeting**: working with partners, UN Women will support national capacities in evidence-based planning, budgeting and statistics.

UN Women will be formally launched on 24 February 2011 during the 55th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

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11. Resource: *In Her Name: Measuring the Gender Asset Gap in Ecuador, Ghana and India*

<http://genderassetgap.iimb.ernet.in/>

In Her Name: Measuring the Gender Asset Gap in Ecuador, Ghana and India, is a collaborative research study of the Centre of Public Policy (CPP) at the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB), University of Ghana, American University, Yale University, University of Florida and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Ecuador. Housed at IIMB, this study looks at the incidence of asset ownership of men and women separately within the same household to estimate the gender asset gap and the gender wealth gap.

The study includes two phases: qualitative field work and a household assets survey. In the qualitative phase which has been concluded, the primary methodology was Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), complemented by interviews with key informants and a compilation of the secondary literature. The focus groups focused on four themes: the accumulation of assets over the life cycle; the importance of assets; the market for assets; and household decision-making over asset acquisition and use.

The quantitative phase of the study which has concluded in Ecuador and Ghana and is currently underway in India involves the planning and execution of household surveys. Data is collected on all physical and financial assets of households along with ownership information. The assets covered include housing, agricultural land, livestock, agricultural implements, non-farm economic activities and associated assets, consumer durables, and financial assets. We also have data on household demographics, livelihoods, awareness of inheritance laws, recent shocks and coping strategies, decision making, and consumption expenditure. We aim to interview at least three people within a household, a principal couple as far as possible.

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12. Resource: International Land Coalition advocacy toolkit

<http://www.landcoalition.org/publications/advocacy-toolbox>

Based on materials for capacity-building in ILC's project "Securing Women's Access to Land: Linking Research and Action", carried out in Eastern and Southern Africa from 2007-2010, ILC has developed an advocacy toolbox split into two sections: one on planning, and one on tools that do not require financial resources, but rather, focus on sensitising the media and lobbying. The toolbox is available in English, French and Spanish.

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13. Purchase for Progress (P4P) global gender strategy

<http://www.wfp.org/purchase-progress>

The World Food Programme (WFP) is in the development of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) global gender strategy. Through the P4P initiative, WFP is using its purchasing power to offer smallholder farmers opportunities to access agricultural markets, become competitive players in those markets and thus improve their livelihoods. P4P provides a particularly appropriate vehicle to economically empower female smallholder farmers, but the challenge however, remains how to most effectively achieve this goal.

WFP has been buying food in developing countries for many years. Now it is taking that one step further. Purchase for Progress (P4P) uses WFP's purchasing power to offer smallholder farmers opportunities to access agricultural markets, to become competitive players in those markets and thus to improve their lives.

The five-year pilot project launched in 21 countries links WFP's demand for staple commodities with the expertise of a host of partners who support farmers to produce food surpluses and sell them at a fair price. By 2013, at least half a million smallholder farmers – mostly women – will have increased and improved their agricultural production and earnings. By raising farmers' incomes, P4P turns WFP's local procurement into a vital tool to address hunger

WFP has identified 8 core activities that it believes to be particularly effective and beginning February 2011, ALINe will provide P4P with specific guidance on how these suggested activities can be adapted to account for local and cultural differences in the 21 pilot countries where P4P is currently being implemented and build towards a P4P global strategy. ALINe will also undertake fieldwork in Ethiopia, Mali and Guatemala, to 'ground truth' and contextualise key assumptions, focusing on the operational aspects of the strategy and on the impact of P4P on women's empowerment and access to markets. This work will feed into a broader scope of work that the WFP Gender Service has commissioned the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) BRIDGE Programme to carry out on its behalf, to advise on how to mainstream gender across key dimensions of WFP's work at field level and how to build capacity of WFP staff to ensure the gender mainstreaming is effective.

For Ghana, see <http://www.wfp.org/purchase-progress/blog/ghana-p4p-taking> and <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp230731.pdf>

For Tanzania, see <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp230983.pdf>

For Ethiopia, see <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp217476.pdf>

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14. The wealth and gender distribution of rural services in Ethiopia

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01057.pdf>

Over the past several years, the Ethiopian government has committed a substantial portion of the public budget to expanding public services and infrastructure in rural areas. This paper assesses who exactly is benefiting from this public spending. To do so, this paper undertakes a public expenditure benefit incidence analysis across gender and wealth groups of three public services/programs in rural Ethiopia:

(1) selected components of the Food Security Program (FSP),

(2) drinking water supply, and

(3) agricultural extension services.

The analysis uses data at the individual, household, kebele (a subdistrict administrative unit), and district level in Ethiopia. The literature on the benefit incidence of services in developing countries exclusively focuses on the education and health sectors, whereas its application to agricultural and other rural services is nearly wholly absent—a gap that this paper seeks to begin to fill.

For the selected components of the FSP, the paper finds the average incidence of participation to be pro-poor, both in concentration curve analysis and quantile-based public spending incidence. However, examination of the value of cash and in-kind receipts from the programs finds the cash/food-for-work program to be progressive, whereas the direct support (unconditional transfers to households) tends to be nonprogressive. The incidence of water services is assessed using different measures of access: physical proximity to drinking water sources and the use of improved drinking water sources. Access, as proxied by physical proximity, is poverty neutral, whereas the use of improved water facilities is pro-poor. With regard to agricultural extension, concentration curve analysis finds the service to be relatively progressive, whereas the benefits-to-population ratio demonstrates a somewhat more differentiated picture, with nonprogressive features at both ends of the wealth spectrum.

From a gender perspective, the incidence of agricultural extension is pronouncedly skewed in favour of men. The public works component of the FSP favours male-headed households, and the direct support component favours female-headed households. In the case of drinking water services, the incidence of safe water use is actually higher for female-headed households, raising considerations of how male and female heads may differentially prioritize safe water for consumption. As a complement to the benefit incidence analysis, regression results identify demand- and supply-side factors that are correlated with access to the three different services.

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15. Gender and Water

http://www.watgovernance.org/documents/WGF/Reports/Issue_sheets/WGF_IssueSheet_no3_Gender.pdf

This 2 page report from UNDP Water Governance Facility examines water from a gender perspective. Water management activities gain efficiency and impact when both women and men are involved in decision-making. Equitable access to and management of water is fundamental in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. This applies to women's and men's equitable access to and management of safe and adequate water, for domestic supply, sanitation, food security and environmental sustainability.

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16. Resource Guide on Gender in Water Management

<http://www.genderandwater.org/page/2414>

The Resource Guide on Gender in Water Management was developed by Gender and Water Alliance in cooperation with UNDP in November 2006.

After 2006 the resource guide has been translated and adapted to other languages. In the folder "other languages" you will find a full copy of the Bangla, Hindi and Russian version as well as links to the Arab, French, Spanish and Urdu version of the Resource Guide.

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17. Resource: *Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management: A Practical Journey to Sustainability*

http://www.undp.org/water/docs/resource_guide.pdf

From 2003, this resource guide is a reference document to assist programme managers, gender specialists and researchers in mainstreaming gender within the context of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). It builds on existing initiatives by summarizing the available tools and materials on gender mainstreaming in IWRM. It is meant to stimulate further reading and research.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a cross-sectoral policy approach to respond to the growing demands for water in the context of finite supplies. It is an approach that aims to ensure the coordinated development of water, land and related resources to optimize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of environmental systems.

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18. "Men in Families and Family Policy in a Changing World" report from U.N.'s Department of Economic and Social Affairs

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/docs/men-in-families.pdf>

The domestic role played by half of the world's population has long been overlooked by policy-makers, with research and reports on gender roles focusing almost entirely on women. The "Men in Families" report released February 17, 2011 by the U.N.'s Department of Economic and Social Affairs seeks to redress this imbalance by looking at the role men play in families globally and suggesting policy changes that can encourage men to be more engaged in family life.

Despite their potential to make a significant contribution to the wellbeing of their families, the report indicates that men are still doing far less than their fair share of care work and domestic tasks. Globally, women spend two to 10 times as many hours on unpaid care work than men. The figure is particularly glaring as women are now an established part of the world's work force. Despite the enormous increase in the economic contribution of women over the past five decades, traditional ideas about gender roles remain deeply ingrained. According to the report, across Europe, 70 percent of people felt that women with school-going children should work part-time.

Women's increasing economic empowerment is not enough, in itself, to establish greater gender quality, according to the report.

The "Men in Families" report recommends that boys take classes in life-skills to introduce them to the idea of participating in domestic work. And while classes in sweeping, ironing and child rearing might not seem likely to engage boys, data gathered by the study appeared to suggest there is a tangible payoff for men who learn to perform domestic tasks. A survey conducted in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Croatia, India and Rwanda revealed that women whose partners played a greater role doing domestic tasks showed greater sexual satisfaction.

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19. Débat sur l'accapement des terres : et l'égalité entre hommes et femmes dans tout ça ?

<http://www.commercialpressuresonland.org/opinion-pieces/d%C3%A9bat-sur-l%E2%80%99accapement-des-terres-et-l%E2%80%99%C3%A9galit%C3%A9-entre-hommes-et-femmes-dans-tout-%C3%A7>

Les transactions foncières à grande échelle menées par les investisseurs étrangers dans les pays en développement -- aussi désignées sous le nom d'« accapement des terres » -- ont suscité une attention considérable ; cependant on n'a pas assez prêté attention aux spécificités de genre dans ces transactions. Une approche tenant compte de l'égalité des sexes est essentielle si l'on veut vraiment comprendre l'impact des transactions foncières. Les hommes et les femmes ont des opportunités, des rôles et des droits différents au sein de la société et sont affectés différemment par les changements sur les régimes fonciers liés aux transactions foncières à grande échelle. La logique derrière l'attention portée à la problématique hommes/femmes dans l'agriculture dérive d'un ensemble varié de preuves qui démontre la contribution cruciale des femmes, sous de nombreuses formes, à l'amélioration de la productivité agricole familiale, de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition. Des témoignages indiquent que dans de nombreuses parties du monde les hommes et les femmes utilisent les ressources différemment : les femmes sont plus susceptibles de dépenser leurs revenus en nourriture, soins de santé et pour l'éducation de leurs enfants. La recherche empirique démontre aussi qu'augmenter les ressources contrôlées par les femmes revient à promouvoir une productivité agricole accrue. Les investissements fonciers encouragés au nom du 'développement rural' manqueront donc leurs objectifs, à moins de s'attacher tant aux besoins des femmes qu'à ceux des hommes.

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