



GEM Digest of the Month for May 1, 2015

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Women carrying hay for livestock across foot bridge in Nepal. 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, organizational development and international 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 to compile and re-distribute once a month. Back issues of the GEM Digest are available at <http://www.aic.ca/gender/resources.cfm>.

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GEM Committee Member (Volunteer)

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This issue is dedicated to our colleagues in Nepal with the Sustainable Agriculture Development Program who partnered with the Canadian Society for Horticultural Science (CSHS) and the Canadian Society of Agronomy (CSA) in 2009 to 2011.

Please consider providing support to the Nepalese people in the tragic circumstances following the earthquake which hit Nepal on April 25, 2015.

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Opportunities and Upcoming Events

1. International Development Research Center -- IDRC Doctoral Research Awards 2015

<http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Funding/Competitions/Pages/CompetitionDetails.aspx?CompetitionID=94>

Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC) offers doctoral research awards in priority themes that include agriculture and environment (among others). The program is open to Canadians, permanent residents of Canada, and nationals of developing countries who are pursuing doctoral studies at Canadian universities. IDRC funds research in all developing countries, with a few exceptions. The award covers expenses for field research up to CA\$20 thousand a year. The deadline is **20 May 2015**.

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2. Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD) - - Postgraduate Training Fellowships

<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 May 2015**.

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3. Summer Stove Camp 2015

<http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/index.php>

Summer Stove Camp 2015 is being held **July 27th-30th** at Aprovecho Research Center in **Cottage Grove, Oregon, USA**.

This is an opportunity to conduct lots of emissions testing of stoves “under the hood” in the lab and in a Test Kitchen.

Stove Camp is open to everyone, and is regularly attended by – designers, producers, program implementers/ administrators, folks interested in environmental issues, women’s advocates, student interns, and some amazing inventors. We all share the goal of serving humanity – particularly in the developing world – by finding viable solutions.

Stove Camp encourages participants, and shows them how, to solve stove problems. One year NASA participated and we combined emissions equipment to do experiments on Black Carbon. Working with GIZ the participants at Stove Camp 2012 revisited and did further exploration and analysis of charcoal stoves. Participants have open access to the emissions hoods and sometimes spend the whole week tuning their stove.

People have the option of camping out by the river at our new beautiful campus at Blue Mountain, or choosing one of several affordable accommodations, in the small Oregon town of Cottage Grove.

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This Month’s News

1. Female mentors needed to attract women to science

<http://www.thestarphoenix.com/jobs/Female+mentors+needed+attract+women+science/10928216/story.html>

<http://www.the10and3.com/where-are-the-women-professors-in-canadas-math-and-science-departments/>

Statisticians Arik Motzkin, Michael Kuzmin and Zack Gallinger decided to take a closer look at the role models aspiring young women can look up to when pursuing careers in one of the STEM fields.

They launched a blog called *The 10 and 3* aimed at turning the numbers game into real-world, intriguing facts. Whether it's analysis of hockey or far-flung languages, the trio spends their spare time examining topics that interest them.

Their latest study of Canada's top 20 universities, (by the size of their engineering departments), revealed a huge difference when it comes to the number of female professors in STEM departments.

At the low end of the spectrum, for example, was the University of Alberta, with just under 10 per cent of its professors being women, according to their analysis. The Universities of Ottawa and Victoria, meanwhile, were the only two with more than 25 per cent of professors identified as female.

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2. Two scientists resign over lack of women nominations for Hall of Fame

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/researchers-quit-science-hall-of-fame-panel-over-lack-of-women-nominees-1.3031924>

For two years in a row, no women were nominated for the Canadian Science & Engineering Hall of Fame, prompting two top women scientists to resign in protest.

Judy Illes a professor of neurology at the University of British Columbia and Catherine Anderson a member of UBC's faculty of medicine resigned from the selection committee of the Canadian Science and Engineering Hall of Fame this month after realizing that no women had been nominated for induction two years in a row.

The Canada Science and Technology Museum, which houses the Hall of Fame, runs a nomination period of approximately one year during which the public is invited to put names forward for consideration. Illes said she pushed for officials to be more aggressive in advertising the nomination process among universities and other institutions, but feels her calls were ultimately ignored.

Jennifer Flanagan, chief executive of youth outreach organization Actua, said the dearth of female nominees stems largely from public perceptions of women's role in the sciences.

The fact that nominations come from the public, she said, suggests that people don't perceive women as viable candidates for such prestigious honours.

More prominent recognition of women's achievements in the field would do a great deal to establish female role models and promote equality, she said.

Refer to the link for the complete article.

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3. CAHRC research supports women in agriculture

<http://www.cahrc-ccrha.ca/news-events/cahrc-research-supports-women-agriculture>

The Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council (CAHRC) is conducting a research project, *Supporting the Advancement of Women in Agriculture* (SAWA) to examine and address critical barriers to advancement that women face in the agricultural industry. "The purpose of this initiative is to engage women and stakeholders within the agriculture community

to develop and implement a strategic program to support improved access to leadership opportunities and strengthen business success for women working in agriculture,” explains Portia MacDonald-Dewhirst, CAHRC Executive Director.

The project will involve a comprehensive assessment of the current situation facing women in agriculture. Using a gender lens, the assessment will explore the contribution of women to the industry, the barriers they experience, prioritize options for improvements, and assess the effectiveness of current services. This will inform the development of programs and resources to assist women in agriculture as well as agricultural employers, organizations and training institutions to strengthen access to leadership opportunities and business success for women working in agriculture.

Some of the expected programs and resources to come from this will include a Supporting Women in Agricultural Leadership Program that offers online resources, the creation of a “Women in Agriculture” professional network, and a suite of instructive reference materials for Boards and training institutions to improve the accessibility of opportunities for women.

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4. Decent Employment Opportunities for Young People in Rural Africa

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/decent-employment-opportunities-for-young-people-in-rural-africa/>

JOHANNESBURG, Mar 27 2015 (IPS) - Over half of the African continent’s population is below the age of 25 and approximately 11 million young Africans are expected to enter the labour market every year for the next decade, say experts.

Despite strong economic growth in many African countries, wage employment is limited and agriculture and agri-business continue to provide income and employment for over 60 percent of sub-Saharan Africa’s population.

However, laborious, subsistence-oriented small-scale agriculture is often not the preferred choice of work for many young people.

In an effort to reap this demographic dividend and attract young people into the agri-food sector, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have launched a four-year project to create decent employment opportunities for young women and men in rural areas.

The four million dollar project, funded by the African Solidarity Trust Fund, aims to develop rural enterprises in sustainable agriculture and agri-business along strategic value chains.

The project – which is expected to see over 100, 000 young men and women benefit in rural Benin, Cameroon, Malawi and Niger – is anchored in the Rural Futures Programme of NEPAD, which is centred on rural transformation in which equity and inclusiveness allow rural men and women to develop their potential.

Refer to the link for the complete article.

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5. Opinion: A Major Push Forward for Gender and Environment

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/opinion-a-major-push-forward-for-gender-and-environment/>

NEW YORK/NAIROBI, Mar 30 2015 (IPS) - Experts from around the world gathered in New York recently to launch work on the Global Gender Environment Outlook (GGE0), the first comprehensive, integrated and global assessment of gender issues in relation to the environment and sustainability.

Never before has there been an analysis at the scale of the GGE0 or with the global visibility and audience. It will provide governments and other stakeholders with the evidence-based global and regional information, data, and tools they need for transformational, gender-responsive environmental policy-making – if they're willing to do so.

The writing workshop happened in the context of the recent 59th session of the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 20 years after 189 countries met in Beijing to adopt a global platform of action for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Beijing+20 offers a critical moment to assess how far we've come and put gender at the centre of global sustainability, environment and development agendas. Twenty years later, what have we accomplished?

In 2015, governments will be setting the development agenda for the next 15 years through the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as negotiating a new global climate agreement.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be making a bold contribution to these global efforts by putting gender at the heart of environment and development analysis and action in the Global Gender Environment Outlook (GGE0). The GGE0 will be presented at the United Nations Environment Assembly in May 2016.

Refer to the link for the complete article.

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6. Four Fast Facts to Debunk Myths About Rural Women

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/four-fast-facts-to-debunk-myths-about-rural-women/>

PARIS, Mar 23 2015 (IPS) - We are lucky to live in a country that has long since abandoned the image of the damsel in distress. Even Disney princesses now save themselves and send unsuitable "saviours" packing. But despite the great strides being made in gender equality, we are still failing rural women, particularly women farmers.

We are failing them by using incomplete and inadequate data to describe their situation, and neglecting to empower them to improve it. As a consequence, we are all losing out on the wealth of knowledge this demographic can bring to boosting food supplies in a changing climate, which is a major concern for everyone on this planet.

Whilst it is true that women farmers have less access to training, land, and inputs than their male counterparts, we need to debunk a few myths that have long been cited as fact, that are a bad basis for policy decision-making.

New research, drawing on work done by IFPRI and others, presented in Paris this week by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security will start this process – here are four fast facts that can serve food for thought.

- 1) Rural women have more access to land than we think.
- 2) Rural women are not more vulnerable to climate change because they are women.
- 3) Rural women do not automatically make better stewards of natural resources.
- 4) Gender sensitive programming and policymaking is not just about helping women succeed.

Refer to the link for the complete article.

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7. Contributions from the 3rd Africa-wide Women and Young Professionals in Science Competitions

<http://knowledge.cta.int/en/Dossiers/CTA-and-S-T/Developments/CTA-FARA-CD-Rom-Feeding-1-Billion-in-Africa-in-a-Changing-World-Contributions-from-the-3rd-Africa-wide-Women-and-Young-Professionals-in-Science-Competitions>

This CD-ROM is a compilation of the research of 40 African scientists who participated in the 3rd Africa-wide Women and Young Professionals in Science competitions *Feeding 1 Billion in Africa in a Changing World* organized by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), and partners. The papers provide insights into the research being undertaken by these highly motivated African scientists aimed at resolving Africa’s challenging food and nutrition security situation and the channels they use to communicate their results to influence policy and practice.

The publication also highlights the priority areas for further investigation and policy intervention and support. This is an important communication tool for mobilizing additional resources to support the future research endeavors of African scientists, especially women and young people.

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8. Clean Cookstoves Could Change the Lives of Millions in Nepal

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/04/clean-cookstoves-could-change-the-lives-of-millions-in-nepal/>

Note that this article was posted prior to the earthquake.

Many Nepali households use rudimentary cookstove, the kind that have been found to be inefficient, unsafe and unhealthy. These stoves release hazardous pollutants such as carbon monoxide, particulate matter and nitrous oxide, cause burns and sometimes disfigurement and put million of people – particularly women – at risk of severe health problems.

The toxic gases are known to create respiratory problems, pneumonia, blindness, heart diseases, cancer and even low birth rates. Every year 4.3 million premature deaths worldwide are attributed to indoor air pollution.

The U.S.-based organisation Global Peace Foundation (GPF) had been working in the village and helping communities build mud-brick clean stoves with locally available materials.

Unlike traditional stoves, clean cookstoves have airtight chambers that prevent smoke from escaping into cramped kitchens. They also have small chimneys through which poisonous exhausts can exit the house.

According to the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, over 80 percent of Nepali people use solid fuels such as wood and cow dung for cooking. In this country of 28 million, over 75 percent of households cook indoors, and 90 percent cook on open fires.

In January 2013 the government of Nepal announced clean cooking solutions for all by 2017. This initiative is in line with the United Nation Foundation’s Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves project, which aims to adopt clean cooking solutions for 100 million households worldwide by 2020.

The Global Alliance claims, “[Open] fires and traditional cookstoves and fuels is one of the world’s most pressing health and environmental problems.”

Refer to the link for the complete article and a short video.

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9. Competence Network Gender Equality in Climate Change Policy and Research

<http://www.uni-bremen.de/en/artec/research/projects/competence-network-equal-opportunities-in-climate-change-gender-netclim.html>

GenderCC is working together with the University of Bremen (Germany) on a new project which will make available the findings of gender studies for climate change related technological and social transition processes. Moreover, the project aims to promote and strengthen a network of women scientists in the fields of climate change research, climate protection and climate adaptation. This will be achieved with a series of workshops, conferences, and other types of events, which will further develop and disseminate results and strategies related to the gender dimensions of climate change.

In parallel, a national competence and expert network will be built up and an interactive communication platform will be developed; the results of the project and guidelines for the implementation of gender equality and equal opportunities in the field of climate change will be provided in a booklet. The project will run until spring 2016 and is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research.

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10. News Release: Federal Canadian budget does little to tackle global poverty and inequality

http://www.ccic.ca/media/news_detail_e.php?id=349

Ottawa, April 22, 2015. The Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC) believes that Canada can and must do better to tackle global poverty and inequality, promote women’s rights and arrest climate change - all crucial challenges of our times. In this regard, it is disappointed by the lack of concrete measures in Budget 2015 to address these pressing global challenges at a time when opportunity is knocking at our door.

Budget 2015 contains no announcement to improve Canada’s performance in aid spending. With no planned increases to international assistance, Canada remains at the back of the pack in terms of its relative contribution to a more secure and prosperous world – currently sitting in 16th place out of 28 donor countries.

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11. The Farmers and Food System Leaders of Tomorrow

<http://foodtank.com/news/2015/04/ifad-farmers-and-food-system-leaders-of-tomorrow>

Food Tank’s most recent newsletter talks about the need to support young people in agricultural endeavours.

Young people are the farmers and food system leaders of tomorrow. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), young people are increasingly abandoning agriculture and rural areas in search of

better prospects, which makes creating opportunities for young people to contribute to their agricultural communities an urgent need.

Today, young people can explore career options in permaculture design, biodynamic farming, communication technologies, forecasting, marketing, logistics, quality assurance, urban agriculture projects, food preparation, environmental sciences, and more.

In the coming year at Food Tank, we are focusing our work on the world’s next generation of agricultural leaders—amplifying and deepening our research, growing our online community, and continuing to encourage an energized global dialogue on the important issue of youth in agriculture in partnership with IFAD.

See the link for mention of numerous projects currently underway.

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Reports, Publications and Resources

1. New publication: Gender mainstreaming in agroforestry

http://worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia/publications?t=1&do=view_pub_detail&pub_no=MN0059-15

The World Agroforestry Center has published a new comprehensive gender mainstreaming guide for preparing gender research proposals and/or designing and implementing gender research in agroforestry. The guide describes what gender mainstreaming is and what is not. It presents the steps for mainstreaming agroforestry along the stages of the research and development (R&D) cycle: needs assessment, project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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2. New publication: What dimensions of women’s empowerment matter for nutrition in Ghana?

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919215000202>

Food Policy, Volume 52, April 2015, pages 54-63. [doi:10.1016/j.foodpol.2015.02.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2015.02.003)

Abstract: This paper investigates linkages between women’s empowerment in agriculture and the nutritional status of women and children using 2012 baseline data from the Feed the Future population-based survey in northern Ghana. Using a new survey-based index, the women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index, we conduct individual-level analyses of nutrition-related indicators including exclusive breastfeeding, children’s dietary diversity score, minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet, children’s height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age z-scores, and women’s dietary diversity score and body mass index. Results suggest that women’s empowerment is more strongly associated with the quality of infant and young child feeding practices and only weakly associated with child nutrition status. Women’s empowerment in credit decisions is positively and significantly correlated with women’s dietary diversity, but not body mass index. This suggests that improved nutritional status is not necessarily correlated with empowerment across all domains, and that these domains may have different impacts on nutrition.

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3. Empowerment Index from the Commonwealth of Learning

<http://www.col.org/news/Connections/2015Mar/Pages/inAction.aspx#COL>

Social economist and writer Naila Kabeer defines empowerment as the expansion of people’s abilities to make strategic life choices in a context where they were previously denied this ability. COL has adopted this definition for the creation of a comprehensive empowerment framework that seeks to measure the influence of COL’s Lifelong Learning for Farmers (L3F) programme on empowerment (see image at link).

The framework has been pilot tested in Uganda and Kenya. This cross-sectional study compared an L3F village with a non-L3F village to test the efficacy of the framework. The survey resulted in an empowerment index, which showed that L3F participants had a significantly higher average empowerment index score than non-L3F participants. In addition, when empowerment was examined in terms of gender, L3F women’s empowerment index scores were higher than non-L3F men’s. COL is now planning to refine this index further and conduct studies on the L3F programmes in Ghana and Tanzania, which are sponsored by Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

As a thought leader, COL will continue to contribute to the discourse on empowerment. It is hoped that the framework will be a tool for both academics and practitioners who are interested in creating an index to measure empowerment.

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4. IFPRI Gender Methods: Managing Risk with Insurance and Savings: Experimental Evidence for Male and Female Farm Managers in West Africa

<http://www.ifpri.org/publication/managing-risk-insurance-and-savings-experimental-evidence-male-and-female-farm-managers-?print>

Abstract: Despite growing policy interest in offering financial products to help rural households manage risk, the literature is still scant as to which products are the most effective. This paper uses a randomized field experiment in Senegal and Burkina Faso to compare farmers offered either index-based agricultural insurance or a variety of savings instruments. Female farmers were less likely to purchase agricultural insurance and more likely to invest in savings for emergencies, even controlling for access to informal insurance and differences in crop choice. This may result from the fact that the basis risk associated with agricultural insurance products is higher for women. Purchasing insurance increased input spending and use more than savings. Those who purchased more insurance realized higher average yields and were better able to manage food insecurity and shocks. This suggests that gender differences in demand for financial products can have an impact on productivity, resilience, and welfare.

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5. Closing the gender gap in farming under climate change: New knowledge for renewed action

<http://ccaafs.cgiar.org/closing-gender-gap#.VRyuPm90zIU>

Watch the presentations from the March 19 seminar organized by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAafs) with the videos now available.

Objectives of the seminar on "Closing the Gender Gap" included sharing key research results related to gender, climate change, agriculture and food security; discussing how such results are being used or could be used to reduce gender inequalities; identifying key data gaps; and developing methods to produce new evidence on the topics of gender and climate change.

Read the special CCAFS blog series on closing the gender gap.

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6. Why gender matters for food safety

<http://www.a4nh.cgiar.org/2015/04/06/dont-risk-your-health-for-nutrition-why-gender-matters-for-food-safety/>

Some of the foods that would most enhance nutrition in diets in the developing world are also the riskiest in terms of food safety. Numerous health risks exist along the value chain for livestock and fish products, from production to consumption. In this post, Sophie Theis (Research Analyst, Poverty, Health, Nutrition Division, International Food Policy Research Institute) and Delia Grace (Program Manager, International Livestock Research Institute) relate findings from a recent A4NH/International Livestock Research Institute analysis of 20 livestock and fish value chains in Africa and Asia that reveal how gender differences in value chain participation influence risk exposure.

Twenty livestock and fish value chains were analyzed to address the following questions:

- a) How do the activities and resource use patterns of women and men differ according to value chain and according to the stage in the value chain?
- b) How do these activities and resource use patterns affect the exposure of women and men to hazards?
- c) How does the biology of women and men, young and old, healthy and sick, affect their vulnerability to different diseases?
- d) As food systems undergo change and evolution, how might this advantage or disadvantage different women and men?

See **Table 1: Activities of women and men at different stages of sixteen livestock and fish value chains in Africa and Asia.**

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7. Integrating Gender and Nutrition Within Agriculture Extension Services

<http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/>

INGENAES [Integrating Gender and Nutrition Within Agriculture Extension Services] is funded by US-AID. It is designed to assist partners in Feed the Future countries to build more robust, gender-responsive, and nutrition-sensitive institutions, projects and programs capable of assessing and responding to the needs of both men and women farmers through EAS; disseminate gender-appropriate and nutrition-enhancing technologies and access to inputs to improve women's agricultural productivity and enhance household nutrition; identify, test efficacy, and scale proven mechanisms for delivering improved EAS to women farmers; and apply effective, nutrition-sensitive, extension approaches and tools for engaging both men and women. We work to improve agricultural livelihoods focusing on strengthening extension and advisory services to empower and engage smallholder farmers, male and female.

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8. Gender justice and climate justice: Community-based strategies to increase women’s political agency in watershed management in times of climate change

<http://ccaa.iris.yorku.ca/wp-content/uploads/ccaa/2013/03/Gender-Justice-and-Climate-Justice.pdf>

Women are one of the groups which are disproportionately affected by climate change in developing countries, especially in relation to culturally prescribed roles related to water management. Women are however, often un-represented in decision-making related to climate change. This article describes initiatives which promoted women’s participation through south-north partnerships in urban areas of Brazil, Canada, Kenya, Mozambique and South Africa. The article begins by outlining how poverty and gendered inequalities are not only overlooked in environmental policies, but affect participation in their formulation itself. It highlights the crucial role of grassroots civil society in addressing these inequalities and promoting climate justice. The Sister’s Watershed Project, linked universities in Toronto, Canada and Sao Paulo, Brazil, to address the lack of female participation in watershed policies through education and training of a variety of grassroots stakeholders. The second project, which dealt with climate change adaptation in three Africa cities – Durban, Nairobi and Maputo – focussed on strengthening the role of civil society to characterise and influence the institutional framework for urban water governance. The authors argue that women’s knowledge of local water conditions is incomparable and must be shared and incorporated into local, national and international decision-making and processes, in order for climate change responses to be just.

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9. Gender and Food Security

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/monthly-collections/gender-and-food-security/gender-and-food-security#.VTbAKG90zml>

This update focuses on the gender and food security and highlights the new cutting edge pack and a selection of key relevant resources featured in the BRIDGE global resources database.

There is more than enough food in the world to feed everyone. Yet estimates indicate that between 2012 and 2014 at least 805 million people experienced extreme, chronic malnourishment – at least 60 per cent being women and girls. Evidence shows a strong correlation between gender inequality and food and nutrition insecurity. Women’s own food security and nutrition needs – and often those of their daughters – are being neglected at the household level, where discriminatory social and cultural norms prevail.

At the same time despite constituting the majority of food producers in the world, women have limited access to local and global markets. They are also the most disadvantaged by the inequitable global economic processes that govern food systems and the increasing volatility of food prices. This is compounded by women and girls’ often limited access to productive resources, education and decision-making power, by the ‘normalized’ burden of unpaid work – including care work – and by the endemic problems of gender-based violence (GBV), and HIV and AIDS.

Whilst there are some excellent examples of local and national gender – transformative policy and practice (some of which are detailed in the links at this website), there is an urgent need to change the way decision-makers think about food and nutrition issues. The current focus on increasing production which recognizes the need to address women’s unequal access to productive resources is welcome, however by only focusing on economic empowerment they miss an opportunity to engage with the root causes of gender inequalities.

A re-framing of the issues is needed, one that not only promotes women's access to productive resources but contributes to gender-just social and economic transformation as both a means to food and nutrition security and as an end-goal.

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10. Resources from CARE Measuring and Monitoring Gender Behavior Change

Pathways website: <http://www.carepathwaystoempowerment.org/>

Blog: <http://www.carepathwaystoempowerment.org/sharing-care-ing-pathways-shares-innovative-tools/>

On Thursday, April 16th, CARE's Pathways team hosted a dissemination event to share our experience and expertise in Measuring and Monitoring gender behavior change in agricultural programs.

Please visit their blog to read about the event and access the compiled list of materials referenced during the event. Other tools and reports can be found in the drop-down menu under the "Resources" tab on our Pathways website.

The video recording of the webinar is available here:

<https://care.webex.com/care/ldr.php?RCID=bddb3f4f318d136111f3aa2a7b000ef1> (3 hr 38 min)

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11. What climate services do farmers and pastoralists need in Tanzania?

Available online at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=72587>

This report presents final findings from the baseline data collection exercise conducted for Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Adaptation Programme in Africa. The GFCS programme, having a focus on agriculture, food security, health and disaster risk reduction, is implemented in Tanzania and Malawi. Under the auspices of this GFCS project, the CGIAR research program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) is responsible to support baseline data collection and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to evaluate climate services for farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania. The purpose of this report is to inform national partners on farmers' current access and needs for climate information services.

Communities of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists interviewed have little access to climate information, which is generally not associated with agricultural advice. To increase the relevance and communication of climate information in their communities, respondents have recommended training of local extension agents and traditional leaders on the concepts of climate information, having site specific information and using local languages and brochures. The forecasts of greatest interest include start of the rain and expected amount of rainfall over the season.

Preferred formats cited by men are radio messages, visits from extension agents while women selected voice message on cell phones and villages communicators. Messengers suggested for radio presenters, local extension agents and village leaders highly recommended by women.

The Adaptation Program in Africa, which targets Tanzania and Malawi, is the first multi-agency initiative to be implemented under GFCS. It is a 3-year project, funded by the Government of Norway, which aims to strengthen capacity both to develop and use climate services and combines cutting-edge science with traditional knowledge.

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12. Review of Norad's Assistance to gender mainstreaming in the energy and petroleum sector 2010-2014

Available online at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=72471>

Background

A review of Norad's assistance to gender mainstreaming in the energy and petroleum sector through the framework agreement with ENERGIA was conducted by Norconsult in 2014. The purpose of the Framework Agreement (2010 – 2014) was to provide Norad with high quality technical support for gender mainstreaming in Norwegian support to the energy- and petroleum sectors.

Key findings

Through the framework agreement Norad has supported a variety of mechanisms for gender mainstreaming and the review found that they have had different degrees of success. Norad has for example successfully raised the visibility of gender issues in the energy sector through analytical work in several countries. In Nepal, Norad used the framework agreement to provide gender inputs to programme appraisals and the experience shows that they are the most strategic and effective when they feed directly into sectoral plans and programme appraisals to inform funding decisions. In Nepal, Mozambique and Ethiopia, Norad has provided advise in the development of gender action plans with technical support from ENERGIA. These plans have a practical approach and focus on operational measures. The report concludes that effective implementation of the action plans will require continued investments in capacity building and support to enable the gender focal points to implement the plans in the respective national energy institutions. The review also found that the demonstration projects developed and implemented through the framework agreement have had mixed results.

Recommendations

Norconsult concludes that the framework agreement has been achieved in so far as that through the agreement, ENERGIA was able to provide Norad with relevant and effective expertise on integrating gender equality in the clean energy and petroleum sectors. Capacity building on gender mainstreaming takes time. Finally, the report recommends strengthening the integration of gender equality and human rights in the petroleum sector, specifically. In many countries, this emerging sector represents both risks and opportunities to the affected population groups, with different impacts on women and men.

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