



GEM Digest of the Month for May 1, 2016

176 Gloucester Street, Suite 320, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0A6, www.aic.ca



*Female youth playing netball at a village in Tanzania.
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, 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 [here](#).

Dinah Ceplis, P.Ag. (Ret.), FGhIH, FAIC
GEM Committee Member (Volunteer)

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Opportunities and Upcoming Events

1. Webinar: Gender and Social Protection: Current Issues and Policy Trends

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/4544786607055782148>

The Gender Sensitive Social Protection webinar Series commences with the webinar, Gender and Social Protection: Current Issues and Policy Trends. The webinar is organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UNDP’s International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (the IPC-IG).

It will address the following topics:

- Gender equality and women's empowerment in terms of poverty reduction strategies, particularly in rural areas.

- The impact on gender relations within the household and in the community.
- Social protection interventions and services that matter the most for women, particularly rural women.
- Complementary services that can make a difference in enabling gender equality and women's economic and social empowerment.
- Gaps in research on social protection programmes.

Tue, May 3, 2016 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM CDT

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2. Webinar – Beyond Male Engagement: Creating Male Champions for Women’s Economic Empowerment

<http://www.seepnetwork.org/beyond-male-engagement--creating-male-champions-for-women-s-economic-empowerment-events-361.php#Speakers>

In order to shift gender norms, it is important to meaningfully include men in the conversation, but how do you move beyond engagement and towards behavior change?

This webinar will discuss technical best practices and promising approaches to promote men’s participation in women’s economic empowerment.

The panelists will highlight specific approaches and methods being utilized by The SEEP Network and MenEngage Alliance members in the field, highlighting innovative tools, trainings, activities, and programming that promote male champions for women’s economic empowerment.

Wednesday, May 4, 9:30 - 10:30 am US EST

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3. Webinar: Achieving women's economic empowerment: what will it take?

https://www.odi.org/events/4366-achieving-womens-economic-empowerment-what-will-it-take?utm_source=ODI+email+services&utm_campaign=993ecf00fb-Events+Update+28+April+2016+28+2016&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_bb7fadfa38-993ecf00fb-75622273

Investing in women’s economic empowerment is crucial for gender equality and women’s rights, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Women make enormous contributions to economies, whether in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs or employees, or by doing unpaid care work at home. The realization of economic justice and equality will be crucial for governments to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Yet, significant gender inequalities in economic participation and the distribution of economic resources persist globally. Women also remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination and exploitation. Gender discrimination means women often end up in insecure, low-wage jobs, and constitute a small minority of those in senior positions. It curtails access to economic assets such as land and loans. It limits participation in shaping economic and social policies. Because women perform the bulk of household work, they often also have little time left to pursue economic opportunities.

Earlier this year, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the world's first High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, with the aim of providing leadership on how to close global economic gender gaps. The panel unites leaders of the IMF, the World Bank and UN Women, as well as leading economic experts, academics, trade union leaders, business, civil society and government representatives, all committed to identifying the most promising workable and practical solutions which will fast-track women's economic empowerment.

The Panel recognizes that a woman is economically empowered when she has both the ability to succeed and advance economically and the power to make and act on economic decisions.

Four leading panel members ask the audience to share their own insights and experiences at this public consultation that will shape the High-Level Panel's first report, due in September 2016.

In your experience, what will make a real difference to women's economic empowerment?

16 May 2016 15:30 - 17:15 GMT+1 (BST)

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4. Postgraduate Training Fellowships for Women Scientists

Postgraduate Training Fellowships for Women Scientists from Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDC) at Centres of Excellence in the South

<http://www.owsd.net/career-development/phd-fellowship>

The Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD) is an independent, non-profit and non-governmental body. The Fellowship is offered to women scientists to pursue postgraduate research in a field of the natural sciences. Deadline for applications: **31 May 2016**.

The general purpose of the scheme is to contribute to the emergence of a new generation of women leaders in science and technology, and to promote their effective participation in the scientific and technological development of their countries.

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5. Gender and Climate Change Quiz

<http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=mtq0nzy1oqq7y2>

On the GenderCC website you'll now find a quiz to test your knowledge on gender and climate change.

In which year and country was the first ever UNFCCC Conference of the Parties held? Do market-based solutions to climate change impact women and men equally? What percentage of food is estimated to be produced by rural women in Africa?

Take the quiz!

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6. Conference: Building Vibrant Rural Futures: Mobilizing Knowledge and Informing Policy

<http://guelph2016.crrf.ca/>

The “Building Vibrant Rural Futures: Mobilizing Knowledge and Informing Policy” Conference invites stories, presentations, panels, and capacity building sessions on how community organizations, policymakers, and researchers are mobilizing knowledge to inform policy and build vibrant rural futures. Conference organizers include contributions that address one of the following five themes:

- Local and regional economic development
- Labour force development and training
- Climate change and impacts on rural communities
- Rural data, information and harnessing digital data
- Aboriginal transformations/issues

The deadline for the first call for presentations, stories, panels, and capacity building sessions is **April 21, 2016**. A second call for presentations and stories will be issued in **the early spring**.

The conference will begin in the evening of **Wednesday, October 12, 2016** and wrap up in the afternoon of Saturday, October 15, 2016 in Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

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This Month’s News

1. UNESCO’s Role in Encouraging Girls and Women in STEM

UNESCO’S ROLE IN ENCOURAGING GIRLS AND WOMEN TO BE LEADERS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, ART/DESIGN, AND MATH FIELDS

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002442/244292e.pdf>

Despite international commitments, a significant gender gap persists in the science, technology, engineering, math and related fields, coupled with cultural factors and community practices that impede the advancement of girls and women in such sectors. UNESCO has prepared a statement which encourages member states to support activities leading to improved results.

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2. Update on CAHRC *Supporting the Advancement of Women* project

<http://www.cahrc-ccrha.ca/>

The Canadian Agricultural Human Resources Council (CAHRC) indicates that the survey and research on the project for *Supporting the Advancement of Women* is now complete. The Council is moving into the tool development stage and will be formally releasing the results of the research in the very near future. Please check the website for updates.

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3. Jobs for youth to reverse cereal grain postharvest loss

[http://www.ebafosa.org/images/NewsArticle/PHL-CerealGrains.pdf?utm_source=PHL+in+the+News&utm_campaign=76ae37ca5f-PHL in the News December+4 2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0 fd863700b4-76ae37ca5f-102420833](http://www.ebafosa.org/images/NewsArticle/PHL-CerealGrains.pdf?utm_source=PHL+in+the+News&utm_campaign=76ae37ca5f-PHL+in+the+News+December+4+2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_fd863700b4-76ae37ca5f-102420833)

William Lanier of NeverIdle Farms and Consulting explains how youth can multiply the benefits of micro-finance, mechanization, seed, fertilizer, pest management and grow profitability through reducing postharvest losses (PHL). With youth increasingly migrating away from rural areas towards cities, Lanier argues that tremendous benefits wait for youth who enter the postharvest market.

Testing moisture content provides a robust way to assess PHL and the suitability of grains for safe storage.

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4. Protecting local forests in India

These Indian women said they could protect their local forests better than the men in their village. The men agreed.

<http://www.pri.org/stories/2016-03-21/women-are-india-s-fiercest-forest-protectors>

The women of Ghunduribadi, in the eastern Indian state of Odisha, have taken over the task of guarding the forest they've used for generations from intruders and illegal loggers. Due to a landmark 2006 law, they can finally reclaim title to these ancestral lands that were expropriated by the British in the 19th century.

Nearly a decade after the law was enacted, not even two percent of those land rights have been granted. As India's economy surges, state-owned forests continue to fall to industrial development.

A woman named Janha Pradhan cooked a curry from a tuber she harvested in the forest that morning. It's called a kadaba, Pradhan told me, and because it's wild, it packs more nutrients. She said by eating foods from the forest like this every day, the people in her village never get sick. It's an oasis of health in a region plagued with malnutrition and poverty, and one of the reasons the women so fiercely protect their forest.

Thirty years ago, when the men from her village were in charge of protecting the forest, Pradhan said it was nearly barren from overuse, providing little wood or food. Then a series of devastating droughts hit the region. Pradhan said at times, families would only get a handful of rice. Mothers, she said, would feed their children but go hungry themselves.

That's when the women organized to restore and protect the forest.

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5. Using ICT to reach Women Farmers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YZFpEYafHs&lc=z12hxnnewbxh1h1y23lgxp50xuluh2vt>

INGENAES is the Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services project funded by USAID. INGENAES is working with partners in Bangladesh to improve gender equity of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based agricultural extension. This webinar will present findings on challenges and best practices for reaching women farmers through ICT-based extension, share examples of how gender is currently being addressed, and host a dialogue around next steps and ideas.

Members of the University of California, Davis INGENAES team presented findings through a webinar on challenges and best practices for using information and communication technologies (ICT) to reach women farmers in extension, sharing examples of how gender is currently being addressed, and hosting a dialogue around next steps and ideas. A n active conversation ensued, with participants finding many challenges and opportunities in using ICT as a platform for reaching women, especially in more rural, traditional households. The webinar was held Feb 24/25, 2016 with nearly 200 participants from across the U.S. and Bangladesh, as well as other countries like Kyrgyzstan and Zambia. While the conversation is focused on Bangladesh, much of the conversation is applicable to ICT based extension happening globally.

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6. Highlights on UN Recommendations for Rural Women’s Rights

<http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/highlights-from-un-recommendations-for-rural-womens-rights/>

Currently representing one-fourth of the world’s population, rural women contribute extensively to agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security, and poverty reduction. On March 4/2016, the United Nations published new recommendations for state governments to acknowledge and protect the rights of rural women through their "General Recommendation no. 34 on the Rights of Rural Women". The international treaty affirms women as “drivers of sustainable development”, calling for State parties to mainstream gender-sensitive perspectives in all agricultural and rural development policies, strategies, plans, and programs.

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7. Obituary for Felicitas Svejda: Geneticist created roses that could survive Canada

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/felicitas-svejda-geneticist-created-roses-that-could-survive-canada/article28805457/>

Nature did not create roses able to hunker down through a bitter winter then dazzle with beautiful blooms throughout Canada’s short growing season. That feat was accomplished by Felicitas Svejda, an Austrian-born geneticist who used her steady hand, scientific rigour and common sense to hybridize roses.

During her 33-year tenure at the government-run Central Experimental Farm, in Ottawa, she created a collection of blooms – named after explorers – that thrived in Canada’s rose-unfriendly climate and are still grown here and all over the world. “The Explorer Roses are Canada’s greatest contribution to the world of roses,” the Canadian Rose Society declares on its website.

Ms. Svejda, who died in Ottawa on Jan. 19 at the age of 95 from the effects of Alzheimer’s disease, innovated throughout her career. Her breeding program led to the creation of 25 roses, including John Cabot, Martin Frobisher, Jens Munk and Champlain. (They were named for explorers because these early visitors to Canada had to figure out how to survive the winter.) Some of her most popular blooms, such as the climber Quadra, were released after her retirement. She was never asked to create roses that also resisted insects, but many of her hybrids did. Henry Hudson is so hardy it can survive in Zone 2, in places such as Kapuskasing and Fort McMurray, Alta.

She also developed other ornamental plants, including five hardy weigelias named after dances (including Minuet and Tango) and the forsythia Northern Gold.

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8. Purchasing Pulses to Support Women Producers

http://www.farmingfirst.org/2016/03/edouard-nizeyimana-purchasing-pulses-to-support-women-producers/?utm_content=bufferd1f40&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&utm_source=PHL+in+the+News&utm_campaign=467d42685e-PHL+in+the+News+December+4+2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_fd863700b4-467d42685e-102420833

In many places, decisions about who produces and markets which crop are made based upon traditional gender roles. For example, in some parts of West Africa, maize and sorghum are considered “men’s crops”, while women produce pulses like cowpeas, beans and pigeon peas. Initially the World Food Programme was buying “men’s crops,” but we listened when women told us that they wanted a way of diversifying their incomes to provide additional benefits for their families.

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9. Integrating women in economic development

<http://www.eldis.org/go/blog/posts/integrating-women-in-economic-development-through-the-mitreeki-network#.Vw0msjP2blU>

The Mitreeki conference on Integrating Women in Economic Development has just taken place in Nairobi, Kenya. The word Mitreeki is formed from a combination of *Maitreyi* in Hindi and *Urafiki* in Swahili, symbolizing Indo-Africa friendship beyond boundaries.

Women are the most deprived and marginalized across countries and cultures - a concern captured in the UN SDG 5 that urges equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Worldwide, fewer than half of women have jobs, compared with almost four-fifths of men. Issues such as persisting lack of voice and social status, education, skill sets, security at work place and equal opportunities are reasons for their low participation. And because of unequal opportunity and related reasons just 18% of firms globally have women at the top management level.

Despite grim statistics, it is believed that women’s economic empowerment is essential for any country’s development. It not only promises to increase a country’s GDP but also ensures a secure and a sustainable future for its citizens.

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10. Land Tenure Still a Challenge for Women in Latin America

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/04/land-tenure-still-a-challenge-for-women-in-latin-america/>

SANTIAGO, Apr 13 2016 (IPS) - Rural women in Latin America continue to face serious obstacles to land tenure, which leave them vulnerable, despite their growing importance in food production and food security.

“Women are the most vulnerable group of people with respect to the question of land tenure,” Soledad Parada, a gender adviser in the regional office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), in the Chilean capital, told IPS.

The country with the largest percentage of land owned by women is Chile (30 percent), closely followed by Panama, Ecuador and Haiti. At the other extreme is Belize (eight percent), with just slightly larger proportions in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Argentina.

Another FAO study, conducted in only a handful of countries in the region in 2012, reported that women accounted for 32 percent of owners of land in Mexico, 27 percent in Paraguay, 20 percent in Nicaragua and 14 percent in Honduras.

Furthermore, women tend to have smaller farms with lower quality soil, and have less access to credit, technical assistance and training.

The gender gap in land ownership is historically linked to factors such as male preference in inheritance, male privilege in marriage, and male bias in state land redistribution programmes and in peasant and indigenous communities.

To this is added the gender bias in the land market.

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11. Female Engineers Defy the Odds

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/04/female-engineers-defy-the-odds/>

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Apr 13 2016 (IPS) - Nearly every aspect of modern life is a result of the work done by engineers; from running water to the internet, sky-scrapers to smart phone apps that people use for dating. Sadly, in Tanzania this profession attracts only a few women due to prevalent attitudes that it is a man's job.

Women have been kept at bay due to lack of interest in science and maths that is mandatory for one to venture into the field. But the industry is slowly changing as more and more women have followed their passion to become engineers.

With funding from the Norwegian government, Tanzania's Engineering Registration Board (ERB) is implementing a special initiative which aims to double the number of female engineers. The Structured Engineers Apprenticeship Programme (SEAP) is designed to equip female engineering graduates with practical knowledge and experience to become professional engineers.

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12. Gender and Climate Change Newsletter

<http://www.gendercc.net/home.html>

The April 2016 newsletter from Gender CC is available at the website. This edition focuses on current activities, including the beginnings of our new project on urban climate policy and gender and the exciting work being done by our affiliated partner organisation, GenderCC Southern Africa. It will feature articles written by our members and two interviews highlighting their views and involvement in climate change-related work, as well as activities and updates from the broader gender and climate change community.

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13. Third Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD3)

<http://www.iisd.ca/agriculture/gcard3/>

The GCARD3 Global Event was held 5-8 April 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa and was hosted by the South African Agricultural Research Council, CGIAR and GFAR, based on the theme of *No One Left Behind: Agri-food Innovation and Research for a Sustainable World*. More than 500 GCARD3 delegates from 83 countries identified key challenges.

The main messages and commitments that emerged from the five thematic groups, noting commitments to, *inter alia*:

- establish innovative, farmer-led platforms;

- create 1,000 additional PhDs per year in “next-generation, future-relevant agricultural research”;
- continue professional development in agriculture for innovation and entrepreneurship;
- develop a “culture of impact”;
- contribute to national measurements of progress and create a platform to harmonize agriculture-related indicators linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- build value chain partnerships, while protecting smallholder farmers’ access to resources and developing their business skills; and
- address cross-cutting themes such as public health and nutrition in agricultural research and innovation programmes.

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14. Female Conference Speakers

<https://medium.com/@tingeber/on-male-privilege-and-networks-437a1ad1e51e#wg561h5zf>

A male conference organizer writes about his awareness of gender bias in planning a list of conference speakers. He writes of male privilege and networks that shaped his first list, and how he tried to create a second list: *(a) better than the first, and [that would] (b) have more women than men, no matter how long it took me.*

See the BINGO card!

So I searched and I tried, and — with help from my close friends and colleagues — we rebuilt the participants list that was both a) and b), and also c) richer of experience, with more breadth and diverse, insightful points of view. The workshop was an awesome success. My network grew with new, wildly intelligent people. And it radically changed my perspective on what I’m responsible for.

From that day I started to actively check my privilege and make sure that for every event I organized, I invited more women than men. Why more women? Because while we’re perfectly equal in capabilities, we’re still not equal in representation. It’s on me — and each person reading this — to actively strive to rebalance the playing field.

And then, at one point, a funny thing happened: I don’t need to actively try anymore. My networks settled in a wonderfully varied mix of diversity. The implicit gender bias disappeared in a puff of smoke, as befits an insubstantial mirage. And so will yours.

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Reports, Publications and Resources

1. Gender in Agriculture Partnership Special Issue: Gender in GCARD3

<http://www.gender-gap.net/content/gap-update-special-issue-gender-context-gcard3>

The Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP) has released a Special Issue of the GAP Newsletter on the occasion of the third **Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD3)**, Johannesburg, 5-8 April 2016, considering the question, *Why are Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment critical to strengthen Agriculture-Nutrition Linkages?*

The issues highlighted are relevant to all the GCARD3 Themes:

- Theme 1 (Scaling up: from research to impact) needs to consider (among others) trade-offs between a focus on cereals (“stomach fillers”) and more nutritious foods such as vegetables, fruits, and small livestock and fish products that are often women’s domain, as highlighted in the Newsletter. Also, the successes and failures of new interventions are often gendered: women tend to emphasize their families’ food and nutrition security when deciding whether to adopt new varieties (such as the orange-fleshed sweet potato to be discussed in Theme 1) while men tend to prioritize yield and income.
- Under Theme 2 (Showcasing results and demonstrating impact) we need better research tools, methods and metrics to capture the dimensions of gender and demonstrate women’s economic empowerment, as exemplified in this Newsletter’s references to the Gender Agriculture and Assets Project and the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index.
- Theme 3 (Keeping science relevant and future-focused) will discuss ways of integrating gender into foresight, with a view to developing a future collective programme to ensure this.
- Theme 4 (Sustaining the business of farming) will clearly need to address gender-related issues, including gender-differentiated attitudes to risk and incentives (for example, the nutrition incentives to stabilize women’s milk deliveries in Senegal, highlighted in the Newsletter), and the economic opportunities offered to rural women by agri-food innovation.
- Finally Theme 5 (Ensuring better rural futures) must bring direct and equal consideration of the preferred futures for rural women if no one is to be left behind!

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2. From Lab to Farm

http://awardfellowships.org/Lab_To_Farm/

As part of the celebrations of International Women’s Day, the African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)’s launched its new publication “From Lab to Farm”. The publication features 100 inspiring profiles of 2013 and 2014 AWARD Fellows. This powerful publication celebrates the impact AWARD Fellows are making in farms across Africa.

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3. Gender Myth Role Plays

<http://www.bauec.net/videos>

INGENAES is the Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services project funded by USAID. INGENAES is working with partners in Bangladesh to improve gender equity of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based agricultural extension. INGENAES facilitated a gender and nutrition integration workshop with women and men (extension staff and farmers) in Bangladesh. Through discussions and active role-play depicting the issues of gender stereotypes and discrimination in agricultural extension, participants were surprised at the issues that came up over and over again. Many ideas are being generated on how to overcome gender barriers. The participants realized that there are actually many activities in the home, community, and on the farm for which both men and women are responsible, so training mixed groups makes sense but is currently not common.

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4. Nutrition Harmonization and Agriculture Extension Materials

<http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/nutrition-harmonization-workshop-january-2016-sponsored-by-zambia-ministry-of-agriculture-and-ingenaes/>

INGENAES is the Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services project funded by USAID. INGENAES partners with the Zambia Ministry of Agriculture to host a Nutrition Harmonization Workshop. The Ministry of Agriculture’s Food and Nutrition Section is partnering with INGENAES to harmonize the nutrition-related materials and messages that public, private, and NGO extension officers disseminate to farmers. At a workshop in Lusaka in late January 2016, key stakeholders discussed how nutrition can be integrated into materials and activities led by agriculture extension officers to reach men and women farmers with appropriate nutrition information.

Check the website for links to various resources.

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5. How communications can change social norms around adolescent girls

<http://www.odi.org/publications/10365-how-communications-can-change-social-norms-around-adolescent-girls>

Poised at the intersection between childhood and adulthood, adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of their capabilities. Child marriage and under-investment in girls’ education are two such challenges that continue to limit girls’ trajectories, fuelled in part by discriminatory social norms that uphold these practices within local settings that are often circumscribed by poverty and lack of opportunity.

A multi-year, multi-country study has been exploring the complex ways in which adolescent girls’ capabilities are shaped and/or constrained by gender-discriminatory social norms, attitudes and practices, and under what conditions positive changes may be brought about, particularly around norms and practices related to child marriage and education.

Evidence from this report showed that communications programmes could be an effective way of challenging gender-discriminatory attitudes and practices, reaching a variety of stakeholders with both broad pro-gender equality messages and messages on specific discriminatory norms. While no one approach was found to be more effective than others, programmes with more than one communications component and those integrated with activities other than communications were found to achieve a higher proportion of positive outcomes.

The study has been conducted by ODI in partnership with national research teams in Viet Nam, Nepal, Ethiopia and Uganda, commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as part of a flagship programme on Transforming the Lives of Girls and Young Women.

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6. Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women

http://idrc.ca/EN/AboutUs/Donor_Partnerships/grow/Pages/Womens-early-labour-market-transitions.aspx

The GrOW program supports research that generates new evidence on women’s economic empowerment, gender equality, and economic growth in low-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The aim is to support policies and interventions that improve economic outcomes and opportunities for poor women in these countries.

GrOW is a five-year, multi-funder partnership with the UK's Department for International Development, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and Canada's International Development Research Centre. Launched in June 2013 with a budget of CA\$17 million, the program focuses on the following inter-related themes:

1. Barriers to economic empowerment: Identifying the barriers to closing gender gaps in earnings and productivity, and ways to overcome them.
2. Patterns of growth: Analyzing how specific patterns of economic growth affect gender equality and women's opportunities to find more and better work opportunities and succeed as entrepreneurs.
3. Links between gender equality and growth: Examining how women's economic empowerment and gender equality affect economic growth.

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7. Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) Webinar Series

http://wedo.org/implementing-the-paris-agreement-gender-responsive-solutions-and-changing-behaviors/?utm_source=EarthDay&utm_campaign=COP21&utm_medium=email

WEDO was pleased to join the third instalment of the GGCA Webinar Series, focused on gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement. Panellists discussed how to make the implementation of the Paris Agreement gender-responsive, including what types of solutions and behaviour changes are necessary for a just transition.

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8. Gender and Land Statistics

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5488e.pdf/>

FAO Gender and Land team has recently published a new info-note on the linkages between Gender and Land Statistics.

Land statistics disaggregated by sex are essential to highlighting the disparities in secure land rights between women and men. With that in mind, in 2014 FAO joined forces with the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) to develop a common framework for producing sex-disaggregated indicators for FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD). As a result of this work, five indicators were developed. The new info-note provides an overview of the indicators, methodology behind them, and the key concepts that they capture.

FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD) launched its new and improved website in 2015 aiming to increase awareness about gender and land issues around the globe. PIM has been proud to be one of the partners of this initiative, especially because the new GLRD's indicators of men's and women's control over land draw from those proposed in the PIM paper by Doss et al (2013), "Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa: Myth versus Reality".

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