

# New FAO publications

All publications are available on [www.fao.org/docrep](http://www.fao.org/docrep)

## ◎ Agricultural cooperatives and gender equality

Agriculture is the main source of employment and income in rural areas of developing countries, where the majority of the world's poor and hungry people live. Rural women play crucial roles in agricultural activities and in increasing food and nutrition security, as farmers/producers, workers and entrepreneurs. However, rural women have less access than men to the resources and opportunities they need to be fully productive in agriculture and to ensure the food security, nutrition and well-being of their families and future generations. Cooperatives can play important roles in overcoming the barriers faced by women and in supporting small agricultural producers. Evidence shows that efficient cooperatives have the capacity to empower their members economically and socially and to create sustainable employment through equitable and inclusive business models that are more resilient to shocks.

FAO, 2012

## ◎ CEDAW - A tool for gender-sensitive agriculture and rural development policy and programme formulation. Guidelines for Ministries of Agriculture and FAO

Agricultural policies need to address gender inequalities to ensure effective development interventions that can achieve positive and sustainable results in the lives of rural women, men, girls and boys. One powerful instrument for promoting the realization of the rights and potential of rural women and girls is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This publication provides guidance on the support and use of CEDAW in country level policy development and programming, to achieve equality between men and women in agriculture and rural development.

FAO, 2013

## ◎ Children's work in the livestock sector: Herding and beyond

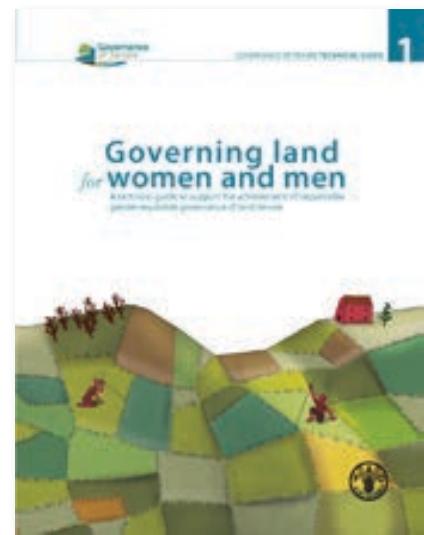
Agriculture accounts for most of the reported child labour in the world, and livestock accounts for some 40% of the agricultural economy. Efforts to curb child labour require getting governments, farmer organizations and rural families directly involved in finding alternatives to practices which often reflect the need for survival. This desk study aims to give an overview of available data on child labour in the livestock sector and indicate potential avenues for action. By contributing to the knowledge base on this topic, FAO aims to provide a basis for further research and discussion in order to come to a common understanding of what efforts need to be prioritized and to encourage governments and other stakeholders to address this issue. Helping children to realize their rights and the reduction of poverty and food insecurity should be complementary goals.

FAO, 2013

## ◎ Invisible Guardians. Women manage livestock diversity

This publication presents an analysis of women's role in the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources. The importance of small-scale farmers and pastoralists as custodians of these resources is well recognized, but has never previously been disaggregated by gender. The differential roles of men and women have largely been neglected in studies of animal genetic resources management, but by piecing together several strands of argument and indirect evidence it can be concluded that women are the main guardians of livestock diversity. Case studies from many regions of the world illustrate that while to a degree women acquire their role as guardians of diversity by default because of global trends, many also make an active and conscious contribution to the management of animal genetic resources.

FAO, Animal Production and Health paper 174, 2012



## ◎ Governing land for women and men. A technical guide to support the achievement of responsible gender-equitable governance of land tenure

Gender equality is one of the ten core principles of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. This guide aims to assist in its implementation through the achievement of responsible gender-equitable governance of land tenure. It focuses on equity and on how land tenure can be governed in ways that address the different needs and priorities of women and men. The guide provides advice on mechanisms, strategies and actions that can be adopted to improve gender equity in the processes, institutions and activities of land tenure governance.

FAO, Governance of Tenure Technical Guide 1, 2013

## ◎ Food Security Communications Toolkit

This toolkit is geared to helping food security professionals develop a communication strategy and communicate more effectively with their target audiences. Specific sections of the toolkit focus on policy makers and the media, because of the important role they play in implementing and influencing food security policies. It also looks at specific information products such as policy briefs, reports and early warning bulletins, and suggests ways to structure and improve them. Finally, it gives tips for using the internet, social media and Web 2.0 tools as these technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for engaging in two way dialogues with global audiences. The toolkit also includes ready-made templates and dozens of tips and tricks distilled from many years of experience.

FAO, 2011



© K. Pratt

## ◎ Growing greener cities in Africa. First status report on urban and peri-urban horticulture in Africa

African policymakers need to act now to steer urbanization from its current, unsustainable path toward healthy, greener cities that ensure food and nutrition security, decent work and income, and a clean environment for all their citizens. This report highlights a key component of sustainable urban development: urban and peri-urban horticulture (UPH). Based on an Africa-wide survey and on case studies prepared by national experts, the report reviews the current state of UPH in countries across the continent, from Algeria to Zambia, and in cities from Nairobi to Dakar. It presents major findings, detailed profiles of urban and peri-urban horticulture in 22 countries and recommendations for the development of market gardens to serve Africa's rapidly growing urban population.

FAO, 2012

## ◎ Guidance Note: Integrating the Right to Adequate Food into food and nutrition security programmes

This is a practical tool for practitioners who want to integrate the right to food into food and nutrition security programmes. It builds a bridge between the normative dimensions of the right to food and practical work on programme design, implementation and monitoring at country level. This tool does so by briefly explaining the conceptual, legal and operational dimensions of the right to food. Then it looks at four key entry points for integrating the right to food into food and nutrition security programmes: roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, legal aspects, monitoring, and recourse and claim mechanisms. Then uses specific examples and cases to illustrate how this can be done.

FAO, Right to Food Publication, 2013

## ◎ Strength in numbers. Effective forest producer organizations

For many years, FAO and AgriCord have supported cooperation between farmers, groups and communities to improve agricultural production. Recognizing that increasing amounts of forest are coming under the control of individuals and communities, their focus has now expanded to include forest products and services. This report suggests that effective forest producer organizations, which give small producers political voice and access to markets, can promote economic development for their members. Through a range of practical examples, the document highlights success factors and challenges, and offers pointers to operational support.

FAO / AgriCord, 2012

## ◎ The State of Food and Agriculture 2012 - Investing in agriculture for a better future

Investing in agriculture is essential for reducing hunger and promoting sustainable agricultural production. Those parts of the world where agricultural capital per worker and public investments in agriculture have stagnated are the epicentres of poverty and hunger today. Demand growth over the coming decades will place increasing pressure on the natural resource base. Eradicating hunger sustainably will require a significant increase in agricultural investments, but also an improvement



© FAO / Desmond Kwande

in their effectiveness. Farmers are the largest investors in developing country agriculture and must be central to any strategy for increasing investment in the sector, but if they are to invest more in agriculture they need a favourable climate for agricultural investment based on economic incentives and an enabling environment. Governments also have a special responsibility to help smallholders overcome the constraints they face in expanding their productive assets and to ensure that large-scale investments in agriculture are socially beneficial and environmentally sustainable. Government investment in agriculture is a crucial component of providing an enabling environment for private investments in the sector. Governments need to channel scarce public funds towards the provision of essential public goods with high economic and social returns.

FAO, 2012  
[www.fao.org/publications/sofa](http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa)

## ◎ Youth: the future of agricultural cooperatives

There are some 500 million smallholder farms worldwide. These small farms produce about 80% of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Young people account for a large percentage of the rural population, and are often unemployed or underemployed, despite the need for labour force in agriculture. Rural youth do not perceive agriculture as a remunerative or prestigious profession, and until they find meaningful economic opportunities and attractive environments in rural areas, they will continue to migrate to cities. This trend not only contributes to the emerging phenomenon of over-urbanization and growing unemployment in urban areas, but is also expected to affect global food production. Investing in young people living in rural areas is therefore key to enhancing agricultural productivity and food security and boosting rural economies.

FAO/IFAD, International Year of Cooperatives issue brief series, 2012