

Resources

Note: Most of the publications mentioned here are available on-line for free (unless otherwise specified). Most web links are too long to provide in their entirety. If the publications are hard to find on the organisations' websites, it usually suffices to do a google search.

◎ African Women's Decade: One Year On

This report summarises the progress made by African countries regarding women's rights and gender equality on the continent during the first year of the African Women's Decade. This is done by presenting each country with a background and a presentation of progress and developments made within different areas, with importance for the human rights of women and gender equality. Make Every Woman Count (MEWC) will publish one report yearly throughout the 10-year duration of the African Women's Decade. The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of women's rights situation in Africa.

MEWC, 2012
[www.makeeverywomancount.org](http://makeeverywomancount.org)

◎ Because I am a Girl. Africa Report 2012. Progress and Obstacles to Girls' Education in Africa

Plan's Because I am a Girl annual global report maps the state of the world's girls. While women and children are often recognised as specific target groups in policy and planning, girls' particular needs and rights are often ignored. These reports provide evidence, including the voices of girls themselves, on why girls' needs require specific attention. This is the first panAfrica Because I am a Girl report, presenting the difficulties faced by girls, their families, communities and teachers across Africa, and how their experience of education is impacted and influenced by policies, cultural practices and traditional values.

Plan, 2012
<http://plan-international.org>

◎ Empowering Women, Legal Rights and Economic Opportunities in Africa

The importance of property rights in providing the incentive to invest, work hard, and innovate has been recognized for centuries. Yet, many women in Africa do not have the same property rights or formal legal capacity enjoyed by men. This book documents the extent to which the legal capacity and property rights vary for women and men, and analyzes the impact this has on women's economic opportunities. It introduces the "Women's Legal Economic Empowerment Database – Africa (Women LEED Africa)", which covers all 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, providing indicators and links to constitutions, ratified international conventions, and domestic statutes where there are gender gaps in legal capacity and property rights.

The World Bank, 2012 (US\$29.95)
<http://publications.worldbank.org>

◎ Empowering Women through ICT

This publication offers a review of Spider (The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions) supported projects that gave specific focus to the empowerment of women through ICT and contributes to on-going discussions in the area. Spider has supported several initiatives that focused on increasing ICT access and use among women. Each project focused on a particular area of importance for the women and using ICT to address the issue at hand helped demystify the technology to the women. The success of the projects hinged on this ability, i.e. the extent to which technology was adapted to suit women's reality.

Spider ICT4D Series No. 4, 2012
www.spidercenter.org

◎ Gender and Climate Change Cutting Edge Pack

Responses to climate change tend to focus on scientific and economic solutions rather than addressing the vitally significant human and gender dimensions. For climate change responses to be effective thinking must move beyond these limited approaches to become people-focused, and focus on the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality.

BRIDGE, 2012
www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/go/bridge-publications

◎ Gender and Climate Change: Toolkit for Women on Climate Change

This toolkit is part of an endeavour to explore innovative and strategic ways to communicate gender justice and climate justice issues, especially from southern feminist perspectives. It seeks to provide community-based or grassroots organisations with basic information on climate change and how to communicate climate justice with their constituencies and target groups.

Isis International, 2012
www.isiswomens.org

◎ Gender and the Right to Food

In June 2012, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter, was invited by the Asian Development Bank to contribute his views on the role of gender equality in securing the right to food at the Eminent Speakers' Forum. Two articles reflect his contribution to the Forum:

- Our secret weapon against hunger: gender equality and women's empowerment
- The contribution of the right to food to global food security: a tool not a symbol

In March 2013, he presented the report "Gender and the Right to Food" to the 22nd Session of the UN Human Rights Council.

www.srfood.org

◎ Gender Sensitive Response and Recovery: An Overview

The number and complexity of hazards and disasters are increasing rapidly and there is ample evidence that women and girls are often more vulnerable to disasters than men and boys. This collection of Programme Insights papers considers the progress made and the challenges we still face in humanitarian and disaster risk reduction interventions, in responding adequately to the needs of all affected people. By sharing lessons learned, the papers can have value beyond their own contexts and will help to make future work more effective.

Oxfam GB, Gender Equality in Emergencies Programme Insights series, 2012
<http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk>

◎ 2012 Global Gender Gap Report

The Global Gender Gap Index is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, and over time. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps.

World Economic Forum, 2012
www.weforum.org/reports

◎ Influential Leadership. Handbook for African Women

This handbook is a training manual with eight sessions designed to guide the empowerment of African women with leadership skills. According to the publication, leadership is a process by which a person influences others to accomplish an objective and directs the organisation in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent. The handbook can be used by trainers, training and capacity building institutions, and researchers.

West Africa Civil Society Institute, 2012
www.waci.org

◎ Innovative Approaches to Gender and Food Security

Gender justice and ending hunger are closely entwined, interdependent goals. Solving hunger now and in the future involves challenging the current global development model which permits – and is driven by – inequality. Gender analysis shows that women are providers of food as producers, processors, traders, cooks and servers. However, women



are still often excluded or have limited access to resources, credit, information and markets, greatly limiting their productivity and food security. To add to this, unequal gender roles, responsibilities and workloads often leave women exhausted and malnourished. This issue shows how development policy and practice can improve food security while supporting women's empowerment. Whilst there is no one size fits all approach the document shows that by empowering women, and transforming gender norms and inequalities within households and communities, food security programmes are more effective.

IDS Knowledge Services, Insights, issue 82, 2012
www.bridge.ids.ac.uk

⑤ Lay of the land. Improving land governance to stop land grabs

Large-scale land acquisitions by investors, which are often called 'land grabs', can deprive rural women and communities of their livelihoods and land, increasing their food insecurity. This report argues that the current rise in land grabbing needs to be urgently addressed, and focuses on the actions that developing countries can take to mitigate land grabs through strengthening national land governance so that it is transparent, accountable and protects communities' rights.

ActionAid, 2012
www.actionaid.org/publications

⑥ Making Care Visible. Women's unpaid care work in Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya

While all women regardless of class, race, caste and ethnicity are expected to provide care as part of their roles as mothers, wives, and daughters, women living in poverty are disproportionately affected by this responsibility. Unpaid care is more difficult to do in the context of poverty as basic amenities, and access to public services are lacking. Further, the income needed to purchase goods and services to undertake care work may not be available. Women must then rely on their own labour to provide the care that is required. Many women living in poverty

carry the dual responsibilities for both unpaid care work and earning an income or subsistence farming. Women's responsibility for care leads to the violation of their basic human rights to an education, political participation, decent work and leisure. It contributes to persistent gender inequalities.

ActionAid, February 2013
www.actionaid.org

⑦ Off the balance sheet: the impact of the economic crisis on girls and young women. A review of the evidence

This report examines the continuing and deepening impact economic crisis is having on girls and young women worldwide. Drawing on evidence from a wide range of sources, it focuses on the impacts of crisis on girls and young women in the areas of four key rights: survival, development, protection and participation.

ODI/Plan International, 2013
<http://plan-international.org>

⑧ Participatory radio campaigns and food security: How radio can help farmers make informed decisions

This report presents and discusses key findings from an in-depth evaluation of 15 participatory radio campaigns conducted by the African Farm Radio Research Initiative (AFRRI). Working with partner radio stations in Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, Ghana and Malawi, AFRRI created a series of farm radio programmes designed to educate farmers and enable them to improve their agricultural practices. The research was guided by two questions: How effective is radio in enabling smallholder farmers in Africa to address food security challenges they face, with a particular focus on increasing/diversifying food production, improving land use management, and reducing post-harvest losses? And how can new technologies, such as cell phones and MP3 players, increase the effectiveness of radio as a sustainable, interactive development communications tool?

Farm Radio International/AFRRI, 2011
www.farmradio.org

⑨ Raising Women's Voices through Radio Drama: Reflections from South Africa

This case study shares the experiences and lessons learned of Zaphamban' izindlela!, a serial radio drama designed to get people thinking, and talking, about women's rights and the African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa. According to the case study, the drama proved to be an entertaining means to stimulate dialogue and analysis of women's rights in communities, raise awareness of the Protocol and legal protections for women, and encourage local action, as well as provide an opportunity for people to discuss sensitive issues such as gender violence and harmful cultural practices.

CMFD Production, POWA, Oxfam, 2012
www.cmfd.org

⑩ Survey Report: Community Participation at Local and Community Radio Stations. An explorative study in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific

Participation of the community is an important feature of almost all stations responding to a survey conducted by CAMECO to examine and gain a deeper understanding of concrete practices and challenges of community and local radios. The explorative survey showed that in all world regions, community involvement in programming is strongest. Participation in management, ownership and funding are less common. Whereas the ranking of the various areas of participation is similar throughout the regions, differences exist in their importance: Latin American radios top participation in programming, but they are far below average in management and ownership. In Africa, the level of participation in financing and ownership is comparatively high. In Asia, participation in management plays a crucial role.

CAMECO Practice Series, 2012
www.cameco.org