



New FAO publications

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☉ **Gender Equality and Food Security – Women’s empowerment as a tool against hunger**

There is a strong relationship between gender-based discrimination and the different channels through which households and individuals access food – through own-production, access to waged employment, or social protection. The report shows that while equality of treatment between women and men and food security are mutually supportive, gender equality remains an elusive goal in many parts of Asia and the Pacific. A transformation of traditional gender roles is urgently needed. Such a transformation should build on improved information about the range of inequalities and specific constraints facing women. In addition, in order for gender equality strategies and food security strategies to complement each other and for their synergies to be maximized, a combination should be found between the recognition of the constraints women face, the adoption of measures that help relieve women of their burdens, and the redistribution of gender roles in the discharging of family responsibilities. The report explores how this combination can be achieved, identifying the best practices that have emerged both in the Asian and Pacific region and in other parts of the world.

FAO & Asian Development Bank, 2013

☉ **Partnering for Results – 29 success stories**

Looking towards a future of expanding populations and decreasing resources, the importance of FAO’s experience and know-how in the drive to end hunger increases even further. FAO shares its expertise by working with farmers, scientists and governments in seeking to improve agricultural production and the lives of rural people. The overall goal is to ensure that everyone has enough nutritious food to eat. Lessons learned stand as a further rich source of knowledge that FAO can draw upon and share. Of course, we cannot do this work alone. It is vital that we act in tandem with partners from the international community, the private sector and foundations to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition, increase agricultural production while protecting the environment, reduce rural poverty, support inclusive and efficient food systems, and increase communities’ resilience to threats and crises. The 29 stories show what can be achieved when FAO swings into action. They describe what FAO has introduced, what it has improved and, most of all, what it has left behind in working with its partners and contributing to food and nutrition security and sustainable resource management. One of the stories describes FAO-Dimitra’s community listeners’ clubs approach.

A short Partnering for Results video features five stories showing the many ways in which FAO has made a difference. One of them talks about the FAO-Dimitra’s community listeners’ clubs in Niger.

FAO, 2013

☉ **Passport to Mainstreaming Gender in Water Programmes – Key questions for interventions in the agricultural sector**

The purpose of the passport is to support development practitioners in mainstreaming a gender perspective during planning, implementation and management of agricultural water management projects and programmes. This implies assessing the implications of any intervention on women and men, girls and boys, through a participatory approach, while designing gender sensitive interventions. The expected outcome is improved performance of water management projects and systems, while strengthening the position of rural women or other disadvantaged groups.

FAO/Gewamed/GWA, 2013

☉ **Rural Women and the Millennium Development Goals**

This 12-page fact sheet highlights the progress of rural women against key Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators, pointing to some of the advancements made and gaps that still exist. It suggests that globally, and with only a few exceptions, rural women fare worse than rural men and urban women and men for every MDG indicator for which data are available. While data collection along these lines has improved in recent years – in part because of increased donor and government interest – there still remains a general lack of data not only disaggregated by sex, but also by rural and urban areas. This has an impact on our global ability to confidently monitor progress toward the MDGs for all people in all regions, urban and rural, and particularly where progress is needed most.

Inter-Agency Task Force on Rural Women (led by FAO, IFAD and WFP), 2013

See also: www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/rural-women/facts-figures.html

☉ **The State of Food and Agriculture 2013 – Food systems for better nutrition**

Malnutrition in all its forms – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity – imposes unacceptably high economic and social costs on countries at all income levels. Improving nutrition and reducing these costs requires a multisectoral approach that begins with food and agriculture and includes complementary interventions in public health and education. The traditional role of agriculture in producing food and generating income is fundamental, but the entire food system – from inputs and production, through processing, storage, transport and retailing, to consumption – can contribute much more to the eradication of malnutrition.

FAO, 2013

www.fao.org/publications/sofa

☉ **Training guide – Gender and climate change research in agriculture and food security for rural development**

Both women and men play a significant role in safeguarding food security, and their respective roles and responsibilities need to be well understood to ensure that men and women benefit equally from climate-smart agriculture practices. Little research, however, has been undertaken to understand how men and women are adapting to climate change, mitigating emissions and maintaining food security. As one of many steps toward addressing this gap, FAO and CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) have developed this training guide. It provides a clear understanding of the concepts related to gender and climate-smart agriculture; describes participatory methods for conducting gender-sensitive research on the impacts of climate change; and offers guidance on different ways of reporting research findings so that they can be properly analysed. Using the guide will ensure that critical information on gender and climate change is collected, allowing researchers and development workers to formulate appropriate gender-sensitive policies and programmes for rural development. An Infographic “Equal access to resources and power for food security in the face of climate change” has been published along the training guide, showing women’s access to financial and productive resources, decision-making fora, knowledge, technology, land, water, services and markets, illustrating the link to food security and climate change.

FAO & CGIAR/CCAFS, 2013 (second edition)
www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/gender/en

☉ **Understanding and integrating gender issues into livestock projects and programme – A checklist for practitioners**

This booklet is designed to facilitate gender analysis in projects and programmes in the livestock sector. It identifies the main challenges faced by smallholder farmers, especially women, in small livestock management (particularly poultry and small ruminants) and in dairy farming. These specific livestock subsectors, including all activities related to dairy farming, have been specifically selected for this study because of women’s significant contribution and involvement. The booklet is intended to help livestock experts and professionals involved in field projects and interventions to identify the main constraints faced by women and men in accessing, controlling and managing small livestock and dairy farming and design projects and programmes that address these challenges.

FAO, 2013