

# 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.

## WEBSITES

### FAO Gender and Land Rights Database

This database contains country-level information on social, economic, political and cultural issues related to the gender inequalities embedded in those rights. Disparity on land access is one of the major causes for social and gender inequalities in rural areas, and it jeopardizes, as a consequence, rural food security as well as the wellbeing of individuals and families. The database offers information on the 6 following categories: national legal frame; international treaties and conventions; customary law; land tenure and related institutions; civil society organisations; selected land related statistics.

[www.fao.org/gender/landrights](http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights)

### Gender & Food Policy News Blog

This Blog, facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), is a space to share announcements, news items, multimedia, research tools, resources and links to publications on the topic of gender and food policy (including issues such as hunger, food security, nutrition, governance, land, agriculture etc). While the blog is primarily maintained by IFPRI, anyone who is interested in becoming a contributor or sharing relevant information to be posted can contact IFPRI-Gender@cgiar.org

<http://genderfoodpolicy.wordpress.com>

## PUBLICATIONS

### African Women and ICTs: Investigating Technology, Gender and Empowerment

This book explores the ways in which women in Africa utilize ICTs to facilitate their empowerment; whether through the mobile village phone business, through internet use, or through new career and ICT employment opportunities. Based on the outcome of an extensive research project, this book features chapters based on original primary field research undertaken by academics and activists who have investigated situations within their own communities and countries. The discussion includes such issues as the notion of ICTs for empowerment and as agents of change, ICTs in the fight against gender-based violence, and how ICTs could be used to reconceptualize public and private spaces.

Zed Books/IDRC, 2009 (320 pp)  
[www.idrc.ca](http://www.idrc.ca)

### African Women's Report 2009. Measuring Gender Inequality in Africa: Experiences and Lessons from the African Gender and Development Index

The report's theme is opportune as African countries are being urged to improve their statistical systems and data collection methods to respond to development concerns. This includes the need to accelerate gender equality in the social, economic

and political fields. The central message of the report is that gender equality cannot be adequately implemented and monitored without appropriate data.

UNECA, November 2009 (262 p)  
[www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)

### Giving Life, Risking Death: Maternal Mortality in Burkina Faso

More than 2,000 women die in Burkina Faso every year from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. Some die because they cannot reach a suitable health facility or because their relatives cannot pay the fees demanded. Others die because of shortages – of blood, drugs, equipment or qualified medical staff. Maternal mortality takes its toll on the poorest and least educated women. Amnesty International calls for better information and services for family planning, for the removal of financial barriers to maternal health care and for improvements in access to care.

AI, December 2009 (113 pp)  
[www.amnesty.org](http://www.amnesty.org)

### Engaging Men in Gender Initiatives

Catalyst believes that men have a critical role to play in diversity and inclusion efforts, especially initiatives to eliminate gender bias. In *What Change Agents Need to Know*, the first report in the *Engaging Men in Gender Initiatives* series, Catalyst provided pivotal information about the cultural forces that can undermine organisational efforts to fully engage men as champions of gender initiatives. In the second report, *Stacking the Deck for Success*, Catalyst examines factors that can heighten or dampen men's interest in acquiring skills to become effective change agents for gender equality at work.

Catalyst, 2009 (38 pp)  
[www.catalyst.org](http://www.catalyst.org)

### Farmers in a Changing Climate: Does Gender Matter? Food Security in Andhra Pradesh, India

FAO and local Indian institutions in Andhra Pradesh addressed the gender aspects of coping with climate variability and long-term change in the project *Gender-sensitive Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change: Drawing on Indian Farmers' Experiences*. The project captured how men and women farmers in drought-prone districts perceived and responded to seasonal climate variability and long term changes in the climate. Participatory focus group discussions and a quantitative survey were used to collect the data. The farmers' accounts, combined with institutional and climate analysis, explored the climate risks men and women farmers are facing as they adapt to the drought conditions and develop coping strategies for food security.

FAO, 2010 (82p)  
[www.fao.org/climatechange](http://www.fao.org/climatechange)

### Gender and Land Rights: Understanding Complexities; Adjusting Policies

Increasing women's access to land is crucial to fight hunger and poverty. However, gender disparities in land access remain significant in most countries, regardless of their level of development. A new FAO database helps to understand the factors that prevent women from accessing land; and to design better policies to effectively address this situation.

FAO Policy Brief 8, March 2010 (2p)  
[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

### Gender Inequality and the MDGs: What are the Missing Dimensions?

As world leaders meet in New York in September 2010 to review progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), new research by the OECD Development Centre finds that looking at women's control over resources, their level of decision-making power in the family and household, and their degree of control over their own physical security can shed light on the bottlenecks that hamper further progress across all the MDG targets.

OECD Issues Brief, September 2010 (8 p)  
[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

### Her Mile. Women's Rights and Access to Land. The Last Stretch of Road to Eradicate Hunger

This publication argues that "women's rights to land and natural resources are the missing link in the analysis of the food crisis and women's empowerment is the factor on which donors have less invested in their response to the increasing number of hungry and malnourished people."

ActionAid, March 2010 (38 pp)  
[www.actionaid.it](http://www.actionaid.it)

### Land Tenure, Gender, and Globalization. Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Drawing from field research in Cameroon, Ghana, Viet Nam, and the Amazon forests of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru, this book explores the relationship between gender and land, revealing the workings of global capital and of people's responses to it. A central theme is the people's resistance to global forces, frequently through an insistence on the uniqueness of their livelihoods. The book addresses a gap in the literature on land tenure and gender in developing countries. It raises new questions about the process of globalization, particularly about who the actors are (local people, the state, NGOs, multinational companies) and the shifting relations amongst them. The book also challenges the very concepts of gender, land, and globalization.

Zubaan/IDRC, 2010 (312 pp)  
[www.idrc.ca](http://www.idrc.ca)



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☉ **Le genre à la radio. Manuel didactique à l'intention des animateurs des radios communautaires**

**Gender on the radio. A training manual for community radio presenters**

This is a theoretical and practical training manual for presenters working at community radio stations, which gives media professionals a framework for gender analysis on a sectoral basis, using simple, but efficient tools.

Institut Kilimanjaro (Benin) (40 pp)  
Available at [www.greenaction.net](http://www.greenaction.net)

☉ **Market Access and Agricultural Product Marketing: Promoting Farmer Initiatives**

One of the main difficulties cited by crop farmers and livestock keepers is selling their products for a good price. Market access is in itself a problem for many smallholders. Many also face problems in getting what they consider a fair return for their labours. The presence of middle-men, price fluctuations and disorganised supply chains are all frequent complaints. In order to overcome these problems, some farmers have developed individual and collective initiatives. But these remain too few in number, and there is scant knowledge about how and where they operate.

Against this background, Inter-Réseaux Développement Rural, a forum for rural development in the South, launched a programme to investigate these issues. The document produced as a result of the inquiry is designed as a resource compendium of methods and tools used to create different forms of debate and exchange. Much of the space is devoted to case studies of initiatives run by farmers and their support organisations to help improve marketing of their products. Among them are examples of cashew nut producers in Benin, farmers and women processors in Burkina Faso who are organising the marketing of white rice, and contracts that are being set up between onion farmers in Burkina Faso and buyers in Ghana.

AFD/CTA/Inter-réseaux, 2010 (168 pp)  
[www.inter-reseaux.org](http://www.inter-reseaux.org)

☉ **Men are changing. Case study evidence on work with men and boys to promote gender equality and positive masculinities**

In recent decades, interest in understanding masculinities and working with men and boys on gender issues has increased enormously. More is known about different ways to engage men and boys to challenge harmful expressions of masculinity and to promote gender equity. Men's ability and desire to change is increasingly understood; a recognition of the benefits this brings to themselves, and to other men, women and children. This report seeks to strengthen and broaden the evidence base on working with men and boys. It describes and analyzes 12 programmes from around the world that sought to alter the attitudes and behaviours of men in relation to sexuality, sexual and reproductive health, violence and relationships. The report discusses challenges in this field, provides an overview of emerging good practice, and makes recommendations for improving existing policy work, programmes and services. Its findings are clear: working with men and boys is effective, men are changing, but greater efforts are still needed to scale up gender-transformative interventions with men and women.

IPPF, March 2010 (78 pp)  
[www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org)

☉ **Référentiel pour les formatrices et les formateurs en genre et développement**

**A reference for trainers on gender and development**

This reference guide proposes a common set of fundamental principles, commitments and skills for use by trainers in gender and development. Its purpose is to guide training practices in this field. It is designed to be modifiable and open to further improvement through the contribution of reflections and practices. The guide is mainly derived from the expertise and work of French-speaking gender specialists.

Le Monde selon les Femmes - CIEF genre / Réseau Genre en Action / Adéquations / Aster-International, April 2010 (56 pp)  
[www.aster-international.org](http://www.aster-international.org)

☉ **Resource guide on gender and climate change**

This guide aims to inform practitioners and policy makers of the linkages between gender equality and climate change, and their importance in relation to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It makes the case for including women's voices, needs and expertise in climate change policy and programming, and demonstrates how women's contributions can strengthen the effectiveness of climate change measures.

UNDP, May 2009 (134 pp)  
[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

☉ **Strong Women, Strong Communities. CARE's holistic approach to empowering women and girls in the fight against poverty**

Increasingly, CARE's work focuses on addressing the injustice, discrimination and exclusion that prevent women and girls from achieving their full potential. CARE concluded a four-year study assessing programs serving women and girls in 24 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The learning from this research illustrates what "empowerment" really means for women and girls in developing countries, the obstacles they face in realizing their potential – and steps policymakers and practitioners can take to help.

CARE, May 2010 (46 pp)  
[www.care.org](http://www.care.org)

☉ **The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2010. Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises**

This year's report focuses on a particular group of countries, countries in protracted crisis, where levels of undernourishment are estimated to be at almost 40%. It examines the difficulties faced in trying to turn around the situation in such countries, not least the difficulty of moving beyond the mindset of humanitarian intervention towards a broader-based development agenda. The report highlights actions that can be taken to rationalize the way protracted crises are handled. These include more holistic assessment of the crisis itself, including a deeper understanding of the drivers of crises; building on local community responses and institutions; introducing or supporting social protection mechanisms such as food-based safety nets; and moving from food aid to a broader-based food assistance approach. The final section provides recommendations on ways to improve engagement with countries in protracted crisis.

WFP/FAO, October 2010 (60 pp)  
[www.fao.org/publications/sofi](http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi)