

GEM Digest of the Month for July 1, 2018

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A native bumble bee in Manitoba investigates an Amur daylily flower Hemerocallis middendorffii. Photo courtesy of D. Ceplis.

The Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) Digest provides a compilation of information and articles gathered 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, colleagues, scientific societies and diverse 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 at <http://www.aic.ca/gender/resources.cfm>.

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Opportunities and Coming Events

1. Open Online Course on Gender and Environment

<https://www.uncclean.org/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>

UN CC:Learn has launched a new Open Online Course on Gender and Environment. The different modules deal with diverse topics such as biodiversity, climate change or land degradation and explore their interconnections with gender equality. It's a **self-paced, free of charge course, so you are free to start at any time.**

- What are the links between gender equality and environmental sustainability?
- Which global environmental frameworks include gender?
- How can gender-responsive policies and projects support environmental outcomes?
- Discover what you can do to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, chemicals and waste.

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2. Webinar: Cross-country perspectives on gender norms

<https://www.odi.org/events/4567-align-webinar-cross-country-perspectives-gender-norms>

The Advancing Learning and Innovation on Gender Norms (ALIGN) project, led by ODI and supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, is a new initiative connecting those working on social and gender norms across a range of sectors and issues. Its aim is to further knowledge sharing and innovation to ensure evidence and learning on norm change informs more effective policy and practice. **10 July 2018 15:30 - 16:30 BST**

This webinar introduces the ALIGN platform and discusses some of the key debates and concepts shaping cutting-edge development work on addressing harmful gender norms. Drawing from ODI's research on gender norms alongside the experiences of projects in Uganda and India, the panel discusses:

- What are the key concepts and evidence for understanding gender norm change?
- How can programmes better respond to emerging evidence and context-specific dimensions of gender norms?
- What challenges, opportunities and learnings can be drawn from projects in Uganda and India to inform policy and practice?

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3. 2018 INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN GHANA

<http://uniterra.ca/en/volunteering/international-seminar>

WUSC and Uniterra announce the 2018 International Seminar to be held in Ghana. This year's theme is Women in Entrepreneurship.

What: Bringing together young entrepreneurs from Ghana and Canada.

When: October 14-27, 2018

Where: Accra, Ghana

Deadline to apply: July 15, 2018

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4. Webinar: Linking Women to Markets: A Closer Look at Women's Market Readiness

<https://seepnetwork.org/Event/Linking-Women-to-Markets-A-Closer-Look-at-Womens-Market-Readiness>

This webinar will explore different approaches of linking women to markets in the context of market systems and private sector development programming, and some of the examples and lessons coming out of the AWEF Jordan country program, the International Trade Centre's SheTrades Platform, and ACIDI/VOCA's program supporting women in agribusiness. The discussion will examine practical lessons of different approaches for promoting women's access to markets, specifically examining the extent to which women require training, capacity building and safeguarding measures to reduce risks such as exploitation. Speakers will showcase how different approaches can work effectively in diverse contexts, but also the implication for replication, sustainability and scale.

Tuesday, July 24, 9:30 - 10:30 AM (US EDT)

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5. Advancing Women Conference- East

<http://www.advancingwomenconference.ca/2018east/>

Whether you are a student studying agriculture at a university or college, producer, rancher, entrepreneur, representative of a grower association or work in corporate agri-business. Network with women from across Canada and gain insight into how you can enhance your family life and your community, fast-track your career and positively impact the agriculture industry.

OCTOBER 15 & 16 2018, Niagara Falls, Ontario, with optional wine tour on October 14.

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6. Women Deliver Conference 2019

<http://wedeliver2019.ca/>

The Women Deliver 2019 Conference will take place **3-6 June 2019 in Vancouver, Canada** and will be the world's largest conference on gender equality and the health, rights and wellbeing of girls and women in the 21st century.

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This Month's News

1. The Gender and CEO Wage Gap in the Non-profit Sector

<http://www.imaginecanada.ca/blog/gender-wage-gap-division-labour-charitable-and-nonprofit-sector>

According to the 2017 Canadian nonprofit sector salary and benefits study, women represent 71% of leadership positions in the sector. In terms of salaries, women make 24% less than their male counterparts. In fact, women are paid less than men in the same roles in all levels of charitable organizations except in administrative support roles. While this trend in pay gap is less severe in the charitable and nonprofit sector, there is still a significant story of gender inequality.

Looking more closely, it may not be so surprising that women hold the majority of leadership positions in the sector given the fact that women make up approximately 75% of the charitable and nonprofit sector workforce. However, this points to deeper issues of occupational segregation rooted in traditional gender norms and biases, which heavily factor into the gender wage gap (i.e. the legacy of charitable work as originally unpaid work done by women not otherwise working outside the home).

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2. Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Americas

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/06/foreign-affairs-minister-reaffirms-canadas-commitment-to-americas.html>

Minister Freeland announced, on behalf of the Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie of Canada, \$79.21 million in funding for nine projects to:

- Support women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health rights;
- Prevent gender-based violence;
- Increase women's political participation;
- Improve water security for vulnerable populations—especially women;
- Support climate resilience efforts and increase incomes among smallholder farming families, with an emphasis on woman farmers.

This funding demonstrates Canada's commitment to strengthening the economic prospects and security of some of the hemisphere's most vulnerable people.

3. How to deliver the G7's ambitious commitments to gender equality and girls' education

<https://www.odi.org/comment/10654-how-deliver-g7-s-ambitious-commitments-gender-equality-and-girls-education>

The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communique recognises gender equality as a fundamental human right and as imperative for equitable sustainable growth. It offers an unprecedented commitment to quality education for girls in developing countries, particularly those living in conflict-affected and fragile states. This is a crucial step towards achieving girls' and women's empowerment and economic equality. Amid a challenging political backdrop, the Communique's recognition of adolescent girls is to be applauded.

ODI's recent research on education, gender and social exclusion suggests seven key actions will be critical to ensuring the effective delivery of the Communique's goals.

- a) Focus on gender-sensitive curricula and real-world skills
- b) Tackle age- and gender-based violence in schools
- c) Identify what is needed for 'inclusive' education
- d) Learn the lessons of recent crises to scale education in conflict-affected contexts
- e) Invest in evidence-informed programmes designed to accommodate impact evaluations
- f) Renew '0.7%' ODA commitments and allocate 10% to education
- g) Strengthen accountability mechanisms

4. Exploring Gender-based Violence and Empowerment in Rural Tajikistan

<https://www.ingenaes.illinois.edu/tajikistan/>

The University of Florida recently implemented a research activity in rural Tajikistan surrounding violence and empowerment within men's and women's groups. The findings would serve to build workforce capacity for the regional agricultural extension agents and collect data to determine the level of violence within the communities and perceptions of women's empowerment.

UF faculty designed and implemented the project, having gone to Tajikistan late April to conduct a training-of-trainers (TOT) workshop among the FTF Tajikistan Water and Agriculture Activity (TAWA). The workshop included materials and activities surrounding gender, gender-based violence, and women's empowerment. The workshops also act as train-the-trainer seminars for the agricultural extension agents, so that they may introduce a condensed version of this material to the villages within the Feed The Future Zone of Influence in the Khatlon Province of Tajikistan. Workshop materials (in English and Russian) have been made available online.

5. Enhancing Capacity and Quality, Promoting Gender Responsive, Nutrition Sensitive and Professional AEAS in Uganda

<http://www.ufaas-ugandacf.org/updates/ufaas-organises-first-successful-national-agricultural-extension-symposium-uganda>

The First Uganda National Agricultural Extension Symposium was held March 13th-15th, 2018 at the Hotel Africana in Kampala. This year's theme entitled, *Enhancing Capacity and Quality, Promoting Gender Responsive, Nutrition Sensitive and Professional AEAS in Uganda*, was the first of its kind to recognize the critically important role of extension and advisory services within the country's agricultural sector.

Nearly 200 Farmers and Agricultural Extension professionals from all over Uganda and neighboring East Africa took part in the three- day event sponsored by USAID and INGENAES, in partnership with the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) and several local supporting NGOs. The event showcased the INGENEAS’ work in bringing about nutrition awareness and gender integration within agricultural extension, as well as the various methods and partnerships that it helped to foster as a means of strengthening the role of private sector extension. In short, this symposium helped build capacity and the foundations for an open and responsive agricultural extension system.

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6. Resource Equity

<https://resourceequity.org/>

Resource Equity has re-launched its website.

Resource Equity believes that empowered women change the world. Ensuring that women have secure rights to land and resources is key to that empowerment, and promotes lasting economic growth, more resilient communities, and healthier societies. Yet while many see the importance of secure land rights, this realization has not yet translated into appreciable changes for women. Harnessing rare expertise built over a combined 60 years of global practice and research, Resource Equity, along with our local partners, is ushering in a new era in women’s land rights.

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7. Why Milk, Meat & Eggs Can Make a Big Difference to World’s Most Nutritionally Vulnerable People

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/06/milk-meat-eggs-can-make-big-difference-worlds-nutritionally-vulnerable-people/>

A new, extensive review of research published by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Chatham House Centre on Global Health Security) has found that livestock-derived foods such as meat, milk and eggs can make an important difference to nutritional well-being in the first 1,000 days of life, with life-long benefits, particularly in vulnerable communities in low-income countries.

The report highlights the unmet potential for food from livestock origin to contribute to better health and nutrition when included in the diets of pregnant and breast-feeding women and their infants in resource-scarce settings.

The research demonstrates that modest consumption of livestock-derived food in the first 1,000 days of life, particularly where other good sources of micronutrients and vitamins are scarce, is an important option to improve a child’s prospects for growth, cognition and development.

Livestock-derived foods represented just 20 per cent of the total protein supply across Asia and sub-Saharan Africa in 2013. In North America and Europe, as much as 60 per cent of the protein supply came from meat, milk and eggs.

What this means is that we must ensure that movements in the Global North towards plant-based diets in the name of environmental sustainability do not lose sight of the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups of the next generation, in particular where poverty in the Global South gives people fewer food choices.

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8. Open access & open data to help solve world hunger and malnutrition

<http://www.eldis.org/news/open-access-open-data-help-solve-world-hunger-and-malnutrition>

A Global Open Data for Agriculture (GODAN) partner report has highlighted the need for open access and open data at universities to help solve world hunger and malnutrition.

GODAN, and officials at Auburn University in Alabama, USA, support university policies that permit access to university research in areas such as agriculture and nutrition. If such data was released, it could be used to enhance similar research across the globe and help respond to global challenges such as hunger and malnutrition.

The investigation also found the practice of open data is still largely driven by the research funder’s requirement to comply with their funding mandate. The privately funded Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, for instance, requires all its funding recipients to provide open data.

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9. Cracking the Nut Conference 2018 – Gender Dynamics in Ag Technologies

<https://crackingthenutconference.com/>

Cristina Manfre from Cultural Practice (CP) attended the Cracking the Nut conference in mid-June in Guatemala on *Promoting Agricultural Technology Adoption and Resilience*. She was part of a panel on addressing gender and nutrition in climate-smart technology design and dissemination with Elizabeth Bryan from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The session explored two resources that help identify opportunities for agricultural technologies to advance climate resilience, gender equality, and nutrition: CP’s *Assessing How Agricultural Technologies can Change Gender Dynamics and Food Security Outcomes*” toolkit and IFPRI’s Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration (GCAN) framework. Session participants interacted with the tools, effectively using them to evaluate an agricultural technology or practice. [See *Resources section below.*]

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10. Amplifying civic voice: a discussion on gender and climate change

<https://commonwealthfoundation.com/blog/amplifying-civic-voice-discussion-gender-climate-change/>

The Commonwealth Foundation took a step towards achieving its goal, of mainstreaming gender equality into its mission to advance participatory governance, through a discussion with civil society on the intersection between gender and climate change in the Caribbean.

11. Spotlighting gender and climate change in the Caribbean

<https://commonwealthfoundation.com/blog/spotlighting-gender-climate-change-caribbean/>

Gender is not just about men and women, it’s about correcting the power imbalance and eradicating the factors which lead to one group being more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than the other.

This was a major theme at the recently concluded Exploratory Discussion on the Intersection of Gender and Climate Change, hosted by the Commonwealth Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bridgetown, Barbados (4-6 June).

Civil society organisations from across the Caribbean region came together to discuss and learn about gender issues as it relates to climate change and share knowledge on best practices.

Key to addressing the gender and climate change issue therefore, is dealing with the detrimental disparity between men and women’s access to economic resources and the means of production.

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12. More parents trade girls for cows as war and climate change hit East Africa

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-africa-rights-childmarriage/more-parents-trade-girls-for-cows-as-war-and-climate-change-hit-east-africa-idUSKBN1JN214>

Long-running wars and climate change are now leading factors, activists said, highlighting a rise in marriage among girls under the age of 18 in South Sudan to 52 percent from 40 percent in 2010, according to United Nations data.

Families often marry girls off at earlier ages during drought as this earns them dowry and increases the girls' chances of being fed by wealthier husbands, experts say. As the conflict drags on and hard currency loses its lustre, parents can now receive up to 300 cows in bride price, or dowry, when their young girl weds, up from about 30 cows during peacetime.

Amref Health Africa is working to convince parents that sending girls to school would bring them longer-term economic benefits.

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13. CDF Canada's Women's Mentorship Program

<https://cdfcanada.coop/our-projects/womens-mentorship/>

Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada's Women's Mentorship Program is an annual training program that provides women credit union managers of overseas financial co-operatives with a unique opportunity for professional development. It is also a mutual learning opportunity for Canadians and international co-operators.

Women credit union managers from Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Nigeria, Malawi, Uganda and Kenya have completed their placements at credit unions across Canada as part of the eighteenth running of the Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada's annual program. Since 2002, 239 women leaders from 21 countries in Africa and Asia have improved their knowledge and skills on a full range of issues related to day-to-day operations of financial co-operatives, built networks and increased their confidence as leaders.

Gender Statement of Practice is available at <http://cdfcanada.coop/media/2018/05/CDF-CANADA-GENDER-SOP.pdf>

The CDF Canada Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy looks at programming from three levels:

1. Promoting women's empowerment and leadership in decision-making processes;
2. Ensuring equitable access to and control over the resources and benefits of co-operative development; and,
3. Providing gender responsive capacity building for partners and co-operative networks.

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14. Empowering Kenyan Women with Nutrition Education

<https://foodtank.com/news/2018/06/empowering-kenyan-women-with-nutrition-education/>

The Smart Food initiative is working to empower rural Kenyan women, families, and communities through participatory cooking classes, nutrition training, and door-to-door educational outreach. The Kenyan Ministry for Public Health and Sanitation reports that "poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor maternal nutrition, low access to adequate and diversified diets, childhood illnesses and inadequate access to health and nutrition services" partially caused this high percentage of malnutrition.

To address these issues, the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the Smart Food initiative are working with rural Kenyan communities to promote millets, sorghum, and legumes, or Smart Foods.

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15. Community Work Among Women Improves Lives in Peru's Andes Highlands

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/06/community-work-greenhouses-give-boost-women-families-perus-andes-highlands/>

USIPATA, Peru, Jun 30 2018 (IPS) - At more than 3,300 m above sea level, in the department of Cuzco, women are beating infertile soil and frost to grow organic food and revive community work practices that date back to the days of the Inca empire in Peru such as the “ayni” and “minka”.

“We grow maize, beans and potatoes, that’s what we eat, and we forget about other vegetables, but now we’re going to be able to naturally grow tomatoes, lettuce, and peas,” María Magdalena Condori told IPS, visibly pleased with the results, while showing her solar greenhouse, built recently in several days of community work.

The solar greenhouses will enable each of the beneficiaries to grow organic vegetables for their families and to sell the surplus production in the markets of Cusipata and nearby districts.

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16. Food Sustainability, Migration, Nutrition and Women

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/06/food-sustainability-migration-nutrition-women/>

ROME, Jun 19 2018 (IPS) - We worry about how we can continue to put food on our tables; and yet one-third of food is never eaten, instead being lost or wasted.

We worry about eating properly, and yet in many countries, poor nutrition, obesity and micronutrient deficiencies are increasingly common. This trend is taking place in the Americas, Oceania, Asia, Africa and in Europe.

We want to empower women and girls, yet in every sector we still see serious disparities in terms of equal pay for equal wages and getting more women into senior management positions. We worry about the mass movement of people, many of them disenfranchised, and yet fail to stop the exploitation and even death that too often awaits those who try to migrate.

What is to be done? First, we must understand how each of these issues is interlinked and how they can be alleviated using an integrated approach involving agriculture, education, social services, health and infrastructure. If we channel development assistance in an integrated way, rather than towards specific sectors, we are more likely to achieve sustainable changes – these in turn can ease the burden of coordination and enhance our ability to help governments to achieve more effective and long term improvements.

For this to happen, we need the political will of governments to achieve change, coupled with adequate resources.

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17. IDRC congratulates first cohort of Women in Climate Change Science Fellows

<https://www.idrc.ca/en/news/idrc-congratulates-first-cohort-women-climate-change-science-fellows>

The African Institute for Mathematical Sciences – Next Einstein Initiative (AIMS-NEI) has announced the first ever recipients of the AIMS-NEI Fellowship for Women in Climate Change. Each of these outstanding African mathematical scientists will receive up to CA\$39,000 to conduct research in an African host institution. Their projects are expected to significantly contribute to our understanding of climate change, its effects, and the development and implementation of innovative policies and strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. The winning proposals were selected following a rigorous assessment process by an international review committee.

- Nana Ama Browne Klutse is a senior research scientist at the Ghana Space Science and Technology Institute of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, where she is manager of the Remote Sensing and Climate Centre.

- Jessica Nosizwe Paula Rose Thorn, Science and Sustainability, Colorado State University / African Climate and Development Initiative, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- N'Datchoh Evelyne Touré, Research Associate, Université Félix Houphouët Boigny, Ivory Coast

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Reports, Publications, Resources

1. Assessing How Agricultural Technologies can Change Gender Dynamics and Food Security Outcomes

<http://www.culturalpractice.com/resources/technology-assessment-toolkit/>

The “Assessing How Agricultural Technologies can Change Gender Dynamics and Food Security Outcomes” toolkit introduces a framework that considers the social context of the agricultural technologies and the specific challenges that women and men farmers face in using the technology. It focuses on three areas: time and labor; food availability, access, quality and safety; and income and assets.

The methodology was developed by Cultural Practice, LLC, as a consortium partner of the Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services (INGENAES) project, funded by USAID. The methodology aids practitioners and researchers in assessing whether agricultural technologies they use or will use are gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive in terms of design, use, and dissemination. The INGENAES technology assessment can be used to improve the design and dissemination of agricultural technologies in ways that increase adoption by men and women farmers.

The toolkit was piloted between 2015 and 2017 in Bangladesh, Zambia, Nepal, and Sierra Leone. It is available for download in 5 parts – Introduction, Part 1: Learn, Part 2: Apply, and Part 3: Share, as well as the various technology profiles.

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2. Transport, gender and climate change

<https://gendercc.net/gender-climate/transport.html>

Due to economic, cultural and social factors, women's access to mobility is limited in most regions of the world – both in terms of individual means of transport and public transport services.

In developing countries, women and girls bear most of the burden of transport in rural areas. Walking remains a predominant mode of transport among rural and poor urban populations, with women typically accounting for a disproportionate share of people who use walking as transport.

Transport has gendered impacts on human health. For instance, the following aspects of transport may have particular gender dimensions: women's transportation of heavy loads over long distances; inadequate road safety for pedestrians; contamination through air pollution; sexual violence against women in transport systems and remote areas; and speeding in cars.

Transport systems in both urban and rural areas must be oriented towards women's needs and transport requirements to improve their economic situation and support sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, grassroots women and women's organisations should directly be involved in the design and operationalisation of transport solutions.

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3. Gender-Responsive Public Expenditure Management (GRP EM)

<https://www.odi.org/publications/11123-gender-responsive-public-expenditure-management-public-finance-management-introductory-guide>

This paper reviews the literature on the links between public expenditure and gender responsiveness and outlines a number of gender-responsive expenditure management (GRPEM) reforms that could be taken forward by low-capacity states. The guide begins with a definition of GRPEM in the broader context of government policy, and outlines typical approaches to GRPEM, along with country examples of real-world experience.

The paper also addresses the reality of budget reform in low-capacity countries in order to discuss how GRPEM can best work in practice in these contexts, provides recommendations for how a ministry of finance or planning can begin to integrate gender considerations into public expenditure management systems as well as an annotated bibliography of key literature to guide further reading.

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4. Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration (GCAN) framework

<http://gcan.ifpri.info/framework-2/>

The GCAN framework serves as a tool to help better understand the linkages among climate, gender, and nutrition at multiple scales and over different time horizons. The framework also serves to identify entry points for policies, technologies and institutions that enhance synergies and reduce tradeoffs across the three development goals of nutrition, women’s empowerment and resilience that all form part of the 2016 Global Food Security Act.

To tailor the objectives and plans at national and sub-national level, practitioners need to assess the “smartness” of proposed investment options and prioritize them.

The framework was developed with inputs from a variety of stakeholders during the GCAN inception workshop in October 2016, followed by an Agrilinks seminar in November 2016 and was then field-tested during a series of visits to USAID missions. A detailed description of the final framework as well as its use can be found in this book chapter and a supporting policy note can be found in English, French and Spanish.

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5. Recommendations from the Gender Equality Advisory Council for Canada’s G7 Presidency

<https://g7.gc.ca/en/g7-presidency/gender-equality-advisory-council/recommendations/>

The Gender Equality Advisory Council for Canada’s G7 Presidency (“the Council”) is mandated to promote a transformative G7 agenda and support Leaders and ministers in ensuring that gender equality and gender-based analysis are integrated across all themes, activities and outcomes of Canada’s G7 Presidency.

The Council carries out its mandate by advising the G7 Presidency and recommending concrete actions for the G7 to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment across all areas of the G7’s work. The Council’s recommendations will be reviewed by the G7 Presidency and G7 consensus will be sought to implement the recommendations and proposed actions.

The Council’s work will be organized by the five priority themes of Canada’s G7 Presidency:

- Investing in growth that works for everyone
- Preparing for jobs of the future
- Advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment
- Working together on climate change, oceans and clean energy
- Building a more peaceful and secure world

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6. Ghanaian farmers showcase the impact of their co-ops in photos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5Q8UnD2I58>

Smallholder farmers in Northern Ghana are telling the world about the impact a CDF Canada development project called FOSTERING has had in their climate challenged region of west Africa. They've used cameras to tell the story.

CDF Canada put cameras in the hands of farmers in Northern Ghana and asked them to capture on film how its food security project and the co-ops it spawned have made a difference in their lives.

FOSTERING was a five-year project of the Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada (CDF Canada) delivered in partnership with SEND-GHANA and the Ghana Co-operative Credit Unions Association and made possible with funds from the Government of Canada through Global Affairs Canada, and from CDF Canada.

The project employed strategies to ensure equal opportunity for men and women, and climate resilience strategies to reduce farmer vulnerability to climate change. We worked closely with local, district and regional governments and stakeholders to help strengthen their capacity to serve smallholder farmers in the region.

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7. Diversity and change in food wellbeing: Cases from Southeast Asia and Nepal

<https://www.wageningenacademic.com/doi/book/10.3920/978-90-8686-864-3>

This volume presents recent research on food and nutrition in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Nepal. The overall theme is food wellbeing, which is seen as having two key components: food and nutrition security, and food sovereignty. The cases cover a diversity of contexts, ranging from indigenous communities and rural villages to the urban environment.

This open access book includes edited collection of chapters such as:

Changing value of food and perception of food security in the context of male out-migration in Nepal

https://doi.org/10.3920/978-90-8686-864-3_2

- International development practitioners argue that migration improves household food security in the origin areas, by providing access to capital for investing in agriculture or purchasing food. However, these debates have occurred without paying enough attention to the values that justify food production and consumption in the areas of origin. This paper questions the assumption that a shift from an agricultural-based economy to an economy based on remittances increases the ability of households to secure access to food in the face of rapid economic and cultural change. Based on the results of fieldwork conducted in Nepal, the paper argues that male out-migration adds to the workload of the women left behind, reduces women's and men's subjective attachment to agriculture in the area of origin and changes the values associated with land and agriculture. This makes the sector vulnerable and poses a threat to longer-term food security.

Gender, intra-household food allocation and social change in two Himalayan communities in Nepal

https://doi.org/10.3920/978-90-8686-864-3_8

- In large parts of South Asia, gendered inequalities in intra-household food allocation cause a gender gap in food and nutrition security. Such inequalities are revealed in customary practices relating to food, health and care. This study is about the relationship between intra-household food allocation and women's vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity in Nepal. It highlights the differential effects of family type, household composition and ethnicity on this relationship and on the impact of social change on women's vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. The study uses the moral household economy framework and applied a mixed-methods approach with an emphasis on qualitative methods. Thirty women from a Hindu and a Buddhist community in Humla, one of the poorest districts in Nepal, were interviewed about their perspectives on food and nutrition security. Their nutritional status was

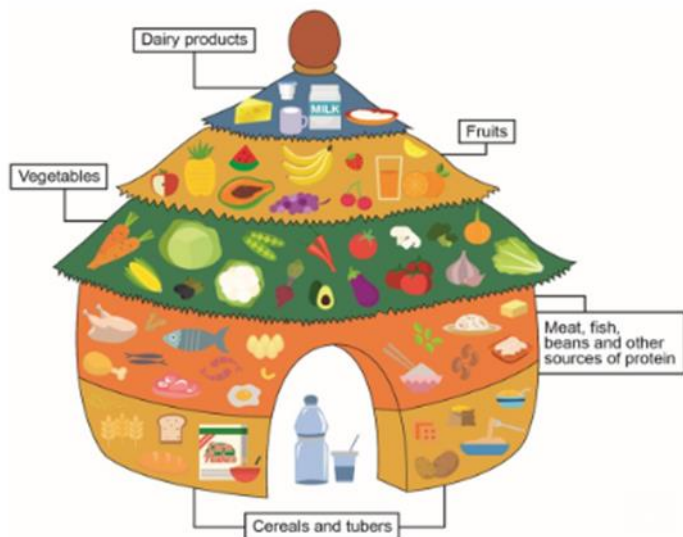
assessed as well. While in both communities, practices of food allocation and consumption were highly gendered, only in the Hindu households gender inequality was reflected in women's vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. Buddhist women had more decision-making power than the Hindu women had, were less affected by deeply rooted cultural practices that disfavour pregnant and lactating women, and seemed to benefit more from social change.

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8. Benin's Food Guide

<http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-based-dietary-guidelines/regions/countries/benin/en/>

Benin's food guide is a traditional African house.



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9. Stories of success in integrating gender and nutrition within agricultural extension services

http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/ING-Success-Stories-2018_06-FINAL-all-togetherMosiman-2018_06_12.pdf

A United States Government Feed the Future Initiative Project, September 2014 - September 2018. Implemented in 9 countries; Worked with 66 extension service providers applying integrated nutrition and/or gender strategies and/or components; Trained more than 1600 individuals to increase their gender and nutrition knowledge for change.

What We Do

- Strengthen capacity of institutions to address gender in a transformative manner and integrate nutrition sensitivity in training, extension, and research
- Apply best practices and develop new approaches to integrate nutrition sensitive messaging into agricultural programs
- Conduct action-oriented training and research to assist partner staff and organizations to implement gender-responsive and/or nutrition sensitive activities
- Identify and integrate service delivery mechanisms that better reach and serve women farmers (e.g., videos)
- Assess how agricultural technologies can affect gender dynamics and food security

- Build or strengthen networks of individuals and organizations involved in agricultural extension, policy making, and research

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10. Fairtrade coffee producer from El Salvador.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X4y_owykTeQ&list=PLxxlBrsArd5e7OwNR-aKbOyLTHMOx-W-&index=19

A virtual reality video about Silvia, a fairtrade coffee producer from El Salvador. When seeing it on your computer: once the video is playing click on the video and move your mouse around, so you can see the whole picture. When seeing it on a VR headset: press play to the video and then change the setting to the VR “cardboard” view.

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11. Smallholder farming systems in the Indian Himalayas: Key trends and innovations for resilience

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17618IIED.pdf>

Traditional farmers in the Central and Eastern Indian Himalayas have experienced climatic changes in recent years, reducing agricultural productivity. They have responded by innovating to increase resilience and yields, using traditional knowledge, biodiversity and external knowledge.

Some excerpts:

Women are largely responsible for sourcing landrace seeds in the EH, while the men largely source improved varieties; men are more likely to source both in the CH communities, although women play an important role in selecting and storing the seeds for subsistence crops in both regions. Pg. 7

Almost all of the agricultural labour except ploughing is carried out by the women of the family, making their workload extremely heavy. Pg. 10

The percentage of women in farming out of total farming labour slightly increased from 62% to 64% between 2002 and 2012 (Table 6). Pg. 16-17

Women in Gallakot have increased the cultivation of finger millet, which is very rich in calcium, is less labour intensive than rice and wheat, and requires less water. Informal networking among the women has motivated them to gradually increase its cultivation, due to its high resilience to climate change, high nutritional value and great demand in the market. Pg. 57

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