

Conclusion

This book grew out of a feeling shared by many of us whose work in the agricultural sector has been affected by gender roles at all levels that the role of gender is viewed too much as an obstacle or a constraint, when working with gender can actually free up resources and enable us to participate in more rewarding and more sustainable development of the agricultural sector.

Based on this optimism about the possibilities for field implementation, we also felt that the problems created by gender inequality are by now fairly well understood in the academic debate, and what was needed was a source of inspiration for implementers. While we do work with a theoretical framework, outlined primarily in Chapter 2, we hope that what is most useful about this book is the highlighting of actual experience which has served to reinforce this theoretical model.

The many examples of successful gender transformation strategies used in this book do not fit into one neat category. We relied on the experience of those who contributed to the book and constructed our chapters after much discussion of what material was available. However, there are a number of general patterns that can be discerned in the case studies provided:

1. Gender roles affect how systems work at all levels: from the individual, to interactions within households and communities, to local, regional and national institutions, to the global socio-economic institutions and systems.
2. Agricultural production is an economic activity greatly affected by the way in which men and women interact at all levels, and enabling them to interact in new ways will free up important resources for food production and poverty alleviation.
3. Solutions to the problems created by gender inequality need to be implemented as part of a greater package which will allow support and reinforcement to come from all levels.
4. In terms of the agricultural sector, “Think Globally, Act Locally” is a useful approach. Policies and enabling environment should be in place, but action is necessary at the local level.
5. Local action requires that there are structures which facilitate the use of grassroots-level knowledge and participation.
6. While it is important to analyze the situation of the individual, very little can be done in terms of transformative change if individuals do not organize themselves in some way, both to press for change, and to make it feasible to reach them with programs and investments. This is why women’s self-help groups and cooperatives have played such a crucial role in agricultural development in Africa.

7. It is important to build constructive settings or enabling environments in which greater equity can be achieved with a minimum of confrontation and conflict. People are the resource whose input into agricultural production and rural development needs to be strengthened: conflict saps strength.

Ways forward

The original inspiration for writing this book came from the realization that there have been many successful attempts to improve gender equity in the agricultural sector which have both served to strengthen “agency” (as the empowerment of the individual is referred to in our analytical framework) and improve the productivity of the agricultural sector.

Recent analyses of the need to increase food production to reduce hunger and keep pace with a growing world population have highlighted the need to achieve that increase with very little expansion of cultivated land, which has been the “escape route” to avoid mass starvation in the past.¹ There is simply not enough land left – especially if we are to preserve crucial ecosystem services. Faced with the necessity to intensify production, most analysts look to improve systems to increase yields, and then to new plant varieties and cultivation methods.

While this book has as its premise that social justice and gender equity are worthwhile goals in and of themselves, there is strong evidence, as discussed in Chapter 1, that transforming gender roles in agriculture could also greatly increase the productivity of women farmers across sub-Saharan Africa, thus making much better use of the resources we have at our disposal to fight hunger.

Throughout the chapters we look at transforming visible and invisible socio-economic structures at the level of the individual, the household, the community and the institution. We seek to point out concrete examples where the inclusion of gender analysis in addressing a problem has been successful in supporting sustainable change at all these levels. We consistently return to the multi-faceted nature of the problems created by inequitable gender roles and how solutions result in both greater justice and greater efficiency.

This book is not the last word in how to implement transformative change in gender roles in the agricultural sector. We have not been able to go into great depth in any of the areas, and further academic research is needed to pinpoint weaknesses and quantify results in terms of agricultural production. Our focus has been on only one continent: Africa, and then we have relied heavily on the field experience of co-authors who are primarily from eastern and southern Africa.

However, we do want to contribute a positive and hopeful note to the debate on addressing global hunger, gender inequality and poverty. Yes we can and yes, we have already proven it can be done!

¹ See, for example, FAO (2009). *How to Feed the World in 2050*. Background paper for High-level Expert Forum in Rome, Italy, 12–13 October 2009. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/docs/expert_paper/How_to_Feed_the_World_in_2050.pdf.

Bibliography

- African Development Fund (2008). *Ghana Country Gender Profile*. <http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/project-operations/country-gender-profiles/>.
- Akamandisa, V. (2012). *Qualitative Study on Gender in Agricultural Water Technologies Adoption and Management in Zambia*. AgWater Solutions Project Case Study. International Water Management Institute. http://awm-solutions.iwmi.org/Data/Sites/3/Documents/PDF/Country_Docs/Zambia/zambia-gender.pdf.
- Alene, A. D., Manyong, V. M., Omany, G. O., Mignouna, H. D., Bokanga, M. and Odhiambo, G. D. (2008). Economic Efficiency and Supply Response of Women as Farm Managers: Comparative Evidence from Western Kenya. *World Development*, 36(7). 1247–60. DOI:10.1016/j.worlddev.2007.06.015.
- Ali, D. A., Deininger, K. and Goldstein, M. (2011). *Environmental and Gender Impacts of Land Tenure Regularization in Africa: Pilot Evidence from Rwanda*. Policy Research Working Paper 5765. The World Bank, Development Research Group, Agriculture and Rural Development Team and Africa Region Gender Team, Washington, DC. <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/content/workingpaper/10.1596/1813-9450-5765>.
- Almodóvar-Reteguis, N., Kushnir, K. and Meilland, T. (2012). *Mapping the Legal Gender Gap in Using Property and Building Credit*. Women, Business and the Law. The World Bank, Washington, DC. <http://wbl.worldbank.org/reports/~media/FPDKM/WBL/Documents/Notes/Legal-Gender-Gap-in-Using-Property-and-Building-Credit.pdf>.
- Ashby, J., Hartl, M., Lambrou, Y., Larson, G., Lubbock, A., Pehu, E. and Ragasa, C. (2009). Investing in Women as Drivers of Agricultural Growth. In *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*. Executive Summary. The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and International Fund for Agricultural Development, Washington, DC. <http://go.worldbank.org/5Z9QPCC7L0>.
- Baafi, A. A. A. and Suleman, M. (2010). Ghana: Local Women to Engage in Climate Change Decision Making. *BoilingSpot*, 15 April. <http://boilingspot.blogspot.com/2010/04/ghana-local-women-to-engage-in-climate.html>.
- Bai, Z. G., Dent, D. L., Olsson, L. and Schaepman, M. E. (2008). *Global Assessment of Land Degradation and Improvement. 1. Identification by Remote Sensing*. GLADA Report 5/ISRIC Report 2008/01. ISRIC World Soil Information, Wageningen, Netherlands. http://www.isric.nl/ISRIC/webdocs/docs/report%202008_01_glada%20international_rev_aug%202008.pdf.
- Berdegue, J. A. and Reardon, T. (2008). The retail-led transformation of agrifood systems. In *Creating Food Futures: Trade, Ethics and the Environment*. C. R. Farnworth, J. Jiggins, and E. V. Thomas (eds.). Gower Publishing Ltd., Aldershot, UK. 11–26. <http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&isbn=9780754649076&lang=cy-GB>.

- Bernier, Q., Kristjanson, P., Neufeldt, H., Otzelberger, A. and Foster, K. (2013). *Addressing Gender in Climate-Smart Smallholder Agriculture*. Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate (SACC) policy brief. CARE International, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). <http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/newsroom/highlights/gender-connection-climate-smart-agriculture>.
- Bezabih, M., Holden, S. and Mannberg, A. (2012). *The Role of Land Certification in Reducing Gender Gaps in Productivity in Rural Ethiopia*. Centre for Land Tenure Studies Working Paper 01/12. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway. http://ideas.repec.org/p/hhs/nlsclt/2012_001.html.
- Bishop-Sambrook, C. and Wonani, C. (2008). *The Household Approach as an Effective Tool for Gender Empowerment: a Review of the Policy, Process and Impact of Gender Mainstreaming in the Agriculture Support Programme in Zambia*. International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome, Italy.
- Boselie, D., Henson, S. and Weatherspoon, D. (2003). Supermarket Procurement Practices in Developing Countries: Redefining the Roles of the Public and Private Sectors. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 85(5). 1155–61. DOI:10.1111/j.0092-5853.2003.00522.x.
- CARE (2010). *Strong Women, Strong Communities: CARE's Holistic Approach to Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Poverty*. Atlanta, GA. <http://www.care.org/downloads/womens-empowerment-report-201005.pdf>.
- CARE International Burundi (n.d.). *Women's Empowerment Indicators in Northern Burundi*. Report by the project team for Umwizero: A Positive Future for Women. <http://pqdl.care.org/sii/compendium/Original%20documents/Burundi%20SII%20Empowerment%20report.doc>. [Accessed 3 May, 2013].
- Centre for Budget Advocacy and UNICEF Ghana (2009). *The 2009 Budget and Issues Relating to Women and Children Welfare*. Accra. <http://www.isodec.org.gh/publications/2009%20Budget%20Analysis%20by%20CBA%20UNICEFComments%2017%2008%2009-1.pdf>.
- CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (2012). *Gender Strategy Brief: A Gender Transformative Approach to Research in Development in Aquatic Agricultural Systems*. Brief AAS-2012-03a. Penang, Malaysia. <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/publications/gender-strategy-brief-gender-transformative-approach-research-development-aquatic-agricultural-systems>.
- Chambers, R. (2012). Robert Chambers on the Fifth Power (the power to empower). *From Poverty to Power*, Oxfam (D. Green, ed.), 29 November. <http://www.oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/?p=12489>.
- Chaudhury, M. (2012). Getting to the heart of gender issues in climate change and food security research. CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) blog, 8 March. <http://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/getting-heart-gender-issues-climate-change-and-food-security-research#.Uh6yjdj-RCQl>.
- Chaudhury, M., Kristjanson, P., Kyagazze, F., Naab, J. B. and Neelormi, S. (2012). *Participatory Gender-sensitive Approaches for Addressing Key Climate Change-Related Research Issues: Evidence from Bangladesh, Ghana, and Uganda*. CCAFS Working Paper 19. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. <http://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/24448>.
- Chipoya, D. (2013). Pushing the gender agenda through traditional leaders. *Zambia Daily Mail*, 21 March. <http://www.daily-mail.co.zm/features/1244>.

- Davis, K., Nkonya, E., Kato, E., Mekonnen, D. A., Odendo, M., Miiro, R. and Nkuba, J. (2012). Impact of Farmer Field Schools on Agricultural Productivity and Poverty in East Africa. *World Development*, 40(2). 402–13. DOI:10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.05.019.
- Dolan, C. (2001). The ‘Good Wife’: Struggles over Resources in the Kenyan Horticultural Sector. *Journal of Development Studies*, 37(3). 39–70. DOI:10.1080/00220380412331321961.
- Doss, C.R. (2013). *Data Needs for Gender Analysis in Agriculture*. IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 1261. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC. <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/data-needs-gender-analysis-agriculture>.
- Doss, C.R. (2006). The Effects of Intrahousehold Property Ownership on Expenditure Patterns in Ghana. *Journal of African Economies*, 15(1). 149–80. DOI:10.1093/jae/eji025.
- Doss, C.R. (2002). Men’s Crops? Women’s Crops? The Gender Patterns of Cropping in Ghana. *World Development*, 30(11). 1987–2000. DOI:10.1016/S0305-750X(02)00109-2.
- Doss, C.R. (1999). *Twenty-five Years of Research on Women Farmers in Africa: Lessons and Implications for Agricultural Research Institutions – With an Annotated Bibliography*. Economics Program Paper No. 99-02. CIMMYT, Mexico City, Mexico. <http://impact.cgiar.org/pdf/246.pdf>.
- El-Fattal, L. (2012). *Climate-Smart Agriculture Is ‘Smarter’ When Informed by a Gender Perspective*. WOCAN Policy Brief. Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management, Bangkok, Thailand. http://wocan.org/sites/drupal.wocan.org/files/FINAL%20120919_WOC_Policy_Brief_3_vol1.pdf.
- Ellis, A., Cutura, J., Gillson, I., Manuel, C., Dione, N. and Thongori, J. (2007). *Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya: Unleashing the Power of Women*. The World Bank, Washington, DC. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/6810>.
- ENERGIA (2010). *A Guide on Gender Mainstreaming in Africa Biogas Partnership Programme (ABPP)*. Prepared by ENERGIA: the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, Nairobi, Kenya. <http://africabiogas.org/blog/abpp-knowledge/guide-for-gender-mainstreaming-in-abpp/>.
- FAO (2013). *Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy. <http://www.climatesmartagriculture.org/72611/en/>.
- FAO (2011a). *Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap for Development*. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–2011. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/2010-11/en/>.
- FAO (2011b). *Gender Audit of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Final Report – Executive Summary*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/023/mc027e.pdf>.
- FAO (2009). *How to Feed the World in 2050*. Background paper for High-level Expert Forum in Rome, Italy, 12–13 October 2009. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/docs/expert_paper/How_to_Feed_the_World_in_2050.pdf.

- Farnworth, C. R. (2010). *Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes: A Study of Sida-supported Agricultural Programmes*. Sida Evaluation 2010:3. Stockholm. <http://www.sida.se/Global/About%20Sida/Sida%20Utv%c3%a4rderingar/Gender%20in%20Agriculture%20Evaluation%202010-3.pdf>.
- Farnworth, C. R. (2009). Module 5: Gender and Agricultural Markets. In *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*. The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and International Fund for Agricultural Development, Washington, DC. <http://go.worldbank.org/5Z9QPCC7L0>.
- Farnworth, C. R. and Akamandisa, V. (2011). *Report on Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) Approach to Value Chain Development in Bukonzo Joint Cooperative Microfinance Ltd, Uganda*. Report for Oxfam Novib and GIZ. <http://africa.procasur.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Final-GALS-evaluation-Bukonzo-Joint-coffee-VC-Uganda2.pdf>.
- Farnworth, C. R., Akamandisa, V. M. and Hichaambwa, M. (2011). *Zambia Feed the Future Gender Assessment*. Report to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). <http://www.pandiawarleggan.com/pdf/Gender%20and%20Value%20Chain%20Study%20for%20USAID%20Zambia%202011.pdf>.
- Farnworth, C. R. and Jiggins, J. (2003). *Participatory Plant Breeding and Gender Analysis*. PPB Monograph 4. Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Program, CGIAR, Cali, Colombia.
- Farnworth, C. R. and Munachonga, M. (2010). *Gender Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – Zambia Country Report*. A special study of the Agricultural Support Programme (ASP). UTV Working Paper 2010:8. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Stockholm. <http://www.sida.se/Global/Gender%20in%20Agriculture%20working%20paper%202010-8%20Zambia.pdf>.
- Farnworth, C. R., Nzioki, A., Muigai, S., Kimani, E. N., Olungah, C. and Monyoncho, K. (2012). *Gender Analysis and Action Plan*. Report for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Kenya. Development and Training Services Inc.
- Farnworth, C. R. and Shiferaw, N. (2012). *Forward Looking Assessment of HARVEST Gender-Responsive Livelihood Diversifications for Vulnerable People*. Prepared for the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) Ethiopia team.
- Feed the Future (2010). *East Africa FY 2010 Implementation Plan*. U.S. Government, led by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). <http://eastafrica.usaid.gov/documents/document/document/1377>.
- Fenske, J. (2011). Land tenure and investment incentives: Evidence from West Africa. *Journal of Development Economics*, 95(2). 137–56. DOI:10.1016/j.jdeveco.2010.05.001.
- Gilbert, R. A., Sakala, W. D. and Benson, T. D. (2002). Gender analysis of a nationwide cropping system trial survey in Malawi. *African Studies Quarterly*, 6(1-2). 223–43.
- Gladwin, C. H. (1992). Gendered impacts of fertilizer subsidy removal programs in Malawi and Cameroon. *Agricultural Economics*, 7(2). 141–53. DOI:10.1016/0169-5150(92)90004-I.
- Government of Ghana (2010). Gender Sensitisation Forum On Climate Change. *News archive*, 27 July. <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/news/general-news/2823-sensitisation-forum-on-the-gender-implications-of-climate-change>.

- Government of Kenya (2006a). *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Combined Fifth and Sixth Periodic Reports of States Parties, Kenya*. CEDAW/C/KEN/6. <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,CEDAW,STATEPARTIESREP,KEN,45f6c7af2,0.html>.
- Government of Kenya (2006b). *Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06 (Revised Edition)*. Nairobi. [http://www.knbs.or.ke/pdf/Basic%20Report%20\(Revised%20Edition\).pdf](http://www.knbs.or.ke/pdf/Basic%20Report%20(Revised%20Edition).pdf).
- Greig, A. and Edstrom, J. (2012). *Mobilising Men in Practice: Challenging Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Institutional Settings*. Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, UK. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/mobilising-men-in-practice-challenging-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-in-institutional-settings>.
- GROOTS Kenya (n.d.). Public forums to empower women access Justice from disinheritance. <http://grootskenya.org/sitez/index.php/resources/item/120-forum-meeting-in-nakuru>. [Accessed 30 July, 2013].
- Gunga, S. O. (2009). The politics of Widowhood and Re-Marriage among the Luo of Kenya. *Thought and Practice: A Journal of the Philosophical Association of Kenya*, 1(1). 165–78. DOI:10.4314/tp.v1i1.46313.
- Hanlon, J., Manjengwa, J. and Smart, T. (2012). *Zimbabwe Takes Back Its Land*. Kumarian Press, Boulder, CO, US. https://www.kpbooks.com/title/Zimbabwe_Takes_Back_Its_Land.
- Heltberg, R., Siegel, P. B. and Jorgensen, S. L. (2009). Addressing human vulnerability to climate change: Toward a ‘no-regrets’ approach. *Global Environmental Change*, 19(1). 89–99. DOI:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.11.003.
- Hill, C. (2008). *A Seed Is Planted: Innovating for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture – the Case of the Sustainable and Effective Economic Development (SEED) Project, Mozambique*. Case study, A Place to Grow. CARE USA, Atlanta, GA. <http://edu.care.org/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.
- ILO (2012). *Global Employment Trends for Women 2012*. International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-employment-trends/WCMS_195447/lang--en/index.htm.
- Izumi, K., ed. (2006). *Reclaiming Our Lives: HIV and AIDS, Women’s Land and Property Rights, and Livelihoods in Southern and East Africa : Narratives and Responses*. HSRP Press, Pretoria, South Africa. <http://www.hsrpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2168>.
- JICA (2009). *Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)*. Programme evaluation. Japan International Cooperation Agency. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/tech_and_grant/project/term/africa/c8h0vm000001rp75-att/kenya_2009_02.pdf.
- Jirira, K. O. and Halimana, C. M. (2008). *A Gender Audit of Women and Land Rights in Zimbabwe*. Paper prepared for the Zimbabwe Women’s Resource Centre and Network. Harare, Zimbabwe.
- Jost, C., Bhatta, G. and Verchot, M. (2013). Are there gender impacts from ‘climate-smart’ agriculture? *CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) blog*, 2 July. <http://www.ccafs.cgiar.org/are-there-gender-impacts-climate-smart-agriculture#.UiEEIj8mmvM>.

- Kabeer, N. (2000). Resources, Agency, Achievement: reflections on the measurement of women's empowerment. *Power, Resources and Culture in a Gender Perspective: Towards a Dialogue Between Gender Research and Development Practice* Proceedings of the Conference Arranged by the Collegium for Development Studies, Uppsala University, in Cooperation with Sida 26–27 October, 2000, Uppsala, Sweden.
- Kabeer, N. (1999). What Colour is the Wind: Feminists, Development Agencies and the Empowerment of Third World Women. In *Gender, Poverty and Well-being: Indicators and Strategies : Report of the UNRISD, UNDP and CDS International Workshop, Kerala, 24–27 November 1997*. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Kenya Land Alliance (2002). *Gender Aspects of Land Reform: Constitutional Principles*. Nahuru, Kenya. Available at <http://www.mokoro.co.uk/other-resources/east-africa/kenya>.
- Kevane, M. (2012). Gendered production and consumption in rural Africa. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109(31). 12350–55. DOI:10.1073/pnas.1003162108.
- Kinkinginhoun-Médagbé, F. M., Diagne, A., Simtowe, F., Agboh-Noameshie, A. R. and Adégbola, P. Y. (2010). Gender discrimination and its impact on income, productivity, and technical efficiency: evidence from Benin. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 27(1). 57–69. DOI:10.1007/s10460-008-9170-9.
- KIT, Agri-ProFocus and International Institute of Agricultural Reconstruction (2012). *Challenging Chains to Change*. A. Laven and R. Pyburn (eds.). KIT Publishers, Amsterdam. <http://www.kit.nl/kit/Publication?item=3289>.
- Kitinoja, L. (2002). Identifying Scale-Appropriate Postharvest Technology. In *Postharvest Technology of Horticultural Crops*. A. A. Kader (ed.). Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources and University of California, Oakland, CA, US. 481–90.
- Lawson-Lartego, L., Kamp, K. and Hill, C. (2009). *A Place to Grow: Empowering Women in CARE's Agriculture Programming*. S. Bell (ed.). Economic Development Unit, CARE USA, Atlanta, GA. http://edu.care.org/Documents/A%20Place%20to%20Grow%20-%20Reviewing%20Gender%20Equity%20in%20CARE%27s%20Agriculture%20Projects/APTG_Initiative_Overview.pdf.
- Lay, K. (2012). Why African women are the drivers of development. *ONE Blog*, 17 September. <http://www.one.org/us/2012/09/17/why-african-women-are-the-drivers-of-development/>.
- Mancini, F., Van Bruggen, A. H. C. and Jiggins, J. L. S. (2007). Evaluating Cotton Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Farmer Field School Outcomes Using the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach in India. *Experimental Agriculture*, 43(01). 97–112. DOI:10.1017/S001447970600425X.
- Mayoux, L. (2013). *Rocky Road to Diamond Dreams*. GALS Phase 1: Visioning and Catalysing a Gender Justice Movement – Community Implementation Manual (draft for piloting). http://www.wemanresources.info/documents/Page2_GALS/RRoadDDreams1.pdf.
- Mayoux, L. (2012). Gender mainstreaming in value chain development: Experience with Gender Action Learning System in Uganda. *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*, 23(4). 319–37. DOI:10.3362/1755-1986.2012.031.
- Mayoux, L. and Mackie, G. (2009). *Making the Strongest Links: A Practical Guide to Mainstreaming Gender Analysis in Value Chain Development*. International Labour Organization, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. http://www.ilo.org/empent/Publications/WCMS_106538/lang--en/index.htm.

- Mazhawiwa, P. and Manjengwa, J. (2011). *The Social, Political and Economic Transformative Impact of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme on the Lives of Women Farmers in Goromonzi and Vungu-Gweru Districts of Zimbabwe*. International Land Coalition Research Report 8. Women Farmers Land and Agriculture Trust and Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. <http://www.landcoalition.org/publications/social-political-and-economic-transformative-impact-fast-track-land-reform-programme-li>.
- Mbuthi, P., Odongo, F., Machera, M. and Imitira, J. K. (2007). *Gender Audit of Energy Policy and Programmes in Kenya: Final Report*. Kenya Ministry of Energy and Practical Action East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya. <http://www.energia.org/knowledge-centre/gender-audit-reports/kenya-gender-audit/>.
- McEvoy, R. and Richardson, N. (2004). *Men's Health in Ireland Report*. Men's Health Forum in Ireland, Belfast. <http://www.mhfi.org/mhfireport.htm>.
- McIntyre, B. D., Herren, H. R., Wakhungu, J. and Watson, R. T., eds. (2008). *Agriculture at a Crossroads: International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development*. Johannesburg. <http://www.unep.org/dewa/Assessments/Ecosystems/IAASTD/tabid/105853/Default.aspx/>.
- Meinzen-Dick, R., Behrman, J., Menon, P. and Quisumbing, A. (2012). Gender: A key dimension linking agricultural programs to improved nutrition and health. In *Reshaping Agriculture for Nutrition and Health*. S. Fan and R. Pandya-Lorch (eds.). International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC. 135–44. <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/reshaping-agriculture-nutrition-and-health>.
- Meinzen-Dick, R., Bernier, Q., Haglund, E., Markelova, H. and Moore, K. (2012). Identifying the Institutions for Climate-Smart Agriculture. Presented at the International Research Workshop on Institutions for Inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture, Nairobi, Kenya, 10–13 September. Collective Action, Property Rights and Institutions (CAPRI) and Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Programs of the CGIAR. http://www.capri.cgiar.org/wks_0912.asp.
- Meinzen-Dick, R., Johnson, N., Quisumbing, A., Njuki, J., Behrman, J., et al. (2011). *Gender, Assets, and Agricultural Development Programs: A Conceptual Framework*. CAPRI Working Paper No. 99, CGIAR Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2499/CAPRIWP99>.
- Men's Resources International (2006). *Zambia Men's Network Leadership Training*. Springfield, MA, US. <http://www.mensresourcesinternational.org/documents/zambiareport.pdf>.
- Mends, E. E. and Hayford, F. P. (2009). Gender Responsive Budgeting: the Case of Ghana. Presented at the OECD DAC 7th meeting of the GENDERNET, Paris, 10–11 June. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/43332630.pdf>.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (2009). *Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda – Phase II (PSTA II) Final Report*. Kigali. http://www.rab.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/PSTA_II-php.pdf.
- Nelson, S. and Chaudhury, M. (2011). *Training Guide for Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development*. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, Rome, Italy. <http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/75949/en/>.

- Nielsen, J. Ø. and Reenberg, A. (2010). Cultural barriers to climate change adaptation: A case study from Northern Burkina Faso. *Global Environmental Change*, 20(1). 142–52. DOI:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2009.10.002.
- Nussbaum, M. and Sen, A. (1993). Introduction. In *The Quality of Life*. M. Nussbaum and A. Sen (eds.). Clarendon Press.
- OECD Development Centre (2012). *Do Discriminatory Social Institutions Matter for Food Security?* Issue brief. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris. <http://www.oecd.org/development/poverty/49756756.pdf>.
- OECD Development Centre (2010). *Gender Inequality and the MDGs: What Are the Missing Dimensions?* ‘At Issue’ brief. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris. <http://www.oecd.org/development/poverty/49016646.pdf>.
- OECD-DAC (2013). *Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*. Statistics based on DAC Members’ reporting on the Gender Equality Policy Marker, 2010–2011. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris. <http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/46864237.pdf>.
- Ongaro, W. A. (1990). Modern maize technology, yield variations and efficiency differentials: a case of small farms in Western Kenya. *East Africa Economic Review*, 6(1). 11–29.
- Ongile, G. (2011). Beyond Numbers: Gender, Governance and Development. Presented at the 2nd Africa Governance, Leadership and Management Convention 2011, Mombasa, Kenya, 2–5 August. <http://www.africaconvention.org/Documents/CONVENTION2/Gender%20and%20Development/Grace%20Ongile.pdf>.
- Owuor, G. and Shem, A. O. (2012). *Informal Credit and Factor Productivity in Africa: Does Informal Credit Matter?* Presented at the International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) Triennial Conference. Foz do Iguaço, Brazil, 18–24 August. <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/126624/2/Owuor.pdf>.
- Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Behrman, J. and Nkonya, E. (2011). Understanding the Complexities Surrounding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria and Uganda. *Journal of Development Studies*, 47(10). 1482–1509. DOI:10.1080/00220388.2010.536222.
- Pimbert, M. (2012). *Putting Farmers First: Reshaping Agricultural Research in West Africa*. IIED Briefing Paper (17122IIED). International Institute for Environment and Development, London. <http://pubs.iied.org/17122IIED>.
- Place, F. (2009). Land Tenure and Agricultural Productivity in Africa: A Comparative Analysis of the Economics Literature and Recent Policy Strategies and Reforms. *World Development*, 37(8). 1326–36. DOI:10.1016/j.worlddev.2008.08.020.
- Quisumbing, A. R. and Pandolfelli, L. (2010). Promising Approaches to Address the Needs of Poor Female Farmers: Resources, Constraints, and Interventions. *World Development*, 38(4). 581–92. DOI:10.1016/j.worlddev.2009.10.006.
- Republic of Kenya (2010). *The Constitution of Kenya, 2010*. Nairobi. http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Constitution_of_Kenya__2010.pdf.

- Romero, A., Belemvire, A. and Saulière, S. (2011). *Climate Change and Women Farmers in Burkina Faso: Impact and Adaptation Policies and Practices*. Oxfam International. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/grow/policy/climate-change-women-farmers-burkina-faso>.
- Rubin, D., Manfre, C. and Barrett, K. N. (2009a). *Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agricultural Value Chains: Handbook*. Prepared by the GATE Project, Development & Training Services Inc. (dTS), for the U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Women in Development, Washington, DC. <http://www.culturalpractice.com/resources/promoting-gender-equitable-opportunities-in-agricultural-value-chains-a-handbook/>.
- Rubin, D., Manfre, C. and Barrett, K. N. (2009b). *Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities: Why It Matters for Agricultural Value Chains*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. <http://egateg.usaid.gov/resources/1082>.
- Rubin, D. and Missokia, E. (2006). *Gender Audit: USAID/Tanzania*. Report commissioned by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. <http://www.culturalpractice.com/resources/gender-audit-usaidtanzania/>.
- Sachikonye, T. K. (2012). Why we must empower women. *NewsDay Zimbabwe*, 12 August. <http://www.newsday.co.zw/2012/08/10/2012-08-10-why-we-must-empower-women/>.
- Saito, K. A., Mekonnen, H. and Spurling, D. (1994). *Raising the Productivity of Women Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa*. World Bank Discussion Paper 230. The World Bank, Washington, DC. <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/content/book/9780821327494>.
- Sen, A. (2005). Development as Capability Expansion. In *Readings in Human Development: Concepts, Measures and Policies for a Development Paradigm*. S. Fukuda-Parr and A. K. S. Kumar (eds.). Oxford University Press, USA, New York. 3–16.
- Shkaratan, M., Eberhard, A., Vennemo, H. and Rosnes, O. (2011). *Africa's Power Infrastructure : Investment, Integration, Efficiency*. Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic series, V. Foster and C. Briceño-Garmendia, eds. The World Bank, Washington, DC. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/2290>.
- Sida (2010). *Inspiring Initiative: Agriculture Support Programme, Zambia*. Women's Economic Empowerment Series. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Stockholm. <http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/47562531.pdf>.
- Sida (2005). *Policy Promoting Gender Equality in Development Cooperation*. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Stockholm.
- Tennigkeit, T., Solymosi, K., Seebauer, M. and Lager, B. (2012). Carbon Intensification and Poverty Reduction in Kenya: Lessons from the Kenya Agricultural Carbon Project. *Field Actions Science Reports*, (Special Issue 7/2012: Livelihoods). <http://factsreports.revues.org/2600>.
- TerraAfrica (2011). *Sustainable Land Management in Practice: Guidelines and Best Practices for Sub-Saharan Africa*. Field Application. Prepared by WOCAT; coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy. http://terrafrica.zaloni.net/sites/default/files/media/SLM_in_Practice_E_Final_low.pdf.
- The World Bank (2011). *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*. Washington, DC. <http://go.worldbank.org/6R2KGVEXP0>.

- The World Bank (2007). *World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development*. Washington, DC. <http://go.worldbank.org/H999NAVXG0>.
- The World Bank (2003). *The Kenyan Strategic Country Gender Assessment*. PREM and ESSD - Africa Region. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTAFRREGTOPGENDER/Resources/KenyaSCGA.pdf>.
- The World Bank (n.d.). Vital Gender Statistics Not Captured in 90 percent of Developing World. <http://go.worldbank.org/EE3E44TL40>. [Accessed 15 August, 2013].
- The World Bank, FAO and IFAD (2009). *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*. The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and International Fund for Agricultural Development, Washington, DC. <http://go.worldbank.org/5Z9QPCC7L0>.
- Udry, C. (1996). Gender, agricultural production, and the theory of the household. *Journal of Political Economy*, 104(5). 1010–46.
- UN Commission on the Status of Women (2008). *Gender Perspectives on Climate Change*. Issues paper for interactive expert panel: Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men. 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations, New York. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw52/issuespapers/Gender%20and%20climate%20change%20paper%20final.pdf>.
- UN WomenWatch (2009). *Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change*. Fact sheet. United Nations, New York. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/.
- UNCCD (2013). *The Economics of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought: Methodologies and Analysis for Decision-Making*. Background document for the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Bonn, Germany. <http://2sc.unccd.int/conference-documents/background-document/>.
- United Nations (n.d.). Background Information on Desertification and Land Degradation for World Day to Combat Desertification - 17 June. <http://www.un.org/en/events/desertificationday/background.shtml>. [Accessed 11 July, 2013].
- USAID (2012). *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. <http://blog.usaid.gov/2012/03/translating-words-into-action-usaids-gender-equality-and-female-empowerment-policy/>.
- USAID (2010). *USAID Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance – Zambia*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. <http://usaidlandtenure.net/zambia>.
- Wanjala, B. M. and Were, M. (2009). Gender Disparities and Economic Growth in Kenya: A Social Accounting Matrix Approach. *Feminist Economics*, 15(3). 227–51. DOI:10.1080/13545700902893114.

SIANI is a member-based network that supports and promotes Swedish expertise and provides an open and interactive platform for engagement and dialogue in a global context. Our mission is to enable sustainable food security and nutrition for all.

SIANI facilitates activities across the sector, with diverse membership, including government, civil society, private sector and academia. It provides the opportunities to come together to address a wide variety of areas within the global agricultural and development sector which include focus on food security, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

SIANI operates in line with the Swedish policy agenda and pushes for policy coherence across sectors. Our aim is to establish long-term form of institutional support for Swedish policy development and to strengthen the capacity and competence of Swedish institutions.