

## Mapping Exercise On Gender Activities In Ghana

Erotic Cartographies uses subjective mapping, a participatory data collection technique, to demonstrate how Trinidadian same-sex-loving women use their gender performance, erotic autonomy, and space-making practices to reinforce and resist colonial ascriptions on subject bodies. The women strategically embody their sexual identities to challenge imposed subject categories and to contest their invisibility and exclusion from discourses of belonging. Erotic Cartographies refers to the process of mapping territories of self-knowing and self-expression, both cognitively in the imagination and on paper during the mapping exercise, exploring how meaning is given to space, and how it is transformed. Using the women's quotes and maps, the book focuses on the false binary of public-private, the practices of home and family, and religious nationalism and spiritual self-seeking, to demonstrate the women's challenges to the structural, symbolic, and interpersonal violence of colonial discourses and practices related to gender, knowledge, and power in Trinidadian society.

In this book, leading gender scholars survey the contribution of feminist scholarship to new norms and knowledge in diverse areas of political science and related political practice. They provide new evidence of the breadth of this contribution and its policy impact. Rather than offering another account of the problem of gender inequality in the discipline, the book focuses on the positive contribution of gender innovation. It highlights in a systematic and in-depth way how gender innovation has contributed to sharpening the conceptual tools available in different subfields, including international relations and public policy. At the same time, the authors show the limits of impact in core areas of an increasingly pluralised discipline. This volume will appeal to scholars and students of political science and international relations.

This book is about the gender dimensions of natural resource exploitation and management, with a focus on Asia. It explores the uneasy negotiations between theory, policy and practice that are often evident within the realm of gender, environment and natural resource management, especially where gender is understood as a political, negotiated and contested element of social relationships. It offers a critical feminist perspective on gender relations and natural resource management in the context of contemporary policy concerns: decentralized governance, the elimination of poverty and the mainstreaming of gender. Through a combination of strong conceptual argument and empirical material from a variety of political economic and ecological contexts (including Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam), the book examines gender-environment linkages within shifting configurations of resource access and control. The book will serve as a core resource for students of gender studies and natural resource management, and as supplementary reading for a wide range of disciplines including geography, environmental studies, sociology and development. It also provides a stimulating collection of ideas for professionals looking to incorporate

gender issues within their practice in sustainable development. Published with IDRC.

Gender equality has been a major educational theme for the past two decades and has become interwoven with other policy themes, including those of marketisation and managerialism. Contributors to this strong collection are key researchers in their fields and seek to address the following questions: \* What patterns are discernible in the educational attainment of girls and boys over the past two decades? \* To what extent are changes attributable to gender equality policies? What form have gender equality policies taken in different parts of the UK? \* What has been the impact of European equality policies? \* How have gender equality policies been experienced by particular groups including pupils from ethnic minority and working-class backgrounds? This book aims to take an overall look at how significant have been the changes in experiences, aspirations and culture of girls and boys and male and female teachers. It explores how attempts to improve equal opportunities in education have fared and examines the tensions and contradictions in recent policies.

Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

PLA Notes 41: General Issue

Oxfam Experience in Policy and Practice

new proposals from the Global Alliance on Media and Gender

Summer Enrichment Program for Girls

A Toolkit on gender-sensitive social protection programmes to combat rural poverty and hunger

Bosnia and Herzegovina

This enlightening book brings together the work of gender and forestry specialists from various backgrounds and fields of research and action to analyse global gender conditions as related to forests. Using a variety of methods and approaches, they build on a spectrum of theoretical perspectives to bring depth and breadth to the relevant issues and address timely and understudied themes. Focusing particularly on tropical forests, the book presents both local case studies and global comparative studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as the US and Europe. The studies range from personal histories of elderly American women's attitudes toward conservation, to a combined qualitative / quantitative international comparative study on REDD+, to a longitudinal examination of oil palm and gender roles over time in Kalimantan. Issues are examined across scales, from the household to the nation state and the global arena; and reach back to the past to inform present and future considerations. The collection will be of relevance to academics, researchers, policy makers and advocates with different levels of familiarity with gender issues in the field of forestry.

FAO has been promoting the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) in several countries and the Federal Republic of Germany had significantly contributed by

financially supporting FAO ' s activities. The programme contributed through multi-stakeholder platforms to an inclusive dialogue which led in most countries to the emergence of a common vision on land governance and positively influenced the land reform processes. It also triggered changes in mind-set which are needed for long-term improvements at country level. Results have shown that the VGGT, while being international principles of land policy, can be translated into concrete actions at the local level. The evaluation stressed the need for greater attention on developing activities to be carried out in local communities which result in defined, precise and achievable gains on governance of tenure and to continue working on women and youth land access issues.

This timely Handbook of Research Methods on Gender and Management exemplifies the multiplicity of gender and management research and provides effective guidance for putting methods into practice.

Report on Mapping Exercise on Gender Activities in Ghana Greater Accra, Upper East, Ashanti, Volta and Central Regions Gender and Natural Resource Management Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions Routledge

Toolkits for Building Capacity

Emerging Research and Opportunities

Gender and Forests

Report on Mapping Exercise on Gender Activities in Ghana

Volume - 1

Methods in Community-Based Participatory Research for Health

Gender, Policy and Educational Change

Many social protection programmes, including cash transfers, public works programmes and asset transfers, target women as main beneficiaries or recipients of benefits. Extending social protection to rural populations has great potential for fostering rural women's economic empowerment. However, to tap into this potential, more needs to be done. There is much scope for making social protection policies and programmes more gender sensitive and for better aligning them with agricultural and rural development policies to help address gender inequalities. Recognizing this potential and capitalizing on existing evidence, FAO seeks to enhance the contribution of social protection to gender equality and women's empowerment by providing country-level support through capacity development, knowledge generation and programme support. To move forward this agenda, FAO has developed the Technical Guidance Toolkit on Gender-sensitive Social Protection Programmes to Combat Rural Poverty and Hunger. The Toolkit is designed to support SP and gender policy-makers and practitioners in their efforts to systematically apply a gender lens to SP programmes in ways that are in line with global agreements and FAO commitments to expand inclusive SP systems for rural populations. The Toolkit focuses on the role of SP in reducing gendered social inequalities, and rural poverty and hunger.

Many development programs that aim to alleviate poverty and improve investments in human capital consider women's empowerment a key pathway by which to achieve impact and often target women as their

main beneficiaries. Despite this, women's empowerment dimensions are often not rigorously measured and are at times merely assumed. This paper starts by reflecting on the concept and measurement of women's empowerment and then reviews some of the structural interventions that aim to influence underlying gender norms in society and eradicate gender discrimination. It then proceeds to review the evidence of the impact of three types of interventions—cash transfer programs, agricultural interventions, and microfinance programs—on women's empowerment, nutrition, or both. Qualitative evidence on conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs generally points to positive impacts on women's empowerment, although quantitative research findings are more heterogeneous. CCT programs produce mixed results on long-term nutritional status, and very limited evidence exists of their impacts on micronutrient status. The little evidence available on unconditional cash transfers (UCT) indicates mixed impacts on women's empowerment and positive impacts on nutrition; however, recent reviews comparing CCT and UCT programs have found little difference in terms of their effects on stunting and they have found that conditionality is less important than other factors, such as access to healthcare and child age and sex. Evidence of cash transfer program impacts depending on the gender of the transfer recipient or on the conditionality is also mixed, although CCTs with non-health conditionalities seem to have negative impacts on nutritional status. The impacts of programs based on the gender of the transfer recipient show mixed results, but almost no experimental evidence exists of testing gender-differentiated impacts of a single program. Agricultural interventions—specifically home gardening and dairy projects—show mixed impacts on women's empowerment measures such as time, workload, and control over income; but they demonstrate very little impact on nutrition. Implementation modalities are shown to determine differential impacts in terms of empowerment and nutrition outcomes. With regard to the impact of microfinance on women's empowerment, evidence is also mixed, although more recent reviews do not find any impact on women's empowerment. The impact of microfinance on nutritional status is mixed, with no evidence of impact on micronutrient status. Across all three types of programs (cash transfer programs, agricultural interventions, and microfinance programs), very little evidence exists on pathways of impact, and evidence is often biased toward a particular region. The paper ends with a discussion of the findings and remaining evidence gaps and an outline of recommendations for research.

How do we interrupt the current paradigms of sexism in the academy? How do we construct a new and inclusive gender paradigm that resists the dominant values of the patriarchy? And why are these agendas important not just for women, but for higher education as a whole? These are the questions that these extensive and rich analyses of the historical and contemporary roles of women in higher education— as administrators, faculty, students, and student affairs professionals—seek constructively to answer. In doing so they address the intersection of gender and women's other social identities, such

as of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, class, and ability. This book addresses the experiences and position of women students, from application to college through graduate school, and the barriers they encounter; the continuing inequalities in the rates of promotion and progression of women and other marginalized groups to positions of authority, and the gap in earnings between men and women; and pays particular attention to how race and other social markers impact such disparities, contextualizing them across all institutional types. Written collaboratively by an intergenerational group of women, men, and transgender people with different social identities, feminist perspectives, and professional identities— and who, in the process, built upon each other's work—this volume constitutes a call to educators and scholars to work toward centering feminist and other marginalized perspectives in their practice and research in order to equitably address the evolving complexities of college and university life. Employing a wide range of theoretical lenses, examining a variety of models of practice, and giving voice to a diversity of personal experiences through narrative, this is a major contribution to the scholarship on women in higher education. This is a book for all women in the academy who want to better understand their experience, and to dismantle the remaining barriers of sexism and oppression—for themselves, and future generations of students. An ACPA Publication

The importance of corporate social responsibility with a focus on gender diversity has been widely debated in modern businesses. Of specific issue is the importance of gender diversity and its impact on the mining industry including the communities in which they are established. Corporate Social Responsibility and the Inclusivity of Women in the Mining Industry: Emerging Research and Opportunities is a pivotal reference source that explores how multinational mining corporations influence the life of women in international mining communities. While highlighting topics such as corporate social responsibilities, socioeconomic, and management systems, this publication is ideally designed for industry professionals, engineers, managers, policymakers, academicians, and researchers.

A guiding note

National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods

Shifting Agendas in the UK and Europe

Gender Innovation in Political Science

Evaluation of projects related to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security funded by Germany

Corporate Social Responsibility and the Inclusivity of Women in the Mining Industry: Emerging Research and Opportunities

345 Activities of SisterCamp

**This document is intended for aquaculture development specialists, aquaculture project managers and officials and specialists involved in the planning and management of aquaculture activities. it provides an introduction to rapid rural appraisal and participatory rural appraisal for people working in these fields. the principal components of these two**

approaches to information collection and planning are described together with the various tools used, with a case-study to illustrate their uses and some of the issues they raise. Possible applications of the approaches for those involved in aquaculture development are given and an outline is provided of the kinds of planning and institutional context where they can be best applied. The problems and shortcomings of the approaches are also discussed and guidelines are given for the use of alternative approaches to information gathering and planning.

Written by distinguished experts in the field, this book shows how researchers, practitioners, and community partners can work together to establish and maintain equitable partnerships using a Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) approach to increase knowledge and improve health and well-being of the communities involved. CBPR is a collaborative approach to research that draws on the full range of research designs, including case study, etiologic, longitudinal, experimental, and nonexperimental designs. CBPR data collection and analysis methods involve both quantitative and qualitative approaches. What distinguishes CBPR from other approaches to research is the active engagement of all partners in the process. This book provides a comprehensive and thorough presentation of CBPR study designs, specific data collection and analysis methods, and innovative partnership structures and process methods. This book informs students, practitioners, researchers, and community members about methods and applications needed to conduct CBPR in the widest range of research areas—including social determinants of health, health disparities, health promotion, community interventions, disease management, health services, and environmental health.

Fair and ethical trade is often criticized for being highly gendered, and for institutionalizing the ethical values of consumers, the priorities of NGOs and governments, and most of all, food retailers. But little is known about how women smallholder farmers experience diverse ethical standards, or whether and how standards reflect their values, local cultural and environmental contexts, or priorities for achieving sustainable livelihoods. Linking gender, smallholder livelihoods and global ethical trade regulations, this book reveals that multiple understandings of social justice, environmental sustainability and well-being - or ethicality - exist in parallel to those institutionalized in ethical trade schemes. Through an in-depth case study of smallholder subsistence and French bean farming in Kenya, the book grounds the analysis of livelihoods, gender and ethical trade in women smallholders' perspectives, links the macro level of markets with the micro level of livelihoods, and engenders relations of power, structure and agency in food networks. It brings together disparate bodies of theory to illustrate the knowledge, strategies and values of women smallholder farmers that are often beyond the scope of ethical trade regulations. It also provides a challenging new vision for doing food systems research.

Despite the legal and policy foundation of BiH, gender considerations have

**only marginally been mainstreamed in state and entity policies on rural development or other sectors related to agriculture. At the state level, the Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018-2021) addresses support for women as a cross-cutting initiative but fails to fully mainstream gender. Rather, the strategy includes a stand-alone sub-section on gender equality that presents rather superficial analysis of gender disparities in rural areas and includes no strategic guidance. Measures are suggested for “young people/women” in combination and for improving access to business grants, rural loans and agricultural associations. One monitoring indicator measures “women’s participation” in investment programs for agricultural holdings and diversification of rural economy (Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018-2021). The inconsistent application of gender mainstreaming to policy development and the very limited capacity of most line ministries to include a gender perspective in their core work contribute to a situation in which gender equality is poorly reflected in state policies that concern agriculture and rural development. Meanwhile, rural areas are marked by women’s poverty, which is linked to their economic dependence, over representation in informal and unpaid work, and the fact that elderly rural women in particular tend not to be covered by the pension system and are often living alone because they are widowed.**

**Rapid Rural Appraisal, Participatory Rural Appraisal and Aquaculture Women and Higher Education**

**Farmer Field School for Intergrated Crop Management of Sweetpotato Climate Change, Tenure, Value Chains and Emerging Issues**

**Evaluation of the project “Creating peaceful societies through women’s improved access to management of natural resources, land tenure rights and economic empowerment in Sierra Leone”**

**Afghanistan**

**Women on the Frontlines of Peace and Security**

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the project “Creating peaceful societies through women’s improved access to management of natural resources, land tenure rights and economic empowerment in Sierra Leone” (UNJP/SIL/050/PBF), jointly implemented by FAO and ILO between 2019 and 2020. The project aimed at addressing the two underlying causes of conflicts in Sierra Leone - gender discrimination and fragmented land governance - by focusing on: i) more effective and gender-inclusive land tenure governance; and ii) women’s economic empowerment through skills, knowledge, gender-sensitive financial services and organizational capacity. The project was clearly appropriate and strategic to the main peacebuilding goals and challenges in Sierra Leone. It was also clear that the project has successfully created a momentum for women and their communities at large to more confidently address conflict issues in the future. Women’s participation in design and management of income-generating economic activities was particularly successful. The evaluation makes a number of recommendations, including a follow-up of the livelihood component. Scale-up and sustainability should be the next steps for widespread mapping of family-owned lands. Providing a lighter version of the mapping software (SOLA) would help in this regard, and it could also sustain mapping at the community level after project closure.

Tremendous optimism prevails around bottom-up accountability — a situation in which citizens effectively hold their government to account. This contrasts with top-down accountability, whereby higher tiers of governments, donors, or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) fulfill this role by restraining, monitoring, and rewarding or sanctioning government. Bottom-up accountability can involve direct citizen participation (often involving efforts to provide them information, voice, and involvement in policymaking) or can be mediated through civil society organizations (CSOs) that monitor and potentially reward or sanction government. A large variety of different types of CSOs exist, distinguished both by their organizational purpose and the composition of their membership, possibly with different willingness and ability to hold government accountable.

Introduction Approaches to the planning of gender Women's organisations and voluntary institutions Government policies and programmes for the advancement of women Impact of globalisation and Act on Women Gender development indicator Conclusion Index

Sisterhood Agenda uplifts and aids in the self-development of women and girls. 345 Activities of SisterCamp is the ultimate summer program for girls, designed to empower girls ages 4-15 through self-development, learning, and fun. SisterCamp is a popular and exciting multi-purpose summer enrichment program implemented by Sisterhood Agenda and shared with its many partner agencies around the world. More than a recreation-based summer camp, 345 Activities of SisterCamp includes a detailed set of engaging strategies focused on: sisterhood, affirmations, life skills, athletics, self-esteem, technology, field trips, arts & crafts, and drama. A sample calendar of SisterCamp activities is included. For effective program implementation, Sisterhood Agenda offers SisterCamp training for you and your agency.

New Norms, New Knowledge

Empowering Women in Higher Education and Student Affairs

Theory, Research, Narratives, and Practice From Feminist Perspectives

Project code: UNJP/SIL/050/PBF

Gender, Space and Time

Conducting Systematic Reviews in Sport, Exercise, and Physical Activity

Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions

This thought-provoking book explores the 'whats,' 'whys,' and 'hows' of integrating feminist theory and methods into applied research and evaluation practice. Illustrative cases drawn from U.S. and international studies address a range of social and health issues. The book provides an overview of feminist theory and research strategies as well as detailed discussions of how to use a feminist lens, practical steps and challenges in implementation, and what feminist methods contribute to research and evaluation projects. Reflections at the close of each section invite the reader to consider key questions and common themes across the chapters. With a focus on social justice models, the book covers ways to conduct feminist research and evaluation in effective, innovative, and culturally competent ways in diverse social and cultural contexts.

This publication aims to help policy-makers, project designers and field practitioners to conceptualize the nexus between gender equality and food loss while offering practical guidance on and tools for integrating gender concerns into the planning and implementation of food loss studies and reduction strategies and interventions. By linking key concepts from gender-sensitive value chain development and the issue of food loss, it emerges that gender inequalities affect the overall efficiency of the food value chain and generate a poor performance that may cause produce to be removed from the chain. The publication provides critical information and entry points for food loss reduction interventions that improve the way women and men participate in and benefit from food production.

Advances the critical dialogue on the importance of women in international peace and security. Points out the importance of women in building and keeping peace. Brings together diverse

voices from diplomats to military officials and from human rights activists to development professionals. "

Drawing on the work of Henri Lefebvre and Barbara Adam, *Gender, Space, and Time* is a brilliant study that offers a unique and original threefold conceptualization of how space and time is developed and applied in an empirical study of women's lives. Author Dorothy Moss focuses on the everyday practice and experience of women higher education students at a community college in northern England. Women's action is considered in relation to the complex and interconnected spheres of paid work, home, leisure, community, and higher education. Through highlighting concepts of space and time, the complex relationship between networks of power and personal action gains visibility. Moss conceptualizes women as centers of action and demonstrates the ways in which they construct personal pathways, connect different spheres of experience, integrate new time demands into the multiple rhythms of their everyday lives, and carve out personal space. *Gender, Space, and Time* is a timely and compelling work, certain to be of interest to scholars of sociology, women's studies, and anthropology.

Decolonization and the Queer Caribbean Imagination

Greater Accra, Upper East, Ashanti, Volta and Central Regions

Making Markets Empower the Poor: Programme perspectives on using markets to empower women and men living in poverty

Roles of the Volunteer in Development

Ethical Trade, Gender and Sustainable Livelihoods

Transforming the Value Chains for Food and Nutrition Security

Social Exclusion and Inclusion of Women in India

*Public Space in Informal Settlements: The Barrios of Bogotá* contributes to the debate on informal settlements by viewing them as an opportunity to understand different ways of seeing and thinking about the city. Public spaces in informal settlements, like the housing stock, are to a large extent the product of local self-help and self-managed processes; however, the equivalent level of understanding has not been achieved, partly because such settlements are often seen as spare spaces with little value. Public spaces in informal settlements are public in terms of ownership and accessibility, but are communal in terms of use and attachment. They play an important role in the physical and social dynamics of the barrios, and have done since their inception; however, the improvement and consolidation of such spaces may not be realised for many years. The book will be of primary importance to architects, urban planners and researchers who are interested in the city in general, and in informal settlements in particular. The book will also be of interest to those in the humanities and social sciences who are concerned with politics and postcolonial studies, and to academics working in people – environment studies and in the relationship between people and place in terms of place self-building, place attachment and place identity. However, the volume will be of most interest for Latin Americanists who do not read Spanish or Portuguese, and would like to know more about the region, the problems and the views, from the perspective of an insider with extended knowledge of the field.

Chapter 1 Social Exclusion of Women in India, Chapter 2 Inclusive Strategies for Women Development, Chapter 3 Media Depiction and Gender Inclusiveness in Gender-Based Social Violence, Chapter 4 Inclusive Society: Vision of Women ' s Studies, Chapter 5 Health Hazards of Women-Economic Empowerment: Some Issues, Chapter 6 Employment Oriented Programs for Women in Rural Nagpur— Exclusion in Inclusive Policy, Chapter 7 Including the Excluded Through Aftercare: The Odishan Experiment and Experience with The Aging out Orphan Girls from the Care Homes, Chapter 8 Violence Against Women: A Denial of Human Rights

and Dignity, Chapter 9 Impact of Gender on Family Planning Decisions, Chapter 10 Battle Against Oppression: Feminist Response of Bapsi Sidhwa, Chapter 11 An Extensive Analysis on Women ' s Education and Women ' s Education for Future Prosperity in India, Chapter 12 Performative Gender and Technology: Rearticulating The Digital Argument for Women Empowerment, Chapter 13 The Effect of Social Exclusion of Women from Development in India, Chapter 14 Disaster and Development Communication Among Self Help Group Women, Chapter 15 Trends In Crime Against Women in India, Chapter 16 Strategizing Alternative Communication for Overcoming Social Discrimination of Women: A Study of the Enabling Practices to Eradicate Witch Hunting in Assam, Chapter 17 ' Is Employment Really Empowering? ' —A Study on The Plight of Working Women, Chapter 18 Social Exclusion of Transgender Women in India, Chapter 19 Strategies for Promoting Gender Mainstreaming, Chapter 20 E-Learning: the Tool for Women Empowerment.

The agriculture sector in Sierra Leone accounts for 60 percent of GDP and 58 percent of total employment. More than 58 percent of the country ' s population live in rural areas and 86.1 percent of this population are engaged in smallholder subsistence agricultural production. Ten years of civil conflict and the Ebola epidemic in 2014 negatively affected food security and the country ' s overall socio-economic situation. The country is particularly vulnerable to extreme events such as food chain crises and natural hazards which have a direct impact on food security and livelihoods. This evaluation aims to identify lessons learned and provide strategic recommendations on how FAO programmes can be better oriented in Sierra Leone. FAO ' s overall contribution to developmental challenges was assessed in the priority areas defined in the CPFs covering 2012 – 16 and 2017 – 19. The evaluation comprised an examination of associated outcome areas related to support to smallholder commercialization, natural resources management, and effective response to disasters and increasing social productivity and resilience. The review also evaluated crosscutting issues, including gender equality and women ' s empowerment, climate resilience, nutrition, capacity development and youth employment. The evaluation used different methods to collect the views of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, such as structured focus group discussions, structured key informant interviews, direct observation, and workshops. The fieldwork took place with actors from projects across five districts: Bo, Bombali, Kenema, Kono, and Port Loko. The evaluation found evidence of significant and sustainable results in a range of areas of FAO ' s activities, including policy-related work, from adoption of legislation to policy influence, piloting of approaches, and standards and regulatory frameworks. Likewise, results leading to livelihoods improvements, empowerment and adoption of more sustainable organizational practices, technologies and skills were found. Nevertheless, the programme failed to aggregate activities and interventions in a programmatic and coherent portfolio. FAOs capacity to deliver sustainable and consistent results, with strong partnerships and complementary action, was often undermined by lack of, or weak systems and functions. FAO should use the development of the new CPF as a way to re-design its strategic footprint in the country and reach its full potential, despite the limiting factors. To do this, FAO could consider adopting an area-based approach, implementing a programmatic, multi-stakeholder and cross sectoral adaptive approach based on regions/districts.

Women in Afghanistan have made gains since the Taliban was ousted in 2001, but they continue to face enormous disadvantages. The status of Afghan women is amongst the worst in the world and eighty seven per cent of women experience some form of domestic abuse during their lifetime, according to the UN. Women who participate in public life also do so at significant

risk to their safety. The UK Government has said it is committed to protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan and women's and girl's empowerment is a departmental priority for DFID globally. But the International Development Committee inquiry found too little practical evidence of this in DFID programmes or funding. The Department should start by examining what programmes have been effective for women in Afghanistan, then draw up a plan to expand these programmes, while doing all it can to secure commitments from other donors, such as the US, the EU and the World Bank. The Committee is recommending that the UK Government reconsider the DFID's focus on creating a 'viable state', giving greater emphasis to the provision of services and alleviating poverty. The Afghan people want their country to succeed, and the UK should continue to support them with a major aid budget in the country after the troops leave

Developing gender-sensitive value chains

Public Space in Informal Settlements

Development Progress and Prospects After 2014, Sixth Report of Session 2012-13, Vol. 1: Report, Together with Formal Minutes, Oral and Written Evidence

PETRA - An Experiment in Pro-Poor Agricultural Research

Evaluation of FAO 's country programme in Sierra Leone 2012 – 2019

Gender Relations and Government Policies

*Extreme weather and climate events, interacting with exposed and vulnerable human and natural systems, can lead to disasters. This Special Report explores the social as well as physical dimensions of weather- and climate-related disasters, considering opportunities for managing risks at local to international scales. SREX was approved and accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on 18 November 2011 in Kampala, Uganda.*

*This book offers a conceptual and practical guide to the systematic review process and its application to sport, exercise, and physical activity research. It begins by describing what systematic reviews are and why they assist scientists and practitioners. Providing step-by-step instructions the author leads readers through the process, including generation of suitable review questions; development and implementation of search strategies; data extraction and analysis; theoretical interpretation; and result dissemination. Conducting Systematic Reviews in Sport, Exercise, and Physical Activity clarifies several common misunderstandings including the difference between qualitative systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Each chapter begins with a set of learning objectives focused on practical application, illustrated with examples from reviews published within the sport, exercise, and physical activity fields. Once a reader has completed all the learning activities along the way, they will have designed a systematic review and have written a protocol ready for registration. The book ends with a collection of advice from internationally regarded scientists with substantial experience in*

systematic reviews.

*This manual provides guidance for organizing and facilitating training of trainers in gender-sensitive rural advisory services design and delivery. It has been developed as part of the FAO project “Capacity Development Support to Rural Women on the Socio-economic and Gender Aspects of Sustainable Rural Development”, which was implemented in Turkey and Azerbaijan, in 2014-16. The project was realized under the FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme and financed by the Government of Turkey. The manual is based on the pilot trainings carried out in Turkey and Azerbaijan and is intended to help meet the needs for training guidelines specifically designed for strengthening the gender sensitivity of rural advisory services. The guidelines are developed to be applied not just to one country situation, but for easy adaptation and use in strengthening advisory services globally. The manual content is organized into three main sections. Section 1 introduces the manual, section 2 provides detailed guidelines for all stages of a workshop design and preparation and section 3 is a step by step programme for delivery of a four day workshop. A final section of annexes includes sample training materials, sample slide presentations and notes for use in workshop delivery, a glossary of gender related terminology, and useful references and resource material on gender and agriculture.*

*Sweetpotato and potato are expanding faster than any other food crops in sub-Saharan Africa. There is growing investment in research to address bottlenecks in value chains concerning these two crops, and growing interest from the private sector in investing in them. This book addresses five major themes on sweetpotato and potato: policies for germplasm exchange, food security and trade in Africa; seed systems; breeding and disease management; post-harvest management, processing technologies and marketing systems; nutritional value and changing behaviours.*

*Handbook of Research Methods on Gender and Management  
Feminist Evaluation and Research*

*An Evidence Review*

*Setting the Gender Agenda for Communication Policy*

*Potato and Sweetpotato in Africa*

*Gender and Natural Resource Management*

*Women’s voices in civil society organizations: Evidence from a civil society mapping project in Mali*

**Covers the challenges of implementing Oxfam's innovative gender policy: of promoting gender-aware development and emergency work; of influencing organisational culture and of working with the international women's movement to promote gender equality.**

***These guidelines aim to respond to these questions and support practitioners in translating the Gender-Sensitive Value Chain Framework, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) into action (FAO, 2016a). Building on FAO's comparative advantage on gender in agriculture and food security, these guidelines are primarily intended to assist practitioners in designing and implementing interventions that provide women and men with equal opportunities to benefit from agrifood value chain development. They offer practical tools and examples of successful approaches to foster a more systematic integration of gender equality dimensions in value chain interventions in the agricultural sector and enhance the social impact of these interventions.***

***The Barrios of Bogotá***

***Erotic Cartographies***

***Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change***

***Women Smallholders and Ethicality in Kenya***

***Guidelines for practitioners***

***Integrating gender into implementation and monitoring and evaluation of cash transfer and public works programmes - FAO Technical Guide 3***

***Gender and food loss in sustainable food value chains***