

# Gender in Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations

Rapid literature review  
April 2014

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## About this report

This report is based on seventeen days of desk-based research. This rapid review provides a bibliography of some of the most recent literature on the topic of gender in fragile and conflict-affected situations. It aims to orient policymakers to the key debates and emerging issues. It was prepared for the European Commission's Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace, © European Union 2014. The views expressed in this report are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of GSDRC, its partner agencies or the European Commission.

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# 1. Overview

This rapid review collates a large amount of literature published in 2013 and 2014 (up to April 2014) on the topic of gender in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAS). It is not a systematic or exhaustive review, but does provide a comprehensive overview of the literature available. It includes all types of available written material, including peer-reviewed articles, impact evaluations, policy papers, NGO position papers, toolkits, and UN documents.

The report is broken down into seven thematic sections requested by the European Commission:

- gender and justice;
- women's leadership and political participation;
- women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities;
- combatting sexual and gender based violence;
- women, peace and security;
- responsiveness of plans and budgets to gender equality;
- gender equality and women's empowerment.

The first section (Global) collates articles under these headings, and reflects global or broad literature which looks at these issues from a wide perspective. The second section (Regional) collates articles which look at specific country case studies, grouped by world region. Within these sections, literature is also grouped under the seven thematic headings to enable quick reference to these topics.

The literature refers to any situations of conflict or disaster within a country, not necessarily only in countries identified as fragile states. The report focuses on some specific countries of interest identified by the EC: Bolivia, Chad, Colombia, DR of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haïti, India, Ivory Coast, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, West Bank and Gaza, and Zimbabwe.

All sections group articles in reverse chronological order, with the most recent first. The large majority of literature comes from Sub-Saharan Africa, while Central Asia and Latin America are the least described.

The researchers conducted a comprehensive search in Google Scholar using the thematic keywords. This was followed by thematic searches for each specified country and review of relevant websites and databases such as ReliefWeb, ALNAP and Saferworld.

## 2. Global

### 2.1 Gender and justice

***Transitional justice and women's rights: Four countries to watch this year***

International Center for Transitional Justice. March 2014. New York: ICTJ

The briefing note focuses on four countries where ICTJ will prioritise its work on gender justice issues, each with its own history, context, and complex sets of challenges and namely Kenya, Colombia, Tunisia and Nepal.

<http://ictj.org/news/transitional-justice-womens-rights>

***Life can change: Securing housing, land and property rights for displaced women***

Norwegian Refugee Council. March 2014. Oslo: NRC

During conflict and displacement, women face exacerbated discrimination: as women, as refugees, as poor people, and as members of ethnic or religious minorities. This worsens their already limited access to justice. Yet the humanitarian community often struggles to do more than restore the pre-conflict status quo. The report also argues that humanitarians can perpetuate discrimination and limit women's access to justice when they neglect to work with traditional or religious authorities. The women surveyed for this study favoured seeking justice through these institutions because they are often the only option available to them.

<https://www.nrc.no/?did=9690982>

***Conflicting Institutions and the Search for Gender Justice at the International Criminal Court***

Louise Chappell. March 2014. *Political Research Quarterly* 67 (1): 183-196

This article examines the mixed gender justice outcomes of the International Criminal Court's (ICC) first case, *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, and argues that they were influenced by competing institutions: older gender-biased norms of international law and new formal gender justice rules of the ICC's Rome Statute. Using a feminist institutionalist framework, the article suggests that formal and informal institutions work together in multiple ways to produce different outcomes, and that in understanding the operation of informal institutions, it is as important to search for silences and inaction, as it is to identify articulation and action.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1065912913507633>

***Women's Legal Rights over 50 Years: What Is the Impact of Reform?***

Mary Hallward-Driemeier, Tazeen Hasan and Anca Bogdana Rusu. September 2013. Washington, DC: World Bank.

This study uses a newly compiled database of women's property rights and legal capacity covering 100 countries over 50 years to test for the impact of legal reforms on employment, health, and education outcomes for women and girls. The database demonstrates gender gaps in the ability to access and own property, sign legal documents in one's own name, and have equality or non-discrimination as a guiding

principle of the country's constitution. The paper provides evidence on how the strengthening of women's legal rights is associated with important development outcomes

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/16318/WPS6617.pdf?sequence=1>

#### **Why Gender Matters in Activism: Feminism and Social Justice Movements.**

Manjima Bhattacharjya, Jenny Birchall, Pamela Caro, David Kelleher & Vinita Sahasranaman. July 2013. *Gender and Development* 21 (2): 277-293.

This article focuses on three case studies developed as part of the BRIDGE Cutting Edge programme on gender and social movements, which aims to inspire and support the inclusion of gender equality principles and practices in social justice mobilisation. The case studies feature the global human rights movement (with a focus on Amnesty International), the CLOC-Via Campesina movement in Latin America, and the Occupy movement in the United States.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.802150>

#### **The Nexus between Displacement and Transitional Justice: A Gender-Justice Dimension.**

Lucy Hovil. June 2013. New York: ICTJ

This brief explores the relationship between transitional justice and forced migration from a gendered perspective. Deploying a gender lens offers one possible framework for promoting a nuanced and contextually relevant approach because it brings a measure of social analysis into the discussion, helping to identify and describe social patterns of exclusion and providing a means for exploring ways of addressing structural inequalities.

<https://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Research-Brief-Displacement-Gender-Hovil.pdf>

#### **Queering Truth Commissions.**

Katherine Fobear. June 2013. *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 6 (1): 51-68.

This article explores the implications of incorporating sexual and gender minority experiences in transitional justice mechanisms for sexual and gender minorities (which has received limited attention); and whether truth commissions can be a viable structure for addressing historical and continuing anti-queer violence and discrimination. It outlines key steps to be taken for future truth commissions to better incorporate the identities, histories and experiences of sexual and gender minorities.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/hut004>

#### **About Justice that is Yet to Come: A Few Remarks about the International Pursuit of Post-Conflict Gender Justice.**

Olga Jurasz. June 2013. *Journal of Gender Studies*

This article examines the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda in relation to how wartime rape is defined and prosecuted. The extent to which the Tribunals addressed these acts as gender crimes as opposed to through the lens of victim's ethnicity or nationality is evaluated as an area where there is much work to be done.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2013.810146>

**Ungendering Justice: Constituting a Court, Securing a Conviction, Creating a Human Right.**

Debra Bergoffen. March 2013. *Transitional Justice Review* 1 (2).

This article looks at the forces that converged to produce the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)'s 2001 conviction of three Bosnian-Serb soldiers of crimes against humanity for war-time rape, sexual abuse and sexual enslavement. It also looks at the implications of judgment in terms of appealing to human rights to affirm the dignity of the vulnerable body.

<http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/tjreview/vol1/iss2/3>

**The Retelling of Tales: Disentangling the Feminist Evolutionary Analytic Approach, Legal Pluralism, and Gender Justice.**

Gopika Solanki. March 2013. *Politics & Gender* 9 (1): 105-110.

This article explores why some states are more effective at controlling domestic violence than others. Adopting a feminist evolutionary analytic approach (FEAA), it suggests that violence against women is greater in legal systems that design family law to maximise men's rights.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X1200075X>

**A Problem-focussed Approach to Violence Against Women: The Political-economy of Justice and Security Programming.**

Lisa Denney and Pilar Domingo. March 2013. London: ODI

This ODI report proposes an approach to addressing violence against women in fragile and conflict-affected situations that engages with the specificities of the problem – paying attention to context, and the concrete political-economy dynamics of the drivers of VAW. Such an approach takes account of the real options that women face in navigating the available security and justice chains to seek protection, redress and justice. This includes tracking and understanding the dynamics of the security and justice chains, beyond the formal sector.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8325.pdf>

**Gender Justice and Legal Pluralities: Latin America and African Perspectives.**

Rachel Sieder and John Andrew McNeish (eds). 2013. Abingdon: Routledge.

This book examines the relationship between legal pluralities and the prospects for greater gender justice in developing countries. Adopting a more anthropological approach to the issues of gender justice and women's rights, it analyses how gendered rights claims are made and responded to within a range of different cultural, social, economic and political contexts. By examining the different ways in which legal norms, instruments and discourses are being used to challenge or reinforce gendered forms of exclusion, contributing authors generate new knowledge about the dynamics at play between the contemporary contexts of legal pluralities and the struggles for gender justice. This relationship must, it is concluded, be considered within a broader, historically informed analysis of regimes of governance. Specific chapters include:

- Gender, Human rights and legal pluralities: experiences from Southern and Eastern Africa
- Between sharia and CEDAW in Sudan: Islamist women negotiating gender equity
- Accumulated Rage: legal pluralism and gender justice in Bolivia

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415526067/>

***Gender Politics in Transitional Justice.***

Catherine O'Rourke. 2013. Abingdon: Routledge.

This book argues that human rights outcomes for women are determined in the space between international law and local gender politics. It draws on feminist political science to reveal the key gender dynamics that shape the strategies of local women's movements in their engagement with transitional justice, and the ultimate success of those strategies, termed 'the local fit'. Also drawing on feminist doctrinal scholarship in international law, 'the international frame' examines the role of international law in defining harms against women in transitional justice and in determining the 'from' and 'to' of transitions from conflict and authoritarianism. This book locates evolving state practice in gender and transitional justice over the past two decades within the context of the enhanced protection of women's human rights under international law. Relying on original empirical and legal research in Chile, Northern Ireland and Colombia, the book speaks more broadly to the study of gender politics and international law in transitional justice. Specific chapters include:

- Between International Law and Local Gender Politics: Women's Human Rights in Transitional Justice
- Justice for What? recognising a web of Gender-based harms against Women in Transitional Justice
- Criminal Accountability and Harms against Women
- Feminist Truth Strategies: Looking Backward, Moving Forward
- Global Standards, Local Truths: Harms Against Women in Truth Processes
- Women's Movements Claiming Repair
- Reparations in Transitional Justice and Harms Against Women
- Women's Movements Seeking Institutional Reform
- Institutional Reform and Harms Against Women

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415826341/>

***A Women's Guide to Security Sector Reform.***

Megan Bastick and Tobie Whitman. 2013. Washington, D.C.: The Institute for Inclusive Security and DCAF

The purpose of this guide is to engage women from civil society in dialogue and decision making with the aim of transforming the security sector in their communities and countries to be effective and accountable to the people. The guide provides essential information and tools for action. It draws on the rich and varied experiences of women in civil society from across the world and shares examples of practical, and sometimes innovative, actions. Justice is considered an important part of security and justice and rule of law institutions comprise a key component of the security sector.

<http://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/WGTSSR-Web.pdf>

***Advancing Women's Agency in Transitional Justice***

Annika Björkdahl and Johanna Mannegren Selimovic. 2013. Gender Just Peace and Transitional Justice Working Paper 1. Lund: Lund University.



This paper aims to theorise the agency of women in transitional justice processes. It examines where women are located in the processes of doing justice in post-conflict societies, focusing on particular processes that influence women agents to act/react. More specifically, it exposes and investigates three gendered transitional justice gaps in Bosnia-Herzegovina: the accountability gap; the acknowledgement gap; and the reparation gap.

<https://lup.lub.lu.se/search/publication/3955128>

#### **Exploring the Justice Dimensions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.**

Jocelyn Clare R. Hermoso and Eileen Dombo. 2013. *Social Work Review / Revista de Asistentia Sociala* 2: 149-161.

This paper analyses Security Council Resolution 1325 in terms of the justice claims it raises. Using feminist justice theories, it explores the justice dimensions for ensuring meaningful participation of women in peacemaking. It outlines approaches to increasing women's participation in peace processes and strengthening feminist-informed social work practice particularly in conflict-affected areas.

<http://tinyurl.com/qhomaad>

#### **Redressing Sexual violence in Transitional Justice and the Labelling of Women as 'Victims'.**

Susanne Buckley-Zistel. 2013. In Thorsten Bonacker and Christian Safferling (eds), *Victims of International Crimes: An Interdisciplinary Discourse*. The Hague: TMC Asser Press.

The chapter discusses the implications of labelling women who have experienced sexual violence in times of war and repression as "victims" in the discourse and practice of transitional justice. It conceptualises the link between masculinities, sexual violence and the advancement of gender justice through transitional justice processes. It examines whether the focus on women in the context of criminal tribunals, in particular, can contribute to more gender justice in the post-conflict society.

[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-90-6704-912-2\\_6](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-90-6704-912-2_6)

#### **Victim participation at the ICC for victims of gender-based crimes: a conflict of interest?**

Solange Mouthaan. Spring 2013. *Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law* 21 (3): 619-51

This article, while acknowledging the advantages and benefits of including the right to victim participation in the proceedings of the International Criminal Court (ICC), highlights the conflict of interest in the ICC between good administration of justice and victim participation. It argues that victim participation does not give due regard to the specific category of "vulnerable" victims of gender-based crimes.

[http://www.cjicl.com/uploads/2/9/5/9/2959791/21.3\\_mouthaan\\_article.pdf](http://www.cjicl.com/uploads/2/9/5/9/2959791/21.3_mouthaan_article.pdf)

## **2.2 Women's leadership and political participation**

#### **Beyond Quotas: Strategies to Promote Gender Equality in Elected Office.**

Mona Lena Krook and Pippa Norris. January 2014. *Political Studies* 62 (1): 2-20.

This article argues that focusing exclusively on quotas obscures the broader range of efforts around the world to bring more women into political office. It surveys non-quota strategies used globally, developing an analytic framework for theorising potential interventions into candidate selection and election

processes. Whether used in conjunction with, or as an alternative to, quotas, the diversity of these measures points to a wide array of creative solutions, engaging a variety of actors, which might be pursued to enhance women's political representation. Future research should focus on evaluating the effects of these policies, both alongside and separately from quota policies.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-9248.12116>

**From Global Policy to Local Knowledge: What is the Link between Women's Formal Political Participation and Gender Equality in Conflict-affected Contexts?**

Hakan Seckinelgin and Jennifer F. Klot. November 2013. *Global Policy* 5(1): 36-46.

This paper reports on findings from a systematic review of literature on women's formal political participation in fragile and conflict-affected states. In many post-conflict contexts, quotas for women's formal participation are introduced as part of restructuring the political and social landscape. While many women take part in formal politics, many more still experience inequalities determined by their gender positions. The analysis assesses the evidence used to substantiate the support for the prevailing global policy prescription for women's participation in formal political structures and the impact of this on general gender equality. One of the key findings is that the research continues to produce knowledge about the mechanisms that help to elect women rather than knowledge on the gender outcomes of these processes within the larger society.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12083>

***Women, Quotas and Politics.***

Drude Dahlerup. May 2013. Abingdon: Routledge.

This is a global comparative study of the controversial new trends of gender quotas now emerging in global politics, presenting a comprehensive overview of changes in women's parliamentary representation across the world. It aims to investigate under what circumstances gender quotas do increase women's representation – and why they sometimes fail. It covers almost all major regions of the world: Latin America, Africa, the Arab world, South Asia, the Balkans, The Nordic countries and Europe, New Zealand, Australia and the USA.

Using a comparative perspective, this book contains analyses of the discursive controversies around quotas; it gives an overview over various types of quotas in use from candidate quotas to reserved seat systems, and attempts to throw light over the troublesome implementation process.

<http://tinyurl.com/lflrsaw>

***Women and peace processes, negotiations, and agreements: operational opportunities and challenges.***

Christine Bell. March 2013. Oslo: Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre.

This policy brief addresses the involvement of women in peace processes, negotiations, and agreements and outlines the shape of contemporary peace processes and their resultant agreements, arguing that they exclude women. It stresses the importance of peace processes and agreements to women, because these processes not only aim to institute a ceasefire and end the conflict, but often also define the new structures and constitution of the country, including its political and legal institutions.

<http://www.peacebuilding.no/Themes/Inclusivity-and-gender/Publications/Women-and-peace-processes-negotiations-and-agreements-operational-opportunities-and-challenges>

**Two Solitudes, Many Bridges, Big Tent: Women's Leadership in Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction.**

Elaine Enarson. November 2012 (2013 edition). In Margaret Alston and Kerri Whittenbury (eds), *Research, Action and Policy: Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change*. New York: Springer.

Despite commonalities in the theoretical, policy, and practical domains of climate and disaster work, unnecessary divisions persist. The chapter posits that gender analysis, too, overlooks important synergies and replicates the unhelpful 'two solitudes' approach. It identifies positive models and concrete steps for bridging these gaps, urging a 'big tent' approach is urged to reflect the concerns, resources, and expertise of gender, climate, and disaster actors equally.

[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-5518-5\\_5](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-5518-5_5)

***Terrorism and Violent Conflict: Women's Agency, Leadership, and Responses.***

Lori Poloni-Staudinger, Candice D. Ortals. September 2012 (2013 edition). New York: Springer.

This book explores how gender intersects with political violence, and particularly terrorism. It asks how gender relations and understandings of femininity and masculinity influence political violence, which includes politics related to terrorism, state terrorism, and genocide. It also investigates how women cope with and influence the politics of terrorism and genocide. The book (1) describe in what ways women are present (and/or perceived as absent) in political contexts involving violence, and (2) analyses what gender assumptions, identities, and frames women face and themselves express and act upon regarding political violence encountered in their lives.

<http://tinyurl.com/n59sbyd>

## 2.3 Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities

***Review of Evaluation Approaches and Methods Used by Interventions on Women and Girls' Economic Empowerment.***

Georgia Taylor, Paola Perezniето. March 2014. London: ODI.

This overview paper assesses the quality and effectiveness of evaluation methods and approaches used to analyse the effects of programmes or projects on women and girls' economic empowerment. It provides a comprehensive examination of the evidence base, to inform better design and evaluation in the future. It contains several projects from FCAS. One identifies that interventions which increase women's mobility may also make them more vulnerable. Emergency cash transfers can both increase access but make men feel threatened.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8843.pdf>

***The Gender Advantage: Women on the front line of climate change.***

International Fund for Agricultural Development. March 2014. Rome: IFAD.

The report shows that successful adaptation to climate change means recognising the role of women smallholder farmers. It describes the lives of millions of women around the world who have been able to better support their families and communities because of gender-sensitive adaptation

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gender\\_0.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gender_0.pdf)

***Women, Business and the Law 2014: Removing Restrictions to Enhance Gender Equality.***

World Bank. September 2013. Washington, DC: World Bank.

A global overview of legal restrictions for women in business finds that 128 out of 143 economies studied still impose legal differences on the basis of gender in at least one of the report's key indicators, restricting women's economic opportunities. The most restrictions are found in MENA and Sub-Saharan Africa. Cote d'Ivoire stands out as a positive example, as it leads globally with the most gender-parity reforms during the past two years.

<http://wbl.worldbank.org/Reports>

***Prospects for Women's Economic Empowerment: Trends and Models for Sustainability in the Artisanal Sector.***

Elizabeth Andrews, Nicoletta Barbera, Morgan Mickle and Hilary Novik. July 2013. IGIS WP 07/GGP WP 05. Washington, DC: Institute for Global and International Studies

This working paper examines the prospects for women's economic empowerment through the artisanal sector, and concludes that this is not a sustainable method for women's economic empowerment on its own. The authors interviewed artisanal employees in Washington, conducted an online survey with organisations in Afghanistan, and undertook field research in Rwanda and Colombia. They identify that artisanal work must be linked with at least one other income generating activity to have strong impacts.

[http://www.gwu.edu/~igis/assets/docs/working\\_papers/igis\\_ggp\\_igis07\\_ggp05.pdf](http://www.gwu.edu/~igis/assets/docs/working_papers/igis_ggp_igis07_ggp05.pdf)

***Approaches to economic empowerment of rural women for climate change mitigation and adaptation: Implications for policy.***

EN Ajani, EA Onwubuya, RN Mgbenka. June 2013. *Journal of Agricultural Extension* 17 (1): 23-34.

This paper reviews approaches to promoting women's economic participation while counteracting climate change. It suggests that women's knowledge and abilities are currently underutilised. Mitigation activities offer an opportunity for women to take a leading role, and many are already doing so. The study recommends that mitigation and adaptation initiatives include promoting women's economic empowerment.

<http://www.ajol.info/index.php/jae/article/view/90252/79680>

***Addressing Gender in Climate-Smart Smallholder Agriculture.***

Quinn Bernier, Phil Franks, Patti Kristjanson, Henry Neufeldt, Agnes Otzelberger and Kristi Foster. March 2013. Policy Brief 14. Nairobi: Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers.

Livelihood- and climate- focused agricultural practices help farmers to sustainably increase their farm productivity and build resilience to climate change, while contributing to mitigation. But how does this type of farming— commonly known as climate-smart agriculture or CSA—interact with gender in real-life communities? In a new policy brief, researchers from CARE International, the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) share their insights on gender. The brief highlights the importance of a flexible learning approach in advancing gender equity goals and improving outcomes for farmers and projects.

<http://worldagroforestry.org/newsroom/highlights/gender-connection-climate-smart-agriculture>

***Handbook of Research on Gender and Economic Life.***

Deborah M. Figart and Tonia L. Warnecke. January 2013. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.

This handbook on feminist economics aims to provide an understanding how gender relates to economic life and well-being. It is an interdisciplinary collection of original research details key areas of intersection, providing an overview of the current state of research and proposes avenues for further investigation.

It presents methodological approaches to, and analytical tools for, conducting research on the gender dimension of economic life. It also provides analyses of major issues facing both developed and developing countries. Topics explored include civil society, discrimination, informal work, working time, central bank policy, health, education, food security, poverty, migration, environmental activism and the financial crisis.

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=SfYBAQAAQBAJ&dq=women+conflict+%22economic+opportunity%22&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=SfYBAQAAQBAJ&dq=women+conflict+%22economic+opportunity%22&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

## 2.4 Combatting sexual and gender based violence

### ***Humanitarian Exchange Magazine.***

Issue 60 February 2014.

The special feature of this edition of Humanitarian Exchange focuses on gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian crises.

<http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue-60>

### ***The impact of emergency situations on female genital mutilation.***

Marianna Ryan, Alison Glennie, Louise Robertson and Ann-Marie Wilson. February 2014. 28 Too Many.

This briefing paper by the campaign group 28 Too Many seeks to highlight the implications emergency situations have for the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM). It draws on their work in refugee camps and fragile states in Africa and Asia, as well as on research from the wider international NGO community, and provides recommendations on addressing FGM in crisis situations. The aim is to lead to collaboration between governments and NGOs in establishing effective programming to protect girls and women from FGM in complex emergencies, protracted conflicts and fragile regions.

[http://www.28toomany.org/media/uploads/the\\_impact\\_of\\_emergency\\_situations\\_on\\_fgm.pdf](http://www.28toomany.org/media/uploads/the_impact_of_emergency_situations_on_fgm.pdf)

### ***Preventing and responding to gender-based violence in humanitarian crises.***

Rebecca Holmes and Dharini Bhuvanendra. January 2014. Network Paper 77. London: Humanitarian Practice Network.

This paper by the Humanitarian Practice Network maps and critically analyses good practice in preventing and responding to gender-based violence in humanitarian contexts to support humanitarian practitioners and policymakers to improve the quality of GBV programming. It is based on a review of the literature relating to gender-based violence in emergencies.

<http://www.odihpn.org/hpn-resources/network-papers/preventing-and-responding-to-gender-based-violence-in-humanitarian-crises>

### ***Conflict-Related-Sexual-and-Gender-Based-Violence: An Introductory Overview to Support Prevention and Response Efforts.***

Sarah Shteir. January 2014. Civil-Military Occasional Papers. Canberra Australian Civil-Military Centre

This paper from the Australian Civil-Military Centre offers an introductory overview of conflict related sexual and gender-based violence, in particular for those who are beginning their involvement with the subject—whether they are civilian, military or police. Throughout the report, where relevant, information is provided about what is being done to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, with a sampling of efforts from the international, regional and domestic levels.

<http://acmc.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Conflict-Related-Sexual-and-Gender-Based-Violence.pdf>

**Designing for Trauma: the Roles of ICTD in Combating Violence against Women (VAW).**

S. Revi Sterling. December 2013. *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference of Information and Communications Technologies and Development*. New York: ACM

This conference paper looks at how Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICTD) interventions have been adopted as mechanisms to support violence against women (VAW) prevention, protection at the point of violence, and post-VAW treatment.

<http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2517908>

**Gender-based violence and the Arms Trade Treaty: reflections from a campaigning and legal perspective.**

Caroline Green, Deepayan Basu Ray, Claire Mortimer and Kate Stone. November 2013. *Gender & Development* 21 (3): 551-62.

This article explores how the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty regulating the flow of weapons around the world came to include language on the risks of gender-based violence, and the lessons campaigners can learn from this campaign success. The article also explores what the implications are for progress on reducing gender-based violence in conflict, and the areas of uncertainty as attention turns to the treaty's implementation.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.847001>

***“There is a war going on you know”: Addressing the complexity of violence against women in conflicted and post conflict societies.***

M. McWilliams and F. Ní Aoláin. October 2013. Minnesota Legal Studies Research Paper 13-34. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota

This article contends that there are unexplored connections between the general phenomenon of intimate partner violence and the forms of gendered violence that emerge in time of armed conflict. It looks at the responses to addressing intimate violence in conflict settings, with a focus on the context of Northern Ireland.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2305345](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2305345)

***Gender based violence and international humanitarian law: Steps to improve the protection of women in war.***

Michel Veuthey. October 2013. Lisbon: Instituto da Defesa Nacional

This paper is part of a research project by Portugal's National Defence Institute into key aspects of gender-based violence (GBV), especially in the context of armed conflict. It looks at the specific instruments and provisions of international and domestic law to protect women's rights in time of armed

conflict. It proposes that for the better protection of women in time of armed conflict we need to: first reinforce existing mechanisms of international humanitarian law, then make a better use of mechanisms of other legal systems, and be more creative in using remedies.

[http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno\\_11.pdf](http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno_11.pdf)

***Gender based violence in armed conflicts: Women's rights and international law.***

Teresa Pizarro Beleza. October 2013. Lisbon: Instituto da Defesa Nacional

This paper is part of a research project by Portugal's National Defence Institute into key aspects of gender-based violence (GBV), especially in the context of armed conflict. It looks at the connection between the struggles against gender based violence in armed conflicts and women's rights in international law.

[http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno\\_11.pdf](http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno_11.pdf)

***Building capacity in gender-based violence in integrated missions.***

Annemieke Verrijp De Los Santos. October 2013. Lisbon: Instituto da Defesa Nacional

This paper is part of a research project by Portugal's National Defence Institute into key aspects of gender-based violence (GBV), especially in the context of armed conflict. It discusses the experience of the bilateral Spanish-Dutch training initiative on building gender capacity in international missions and operations in order to ensure that peacekeepers are well-prepared to recognise gender violence and to deal with both the victims as the perpetrators.

[http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno\\_11.pdf](http://www.idn.gov.pt/publicacoes/cadernos/idncaderno_11.pdf)

***Sexual and gender-based violence in areas of armed conflict: a systematic review of mental health and psychosocial support interventions.***

Wietse A. Tol, Vivi Stavrou, M Claire Greene, Christina Mergenthaler, Mark van Ommeren and Claudia García Moreno. August 2013. *Conflict and Health* 7 (16)

This paper presents findings from a systematic review of the academic and grey literature focused on the effectiveness of mental health and psychosocial support interventions for populations exposed to sexual and other forms of gender-based violence in the context of armed conflicts. The seven final studies tentatively suggest beneficial effects of mental health and psychosocial interventions for this population, and show feasibility of evaluation and implementation of such interventions in real-life settings through partnerships with humanitarian organisations.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1752-1505-7-16>

***Sexual violence and exploitation of local women by UN peacekeepers: addressing militarized masculinity.***

Hayley Lopes. June 2013. CRC Working Paper No. 8. Ottawa: Conflict Research Centre, Saint Paul University.

This working paper looks at how there is a significant disconnect between UN policies to counter sexual violence by peacekeepers and the way they are implemented on the ground. It suggests there is a need to address "militarised masculinity" – a trait ingrained in soldiers during training – in order to combat sexual violence against women by UN peacekeepers. The paper provides suggestions on how to address



militarised masculinity within policies that aim to counter sexual violence in UN peacekeeping in order to make them more effective on the ground.

[http://ustpaul.ca/upload-files/CRC/working\\_paper\\_81.pdf](http://ustpaul.ca/upload-files/CRC/working_paper_81.pdf)

**Safe Haven: Sheltering Displaced Persons from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.**

UN High Commissioner for Refugees. May 2013. University of California, Berkeley

In a seminal series of new reports for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, offers the first in-depth look at safe shelter options for survivors of sexual violence in refugee camps and displacement settings worldwide. There are four accompanying case study reports on Colombia; Haiti; Kenya and Thailand.

[http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/HRC/SS\\_Comparative\\_web.pdf](http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/HRC/SS_Comparative_web.pdf)

**“Stop Rape Now?” Masculinity, Responsibility, and Conflict-related Sexual Violence.**

Rosemary Grey and Laura J. Shepherd. April 2013. *Men and Masculinities* 16 (1): 115-35.

This article investigates the visibility of male victims/survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in war. Despite the passing of UNSCR 1820 in 2008, the formulation of UN ACTION (United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict), and the appointment of a United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General to lead policy and practice in this issue area, the paper argues that male survivors/victims remain a marginal concern, which has, among other consequences, profound implications for the facilities that exist to support male victims/survivors during and after periods of active conflict. The article explores the arrangements in place within existing peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction programmes that aim to facilitate recovery with victims/survivors of sexualised violence in war.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1097184X12468101>

***Men as perpetrators and victims of armed conflicts: Innovative projects aimed at overcoming male violence.***

Rita Schäfer. March 2013. Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation.

This study outlines the formation of the male identity before and after wars, thereby also touching on the problem of child soldiers. On the basis of country studies, projects and programmes are presented that have contributed to changes in behaviour and attitudes among boys, adolescents and men after wars or armed conflicts. The many concrete examples draw on experiences at local, national and international level, as well as on theme-related studies from various organisations of the United Nations and numerous non-governmental organisations. The study looks at successful lessons learned and provides recommendations on actively including men in finding solutions to gender-based violence and to win them over as driving forces for change.

[http://www.esem.org.mk/pdf/Najznachajni%20vesti/2013/2/VIDC\\_Schaefer\\_E\\_Leseversion.pdf](http://www.esem.org.mk/pdf/Najznachajni%20vesti/2013/2/VIDC_Schaefer_E_Leseversion.pdf)

***Ending violence against women: the case for a comprehensive international action plan.***

Oxfam. February 2013. Briefing Note. Oxford: Oxfam.

This Oxfam policy paper outlines a proposal for a comprehensive international action plan that addresses the urgent need for the commitment of governments to expedite the implementation of existing frameworks to eliminate all forms of violence against women (VAW), with time-bound targets and



explicit accountability mechanisms. This action plan should provide a roadmap to fast-track the implementation of existing agreements to eliminate VAW.

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bn-ending-violence-against-women-action-plan-220213-en.pdf>

**Understanding cultural violence and gender: honour killings; dowry murder; the *zina* ordinance and blood-feuds.**

Katerina Standish. January 2013. *Journal of Gender Studies* 23 (2): 111-24

Gender violence takes on many guises, and this paper explores the following forms: honour killings, dowry murder, the *zina* ordinance, and blood-feuds. In addition this article surveys the international initiatives that seek to fight gender violence and explores the critical role of social research in its prevention.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2012.739082>

## 2.5 Women, peace and security

***Women, Men, and Peace.***

Alliance for Peacebuilding. March 2014. *Building Peace* 3. Alliance for Peacebuilding.

Building Peace gives voice to peacebuilders who work to create resilient, peaceful, and inclusive societies. The third issue - Women, Men, and Peace - explores questions of gender and peace through the first-hand realities of peacebuilders - both women and men - across the globe. Evidence demonstrates that inclusive peace processes are significantly more effective in gaining and sustaining peace. Inside are the stories of, and about, men and women working towards achieving this ideal.

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Building%20Peace.pdf>

***Assessment of the evidence of links between gender equality, peacebuilding and statebuilding: Literature Review.***

Pilar Domingo, Rebecca Holmes, Alina Rocha Menocal and Nicola Jones, with Dharini Bhuvanendra and Jill Wood. December 2013. London. ODI.

This report provides an overview of the knowledge base on gender-sensitive approaches to peacebuilding and statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected situations. It uses systematic principles of enquiry to assess the evidence, but is not a systematic review. The assessment included a review of the most relevant sources, identifying the key trends and findings in relevant academic and grey literature.

[http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/gender/61112-Gender\\_peacebuilding\\_statebuilding\\_2013\\_Final.pdf](http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/gender/61112-Gender_peacebuilding_statebuilding_2013_Final.pdf)

***Gender equality in Peacebuilding and Statebuilding.***

Pilar Domingo and Rebecca Holmes. December 2013. London: ODI.

This paper develops practical programming guidance on gender-responsive international efforts in support of peacebuilding and statebuilding processes. It draws on a DFID practice paper and a DFID literature review, as well as on political economy and gender analysis approaches. It develops a set of principles and guidance for policy-makers and advisors to better inform programme design in peacebuilding and statebuilding operations from a gender perspective.

[http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/gender/61112-Guidance\\_Paper\\_Gender\\_and\\_PBSB\\_FINAL\\_6-12-2013.pdf](http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/gender/61112-Guidance_Paper_Gender_and_PBSB_FINAL_6-12-2013.pdf)

**Reconceptualizing Gender, Reinscribing Racial–Sexual Boundaries in International Security: The Case of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security.”**

Nicola Pratt. December 2013. *International Studies Quarterly* 57 (4): 772-83

This peer-reviewed journal article argues that the breaking down of the gendered boundaries of international security since the passing of UNSC Resolution 1325, should not be read as a positive step towards the transformation of the lives of women (and men) in conflict zones. It argues that 1325 works *in tandem with* dominant security practices and discourses in the post-9/11 era, normalising the violence of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency measures. Understanding the significance of race and sexuality in the conceptualisation of gender has implications for transnational feminist praxis and its ability to construct a counter-hegemonic project to transform the dominant structures of power that give rise to war, conflict, insecurity, and injustice.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/isqu.12032>

***Making Progress: USAID Implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.***

USAID. December 2013. Washington, DC: USAID

In the past two years, USAID has transformed the way it does business, recognising the need to advance gender equality and female empowerment as a fundamental part of our efforts to promote global development, prosperity, peace and security. During this time, USAID adopted a suite of comprehensive, mutually reinforcing policies and strategies designed to close gender gaps, combat gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons, and enable women and girls to realise their rights, influence decision-making, and become powerful agents of change in their societies. To support this policy framework, the Agency elevated gender analysis in strategic planning and project design; reformed budgeting and reporting requirements; and made targeted investments in women peace-builders, parliamentarians, agricultural producers, and entrepreneurs.

[http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID\\_WPS\\_Implementation\\_Report.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID_WPS_Implementation_Report.pdf)

***Gender, conflict and peace.***

Dyan Mazurana and Keith Proctor. October 2013. World Peace Foundation.

This occasional paper provides a synthesis of the key literature and research findings on gender, conflict, peace and recovery. It also identifies research gaps in these areas.

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/~media/Fletcher/Microsites/World%20Peace%20Foundation/Gender%20Conflict%20and%20Peace.pdf>

***Gender, peace and security and the post-2015 framework.***

Hannah Wright. October 2013. London: Saferworld

Although debates on the shape of the post-2015 development framework include strong calls for goals on both gender equality and peace and security, few actors have explored the links between the two and asked what these may mean for the content of the framework. Similarly, while advocates for the women, peace and security agenda call for concrete action by governments to realise its aims, little attention has

been paid to whether and how the post-2015 framework may provide a vehicle for making progress on this agenda. This paper aims to respond to that challenge.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/765-gender-peace-and-security-and-the-post-2015-framework>

***Security Council Adopts Resolution 2122 (2013), Aiming to Strengthen Women's Role in All Stages of Conflict Prevention, Resolution.***

October 2013. Press Release. New York: UN Security Council.

The Security Council adopted a resolution that puts stronger measures in place for women to participate in all phases of conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, placing the onus of providing them with seats at the peace table on Member States, regional organisations and the United Nations itself.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/sc11149.doc.htm>

***Advancing gender, peace and security in the new UK National Action Plan. Saferworld submission to the UK Government on the redevelopment of the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.***

Saferworld. September 2013. London: Saferworld.

The UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP) provides the UK Government with a framework to implement UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and subsequent resolutions, to reduce the impact of conflict on women and girls, and promote their inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The redevelopment of the 2010–2013 NAP provides the UK Government with a valuable opportunity to strengthen its policy approach to this area, and its implementation. This submission highlights some of the gaps between policy and practice in the UK's work on women, peace and security, and offers key recommendations for how the UK Government can fulfil its objective of ensuring the provisions of the UNSCRs are incorporated into all of its work on conflict issues.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/755-advancing-gender-peace-and-security-in-the-new-uk-national-action-plan>

***(En)gendered Security? The Complexities of women's inclusion in peace processes.***

Kara Ellerby. August 2013. *International Interactions: Empirical and Theoretical Research in International Relations* 39 (4): 435-60.

This peer-reviewed journal article looks at UNSC Resolution 1325 as an operationalisable concept and then applies it to peace agreements to understand how women's security is addressed as part of formal peace processes. This article engages resolution 1325 as a three-level concept useful for looking at the ways in which women are “brought into” security, called *(en)gendered security*. Using this concept the article assesses intrastate peace agreements between 1991 and 2010 to understand where and how women are included in peace processes. This article illustrates the potential of a systematised and practical approach to security embodied in 1325. It includes a preliminary discussion of what accounts for better approaches to (en)gendered security during peacebuilding.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805130>

***Female peacekeepers and gender balancing: Token gestures or informed policymaking?***

Sabrina Karim and Kyle Beardsley. August 2013. *International Interactions: Empirical and Theoretical Research in International Relations* 39 (4): 461-88.

This peer-reviewed journal article finds that female military peacekeepers tend to deploy to areas where there is least risk. They tend not to deploy where they may be most needed—where sexual violence and gender equity has been a major problem.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805131>

**War and gender inequalities in health: The impact of armed conflict on fertility and maternal mortality.**

Henrik Urdal and Chi Primus Che. August 2013. *International Interactions: Empirical and Theoretical Research in International Relations* 39 (4): 489-510.

This peer-reviewed journal article finds that armed conflicts are associated with higher overall fertility in low-income countries. It also finds that maternal mortality rates are elevated, albeit moderately, in conflict countries. Moreover, it finds that conflicts in neighbouring countries are associated with lower maternal mortality, possibly indicating that health interventions among refugee and host populations are relatively successful.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805133>

**Not Just a Numbers Game: Increasing Women's Participation in UN Peacekeeping.**

Sahana Dharmapuri. July 2013. Policy Paper. New York: International Peace Institute.

This report argues that the UN is unlikely to reach its gender goals because it is not fully implementing its own two-pronged approach of increasing the number of women in peacekeeping operations and integrating a gender perspective within its missions. Three issues have hindered the achievement of these goals: a lack of understanding among member states about Resolution 1325 and UN policy on gender equality in peace operations; a gap in data and analysis about women's participation in national security institutions; and, most importantly, the prevalence of social norms and biases that perpetuate gender inequality within the security sector.

<http://ipinst.org/publication/policy-papers/detail/404-not-just-a-numbers-game-increasing-womens-participation-in-un-peacekeeping.html>

**Getting to the point of inclusion: Seven myths standing in the way of women waging peace.**

Alice Nderitu and Jacqueline O'Neill. June 2013. Washington, DC: The Institute for Inclusive Security.

This background paper exposes several myths that, if left unchallenged, can prevent peacemakers from doing their best work.

<http://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Getting-to-the-Point-of-Inclusion.pdf>

**UNSCR 1325: the challenges of framing women's rights as a security matter.**

Natalie Florea Hudson. March 2013. Oslo: NOREF.

Framing women's rights and gender equality as security issues poses numerous limitations on how the international community conceptualises women's "natural" roles in conflict-affected societies and subsequently the options available for promoting peace and equality in societies rebuilding after war. This policy brief aims to unpack these conceptual challenges and consider how these concepts may be better utilised by national and international actors to foster greater women's participation in peacebuilding processes, enhance understanding of the diverse insecurities facing women, and improve the international community's capacity to be gender sensitive in conflict and post-conflict areas.

<http://www.peacebuilding.no/Themes/Inclusivity-and-gender/Publications/UNSCR-1325-the-challenges-of-framing-women-s-rights-as-a-security-matter>

***Moving beyond the numbers: Integrating women into peacekeeping operations.***

Olivera Simić. March 2013. Policy Brief. Oslo: NOREF.

This policy brief argues that achieving gender balance in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) does not automatically translate into gender equality or gender mainstreaming. To increase the meaningful participation of women in PKOs, women need to be integrated into senior, decision-making and leadership posts; all-female contingents should be trained and deployed in, and integrated into mixed-gender environments; and deploy women who are ready to substantively change the PKO environment. Numerical targets, women's "feminine qualities" and quick fixes for addressing sexual violence in PKOs aside, policymakers should deploy women to assist in gender mainstreaming in PKOs and in changing local women's lives.

<http://www.ceipaz.org/images/contenido/movingbeyondnumbers.pdf>

***National implementation of the UN Security Council's women, peace and security resolutions.***

Aisling Swaine. March 2013. Policy Brief. Oslo: NOREF.

This policy brief provides an overview of the key opportunities and challenges presented by National Action Plans (NAPs) and the action planning process itself, and concludes with some recommendations for improving the development and implementation of NAPs. It argues that successful implementation of the women, peace and security agenda is not just dependent on the adoption of a NAP, but also on its proper implementation.

[http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow\\_site/storage/original/application/716bc7bf67b47437fa98b1a5c63f0496.pdf](http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/716bc7bf67b47437fa98b1a5c63f0496.pdf)

***Women, peace and security in post-conflict and peacebuilding contexts.***

Jacqui True. March 2013. Policy Brief. Oslo: NOREF.

This policy brief argues that well-intentioned gender mainstreaming objectives are often undermined by the post-conflict political economy context, which reinforces structural gender inequalities between men and women. Building on the UN Secretary-General's 2010 seven-point plan on women's participation in peacebuilding, this policy brief recommends measures to increase women's representation in post-conflict governance, improve government responsiveness to sexual and gender-based violence against women, secure women's economic and social rights, design reparations for women's economic empowerment, incorporate gender budgeting in all post-conflict financing arrangements, and prioritise gender equality in the security sector.

[http://peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow\\_site/storage/original/application/350cb287327f86cdf2369b23c98a17da.pdf](http://peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/350cb287327f86cdf2369b23c98a17da.pdf)

***Women, peace and security: new conceptual challenges and opportunities.***

Sophie Richter-Devroe and Nicola Pratt. March 2013. Oslo: NOREF.

This policy brief focuses on the conceptual basis of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda in terms of three links: between gender and conflict, between gender and peacebuilding, and between the WPS agenda and feminist visions of peace. It recommends the following: Rather than merely adding women into existing structures and processes, the WPS agenda should strive to transform the

international peace and security system. Interventions in conflict/post-conflict situations should not only be informed by a liberal feminist agenda, but also by intersectional and post-colonial feminist analysis. Peacebuilding interventions should also include those women who do not necessarily support liberal agendas. Efforts to strengthen women's participation in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction should identify different non-violent forms of female political agency.

<http://www.peacebuilding.no/Themes/Inclusivity-and-gender/Publications/Women-peace-and-security-new-conceptual-challenges-and-opportunities>

***Mapping women, peace and security in the UN Security Council: 2012 – 2013 report of the NGOWG monthly action points.***

Sarah Taylor, Kristina Mader, Chloe Lewis and Tali Herskowitz. 2013. New York: NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security.

This report finds that despite ongoing and increased discussion of the women, peace and security agenda, implementation of this agenda in 2012-2013 remained inconsistent and confused. It also finds that the Security Council's actions on this agenda in the same period ranged from robust in certain country situations to completely absent in others. This may suggest that progress remains dependent on individual policymakers taking the initiative in negotiations and deliberations, rather than the Council approaching these matters via institutionally engrained mechanisms of accountability. The approach of this report is to examine the cycle of information into the Security Council, the deliberations of the Council on this information (in the form of public meetings), and the outcome of these deliberations in the form of presidential statements by the Council and resolutions it adopts.

[http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-2012-13\\_MAP\\_Report.pdf](http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-2012-13_MAP_Report.pdf)

***Women and Natural Resources: Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential.***

UNEP, UN Women, PBSO, UNDP. 2013. UNEP, UN Women, PBSO, UNDP.

This report provides an analysis of the relationship between women and natural resources in peacebuilding contexts, reviewing key issues across three main categories of resources, including land, renewable and extractive resources. It discusses entry points for peacebuilding practitioners to address risks and opportunities related to women and natural resource management, focusing on political participation, protection and economic empowerment.

[http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2013/11/UNEP\\_UN-Women\\_PBSO\\_UNDP\\_gender\\_NRM\\_peacebuilding\\_report%20pdf.pdf](http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2013/11/UNEP_UN-Women_PBSO_UNDP_gender_NRM_peacebuilding_report%20pdf.pdf)

***A Women's Guide to Security Sector Reform.***

Megan Bastick and Tobie Whitman. 2013. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, Institute for Inclusive Security.

A Women's Guide to Security Sector Reform seeks to encourage and empower women to take part in shaping and transforming the security sector in their communities and countries. Even if they have not formally studied security, women often have essential knowledge of community security needs, and have an important contribution to make to security sector reform (SSR). The *Women's Guide* provides both information on the security sector and tools for action. It draws on the rich and varied experiences of women in civil society from across the world and shares examples of practical, and sometimes innovative, ways to influence reform from the grassroots.

<http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/A-Women-s-Guide-to-Security-Sector-Reform>

***Gender and statebuilding in Fragile and Conflict Affected States.***

OECD. 2013. Paris: OECD.

This publication makes the case for gender-sensitive statebuilding based on the inherent value of gender equality, as well as its contribution to better development outcomes and the achievement of peacebuilding and statebuilding goals. The report also highlights some of the contextual challenges and operational constraints that hinder progress in this area. Based on a series of empirical examples of donor practices, the brief identifies key success factors and entry points for tackling these challenges and achieving a more effective, more politically informed approach to integrating gender into statebuilding.

[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/gender-and-statebuilding-in-fragile-and-conflict-affected-states\\_9789264202061-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/gender-and-statebuilding-in-fragile-and-conflict-affected-states_9789264202061-en)

***An overview of the women, peace and security agenda: Resolution 1325.***

Seun Abiola and Zinurine Alghali. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 9-14.

This article provides an overview of the frameworks for the incorporation of gender perspectives in peace operations, including UNSC resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960, which comprise the international agenda on women, peace and security. It looks at the rationale for the development of this agenda, and tracks the historical developments that have led to such specific resolutions. It also discusses the use of these instruments for gender mainstreaming in peace operations.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf>

## **2.6 Gender equality in plans and budgets**

***Practical guidance to integrate gender into public financial management.***

Emilie Combaz. March 2014. Helpdesk Report. Birmingham: GSDRC.

This literature review suggests that gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) has helped achieve some positive results with regard to budget processes and gender outcomes. Success requires enabling factors such as sustained political support, sufficient capacities and conducive institutional arrangements, among local and international actors. Overall requirements are: securing the known enabling factors; adapting to context; involving a range of stakeholders at all stages; and generating sex-disaggregated data.

Considering the three phases of GRB (awareness, accountability, change), it has proven hardest to move from analysis to a change in budgets. Ways to make progress include impact evaluations of GRB, country-specific methodologies, the mainstreaming of gender into participatory budgeting initiatives, and gender-sensitive participatory research.

<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HDQ1095.pdf>

***How should the new international disaster risk framework address gender equality?***

Virginie Le Masson and Lara Langston. March 2014. Briefing. London: ODI.

This briefing argues that in spite of many international policy commitments to address gender inequality, such inequality remains pervasive. Policies are not automatically followed through in practice. Disasters can cause higher mortality rates for women than men. Women and girls are affected by gender-based



violence before, during and after disasters. Disasters also exacerbate the wage gap between men and women, and among women of different ethnicities – as shown, for example, after Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

<http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/Output/195603/Default.aspx>

***Integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Budget Process: A Survey of Entry Points and Practical Examples.***

Elisabeth Klatzer. February 2014.

This survey of entry points for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) suggests that two different angles can be taken to embark on GRB work: either through GRB work on selected programmes, policies or activities or through a systematic integration in the planning and budgeting process, highlighting how GRB can be integrated into the regular budget process.

The budget process offers a series of opportunities to link GRB work to regular budgeting. A mainstreaming approach to GRB will use these different entry points to make sure regular actors involved in budgeting (and planning) do fully include a gender perspective. Such an approach of mainstreaming gender is very beneficial, but demands a clear expression of the political will and the commitment of political leaders and top public officials to promoting gender equality and women's rights.

<http://mobipotcms.com/storage/upload/brg/files/arc/session4-klatzer.pdf>

***Gender-Age Marker Toolkit.***

Julia Steets, Andrea Binder and Siobhán Foran. December 2013. Brussels: DG ECHO.

The toolkit introduces the European Commission's new Gender-Age Marker for humanitarian action. It provides an overview of the tool and its application, as well as guidance on how to integrate gender and age concerns in humanitarian action and on how to apply the marker to humanitarian projects.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender\\_age\\_marker\\_toolkit.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf)

***Gender Issues in Conflict and Humanitarian Action.***

Caroline Green. November 2013. Oxfam Humanitarian Policy Note. Oxford: Oxfam

To address the different impacts of conflict and disasters on different groups and promote the potential for positive transformation of gender norms, Oxfam calls for humanitarian agencies to analyse, plan, and respond to crises in ways that address practical gender needs and promote women's rights. Oxfam is committed to promoting gender equality and preventing gender-based violence, through the implementation of its Minimum Standards for Gender in Emergencies. In addition, the promotion of gender equality must be central to the broader efforts to protect civilians and manage and prevent conflict and armed violence.

<http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/gender-issues-in-conflict-and-humanitarian-action-305870>

***Oxfam Minimum Standards for Gender in Emergencies.***

Oxfam. November 2013. Oxford: Oxfam.

These standards were originally developed for Oxfam staff to ensure a consistent approach to promoting gender equality in humanitarian preparedness and response programming. They are provided as a tool



for humanitarian programme practitioners. These standards should be referred to throughout the project cycle to inform planning, programme design and implementation, and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning.

<http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/oxfam-minimum-standards-for-gender-in-emergencies-305867>

***Donor Spending on Gender in Emergencies 2013.***

CARE. November 2013. London: CARE.

This report reveals the tiny proportion of international aid that is directed towards projects that target gender violence and sexual exploitation of women in humanitarian crises. The report also shows the inadequacies of global efforts to track how effectively humanitarian projects address gender.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Donor\\_Spending\\_on\\_Gender\\_in\\_Emergencies\\_2013.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Donor_Spending_on_Gender_in_Emergencies_2013.pdf)

***Multiple pathways to gender-sensitive budget support in the education sector.***

Nathalie Holvoet and Liesbeth Inberg. October 2013. WIDER Working Paper No. 2013/105. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER.

In order to correct for the initial gender blindness of the Paris Declaration and related aid modalities as general and sector budget support, it has been proposed to integrate a gender dimension into budget support entry points. This paper studies the effectiveness of (joint) gender working groups and the integration of sex-disaggregated indicators and targets in performance assessment frameworks in the context of education sector budget support delivered to a sample of 17 Sub-Saharan African countries over the period 2005-10. Findings of the qualitative comparative analysis demonstrate that engendering these two budget support entry points contributed to high performance on increasing female enrolment.

<http://www.wider.unu.edu/stc/repec/pdfs/wp2013/WP2013-105.pdf>

***Gender in Humanitarian Aid: Different Needs, Adapted Assistance.***

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department. September 2013. Staff Working Document. Brussels: European Commission.

The present Staff Working Document further develops the framework for systematically integrating gender perspectives into the European Union's humanitarian assistance, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of its actions. The aim of this document is to help foster a common understanding between staff and partners, aimed at promoting adequate humanitarian responses to the needs of women and men of all ages. This text also builds on the practical experience gained by our field-based experts and is the result of consultations with relevant stakeholders. As such, it will help serve as a guide particularly from an operational point of view.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Gender\\_SWD\\_2013.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Gender_SWD_2013.pdf)

***Striving for gender equality in emergencies.***

Food and Agriculture Organisation. September 2013. FAO in Emergencies Guidance Note. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Gender equality is central to FAO's mandate to achieve food security by raising the levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity and natural resources management, and improving the lives of rural

populations. Crises, conflicts or natural disasters do not affect everybody equally. In wartime, women and children disproportionately suffer; in natural disasters, women are up to 14 times more likely than men to die. Men's and women's different needs, priorities and capacities need to be considered for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation work to be effective and durable. A gender-sensitive disaster risk management (DRM) approach increases the resilience of vulnerable men and women of all ages, their capacity to recover from disasters in a sustainable manner as well as their ability to contribute more effectively to, and benefit more fully from, opportunities offered by emergency and transition programming.

[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/emergencies/docs/Guidance%20Note%20Gender.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/Guidance%20Note%20Gender.pdf)

**How sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender and generational analyses can improve humanitarian response.**

Dyan Mazuran, Prisca Benelli and Peter Walker. June 2013. *Disasters* 37 (S1): S68-S82.

The contemporary humanitarian system has significant weaknesses with regard to data collection, analysis, and action at all stages of response to crises involving armed conflict or natural disaster. This paper argues that humanitarian actors can best determine and respond to vulnerabilities and needs if they use sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) and gender and generational analyses to help shape their assessments of crises-affected populations. Through case studies, the paper shows how gaps in information on sex and age limit the effectiveness of humanitarian response in all phases of a crisis.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/disa.12013>

***Defining our space: Gender mainstreaming strategies in the work of GPPAC – the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict.***

Sharon Bhagwan Rolls. April 2013. BRIDGE Cutting Edge Programme. Brighton: IDS.

What strategies have been used by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) to encourage the integration of gender perspectives into its work? What have been the roles of women's organisations and activists in this process? This case study, written especially for the BRIDGE Cutting Edge programme on gender and social movements, sets out the ways that women's organisations and activists within the GPPAC network, including in the Pacific Island region, have been instrumental in bringing about a gender mainstreaming strategy within GPPAC; demonstrating not only models for inclusion but also leadership in peacebuilding.

[http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/conflict-and-emergencies&id=66011&type=Document#.Uz\\_e-vldUqY](http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/conflict-and-emergencies&id=66011&type=Document#.Uz_e-vldUqY)

***Analysis of Results and Lessons Learned - 2013 IASC Gender Marker.***

Inter-Agency Standing Committee. February 2013. Geneva: Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

The Gender Marker continues to play a key role in the movement to strengthen gender equality programming in humanitarian action. During the 2013 CAP season, the Gender Marker was successfully applied in 16 CAPs and five Pooled Funds. GenCap reviewed over 2,000 projects during the 2013 CAP season, providing feedback and support to project teams to strengthen gender integration.

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/IASC%20Gender%20Marker%20Report%202013.pdf>

***GIZ. Trainer Manual – Mainstreaming Gender into Peacebuilding Trainings.***

ZIF. February 2013. Berlin: ZIF.

A special focus was given to four areas: Disarmament, Democratisation and Reintegration (DDR), Human Rights and Rule of Law, Negotiation and Mediation, and Election Monitoring. The manual also presents different training activities to analyse together with the participants the gender perspective in peacebuilding activities. A comprehensive overview of additional documents and links available in the area of gender in peacebuilding trainings is included, and the most important policy frameworks to date are briefly reviewed. The manual also contains suggestions for trainers on how to deal with resistance to the topic of gender in a training.

<http://www.zif-berlin.org/en/about-zif/news/detail/article/neue-publication-trainer-manual-mainstreaming-gender-into-peacebuilding-trainings.html>

## **2.7 Gender equality and women's empowerment**

***Can climate finance achieve gender equity in developing countries?***

Sam Wong. March 2014. WIDER Working Paper WP/2014/064. Helsinki: UNU.

Focusing on the examples of tree-planting, smart-agriculture and disaster information dissemination projects, this paper argues that climate finance can achieve gender equity if three aspects are critically considered: (1) how different incentives and preferences, between men and women, are shaped by their livelihood experiences and priorities, and what factors enable, and restrict, their access to resources; (2) how formal and informal participatory arena offers a genuine space for women, and men, to make decisions that empower them; and (3) how women's practical and strategic needs are met and the contradictions resolved.

[http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2014/en\\_GB/wp2014-064/](http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2014/en_GB/wp2014-064/)

***The Gender Analysis Tools Applied in Natural Disasters Management: A Systematic Literature Review.***

Sanaz Sohrabizadeh, Sogand Tourani and Hamid Reza Khankeh. March 2014. *PLOS Currents Disasters*.

This paper identifies the analytical gender tools and the strengths and limitations of them as well as determining gender analysis studies which had emphasised the importance of using gender analysis in disasters. A focus on women's vulnerability in the related research and the lack of valid and reliable gender analysis tools were considerable issues identified by the literature review.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/currents.dis.5e98b6ce04a3f5f314a8462f60970aef>

***Gender, violence and peace: a post-2015 development agenda.***

Conciliation Resources and Saferworld. February 2014. Conciliation Resources and Saferworld.

In this paper, Conciliation Resources and Saferworld set out a vision for including gender, violence and peace in the post-2015 framework. A gender, violence and peace approach to post-2015 includes but also goes beyond a focus on women's empowerment. Inter alia, it means paying attention to the links between gender and violence and prioritising inclusive decision-making.

<http://www.c-r.org/resources/gender-violence-and-peace-post-2015-development-agenda>

***The Other Side of Gender: Men as Critical Agents of Change.***

Joseph Vess, Gary Barker, Sanam Naraghi-Anderlini and Alexa Hassink. December 2013. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Better understanding of how experiences in war change men's roles and identities can lead to better interventions to help men deal with the trauma of war violence, to combat gender-based violence, and equip men as agents of peace in their postconflict communities. Based on their review of existing work to help men in postconflict settings, five leading experts recommend a multipronged approach to expand programming and conduct rigorous evaluation to determine which programmes are most effective.

<http://www.usip.org/publications/the-other-side-of-gender>

**Women and adaptation.**

Margaret Alston. September 2013. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 4 (5): 351-8.

This article addresses the uneven impacts of climate change on women. To date, there has been a significant emphasis on climate science and technological solutions to aid mitigation and adaptation strategies. This has led to a form of global managerialism that presupposes that all people can adapt with the right resources and knowledge. In this article, it is argued that the differential impacts of climate change on women demand that climate actions and strategies require gender sensitivity and that further research on climate change, adaptations, and actions includes a gendered analysis.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/wcc.232>

**Gender Equality and Postconflict Reconstruction: What Do We Need to Know in Order to Make Gender Mainstreaming Work?**

Theodora-Ismene Gizelis and Nana Afua Pierre. August 2013. *International Interactions: Empirical and Theoretical Research in International Relations* 39 (4): 601-11.

This commentary makes two contributions. First, it connects some of the key findings in the development literature with the literature on gender equality to promote further research on gender equality and postconflict reconstruction. Second, it identifies possible theoretical extensions to current research to advance our understanding on the effectiveness of existing gender mainstreaming approaches in societies undergoing postconflict reconstruction.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805324>

***Non-traditional aid and gender equity: Evidence from million dollar donations.***

Una Okonkwo Osili. August 2013. WIDER Working Paper 2013/076. Helsinki: UNO.

This paper investigates the role of non-traditional aid in meeting global challenges in improving gender equality and gender-related socioeconomic needs in the twenty-first century. We define non-traditional aid as private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations. The analysis reveals that non-traditional aid toward gender-related causes has grown, with a significant share of non-traditional aid targeted at women and children. Non-traditional aid is positively associated with population size, gross domestic product per capita, and the severity of natural disasters, with more populous countries and countries that experienced more severe disasters receiving more non-traditional aid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/10419/81074>

***Issues of vulnerability with specific reference to gender in the Asia Pacific - post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction consultations.***

UNISDR Asia-Pacific. July 2013. Background Paper. UNISDR Asia Pacific.

This post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction background paper is being developed based on five sub-regional studies conducted by UNISDR on this issue of vulnerability with specific reference to gender in the Asia Pacific Region. The paper takes stock of the current context and aims to bring greater clarity to the issues under this thematic area of concern. It proposes to inform the post-2015 consultations by presenting what needs to be done to integrate vulnerability and gender issues more effectively into development practice, and suggesting how it could be done. It focuses on disaster risk reduction and argues that failure to build resilience to disasters caused by natural hazards will undermine sustainable development goals, and that building such resilience requires that the situation of the poor and the vulnerable is taken into account, bearing in mind that poverty and vulnerability are mutually reinforcing.

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/34051>

***Hope for Gender Equality? A Pattern of Post-conflict Transition in Masculinity.***

Md. Mozammel Haque. March 2013. *Gender Technology and Development* 17 (1): 55-77.

Challenging the findings of existing studies on masculinity in conflict situations and post-conflict transition in masculinity, some former soldiers in the Cambodian civil war during the 1970s have constructed peaceful and responsive masculinities in a new gender order in post-war Cambodia. This is mainly because of the new dominant social discourse on maleness pervading the country, which expects men to be model husbands and fathers able to uplift their families by raising their economic and educational status. Family members, particularly wives, play an important role in actualising the social discourse among these former soldiers.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0971852412472124>

***Gender mainstreaming and climate change.***

Margaret Alston. March 2013. *Women's Studies International Forum*.

Emerging research indicates that climate change has significant gendered impacts and yet policies and practices designed to address and shape mitigation and adaptation strategies have failed to incorporate gender mainstreaming. This paper outlines an argument not only for gender mainstreaming of climate policy but also for policy focused specifically on women's empowerment. Gender mainstreaming is essential in ensuring that not only climate policies and programmes are comprehensive, but so too are women-focused policies designed to ensure that women are supported and empowered to take action on their own behalf.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2013.01.016>

***Violent Conflict and Gender Inequality: An Overview.***

Mayra Buvinic, Monica Das Gupta, Ursula Casabonne and Philip Verwimp. January 2013. *World Bank Research Observer* 28 (1): 110-38.

To date, attention to the gender impacts of conflict has focused almost exclusively on sexual and gender-based violence. We show that a far wider set of gender issues must be considered to better document the human consequences of war and to design effective postconflict policies. The emerging empirical evidence is organised using a framework that identifies both the differential impacts of violent conflict on

males and females (first-round impacts) and the role of gender inequality in framing adaptive responses to conflict (second-round impacts).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/wbro/lks011>

**Gender Dynamics and Women In Conflict Situations And Post Conflict Recovery: Experiences From Africa.**

Maxwell C.C. Musingafi, Emmanuel Dumbu and Patrick Chadamoyo. 2013. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 3 (2): 53-61.

The purpose of this paper is to construct a framework for understanding the gender dimensions of post-conflict reconstruction in order to strengthen assessments, project design, and policy-formulation. The paper advocates for gender sensitive policies, activities and programmes that may promote gender equality, and enhance returns on post conflict recovery and reconstruction investments. It is predicated on the conviction that building and maintaining peace and prosperity requires attention to gender roles and relations in the post-conflict arena.

[http://www.researchgate.net/publication/256114608\\_GENDER\\_DYNAMICS\\_AND\\_WOMEN\\_IN\\_CONFLICT\\_SITUATIONS\\_AND\\_POST\\_CONFLICT\\_RECOVERY\\_EXPERIENCES\\_FROM\\_AFRICA/file/60b7d521cb03fb6e89.pdf](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/256114608_GENDER_DYNAMICS_AND_WOMEN_IN_CONFLICT_SITUATIONS_AND_POST_CONFLICT_RECOVERY_EXPERIENCES_FROM_AFRICA/file/60b7d521cb03fb6e89.pdf)

**Tool kit on gender equality results and indicators.**

Asian Development Bank. 2013.

This comprehensive toolkit contains a chapter on Humanitarian and Disaster Preparedness and Response.

<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/tool-kit-gender-equality-results-indicators.pdf>

**Gendered violence in natural disasters: Learning from New Orleans, Haiti and Christchurch.**

Jacqui True. 2013. *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work* 25 (2): 78-89.

This article investigates how natural disasters from floods, droughts and famines to earthquakes, tsunamis and hurricanes affect women and men differently. Disasters are known to have direct and indirect impacts on gender-based violence particularly against women and girls, revealing a pattern of heightened violence and vulnerability in their aftermath. The article argues that women's unequal economic and social status relative to men before a disaster strikes determines the extent of their vulnerability to violence during and after a crisis. If gender-based violence and women's particular needs are not addressed in disaster preparedness, disaster recovery plans and humanitarian assistance, then women and girls' vulnerability will increase.

<http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=623648104026830;res=IELHSS>

### 3. Regional

#### 3.1 Cross-regional studies

##### Gender and justice

**The Gender Justice Shadow of Complementarity: Lessons from the International Criminal Court's Preliminary Examinations in Guinea and Colombia.**

Louise Chappell, Rosemary Grey and Emily Waller. September 2013. *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 7 (3): 455-75.

Although the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) includes gender justice provisions, notably the recognition of crimes of sexual violence experienced by women in armed conflict, it leaves states parties with primary responsibility for prosecuting international crimes. Through an analysis of ICC preliminary examinations in Guinea and Colombia, this article argues that the Office of the Prosecutor's apparent inattention to gender biases underpinning domestic legal systems has left impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence intact and the victims of these crimes unrecognised. It argues that the ICC prosecutor should include an examination of gender biases in domestic legal systems when testing state action, willingness and ability in order to understand how these biases impede access to justice for victims of sexual violence.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ijtj/ijt018>

##### Women's leadership and political participation

**Women in leadership: An examination of transformational leadership, gender role orientation and leadership effectiveness (a case study of Pakistan and Turkey).**

Nasiha Begum, Farzand Ali Jan and Saif-Ud-Din Khan. 2013. *Agriculture* 29 (2): 307-16.

The purpose of this study was to examine transformational leadership, gender role orientation and leadership effectiveness of male and female leaders within the context of education and health departments in Pakistan and Turkey. This research examined in detail the three leadership styles (Transformational, Transactional and Laissez Faire) with respect to gender (male and female), region (Pakistan and Turkey) and department, (Education and Health). Data was collected through surveys which were sent to male and female leaders in education and health departments. It found small differences in the leadership styles of males and females. The results indicated significant differences in the leadership styles of leaders in Pakistan and Turkey.

[http://www.aup.edu.pk/sj\\_pdf/21%20393-2012%20WOMEN%20IN%20LEADERSHIP%20AN%20EXAMINATION%20OF%20TRANSFORMATIONAL%20LEADERSHIP,%20GENDER%20ROLE%20ORIENTATION.pdf](http://www.aup.edu.pk/sj_pdf/21%20393-2012%20WOMEN%20IN%20LEADERSHIP%20AN%20EXAMINATION%20OF%20TRANSFORMATIONAL%20LEADERSHIP,%20GENDER%20ROLE%20ORIENTATION.pdf)

##### Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities

**Off the balance sheet: the impact of the economic crisis on girls and young women.**

Maria Stavropoulou and Nicola Jones. January 2013. Plan, Overseas Development Institute,.

This report examines the continuing and deepening impact of the economic crisis on girls and young women worldwide. Long standing economic trends, entrenched gender inequality and austerity budgets have all left girls and their families bearing the brunt of fewer resources and reduced access to services.

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/economic-report-2013.pdf>

## **Combatting sexual and gender based violence**

### **‘When does the end begin?’ Addressing gender-based violence in post-conflict societies: case studies from Zimbabwe and El Salvador.**

Alivelu Ramisetty and Muthoni Muriu. November 2013. *Gender & Development* 21 (3): 489-503.

This article analyses gender-based violence in the country contexts of Zimbabwe and El Salvador. The article outlines the experience and strategies of Oxfam America along with national partners in addressing gender-based violence in these post-conflict societies. It outlines the strategies and partnerships used, including community outreach, mass mobilisation, and legislative lobbying, to achieve a positive shift in national policies and practices, to prevent gender-based violence.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.846642>

## **Women, peace and security**

### ***Re-thinking gender in peacebuilding.***

Henri Myrtilinen, Jana Naujoks and Judy El-Bushra. March 2014. International Alert.

This report is based on field research in Burundi, Colombia, Nepal and Uganda. The report focuses on four thematic areas: access to justice, economic recovery, inter-generational conflict and continuums of violence. It explores how the gender, peace and security agenda can practically implement a 'relational' approach to gender. The field research uncovered opportunities and challenges involved in addressing gender peacebuilding.

<http://international-alert.org/resources/publications/re-thinking-gender-peacebuilding>

### ***Women and violent extremism.***

Becky Carter. March 2013. Helpdesk Research Report 898. GSDRC.

Query: Review the available literature on women and violent extremism: What role have women played in preventing, promoting and participating in violent extremist groups and violent extremist acts over the last 15 years? What is the relationship between violent extremism and violence against women and girls? Key findings: While gender has been ignored in the literature on terrorism and political violence, a gender perspective of violent extremism has started to receive media and academic attention. However, experts identify the need for more systematic research on gender implications in terrorism and counter-terrorism studies.

<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HDQ898.pdf>

## **Gender equality in plans and budgets**

### ***Research, Action and Policy: Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change.***

Margaret Alston and Kerri Whittenbury (eds). 2013. Springer.



This book addresses the main issues of gender and climate change. The first part looks at gender and climate justice, particularly looking at climate science and its inherent values. The second part interrogates climate policy from a gender perspective. It looks at the need for gender-sensitive climate policy and the gendered impacts of disasters. The next part looks at gendered climate change actions and strategies. The final part takes a geographical perspective to look at gendered impacts by world region.

<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-94-007-5518-5>

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

### **Girl, disrupted.**

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. March 2014. Briefing Paper.

This paper showcases good practices through stories from Afghanistan, DRC, CAR, Palestine and Colombia and provides recommendations on girl specific prevention and response mechanisms. It also highlights the resilience capacities of displaced girls who have been supported and helped to bounce back, to restore their stolen childhood and to be better equipped for the future.

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2014/girl-disrupted>

### **Gender and Climate Change Adaptation in Agrarian Settings: Current Thinking, New Directions, and Research Frontiers.**

Edward R. Carr and Mary C. Thompson. March 2014. *Geography Compass* 8 (3): 182-97

This paper argues that a binary construction of gender (women vs men) is likely to overlook the most important challenges of agrarian populations. The wider social science literature treats gender as a social categorisation that takes meaning from its intersection with other identities, roles, and responsibilities. An emerging climate change adaptation literature takes on this intersectional approach to gender, making conceptual, methodological, and empirical arguments against assessing through binary gender categories. This literature argues that binary approaches can result in maladaptive interventions that enhance, instead of ameliorate, the vulnerability of the most marginal and vulnerable.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/gec3.12121>

### **Gender aspects of disaster management.**

Maureen Fordham and Lourdes Meyreles. November 2013. In Alejandro López-Carresi, Maureen Fordham, Ben Wisner, Ilan Kelman and JC Gaillard, *Disaster Management: International Lessons in Risk Reduction, Response and Recovery*. Routledge.

This book collates recent lessons on disaster management and includes a chapter on gender concerns.

<http://tinyurl.com/qfd2ukg>

### ***Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2013 – In Double Jeopardy: Adolescent Girls and Disasters.***

Nikki van der Gaag. October 2013. Plan.

Adolescent girls have particular needs for protection, healthcare and education which are not being met, or even recognised, by governments and humanitarians in emergencies. The research found that girls are more likely to be pulled out of schools during emergencies – and least likely to return after. It also says girls are given less food when it is scarce, and are more vulnerable to violence, rape, and HIV infection.

Disasters and emergencies also increase the likelihood they will be forced into childhood marriage, domestic work, or transactional sex as 'coping strategies'. But while risks increase, access to sexual and reproductive health services decreases.

<http://www.plan-uk.org/resources/documents/367327/>

***Child-Friendly Spaces for Adolescent Girls in Emergency Settings.***

Evie Browne. April 2013. Helpdesk Report. GSDRC.

The concept of safe spaces for either children or women is quite well established, but assumes that these spaces serve the needs of adolescent girls. There are few programmes that provide safe spaces exclusively for girls. Programmes that target adolescent girls focus on either their sexual and reproductive health needs, including issues of violence, or their social development needs. Within emergency contexts, the provision of safe spaces tends to focus more on psycho-social care and on developing social skills and social networks, rather than on reproductive health. These social development programmes usually do not explicitly mention reducing violence as an aim or result of their activities.

<http://www.gsdr.org/go/display&type=Helpdesk&id=932>

***The Year of Recurring Disasters: A Review of Natural Disasters in 2012.***

Elizabeth Ferris, Daniel Petz and Chareen Stark. March 2013. Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement.

This report examines four topics: disasters in 2012, with a focus on recurring disasters; the role of regional organisations in disaster risk management; wildfires; and the important role of women in disaster risk management.

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2013/03/natural-disaster-review-ferris>

***Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani.***

UN Human Rights Council. March 2013. A/HRC/23/44.

This report provides an account of the activities of the mandate and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani, during the reporting period (January 2012–February 2013). It also provides a thematic analysis of the particular situation of internally displaced women, taking stock of progress to date with regard to protection and assistance for them, examining some of the outstanding challenges to effective responses to their human rights and needs and offering initial recommendations to address these issues.

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/HRC/23/44>

***UNHCR's Dialogues with Refugee Women.***

UNHCR. February 2013.

In November 2010, UNHCR launched a series of Dialogues in seven locations around the world to give a voice to over 1,000 refugee, asylum-seeking and internally displaced women and girls, as well as over 300 men and boys. Over one year after the Dialogues series was completed, positive changes can be seen in the visibility of women's and girls' protection issues and the responses of various stakeholders. This Progress Report sets out a number of concrete, tangible steps that have been taken by various actors in response to the specific recommendations made by women and girls during the Dialogues.

<http://www.unhcr.org/511d160d9.html>

***Gender, Development And Disasters.***

Sarah Bradshaw. 2013. Edward Elgar Publishing.

This book critically examines key notions, such as gender, vulnerability, risk, and humanitarianism, underpinning development and disaster discourse. Case studies demonstrate how disasters are experienced individually and collectively as gendered events. Through consideration of processes to engender development, it problematises women's inclusion in disaster response and reconstruction. The study highlights that while women are now central to both disaster response and development, tackling gender inequality is not. By critically reflecting on gendered disaster response and the gendered impact of disasters on processes of development, it exposes some important lessons for future policy.

[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry\\_main.lasso?id=14145](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry_main.lasso?id=14145)

### **3.2 Middle East and North Africa**

With a particular focus on Egypt, Libya, Mali, Syria, West Bank and Gaza.

***A Report on the Syrian Women Refugee Situation in Erbil.***

Al-Mesalla Human Resources Development Center. October 2013.

The objective of this assessment is to learn about and gain rapid understanding on the special situation of the Syrian women refugees and identify their immediate needs. It is a quick assessment.

<http://www.ncciraq.org/en/srmap/miscrep/item/2542-al-mesalla-report-on-the-syrian-women-refugee-situation-in-erbil>

***Dimensions of Gender-Based Violence Against Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.***

Ghida Anani. September 2013. *Forced Migration Review*.

Assessments of the impact of the Syrian crisis indicate high levels of sexual and gender-based violence, with rape, assault, intimate partner violence and survival sex appearing increasingly common. Humanitarian agencies urgently need to work together to address this trend.

<http://www.fmreview.org/detention/anani>

***Shifting Sands: Changing Gender Roles Among Refugees in Lebanon.***

Roula El-Masri, Claire Harvey and Rosa Garwood. September 2013. Joint Research Report. Oxfam.

The situation has created intense levels of stress for refugees, as in many cases they are forced to take on new responsibilities at odds with their traditional gendered social roles. In order to understand these changing roles, Oxfam and the ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality conducted a gender situation and vulnerability assessment among Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria now living in Lebanon. The report concludes with detailed recommendations for development and humanitarian practitioners and donor agencies.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/rr-shifting-sands-lebanon-syria-refugees-gender-030913-en.pdf>

***The Syrian Displacement Crisis Gender Alert.***

IASC. July 2013.

According to the Joint Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment (JRFSNA) undertaken in June 2013, 5-10% of the most vulnerable rural population are reportedly female-headed households. With less or no income and very little savings, high recurring expenses and many mouths to feed, their resources are fast depleting. Coping strategy for the small farmers and female-headed households is to reduce meals from three to two times daily, stop eating meat, eating lower quality food, reducing the size of meals, buying less expensive food, buying food on credit, taking children out of school, sending children and young daughters for work, selling livestock and other assets, and cutting back medical and education expenses.

<http://www.alnap.org/resource/10468>

## **Women's leadership and political participation**

### **Modernising women and democratisation after the Arab Spring.**

Valentine M. Moghadam. March 2014. *Journal of North African Studies* 19 (2): 137-42.

What has the Arab Spring meant to women, and women's rights, in the region? Three years after the mass social protests of January and February 2011, when and where can we expect the promises of democracy and equality, and the revolutionary spirit of unity and purpose, to be realised? This Foreword offers a stock-taking of events and possible future directions, with a focus on prospects for a women-friendly democratisation.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2013.875755>

### ***Women and Conflict in the Middle East: Palestinian Refugees and the Response.***

Maria Holt. November 2013. I. B. Tauris & Co.

This book draws on research carried out in the Palestinian refugee camps of Lebanon and in the West Bank to look at the forms of violence suffered by women in the context of the wider conflict around them. Drawing on first-hand accounts of women who have either participated in, been victims of or bystanders to violence, the book highlights the complex situation of these refugees, and explores how many of them become involved in resistance activities.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=4hOgAgAAQBAJ&lpg=PP1&ots=XWG5NvRfYC&lr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>

### **In Their Own Voice: Technologically mediated empowerment and transformation among young Arab women.**

Courtney C. Radsch and Sahar Khamis. October 2013. *Feminist Media Studies* 13 (5): 881-90.

This feminist, qualitative study sheds light on how young Arab women used cyberactivism to participate in the wave of political and social transformations widely known as the Arab Spring. It argues that these activists leveraged social media to enact new forms of leadership, agency, and empowerment, since these online platforms enabled them to express themselves freely and their voices to be heard by the rest of the world, particularly the global media. This resulted in a multidimensional personal, social, political, and communicative revolution. This study is based on in-depth, personal interviews with more than twenty young Arab women citizen journalists, bloggers, and activists from Arab countries that witnessed political upheaval.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2013.838378>

***"It's dangerous to be the first": Security barriers to women's public participation in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.***

Joshua Rogers, Hannah Wright, Saleem Haddad, Marwa Baabad, Basma Gaber. October 2013. Saferworld.

Egypt, Libya, and Yemen are in the midst of unpredictable political transitions following the 2011 uprisings. This report examines the ways in which security concerns associated with this volatile environment impact women's political participation, as well as the ways in which women's participation in turn affects their security. Based on consultations with over 400 women and men conducted in late 2012 and early 2013, it presents a situation of considerable flux where widespread politicisation and greater opportunities for women's activism are accompanied by increased risk and a backlash against women's rights. This research forms part of a larger Saferworld project to promote networking, discussion, and debate around the safety issues that impede women's ability to participate in public and political life in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/768-its-dangerous-to-be-the-first>

***The effectiveness of foreign aid to women's equality organizations in the MENA: Does aid promote women's political participation?***

Mina Balamoune-Lutz. July 2013. WIDER Working Paper 2013/074. United Nations University.

This paper addresses the question of whether official development assistance promotes gender equality in the Middle East and North Africa region by examining the effects of aid to Women's Equality Organisations and Institutions on women's political empowerment, measured by the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. For the analysis, panel data covering the period 2002-10) from 13 Middle East and North African countries was utilised. The econometric results suggest that official development assistance to women's equality organisations and institutions is effective in increasing women's political empowerment. Autocracy exerts a negative influence on women's political empowerment. In addition, higher adolescent fertility rates are found to be associated with smaller proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/10419/80924>

***What is democracy? Promises and perils of the Arab Spring.***

Valentine M Moghadam. July 2013. *Current Sociology* 61 (4): 393-408.

This article focuses on three early cases of the Arab Spring – Tunisia, Egypt, and Morocco – to discuss causes and likely outcomes, gender dynamics, prospects for genuine democratisation, and the connection between feminist movements and democratisation. A comparative and international perspective highlights similarities and differences across the Arab cases and between the Arab Spring and other 'democracy waves'.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0011392113479739>

***Democracy, Like Revolution, is Unattainable Without Women.***

Sahar F. Aziz. June 2013. Peace Brief 152. US Institute of Peace.

In this peace brief, author Sahar F. Aziz argues that the biggest challenge for women in Arab Spring countries is transforming their leadership and influence into high-level governance positions, both elected and appointed.

<http://www.usip.org/publications/democracy-revolution-unattainable-without-women>

## **Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

### **Livelihood planning and career guidance in Palestine and the broader MENA region.**

Ronald G. Sultana. March 2014. *International Review of Education*.

This paper focuses on one aspect of the relationship between Arab youth and society, namely the difficult transition between formal education and employment. Drawing on, among other sources, a comparative study carried out across eight Arab states, the role which career education and guidance can play in the process is examined. This is followed by a case study of Palestine where, despite very challenging and difficult political and economic circumstances, significant and promising efforts have been made to help young people develop the life skills needed to engage with schooling in ways that do not only enhance learning, but also facilitate access to work and to self-employment.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11159-014-9405-5>

### **Of couscous and occupation: a case study of women's motivations to join and participate in Palestinian fair trade cooperatives.**

Jess Bonnan-White, Andrea Hightower, Ameena Issa. September 2013. *Agriculture and Human Values* 30 (3): 337-50.

In the occupied Palestinian Territories, Fair Trade projects have been recently introduced by both international agencies and local Palestinian associations as means through which women can earn income, participate in cooperative leadership, and engage at economic and political levels. This ethnographic account explores both the motivations of members to join several couscous (*maftoul*) Fair Trade cooperatives and the members' understanding of Fair Trade goals and the cooperative structure. We examine four Palestinian women's maftoul cooperatives and their unique challenges and opportunities.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10460-012-9405-7>

### **Syrian refugees in urban Jordan: Baseline assessment of Community-identified Vulnerabilities among Syrian refugees living in Irbid, Madaba, Mufraq, and Zarqa.**

Kate Washington and Jared Rowell. April 2013. Rapid Participatory Community Assessment. Care Jordan.

This baseline assessment builds on prior assessments and research conducted by Care Jordan and other actors to further source and analyse information relating to the presence, strengths, capacities, resources, protection risks, and assistance needs of the Syrian refugee communities living in the urban areas of northern Jordan. It contains a section on livelihoods.

[http://www.care.de/fileadmin/redaktion/Online-Dossiers/CARE\\_Syrian\\_Refugees\\_in\\_Urban\\_Jordan\\_CIRCULATION.pdf](http://www.care.de/fileadmin/redaktion/Online-Dossiers/CARE_Syrian_Refugees_in_Urban_Jordan_CIRCULATION.pdf)

### **Integrated Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities: Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection.**

Laurence Hamai, Ruth McCormack, Eva Niederberger, and Lou Lasap. March 2013. Oxfam.

In order to ascertain the most critical needs of Syrian refugees living outside the camps and the communities hosting them, Oxfam GB implemented an integrated WASH-EFSL assessment. Their situation overall is characterised by high rental costs, limited work opportunities, exhaustion of accessible assets and savings, and rising debt levels within a context of increasing fuel and food prices. Syrian

refugees have no legal entitlement to work in Jordan except in a very small minority of cases who have secured work permits.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/ogbjordan-finalreport-integratedhostcommunityassessment-4share-march2013.pdf>

***Women's economic role in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).***

**Claire Mcloughlin. January 2013. Helpdesk Research Report. GSDRC.**

This short report outlines the key factors that constrain or promote women's economic participation in MENA, and initiatives to strengthen women's economic participation. MENA ranks lowest in the world on measures of women's economic participation and opportunity, with FCAS ranking the lowest. Women's work and enterprise activity clusters in narrow sectors considered to be culturally 'appropriate'. There is little positive evidence on any impact of development initiatives.

<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HDQ889.pdf>

## **Combating sexual and gender based violence**

***Reclaiming the streets for women's dignity: effective initiatives in the struggle against gender-based violence in between Egypt's two revolutions.***

Mariz Tadros. January 2014. Evidence Report No. 48. IDS.

This paper is about the struggle to combat gender-based violence in public space in Egypt through the sustained collective action of vigilante groups who organically formed to respond to the increasing encroachment on women in public space from 2011 onwards. The report shows in detail how men's involvement in gender-based violence work de-ghettoised women's issues and helped build a constituency for gender justice. The paper provides a number of policy recommendations for various different actors.

<http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/3384/ER48.pdf?sequence=1>

***'Honour'-based violence and Kurdish communities: Moving towards action and change in Iraqi Kurdistan and the UK.***

G. Hague, A.K. Gill, and N. Begikhani. November 2013. *Journal of Gender Studies* 22 (4): 383-96.

This paper discusses 'honour'-based violence (HBV) and 'honour' killings in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (in the north of Iraq) and the UK. The study is a major part of the contribution of Iraqi Kurdistan to the current global effort to begin to combat this type of violence against women. The paper reports on the findings, actions, and recommendations which emerged from the study. These recommendations are grounded in a gendered perspective and are currently leading to social action and change for women in Iraqi Kurdistan.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2012.708825>

***Politically motivated sexual assault and the law in violent transitions: A case study from Egypt.***

Mariz Tadros. June 2013. Evidence Report No. 8. IDS

This case study is about the use of sexual violence against women and men in order to deter the opposition from engaging in protests and demonstrations in a context of a country in transition, Egypt. It provides a number of recommendations for donors, civil society and the government for tackling all



forms of gender and sexual based violence against women and men, including politically motivated sexual violence.

<http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/2950/ER8%20final%20online.pdf?sequence=1>

## **Women, peace and security**

### ***Women, reconciliation and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: The road not yet taken.***

Giulia Daniele. 2014. Routledge.

This book explores the most prominent instances of women's political activism in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Israel, focussing primarily on the last decade. By taking account of the heterogeneous narrative identities existing in this context, the author questions the effectiveness of the contributions of Palestinian and Israeli Jewish women activists towards a feasible renewal of the 'peace process', founded on mutual recognition and reconciliation. Based on feminist literature and field research, this book re-problematizes the controversial liaison between ethno-national narratives, feminist backgrounds and women's activism in Palestine/Israel.

<http://www.tandfindia.com/books/details/9780415722452/>

### **Gendering the Arab Spring? Rights and (in)security of Tunisian, Egyptian and Libyan women.**

Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués. October-December 2013. *Security Dialogue* 44 (5-6): 393-409.

This peer-reviewed journal article argues that the female presence and agency in the Arab Spring encouraged activists in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya to expect an equitable role for women in the political transition processes that followed the fall of the authoritarian regimes in those countries. However, the female input in those political transitions has been limited. Moreover, in all three countries, established women's rights are increasingly under attack and violence against women is on the rise. This article applies a gendered perspective to explore the upheavals of the Arab Spring and the political transitions in the three countries, and explores the insecurities that women have suffered since early 2011.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0967010613499784>

### ***Libya's women: Their role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.***

The Voice of Libyan Women. 2013.

This preliminary report examines women's current roles in the rule of law, peace-building, post conflict reconstruction, and political development in Libya. Members of civil society, students, teachers, housewives and women with no civic or political activism, joined to share opinions, experiences and recommendations on the role of women in the current security situation, how security influences women's ability to effect positive change in Libya, and how to potentially increase this role in their respective communities.

[http://vlwlibya.org/resources/Security%20Book\\_English.pdf](http://vlwlibya.org/resources/Security%20Book_English.pdf)

## **Gender equality in plans and budgets**

### ***Unpacking Gender: The Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan.***

Women's Refugee Commission. March 2014.



The goal of the project was to identify how the humanitarian community was integrating existing gender guidance across all sectors and whether gender was being dealt with centrally as an institutionalised way of working rather than peripherally. The report finds that UN agencies and international organisations are working at full capacity and trying harder to integrate gender into planning and programming, but women and girls still face huge anxieties in the camps and urban and rural areas, particularly around personal safety, sexual violence and harassment, hygiene, housing and direct access to food and services.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/unpacking-gender-humanitarian-response-syrian-refugee-crisis-jordan>

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

### **Gender and state-building in Libya: Towards a politics of inclusion.**

Zahra Langhi. March 2014. *Journal of North African Studies* 19 (2): 200-210.

This peer-reviewed journal article argues that the Libyan Revolution presents a 'gender paradox'. On one hand, women are the politically empowered agents of the revolution and change. On the other hand, they are the victims of a new kind of political violence and exclusion. Thus, there is a need to address women's participation in the public sphere from a different approach than the usual 'women's empowerment' approach. This paper suggests that women's roles should not be limited to defending women's rights issues or just their formal numerical representation in decision-making bodies. Rather women should struggle to become influential shapers of a new discourse of politics of inclusion which rests upon inclusive state-building, gender-equitable institutional reform, inclusive social transformation, demilitarisation and peace-building.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.881736>

### **Achieving MDG 1 in the Arab region: Gender equality and the role of families.**

Farzaneh Roudi-Fahimi. *DIFI Family Research and Proceedings* 2013 (1). November 2013.

The Arab region has made significant progress in improving the health, education, and standard of living of its people over the past few decades. However, gains have been uneven among countries and among population groups within countries. This paper argues that a key strategy to reduce poverty and improve the health and wellbeing of individuals and families is to make a collective effort to uphold girls' human rights and end the harmful practice of child marriage in the Arab region, where one in seven girls marries before her 18th birthday.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5339/difi.2013.arabfamily.5>

### 3.3 Sub-Saharan Africa

With a particular focus on Chad, DR of Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

#### ***Renegotiating The 'ideal' Society: Gender Relations In The Wake Of Conflict And Displacement In Uganda.***

Judy El-Bushra, Henri Myrtilinen and Jana Naujoks. December 2013. International Alert.

This report offers a gender analysis of northern Uganda in the wake of conflict and internal displacement, arguing for a broader and deeper understanding of gender in peacebuilding initiatives. It does so by examining four thematic areas: the economic dimensions of peacebuilding; the continuum of gendered violence; intergenerational dynamics; and access to justice. The report describes three projects which highlight the 'relational' dimensions of a gender approach.

[http://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender\\_%20RenegotiatingIdealSocietyUganda\\_EN\\_2013\\_0.pdf](http://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender_%20RenegotiatingIdealSocietyUganda_EN_2013_0.pdf)

#### ***Newcomers to Nairobi: the protection concerns and survival strategies of asylum seekers in Kenya's capital city.***

Carrie Hough. July 2013. New Issues in Refugee Research. Research Paper No. 260. UNHCR.

The study seeks to understand the period of potentially heightened vulnerability of asylum seekers immediately after their arrival in Nairobi. More specifically, it seeks to identify their immediate protection concerns and analyse the survival strategies they employ to counter these risks. The study first documents the logistics of their arrival and the protection concerns of asylum seekers within the first week of their arrival in Nairobi. These immediate protection concerns include police harassment, theft, security threats, gender-based violence, physical assault, financial difficulties and resulting economic exploitation, as well as registration-related challenges.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/51f6813b9.pdf>

#### ***The Moved and the Shaken: How forced relocation affects the lives of urban refugee women and girls.***

Rosalind Raddatz. 2013. Heshima Kenya

The following report highlights the lived experiences of more than 50 female refugees and asylum seekers in Nairobi, emphasising their concerns and the exploitation they will face if forced to relocate. Their voices confirm that female asylum seekers and refugees need to be protected and empowered, instead of persecuted and coerced into further displacement.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/movedandshaken-2013.pdf>

### Gender and justice

#### **Ending Impunity for Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes: The International Criminal Court and Complementarity in the Democratic Republic of Congo.**

Milli Lake. Spring 2014. *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review* 4 (1): 1-32.

Through a case study of the prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence in the DRC, this article examines efforts by various stakeholders to realise the legal complementarity principle embedded in the

Rome Statute. It argues that the domestic prosecution of ICC crimes requires developments in four distinct areas: legislative reform, institutional reform, education and training, and the building of public trust and participation. The research finds that where developments in these areas have occurred, they have been propelled by a variety of domestic and international stakeholders. However, the ICC itself has failed to contribute significantly to the realisation of complementarity.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/acp.2014.0001>

***The ideal of gender justice and the UNSCR 1325 – Two case studies: Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo.***

Sirkku K. Hellsten. December 2013. WIDER Working Paper No. 2013/137. United Nations University.

The paper examines why efforts to promote gender justice by development aid have not succeeded in dealing with deeply-rooted structural injustices which prevent the realisation of social justice and gender equality. The study analyses the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 'Women, Peace, and Security' in Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The paper concludes that there is a need for deeper understanding of the complex social and political power structures and processes that integrate sub-national communal loyalties and pressures in a manner that prevents individual women/women as a group from enhancing women's rights and gender equality as a priority.

[http://wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2013/en\\_GB/wp2013-137/\\_files/90882154931748882/default/WP2013-137.pdf](http://wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2013/en_GB/wp2013-137/_files/90882154931748882/default/WP2013-137.pdf)

**Forced Wives as Victims and Perpetrators of War Violence in Transitional Justice Processes.**

Hannah Baumeister. Winter 2013. *eSharp* 21.

This article draws attention to the crime of forced marriage in times of violent conflict – how the offense is approached legally and the impact these processes have on survivors and vice versa. Specifically, it looks at the day-to-day realities of forced wives as victims, witnesses and perpetrators of war violence in Sierra Leone and Uganda and examines what issues international court proceedings and TCs as mechanisms, of retributive and restorative justice, raise for ex-forced wives. Based on this, it considers alternative approaches to ex-forced wives' reintegration, reconciliation and justice.

[http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media\\_307343\\_en.pdf](http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_307343_en.pdf)

**Drinking the Bitter Roots: Gendered Youth, Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Across the South Sudan-Uganda Border.**

Marisa O. Ensor. Autumn 2013. *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review* 3 (2): 171-94.

This article discusses challenges and opportunities faced by youth as active participants in processes of post-conflict justice and reconciliation in Africa. Qualifying the uncritically assumed association between transitional justice, customary law, and reconciliation, research among youth from both South Sudan and Uganda suggests that these are potentially, but not necessarily, linked processes. The article argues for a more nuanced approach to post-conflict justice based on a close examination of the differing ways in which these efforts make an impact upon female and male youth in transitional societies.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/acp.2013.0022>

***Promoting Accountability for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Against Men: A Comparative Legal Analysis of International and Domestic Laws Relating to IDP and Refugee Men in Uganda.***

Refugee Law Project. July 2013. Refugee Law Project Working Paper No. 24.

Men and boys are also victims of sexual violence during armed conflict and in its aftermath. The experiences of male victims remain under-reported and under-studied, and demand recognition and accountability. This paper provides a comparative analysis of relevant laws and instruments regarding conflict-related sexual violence against men at the international and regional levels, with a particular focus on East Africa, and the domestic laws of Uganda. It aims to expose the gaps in Ugandan legal protections for victims, and inform an advocacy agenda that promotes legal accountability for these violations.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/rlp-working-paper-24.pdf>

***Opportunities for Gender Justice and Reconciliation in South Sudan.***

Friederike Bubenzer and Elizabeth Lacey. July 2013. Policy Brief Number 10. Institute for Justice and Reconciliation.

This policy brief explores the nexus of gender justice and reconciliation in South Sudan. It addresses women's historical engagement in reconciliation processes in South Sudan at the grassroots and national levels and highlights their achievements to date. It then discusses the challenges to inclusion South Sudanese women face, as well as current opportunities to achieve true reconciliation by actualising gender justice and equality – particularly through effective integration of women into the peace and reconciliation process. The Policy Brief concludes with a set of recommendations to civil society, community leaders, and the government.

<http://www.cmi.no/file/2433-IJR-Brief-No-10-South-Sudan-Gender-Justice-and-Reconciliation-Bubenzer-and-Lacey.pdf>

***Gender and Reconciliation in the New Kenya: Equality at the Heart.***

Peter Nordström. July 2013. Policy Brief Number 3. Institute for Justice and Reconciliation.

Among the groups targeted by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission report are women. At the heart of the effort to build a peaceful Kenya is promoting reconciliation – a crucial aspect of which is gender equality. This brief argues for the interdependence of reconciliation and gender equality, as well as the need to mainstream a gender perspective in the reconciliation process. Mainstreaming a gender perspective includes incorporating strategies to ensure a focus on gender and women's issues in all dimensions of design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes.

<http://www.ijr.org.za/publications/pdfs/Gender%20and%20Reconciliation%20in%20the%20New%20Kenya%20Policy%20Brief.pdf>

***Where Formal and Informal Justice Meet: Ethiopia's Justice Pluralism.***

Bruce Baker. June 2013. *African Journal of International and Comparative Law* 22 (2): 202-18.

Based on practices in Ethiopia, this article focuses on the effectiveness of informal justice practices and the linkages between formal and informal justice. As part of this investigation, it looks at the implications of the administration of informal justice to women.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3366/ajicl.2013.0059>

***Justice on Whose Terms? A Critique of International Criminal Justice Responses to Conflict-related Sexual Violence.***

Tonia St. Germain and Susan Dewey. March-April 2013. *Women's Studies International Forum* 37: 36-45.

This article argues that the international criminal justice system fails to sufficiently address conflict-related sexual violence by advocating a pro-prosecution, “end impunity” approach and other interventions that promote a Euro-American liberal individualistic vision of justice. To explore possible alternatives to a prosecution-centered approach to conflict-related sexual violence, it employs two African case study examples (Kenya and South Africa) of community-led gender justice initiatives that have successfully shifted legal discourse while simultaneously transforming wider cultural frameworks.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2013.01.006>

***Challenges to security, livelihoods, and gender justice in South Sudan: The situation of Dinka agro-pastoralist communities in Lakes and Warrap States.***

Ingrid Kircher. March 2013. Research Report. Oxfam.

This report is the result of Oxfam research to enable the needs and views of conflict-affected communities, in relation to security and livelihoods, to be voiced, heard, and addressed. It focuses on the security concerns expressed by the communities themselves: conflict within and between communities, cattle raiding, and violence against women.

<http://www.oxfamblogs.org/eastafrica/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Challenges-to-Security-Livelihoods-and-Gender-Justice-in-South-Sudan.pdf>

***Alternative Dispute Resolution and its Implications for Women’s Access to Justice in Africa – Case-Study of Ghana.***

Kwadwo Appiagyei Atua. 2013. *Frontiers of Legal Research* 1 (1).

This paper looks at the under-explored issue of whether and to what extent the benefits of ADR are spread evenly across gender lines. It contends that the introduction of ADR has helped women to obtain greater access to some form of justice. However, some of the inherent weaknesses located in the formal justice system remain embedded in the ADR process, thereby hindering women from reaping the full rewards of the ADR mechanism. The historical and cultural contexts informing gender biases in Africa have to be addressed. The paper concludes by proposing some solutions that may help women realise the maximum benefits in the use of ADR.

<http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/flr/article/view/j.flr.1929663020130101.117>

***Restorative justice and truth-seeking in the DR Congo: much closing for peace, little opening for justice.***

Kris Vanspauwen and Tyrone Savage. 2013. In Ivo Aertsen, Jana Arsovska, Holger-C Rohne, Marta Valiñas and Kris Vanspauwen (eds), *Restoring Justice after Large-scale Violent Conflicts: Kosovo, DR Congo and the Israel-Palestine Case*. Willan Publishing.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QKeYVjnJwmUC&lpg=PA427&pg=PA394#v=onepage&q&f=false>

***Reflections on Gender Justice and Legal Pluralism in Ethiopia.***

Rakeb Messele Aberra. 2013. In Elias N. Stebek and Muradu Abdo (eds), *Law and Development, and Legal Pluralism in Ethiopia*. Justice and Legal Systems Research Institute.

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the place of gender in the law and development discourse; how to engender the law and development discourse in contemporary Ethiopia; and how women’s human rights complement the developmental aspiration of the state.

[http://www.no.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/JLSRI\\_2013\\_Law\\_and\\_Development\\_and\\_Legal\\_Pluralism\\_in\\_Ethiopia.pdf#page=167](http://www.no.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/JLSRI_2013_Law_and_Development_and_Legal_Pluralism_in_Ethiopia.pdf#page=167)

## **Women's leadership and political participation**

### **A Hidden History: Women's Activism in Ethiopia.**

Gemma Burgess. March 2014. *Journal of International Women's Studies* 14 (2): 96-107.

This paper briefly describes the dominant gender identity of Ethiopian women as mother and home-maker before charting the changes to Ethiopian politics and women's place within them. It discusses how the shift to democratic politics opened new spaces for women's civil society activism. However, more recent political moves towards greater repression of civil society have closed the space for women's public, political activism, leaving the future of women's public role in question.

<http://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol14/iss3/7/>

### **Why women participate less in civic activity: Evidence from Mali.**

Jessica Gottlieb. January 2014.

This paper finds that a randomly assigned civic education course in Mali widened the gender gap, when it increased civic activity among men while decreasing that among women. Qualitative evidence reveals mechanisms by which the intervention generated perverse consequences for women. In a place where women are traditionally unwelcome actors in the public sphere, the course heightened the salience of civic activity, thus increasing social costs for female participators. Women report implicit and explicit threats of sanctions from male relatives and village elders. The intervention did, however, work to close the gender gap in civic and political knowledge. Together, these findings suggest that information asymmetries constrain civic participation, but information alone cannot overcome discriminatory gender norms – and may even exacerbate them.

<http://www.aeaweb.org/aea/2014conference/program/retrieve.php?pdfid=1241>

### **The changing nature of political activism in Sudan: Women and youth 'activists' as catalysts in civil society. In Forging Two Nations Insights on Sudan and South Sudan.**

Sondra Hale and Gada kadoda. December 2013. In Elke Grawer (ed), *Forging Two Nations: Insights on Sudan and South Sudan*. .Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa.

This collection of conference papers provides an account of efforts in development and conflict resolution, a range of actors and their potentials and limitations, and of the risks and limitations of foreign assistance in Sudan and South Sudan after the division. It includes a chapter on women and youth activists as catalysts in civil society of the two countries, relying on testimonies from the two groups.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=HXQYAwAAQBAJ&lpg=PA65&ots=vte3m2zMev&lr&pg=PA65#v=onepage&q&f=false>

### **The women's quota in conflict ridden Sudan: Ideological battles for and against gender equality.**

Liv Tønnessen and Samia. al-Nagar. November-December 2013. *Women's Studies International Forum* 41 (2): 122-31.

This article explores women's substantive representation in Sudan's National Assembly. It examines the extent to which female legislators in the National Assembly represent women's interests, paying special

attention to legislative initiatives and accomplishments following the signing of the peace agreement in 2005. The article highlights polarisation rather than cooperation between women activists and women in the government as an important factor in explaining the lack of legislative accomplishments. It argues that this limits the possibilities for a reform of Sudan's laws. Further, the increasingly polarised political landscape, limits the possibilities for even minor reforms on women's issues in the few areas where there is a broad agreement between women activists and women in government on what constitutes acting in the interest of Sudanese women.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2013.03.006>

**The effect of gender quota laws on the election of women: Lessons from Niger.**

Alice Kang. November 2013. *Women's Studies International Forum* 41 (2): 94-102.

This article examines the effect of a gender quota law on the election of women as well as the appointment of women to the cabinet in the Republic of Niger to better understand the realities of applying legal gender quotas in Africa. It finds that the effect of the gender quota law on the election and appointment of women hinged on a combination of three factors: the design of the law, the institutional context, and the agency of women's activists who monitored the quota's implementation. In a democratising context, women's activists used the Constitutional Court and the media to ensure respect for the quota law.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2013.03.005>

**Muslim Women in Postcolonial Kenya: Leadership, Representation, and Social Change.**

Ousseina D. Alidou. November 2013. University of Wisconsin Press.

In education, journalism, legislative politics, social justice, health, law, and other arenas, Muslim women across Kenya are emerging as leaders in local, national, and international contexts, advancing reforms through their activism. This book draws on extensive interviews with six such women, revealing how their religious and moral beliefs shape reform movements that bridge ethnic divides and foster alliances in service of creating a just, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious democratic citizenship.

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=hYhIAQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&ots=NJ5W2hvBTp&sig=6HYetOarmcJ\\_ZiXW04aFaAnae4U#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=hYhIAQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&ots=NJ5W2hvBTp&sig=6HYetOarmcJ_ZiXW04aFaAnae4U#v=onepage&q&f=false)

**Nigerian women, politics and the national identity question.**

Adenike Olufunke Olufade. October 2013. *African Educational Research Journal* 1 (3): 161-70.

This paper focuses on the issues attributed to women's attitude to politics and the challenges of women in leadership positions. It concludes that there has been a concerted effort to ensure female representation at all levels of governance, but despite that, the representation of women in government is still very low. Recommendations to address this include ratifying international instruments relating to full political rights for women, reviewing legislative and regulatory frameworks, and establishing incremental time-bound targets for increasing women's representation in all decision-making bodies.

[http://www.netjournals.org/z\\_AERJ\\_13\\_068.html](http://www.netjournals.org/z_AERJ_13_068.html)

**Participation Of Women In Trade Union Leadership In The Kenya National Union Of Teachers, Kisumu County.**

Antonine A Onyango. October 2013. Thesis. University of Nairobi.



This study focused on the participation of women in trade union leadership in the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), due to disparity in gender composition. The study employed a descriptive survey design, based on primary data from questionnaires. The results indicated that the reasons for lack of women in KNUT leadership firstly that not many women get elected into leadership positions and secondly, not many women contest for positions. Findings include the perceptions that men make better leaders than women, women are less assertive than men, but that on the other hand, not many women contest for union positions because of hostile reactions from male counterparts. The paper recommends affirmative action, rethinking and restructuring of union workload to incorporate women, as well as educating KNUT members that men and women have equal potential for individual development.

<http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/60372>

**Ethnic Politics and Women's Empowerment in Africa: Ministerial Appointments to Executive Cabinets.**

Leonardo R. Arriola and Martha C. Johnson. October 2013. *American Journal of Political Science* 58 (2): 495-510.

Focusing on sub-Saharan Africa, this paper argues that women are less likely to become cabinet ministers where incumbents use such appointments to build patronage-based alliances with politicians who act as advocates for ethnic constituencies. Using an original dataset on the composition of cabinets in 34 African countries from 1980 to 2005, it shows that women's share of cabinet appointments is significantly lower in countries where leaders must accommodate a larger number of politicised ethnic groups, but it rises with higher levels of democracy and greater representation of women in parliament.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12075>

**'If Good Food is Cooked in One Country, We Will All Eat from It': Women and Civil Society in Africa.**

Hannah Britton and Taylor Price. September 2013. In Ebenezer Obadare (ed), *The Handbook of Civil Society in Africa*. Springer.

Women across Africa have engaged civil society as a site of collective action to mobilise for advancements in social status, economic opportunities, and political representation. This chapter examines the many ways in which women have used the civil sphere to carve out a space for themselves in other sectors of society. It also examines the emerging pattern of feminist mobilisation across national boundaries and the attendant development of regional networks for cross-national policy diffusion, which pressure national governments to implement reforms in legislation.

[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8262-8\\_18](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8262-8_18)

**Women and Participation in Civil Society: Do Women Get Empowered? The Case of Women in Goromonzi District in Zimbabwe.**

Netsayi Noris Mudege and Christine Kwangwari. July 2013. *Journal of Women, Politics & Policy* 34 (3): 238-60.

This article explores whether women's participation in informal politics leads to the collective empowerment of women at the community level. Additionally, it investigates opportunities and constraints that exist for improving the position of women. Results show that due to unequal access to and control over resources, discriminatory attitudes and perceptions against women, and entrenched systems of political patronage, participating in informal local-level politics may empower individuals, but it does not empower women as a group. To be empowering, informal political organisations should



pursue a transformational political agenda that seeks to challenge social relations which perpetuate inequality between men and women.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1554477X.2012.722429>

**The Gender Gap in African Political Participation: Testing Theories of Individual and Contextual Determinants.**

Ann-Sofie Isaksson, Andreas Kotsadam & Måns Nerman. June 2013. *Journal of Development Studies* 50 (2): 302-18.

This article aims to test whether existing theories of what factors underlie the gender gap in political participation apply in an African context. Empirical estimations drawing on recent data covering over 27,000 respondents across 20 African emerging democracies suggest that whereas several of the investigated factors – structural differences in individual resource endowments and employment, and cultural differences based in religious affiliations – are found to be important determinants of participation, they explain only a very modest share of the observed gender gaps. Suggestive evidence instead points to the role of clientelism, restricted civil liberties, economic development and gender norms.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2013.833321>

**‘Engendering’ Politics: The Impact of Descriptive Representation on Women’s Political Engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

Tiffany D. Barnes and Stephanie M. Burchard. June 2013. *Comparative Political Studies* 46 (7): 767-90.

Using Afrobarometer data from 20 African countries across four waves of surveys from 1999 to 2008, this study employs an interactive multilevel model that controls for the sex of the respondent, the percentage of women in the legislature, and the interaction of these two variables. It finds that as women’s descriptive representation increases, the political engagement gender gap diminishes. This finding is robust across several measures of political engagement. Findings suggest that the incorporation of women into political institutions encourages the political engagement of women at the citizen level.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0010414012463884>

**Islam in Africa South of the Sahara: Essays in Gender Relations and Political Reform.**

Pade Badru and Brigid M. Sackey (eds). May 2013. Scarecrow Press.

This book draws together contributions from scholars that focus on changes taking place in the practice of the religion and their effects on the political terrain and civil society. Contributors explore the dramatic changes in gender relations within Islam on the continent, occasioned in part by the events of 9/11 and the response of various Islamic states to growing negative media coverage. It analyses the impact of Muslim women who have taken to challenging the subordinate role assigned to them in Islam. Topics include studies of gender politics in Gambia, northern Nigeria, and Ghana; surveys of the impact of Sharia law in Nigeria and Sudan; the political role of Islam in Somalia, South Africa, and African diaspora communities.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BQx9lqZheggC&lpg=PA187&ots=tct5kwiuzt&lr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>

**Women's Political Empowerment in Post-War Sierra Leone: A Critical Assessment.**

Sylvia Macauley. April 2013.

The TRC was set up after Sierra Leone's 11 year war to investigate the causes reported in 2004 that among the causes of gender-based violence was a) the demise of local government resulting from the total exclusion of the Provinces from the centralised political power in Freetown, and b) the exclusion of women from the structures of government and meaningful participation in decision-making and policy formulation. This paper critically assesses the extent to which political participation and access to power for women, especially in the Provinces, has increased since the end of the civil war, pointing out notable achievements as well as on-going challenges and obstacles to women's empowerment and overall development.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2250160](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2250160)

***Gender and Power Relations in Nigeria.***

Ronke I. Ako-Nai (ed). March 2013. Lexington Books.

This book introduces the perspective of the oppression of Nigerian women. It looks at the major themes that drive women's empowerment programmes in Nigeria. Feminists in Nigeria are shaped by institutions, values, ideologies, and since the 1970s, the UN and its agencies have added an international dimension. It provides a theoretical overview of Nigerian women's empowerment, as well as showing how institutions, values, religion, and culture can challenge feminist political philosophy.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=NQgHF3npodcC&lpg=PR7&ots=zK9CLDzziZ&lr&pg=PR7#v=onepage&q&f=false>

***Perception of secondary school stakeholders towards women representation in educational leadership in Harari region of Ethiopia.***

Manas Ranjan Panigrahi. January 2013. *International Women Online Journal of Distance Education* 2 (1): 27-43.

This study aimed to find out the perception of secondary school stakeholders towards women representation in educational leadership. Data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and focus groups and analysed through qualitative and quantitative methods. Findings revealed that stakeholders believe that women are reluctant to accept responsibilities of school leadership and that men are better leaders in leading secondary school, among other things. Recommended solutions include training opportunities for women, mentoring, gender awareness campaigns and affirmative action.

[http://www.wojde.org/FileUpload/bs295854/File/03\\_21.pdf](http://www.wojde.org/FileUpload/bs295854/File/03_21.pdf)

***Gender considerations in the protection of civilians: Experiences from field missions.***

Martha Mutisi. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 30-41.

This article argues that despite the progress made in outlining a comprehensive protection of civilians (PoC) architecture with gender dimensions, most peacekeeping missions still comprise an underwhelming number of women in decision-making positions and in peace processes. This article argues that to address this discord, the UN and AU should place more attention on the active and equal involvement of women in decision-making, policy design and implementation of PoC. More importantly, the role of government support in strengthening PoC strategies cannot be underestimated.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=31>

## **Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

### **Gender implications of forest product value chains in the Congo basin.**

Verina Ingram, Jolien Schure, Julius Chupezi Tieguhong, Ousseynou Ndoeye, Abdon Awono and Donald Midoko Iponga. March 2014. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* 23 (1-2): 67-86.

Activities and roles in value chains of forest products in the Congo Basin are highly gendered. High-value products are primarily male-harvested when customary rules govern tenure and access, enabling men to exert control. Whilst non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are important cash sources for both sexes, women tend to use more of their harvest for domestic consumption, while men sell a greater proportion. Interventions include supporting women's domesticating and cultivating NTFPs currently pressured by over-harvesting; recognising the informal, often invisible nature of value chains; addressing unfavourable customary norms restricting the possession of valuable species by women; revising bureaucratic trade regulations; improving value-adding opportunities and supporting collective action to access credit and increasing bargaining power.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14728028.2014.887610>

### **'Credit plus' microcredit schemes: a key to women's adaptive capacity.**

Martina Angela Caretta. February 2014. *Climate and Development* 6 (2): 179-84.

This paper presents the provision of "credit plus" training activities in Kisumu, Kenya to women's groups as a key to improving women's capacity to adapt to climate change. Groups received training in small business administration and agroforestry, which produced positive outcomes or a virtuous spiral in their families' economy, well-being and in their intra-household bargaining power. In agroforestry and new farming practices, group training enhanced the women's set of planned adaptation strategies. In a context where formal financial institutions are still reluctant to provide credit to subsistence farmers, this case study shows the beneficial effects that credit would generate for women's adaptive capacity.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2014.886990>

### **'This mine has become our farmland': Critical perspectives on the co-evolution of artisanal mining and conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.**

January 2014. Jocelyn T.D. Kelly. *Resources Policy* 40: 100-108.

This paper presents qualitative research findings from field work in six artisanal and small-scale (ASM) mining towns in South Kivu. According to the DRC mining code, for a group of artisanal miners to exploit an area with semi-industrial equipment, they are required to form a mining cooperative. These cooperatives represent traditional power structures, and usually exclude women. All interviewed groups identified women as vulnerable, disenfranchised and impoverished – especially widows and young women. Some women have accessed social movement groups to articulate their concerns.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.12.003>

### **Nowhere to Go: Displaced and returnee women seeking housing, land and property rights in South Sudan.**

Anna Stone. 2014. Norwegian Refugee Council.

This report looks at constraints affecting displaced and returnee women seeking to realise their housing, land and property (HLP) rights. It is based on field research in three states in South Sudan where NRC has operational presence, Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states. Many of the women

and men interviewed had been displaced multiple times – within South Sudan, to Sudan or to other neighbouring countries. Despite progressive legal provisions recognising the equal rights of women to land and property, however, the reality is that widespread knowledge, recognition and protection of those rights, remains limited throughout South Sudan.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/9691024.pdf>

**An Integrated Approach to Targeted, Evidence-Based Livelihood and Sexual and Reproductive Health Programs for Vulnerable Young People in Fragile States: The Case of Liberia.**

Adam Weiner and Andrzej Kulczycki. 2014. In Andrzej Kulczycki, *Critical Issues in Reproductive Health*. Springer.

Young people between the ages of 10 and 24 make up one-third of the total Liberian population. They not only face the same issues of identity, relationships and transition to adulthood common to young people everywhere, but today Liberian youth also confront tremendous adversity as a result of the country's 14-year civil conflict (1989–2003) that wreaked havoc on the economy and infrastructure. Youth in Liberia have a huge influence on which path the country takes due to their large numbers and the role they play in society as future leaders. Liberia's ongoing security and development challenges cannot be addressed without current stabilisation policies being better synchronised with developing productive sectors that could be used to secure sustainable livelihoods. For the country's development and growth, therefore, it is vital both to protect young people's health and social well-being, as well as to implement interventions that channel them into meaningful and productive employment.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6722-5\\_15](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6722-5_15)

**Urban flooding in Lagos, Nigeria: Patterns of vulnerability and resilience among women.**

Idowu Ajibade, Gordon McBean and Rachel Bezner-Kerr. December 2013. *Global Environmental Change* 23 (6): 1714-25.

This presents a mixed method study of women's gendered experiences with flash floods in the coastal city of Lagos, Nigeria. Women in general expressed no concern about gendered vulnerability to flooding as most believed flood impacts were gender neutral. This dominant view however, was not supported by evidence in the post-July 2011 flooding as impacts varied among income groups and neighbourhoods, and gender differences were apparent. Women in the low-income neighbourhood recorded higher impacts and slower recovery compared to other social categories of women and men. All impacts reported were statistically significant between women in low and high income neighbourhoods but most were not significant between women in middle and high income neighbourhoods.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.08.009>

**Not only a man's world: Women's involvement in artisanal mining in eastern DRC.**

Marie-Rose Bashwira, Jeroen Cuvelier, Dorothea Hilhorst and Gemma van der Haar. December 2013. *Resources Policy* 40: 109-16.

Artisanal mining is a key source of livelihood eastern DRC, including for girls and women. This paper criticises the current emphasis on conflict-related sexual violence to women in artisanal mining. It criticises the tendency among policymakers to stimulate women's departure from artisanal mining, which has been presented as the best strategy to protect them against the threats of sexual violence, exploitation and oppression. It argues that, given the lack of viable alternative livelihoods in eastern DRC,

policymakers should invest more time, energy and resources in trying to understand and to strengthen women's positions in the mining sector itself.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.11.002>

**Assessing the Impacts of Conservation and Commercial Forestry on Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo.**

Michael Riddell. November 2013. *Conservation and Society* 11 (3): 199-217.

This article uses a case study from northern Republic of Congo, where rural livelihoods are shaped by a combination of conservation and commercial forestry activities, to understand the differential livelihood impacts of these activities on the two principal social groups, the Aka hunter-gatherers and Kaka and Bondongo farmer-fishers. The study provides results on both men and women. The study results indicate that livelihood change is most striking in conservation-forestry villages compared to control villages, and this change is most evident among the Aka. Although commercial forestry is the principal driver of livelihood change, the enforcement of conservation regulations reduces households' access to natural capital and alters social relations.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0972-4923.121002>

**The cultivation of wild food and medicinal plants for improving community livelihood: The case of the Buhozi site, DR Congo.**

Innocent Balagizi Karhagomba, Adhama Mirindi T, Timothée B. Mushagalusa, Victor B. Nabino, Kwangoh Koh and Hee Seon Kim. November 2013. *Nutrition Research and Practice* 7 (6): 510-8.

This study demonstrates the effect of farming technology on introducing medicinal plants (MP) and wild food plants (WFP) into a traditional agricultural system within peri-urban zones. The selected domestic MP and WFP species were collected in the broad neighbouring areas of the Buhozi site, and introduced to the experimental field of beans and maize crops in Buhozi. 60 per cent of households in Buhozi are led by women. After harvesting the integrated plants, the community could gain about 40 times higher income, than from harvesting farming crops only.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4162/nrp.2013.7.6.510>

**Gender norms and economic empowerment intervention to reduce intimate partner violence against women in rural Cote d'Ivoire: a randomized controlled pilot study.**

Jhumka Gupta, Kathryn L Falb, Heidi Lehmann, Denise Kpebo, Ziming Xuan, Mazedra Hossain, Cathy Zimmerman, Charlotte Watts and Jeannie Annan. November 2013. *BMC International Health and Human Rights* 13 (46).

The study reports on the incremental impact of adding 'gender dialogue groups' to an economic empowerment group savings programme on levels of IPV, in north and northwestern rural Côte d'Ivoire. Between 2010 and 2012, the authors conducted a two-armed, non-blinded randomised-controlled trial comparing group savings only (control) to 'gender dialogue groups' added to group savings (treatment). The addition of gender dialogue groups resulted in lower odds of reporting past year physical and/or sexual IPV. Women in the treatment group were significantly less likely to report economic abuse than control group counterparts. Acceptance of wife beating was significantly reduced among the treatment, while attitudes towards refusal of sex did not significantly change. Results from this pilot RCT suggest the importance of addressing household gender inequities alongside economic programming, because this type of combined intervention has potential to reduce levels of IPV.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1472-698X-13-46>

***Balancing men, morals and money: Women's agency between HIV and security in a Malawi village.***

J. P. E. Verheijen. October 2013. Dissertation. University of Amsterdam.

Based on one year of anthropological field research, this case study from rural Malawi confirms that the sexual and relationship choices of village women put them at increased risk of contracting HIV, but also shows that their choices result from a careful balancing of personal wants and community rules, rather than from acute destitution.

<http://dare.uva.nl/record/454410>

**The Return of Displaced Nuer in Southern Sudan: Women Becoming Men?**

Katarzyna Grabska. September 2013. *Development and Change* 44 (5): 1135-57.

Conceptualising war-time displacement as a catalyst for social change, this article examines the gendered emplacement experiences of returnee displaced women in the aftermath of the recent (1983–2005) civil war in South Sudan. The article attempts to shed light on the strategies of returnee women in transforming and contributing to their communities in the context of an independent South Sudan. It focuses specifically on their gendered emplacement strategies to access land, livelihoods and political rights. Through these diverse actions, some women contest and reconfigure gender.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dech.12051>

***Livelihood Vulnerability and Migration Decision Making Nexus: The Case of Rural Farm Households in Nigeria.***

Osayanmon Wellington Osawe. September 2013.

This research is a desk-based study that examines the processes of migration decision-making and the livelihood vulnerability that rural farm households face in Nigeria. It focuses on the socio-economic and environmental factors such as how vulnerability at the household level interacts with the decision to migrate some members of the households to other destination using the concept of household assets characteristics in explaining the link between livelihood vulnerability and migration decisions among rural households in Nigeria. The study argued that household assets mediate between the vulnerability that households experience and their decision to embark on migration as an alternative livelihood strategy and contrary to some findings, the study submitted that migration as a livelihood strategy of households is mainly used as an ex-ante risk management strategy-accumulation of assets rather than as an ex-post coping strategy to deal with stress or shocks confronting households.

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/161628/2/OSAW,%20OSAYANMON%20WELLINGTON.pdf>

**Sudanese Women Entrepreneurs.**

Dianne H. B. Welsh, Esra Memili, Eugene Kaciak and Saddiga Ahmed. June 2013. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 18 (2).

We investigate female entrepreneurs in North Sudan by addressing these questions: (1) What are the major challenges North Sudanese female entrepreneurs face in (a) venture startup, and (b) running their businesses, (2) What are the main support sources enabling North Sudanese female entrepreneurs' (a) venture startup, and (b) successful management of their new ventures?, and (3) Is there family involvement in the North Sudanese female entrepreneurs' businesses; and if so, how? Personal issues,

management skills, and obtaining financing are challenges while sources of support include schooling and previous work experience, moral support, and institutional support.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S1084946713500131>

**Pathways out of Poverty: Women—the 'forgotten gender'—and the Artisanal Fisheries Sector of Sierra Leone.**

Andy Thorpe, David Whitmarsh, Ranita Sandi, Andrew Baio, Ndomahina Lebbie, Thomas Lebbie and Roberta Curiazi. June 2013. *African Historical Review* 45 (1).

This article examines the history of female involvement in the fisheries sector, how this involvement was transformed by the civil war, and assesses whether the various current initiatives to support women in the post-harvest sector offer a realistic 'pathway out of poverty'. It concludes that there is insufficient knowledge about women's role to make an analysis.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2013.796131>

**'Women And Economic Diversification In Pastoralist Societies'.**

John Livingstone and Everse Ruhindi. May 2013. In Andy Catley, Jeremy Lind, Ian Scoones (eds), *Pastoralism and Development in Africa: Dynamic Change at the Margins*. Routledge.

This book chapter specifically examines the changing livelihoods of pastoralists in the Horn and East Africa. Pastoral women are taking advantage of new opportunities through diversifying and capitalising on the growth of small towns. This trend is both enabling and constraining.

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=TgzEhZlKKZgC&oi=fnd&pg=PA231&ots=ZuEOWEoWqr&sig=Yd0A-wg8vXMkTAIh9bWBEGR5a-l&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=TgzEhZlKKZgC&oi=fnd&pg=PA231&ots=ZuEOWEoWqr&sig=Yd0A-wg8vXMkTAIh9bWBEGR5a-l&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)

***Building Women's Economic and Social Empowerment Through Enterprise: An Experimental Assessment of the Women's Income Generating Support (WINGS) Program in Uganda.***

Christopher Blattman, Eric Green, Jeannie Annan, and Julian Jamison. April 2013. Innovations for Poverty Action.

The authors study the impacts of giving cash grants and basic business skills training to the very poorest and most excluded women in a war-affected region in northern Uganda. 1800 poor young women (and some men) in 120 villages were randomly assigned to a first or second phase of the intervention, allowing impact assessment after 18 months. The findings show increases in business and reductions in poverty. Most women started and sustained small retail businesses, while continuing farming and other activities. The treatment is most impactful on the people with the lowest initial levels of capital and access to credit. There is no effect on women's independence, status in the community, or freedom from intimate partner violence, and little effect on psychological or social well-being. Close supervision and advising by the NGO leads to slight increases in economic success. There are large spillover effects into village economies.

[http://www.poverty-action.org/sites/default/files/wings\\_full\\_policy\\_report\\_0.pdf](http://www.poverty-action.org/sites/default/files/wings_full_policy_report_0.pdf)

**Women empowerment as an essential tool for national transformation: Niger state, Nigeria experience.**

A. Isah, LA. Nafiu. March 2013. *American Journal of Applied and Theoretical Statistics* 2 (2): 12-14.



This paper examines the experience of women in Niger state, by looking at a government microfinance programme. It finds that the programme has had little impact on the number of women in senior positions.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20130202.11>

**From cattle herding to sedentary agriculture: the role of Hamar women in the transition.**

Samuel Tefera. March 2013. *African Study Monographs* 46: 121-133.

Due to insufficient rain in the lowlands, sustaining agricultural activities has been problematic despite the gradual increase in agrarian activities. Yet, the pastoral way of life is still unquestionably dominant. Hamar women cultivate sorghum, which has been their staple food for centuries. Migrating to areas with better grazing pastures inhabited by agro-pastoral groups has enhanced trade interactions and furthered the Hamar's growing interest and skills in farming. Such economic interdependence—trade and the essential integration of farming with the pastoral system could have led to the exchange of goods and the change to a more sedentary lifestyle.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/173538>

**Double Marginalized Livelihoods: Invisible Gender Inequality in Pastoral Societies.**

Adugna Eneyew and Sileshi Mengistu. February 2013. *Societies* 3 (1): 104-16.

This study assesses gender inequality in socio-economic factors in (agro-)pastoral societies. It tries to explain how “invisible” forces perpetuate gender inequality, based on data collected from male and female household heads and community representatives in Ethiopia. The findings indicate that in comparison with men, women lack access to control rights over livestock, land, and income, which are critical to securing a sustainable livelihood. However, this inequality remains invisible to women who appear to readily submit to local customs, and to the community at large due to a lack of public awareness and gender based interventions.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/soc3010104>

**Women's Collective Action: Findings and recommendations.**

Thalia Kidder. February 2013. Oxfam.

Quantitative and qualitative analysis was undertaken in one sub-sector per country: honey in Ethiopia, vegetables in Tanzania and shea butter in Mali. The findings provide answers to some important questions: How do women smallholders benefit from collective action? How do groups help women overcome market barriers? Which women participate in collective action and who is excluded? Which strategies are most helpful to ensure benefits to women farmers?

<http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-collective-action-findings-and-recommendations-294502>

**No Way Back? Adaptation and Urbanization of IDP Livelihoods in the Darfur Region of Sudan.**

Helen Young and Karen Jacobsen. January 2013. *Development and Change* 44 (1): 125-45.

This paper looks at the changing livelihoods strategies of IDPs migrating to urban areas. There are more female IDPs compared to the host population, which has gendered impacts. Women's care burden has increased due to the loss of family members, and women face protection and SGBV risks in their



livelihoods strategies such as collecting firewood. Women face more difficulty in adapting and maintaining livelihoods than men.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dech.12003>

**D. Layne Coppock and Solomon Desta. Collective Action, Innovation, and Wealth Generation Among Settled Pastoral Women in Northern Kenya. January 2013**

Dynamic women's collective-action groups have organically formed in small settlements throughout north-central Kenya. This region is characterised by high rates of poverty, few public services, recurrent drought, and ethnic conflict. The authors conducted a semistructured questionnaire to interview representatives from 16 groups in February 2006. Most groups formed since the 1990s, either spontaneously or after encouragement from local development-agency staff. Founding members were exclusively women; groups have elected leaders; constitutional frameworks; and undertake activities including microfinance, livelihood diversification, and mitigation of drought effects; they also spearhead and fund community education and health initiatives.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2111/REM-D-11-00211.1>

**Facilitating War-Affected Young Mothers' Reintegration: Lessons from a Participatory Action Research Study in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.**

Miranda Worthen, Grace Onyango, Mike Wessells, Angela Veale and Susan McKay. 2013. *Rangeland Ecology & Management* 66 (1): 95-105.

This article describes a multi-year participatory action research study that took place in twenty communities in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and northern Uganda from 2006–2009 and included more than 650 young mother participants. We find that this community-based approach to reintegration improved the wellbeing of young mother participants and their children. Livelihoods played a role in their reintegration.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11114/ijsss.v1i1.43>

**The Influence of Financial Relations on Sustaining Rural Livelihood in Sudan: Reflecting the Significance of Social Capital in Al Dagag Village North Kordofan State, Sudan.**

Gihan Adam Abdalla. 2013. LIT Verlag.

This book started with a vision to portray Sudanese rural livelihoods and question whether microfinance is able to sustain rural living. The village of Al Dagag, in the North Kordofan state of Sudan, was chosen to be the research case study. However, further questions arose. Throughout the research process, different categories emerged from the data, which conceptualise the perspective of rural people on livelihoods, microfinance, and financial institutions.

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=2W\\_PAQAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbp\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=2W_PAQAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbp_navlinks_s)

**Motivational Factors and Performance of Women Entrepreneurs in Somalia.**

Ali Yassin Sheikh Ali and Hussein Abdi Mahamud. 2013. *Journal of Education and Practice* 4 (17).

A sample of 125 women entrepreneurs from small and medium enterprises found that self-recognition and economic necessities are the major factors that motivate female entrepreneurs.

<http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/7387>

***Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Pastoralist Women in Sub-Saharan Africa.***

Melese Getu, Munyae M. Mulinge (eds). 2013. Fountain Publishers.

This book contains several chapters relevant to women's economic opportunities in FCAS. It has empirical case studies on Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. It aims to identify how female pastoralists are adapting to climate change and to review their positive strategies.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=NF2wX0wJETIC&lpg=PA1&lr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>

***Livelihood coping strategies for refugees – A case of the Great Lakes Community in Nairobi, Kenya.***

Aseyo R.E and Ochieng B.M. 2013. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 3 (21): 109-19.

The objective of the study was to determine factors influencing livelihood coping strategies of refugees in Nairobi. It was a descriptive, cross sectional study that adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods. A total of 240 refugees were interviewed. They were involved in craft making, tailoring, groceries, farming, commercial sex work and artisanship as forms of IGAs. 68% of refugees said that the place of residence influenced their way of life. Refugees with secondary education were more likely to be independent.

<http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/RHSS/article/view/9540/9862>

***Increasing women's incomes, increasing peace: unexpected lessons from Niger.***

Jindra Cekan. 2013. *Participatory Action and Learning* 66: 75-82.

In 2005, Lutheran World Relief started a two-year drought-rehabilitation project in Niger. It focused on restocking women's sheep, building mixed-use wells for communities, improving forage storage and transhumance. There were unexpectedly positive results for women.

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14620IIED.pdf#page=77>

**Combatting sexual and gender based violence**

***'Here, rape is normal': A five-point plan to curtail sexual violence in Somalia.***

Human Rights Watch. February 2014.

"Here, Rape is Normal" provides a five-point road map to assist the government, donor countries and other entities to put in place a comprehensive national strategy in Somalia to reduce sexual violence, provide rape survivors with immediate and urgent assistance, and develop a long-term approach to end these abuses. The report focuses on the key areas of: improving prevention; increasing access to emergency health services; ensuring justice and legal and policy reform; and promoting women's equality.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/somalia0214\\_ForUpload.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/somalia0214_ForUpload.pdf)

***Addressing GBV in post-conflict & fragile states: A case study of Sierra Leone.***

Irish Joint Consortium on Gender-Based Violence. November 2013. Learning Brief No. 7.

This learning brief demonstrates learning from a research project carried out by members of the Irish Joint Consortium on Gender-Based Violence in Sierra Leone. Consortium members undertake a variety of approaches to addressing GBV in Sierra Leone, including direct programming and mainstreaming

approaches. The majority of programmes focus on women's experiences and are related to women's empowerment and equality.

<http://www.gbv.ie/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Learning-Brief-7.pdf>

**Sex trafficking and women – The Nigerian Experience.**

Ine Nnadi. September 2013. *Journal of Politics and Law* 6 (3).

This article examines sex trafficking, particularly in Nigeria, and the major legal frameworks in place to curb sex trafficking whilst ascertaining their adequacy or otherwise. It looks at how sex trafficking has been curtailed so far and offers a solution.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jpl.v6n3p179>

**. A mixed methods assessment of sexual and gender-based violence in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo to inform national and international strategy implementation.**

J. Scott, S. Polak, M. Kisielewski, M. McGraw-Gross, K. Johnson, M. Hendrickson and L. Lawry  
July/September 2013. *The International Journal of Health Planning and Management* 28 (3): e188–e216.

This article assesses community attitudes of sexual and gender-based violence and health facility capacity to address SGBV in eastern DRC. The analyses and facility assessment reinforce the need to improve SGBV care. The article looks at key elements of SGBV prevention, justice and response, and aims to inform national and international strategies.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hpm.2144>

**Ending gender-based violence through grassroots women's empowerment: Lessons from post-1994 Rwanda.**

Janet Cherry and Celestin Hategekimana. July 2013. *Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity* 27 (1).

This article looks at recent research in Rwanda which has revealed positive findings regarding the combating of gender-based violence. The analysis of the drop in gender-based violence in the former Mayaga region suggests that it is based in two complementary strategies: a 'bottom-up' process of women's empowerment at local level, and a concerted programme of security sector reform – involving men as well as women – focussing on reducing gender-based violence. The article concludes the lessons are transferable to other contexts.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10130950.2013.793895>

**Fighting gender-based violence: The women's movement and the enforcement of rape law in Liberia.**

Peace A. Medie. July 2013. *African Affairs* 112 (448): 377-97.

Drawing on research from post-conflict Liberia, this article investigates the ability of women's movements to influence the state's implementation of rape law, and seeks to theorise the relationship between women's activism and the enforcement of rape law. It documents the range of strategies adopted by the Liberian women's movement, and argues that these tactics have contributed to an increased referral of rape cases to court. This demonstrates the capacity of civil society organisations in Africa's more open and internationally connected states to influence policy at the implementation stage.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adt040>

**The nature and prevalence of violence against women in Nigeria.**

Ijekhuemen Simeon Emakhu. June 2013. *European Scientific Journal* Special Edition No. 2.

This paper examines the struggle for gender equality in Nigeria. The paper recommends new strategies to be adopted by gender rights activists in combating institutionalised discriminations.

<http://www.eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/1397/1406>

**‘Before the war, I was a man’: men and masculinities on the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.**

Desiree Lwambo. March 2013. *Gender & Development* 21 (1): 47-66.

This article reflects on the complex nature of gender and its potential as a tool for social change, in the context of an analysis of the relationship between sexual and gender-based violence and hegemonic masculinities in the conflict zone of North Kivu province. It draws on a research study on the discrepancies between dominant ideals of masculinity and the actual realities of men's lives. The article argues that interventions focusing solely on supporting women do not recognise the interdependent and interactive nature of gender. It highlights the need for holistic approaches that empower men to make non-violent life choices.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.769771>

***Health and justice responses for women and girls bearing children from rape: A case study of Goma, eastern Congo.***

**Helen Liebling, Henry Slegh and Benoit Ruratotoye. March 2013.**

Participants reported low levels of health care access and severe weaknesses in the justice system. The authors argue for gender sensitive and holistic responses that are sensitive to survivors and their children. The research outlines policy recommendations based on the findings.

<http://www.ecpg-barcelona.com/sites/default/files/BarcelonaconferencepaperHelenMarch%202013.pdf>

***Gender and the Niger Delta crises: The challenge of local feminisms.***

**Mashood Omotosho. March 2013. Rowman & Littlefield.**

This book chapter examines the activities of the government and security forces against the backdrop of their violation of fundamental human rights of women in the Niger Delta. It looks at the ways in which violence against women can be tackled and highlights that it is vital for the federal government to take specific steps to readdress the activities and roles of government forces in order to break the cycle of violence and discrimination against women.

<http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com/isbn/0739177796>

**Gender mainstreaming policies and practice in peacekeeping operations.**

**Olivia Victoria Davies. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 15-22.**

This paper examines gender mainstreaming policies and practice in peacekeeping operations. It assesses the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)'s efforts to translate policy frameworks into concrete actions visible at field missions. The paper looks at what the DPKO does to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=16>

### **Women, peace and security**

#### ***Complex realities and astute actors: Sudanese women's activism and UN Security Council Resolution 1325.***

Liv Tønnessen. January 2014. Expert Analysis. NOREF.

This paper finds that Sudan does not have a national strategy to implement UNSC Resolution 1325 because there is a lack of political will to do so. However, this unwillingness has also had positive outcomes as it has broadened the debate on gender based violence.

[http://peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow\\_site/storage/original/application/b59d94370d0c22793203d3519eed9db2.pdf](http://peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/b59d94370d0c22793203d3519eed9db2.pdf)

#### **Gender, conflict and peace-building: How conflict can catalyse positive change for women.**

Julie Arostegui. November 2013. *Gender & Development* 21 (3): 533-49.

This peer-reviewed journal article finds that although armed conflict is horrific for women, recent conflict and post-conflict periods have provided women with new platforms and opportunities to bring about change. It is based on field research and capacity-building activities carried out in the Great Lakes Region of Africa on the integration of international standards on gender equality and women's rights into post-conflict legal systems.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.846624>

#### **All-female police contingents: Feminism and the discourse of armed protection.**

Lesley J. Pruitt. March 2013. *International Peacekeeping* 20 (1): 67-79.

This peer-reviewed journal article focuses on women's involvement in peacekeeping operations and the 2007 introduction of an all-female formed police unit (FFPU). It analyses media discourse on the Indian FFPU deployed to Liberia in 2007 and reveals a potential to reshape attitudes about the role of women in peace and security, emphasizing that femininity does not have to be incompatible with strength and capacity for protection.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2012.761836>

#### **Fearless Fighters and Submissive Wives: Negotiating Identity among Women Soldiers in the Congo (DRC).**

Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern. February 2013. *Armed Forces & Society* 39 (4): 711-39.

Based on interviews, this peer-reviewed journal article explores the way female soldiers in the (Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo [FARDC]) understand their identities as "women soldiers" and offers new insight into women soldiers' roles and responsibilities in the widespread violence committed against civilians in the DRC. It also explores how their understanding of themselves as "women soldiers" both challenges and confirms familiar notions of the army as a masculine sphere. Such insight is important for better understanding the gendered makeup of the military and for contributing to a knowledge base for Security Sector Reform in this violent (post)conflict setting.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0095327X12459715>

### **The gendered impact of conflict and peacekeeping in Africa.**

Dyan Mazurana. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 3-8.

This article argues that peacekeeping missions have changed in important ways regarding gender mandates, analyses, staffing and expectations over the last decade. Peacekeeping missions are now being mandated to address some of the central factors that studies show are resulting in high death rates among women and girls, and their continued marginalisation in political decision-making in the future of their countries. The impact of these more robust peace-enforcement mandates, and the actions of peacekeepers on the lives of women and girls, are areas to which we should all be paying attention.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=4>

### **Women in peacekeeping: The emergence of the all-female uniformed units in UNMIL and MONUSCO.**

Catherine. A. Onkalit. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 42-6.

This article explains the role of uniformed women in peacekeeping operations. In particular, it analyses all-female uniformed Formed Police units (FPUs) in peacekeeping missions in Africa, and highlights their strengths, challenges and lessons.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=43>

### **Maria Nakabiito. The role of the UNMISS gender unit and officers in UN peacekeeping operations.**

Maria Nakabiito. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 47-51.

This article argues that the South Sudan government has responded positively to the UN's calls to promote women's rights and protection. Its transitional constitution ensures that South Sudanese women enjoy the same equal rights as men in political and social life. Nevertheless, women remain under-represented in government and appear to have limited power to influence the implementation of the UN resolutions and government policies. Women and girls have seen little change in their lives and social status, and continue to fall victim to conflicts and violence, discrimination and maltreatment.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=48>

## **Gender equality in plans and budgets**

### **Gender sensitivity of Sub-Saharan Africa National Adaptation Programmes of Action: findings from a desk review of 31 countries.**

Nathalie Holvoet and Liesbeth Inberg. February 2014. *Climate and Development*.

This article investigates to what extent and in what way 31 Sub-Saharan African National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) integrate a gender dimension into the different phases of the NAPA cycle, and the different sectors that are especially related to climate change. The findings of the gender scan demonstrate, among other things, that there is a decline in gender sensitivity throughout the intervention cycle. Furthermore, processes have been more gender-sensitive than the actual content of NAPAs, which suggests that gender actors around the table in NAPA decision-making have not always been able to influence the content of the NAPAs. It also suggests that the insights, approaches and tools of gender budgeting could be particularly useful when integrated into climate change issues.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2013.867250>

**Gender concerns in agricultural institutions: A case study of Kenya agricultural research institute.**

Lydia Miriti, G Wamue and Scholastica Wambua. December 2013. *African Journal of Horticultural Science* 7.

This paper describes a survey carried out by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) to identify gender concerns, needs and priorities in KARI and devise ways to address them. Force field situation analysis tool was used to enhance or minimise forces that will influence gender mainstreaming efforts in KARI. It found that a gender mainstreaming training programme is needed to successfully mainstream gender, beginning with a training of trainers. Staff should be sensitised on the need for gender budgeting, as some may feel that it is an area to be left to social scientists.

<http://hakenya.net/ajhs/index.php/ajhs/article/view/140>

**Feminisation of Gender Budgeting: An Uphill Task for Zimbabwe.**

Charity Manyeruke and Shakespear Hamausw. January 2013. *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review* 29 (1): 77-105.

This paper analyses gender budgeting initiatives in Zimbabwe from 2008 when the Gender Budget Circular Call came into effect. The research used documentary research method. Special attention was placed on critical sectors, such as health, agriculture, women's affairs, water and sanitation, and education where disparity between men and women is apparent. The paper concludes that budgetary allocations for women programmes are inadequate, hence the need to feminise gender budgeting process in order to yield better results. However, feminisation of the gender budgeting process is not an easy task for Zimbabwe due to lack of up-to-date gender disaggregated data, lack of political will, and economic challenges that are limiting the fiscal space, among others.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/eas.2013.0002>

**An evaluation of the implementation of the national gender policy in teacher education in Zimbabwe.**

Daniel Mawere. 2013. *International Journal of Asian Social Science* 3 (2): 443-450.

This paper evaluates the implementation of the 2003 National Gender Policy in teacher education colleges in Zimbabwe. A survey design was employed. Findings revealed that teacher education colleges do not have own college gender policies, had not engendered their curricula as well as their budgets. Female students far outnumbered male students, but males dominated decision-making positions at student, lecturer and non-lecturing levels. The study concluded that teacher education colleges as part of the education and training sector had not fully implemented the National Gender Policy. It is recommended that the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education through teacher education colleges should gender mainstream all their policies, programmes and activities.

<http://www.pakinsight.com/pdf-files/ijass%20443-450.pdf>

**Mainstreaming gender into African Union peace support operations: Why we are getting it wrong.**

Yvonne Kasumba and Walter Lotze. 2013. *Conflict Trends* 2: 23-9.

This article reviews the context within which efforts to mainstream gender considerations in AU-mandated peace support operations take place, making specific reference to the press statements of the 223<sup>rd</sup> and 364<sup>th</sup> meetings of the AU Peace and Security Council. To date, these specific press statements provide the best strategic guidance to the AU Commission on mainstreaming gender considerations in the peace and security work of the organisation. Building on this, the article reviews efforts undertaken



by the AUI Commission to strengthen gender mainstreaming in its PSOs, before providing a set of recommendations that could serve to strengthen gender mainstreaming in PSOs in the AU context going forward.

<http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ct/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2013-2.pdf#page=24>

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

### ***A strategy for achieving gender equality in South Sudan.***

Jane Kani Edward. January 2014. The Sudd Institute.

This paper identifies some of the socio-cultural, economic, legal, educational and political conditions, which lead to gender inequality in South Sudan. It proposes strategies for addressing gender disparities in many aspects of South Sudanese society for the achievement of gender equality in the country.

<http://www.suddinstitute.org/assets/Publications/Gender-EqualityfmtSR.pdf>

### **Poverty and gender inequality in asset ownership among households in southern Nigeria.**

Glory E. Edet and Nsikak-Abasi A. Etim. 2014. *Journal of Studies in Social Sciences* 7 (1):82-95.

Although gender equality is a basic human right, and closing the gender gap is key to achieving many development objectives, development stakeholders concerned with achieving gender equality are often constrained by inadequate information to justify channelling limited resources toward closing the gender gap. This paper finds that there is considerable gender differentiation in the ownership of land, home, business and savings in southern Nigeria. It recommends that policies to ensure that women have secure access to land and other vital resources should be encouraged. Policy options that will encourage women to own homes should also be formulated.

<http://infinitypress.info/index.php/jsss/article/view/637/302>

### **Girls claiming education rights: Reflections on distribution, empowerment and gender justice in Northern Tanzania and Northern Nigeria.**

Elaine Unterhalter, Jo Heslop and Andrew Mamedu. November 2013. *International Journal of Educational Development* 33 (6):566-75.

This article considers the analytical connection between two approaches to discussing girls' schooling and gender justice. One trend considers injustice primarily as a question of inequalities in distribution. A second approach looks at issues of empowerment, the ways in which structural gendered inequalities in the political economy and socio-cultural formations constrain the capacity of girls inside and outside school to claim the rights promised by education. The conclusion highlights the importance of contextual factors in understanding the relationships between distribution and empowerment evident from the data, and the importance of designing future studies to look more closely at the dynamic two way relationship of distributional and empowerment aspects of gender justice in education.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2013.05.007>



### 3.4 Central Asia

With a particular focus on Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

#### **Resilience in Displacement? Building the potential of Afghan displaced women.**

Nassim Majidi and Camille Hennion. January 2014. *Journal of Internal Displacement* 4 (1): 78-91.

This article focuses on resilience in displacement, highlights specific gendered vulnerabilities of economic and social isolation, and the overall lack of coping mechanisms observed. In a situation of high vulnerabilities but low resilience, what is – and what can be – the response to Afghan women's need for protection in displacement? This research is based on a mix of quantitative and qualitative data collected through various research studies in 2012 and 2013.

<http://samuelhall.org/REPORTS/Building%20the%20resilience%20of%20Afghan%20displaced%20women.pdf>

#### **Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

##### **Hashish as cash in a post-Soviet Kyrgyz village.**

Gulzat Botoeva. February 2014. *International Journal of Drug Policy*.

This paper discusses how hashish produced by the local population of Tyup, Kyrgyzstan became an important source of cash in an agricultural semi-subsistence economy. It argues that hashish making assists the agricultural rural economy by allowing people to obtain goods, advance payments and credits to use for the cultivation of land, their everyday needs and maintaining social relationships. Many local farmers, who do not consider themselves as criminals, were able to become involved in this activity by shifting the meaning of hashish and hashish making from an illegal activity to a culturally valued and justifiable form of economic activity.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2014.01.016>

##### **Global Changes and Gendered Responses: The Feminization of Migration From Georgia.**

Erin Trough Hofmann and Cynthia J. Buckley. September 2013. *International Migration Review* 47 (3): 508-38.

Having experienced a recent, dramatic increase in female migration, Georgia provides an excellent case to study the emergence of women's labour migration. The findings highlight the importance of human capital, increasing divorce rates, and an absence of local economic opportunities in motivating increasing numbers of women to migrate. Additionally, changing destination patterns and shifts in labour-market demand toward feminised occupations act as key initial conditions enabling the growth of women's migration. As migration is feminised, cultural beliefs stigmatising female migrants can be renegotiated to frame women's migration within normative gender approaches, providing pathways for cultural maintenance. In the early stages of the feminisation of migration, we find the initial attempts to reframe migration are powerful; they can challenge, or at least delay, the expansion of women's autonomy that is often associated with migration.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12035>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### ***Ethnic Minority Women in Georgia – Facing a Double Burden?***

Andrea Peinhopf. February 2014. Working Paper #74. ECMI.

This paper examines the situation of women belonging to ethnic minorities in the Republic of Georgia. It focuses on gender-based discrimination and violence – and the social structures and norms that cause them – as well as impediments to women's economic empowerment and political participation. First it looks at the situation of women among the Azeri and Armenians. Women take care of household and family but also face increasing economic pressures, especially in areas where labour migration is common. They also suffer from the effects of early marriage and childbirth. The paper also considers women in some of the smaller minorities (Ossetian, Kist, Yezidi Kurdish, Roma), whose situation is not as well documented as that of Azeri and Armenian women. Throughout the paper it emerges that women across different ethnic minorities face similar difficulties, and that the political and social isolation of minorities contributes to the low status of women within them.

[http://www.ecmicaucasus.org/upload/publications/Working\\_Paper\\_74.pdf](http://www.ecmicaucasus.org/upload/publications/Working_Paper_74.pdf)

### **Rights in Crisis Campaign Afghanistan: Project Effectiveness Review.**

Huub Slood and Sharon Becker. December 2013. Oxfam.

This Evaluation assesses the work of Oxfam on women's rights within the Rights in Crisis (RiC) campaign in Afghanistan over the strategic period mid-2010 until mid-2012.

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/er-rights-crisis-campaign-afghanistan-effectiveness-review-061213-en.pdf>

### **Traumatic masculinities: the gendered geographies of Georgian IDPs from Abkhazia.**

Peter Kabachnik, Magdalena Grabowska, Joanna Regulska, Beth Mitchneck and Olga V. Mayorova. 2013. *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography* 20 (6): 773-93.

In this article, the authors examine the construction of masculinities and analyse the gendered processes of displacement and living in post-displacement for Georgian IDPs from Abkhazia. It identifies the formation of 'traumatic masculinities' as a result of the threats to, though not usurpation of, hegemonic masculinities. Drawing on interviews, it highlights how IDPs conceptualise gender norms and masculinities in Georgia. Despite the disruptions that displacement has brought about, the discourses of hegemonic masculinities still predominate amongst IDPs.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2012.716402>

### 3.5 South Asia

With a particular focus on India and Pakistan.

#### Gender and justice

##### **Pakistan Federal Shariat Court's Collective *Ijtihād* on Gender Equality, Women's Rights and the Right to Family Life.**

Ihsan Yilmaz. February 2014. *Islam and Christian–Muslim Relations* 25 (2): 181-92.

This article argues on the basis of recent case law that the judges of the Pakistan Federal Shariat Court have asserted their right to *ijtihād* and have indeed engaged in collective *ijtihād*. While in some areas, such as freedom of religion, Islamic law has been interpreted rigidly in a non-human-rights-friendly fashion in Pakistan, in some other areas, the flexibility and pluralism of Islamic law has been used to improve gender equality, women's rights and the right to family life.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09596410.2014.883200>

##### **Women's experiences of local justice: community mediation in Sri Lanka.**

Ramani Jayasundere and Craig Valters. January 2014. JSRP Paper 10.

The main analytical focus of this paper is the nature of justice experienced by women within mediation boards, given the character, context and function of this dispute resolution system in Sri Lanka. This study examines the ways in which the perceptions and attitudes of mediators shape women's experience of the mediation boards. This study provides broader reflections on the extent to which technical reforms to the boards could result in improved outcomes from the perspective of women's equality.

<http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/JSRP/JSRP10-JayasundereValtersR.pdf>

##### **Religious Personal Laws as Non-State Laws: Implications for Gender Justice.**

Archana Parashar. May 2013. *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law* 45 (1): 5-23.

This article examines the concept of religious personal laws as used in Indian legal discourse. The ambiguous status of religious personal laws serves to legitimise the continued denial by the state of gender equality to women in family law matters as it creates a space for rules or laws to operate that do not conform to the Constitutional requirements and yet are enforced by the state. The article argues that legal scholars need to accept responsibility for the significant power they wield as discourse formers. They should deconstruct the concept of religious personal laws and engage seriously with the issue of what kind of family law would be truly non-oppressive.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2013.773804>

##### **A Tangled Web? Asking the Gender Question in the Multilateral Development Banks' Law and Justice Policies in India.**

Ahalini Iyengar. 2013. *Ethics and Economics* 10 (2): 59-72.

This paper focuses on whether Multilateral Development Banks' policies have truly attempted to implement their stated model of gender mainstreaming through their programmes and projects in India, with a specific focus on the legal sector. It reviews their approach towards rule of law projects and the manner in which gender equality norms have or have not been addressed within that framework. It

concludes with recommendations as to the necessary issues which gender programmes must address within the rule of law framework in order to achieve gender equity.

<https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/handle/1866/9633>

**Gender, sovereignty and the rise of a sexual security regime in international law and postcolonial India.**

Ratna Kapur. 2013. *Melbourne Journal of International Law* 14.

This paper examines the 'Delhi rape' case that received global attention in 2012 to trace how an appalling episode of violence against a woman is articulated within stable categories of gender and invites state intervention in the form of criminal justice, stringent sentencing and a strengthened sexual security regime. The paper argues that by continuing to appeal to the state as a central custodian of women's rights, feminist and human rights advocacy has failed to address the ways in which power is dispersed and does not operate in a top-down manner. It also operates in terms of domination, subjugation and subject constitution.

<http://www.law.unimelb.edu.au/files/dmfile/01Kapur-Depaginated.pdf>

**Women's leadership and political participation**

**Carole Spary. Women candidates and party nomination trends in India – evidence from the 2009 general election. January 2014.**

This article analyses party political nomination of women as candidates in the 2009 election, and finds significant variations in levels of nomination across parties and across India's states. The article also examines in detail the nomination of female candidates by the two largest political parties, both of which support proposals for introducing reserved seats for women in national and state legislatures. The findings reject the proposition that parties only nominate women in unwinnable seats, but finds support for the proposition that parties are risk averse when it comes to nominating women, and that this can restrict the number of women nominated for election.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14662043.2013.867691>

**Gender and public choice in rural India: Can female leaders really influence local governance?**

Alexandra M. Girard. November 2013. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics* 52 (1): 109-38.

This paper, based on a survey carried out in four female-led and two male-led local governance institutions in Himachal Pradesh, empirically analyses decision-making based on competing Public Choice models. Results indicate that Public Choice theories fail to accurately predict decision-making because they do not account for embedded norms of gendered labour division. Female leaders can be constrained in their policy-making by the gender congruence of certain political tasks. In the case of female-congruent political domains, such as health and education, a Citizen–Candidate model might best predict female-led decision-making processes while in the case of male congruence, such as irrigation and land development, a Downsian model might prevail.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2013.856753>

**Path-Breakers: How Does Women's Political Participation Respond to Electoral Success?**

Sonia R. Bhalotra, Irma Clots-Figueras and Lakshmi Iyer. November 2013. IZA Discussion Paper 7771.

This paper analyses the effect of a woman's electoral victory on women's subsequent political participation. Using the regression discontinuity afforded by close elections between women and men in India's state elections, it finds that a woman winning office leads to a large and significant increase in the share of female candidates from major political parties in the subsequent election. This stems mainly from an increased probability that previous women candidates contest again, an important margin in India where a substantial number of incumbents do not contest re-election. There is no significant entry of new female candidates, no change in female or male voter turnout and no spill-over effects to neighbouring areas. Further analysis points to a reduction in party bias against women candidates as the main mechanism driving the observed increase in women's candidacy.

<http://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/89990>

**Factors influencing women leadership in different levels and functions of management (With reference to public and private sectors in Andhra Pradesh).**

Rao K. Lakshmana, Yadav Shailendra and Bhavani Ch. G. June 2013. *ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 3 (4): 323-36.

This study explores the performance perspectives of leadership skills among women managers working in public and private sectors in India. It revealed that the biggest challenge faced by women managers today is managing their dual role of organisational managers and housewives. Women experience tremendous stress caused by either work over load or under load. Women's overload comes from the pressure to work harder to prove themselves. While Indian men do not mind having women as subordinates, they do not like them as bosses. Dissatisfaction from subordinates is a source of stress for women managers, which they see as a challenge to be confronted.

<http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:zijmr&volume=3&issue=4&article=029>

**Making of the Trendsetter Generation of Women Leaders in India: Dimensionalizing the Impact of Economic Liberalization.**

Vipin Gupta and Abira Saran. June 2013. *IUP Journal of Business Strategy* 10 (2).

This paper studies the impact of economic liberalisation on the making of the second generation of Indian women leaders, referred to as 'trendsetters'. It is based on interviews with 90 women at different levels of managerial leadership in India. The study found that women trendsetters experienced accelerated leadership formation in the context of the freedom offered by various dimensions of economic liberalisation, and were not slowed down or held hostage by the cultural traditions and entrenched systems. The experiences of women trendsetters in India offer valuable guidelines for constructing appropriate institutional codes that may have broader relevance.

<http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/89477541/making-trendsetter-generation-women-leaders-india-dimensionalizing-impact-economic-liberalization>

**Stepping into Formal Politics: Women's Engagement in Formal Political Processes in Irrigation in Rural India.**

Alexandra M. Girard. May 2013. *World Development* 57: 1-18.

Based on a survey of 592 women in rural Himachal Pradesh, this paper quantitatively analyses how these policies affect women's engagement in formal political processes. Results indicate that factors from the private and individual domains influence female participation in formal political processes. Most

importantly, India's gender inclusive policies provide women with the opportunity to legitimately engage in formal political processes governing resource management.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.11.010>

***Women political leaders, corruption and learning: Evidence from a large public program in India.***

Farzana Afridi, Vegard Iversen and M.R. Sharan. February 2013. Discussion Paper Series, Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit 7212.

This study used the nation-wide policy of randomly allocating village council headships to women to identify the impact of female political leadership on the governance of projects implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India. Using primary survey data, it finds more programme inefficiencies and leakages in village councils reserved for women heads: political and administrative inexperience make such councils more vulnerable to bureaucratic capture. When using a panel of audit reports, governance improves as female leaders accumulate experience. These results suggest that female political leadership may generate gains in governance but only after the initial, gendered disadvantages recede. The findings highlight capacity building as necessary for bolstering the effectiveness of political quotas for women.

<http://hdl.handle.net/10419/71730>

**Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

***Socio-Economic Effects of Globalization on Working Women in Sargodha City Pakistan.***

Nehdia Mahmood, Ghulam Yasin, Umair Ahmed, Yasir Nawaz, Asad Umair. March 2014. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 5 (3).

The study analysed the socio-economic effects of globalisation on working women in Pakistan. The major objectives of the study were to find out the impacts of globalisation on women's socio-economic position and their participation in different economic activities. Samples of 154 working women were selected through multi stage sampling. The majority of the respondents claimed that globalisation has provided them access to multiple employment choices, enhanced their provisioning capacities, improved their professional skills and verbal abilities and helped them gain control over resources which enhanced their decision making power in their life.

<http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/view/2175/2162>

***Women's insecurities and the workplace in Nepal: A study from Banke and Bara districts.***

Daniel Coyle, Ramesh Shrestha, Chiran Jung Thapa. February 2014. Saferworld.

Insecurities that Nepali women experience in the workplace have been explored in previous studies, but this new report from Saferworld focuses on the difficulties employed and self-employed women face in the wider context – in their homes and communities, travelling to and from their work, as well as in their workplaces. This report finds that women encounter multiple challenges to their full participation in the working environment, and that existing equality legislation is not adequately implemented.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/796-womenas-insecurities-and-the-workplace-in-nepal>

**Women Empowerment, Conflict Transformation and Social Change in Kargil.**

Suri Kavita. January 2014. *International Journal of Social Sciences* 2 (2): 119-27.

This paper explores how women's livelihoods returned to normal after conflict in this remote Shia Muslim region of Pakistan.

<http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijsw&volume=2&issue=2&article=005>

**Negotiating Gender Relations: Muslim Women and Formal Employment in Pakistan's Rural Development Sector.**

Julia Grünenfelder. November 2013. *Gender, Work & Organization* 20 (6): 599-615.

This article explores how Pakistani female development practitioners experience their work situations. In this context, policies at global and national levels demand that more female development practitioners work in remote rural places in Pakistan, thus creating new employment opportunities for some Pakistani women. This article argues that, in this work environment, these women are exposed to different expectations about their gender behaviour and that they therefore develop physical strategies on the one hand and discursive strategies on the other in order to negotiate gender relations in a way that allows them to engage in formal employment.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0432.2012.00609.x>

**Economic empowerment of women influencing family structures: A case study of village Dasuha, district Faisalabad.**

Mamonah Ambreen and Anwaar Mohyuddin. September 2013. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences* 3 (1): 422-34.

This paper shows that economically empowered women experience negative changes in their family relationships. Economic independence results in more women's decision making and less attention to household tasks.

[http://www.researchgate.net/publication/259480863\\_ECONOMIC\\_EMPOWERMENT\\_OF\\_WOMEN\\_INFLUENCING\\_FAMILY\\_STRUCTURES\\_A\\_CASE\\_STUDY\\_OF\\_VILLAGE\\_DASUHA\\_DISTRICTFAISALABAD](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/259480863_ECONOMIC_EMPOWERMENT_OF_WOMEN_INFLUENCING_FAMILY_STRUCTURES_A_CASE_STUDY_OF_VILLAGE_DASUHA_DISTRICTFAISALABAD)

**Income Generation program and Empowerment of Women.**

Salma Ghulam, Sajid Mushtaq, Akram Ch. Sir, Habib-ur-Rehman Javed. September 2013. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences* 3 (2): 346-57.

This paper reviews the effectiveness of NGOs in Azad Jammu and Kashmir in empowering women. The authors interviewed 150 women. The study finds that income generation activity increases the empowerment of women.

<http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijrss&volume=3&issue=2&article=024>

**Changing Livelihood, Disaster and Human Trafficking – A Study of the Disaster Affected Areas of Assam.**

Tarun Dutta. August 2013. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* 2 (8): 1-4.

The growing trafficking problem in South Asia has been recognised and has become a serious concern over the last decade, mainly affecting girls and women. Those who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation as domestic labourers, are particularly at risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and

unwanted pregnancy. The people of conflict and hazard prone areas of Assam in search of livelihoods are vulnerable to trafficking.

[http://ijhssi.org/papers/v2\(8\)/Version-3/A02830104.pdf](http://ijhssi.org/papers/v2(8)/Version-3/A02830104.pdf)

**War and Women's Work: Evidence from the Conflict in Nepal.**

Nidhiya Menon and Yana van der Meulen Rodgers. August 2013. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*.

This article examines how Nepal's 1996–2006 civil conflict affected women's decisions to engage in employment. Using three waves of the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, we employ a difference-in-difference approach to identify the impact of war on women's employment decisions. Results indicate that women's likelihood of employment increased as a consequence of the conflict, a conclusion that holds for self-employment decisions and is robust to numerous sensitivity tests. The findings support the argument that women's additional employment—rather than greater dependence on remittances and subsistence work—serves as an important source of resilience during times of crisis.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002713498699>

**Role of Microenterprises With Regard to Economic Empowerment of Women.**

Imrab Shaheen, Mushtaq A. Sajid and Qudsia Batool. August 2013. *International Journal of Management Sciences and Business Research* 2 (8): 60-7.

This study examines the role of microenterprises in economic empowerment of women in three districts in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, in the area controlled by Pakistan. The articles shows quantitatively that the women improved their skills and managed their businesses better, concluding that the programme had empowered them.

[http://www.ijmsbr.com/Volume%202,%20Issue%208%20Paper%20\(7\).pdf](http://www.ijmsbr.com/Volume%202,%20Issue%208%20Paper%20(7).pdf)

**The role of self-help groups in post-tsunami rehabilitation.**

Grant Larson, Julie Drolet and Miriam Samuel. June 2013. *International Social Work*.

This article provides an analysis of the importance of self-help groups for women in post-tsunami rehabilitation efforts in Tamil Nadu, India. While self-help groups provided women with a measure of new social and economic opportunities, status and power, little evidence existed for a substantial reduction of poverty levels or a change in the prevailing patriarchal attitudes. The authors suggest that multiple long-term sustainable approaches to post-disaster reconstruction are needed to provide fundamental social and economic change for women.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0020872813477880>

**Women and skill development opportunities in lifelong learning (A case study of saf entrepreneurship fellowships in conflict-HIT Jammu and Kashmir).**

Suri Kavita. June 2013. *ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 3 (6): 197-204.

The paper looks at an NGO intervention which equipped women with livelihoods and vocational skills training. The programme had positive results in terms of self reliance and financial empowerment.

<http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:zijmr&volume=3&issue=6&article=023>



**Enhancing Women's Empowerment Through Capacity Building Programs: Reflections From Jammu And Kashmir.**

Suri Kavita. April 2013. *Journal of Business Management & Social Sciences Research* 2 (4): 82-5.

The paper focuses on the programmes initiated by various state and central government agencies for enhancing empowerment of Jammu and Kashmir women through capacity building programmes. The paper focuses on the challenges to women's empowerment in J&K and how economic empowerment of women through their capacity building can be one of the most important options to help women.

[http://borjournals.com/Research\\_papers/Ap\\_2013/1245M.pdf](http://borjournals.com/Research_papers/Ap_2013/1245M.pdf)

**The global financial crisis and self-help groups in rural India: are there lessons from their micro savings model?**

Meera Tiwari. April 2013. *Development in Practice* 23 (2): 278-91.

Scattered evidence suggests the emergence of savings-led self-help groups for women amongst the poorest and socially excluded communities to overcome financial vulnerabilities in the wake of the global financial crisis. Individual savings amongst the poorest cohorts were possible because of the collective mechanism. The rural women perceived such savings as a means to cope with immediate hardships and vulnerabilities, but more importantly as a tool to help their families escape high levels of deprivation through better livelihoods and well-being in the future. The non-economic dimensions of the group savings are dignity of the rural women belonging to the poorest and the socially excluded cohorts, facilitating their functioning agency and empowerment.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2013.772115>

**Facilitating Earthquake-Affected Rural Women Communities Toward Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture.**

Tahira Yasmin, Roshanzada Khattak and Ibrahim Ngah. March 2013. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems* 27 (5): 592-613.

Women open school participatory learning approach was used to build the capacity of 1055 rural women of selected earthquake-affected areas of Balakot, district Mansehra, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. They were trained in kitchen gardening and off-season vegetable cultivation, integrated pest management, pesticide risk reduction, poultry and livestock management, health and hygiene, and income-generating approaches. Community-based collective learning was found to be effective for changing rural women's perception about pesticides, role in agriculture, home, and contribution to household income as well as in decision making. It also improved knowledge, awareness, confidence, self-awareness, agricultural practices, social interactions, and enhanced motivation for revival of livelihoods.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21683565.2012.762637>

**Producing entrepreneurs in Sri Lanka 's post-tsunami economy: re-thinking the relationships between aid, knowledge and power.**

Kamal Kapadia. February 2013. *Contemporary South Asia* 21 (1): 6-21.

This article analyses the construction and operation of the discourse and accompanying practices of entrepreneur development after the Asian tsunami in Sri Lanka. Entrepreneur development formed the core of aid agencies' strategies to rehabilitate livelihoods after the tsunami. Based on a year-long

research project in 2005 that included ethnographic and survey components, the author analyses the process through which aid agencies converged on entrepreneur development as the answer to livelihoods rehabilitation, an approach that failed to produce a corresponding reduction in poverty and economic insecurity. It argues that while entrepreneurship was perceived by aid groups to be a way out of poverty, poor people and Sarvodaya embraced it because they perceived self-employment as a path out of relations of patronage, and as an opportunity for building self-reliance. These differing rationales generated considerable challenges for Sarvodaya, as they attempted to work with larger aid groups.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09584935.2012.757580>

**Effects of Economic Dependency on Decision Making Power of Women in Rural Areas of Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan.**

Roomana Naz Bhutta, Jahanzaib Haider. February 2013. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business & Social* 3 (2).

This paper describes the situation of rural women in Pakistan. These women are economically dependent on their husbands, and this affects their decision making power. The researchers found that the majority of rural women were not participating in decisions regarding family affairs.

<http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/89762147/effects-economic-dependency-decision-making-power-women-rural-areas-tehsil-dera-ghazi-khan>

**Does watershed development implemented through public private partnership empower women? a case review from Rajasthan, Western India.**

Debadayita Raha, Henny Osbahr and Chris Garforth. December 2013. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 60: 18-33.

This paper critically examines the impact of the 'Guidelines for Hariyali' – a rural watershed development policy launched in Rajasthan, Western India which has been implemented through a Public Private Partnership (PPP) – for local communities. The analysis focuses specifically on how the 'Guidelines' have affected the livelihoods of Rajasthani women, drawing upon findings from focus groups with men and women in the project catchment area, as well as interviews with key actors at public and private sector institutions. Findings reveal that there are significant gaps between policy objectives and the realities on the ground, particularly in the context of women's accessibilities and entitlements.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2012.08.043>

## **Combatting sexual and gender based violence**

***Acid Violence in Pakistan.***

Taiba Zia. January 2013. Thinking Gender Papers. University of California, Berkeley.

This paper examines the historical context and patriarchal patterns of belief that make violence against women in Pakistan not only possible but a crime which largely goes without punishment, often despite the existence of laws that advocate otherwise. It focuses on acid violence, which is a relatively recent type of violence against women. The paper examines the measures taken by various parties to curb the phenomenon and concludes with recommendations.

<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/65v958z1#page-1>

***Violence against women in South Asia.***

C. García-Moreno and A. Riecher-Rössler. 2013. Karger.

This book chapter looks at violence against women across South Asia. It argues that to eradicate violence against women in this region there are some fundamental challenges which include: changing existing social and individual attitudes, both at the family and societal levels, as well as implementation of policies for equity and sustaining of the political will to achieve significant results.

<http://www.karger.com/Article/Abstract/343696>

**Women, peace and security**

***Gender, conflict and peace in Kashmir: Invisible stakeholders.***

S. Shekhawat. 2014. Cambridge University Press.

This book looks at the theory and practice of women's participation in conflict and argues that changed gender roles during conflict do not necessarily revolutionise socially ascribed norms. The book also examines the experiences of women in sustaining conflict to make a case for their due place in negotiating formal peace.

<http://www.cambridgeindia.org/showbookdetails.asp?ISBN=9781107041875>

**Gender equality in plans and budgets**

***Gender budgeting and public policy: the challenges to operationalising gender justice in India.***

Keerty Nakray. February 2014. *Policy & Politics*.

In 2005, a gender budget statement was first presented as a part of India's financial budget to reflect the exact budgetary expenditures on various gender related programmes. Despite being viewed as a progressive development by the transnational feminist movement, it is currently seen as a promise half-fulfilled, primarily due to the failure of the governmental and non-governmental sector to take into account all the gender budget procedures that need to be implemented to achieve tangible gender equality outcomes. The article highlights that gender budgets should be further solidified within the administrative mechanisms to result in more gender sensitive approaches of governance.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1332/030557314X13914333479951>

***A gender sensitivity resource pack: Community safety training, outreach, and advocacy in Nepal.***

Nicola Johnston-Coeterier. February 2014. Saferworld

This resource pack forms part of a joint project between Saferworld and five international and national non-governmental organisations working together to develop more effective, inclusive, and accountable public security policy and practice in Nepal.

In the post-conflict recovery of Nepal, gender sensitivity is an important aspect of a conflict-sensitive approach to development. This resource has been developed as one of the initiatives to support the specific objective of building the capacity of civil society at district and national levels to promote gender-responsive public security. It brings together training and outreach approaches, activities, and exercises related to gender and community safety advocacy in an easy to follow format.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/793-a-gender-sensitivity-resource-pack>

**Gender Responsive Budgeting as Fiscal Innovation: Evidence from India on “Processes”.**

Lekha Chakraborty. January 2014. Working Paper No 2014-128. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi

GRB as a fiscal innovation has four specific components: knowledge processes and networking; institutional mechanisms; learning processes and building capacities; and public accountability and benefit incidence. This paper analyses these four components of GRB in the context of India, where research has conducted alongside GRB implementation. The Expert Committee Group on ‘Classification of Budgetary Transactions’ recommendations on gender budgeting led to the institutionalisation process, integrating the analytical matrices of fiscal data through a gender lens and also the institutional innovations for GRB. Revisiting the 2004 recommendations and revamping the process of GRB in India is inevitable, at ex-ante and ex-post levels.

[http://www.nipfp.org.in/media/medialibrary/2014/02/WP\\_2014\\_128.pdf](http://www.nipfp.org.in/media/medialibrary/2014/02/WP_2014_128.pdf)

**Integrating Time in Public Policy: Empirical Description of Gender-specific Outcomes and Budgeting.**

Lekha Chakraborty. January 2014. Working Paper No 785. Levy Economics Institute of Bard College

Despite the fact that gender budgeting is emerging as a significant tool to analyse the socioeconomic impacts of fiscal policies and thus identify their impacts on gender equity, the integration of time-use statistics in this process remains incomplete, or is even entirely absent, in most countries. If gender budgeting is predominantly based on the index-based empirical description of gender-specific outcomes, a re-examination of the construction of the gender (inequality) index is needed. From a public finance perspective, the gender budgeting process often rests on the assumption that mainstream expenditures, such as public infrastructure, are non-rival in nature, and that applying a gender lens to these expenditures is not feasible. This argument is refuted by time budget statistics. The time budget data reveal that this argument is often flawed, as there is an intrinsic gender dimension to non-rival expenditures.

[http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp\\_785.pdf](http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_785.pdf)

**Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), Is It Enough? In Shared Prosperity: Women’s Contribution to India’s Growth.**

Natasha Segal. November 2013. Martin Prosperity Institute. University of Toronto

Kerala practices Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) that reaches women at the grassroots levels in areas such as infrastructure, housing, health, education, and safety. As a result, gender ratio disparity in Kerala has shrunk (with women outnumbering men). Kerala also enjoys the highest literacy rates of all Indian states but increased literacy rates have often been linked to increased economic growth. Although GRB is an indispensable tool toward gender equality and women’s prosperity, there is a strong necessity for additional gender equality measures above and beyond GRB: implementation of gender equity education into early years development programmes and school system curricula, as well as public education media campaigns will positively affect women’s substantive equalities going forward through increased overall knowledge of women and girls’ rights.

[http://martinprosperity.org/media/Womens%20Prosperity%20in%20India\\_v01\\_08-Nov-2013.pdf](http://martinprosperity.org/media/Womens%20Prosperity%20in%20India_v01_08-Nov-2013.pdf)

**Gender Mainstreaming into Community Based Disaster Risk Management.**

Muhammad Jawed Iqbal, Muhammad Naseem Baig, Haleema Sadia, Muhammad Bilal Khurshed, Sadaf Saleem. November 2013. *European Scientific Journal*, Nov 2013, 9, (32) 463-470

In Pakistan a very limited number of organisations are working to address mainstreaming women in pre and post disaster activities. The goal of this paper is to synthesise and review the issue of disaster and gender mainstreaming. This paper highlights the gaps in terms of disaster preparedness by adopting CBDRM; and also critically analyses the importance of the mainstreaming gender.

<http://www.eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/2041/1953>

**Gender equality and women's empowerment operational plan, 2013-2020.**

Asian Development Bank. April 2013.

The new operational plan for gender equality and women's empowerment sets out the strategic directions and the guiding framework for advancing the gender equality agenda and delivering better gender equality outcomes in Asia and the Pacific region by 2020. The operational plan will serve as the roadmap for translating Strategy 2020's gender equity as driver of change into concrete and measurable operations to support gender equality outcomes.

<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/gender-operational-plan.pdf>

**Right from the Communities: People's Views on Disasters and their Reduction.**

Abdul Shakoor Sindhu. 2013. Rural Development Policy Institute

UNISDR has requested all the national governments to consult all stakeholders within their countries for their input to post-2015 DRR framework. This report is a contribution of RDPI towards this end, looking at Pakistan. The report's findings are sex-disaggregated throughout.

<http://www.alnap.org/resource/8307>

**Gender equality and women's empowerment**

**Flood-induced vulnerabilities and problems encountered by women in northern Bangladesh.**

Abul Kalam Azad, Khondoker Mokaddem Hossain, Mahbuba Nasreen. December 2013. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*. 4 (4) 190-199

This study examines flood-induced vulnerabilities among women in northern Bangladesh. Poor and disadvantaged women are more vulnerable to disasters than men due to the conditions that predispose them to severe disaster impacts. Women suffer from physical injuries and are often evicted from their dwellings due to floods. Difficulties in finding adequate shelter, food, safe water, and fuel for cooking, as well as problems in maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation, prevent women from performing their usual roles at home. All of these are problems related to women's gender identity and social roles. Many poor and destitute women remain unemployed during and after floods. Women also suffer from domestic violence and are subject to harassment when taking shelter or refuge at community centres. These particular vulnerabilities and problems interrupt women's mitigation efforts and adaptation capacities in disaster risk reduction.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13753-013-0020-z>

**Gender equality and food security: Women's empowerment as a tool against hunger.**

Asian Development Bank. July 2013.

There is a strong relationship between gender-based discrimination and the different channels through which households and individuals access food. This report shows that while gender equality and food

security are mutually supportive, gender equality remains an elusive goal in many parts of Asia and the Pacific. This report explores how traditional gender roles can be transformed, identifying best practices that have emerged both in the Asian and Pacific region and in other parts of the world.

<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2013/gender-equality-and-food-security.pdf>

#### **A world beyond the veil: Pursuing gender equality in Pakistan.**

Filomena Critelli. 2013. *Gender, Religion and Education in a Chaotic Postmodern World*. 22. 331-338

This qualitative study explores the experiences of women's rights activists who are involved with secular human rights-oriented organisations in Lahore, Pakistan. It examines the interface of gender, religion, education, and politics as they promote gender equality and women's rights to freedom from violence. With a broad view of knowledge as empowerment and a human rights framework for action, they have initiated a variety of programmes that promote legal literacy, support women's access to education, and challenge patriarchal ideologies through publication of educational materials that counter intolerance of difference on the basis of religion, gender, and nationality and seek to introduce young people to human rights concepts.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5270-2\\_22](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5270-2_22)

## **3.6 South East Asia**

With a particular focus on Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand.

### **Women's leadership and political participation**

#### **(In)Equality and action: the role of women's training initiatives in promoting women's leadership opportunities in Myanmar.**

Elizabeth Maber. March 2014. *Gender & Development*. 22. (1) 141-156

As Myanmar has moved to a civilian government following decades of military rule, new opportunities for women's political participation have emerged. However, persistent social and institutional inequalities – including lack of high-quality formal education – have left many women ill-positioned to contribute to political debate. This article explores some of the factors that have led to this disadvantage and examine the role of women's leadership training in preparing women to overcome barriers to political participation, including lack of formal education, and gain access to positions of influence. It concludes with recommendations for providing more comprehensive support.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2014.889340>

#### **Looking at the Current Peace Process in Myanmar through a Gender Lens.**

Salai Isaac Khen and Muk Yin Haung Nyo. January 2014. *Gender and Development Initiative*. 1

In Myanmar, after decades of armed conflict, gender roles and relations have changed among ethnic women and men from conflict-affected areas. However, women still remain a minority of participants in peace processes and no systematic and government commissioned gender analysis has been conducted for any of the peace processes.

This paper concludes that increasing numbers of CSOs are advocating for gender mainstreaming and women's participation in peace processes in Myanmar, and some ethnic armed groups have policies on

at least 30 percent participation of women in decision-making bodies. However, lack of awareness and knowledge on gender issues in peace processes hampers further progress.

[http://www.swisspeace.ch/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Media/Publications/Catalyzing\\_Reflections\\_1\\_2014.pdf](http://www.swisspeace.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Media/Publications/Catalyzing_Reflections_1_2014.pdf)

**From unheard screams to powerful voices: A case study of women's political empowerment in the Philippines.**

Michelle Lopez Alvarez. October 2013. Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

Gender indicators in the Philippines show that in education and health, disparities have been closed, but there is a gap in political participation of women. This descriptive-qualitative study looks at how the Philippine government empowers women in politics in order to close the gender gap.

The study found that from a public finance perspective, the conduct of gender budgeting often rests on the assumption that mainstream expenditure, such as public infrastructure, is non-rival and non-excludable in nature and applying gender lens to these expenditures is not feasible. The time budget data revealed that this argument is often flawed, as there is an intrinsic gender dimension to non-rival expenditures. The time incidence analysis can provide estimates supporting greater time allocation in economic activities like fetching water and fuel which typically involve more girls and women, and therefore public infrastructure investment with gender sensitive water policies and energy policies can benefit women and girls.

<http://tinyurl.com/kuddva5>

**Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

**"I Will Help As Much As I Can, But I Can't Give Them Everything:" The Financial Lives Of Women Who Were Formerly Trafficked Into Sex Work In The Philippines.**

Laura Cordisco Tsai. 2014. Columbia University

This PhD dissertation consists of three studies that collectively describe the economic challenges faced after reintegration by women who were formerly trafficked into sex work in Cebu City, Philippines. The first study speaks to the context in which formerly trafficked women make intra-household financial management decisions in the Philippines. The second study, a grounded theory study, explores the process of managing family financial pressures among trafficked women in the Philippines. The third study, a financial diaries study, provides a descriptive overview of the roles that formerly trafficked women play in the financial wellbeing of their households after community re/integration, as well as challenges they experience in fulfilling these roles.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7916/D8ZG6Q66>

**A new generation of Bangkok street vendors: Economic crisis as opportunity and threat.**

Chuthatip Maneepong, John Christopher Walsh. October 2013. *Cities*. (34) 37-43

Research among street vendors in Bangkok reveals that after the 1997 financial crisis, many of the retrenched workers preferred to remain in the city and establish their own informal businesses. This group of vendors tends to dominate these activities, often through business savvy, with experience in the formal sector. Instead of the 'street' image of vendors being that of domestic migrants, the 'new



generation' of vendors is evolving into something more complex. The authors attempt to derive lessons from the 1997 economic crisis to improve the transition of vendors from the formal to 'new' informal sector under current, and likely worsening, economic conditions. This paper analyses how and why these two groups express themselves and how they respond differently to the socio-economic and political forces that have an impact on the urban space they share.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2012.11.002>

#### **Gender and Livelihoods among Internally Displaced Persons in Mindanao, Philippines.**

Rufa Cagoco-Guiam. July 2013. LSE Project on Internal Displacement. Brookings

This study is based on fieldwork conducted from October to December 2012, in three areas in Central and Southern Mindanao. Conflict has paved the way for women to assume leading economic roles, although they also maintain their traditional roles. Young women are vulnerable to human trafficking. Gender equity was rare. Women have a key community role – when women manage cooperatives or lead local committees, such endeavours have greater chances of success than those run by men. Livelihoods are felt to lead to peace.

<http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/reports/2013/07/gender%20livelihoods%20idps%20philippines/gender%20and%20livelihoods%20among%20idps%20in%20mindanao%20philippines%20july%202013.pdf>

#### **Does economic empowerment protect women against domestic violence? Evidence from the Philippines.**

S. Quimbo, X. Javier. July 2013. Discussion Paper 2013-05. University of the Philippines

Using a simple model of choice of conflict resolution technology among spouses, the paper finds evidence that economic empowerment protects women in a non-linear way. Low and high levels of empowerment reduce the likelihood of women experiencing domestic violence, possibly reflecting traditional gender roles in Philippine society.

<http://www.econ.upd.edu.ph/dp/index.php/dp/article/view/709/181>

#### **Gender equality in plans and budgets**

##### **Expenditure Incidence Analysis: A Gender-Responsive Budgeting Tool for Educational Expenditure in Timor-Leste?**

Siobhan Austen, Monica Costa, Rhonda Sharp & Diane Elson. September 2013. *Feminist Economics* 19 (4) 1-24

Using data from the 2007 Timor-Leste Living Standards Survey (TLLSS) and interviews and discussions with stakeholders, this paper conducts an EIA of expenditures on public schools and discusses the effectiveness of this analysis as an input into budget decision making. While gender-disaggregated EIA can assist in identifying gender gaps, its potential can only be fulfilled when combined with additional gender analysis and supported by a deep understanding of budget decision-making processes and the actors involved. The gender-disaggregated EIA of Timor-Leste's educational spending confirmed its usefulness as an indicator of inequalities in educational expenditure. However, a range of political, cultural, and technical barriers constrains the use of gender-disaggregated EIA in policy and budget decision making.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.830187>



## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### **Critical Perspectives on Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Contexts.**

Silke Schwarz 2014. *Cultural Psychology of Coping with Disasters*. 323-342

In this chapter, the concept of coping is understood as the capacity for societally assimilative and accommodative development rather than in terms of the individual, subjective, and intrapsychic (above all, cognitive) processes popular in mainstream psychology. Instead of examining individuals' well-being from a value-free perspective, this chapter presents a critical inquiry into the different ways of understanding—as well as ways and means of achieving—social justice with regard to gender relations in an Indonesian village community.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-9354-9\\_16](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-9354-9_16)

### **Rethinking Women's Empowerment.**

Elisabeth Porter. July 2013. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*. 8 (1) 1-14

This article examines how orthodox ideas of empowerment have changed for women living in contexts of insecurity. Drawing on fieldwork interviews on women, peace and security in Fiji, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, the article reveals a range of culturally different ideas on empowerment that emphasise the community. The interview material raises new questions about the centrality of security to many women's concepts of empowerment. The article suggests holistic ways to rethink context-driven empowerment within broad-based notions of peace and security.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15423166.2013.785657>

### **Gender equality and the labor market: Cambodia, Kazakhstan and the Philippines.**

Asian Development Bank. March 2013. Promoting Gender Equality in the Labour Market for More Inclusive Growth

This report comprises a gendered analysis of labour markets, policies, and legislation in Cambodia, Kazakhstan and the Philippines. It also provides recommendations for legislation and policies that have the potential to expand or improve employment and work opportunities for women in specific sectors.

<http://www.adb.org/publications/gender-equality-and-labor-market-cambodia-kazakhstan-and-the-philippines>

## 3.7 Latin America and the Caribbean

With a particular focus on Bolivia, Colombia, and Nicaragua.

### **Gender and justice**

#### **Love, Family Values and Reconciliation for All, but What about Rights, Justice and Citizenship for Women? The FSLN, the Women's Movement, and Violence against Women in Nicaragua.**

Nadine Jubb. March 2014. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*. 33 (3) 289-304

This article explores the apparent contradictions of the FSLN's commitment to both 'restoring' women's rights regarding violence against women and promoting Christian family values and reconciliation. Improved formal recognition of rights is belied by the continued inappropriate use of mediation and

other practices that blame women, naturalise violence, and contribute to aggressors' impunity. Furthermore, the government has sanctioned aggressive tactics against feminists and women's organisations, who counter this social order with active citizenship.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/blar.12205>

**Brief on 'Access to Justice for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflicts: three Latin American approaches'.**

August 2013. Policy Brief, Evidence and lessons from Latin America

This brief presents findings from Colombia, Guatemala and Peru, where innovations in research and documentation, development of legal frameworks and victim support are helping to expose the magnitude and impacts of gender violence on women during armed conflict. In turn, this is paving the way for more appropriate prevention and redress measures that restore dignity to women. The brief also discusses the contextual factors underpinning these approaches, as well as key lessons that may be useful for other contexts. One key lesson is that truth commissions and other institutional processes mandated to collect evidence about crimes committed during armed conflicts require specific methodologies that reveal the different forms of violence suffered by specific population groups, including, but not limited to, women.

<http://ella.practicalaction.org/node/1152#sthash.dULqA8i8.dpuf>

**Toward Effective Access to Justice in Haiti: Eliminating the Medical Certificate Requirement in Rape Prosecutions.**

Shannon D. Lankenau. August 2013. *Hastings Law Journal*. 64

This note explores one of the most problematic aspects of the current legal system in Haiti: the de facto requirement that a woman obtain a medical certificate to corroborate her claim of rape. Although not mandated by Haitian law, medical certificates are regarded as the foundation of any prosecution because deficient investigations often fail to produce any additional evidence for use at trial and a woman's own testimony is routinely discredited. Until Haitian society addresses the root causes of gender discrimination in Haiti, distrust of a woman's testimony will remain a significant barrier to rape prosecutions.

[http://www.hastingslawjournal.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Lankenau\\_64-HLJ-1759.pdf](http://www.hastingslawjournal.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Lankenau_64-HLJ-1759.pdf)

**Women's leadership and political participation**

**Gender, Sexuality, and Politics: Rethinking the Relationship Between Feminism and Sandinismo in Nicaragua.**

Silke Heumann. February 2014. *Social Politics*, 21 (2) 290-314

This paper revisits the historical relationship between Sandinismo and Feminism in Nicaragua, to explain the increasing antagonism between them. Drawing on the personal accounts of women's rights, sexual rights, and reproductive rights activists who participated in the Sandinista Revolution and movement, it shows that the current conflict can be traced to long-existing antagonisms within the movement. The Sandinista leadership actively mobilised an anti-feminist discourse that marginalised sexual and reproductive rights from the revolutionary struggle. By constructing feminism as antagonistic to the revolution and forcing a split in loyalties, this discourse produced complex processes of (self) disciplining and (self) silencing.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxu004>

## **Women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities**

### **Andean Pastoral Women in a Changing World: Opportunities and Challenges.**

Corinne Valdivia, Jere L. Gilles, and Cecilia Turin. December 2013. *Rangelands*, 35 (6) 75-81

Women of the Aymara ethnic group live in both pastoral and agro-pastoral systems and have traditionally been responsible for many aspects of crop and livestock management. They also have ownership rights for land and most types of animals. The Aymara have adapted to large political and economic changes. Leadership profiles for women are increasing as rural communities diversify, men migrate in search of work, and females gain access to formal education.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2111/RANGELANDS-D-13-00038.1>

### **Gender Dimensions of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis in Central America and the Dominican Republic.**

Alma Espino. July 2013. *Feminist Economics*, 19 (3) 267-288

This contribution analyses the gender impact of the 2008 global economic crisis in Central America and the Dominican Republic, with special emphasis on work and employment. It also assesses the policies adopted by the region's governments to promote economic recovery from a gender-equity perspective. A principal finding highlights that policies implemented to combat the crisis have not been able to reduce gender inequality. The evolution of principal indicators and the lack of attention to gender equality in anti-crisis policies suggest that these inequalities could worsen as a result of the crisis.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.801558>

## **Combatting sexual and gender based violence**

### **Recognizing the feminization of displacement: A proposal for a gender-focused approach to local integration on Ecuador.**

Johanna L. Gusman. March 2013. *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, 22 (2) 429-467

This comment seeks to raise awareness of the disproportionate percentage of women amongst displaced populations worldwide and recommends that policymakers craft legal responses to better address this reality, using Ecuador as an example. Specifically, this comment outlines how a gender-focused approach to local integration in Ecuador can rectify a refugee policy that never once mentions gender and is silent on the most pressing issues facing refugee women and girls in the area: sexual and gender-based violence.

<http://digital.law.washington.edu/dspace-law/bitstream/handle/1773.1/1237/22PRLPJ429.pdf?sequence=1>

## **Women, peace and security**

### **Indigenous women and violence in Colombia: Agency, autonomy and territoriality.**

Marcela Tovar-Restrepo and Clara Irazabal. June 2013. *Latin American Perspectives*, 41 (1) 39-58

This peer-reviewed journal article finds that the violence and de/reterritorialising strategies used by armed groups in Colombia disproportionately affect indigenous peoples, and especially indigenous women.

Conflict and new forms of territoriality restrict the satisfaction of ethno-gender-based material needs and interests, with negative impacts on the lives of women and their families. However, conflict also offers some women new roles, agency, autonomy and empowerment through individual and collective action. It recommends that policy makers should seek to maximise these opportunities for indigenous women while protecting them from the negative effects of war.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0094582X13492134>

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

### **Political inclusion of marginalized groups: indigenous reservations and gender parity in Bolivia.**

Mala Htun and Juan Pablo Ossa. March 2013. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 1 (1) 4-25

This peer-reviewed journal article finds that while women in Bolivia overcame divisions between white, urban feminists and indigenous women from popular sectors to lobby for gender parity, the indigenous movement remained divided over reserved seats and the project of indigenous autonomy more generally. It helps explain why quotas have brought women into power but not changed other features of politics and why empowerment has produced new hierarchies within the country's indigenous movement.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21565503.2012.757443>

### **UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender: Post 2015 Gender Equality in the Future We Want.**

February 2013. UNISDR

This brief addresses the impact of disasters in the Latin America and Caribbean region (LAC), which reinforce, perpetuate, and increase the gender inequalities, widening the gap between men and women in the world's most unequal region. It considers the regional trends, main challenges and future of disaster risk reduction and gender in the post-2015 agendas, providing some recommendations around: capacity building, climate change, sustainable development, environmental and natural resources management and governance, as well as urban, economic, social, land-use planning, policies and communication mechanisms.

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/35915>

## 4. About this report

### Key websites

- ALNAP – Gender section: <http://www.alnap.org/resources/results.aspx?tag=259>
- ReliefWeb – Gender section: <http://reliefweb.int/topics/gender>
- ELDIS – Gender in conflict: <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/conflict-and-emergencies#.UOKfMfldUqY>
- UN Women – Constitutional Database: <http://constitutions.unwomen.org>
- ICRC – Sexual violence in armed conflicts: and invisible tragedy: <http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/faq/sexual-violence-questions-and-answers.htm>
- UNFPA – Towards the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence: <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/news/pid/15054>
- Stop Rape Now – UN ACTION against sexual violence in conflict: <http://www.stoprapenow.org/>

### Terms of reference

Please provide a list of literature published in 2013 and 2014 on gender in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Please focus on: gender and justice; women's leadership and political participation; women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities; combatting sexual and gender based violence; Women, Peace and Security; responsiveness of plans and budgets to gender equality; gender equality and women's empowerment.