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Proceedings of a Conference on Women in Rice Farming Systems, the International Rice Research Institute, P.O. Box 933, Manila, Philippines, 26-30 September 1983

Gender Dimension of Climate Change Research in Agriculture Case Studies in Southeast Asia

Realizing Africa's Rice Promise

Women's empowerment, agricultural extension, and digitalization: Disentangling information and role-model effects in rural Uganda

Instructors Manual to Gender Roles in Development Projects

Building Gender-Sensitive Activities into Agricultural Extension Programmes

Gender and Economic Growth in Tanzania

Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook

New Approaches

The Future Rice Strategy for India

A Synthesis of Recent Research

Closing the Knowledge Gap

Gender Equity in Agricultural Value Chain Development

A Study of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Participatory Research and Gender Analysis

Anthropology for Development
Gendered Adaptations to Climate Change: the Case of Rice Farming Communities in
the Philippines
RiceToday Volume 6 Number 1
Human Development and Capacity Building
A Guide to Gender-analysis Frameworks

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Rice Farming
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A

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MACIAS BROOKLYN

Tools for the Field World Bank
Publications

The World Bank Group recognizes the critical importance of women's contribution to shared economic growth, especially in Africa. Women's important contribution to economic activity in Tanzania is well recognized: In the 2006 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap report Tanzania was ranked number 1 globally, out of 115 countries, in terms of women's economic participation. This paper includes the following headings: gender and economic growth in Tanzania; starting and closing a business; access to land and site development; access to finance; operating a business -- taxation, infrastructure, and access to day care; labor laws -- how they affect women; access to commercial justice; access to international trade; and the way forward.

Creating Opportunities for Women IICA
This volume presents encounters with rural men and women in South Asian and Southeast Asian countries working for local and national governments and for non-governmental organizations. Six case studies are offered to highlight the diversity of efforts to integrate social and gender analysis into natural resource management research. These cases present examples of challenges and opportunities, as well as successes and

disappointments encountered while integrating social and gender analysis. They also demonstrate the variety of methods used and adapted in diverse contexts, reflect on what has been done and is being done in terms of capacity development and, most importantly, how this is being done and the factors that affect the process.

Challenging Chains to Change IRRI

Agricultural planning and development are crucial to human survival, but they usually proceed without any consideration of the importance of gender issues at the production level. Although women have long been prime movers in agriculture, their contribution to the world's food supply has been largely ignored, and consequently their stake in development has been undermined. This book is both a resource guide and a review of major issues in gender and agriculture which demonstrates that recognizing the contribution of women to agricultural production is a necessary step in development planning. It presents relevant information and research literature regarding women's roles in agriculture in a consolidated and accessible format, offering insights into how the inclusion or exclusion of appropriate information at the planning stage can have an impact during implementation. It also provides guidelines for locating information on gender-related agricultural issues and incorporating it into development planning, research, and training. The

literature reviewed not only calls attention to the work women do in order to improve their access to technology and training but also challenges existing development paradigms. The issues discussed present women's experiences and local knowledge and allude to gender and class inequities that farming women face. Each chapter is intended to help the reader address major gender issues in a specific subject in order to access relevant information and thereby better design and implement appropriate agricultural planning and policies. By synthesizing twenty years of international research, *Gender and Agricultural Development* provides an effective tool for development practitioners to use in training programs or surveys in order to ensure the appropriate collection of gender disaggregated data and for educators to integrate gender issues into courses dealing with social aspects of agricultural systems. Its findings are presented in such a way as to allow them to be easily incorporated into innovative planning for more sustainable and equitable agricultural policies.

An East Kalimantan case study

Oxford University Press

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) produced a 2011 report on women in agriculture with a clear and urgent message: agriculture underperforms because half of all farmers—women—lack equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. This book builds on the report's conclusions by providing, for a non-specialist audience, a compendium of what we know now about gender gaps in agriculture.

The Gender Perspective World Bank Publications

This book examines the fundamental rights of women & highlights the importance of a "separate & equal station", one of the Council of Europe's guiding principles.

The Oxford Handbook of Food, Politics, and Society CABI

At a time when Africa's food security stands threatened, *Realizing Africa's Rice Promise* provides a comprehensive overview of state-of-the-art research and recommendations for dealing with future challenges. With contributions from the key scientists working on rice in Africa, this volume addresses policy, genetic diversity and improvement, sustainable productivity enhancement, innovations and value chains. The book is useful for researchers, policy makers, agricultural ministries, donors, regional and sub-regional organizations, non-governmental development organizations and universities.

Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resource Development Routledge

Agricultural development research aims to generate new knowledge or to retrieve and apply existing forms of knowledge in ways that can be used to improve the welfare of people who are living in poverty or are otherwise excluded, for instance by gender-based discrimination. Its effective application therefore requires ongoing dialogue with and the strong engagement of men and women from poor marginal farming communities. This book discusses opportunities afforded by effective knowledge pathways linking researchers and farmers, underpinned by participatory research and gender analysis. It sets out practices and debates in gender-sensitive participatory research and technology development, concentrating on the empirical issues of implementation, impact assessment, and

institutionalisation of approaches for the wider development and research community. It includes six full-length chapters and eight brief practical notes and is enhanced by an annotated resources list of relevant publications, organisations, and websites adding to the portfolio of approaches and tools discussed by the contributors. Most of the 33 contributing authors work in the specialised agencies that form part of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). This book was published as a special issue of *Development in Practice*.

Male Out-migration, Gender Roles and Rice Farming Int. Rice Res. Inst.

The Country Gender Assessment (CGA) was commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from October 2017 to February 2018 as a way to gauge Viet Nam's progress in achieving gender equality in agriculture and the rural sector and as a mechanism to guide FAO's strategic mission in Viet Nam. Its objective is to inform FAO country-level planning and programming in line with national development priorities and FAO's mandate and strategic framework. The Assessment is also aimed at facilitating FAO's contribution to the UN Country Team report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with up-to date and objective information on the situation of rural women in the country. The methodology of the CGA included a desk review of policies and programmes on agriculture, food and nutrition security and gender equality, a quantitative analysis of national statistics, in-depth interviews with FAO Viet Nam partners and qualitative surveys and focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in two

provinces (Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai). *Socioeconomic Transformation in an Ethnic Minority Community in Viet Nam* Springer Science & Business

Technology and the demand for women's labor in Asian rice farming; Observations on institutions, infrastructure technology and women in rice farming; The changing role of women in Japanese agriculture; Women's labor and the technological development of rice cultivation in Japan; Half-sky role of China's women in rice farming systems; Wives at work; Changing labor allocation patterns of women in rice farm households; Women and the modernization of rice agriculture; The impact of new farming technology on women's employment; Women's access to land resources; Women's role in the improvement of rice farming systems in coastal awamplands; Women in rice farming systems in Bangladesh and how technology programs can reach them; Women and technology; Women laborers in rice producing villages of Bangladesh; The role of women in household production systems and rice farming in Nepal; Technological infusion and employment conditions of woemn in rice cultivation areas; Rural women and high yielding rice technology in India...

In situ conservation of agricultural biodiversity on-farm: lessons learned and policy implications Routledge

This guidance entitled Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in CSA Programs focuses on a set of agricultural practices to be implemented by small-scale food producers in developing countries. The purpose of this document is to provide agriculture development practitioners and policy makers globally, with guidance, tools and examples of

successful integration of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into climate smart agriculture (CSA) work, by demonstrating the necessity and benefits of incorporating a GEWE approach in CSA work; and presenting tested strategies for enhancing the engagement of women and particularly vulnerable groups in CSA work. With a view towards accelerating the impacts of country programs, FAO and CARE have partnered to develop this guidance to help policy makers and practitioners meet the ambitious goals of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

Asia Pacific trends, challenges and prospects for the future CAB

Presents encounters with rural men and women in South Asian and Southeast Asian countries working for local and national governments and for non-governmental organizations. This book includes six case studies that highlight the diversity of efforts to integrate social and gender analysis into natural resource management research. *Gender dimensions on farmers' preferences for direct-seeded rice with drum seeder in India* Food & Agriculture Org.

Over the past decade, interest in gender equality and women's empowerment has grown rapidly, creating a unique opportunity to institutionalize gender research within agricultural research for development. This book, edited by researchers from the CGIAR Gender Platform, reviews and reflects on the growing body of evidence from gender research. It marks a shift a way from a traditional focus on how gender analysis can contribute to improved productivity, flipping the question to ask, How does agricultural and environmental research and development contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?

Chapters synthesize the wide range of CGIAR and other research in this area, covering breeding research and seed systems, value chain participation, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, natural resources, climate adaptation and mitigation, the "feminization" of agriculture, women's role in agricultural research, and emerging gender transformative approaches.

Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Viet Nam International Food Policy Research Inst

The Future Rice Strategy for India presents forward-looking insights toward achieving sustainable development of the rice sector, ensuring future food and nutritional security. As a staple food for many in India, including the economically disadvantaged, there are many concerns that affect the development of rice sector. Facing issues from environmental demands to economic stagnation, access to food, food inflation, and the Food Security Act (demand – supply – distribution of rice) achieving sustainability in production and exports is an important and urgent challenge. Using case studies to illustrate existing and potential issues, challenges and solutions, The Future Rice Strategy for India presents key strategic options while considering the implicit consequences. In addition, the findings enrich the strategy and policy formulation considerations for the role of rice in the country. This multidisciplinary approach features the expertise of rice scientists covering different aspects of rice sector; from breeding to consumer preferences and markets and trade. Uses analysis based on agro ecological zones (AEZ) patterns providing understanding of future growth patterns based on rice ecologies Includes case

studies with proposed solutions taking into consideration pros and cons of each, allowing readers facing similar concerns and issues to identify an appropriate solution more efficiently and effectively

Gender-related Impacts and the Work of the International Agricultural Research Centers CABI

The 'Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook' provides an up-to-date understanding of gender issues and a rich compilation of compelling evidence of good practices and lessons learned to guide practitioners in integrating gender dimensions into agricultural projects and programs. It serves as a tool for: guidance; showcasing key principles in integrating gender into projects; stimulating the imagination of practitioners to apply lessons learned, experiences, and innovations to the design of future support and investment in the agriculture sector. The Sourcebook draws on a wide range of experience from World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and other donor agencies, governments, institutions, and groups active in agricultural development. The Sourcebook looks at: access to and control of assets; access to markets, information and organization; and capacity to manage risk and vulnerability through a gender lens. There are 16 modules covering themes of cross-cutting importance for agriculture with strong gender dimensions (Policy, Public Administration and Governance; Agricultural Innovation and Education; Food Security; Markets; Rural Finance; Rural Infrastructure; Water; Land; Labor; Natural Resource Management; and Disaster and Post-Conflict Management) and specific subsectors in agriculture (Crops,

Livestock, Forestry, and Fisheries). A separate module on Monitoring and Evaluation is included, responding to the need to track implementation and development impact. Each module contains three different sub-units: (1) A Module Overview gives a broad introduction to the topic and provides a summary of major development issues in the sector and rationale of looking at gender dimension; (2) Thematic Notes provide a brief and technically sound guide in gender integration in selected themes with lessons learned, guidelines, checklists, organizing principles, key questions, and key performance indicators; and (3) Innovative Activity Profiles describe the design and innovative features of recent and exciting projects and activities that have been implemented or are ongoing.

[Learning Studies and Lessons From Asia](#)
Food & Agriculture Org.

Climate change causing heavy rainfall and floods is one of the major constraints to agricultural productivity particularly in rice farming in the Philippines. Despite many studies on the adverse impacts of unpredictable extreme weather events on agriculture, very few studies have examined the differential vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies of male and female farmers in rice farming communities. This study examines gendered vulnerabilities and impacts as well as variable adaptation strategies taken by men and women in response to extreme flooding events in Nueva Ecija, Philippines. To assess how gendered adaptation strategies are produced and reinforced in two selected farming communities in the Philippines, I draw on practice theory and adopt a feminist perspective to examine how structure and agency influence practices and how practices can be changed in

order to adapt to climate change. Moreover, since this study has a feminist agenda - gender is central to the analysis in order to expose gender differences and inequalities in areas experiencing climate change and to show how social change can empower and improve women's position as they adapt to climate change. Adopting a feminist methodology was facilitated by a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Results of this study reveal that gendered vulnerabilities to extreme flooding are due to traditional gender roles in household and farming activities and women's lack of access to assets and resources. Also, men and women adapt to flooding according to traditional roles and gender relations. The differential vulnerabilities and responses to the negative effects of flooding events of women and men are further aggravated by women's lack of access of assets and resources and lesser participation in making decisions related to farming. However, prolonged exposure to flooding and continuous loss of livelihood motivated some men and women to realize the need to alter their existing gender roles and relations. Women are compelled to spend more time outside their homes to seek income from non-farm work. In this situation, men assume household and child care responsibilities. This alteration of gender roles and relations has significant impacts particularly for women who have challenged the underlying assumptions and taken action to change their situation and lessen the impacts of climate change on themselves and their households. However, their desired changes are dependent on other institutions, such as non-government organizations (NGOs) and government

that must facilitate much needed social change. This implies that changes in gender practices not only require women to think and act differently but require changes at the state and institutional level. Thus, this study concludes that climate change is a necessary but not sufficient condition for women to achieve social change. Furthermore, in order to sustain new practices in gender roles and relations, a women's global movement is needed to assist local women to assert their rights to greater access to and control of resources and to influence policies which are necessary in building women's resilience to climate change.

Surveying the Field Intl Food Policy Res Inst

This book examines changing gender roles, relations and hierarchies in an ethnic minority community in Central Viet Nam. After decades of war, the community continued its self-sufficient way of life in this remote forested mountainous region, but in recent years has been forced to respond to severe climate threats combined with sudden and destabilizing socioeconomic and regulatory change. Through the use of both qualitative (interview-based) and quantitative research methods, the book offers insights into the complex interactions between climate, regulatory and socioeconomic changes - including, paradoxically, the emergence of significant problems for both the community and the environment in the wake of policies designed to protect the natural environment. Facing greatly increased food and livelihood insecurity, the women and men of the community were pushed into the mainstream market economy without being fully prepared to participate in an economy that is still very new to them. These

sudden transitions caused major shifts in gender roles and hierarchies, opening up new possibilities for women to increase their social status in a highly patriarchal context, but also at a cost for both women and men as women's burdens increased and men's traditional roles and livelihoods were lost. The book examines recent trends, including unanticipated changes and new possible policy-related approaches, and draws international comparisons with other ethnic minority, indigenous and remote communities facing similar complex forces of change. This book will be of interest to scholars and postgraduate students of climate change, gender, environment, and public policy and development studies.

CIFOR

Very often, efforts to improve value chains miss out half of the population -- the female half. It is men who sell the products and who keep the money from those sales. The women, who do much of the work but are not recognised for it, often have to work even harder to meet ever-increasing quality requirements. But they see few of the benefits. How to change this? This book explains how development organisations and private entrepreneurs have found ways to improve the position of women in value chains especially small-scale women farmers and primary processors. It outlines five broad strategies for doing this: (1) working with women on typical "women's products" such as shea, poultry and dairy, (2) opening up opportunities for women to work on what are traditionally "mens commodities" or in mens domains, (3) supporting women and men in organising for change by building capacity, organisation, sensitisation and access to finance, (4) using standards and certification to

promote gender equity, and (5) promoting gender-responsible business. The book draws on dozens of cases from all over the world, covering a wide range of crops and livestock products. These include traditional subsistence products (such as rice), small-scale cash items (honey, vegetables) as well as export commodities (artichokes, coffee) and biofuels (jatropha). The book includes a range of tools and methodologies for analysing and developing value chains with gender in mind. By bringing together the two fields of gender and value chains, this book offers a set of compelling arguments for addressing gender in value chain development. It proposes an analytical framework that builds on both fields. It outlines five strategies for development organisations and enterprises to ensure that women can participate in value chains as full partners and decision-makers. The overall result is to improve value chain performance, with both women and men able to enjoy the benefits.

Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resource Management Routledge

This volume explores the complex interrelationships between food and agriculture, politics, and society. More specifically, it considers the political aspects of three basic economic questions: what is to be produced? how is it to be produced? how it is to be distributed? It also outlines three unifying themes running through the politics of answering these societal questions with regard to food, namely: ecology, technology and property.

Farmers, Scientists, and Plant Breeding Oxfam

CD-Rom included.

Learning Studies and Lessons from Asia Food & Agriculture Org.

This study measures the willingness of

male and female farmers to pay for climate-smart technology in rice. Rice is the most important crop in India in terms of area, production, and consumption. It is also the biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions among all crops. Direct-seeded rice (DSR) with drum seeder, a climate-smart technology, requires less labor and water and is more climate friendly than transplanted rice; yet, its adoption is slow in India. The authors of this study carried out a discrete choice experiment with 666 farmers from the Palghar and Thane districts of Maharashtra to measure their willingness to pay for drum seeders—a key piece of equipment for adopting DSR. Both male and female farmers were surveyed to capture the heterogeneity in their valuation of the key attributes of drum seeders. Although both male and female farmers prefer cheaper drum seeders, the marginal valuation of different attributes of the drum seeder varies by the farmers' gender. The authors also used the

Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), to collect self-reported data on the role and say of women in agriculture. The respective gender roles in the family and on the farm seem to explain some of this difference. Men have a greater say over how the family spends the cash. Accordingly, men tend to have a higher willingness to pay for attributes that increase income (increase in yield) or reduce cash costs (reduction in the seed rate). Women contribute a large share of the labor for transplanting rice, much of which is unpaid work on family farms. Not surprisingly, therefore, women seem to value labor saving significantly more than their male counterparts. Further, the WEAI data show that although men in the family have more say, women do have an influence on decisions regarding crop production and the adoption of new technologies, to an extent. Therefore, to enhance the adoption of drum seeders, the product designers and extension workers should also target women