

Gender Acdi Voca

Through a multidisciplinary approach, African Frontiers counters the superficial, Eurocentric and gender insensitive dominant discursive representation of Africa within the discourse of war and conflict management, and security and peace/nation-building. The theorize the realities in postcolonial African states, and the ramifications on the continents future. Situating the study within the context of the prevailing cultural and geo-political realities in the postcolonial African states, the chapters illustrate the complex processes are experienced at the local level, and how these local realities in turn impact and shape the patterns of political and military engagement in Africa and beyond. Organized along three major themes: Insurgency, governance and peacebuilding, expertise the world contribute chapters on: Rebel and insurgent formations such as the RUF, the LRA, and Boko Haram: state governance and corruption; terrorism and counter terrorism; security and peacebuilding; focussing on the tensions and challenges facing post-Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and the newest nation-state on the continent, South Sudan. This highly significant and topical study problematizes the impact of wars on African nations, as well as the epistemological framing of the local realities and fallout of armed states.

This volume contains a collection of articles based on empirical social science research in forest margin communities around the Lore Lindu National Park in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. It refers to a worldwide and particularly topical issue, i.e. the declining role in the observed processes of nature degradation. However, it refrains from rather simplistic protectionist approaches which boil down to a separation between man and nature in order to avoid the depletion of natural resources. Instead, the approach a development of co-evolutionary potentials, both in nature and human society, as a precondition for the establishment of a sustainable equilibrium in the interaction between man and nature.

With the current Second Growth and Transformation Plan (2015-2020), the Government of Ethiopia expects the agro-industrial sector to play key role in economic growth of the Country. Accordingly, the creation of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been mechanisms for accelerating the development of the sector and the structural transformation of agriculture. Agro-industrial parks will play a significant role in transitioning Ethiopia from an agricultural-led into an industrial-led economy. In view of that, the Agro-Industrial Parks has been prioritized in Ethiopia's national development strategy and four Agro-Industrial Growth Corridors have been selected for piloting the establishment of four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks. The initiative aims at driving the structural the Ethiopian economy while reducing rural poverty and creating a better environment for increased investments in agro-processing and allied sectors. Since 1981, FAO has been a strong partner of the Government of Ethiopia towards the achievement of national economic growth goals. FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to empower value chain actors and to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural value chains. The present document is the first one of a series of prioritized commodities, which will lead to inclusive, sustainable and stronger agricultural value chains in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia.

Markets and Rural Poverty

Washington Information Directory 2012-2013

Extensively Annotated Bibliography and Sourcebook

Smallholders and family farms in Armenia

A Matter of Mutual Survival

Enhancing Resilience in the Horn of Africa

Even though substantial progress has been achieved worldwide in reducing both poverty and malnutrition, much is yet to be done. There are signs that the progress made in both dimensions has stalled in recent years. Poor-quality diets have become a major driver for overweight and obesity and associated non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, heart diseases, and some types of cancers. Conflict and climate vulnerability have been identified as major obstacles to reaching Sustainable Development Goal targets related to malnutrition by 2030. In 2019, economic downturns and slowdowns hindered efforts even further. More recently, the COVID-19 crisis has imposed even harsher conditions to countries.Poverty and malnutrition are inevitably linked, and therefore addressing one can help address the other. Given that most of the world's extremely poor people and stunted children live primarily in rural areas and rely mostly on agriculture, the agriculture and food systems approach can offer an opportunity to reduce both poverty and malnutrition. The food systems approach places equal emphasis on both the supply and demand dimensions that are critical for ensuring healthier diets and better nutrition for poor and vulnerable groups.This special issue of Policy in Focus is dedicated to answering a crucial question: How can a food systems approach be used to design and implement policies and investments that reach those most vulnerable to poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and suboptimal diets? We hope that the contributions contained in this volume, by leading academics and development practitioners, exploring the linkages between nutrition, food systems, and poverty, can help stakeholders and policymakers make inroads towards the promotion of food and nutrition security and the reduction of rural poverty.

Gender-sensitive policy and programming have an integral role to play in fostering inclusive agricultural growth to meet the commitments of African countries to the Malabo Declaration goals. The 2019 Annual Trends and Outlook Report from ReSAKSS applies a gender lens to key issues that must be addressed to fully achieve these goals. Chapters examine the intersections between gender and (1) the context and institutions within which rural people operate; (2) the natural resources that men and women depend on for agriculture, sources of vulnerability, and resilience to shocks; (3) assets and income; and (4) livelihood strategies and well-being. The report serves as the official M&E report for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), tracking progress on over 30 CAADP indicators.

Accelerating urbanization worldwide means more urban-centered disasters. Floods, earthquakes, storms and conflicts affecting densely populated areas produce significant losses in lives, livelihoods and the built environment, especially in comparison to rural areas. Poor urban dwellers, almost always the most vulnerable, too often bear the brunt. Aid agencies and urban professionals have been slowly adapting to these new conditions, but older models and practices hinder the most effective engagements. Drawing directly from the experiences of urban disasters in the Philippines, Chile, India, Thailand, Iraq, Haiti and Nepal, among other countries, Urban Disaster Resilience brings to light new collaborations and techniques for addressing the challenges of urban disasters in the coming years. Chapters range from country-specific case studies to more synthetic frameworks in order to promote innovative thinking and practical solutions. Edited by David Sanderson, Jerold S. Kayden and Julia Leis, this book is a crucial read for humanitarian and disaster specialists, urban planners and designers, architects, landscape architects, housing and economic development professionals, real estate developers, private business managers and students interested in the subject, whether based in non-governmental organizations, local, state or national governments, international agencies, private firms, or the academy.

Methodology for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data

The Palgrave Handbook of Africa's Economic Sectors

Improving the productivity and market success of Ethiopian farmers: Final report of the IPMS project, 2004-2012

Leveraging food systems to reduce poverty and malnutrition

Indicadores desglosados por sexo para la presentación de informes, evaluación y seguimiento recursos hídricos

Urban Disaster Resilience

While the digital revolution is reaching rural areas in many developing countries, the rural digital divide continues to present considerable challenges. The problem is even more acute for women, who face a triple divide: digital, rural and gender. This publication looks at the benefits of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) when placed in the hands of men and women working in agriculture and in rural areas. It examines the challenges to be overcome and makes recommendations so that rural communities can take full and equal advantage of the technologies. FAO ' s E-agriculture 10 Year Review Report on implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) of the Action Line C7. ICT Applications: e-agriculture concludes that while substantial progress has been made in making ICTs available and accessible for rural communities, challenges remain with respect to the following seven critical factors for success: content, capacity development, gender and diversity, access and participation, partnerships, and finally, economic, social, and environmental sustainability. This publication analyses with the gender lens the seven factors of success, followed by an overview of the general existing barriers to women ' s access to, control and use of ICTs. Finally, it offers a series of recommendations for better integration of gender in ICT initiatives, based on gender mainstreaming throughout the seven critical factors of success, illustrated with concrete examples

The Women, Gender and Development Reader II is the definitive volume of literature dedicated to women in the development process. Now in a fully revised second edition, the editors expertly present the impacts of social, political and economic change by reviewing such topical issues as migration, persistent structural discrimination, the global recession, and climate change. Approached from a multidisciplinary perspective, the theoretical debates are vividly illustrated by an array of global case studies. This now classic book, has been designed as a comprehensive reader, presenting the best of the now vast body of literature. The book is divided into five parts, incorporating readings from the leading experts and authorities in each field. The result is a unique and extensive discussion, a guide to the evolution of the field, and a vital point of reference for those studying or with a keen interest in women in the development process.

Lists addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and websites for federal agencies, Congress, and nongovernmental organizations in Washington, D.C.

Greywater Use in the Middle East

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006

ACDI/VOCA Gender Perspectives on a Voluntary Resettlement Program, Uganda

Women's Collective Action

Unlocking the potential of agricultural markets

Strategic analysis and intervention plan for live animals and red meat in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia, Ethiopia

Entrepreneurship is one of the critical decisions to be made and it involves number of risk and has its own advantages also. But the charm of being a master of you is always above any other form of work. Setting up a business requires many things. Understanding yourself, understanding market, availing funds are certain basic things that one must mandatorily know before making a business decision. In fact before starting a business also one has to be thorough with the requirements of current line of industry. Above all taking advantage of various schemes provided by government and other financial institutions. Everyone wants to do something that gives them chance to earn more money and it is possible by becoming an entrepreneur. Starting your own business is one of the few remaining paths to wealth. To start you own venture you have to decide on many things. Making a choice of the right project is a difficult decision for an entrepreneur and is an imperative decision. For the reason that rest of the challenges for setting up a business is based on the type of the product and fund to invest. But it is a perception that for owning a business you should have handsome amount of money. Now it is possible with small scale business. The book is an attempt to provide certain basic knowledge for starters. Starting a small scale enterprise requires understanding steps in setting up an SSI, Registration/Licenses for SSI(Small Scale Industry), Resourcing, Technical Know How and so on the book has chapters on the concerned subject for better understanding of a starter. Various Policies and programmes for rural development, Prime Minister Rozgar Yozna, rural women entrepreneurship in India, bright prospects, industrial innovations by small and medium sized enterprises, Indian small industry, organisation, supporting entrepreneurship, development in India etc are also the subject matter of the book. Every chapter has several other sub chapters making the topic clear and better to understand. In the end of the book a directory section is enclosed containing Industries Department addresses, Service Institutes, Branch Institutes, and Extension Centres in various Indian States.

This book explores the place of poor people within a rich variety of value chains, focusing upon lagging, rural regions in Africa and Asia, and how they can 'upgrade' within such chains. Upgrading is a key concept for value chain analysis and refers to the acquisition of technological capabilities and market linkages that enable firms to improve their competitiveness and move into higher-value activities. The authors examine a range of evidence to assess whether the 'bottom billion' people, living mainly in the rural areas of low-income countries, can improve their position through productive strategies and, if so, how? They propose an innovative conceptual framework of value chain upgrading for some of the most marginal producers in the poorest local economies. They demonstrate how interventions can improve poverty and the environment for poor people supplying a wide range of services and agricultural and food products to local, regional and global markets. This analysis is based on empirical research conducted in Senegal, Mali, Tanzania, India, Nepal, Philippines and Vietnam. The main focus is on poverty, environment and gender outcomes of upgrading interventions, and represents one of the key challenges of contemporary development economics.

The background for conducting country studies on the challenges, needs and constraints of smallholders and family farms in seven countries has been a wish to further strengthen the Regional Initiative and develop the initiative towards a stronger programmatic approach at both the regional and country levels. To provide support to smallholders and family farms, there has been a need to develop a better understanding and knowledge platform of the main challenges, needs and constraints of smallholders and family farms in the specific country context. Even though many of the challenges are the same throughout the region, there are still significant variations among the countries; it is important to recognize and understand these variations when designing support to smallholders and family farms in each specific country. It has been the objectives of the country studies first to analyze the development trend and current state of smallholders and family farms in the specific country, second to study the current political priorities and policies affecting smallholders and family farms, and finally, based on the conclusions made, to provide recommendations, mainly at the policy level, on how to further support the development of commercial family farms and at the same time ensure in general inclusive growth, improved rural livelihood for women and men and the reduction of rural poverty for all. It is hoped that each country study will not only be relevant for FAO but also for governments, donors and other international organizations when formulating policy and preparing programmes.

Post Democracy and Post Truth

Guide for planning, construction and maintenance of forest roads

State, foreign operations, and related programs appropriations for fiscal year 2006

Harnessing Agricultural Trade for Sustainable Development: Vanuatu Cocoa and Coconut

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations for Fiscal Year ...

African Frontiers

The first part of the Manual introduces the main steps of forest road network planning and gives guidance on road construction under different site conditions. It demonstrates good practices to minimize the area used for building purposes, to keep the environmental impact as low as possible and to maintain forest productivity. It describes the machinery suitable for the different construction phases and compares the advantages of machine types. The second part of the Manual introduces the goals and best practices of regular forest road maintenance which is a key operation that enables multi-purpose use of forests. It gives an overview on the main causes of forest road degradation and explains the different maintenance regimes and maintenance activities. In Gender and Practice: Insights from the Field, twelve chapters contribute to the creation of an accessible body of knowledge that looks to provide gender practitioners with examples of what works, and what doesn't, in the attainment of gender equality.

In water-scarce areas of the Middle East, greywater (household wastewater excluding toilet waste) is commonly used by poor communities to irrigate home gardens. This both supplements the water available to the household and improves food security. This book draws together material presented at a conference in Jordan in 2007, and examines the technical approaches to treating and using greywater for irrigation, including its associated risks to health and the environment. It discusses many of the non-technical issues that influence effectiveness and sustainability of greywater use. It also takes a hard look at economic issues, arguing that more clarity and consistency from policymakers is essential if low-income, water-stressed communities are to make better and safer use of their existing water supplies. The book concludes by offering suggestions for where donor efforts and research could best be focused in the near future.Greywater use in the Middle East is important reading for researchers, donors, implementing agencies, and policymakers, in the fields of water supply, water reuse, livelihoods and agriculture.

Rural Cooperatives

Strategic analysis and intervention plan for cow milk and dairy products in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia, Ethiopia

Just For Starters: How To Become A Successful Businessman? (3rd Revised Edition)

Insurgency, Governance and Peacebuilding in Postcolonial States

Upgrading in Value Chains

Regional TCP on Empowerment of smallholders and family farms (TCP/RER/3601)

Armenia, a country of ancient traditions, is shaped by events of the recent past. As it left behind the Soviet legacy of an official gender equality policy, there came about a resurgence of patriarchal views and customs. At the same time though, Armenia saw the growth of diverse women's civil society organizations, and the development of a solid legal and policy framework for the protection of equal rights. This publication discusses gender equality concerns in Armenia's government, economy, society, and culture. It analyzes gender issues in key sectors such as energy, transport, water supply and municipal services, and entrepreneurship. Developed in cooperation with the government and other development partners, this country gender assessment is envisaged to be a useful guide in developing and implementing policies, programs, and projects with a social and gender perspective.

The study builds on the National Green Export Review (NGER) of Vanuatu and leverages UNCTAD expertise in key analytical areas, including non tariff measures, voluntary sustainability standards (VSS), the trade agriculture gender nexus, and pro poor structural rural diversification through trade. Invaluable support was provided by the Government of Vanuatu, in particular, the Department of Industry, which generously shared information, facilitated multi stakeholder consultations and reviewed the final draft. The information in this report has been gathered from various sources, including interviews with key stakeholders in the country. To this purpose, missions were carriedout in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in 2017 and 2018. Interviews were conducted with public and private stakeholders, including representatives from the Department of Industry, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Women's Affairs, the National Statistics Office, the Government Chief Information Officer, the private sector, International Organisations and the donor community.

ACDI/VOCA Gender Perspectives on a Voluntary Resettlement Program, UgandaRural CooperativesClosing the gender gap in agriculture: A trainer's manualILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)Just For Starters: How To Become A Successful Businessman? (3rd Revised Edition)NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Indicateurs sexospécifiques pour l'évaluation, le suivi et la production de rapports sur les ressources en eau

Transnational Feminist Politics, Education, and Social Justice

New Dimensions from International Practice in the Built Environment

Technical, Social, Economic and Policy Issues

Daily Graphic

Synthesis of an Evidence Based Workshop

The world's most comprehensive, well documented, and well illustrated book on this subject. With extensive subject and geographical index. 113 photographs and illustrations - mostly color. Free of charge in digital PDF format on Google Books

Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017, the third report in the series, offers insights into how laws and regulations affect private sector development for agribusinesses, including producer organizations and other agricultural entrepreneurs. Globally comparable data and scored indicators encourage regulations that ensure the safety and quality of agricultural inputs, goods and services but are not too costly or burdensome. The goal is to facilitate the operation of agribusinesses and allow them to thrive in a socially and environmentally responsible way, enabling them to provide essential agricultural inputs and services to farmers that could increase their productivity and profits. Regional, income-group and country-specific trends and data observations are presented for 62 countries and across 12 topics: seed, fertilizer, machinery, finance, markets, transport, water, ICT, land, livestock, environmental sustainability and gender. Data are current as of June 30, 2016. For more information, please see <http://eba.worldbank.org>

Written by an international group of feminist scholars and activists, the book explores how the rise in right-wing politics, fundamentalist religion, and radical nationalism is constructed and results in gendered and racial violence. The chapters cover a broad range of international contexts and offer new ways of combating assaults and oppression to understand the dangers inherent within the current global political and social climate. The book includes a foreword by the distinguished critical activist, Antonia Darder, as well as a chapter by renowned feminist-scholar, Chandra Talpade Mohanty.

Insights From the Field

Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting

A Gender Review of Selected Economic Laws in the Philippines

2019 Annual trends and outlook report: Gender equality in rural Africa: From commitments to outcomes

Gender and Practice

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, on H.R. 3057, an Act Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006,

and for Other Purposes

With the current Second Growth and Transformation Plan (2015–2020), the Government of Ethiopia expects the agro-industrial sector to play key role in economic growth of the Country. Accordingly, the

creation of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been identified as one of the key mechanisms for accelerating the development of the sector and the structural transformation of agriculture. Agro-industrial parks will play a significant role in transitioning Ethiopia from an agricultural-led into an industrial-led economy. In view of that, the development of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been prioritized in Ethiopia's national development strategy and four Agro-Industrial Growth Corridors have been selected for piloting the establishment of four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks. The initiative aims at driving the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy while reducing rural poverty and creating a better environment for increased investments in agro-processing and allied sectors. Since 1981, FAO has been a strong partner of the Government of Ethiopia towards the achievement of national food security and economic growth goals. FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to empower value chain actors and to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural value chains. The present document is the second one of a series of detailed analyses of prioritized commodities, which will lead to inclusive, sustainable and stronger agricultural value chains in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia.

Gender and ICTs - Mainstreaming gender in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for agriculture and rural development
Environmental Change and Security Project Report
Getting to Market: From Agriculture to Agroenterprise
Setting up sustainable dairy business hubs: A resource book for facilitators
Armenia Country Gender Assessment