

FSRC Resources on Gender and Food Security

This quarter we present a bibliography of FSRC resources relating to gender and food security, especially as applied to women. The following resources refer directly to women's issues in relation to food security, or to the broader issue of household allocation of resources. If you would like to order copies of any of the following materials or if you would like a targeted search performed for a specific topic, please contact:

Food Aid Management
1625 K St., NW, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20006 USA
fam@foodaid.org
ph. (202) 223-4860

Angela Wiens
Intern

Women in Food Aid Interventions: Impacts and Issues. *World Food Programme. 19p. #7804*

This report is an extensive review of academic and program-related literature, which attempts to document the results and effects of women participating in food-related development activities. It is structured around two critical questions: Why target women in food aid interventions? What are the positive and negative impacts of targeting women?

Memory Checks for Programme and Project Design: Household Food Security and Gender. *IFAD. 38p. 1999. #7743*

The memory checks have been designed by IFAD to accompany project designers as a reminder of the household food security and gender-related variables that should be given priority in designing projects and programs.

Food Security and the Household. *Ben Senauer and Terry Roe, Center for Food and Agricultural Policy, University of Minnesota. 16p. 1997. #7564*

This paper examines factors affecting household food security and individual nutrition. The authors discuss income and prices, intrahousehold issues, nutritional status and health, labor productivity, coping mechanisms, and food subsidy programs.

Food Security and Nutrition Implications of Intrahousehold Bias: Review of Literature. *Lawrence Haddad et al. 65p. 1996. #7042*

This paper provides a review of gender differences in food consumption and nutrition literature. The authors review the literature on the distribution of food and the literature in the areas of poverty and gender, income earning and gender, and implications for food and nutrition programs. Some important methodologic concerns related to poverty, income, and food consumption measurement are highlighted.

Gender, Household Food Security and Coping Strategies. *Julie Koch Laier et al, Institute of Development Studies. 119p. 1996. #6865*

This annotated development bibliography draws together the disparate literature on household food security and strategies for coping with food crises in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with gender and women as the point of entry.

Issues in Program Design. Part 3: Focus on Women--Poverty Lending and Food Security. *Jindra Cekan and Sharon D'Onofrio, Catholic Relief Services. 16p. 1997. #6850*

In this paper, the authors present the case for focusing on women as priority clients in poverty lending programs. The authors maintain that poverty lending programs should be designed to maximize a woman's abilities to positively affect food security within her household. This is done most effectively by ensuring women have access to services, by providing opportunities for participation in decision making, and ultimately by promoting their control over the benefits of financial and enterprise development services.

Cropping Systems and Household Food Security: Evidence from Three West African Countries. *Richard Longhurst, FAO. 16p. 1990. #6515*

This article looks at three countries in West Africa--Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Nigeria. They share a marked seasonality, having distinct wet and dry seasons, in relation to which farmers have different cropping strategies and differently share their work and responsibilities with other household members according to gender. The sharing of economic activities has important implications for the flow of food to different household members.

Female Farm Households in Zambia: Further Evidence of Poverty. *Jean M. Due et al, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. 7p. 1985. #6423*

This study addresses the issue that female farmers are ignored in development policies. 112 farm families in Zambia were studied; farm women were interviewed to ascertain their contributions to farming systems and to household incomes.

Understanding How Resources Are Allocated Within Households. *International Food Policy Research Institute, World Bank. 52p. 1994. #6068*

This collection of briefs addresses the questions: How do measured levels of household welfare correspond to the measured levels and pattern of individual welfare? If welfare and access to resources are unevenly distributed within households, are there significant policy implications? How important is it to understand the processes that cause distribution within the household to follow the observed pattern? Which disciplines and research methods can best be used to identify and examine these processes?

Adoption of Hybrid Maize in Zambia: Effects on Gender Roles, Food Consumption, and Nutrition. *Shubh K. Kumar, International Food Policy Research Institute. 126p. 1994. #5970*

This report examines farm household-level factors that influence the adoption of hybrid maize and the implications of adoption for improvement in household income, food consumption, and nutrition and health of the rural population. The implications of a wide

range of resource allocation decisions that are associated with adoption and that influence the distribution of welfare improvements are examined.

Women and Food Aid. *World Food Programme. 8p. 1989. #5780*

This pamphlet describes the programs that the World Food Programme has implemented for women. They include employment (through food-for-work), women's health (through mother and child feeding projects), and education (through school feeding projects).

Who Are the Hungry? *World Food Programme. 1p. 1996. #5628*

This sheet produced for the World Food Summit outlines who should receive priority in the fight against hunger and highlights a special role for women.

Intrahousehold Allocations: A Review of Theories, Empirical Evidence, and Policy Issues. *John Strauss and Kathleen Beegle. 52p. 1994. #4433*

The subjects of this paper are the decisions that bear on differential outcomes within the household. The authors examine the issue of how to model household behavior to account for differential outcomes within the household, review the collective household model, and discuss empirical evidence on a variety of issues related to human resource outcomes and investments.

Roles of Women in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries. *J. Kathy Parker. 17p. 1989. #3931*

This paper focuses on the efficient and effective integration of gender issues in agriculture and natural resources management activities. The paper shows that men and women in developing countries perform complementary, essential, and typically sex-typed farming and natural resource management tasks.

Woman in Famine: The Paradox of Status in India. *Ali Mehtabunisa et al. 20p. 1984. #3622*

Official criteria for assessing the status of women in development throughout different areas of India and particularly in Bengal are evaluated against the value of women during historical and recent famines. Their traditional roles as food preparers are extended during food crises to include increased decision-making and food procurement, particularly with regard to wild food gathering, gainful employment, the selling of personal assets, and the final decision for the family to migrate.

Women, Household Food Security and Coping Strategies. *Naila Kabeer. 9p. 1990. #3186*

The concept of household food security refers to the ability of a household to assure all its member sustained access to sufficient quantity and quality of food to achieve healthy lives. Such access is likely to be threatened in times of economic deterioration. The author offers a broad checklist of issues that need to be considered if interventions to assist women in coping with deteriorating economic circumstances are to be successful.

Unleashing the Power of Women Farmers: Africa's Vast, Hidden Resource Holds Key to Development. *Karen Gellen. 7p. 1994. #2693*

Women grow most of Africa's food and sustain rural life, but lack the critical support--land, fertilizers, credit, labor-saving implements--and political clout needed to maximize their pivotal role. This article describes how women are demanding that policy makers help strengthen them as key producers.

Women and Food Security: The Experience of the SADCC Countries. *Marilyn Carr. 210p. 1991. #1938*

This book consists of background country papers from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on women's access to, and use of, improved food technologies in all areas--land preparation and irrigation, seeding, harvesting, storage and crop processing devices, as well as soft techniques such as planning and organizing village woodlots and domestic gardening.

Women: The Key to Food Security. *Agnes R. Quisumbing et al. 22p. 1995. #1399*

The authors discuss the critical role that women play in household food security, particularly focusing on their role in agricultural production, health, and nutritional status of households.

Women in Agricultural Development: Gender Issues in Rural Food Security in Developing Countries. *FAO. 21p. 1990. #1189*

This document analyzes gender issues in food security in developing countries. It discusses the constraints that affect women as distinct from those that are generic to the rural sector and discusses the policy implications.

Household Food Security and the Role of Women. *J. Price Gittinger et al, World Bank. 43p. 1990. #1168*

This paper discusses the role of women and how to incorporate their needs and concerns into ongoing programs. Topics include the work women do, the constraints women face, household strategies to improve food security, public policies to increase household food security, and programs to increase women's access to services and resources.

Intra-Household Resource Allocation. *Beatrice Rogers and Nina Schlossman. 204p. 1990. #998*

This book discusses measurement of intra-household food and health-related behaviors, as well as how the household responds to economic and social changes and interventions.

Gender Relations and Food Security: Coping with Seasonality, Drought, and Famine in South Asia. *Bina Agarwal. 52p. 1990. #522*

The author addresses a key factor determining intrahousehold distribution of access to food: the gender relations within the household. She outlines an analytical approach and examines how families in South Asia cope with risks of food insecurity with emphasis on the importance of gender relations for food security at the household and individual levels.