



Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África

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2015

Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme
Programme Formation, bourses et subventions

GENDER INSTITUTE / INSTITUT SUR LE GENRE

**GENDER, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FOOD
SECURITY IN AFRICA**



**GENRE, GESTION FONCIERE ET SECURITE
ALIMENTAIRE EN AFRIQUE**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

Dakar, Senegal, 15-26/06/2015

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Introduction

Since 1994, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has organized a Gender Institute annually which brings together between 12 and 15 researchers for 2 weeks of concentrated debate, experience-sharing and knowledge-building. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender and its related issues, the institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

In the 2015 edition, CODESRIA has chosen the theme **“Gender, Land Management and Food Security in Africa”**. The food deficit and soaring prices of basic foodstuff resulting from the 2008-2009 crisis has brought to light the need for African states to pay close attention in their public policies, to vital issues of land, food security and even food sovereignty. The July 2009 Declaration of the African Union (AU) on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa reaffirms "the crucial importance of land in socio-economic growth and sustainable development, and in securing the social, economic, cultural and livelihood means" of populations. It is worth recognizing the imperative need to address food sovereignty which is considered as the right of every people and every state to acquire the means to directly provide for its basic food requirements, especially since FAO admits that over 200 million people suffer from malnutrition in Africa.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The underlisted documents are recommended for consideration by the Director of the Institute

The Call for application for the Gender Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

Le CODESRIA organise, depuis 1994, un institut sur le genre qui réunit, chaque année, entre 12 et 15 chercheurs pendant 2 semaines de débats intenses, de partage d'expériences et de construction de savoir. Visant à ses débuts la promotion d'une conscience généralisée du genre dans la communauté de recherche en sciences sociales, l'institut a par la suite été organisé autour de thèmes spécifiques destinés à renforcer l'intégration de l'analyse de genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique et à favoriser l'émergence d'une communauté de chercheurs dans le domaine des études sur le genre.

Pour l'édition 2015, le CODESRIA a retenu la thématique **« Genre, gestion foncière et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique »**. Le déficit alimentaire et la flambée des prix des denrées de première nécessité résultant de la crise de 2008-2009 ont révélé au grand jour la nécessité pour les Etats africains de porter une attention particulière, dans leurs politiques publiques, à la question foncière, à la sécurité, voire à la souveraineté alimentaire. La Déclaration de l'Union Africaine (UA) de juillet 2009 sur les problèmes et enjeux fonciers en Afrique réitère « l'importance cruciale de la terre dans la croissance socio-économique et le développement durable, et dans la sécurité des moyens sociaux, économiques et culturels de subsistance » des populations. Force est de reconnaître le caractère impératif de la prise en charge de la souveraineté alimentaire considérée comme le droit pour chaque peuple ou chaque Etat de se doter d'un ensemble de moyens permettant de satisfaire directement ses besoins alimentaires, et ce, d'autant plus que la FAO reconnaît que plus de 200 millions de personnes souffrent de malnutrition en Afrique.

Dans cette perspective le centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

Les références mis en exergue sont recommandées à la lecture par la Directrice de l'Institut.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins de l'institut sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

CODESRIA Documentation, Information and Communication Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information et de communication du CODESRIA (CODICE)

PART I / 1ère PARTIE

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ISBN 978-90-04-21738-6 / ISBN 90-04-21738-X
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C.E.D.R.E.S.-ETUDES : Revue Economique et Sociale Burkinabé, N° 25, 1988, p. 69-88

/CONDITION DE LA FEMME/ /FEMMES RURALES/ /ROLE DES FEMMES/ /PARTICIPATION DES FEMMES/ /SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE/ /PRODUCTION AGRICOLE/ /PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL/ /BURKINA FASO/ /SAHEL/

Résumé : A titre individuel ou dans un cadre de groupement, les travaux champêtres, la cueillette, l'élevage, la transformation des aliments, le commerce, l'artisanat sont autant d'activités exercées par la femme Burkinabé, et qui démontrent son rôle dans la sécurité alimentaire. L'article fait remarquer cependant que certains facteurs tels le poids des tâches domestiques, les maladies, les maternités rapprochées, le droit foncier, font obstacle à cette contribution de la femme. L'auteur propose enfin l'alphabétisation de masse, la sécurité sanitaire, la réforme agraire, la recherche de petites technologies et le changement des mentalités comme parades à ces obstacles.

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Economie Appliquée et Développement, N° 14, 2ème Trimestre 1988, p.27-35

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Résumé : L'évolution de la production des industries agro-alimentaires en Algérie fait ressortir l'existence d'une dynamique au niveau de cette branche comparativement aux autres secteurs industriels de l'économie nationale. Cette production ne permet cependant qu'une satisfaction partielle du marché national. Pour l'auteur, l'extension des capacités de production de ces industries est liée à l'intensification de la production agricole et à la valorisation du capital agraire.

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Paris: L'Harmattan, 2006.- 255 p.
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PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE
ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS
DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

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Red Court Hotel, 30th May - 2nd June 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

Accord, 2012. – 51 p

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2.AFRICAN GENDER INSTITUTE, Cape Town

Feminist Africa 12: Land, Labour and Gendered Livelihoods

Cape Town: Africa Gender Institute, Issue 12: December 2009

Editorial: This issue of Feminist Africa seeks to explore the interconnections among economic liberalisation policies, land and resource tenures, and labour relations in the structuring of gendered livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus on livelihoods departs somewhat from Feminist Africa's niche in providing cutting-edge feminist analysis of issues of sexual politics and identities, national politics and democratisation processes, higher education and feminist research methodologies. The importance of land and labour rights to women in sub-Saharan Africa is on account of the predominantly agrarian nature of livelihood activities, whose low technological base makes labour a critical factor. Beyond agriculture, land has a wide array of uses in the organization of livelihoods and is also the basis of social and political power, and therefore at the heart of gender inequalities in the control of resources...

Source: http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa_12_entire_journal.pdf

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"Statutory Law, Patriarchy and Inheritance: Home ownership among Widows in Uganda"

African Sociological Review / Revue africaine de sociologie, 2009, p. 124-142

Abstract: This paper discusses the ways in which urban widows in Uganda are deprived of home ownership upon the death of their husbands. It is based on a qualitative research conducted in the middle-income areas of Kampala between 2004 and 2007. The results show that the institutional legal framework and the patriarchal customary practices and beliefs deprive widows of home ownership notwithstanding the gender sensitive Constitution. The study also shows that the special ways in which widows are able to inherit the matrimonial home upon the death of their husbands demonstrate the difficulty widows face to become home owners.

Source: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Florence_Akiiki_Asiimwe.pdf

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Land, Labour and the Family in Southern Ghana : a Critique of Land Policy under Neo-liberalisation

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 127 p.

Introduction: In recent years research on land reform has undergone a resurgence mirroring economic transformations in developing countries and the former Soviet bloc brought about by economic liberalisation and structural adjustment. These seek to bring about new institutional arrangements and reforms that give a greater role for civil society and local communities in the administration of land. This report critically examines the framework of these approaches in the light of a comparative case study located in two areas of southern Ghana. It argues that rural areas are undergoing considerable transformation at present under liberalisation and it examines the implications of this fluidity for the conception of the role of the "community" in land administration.

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Gender, Local Justice, and Ownership: Confronting Masculinities and Femininities in Northern Uganda

Peace Research, Vol. 41, N° 2, 2009, p. 59-83

Abstract: This article describes the livelihood structures of internally displaced men and women during Uganda's civil war, how these livelihood structures affect femininities and masculinities, and how they inform men's and women's opinions on transitional justice. It argues that insecurity and deprivation in northern Uganda's displacement camps during the country's twenty-four years of conflict have had a significant impact on the construction of masculinities and femininities in the region. Both men and women crave agency in their daily lives following this prolonged period of displacement and disempowerment. This sense of ownership refers to different forms of communal and individual reparation and the local practice of *mato oput*, a restorative justice process that has been criticized as gender insensitive. Acholi men's and women's support for the practice of *mato oput* points to the need to adopt a more thoughtful perspective on gender justice that balances international values with the ideas and desires of war survivors. Acholi men and women request control and ownership over justice mechanisms as an integral part of their conception of justice. Through examining such requests, this article analyses the ways in which Acholi men and women desire ownership and how a transitional justice process can extend and bolster this ownership.

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Cape Town: HSRC Press, 2010. – 304 p.

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Niger : chronique d'une évaluation censurée ou comment une agence des nations unies fabrique un bilan positif de son action contre l'insécurité alimentaire, la marginalisation des femmes et la pauvreté

Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. 46, N° 184, Octobre 2005, p. 861-881

Introduction: L'évaluation externe des opérations de développement paraît désormais considérée comme normale dans le cycle d'un projet ; pourtant, sur le terrain, la réalité est bien différente. En relatant une expérience d'évaluation au Niger en 2003 en matière de sécurité alimentaire, ce texte montre que la présence d'un anthropologue peut s'avérer gênante et conduire à la censure de son rapport. Il existe en effet, dans cette agence onusienne comme ailleurs, des discours et des pratiques qui bafouent le principe même d'un regard extérieur afin de pouvoir présenter des « projets qui sont des réussites à 100 % »...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23594260>

File : Arditi_Claude_Niger chronique d'une evaluation censuree.pdf

8. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Gender Equality and Food Security. Women's Empowerment as a Tool against Hunger

Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2013. – 114 p.

ISBN 978-92-9254-172-9

Source : <http://www.fao.org/wairdocs/ar259e/ar259e.pdf>

File: ar259e.pdf

9. AYEL, Gezahegn ; BEAUJEU, Raphaël ; BLEIN, Roger ; COSTE, Jérôme, et al...

Les stocks alimentaires et la régulation de la volatilité des marchés en Afrique

Paris : Agence française de développement, 2013. - 210 p.

ISSN 2105-553X

Source : <http://www.afd.fr/webdav/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/A-savoir/23-A-Savoir.pdf>

File: 23-A-Savoir.pdf

10. AYHAN, H. Öztaş

Statistics by Gender: Measures to Reduce Gender Bias in Agricultural Surveys

International Statistical Review / Revue Internationale de Statistique, Vol. 69, N° 3, December 2001, p. 447-460

Abstract: Statistics by gender has been the concern of policy makers in the recent past years. The demand on data disaggregated by gender has led the survey statistician to collect data and tabulate statistics by gender. In this paper, some measures will be suggested to avoid and reduce gender bias for data collection and tabulation in agricultural surveys.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1403456>

File : Ayhan_H. Öztaş_Statistics by Gender Measures to Reduce.pdf

11. BA, Allassane ; NIMAGA, Bintou

Etude sur le genre, droits et tenure dans la gestion décentralisée des ressources foncières et forestières au Mali

2010. – 39 p.

Avant-propos : Cette étude a été commanditée par la coalition des partenaires internationaux (UICN, ICRAF, CIFOR, Inter-coopération, PPP, Forest Trends, FPCD), de la société civile et des réseaux communautaires. L'objectif général visé par RRI est de réduire la pauvreté, promouvoir le bien être, renforcer la gouvernance démocratique et le développement chez les habitants de la forêt dans les pays en voie de développement.

La mission de RRI est d'une part, d'inciter de manière proactive et stratégique les gouvernements, les mouvements sociaux et les organisations communautaires à considérer et adopter des réformes institutionnelles et politiques de tenure foncières et forestières en faveur des pauvres et d'autre part fournir une perspective critique nécessaire pour propulser le changement et impulser la recherche, le plaidoyer sur les questions de droits de l'homme en rapport avec la conservation au niveau communautaire et internationale.

Au Mali, la Coalition RRI au Mali est composée de quatre structures (Inter-Coopération Suisse, UICN, Sahel Eco, ICRAF). La présente étude est une contribution de la coalition au renforcement de la contribution des femmes rurales à la gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables au Mali.

Genre et Droit dans la Tenure et la Gestion Décentralisée des Ressources Foncières et Forestières demeurent d'une complexité remarquable, associant dispositions légales et pratiques coutumières, dispositions héritées du droit colonial français et innovations de l'Indépendance. Le processus de décentralisation amorcé depuis 1991 es

t venu compliquer encore plus la lecture des statuts juridiques des terrains, dans la mesure où les maîtrises domaniales et foncières en constituent à la fois un défi et un enjeu majeur.

La question du foncier et des ressources forestières demeure au centre des préoccupations de tous les acteurs du développement local et national à travers des problématiques comme la responsabilisation des populations rurales notamment les femmes dans la gestion des ressources foncières et forestières, la détermination et la gestion des domaines des collectivités territoriales et enfin la redéfinition du rôle de l'Etat, ses rapports avec les collectivités territoriales...

Source : http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_1913.pdf

File : Ba_Allassane_Etude sur le genre droits et tenure dans la gestion decentralisee des ressources.pdf

12. BABIKER, Mustafa, ed.

Resource Alienation, Militarisation and Development: Case studies from East African drylands

Addis Ababa: OSSREA, 2002. – 220 p.

Proceedings of the Regional Workshops on East African Drylands (Khartoum and Addis Ababa)

Source: <http://www.ossrea.net/publications/images/stories/ossrea/dhp-resource-alienation.pdf>

File: dhp-resource-alienation.pdf

13. BADEN, Sally ; HASIM, Shireen ; MEINTJES, Sheila

Country gender profile: South Africa: Report prepared for the Swedish International Development Office (Sida) Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

Introduction: This Country Gender Profile of South Africa was commissioned by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), Pretoria. It is one of a range of initiatives on the part of Sida to promote gender equality within its development cooperation programmes, a goal adopted in 1996, following the Beijing Conference (Sida, 1997a). Sida's Action Plan for Gender Equality states that 'Women and men shall enjoy equal rights, obligations and opportunities in all sectors of society. For equality to be attained, sharing of both power and responsibility between men and women is required' (ibid.). The focus has shifted from attention to women, to 'women and men' and the relations between them. Furthermore, efforts to achieve equality are now 'mainstreamed' across Sida's programmes, i.e. they should permeate Sida's work at all levels, although women may still require special support to build their capacities (ibid.).

File: Baden_Sally and al_Country gender profile South Africa.pdf

14. BANDIAKY-BADJI, Solange

Gender Equity in Senegal's Forest Governance History: Why Policy and Representation Matter
International Forestry Review, Vol. 13, N° 2, 2011, p. 177-194

Abstract: This paper highlights the ways that gender analysis has been ignored in the development of forestry and land policy in Senegal. The development of local governance/ rural councils through history and their increased decision-making power that occurred with the 1996 decentralization/ regionalization did not take into account the ways that women's representation (or lack of) on these councils would affect women's ability to access needed resources. This gender policy analysis paper is guided by two main questions: do the main decentralization reforms, which aim for the principles of equity, accountability, ownership and local participation, promote gender equity and tenure rights in access to land and forest resources? How are the forest and land laws and policies gendered and right-based? I argue that, the lack of adequate gender analysis, consideration of local communities' rights, and of accountability mechanisms in forest and land policy reforms is due to the low participation and representation of women in political institutions such as political parties, in legislature, and in local governments and to the fact that the forest sector is not gender sensitive. These traditionally male dominated national and local government institutions are the main causes of inequity and exclusion of marginalized groups mainly women in land and forest governance both at the policy and practical level. As long as forest and land policies remain engendered and do not have a rights-based approach, women will always be legally and socially marginalized from decision making and benefits from forest and land resources...

Source: http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ACIFOR1102.pdf

File: Bandiaky-Badji_Gender Equity in Senegal's Forest Governance History.pdf

15. BARO, Mamadou; DEUBEL, Tara F.

Perspectives on Vulnerability, Famine, and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 35, 2006, p. 521-538

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25064936>

File: Baro_Mamadou and Deubel_Tara F._Perspectives on Vulnerability.pdf

16. BECKER, Laurence C.

The Collapse of the Family Farm in West Africa? Evidence from Mali
The Geographical Journal, Vol. 156, N° 3, November 1990, p. 313-322

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between land tenure, social structure, and agricultural production at village, household and sub-household levels in a Bambara village 50 kilometers south-east of Bamako, Mali. The analysis focuses on the operation of agricultural production units. It draws from seven months' field research in 1987. At the village level, the chief plays a central role in allocating land to the heads of households. At the household level, the heads of household control the dominant units of production, but households themselves have production unit subdivisions each with access to land. The assumption that large peasant households necessarily break up when commodity production enters the domestic economy is challenged. Where such farming systems have persisted, farmers may have developed innovative ways to organize land and labour.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/635532>

File: Becker_Laurence_C._The Collapse of the Family Farm.pdf

17. BEHRRMAN, J.R.; MEINZEN-DICK, Ruth; QUISUMBING, Agnes

The Gender Implications of large-scale Land Deals
The Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 39, N° 1, 2012, p. 49-79

Abstract: This article introduces a discussion of gender dimensions into the growing debate on large-scale land deals. It addresses the current information gap on the differential gender effects of large-scale land deals through (1) an overview of the phases of large-scale land deals and discussion of related effects on rural men and women based on new literature on large-scale land deals and past literature on the gender effects of commercialization and contract farming; (2) a presentation of further evidence using several case studies on the gender effects of large-scale deals; and (3) a conclusion that looks at knowledge gaps and areas for further research as well as broad recommendations for gender equitable large-scale land deals.

Source:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03066150.2011.652621>

File: Behrrman_J.R._The Gender Implications of large-scale Land Deals.pdf

18.BERRY, Sara

Debating the Land Question in Africa

Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 44, N° 4, October 2002, p. 638-668

Introduction: In February 2000, twenty years after their victories brought Rhodesia's ruling white regime to the conference table, veterans of Zimbabwe's war of liberation began to occupy some of the large privately owned commercial farms that controlled Zimbabwe's most valuable land. During the next few weeks, thousands of people followed suit: by May, nearly a third of the country's large-scale commercial farms had been seized (New York Times, 27 May 2000; Moyo 1998). Armed with a court order, landowners demanded that the "squatters" be evicted, but the police demurred, and President Mugabe refused to order them to carry out the court's instructions. A few weeks earlier, voters had rejected a pro- posed constitutional amendment that would have strengthened the President's powers to seize white-owned land, without compensation, for redistribution to land-hungry blacks. Angry over the deteriorating economy, rising levels of corruption, and Zimbabwe's costly involvement in Congo's civil war, a majority of those who voted were unwilling to increase the President's powers, even if they supported the cause of land reform. When the veterans took matters into their own hands, Mugabe lost no time in associating with their cause. He, in turn, was accused by Western governments, the opposition Movement for Democratic Change, and the international press, of sacrificing the rule of law in or- der to save his own political skin.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3879518>

File: Berry_Sara_Debating the Land Question.pdf

19.BERRY, Sara

Social Institutions and Access to Resources

Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 59, N° 1, 1989, p. 41-55

Introduction: For over a decade African economies have been plagued by recurrent food shortages, economic decline and growing disparities between the living standards of rich and poor. To a large extent food shortages and rural impoverishment may be attributed to external shocks-world recession, oil price shocks, deteriorating terms of trade and mounting debt service obligations-compounded in the 1970s and early 1980s by drought and war.

In addition government policies have exacerbated the effects of adverse environmental and world market trends, aggravating rather than alleviating food shortages and depressing rural output and incomes.

A further dimension of the agrarian crisis in recent years has been the extreme volatility of both agroclimatic and politico-economic conditions facing agricultural producers and rural households. Not only the weather, but also relative prices, the availability of inputs, services and consumer goods, access to markets and off-farm employment, and government policies themselves have fluctuated widely and unpredictably. In addition to economic decline, African farmers have had to cope with an increasingly uncertain environment.

The present article describes some of the strategies which farmers have used to cope with the crisis, and explores their implications for agricultural performance. People's ability to generate a livelihood or increase their assets depends on their access to productive resources and their ability to control and use resources effectively. Access depends, in turn, on participation in a variety of social institutions, as well as on material wealth and market transactions. One objective of this paper is to examine some of the ways in which institutions have served as channels of access to productive resources; have shaped strategies of agricultural production and investment; and have been affected, in turn, by farmers' patterns of resource use.

A second issue to be addressed is the extent to which the increasing instability of economic, political and environmental conditions in recent years has reinforced or altered on-going processes of resource access and resource use. Like farmers anywhere, Africans have responded to instability and economic decline by economising and, at the same time, attempting to diversify their options. The particular forms of these activities have, however, reflected specifically African conditions-including the role of social institutions in processes of access and control-and may, in turn, have contributed to the intractability of the agrarian crisis itself.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1160762>

File: Berry_Sara_Social Institutions and Access to Resources.pdf

20.BONTE, Pierre

Appartenances tribales et enjeux fonciers pastoraux en Mauritanie : le projet « élevage II »

Études rurales, N° 184, juillet-décembre 2009, p.149-167

Introduction : Les problèmes que connaissent alors les éleveurs mauritaniens se retrouvent dans nombre de pays africains, en particulier ceux de la zone saharienne et sahélienne. Ils conduisent la Banque mondiale à reconsidérer sa condamnation des formes collectives d'exploitation des ressources pastorales 2, condamnation qui avait profité au ranching conjuguant la privatisation des terres avec les contraintes de l'exploitation extensive et destinant l'élevage à la

commercialisation. Au cours des années 1980, une série de documents remettent radicalement en question cette approche 3. Se démarquant des théories libérales qui présidaient à la « tragédie des communs », ces documents soulignent que la raréfaction progressive des ressources naturelles n'est pas forcément synonyme de leur surexploitation mais nécessite en tout état de cause une « surveillance » accrue...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40929445>

File : Bonte_Pierre_Appartenances Tribales Et Enjeux Fonciers Pastoraux En Mauritanie.pdf

21.BRAUTIGAM, Deborah

Land Rights and Agricultural Development in West Africa: A Case Study of Two Chinese Projects
The Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 27, N° 1, October 1992, p. 21-32

Introduction: Agricultural development specialists have maintained for many years that the traditional communal systems of land tenure in West Africa and other areas are an obstacle to agricultural development. They argue that people without secure title will not invest in the development of land, since they cannot be assured access to it in future years and cannot transfer it to their heirs; that transferable land titles are needed as collateral for agricultural credit; and that failing to safeguard farmers' traditional land rights might lead to land concentration and its seizure by elites.' An early Sierra Leone five-year development plan reflects these concerns: "Certain forms of communal tenure do not provide security of tenure but instead discourage conservation and improvement of natural resources, hinder agricultural development and fail to encourage the credit and investment necessary in some areas of development." To counter the perceived inefficiencies of traditional land tenure practices in West Africa, both local governments and foreign donors have pushed for the legal recognition of formal, individual tenure for improved land. An alternative strategy pursued by some governments has been for the government to negotiate long-term rights to communal land, develop the land with foreign assistance, and then reallocate the developed land through formal contract.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4192164>

File: Brautigam_Deborah_Land Rights and Agricultural Development.pdf

22.BUDLENDER, Debbie; EILEEN, Alma (eds.)

Women and Land: Securing Rights for Better Lives

Ottawa: International Development Research Centre, 201. – 91 p.

Source : <http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/47431/1/IDL-47431.pdf>

File: Budlender_Debbie et al_Women and Land.pdf

23.BUDLENDER, D.; MGWEBE, Sibongile; MOTSEPE, Ketleetso; WILLIAMS, Leilanie

Women, Land and Customary Law

Johannesburg: Community Agency for Social Enquiry, 2011. – 147 p.

Introduction: The overarching aim of the research described in this report was to investigate the nature of women's land rights in three rural ex-homeland areas of South Africa and, to the extent possible from a cross-sectional survey conducted at one point in time, to explore how the nature of these rights might have changed over time. In particular, the survey aimed to explore how women access land (including different types of land such as residential and fields), their actual use of the different types of land, their decision making capacity in relation to the different categories of land, and the extent of their security or vulnerability to eviction. The survey also aimed to explore the impact of marital status on the nature and content of women's land rights.

The ultimate objective is to record current living customary law and, in particular, ways in which it is changing in progressive directions so that this information can be used by women in their struggles for justice, and as evidence in court cases, policy development, and political engagement from the local to national levels...

Source : http://www.cls.uct.ac.za/usr/lrg/downloads/Women_and_Land.pdf

File: Budlender_D et al_Women Land and Customary.pdf

24.CARPANO, Francesca

Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights. IFAD Women's Land Rights Workshop Report: Maputo, Mozambique.

Rome: International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2011. – 56 p.

Executive Summary: The regional one-day workshop in Mozambique was held on the 19th November 2010 on "Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights": case studies from Eastern and Southern Africa

Region have been presented. For regional knowledge exchange, case studies from Western Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean Region have also been shared.

The aim of the workshop was to share the experience s of the projects and programmes on women's access to land, where findings, outcomes and lessons learned could be discussed. It is hoped that the workshop contributed to raising awareness on women's land rights and their implication for poverty reduction and increasing participants' expertise in analysing and dealing with these issues.

The meeting was attended by 60 IFAD project staff from 13 countries. Six case studies were presented: the Pilot Project for Land Security in Niger, the Transitional Programme of Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Burundi, the Programa de Reconstrucción y Modernización in El Salvador, the Programme de Promotion des Revenus Ruraux in Madagascar, the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project in Tanzania and the experience in Mozambique of Fórum Mulher.

The interventions vary from legal support (Burundi), to technical assistance for leasing agreements (El Salvador); from trying out and analysing a methodology to support all the landowners, and providing a flexible mechanism for the acquisition of land titles that is accessible to vulnerable farmers and is suitable for large-scale replication (Niger) and literacy, information, communication and awareness raising (Madagascar and Mozambique) to village land use planning (Tanzania).

For the case studies, three aspects have been taken into consideration and discussed during the workshop: what have been the main actions and strategies adopted to improve women's access to land; what have been the main challenges in securing women's land rights; what could be improved or done differently in the future and what would be needed to do so in terms of different kinds of resources.

The case studies presented have some commonalities: it was learned that land disputes took considerably longer to resolve than anticipated being extremely complex land tenure issues and very country specific. The majority of the projects identified the need to support capacity building, training and enhanced community awareness of land rights and sharing lessons learned as being critical to maintaining the results and momentum achieved to-date. In half of the cases, land tenure interventions came as an add-on as women's land rights activities were not initially considered in the projects. It was highlighted that mainstreaming, implementation, and assessment of women's land rights related activities in the projects are key factors that need further and deeper attention.

The main key aspects discussed were related to:

The complexity of land tenure and the issue of time;

Awareness raising, sensitization and capacity building;

Involvement of men;

Add-on inclusion and implementation of women's land rights activities;

Scaling-up and sustainability;

Documentation of rights;

Need for long-term authoritative research.

Source: http://www.ifad.org/english/land/women_land/WomenAndLand_Mz_ProceedingsReport_Eng.pdf

File: Carpano_Francesca_Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights.pdf

25. CHOUQUER, Gérard

Enjeux fonciers : Afrique et Madagascar, première partie

Études rurales, N° 184, juillet-décembre 2009, p. 251-269

Introduction : A la suite de la colonisation, les pays d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Amérique latine connaissent une pluralité de systèmes fonciers. On y rencontre des systèmes locaux très complexes, fruit de l'évolution historique, des systèmes extérieurs imposés par le ou les colonisateurs et des solutions foncières diverses résultant d'innovations plus récentes. Depuis les indépendances, les États n'ont, en général, pas modifié la législation sur la terre mais ont, en revanche, cherché à maîtriser le foncier à la fois pour s'assurer une bonne gestion et pour s'assurer le contrôle et la redistribution des pouvoirs. Or, depuis les années 1980, des évolutions radicales se sont produites, qui ont replacé la question foncière au rang des questions particulièrement sensibles...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40929450>

File : Gérard Chouquer_Enjeux fonciers.pdf

26. CLAASSENS, Aninka ; MINISI, Sindiso

Rural Women Redefining Land Rights in the Context of Living Customary Law

SAJHR, N°3, 2009, p. 491- 516

Abstract: Women's rights and customary law are often understood as being in opposition to one another. This article challenges the usefulness of the prevailing custom / rights dichotomy, arguing that it obscures the way in which struggles to claim resources such as land combine 'human rights' equality claims with claims to customary entitlements. The article focuses on contestation over who has the power to define custom, rights and customary entitlements. It discusses the democratic potential inherent in Constitutional Court judgments that define customary law as 'living law'

reflecting changing practice, and the dangers posed by national legislation that reinforces the power of traditional leaders to unilaterally define custom. It argues for legal strategies that engage with, and support, the struggles for change taking place at the interface between custom and rights in the former reserves. We draw on insights about the nature of rights and rights struggles in the work of Nedelsky, Nyamu Musembi and Merry to argue for an approach to rights that focuses on the relationships and power relations that rights mediate, rather than solely on rights as 'boundaries of autonomy'. Moreover, engaging with processes of women claiming, redefining and 'vernacularising' rights within their communities relates directly to the project of engendering socio-economic rights, given the primacy of claims of need, and of access to material resources, within indigenous constructs of relative rights.

File: Claassens_Aninka and Minisi_Sindiso_Rural Women Redefining Land Rights.pdf

27.COLDHAM, Simon

Land Reform and Customary Rights: The Case of Uganda

Journal of African Law, Vol. 44, N° 1, 2000, p. 65-77

Introduction: Over the last ten years land reform has been the subject of intense debate in Uganda. Some of the issues that have arisen (e.g. the future of customary land tenure) are familiar and have been discussed at length in the context of land reform elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. Others are rooted in Uganda's particular historical context. The Land Act 1998 (No. 16 of 1998) is the end-product of this debate. It is not a comprehensive code of land law, but it does provide a legal framework governing land tenure, land administration and the settlement of land disputes. Issues of land policy are worked out in some detail in the Act, reflecting the view that a law which recognizes and protects private land rights needs to be specific and clear and that a law which provides for the exercise of powers by officials needs to spell out clearly how such powers are to be exercised, leaving as little as possible to administrative discretion. The Land Act is certainly the most important piece of land legislation since the Land Reform Decree 19752 (which it repeals) and, arguably, it represents as great a revolution in land relations as the Uganda Agreement and other reforms ushered in at the start of the colonial period. Inevitably, it is highly controversial.

In this article I propose first to set out the principal reforms introduced by the Act under three headings (mailo land, customary land, land administration) and then to select for further discussion certain issues of general interest raised by the Act...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1587438>

File: Coldham_Simon_Land Reform and Customary Rights.pdf

28.COTULA, Lorenzo; TOULMIN, Camilla; HESSE, C. ed.

Land Tenure and Resource Access in Africa: Land Tenure and Administration in Africa: Lessons of Experience and Emerging Issues

London: International Institute for Environment and Development, 2004. – 50 p.

Introduction: Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, land is a fundamental issue for economic development, food security and poverty reduction. Land is of crucial importance to the economies and societies of the region, contributing a major share of GDP and employment in most countries, and constituting the main livelihood basis for a large portion of the population. In many areas, however, land is becoming increasingly scarce due to a variety of pressures, including demographic growth. These pressures have resulted in increased competition for land between different groups, such as multiple land users (farmers, herders, etc.), urban elites and foreign investors. Moreover, socio-economic change has in many places eroded the customary rules and institutions that have traditionally administered land rights. Tensions in relation to land are particularly acute in Southern Africa due to the extremely inequitable land distribution existing in this sub-region. These tensions have major political implications at national and regional level, as they involve issues like control over scarce valuable resources and the distribution of wealth and power in society.

To respond to these challenges, a large number of African states have adopted over the last decade new policies and laws aimed at restructuring land relations. Land has also featured high in the agendas of donors and development agencies, which have supported to varying degrees reform programmes across Africa. This "new wave" of land legislation has taken place within the broader context of a restructuring of societal relations within African states. Indeed, since the 1990's many African countries have adopted new constitutions inspired to the principles of democratic good governance and of human rights and freedoms. Many such constitutions also enshrine key principles concerning land relations, which are then implemented by legislation (e.g. Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia; Alden Wily, 2003). Structural adjustment has spread economic liberalisation and market instruments across Africa, while the role of the state has considerably shrunk as a result of deliberate policy orientations as well as lack of institutional, financial and human capacity. Civil society has become more lively and proactive, albeit to different degrees in different countries, and seeks to play a greater role in land policy design and implementation.

While it is possible to identify some major trends prevailing throughout the continent, the land question in Africa presents great diversity and specificities, as it largely depends on localised historical, geographical, economic, social,

political and cultural factors. In Southern Africa, for instance, a legacy of settler colonialism has resulted in a racially skewed land distribution and in overcrowded communal areas affected by tenure insecurity and land degradation. This legacy has created the need for land redistribution, and raised tenure security issues that may differ considerably from those existing in West and East Africa. Similarly, the dramatic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are felt in Southern Africa more than in other sub-regions, and conflict-related land issues are particularly strong in the Great Lakes region and in countries emerging from or affected by longstanding armed conflict (Angola, Sudan).

This study reviews the main features of the new wave of land policy and legislation in sub-Saharan Africa, and identifies emerging issues concerning land tenure in the continent. The study draws lessons from recent experience in the following key areas: tenure security and land tenure reform; land redistribution; decentralised land management and administration; land conflict; protecting the land rights of vulnerable groups; land and rural-urban links; land and broader development policies and programmes. The conclusion identifies some emerging issues requiring particular attention from policy makers and development agencies.

Source: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/9305IIED.pdf>

File : Cotula_Lorenzo_Land Tenure and Resource Access in Africa.pdf

29. CROSS, Sholto

A Comparative Study of Land Tenure Reform in Four Countries: Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Kenya

(LADDER Working Paper No. 31 Policy)

London: Department for International Development (DFID); 2002. – 39 p.

Abstract: Despite their divergent colonial and post-colonial histories, these four countries have experienced a remarkable convergence in the current state of affairs regarding customary land tenure. The last decade has seen an intensification of popular demands for land reform which have given rise to new legislative initiatives. These are as yet untried in the sense that little by way of implementation has taken place. The obstacles facing implementation may be viewed both as a function of the political context within which the reforms are set, and of the culturally embedded nature of tenurial systems. The micro-level insights provided by the LADDER village studies reveal a world clinging to culturally embedded modes of access to land which are however giving increasingly diminishing returns to both equity and efficiency. The resource base is critically affected, resulting in land fragmentation and outmigration, where new opportunities are mainly seized by young men. The welfare function of the common property regime has largely given way in the face of shrinking per capita land availability, and has given a new dimension to patriarchy following the commoditisation of land and agricultural production. A considerable capacity for adaptation is however revealed in terms of moving to new forms of economic activity, both non-farm and off-farm, but this has been seriously undermined by a wholly inadequate supply of inputs and marketing support, and ubiquitous rent-seeking behaviour by local authorities.

A comparative review of land reform across the region notes the advances that have been made in enhancing the status of customary tenure, and reviews the complex linkages between security of access, production efficiency and the land market. Privatisation has been scarred by the capture of land by elites; where this has gone furthest in Kenya, the level of disputation has led to the continuing postponement of reform. New dynamics forcing the early breakup of households have actively disadvantaged women, and further micro-stratifications in land access have developed. Reforming the gender balance will require broader initiatives than legislative measures, which are criticized for their levels of complexity and over-reliance on undeveloped local administrative regimes. The battle for control over customary lands engulfed by expanding urbanisation has already been engaged.

Source: http://www.tnrf.org/files/E-INFO_LADDER_Cross.A_2002_Comparative_Study_of_Land_Tenure_Reform_in_Four_Countries-Uganda_Tanzania_Malawi_Kenya_0.pdf

File: Cross_Sholto_A Comparative Study of Land Tenure Reform in Four Countries.pdf

30. CRUSH, Jonathan; FRAYNE, Bruce

The Invisible Crisis: Urban Food Security in Southern Africa

Cape Town: AFSUN, 2010. – 50 p.

Introduction: Food security is emerging as one of the key development challenges for Africa in the 21st Century. Yet it is often misleadingly seen as an issue that only affects rural populations. The right “fix” for food insecurity is viewed as increased smallholder agricultural production. Much of the writing, and most of the development interventions, around food security focus on rural food security and the plight of the rural poor.

Recent international calls and new programmes for a “green revolution” in Africa similarly focus on “rural development” and how to increase the production of food for subsistence and sale amongst small farmers in Africa...

Source: http://www.afsun.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/AFSUN_1.pdf

File: Crush_Jonathan and Frayne_Bruce_The Invisible Crisis.pdf

31.DALEY, Elizabeth; PALLAS, Sabine

Women and Land Deals in Africa and Asia: Weighing the Implications and Changing the Game
Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 178–201,

Abstract: Large-scale land deals have attracted much attention from media and policymakers, and several international initiatives are attempting to regulate and address the impacts of such deals. Little attention has been paid to the gendered implications of such deals in the literature, and most regulatory initiatives do not address gender adequately. To fill this gap, this contribution identifies implications of land deals for women and recommends measures to mitigate negative impacts. It reviews evidence from four case studies commissioned for the International Land Coalition (ILC) Global Study of Commercial Pressures on Land conducted in 2010. The evidence is analyzed within a framework that posits women's vulnerability to land deals as due to four dimensions of underlying discrimination. This study analyzes three of these dimensions in depth, arguing that women are likely to be affected differently by land deals and disproportionately more likely to be negatively affected than men.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.860232>

File: Daley, Elizabeth_Women and Land Deals in Africa and Asia.pdf

32.DAVIS, N.C.; HORN, A.C.; GOVENDER-Van Wyk, S.

"Invisible Women": Making the case for supply-led, class-based, Gender targeted Land Redistribution in South Africa
GeoJournal, Vol. 61, N° 3, 2004, p. 273-279

Abstract: Despite progressive policies and guidelines to ensure gender equity in the South African land reform programme, the achievement to date is less impressive. In agreement with others we view gender related challenges in the land reform programme as the result of (1) inconsistent interpretations of gender equity and (2) uncertainty on how women specifically should be targeted in the land reform programme. The paper proposes to promote gender equity by introducing of a supply-led strategy with class sensitive gender targets within the land redistribution component of the land reform programme.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41147942> .

File: Davis_N.C. and Horn_A.C._Invisible Women Making the Case.pdf

33.DEININGER, Klaus; AYALEW ALI, Daniel; YAMANO, Takashi

Legal Knowledge and Economic Development: The Case of Land Rights in Uganda
Land Economics, Vol. 84, N° 4, November 2008, p. 593-619

Abstract: Although many African countries have recently embarked on revisions of their land legislations to give recognition to customary arrangements and strengthen women's rights, few studies assess the actual or potential economic impact of such steps. We use data from Uganda to assess the impact of tenure regime, perceived transfer rights, and legal knowledge on investment, productivity, and land values. While results support strong and positive investment-impacts of tenure and transfer ability, knowledge of the new law's provisions adds considerably to these, pointing towards substantial potential from disseminating the law that has not yet been fully realized.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27647849>

File: Deininger_Klaus et al_Legal Knowledge and Economic Development.pdf

34.DEININGER, Klaus; AUGUSTINUS, Clarissa; ENEMARK, Stig; MUNRO-FAURE, Paul

Innovations in Land Rights Recognition, Administration, and Governance
Washington: World Bank Group, 2010. – xxviii-251 p.
(A World Bank Study)
ISBN: 9780821385807 / ISBN: 0821385801
ISBN: 9780821385814 / ISBN: 082138581X

Introduction: The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) form a blueprint that is agreed to by all the world's countries and its leading development institutions. The first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and are directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal—global partnership for development—is about the means to achieve the first seven. To track the progress in achieving the MDGs a framework of targets and indicators has been developed. This framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of the progress that is reported on annually (UN 2000).

The contribution of land professionals to achieving the MDGs is central and vital. The provision of relevant geographic information in terms of mapping and databases of the built and natural environments, as well as providing secure tenure systems, systems for land valuation, land use management and land development are all key components of the MDGs.

Land professionals have an important role in directing land administration systems in support of secure property rights, in particular for those who have traditionally been disadvantaged, of efficient land markets, and of effective land use management. These functions underpin development and innovation and form the “backbone” in society that supports social justice, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. Simply, no development will take place without having a spatial dimension, and no development will happen without the footprint of the land professionals...

Source: <http://www.fig.net/pub/others/innovlandrightsrecog.pdf>

File: Deininger_Klaus_Innovations in Land Rights Recognition.pdf

35.DOSS, Cheryl; KOVARIK, Chiara; PETERMAN, Amber; QUISUMBING, Agnes R.; VAN DEN BOLD, Mara

Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa: Myths versus Reality

Washington: IFRI, 2013. – 36 p.

Abstract: Over the past decade, stakeholders have made a variety of generalized claims concerning women’s landownership, both globally and in Africa. Typically, these claims include statements with single statistics, such as “women own less than 2 percent of the world’s land” or “women own approximately 15 percent of land in Africa south of the Sahara.” These claims are problematic because they are not substantiated by empirical evidence, do not reflect variations in landownership across or within countries, do not acknowledge differences in landownership regimes, nor address comparative ownership by men in the same contexts. Neither do they address the difference between ownership and control of land. The lack of a clear understanding behind statistics on gender and land also leads to an inability to clearly articulate a policy response to the potential inequalities faced by women and men. The objective of this paper is to explore, conceptually and empirically, the levels and relative inequalities in landownership between women and men in African countries. The first section of the paper engages in a conceptual discussion of how to measure gendered land outcomes, what ownership and control mean in different contexts, and why attention to these factors is important for the development of gender and land statistics. The second section of the paper systematically reviews existing evidence from micro level large sample studies by region to summarize recent trends in land access, ownership, and control by sex. The third section presents new statistics from a variety of nationally representative and large-scale unpublished data on gender and land in Africa. Results provide not only a nuanced understanding of the importance of measuring land indicators for gendered development in Africa and globally but also new statistics on a variety of land outcomes to aid stakeholders in the discussion of gender-land inequalities.

Source: <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01308.pdf>

File: DOSS_Cheryl_Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa.pdf

36.DOSS, Cheryl; MEINZEN-DICK, Ruth; BOMUHANGI, Allan

Who Owns the Land? Perspectives from Rural Ugandans and Implications for Large-Scale Land Acquisitions

Feminist Economics, 2013, p. 1-25

Abstract: Rapidly growing demand for agricultural land is putting pressure on property rights systems, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where customary tenure systems have provided secure land access. Rapid and large-scale demands from outsiders are challenging patterns of gradual, endogenous change toward formalization. Little attention has focused on the gender dimensions of this transformation. However this contribution, based on a 2008–09 study of land tenure in Uganda, analyzes how different definitions of land ownership – including household reports, existence of ownership documents, and rights over the land – provide very different indications of the gendered patterns of land ownership and rights. While many households report husbands and wives as joint owners of the land, women are less likely to be listed on ownership documents, and have fewer rights. A simplistic focus on “title” to land misses much of the reality regarding land tenure and could have an adverse impact on women’s land rights.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.855320>

File: Doss_Cheryl et al_Who Owns the Land.pdf

37.DOSS, Cheryl; SUMMERFIELD, Gale; TSIKATA, Dzodzi

Land, Gender, and Food Security

Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, January 2014, p. 1-23

Abstract: Since 2008, a surge in large-scale land acquisitions, or land grabs, has been taking place in low- and middle-income countries around the globe. This contribution examines the gendered effects of and responses to these deals, drawing on nine studies, which include conceptual framing essays that bring in debates about human rights, studies that draw on previous waves of land acquisitions globally, and case studies that examine the gendered dimensions of land dispossession and loss of common property. Three key insights emerge: the evolving gender and land tenure literature provides valuable information for understanding the likely effects of land deals; some of the land deal issues transcend gender-equity concerns and relate to broader problems of dispossession and loss of livelihoods; and huge gaps remain in our knowledge of gender and land rights that require urgent attention and systematic integration of gender analysis into mainstream research.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2014.895021>

File: DOSS_Cheryl.pdf

38.DUNCAN, Beatrice; BRANTS, Caroline

Access to and Control over Land from a Gender Perspective: a Study Conducted in the Volta Region of Ghana

Accra: The Advent Press, 2004. – vii-61p.

Executive Summary: This report is the outcome of a study undertaken on men and women's access to and control over land in seven districts of the Volta Region in Ghana. The study evolved out of a need for increased insight into gender differences in access to and control over land and the implications of insecure access to land for households within the Volta Region of Ghana.

The objective of the study was to obtain an improved understanding of gender-specific constraints that exist in the Volta Region with regard to land tenure. It was anticipated that such information could contribute to: (i) an enhanced decision making power of women in their efforts to obtain more secure access to land within the framework of existing legal, customary rights, regulations and practices, (ii)

increased female utilisation of legal aid and other legal services,

and (iii) improved agricultural productivity, of especially women farmers, and improved food security at the household level due to an increased security of land tenure.

This study confirmed that farming activities were the main source of income amongst the communities studied in the Volta Region, a region that is well known for the production of a wide variety of food and cash crops. A clear division of labour existed between men, women and children on the farms. Women had become more involved in farming activities after independence due to changes in the division of labour, their greater involvement in food crop and cash crop farming and their greater involvement in farming related trading activities. This did not necessarily result in a betterment of their socio-economic position or an increased control over their farming activities.

It has, however, increased their workload and responsibilities.

Significant differences were observed with regard to women's and men's access to and control over land in the Region. These gender inequalities were largely ascribed to men's dominance in decision-making processes, their dominance in leadership positions within the communities and households, the advantages accorded to them by local tradition, custom and the patrilineal inheritance system, men's greater opportunities to acquire land, their relatively better financial position and the greater status ascribed to men by society. Most men and women had access to farmland, but their degree of access differed. Men often had full (primary) access rights to land and women often had partial or conditional (secondary) access rights to land. Differences in access rights were also observed between different categories of women. Widows with children and biological daughters had greater access to land than widows without children, stepdaughters, adopted daughters, women involved in a consensual relationship and physically challenged women. Furthermore, men had greater control over land than women as this was strongly determined by land ownership. Land ownership was largely vested in lineages, clans and family units and control over land was generally ascribed to men by lineage or clan heads...

Source: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/ae501e/ae501e00.pdf>

File: Duncan_Beatrice_Access to and Control over Land from a Gender Perspective.pdf

39.EVANS, Ruth

Inheritance, Access to Resources and Poverty in Serer families in Senegal
(Walker Institute for Climate System Research, Research Note 1)

Walker Institute: University of Reading, Reading, 2012. – 25 p.

Summary: This research explores the relationship between inheritance, access to resources and the intergenerational transmission of poverty among the Serer ethnic group in rural and urban environments in Senegal. In many Sub-Saharan African countries, customary law excludes women from owning and inheriting assets, such as land and property. Yet, assets controlled by women often result in increased investments in the next generation's health, nutrition and schooling and reduce the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Qualitative research with 60 participants in Senegal reveals the important role that land, housing and financial assets may play in building resilience to household shocks and interrupting the intergenerational transmission of poverty. However, the protection afforded by these assets was often dependent on other factors, including human, social and environmental capital. The death of a spouse or parent had major emotional and material impacts on many Serer families. The inheritance and control of assets and resources was strongly differentiated among family members along lines of gender, age and generation. Younger widows and their children were particularly vulnerable to chronic poverty. Although inheritance disputes were rare, the research suggests they are more likely between co-wives in polygamous unions and their children, particularly in urban areas. In addition to experiencing economic and health-related shocks, many interviewees were exposed to a range of climate-related risks and environmental pressures which increased their vulnerability. Family members coped with these shocks and risks by diversifying livelihoods, migrating to urban areas and other regions for work, participating in women's co-operatives and associations and developing supportive social networks with extended family and community members...

Source: <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/28983/1/Walker%20research%20note%201%20Evans%20May%202012.pdf>

File: Evans_Ruth_Inheritance Access to Resources and Poverty in Serer families in Senegal.pdf

40.EVERINGHAM, Mark; JANNECKE, Crystal

Land Restitution and Democratic Citizenship in South Africa

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 32, N° 3, September 2006, p. 545-562

Abstract: Democratisation in South Africa empowered racial, religious, and linguistic groupings and indigenous peoples with the right to land restitution. The main purpose of this article is to evaluate the implications of communal property ownership for the restoration of land rights and the exercise of democratic citizenship. Has restored land in communal form enabled returnee members of dispossessed communities to receive justice for past abuses and to enjoy the benefits of property ownership? The new government's approach to communal restitution produced satisfactory legal results, but perpetuated perceptions of unified communities. Fieldwork illustrates how contemporary communal arrangements affected Elands-kloof of the Cedarberg in the Western Cape, the Tsitsikamma-Mfengu and the village of Clarkson in the Eastern Cape, and the Richtersveld in the Northern Cape. These cases magnify similarities and differences in the reconstitution of community and the outcomes of restoration of land beyond the legal transfer of ownership in post-apartheid South Africa. South Africa's institutional framework for land restitution provides a comparative lens through which to view how other new democracies grappled with the extension of citizenship and the definition of property rights in the 1990s into the 21st century.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25065122>

File: Everingham_Mark and Jannecke_Crystal_Land Redistribution and Democratic Citizenship.pdf

41.FALL, Yacine

Gender Relations in the Democratization Process: An Analysis of Agrarian Policies in Africa

Issue: A Journal of Opinion, Vol. 25, N° 2, 1997, p. 8-11

Introduction: This paper is an attempt to link women's empowerment in the democratization process and the sexual division of labour and resources in land management. Following the introduction, section two will assess the scope of women producers' participation in the agrarian sector. Section three will analyze traditional land management systems. The impact of land reforms on women's access to land is examined in section four. Finally, the conclusion will stress the need to create the legal and political climate that will allow the emergence of a more balanced land policy as a first step towards sustainable democratization...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1166736>

File: Fall_Yacine_Gender Relations in the Democratization.pdf

42.FAO, Dakar

L'accès des femmes à la terre en Afrique de l'Ouest : problématique et pistes de solutions au Sénégal et au Burkina Faso: Table-ronde

Dakar : FAO, 2008. – 52 p.

Introduction : Une table ronde sur «L'accès des femmes à la terre en Afrique de l'Ouest : problématique et pistes de solutions au Sénégal et au Burkina Faso » a eu lieu à Mbour, au Sénégal, du 2 au 4 juillet 2008. Cet événement a traité de l'accès des femmes au foncier, principalement en milieu rural.

La table ronde a été appuyée par le CRDI, Centre de recherches pour le développement international (Canada) et le projet Dimitra (FAO). Pour le projet Dimitra, elle s'inscrivait dans le cadre de son soutien aux travaux conduits par ses partenaires en Afrique de l'ouest, l'ENDA-Pronat, Protection des Ressources Naturelles (Sénégal) et le RECIF/ONG-BF, Réseau de communication, d'information et de formation des femmes dans les ONG au Burkina Faso. Pour le CRDI, elle entrait dans la continuité d'un programme d'activités de recherche sur l'accès des femmes à la terre intitulé « Pauvreté rurale et Environnement ».

Cette rencontre a regroupé des partenaires de base, ONG et associations, universités, chercheurs, élus locaux et décideurs politiques.

Source : <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap532f/ap532f.pdf>

File : Fao_Acces des femmes a la terre en Afrique de l'Ouest.pdf

43.FEDER, Gershon; NORONHA, Raymond

Land Rights Systems and Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

The World Bank Research Observer, Vol. 2, N° 2, July 1987, p. 143-169

Introduction: In poor, but uncrowded rural societies, land rights are typically defined for groups rather than individuals. Within the groups, individual or family rights rest on elaborate traditions and customs.

Such customs enforce group control over the use and disposition of land. Furthermore, to minimize social friction and ensure the group's survival, the entitlement of individuals to specific tracts of land is transitory. As a result, some efficiency is lost, since people lack incentives to improve the land. But these losses are small as long as land is abundant and farming methods primitive.

The evolution of permanent and enforceable land rights is closely related to increases in population density, advances in farming technology, and the emergence of agricultural markets. As land becomes scarce, societies can no longer rely on long fallow periods to maintain land fertility. They must adopt fertility-restoring technologies, which require investment of capital and effort-and thus also require incentives for farmers to change their practices. One such incentive is the right to cultivate land continuously and to bequeath or sell it. One nearly universal development is a unified system of land documentation and registration, giving a land owner proof of ownership. If the registration system is effective and if the state can protect the owner from encroachment or unsubstantiated challenges to his land, then the system will indeed enhance security of ownership.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3986381>

File: Feder_Gershon and Noronha_Raymond_Land Rights Systems and Agricultural Development.pdf

44.FOUILLEUX, Ève

À Propos de crises mondiales... Quel rôle de la FAO dans les débats internationaux sur les politiques agricoles et alimentaires ?

Revue française de science politique, Vol. 59, N° 4, Août 2009, p. 757-782

Source: URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43120529>

File: Fouilleux_Eve_A Propos des crises mondiales_Quel role de la FAO.pdf

45.GAIDZANWA, Rudo

Women's Land Rights in Zimbabwe

Issue: A Journal of Opinion, Vol. 22, N° 2, summer, 1994, p. 12-16

Introduction: This paper focuses on the issue of human rights with respect to women's land rights in Zimbabwe. The concept of human rights is particularly pertinent because of the debates on land reform and the activities of the land Commission exploring possibilities for the reform of land use in Zimbabwe.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1166726>

File : Gaidzanwa_Rudo_Womens Land Rights.pdf

46. BONFIGLIOLI, Angelo Maliki

Food and the Poor: How Can Democratic Local Governments Reduce Food insecurity in Africa?

Geneva: United Nations Capital Development Fund, 2007. – vii-131 p.

ISBN 978-92-1-126207-0

Source: <https://sites.google.com/site/angelobonfi/foodpoor>

File : Bonfiglioli_Angelo_Maliki_Food and the Poor.pdf

Abstract: This publication focuses on the specific situations of food insecurity in Africa. It aims at stimulating debate with the UN system and among development partners and national government counterparts. Its main message is that democratic processes, public reform, fiscal measures and economic growth can be sustainable only if they do secure the livelihoods of millions of poor people, particularly in terms of reducing their vulnerability to food crises.

47. BORRAS JR., Saturnino M.; FRANCO, Jennifer C.

Land Policy and Governance: Gaps and Challenges in Policy Studies

OGC Brief 1, May 2008

Oslo: Oslo Governance Centre; UNDP, May 2008. – 5 p.

Source: <http://landportal.info/sites/default/files/landpolicybrief1.pdf>

File: landpolicybrief1.pdf

48. BRASSERIE, Vincent ; D'AQUINO, Patrick

Sécurisation et régulation foncières : des enjeux aux outils. Quelques obstacles à la cohérence des politiques Des fiches pédagogiques pour comprendre, se poser de bonnes questions et agir sur le foncier en Afrique de l'Ouest / Comité technique "Foncier et développement" ; par production coordonnée par le Hub rural, Graf, aGter, ... [et al.]

Paris: Comité technique "Foncier et développement", 2011. - 4 p.

Source : http://www.agter.org/bdf/fr/corpus_chemin/fiche-chemin-47.html

File : Fiche technique sur foncier.pdf

49. BURNOD, Perrine ; TONNEAU, Jean-Philippe, dir.

Appropriations foncières et modèles agricoles

Montrouge: John Libbey Eurotext Limited, 2013. - 79 p.

In : *Agricultures: Cahiers d'études et de recherches francophones*, ISSN 1166-7699, 2013- Volume 22, numéro 1, Janvier-Février 2013

Source : http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/agr/sommaire.phtml?cle_parution=3801

50. CHRISTENSEN, Søren Fauerholm; WERNER, Wolfgang; HØJGAARD, Pia Dahl

Innovative Land Surveying and Land Registration in Namibia

DPU-UCL Working paper n° 93, 1999, 127 p.

Source: http://www.cnmd.ac.uk/dpu/k_s/publications/working_papers/chronological/WP93.pdf

File: WP93.pdf

51. CLAASSENS, Aninka

"Inequality and Social Conflict Over Land in Africa"

Journal of Agrarian Change, Vol. 4, N° 3, 2004, p. 269-314

Source: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1471-0366.2004.00080.x/epdf>

File: Classens_Aninka_Inequality and Social Conflict Over Land in Africa.pdf

52. CLOVER, Jenny

Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa

African Security Review, Vol. 12, N° 1, 2003, 11 p.

Source: <http://www.issafrica.org/pubs/ASR/12No1/Clover.pdf>

File: Clover.pdf

53. COLIN, Jean-Philippe

Efficiency and equity of delegated land rights: economic insights : contribution to the research

Les droits délégués d'accès à la terre et aux ressources en Afrique de l'Ouest : rapport d'étude

Paris : GRET ; Nouméa : IRD ; London : IIED, 2001. - . - 24 p.

(Environnement et développement rural)

Source : <https://www.mpl.ird.fr/ur095/resultats/Documents%20de%20travail%20UR/1Colin.pdf>

File : 1Colin.pdf

54. COLLOMB, Philippe

Une voie étroite pour la sécurité alimentaire d'ici à 2050

Paris: Economica; Rome: FAO, 1999. - x-197 p.

ISBN 92-5-204324-1 / ISBN 2-7178-3945-3

Source: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/X3002F/X3002F00.htm>

55. COMBY, Joseph ; Gerber C.

Sécuriser la propriété foncière sans cadastre », contribution au

Symposium de la Banque mondiale

2007. -

Urban Land Use and Land Markets, Washington DC,

Source : http://www.adef.org/RESSOURCES/propriete_sans_cadastre.pdf

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56. COMITE TECHNIQUE "Foncier et développement"

Des fiches pédagogiques pour comprendre, se poser de bonnes questions et agir sur le foncier en Afrique de l'Ouest

Paris: Comité technique "Foncier et développement", 2010-2013.

Source : http://www.agter.org/bdf/fr/thesaurus_dossiers/motcle-dossiers-21.html#Onglet_Chemins

File : Comite technique Foncier et developement.pdf

57. COMITE TECHNIQUE "Foncier et développement"

Gouvernance foncière et sécurisation des droits dans les pays du Sud: livre blanc des acteurs français de la Coopération / Comité technique "Foncier et Développement" ; France coopération, Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes

Paris : France coopération, Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes, 2009. - 127 p. :

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File : gouvernance-fonciere-et-securisation-des-droits-dans-les-pays-du-sud(1).pdf

58. CONFERENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT, Genève

Rapport 2010 sur la technologie et l'innovation. Renforcer la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique grâce à la science, à la technologie et à l'innovation

Genève; New York: Nations Unies, 2010. – 134 p.

UNCTAD/TIR/2009

ISBN 978-92-1-212374-5

Source : http://unctad.org/fr/docs/tir2009_fr.pdf

File : tir2009_fr.pdf

59. COTULA, Lorenzo; VERMEULEN, Sonja; LEONARD, Rebeca; KEELEY, James

Land Grab or Development Opportunity? Agricultural Investment and International Land Deals in Africa

IIED/FAO/IFAD, 2009, 130 p.

Source: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ak241e.pdf>

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60. COTULA, Lorenzo; MATHIEU, Paul, eds

Legal Empowerment in Practice: Using Legal Tools to Secure Land Rights in Africa: Highlights from the international workshop "Legal empowerment for securing land rights", Accra, 13th-14th March 2008

London: IIED; Rome: FAO; Accra: University of Ghana, Faculty of Law, 2008. - 159 p.

Source: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12552IIED.pdf>

File : 12552IIED.pdf

61.DAVIS, N.C.; HORN, A.C.; GOVENDER-VANWYK, Sharmila

"Invisible women": Making the case for supply-led, class-based, gender targeted land redistribution in South Africa

GeoJournal, Vol. 61, N° 3, 2004, p. 273-279

Source: Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41147942>

File: Davis_N C_et al_Invisible women_Making the case for supply-led.pdf

62.DEMBÉLÉ, Niama Nango ; STAATZ, John M.

Sécurité alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest : Enjeux et éléments stratégiques pour sa réalisation

Michigan State University, Programme de Recherche et de Renforcement des Capacités en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRESAO), 2010

Contribution au Forum de Bamako, 16 au 20 février 2010

(Document de travail 2010-02)

Source : http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_2/Securite_alimentaire_en_Afrique_Sub.pdf

File : Securite_alimentaire_en_Afrique_Sub.pdf

63. DJIRE, Moussa

Les paysans maliens exclus de la propriété foncière ? Les avatars de l'appropriation par le titre foncier

Londres : IIED, 2007. - 28 p.

(Programme zones arides ; Dossier no. 144)

ISBN 978-1-84369-660-5

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64. DURAND-LASSERVE, Alain ; LE ROY, Étienne

La situation foncière en Afrique à l'horizon 2050

Paris : Agence française de développement, 2012. - 158 p.

(À savoir, ISSN 2105-553X ; 11)

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65. DURY, Sandrine ; JANIN, Pierre

La sécurisation alimentaire en Afrique: enjeux, controverses et modalités

Montrouge: John Libbey Eurotext Limited, 2013. - p. 285-382

Cahiers d'études et de recherches francophones, Agricultures, ISSN 1166-7699 ; vol. 21, no. 5, Septembre-Octobre, 2012

Source : http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/agr/sommaire.phtml?cle_parution=3703

66. Enjeux fonciers et dynamiques des rapports sociaux en milieu rural Ouest-Africain

Dakar : Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Département de géographie, 2012. – 61 p.

Territoires d'Afrique, n°4 ISSN 2230-0023, Octobre 2012

Source : <http://www.pole-foncier.fr/documents/themes/politiques-foncieres/item/enjeux-fonciers-et-dynamiques-des-rapports-sociaux-en-milieu-rural-ouest-africain.html>

<http://territoires-dafrique.org/index.php/articles/n-2012-4>

File : Territoires d'Afrique N4_2012.pdf

67. EVERS, Sandra; SPIERENBURG, Marja ; WELS, Harry, eds

Competing Jurisdictions: Settling Land Claims in Africa

Leiden: Brill, 2005. – 370 p.

ISBN 90-04-14780-2

Abstract: The papers included in this volume were earlier presented at a conference on the settlement of land claims in Africa, which was held in Amsterdam in September 2003. The papers are written primarily from an anthropological perspective. Contributions: Introduction: competing jurisdictions: settling land claims in Africa, including Madagascar (Sandra Evers, Marja Spienburg and Harry Wels); Communal tenure 'from above' and 'from below': land rights, authority and livelihoods in rural South Africa (Ben Cousins and Aninka Claassens); Land tenure reform in South Africa: a focus on the Moravian Church land in the Western Cape (Lungisile Ntsebeza); Contestation, confusion and corruption: market-based land reform in Zambia (Taylor Brown); 'We fought the war to return to the old ways': conflicts about land reforms in Dande, northern Zimbabwe (Marja Spienburg); Fractionating local leadership: created authority and management of State land in Zimbabwe (Bill H. Kinsey); First-comers and late-comers: the role of narratives in land claims (Carola Lentz); State formation, access to the commons and autochthony among the Berbers of the Middle Atlas, Morocco (Bernhard Venema); Land and the politics of identity: the case of Anywaa-Nuer relations in the Gambella region (Dereje Feyissa); Trumping the ancestors: the challenges of implementing a land registration system in Madagascar (Sandra Evers); The struggle for land rights in the context of multiple normative orders in Tanzania (Rie Odgaard); Traditional additional authorities in Uganda and the management of legislatively decentralised forest resources (Frank Emmanuel Muhereza); Participative approaches and decentralized management of the Samori forest in the Baye municipality, Mopti region (Mali) (Bréhima Kassibo); Insiders out: forest access through village chiefs in Senegal (Sagane Thiaw and Jesse C. Ribot); Fighting over crumbs? : small valleys in West Africa as a new locus of land claims (Mayke Kaag). [ASC Leiden abstract].

Source: <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/20610/ASC-075287668-172-01.pdf?sequence=2>
<https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/20610>

File: ASC-075287668-172-01.pdf

68. GOEBEL, Allison

Zimbabwe's 'Fast Track' Land Reform: What about women?

Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography, 12:2, 2005, p. 145-172

Abstract: The wave of occupations of commercial farms in Zimbabwe starting in the year 2000 captured worldwide attention. By the end of that year, the government of Zimbabwe initiated the 'fast track' land reform process meant to formalize the occupations, and encourage further land appropriation and redistribution. Where are women in this process? The Women and Land Lobby Group (WLLG) was formed in 1998 by Zimbabwean women activists committed to the land issue. Since 1998 they have lobbied government to include women's interests in the design of land reform, and have made some inroads in improving women's formal rights to land as stated in policy documents. However, the current 'fast track' practices continue to privilege men as primary recipients of resettlement land, and the emerging role of traditional authorities in the land reform process marginalizes women. Other legal provisions that may help women struggle for changes remain weak. The contradiction between customary law, practices and attitudes and modern individual rights represents a complex battleground for women and land in Southern Africa, and calls for new feminist conceptualizations of the state as a vehicle for gender justice.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09663690500094799>

File: Goebel_Allison_Zimbabwes Fast Track Land Reform.pdf

69. GOVENDER-VANWYK, Sharmla

Gender Policy in Land Reform

Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, N° 42, 1999, p. 66-69

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066042>

File : Govender-Van Wyk_Sharmla_Gender Policy in Land Reform.pdf

70. GRAY, Leslie; KEVANE, Michael

Diminished Access, Diverted Exclusion: Women and Land Tenure in Sub-Saharan Africa

African Studies Review, Vol. 42, N° 2, September 1999, p. 15-39

Abstract: Increasing commercialization, population growth, and concurrent increases in land value have affected women's land rights in Africa. Most of the literature concentrates on how these changes have led to an erosion of women's rights. This paper examines some of the processes by which women's rights to land are diminishing. First, we examine cases in which rights previously utilized have become less important; that is, the incidence of exercising rights has decreased. Second, we investigate how women's rights to land decrease as the public meanings underlying the social interpretation and enforcement of rights are manipulated. Third, we examine women's diminishing access to land when the actual rules of access change. While this situation may sound grim, the paper also explores how women have responded to reductions in access to land. They have mounted both legal and customary challenges to inheritance laws,

made use of anonymous land markets, organized formal cooperative groups to gain tenure rights, and manipulated customary rules using woman-to-woman marriages and mother-son partnerships.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/525363>

File: Gray_Leslie and Kevane_Michael.pdf

71. HAGBERG, Sten

À l'ombre du conflit violent. Règlement et gestion des conflits entre agriculteurs karaboro et agro-pasteurs peul au Burkina Faso (Underneath Violent Conflict: Managing and Settling Conflicts between Karaboro Farmers and Fulani Farmer-Herders in Burkina Faso)
Cahiers d'Études Africaines, Vol. 41, N° 161, 2001, p. 45-72

Introduction : Cette étude analyse la problématique bien connue, celle de la coexistence entre agriculteurs et pasteurs. Dans les zones soudano-sahéliennes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, la coexistence de ces deux catégories d'acteurs sociaux est reconnue comme étant à la fois conflictuelle et consensuelle. Sa nature varie aussi bien dans le temps (entre le présent et le passé) que dans l'espace (d'un village à l'autre) et d'un contexte à l'autre (entre les activités dites de développement et la vie quotidienne dans le village). Les rapports entre agriculteurs et pasteurs au Sahel ont même été caractérisés comme étant *The Economics of Cain and Abel* (Van den Brink et al. 1995) en faisant allusion aux rapports bibliques entre le cultivateur Caïn et le pasteur Abel dans le but d'identifier les droits de propriété agro-pastoraux afin de promouvoir les politiques de développement appropriées...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4393106>

File : Hagberg_Sten_ À l'ombre du conflit violent.pdf

72. HALL, Ruth

Design for Equity: Linking Policy with Objectives in South Africa's Land Reform
Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 25, N° 77, Sep., 1998, p. 451-462

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4006501>

File : Hall_Ruth_ Design for Equity.pdf

73. HEINRICH BÖLL-STIFTUNG, Cape Town

Women and Land Rights: Questions of Access, Ownership and Control. Perspectives: Political analysis and commentary from Africa 2/13

Cape Town: Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa, 2013. – 32 p.

Editorial: Women's land rights remain one of the most important sites of social, political and economic contestation in postcolonial Africa. Land is not only a source of food, employment and income; it also gives social prestige and access to political power. Land has long been recognised as key to advancing the socio-economic rights and wellbeing of women and their position in society. Yet access, control and ownership of land largely remain the domain of male privilege, entrenching patriarchal structures of power and control over community resources, history, culture and tradition. For the majority of women in Africa, access to land is still linked to their relationship with a male family member and is forfeited if the relationship ends...

Source: <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/document/women-and-land-rights-questions-access-ownership-and-control>

File: Heinrich Böll-Stiftung_Women and Land Rights.pdf

74. HEINRICH BÖLL-STIFTUNG, Cape Town

Women Custom and Access to Justice. Perspectives: Political analysis and commentary from Africa
Cape Town: Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa, 2013. – 32 p.

Editorial: Custom and tradition are at the core of common understanding and the dispensation of justice in great parts of African societies. The right to customary practices is enshrined in a number of constitutions in sub-Saharan Africa.

As a matter of fact, traditional court systems remain an important, if not crucial, vehicle for dispute resolution in most African settings where the state law and legal practice institutions are socially, economically and geographically inaccessible for the great majority of citizens, and women in particular. Efforts to ensure access to justice and to protect and defend human rights must acknowledge, reconcile and integrate a country's statutory and customary justice systems, as well as international human rights standards. This is a complex undertaking especially considering the divergent tenets of the different legal systems.

Custom, the foundation for customary law, regulates communal and social relations and resolves disputes on the basis of recognized practices. It is assigned members of these communities themselves who are mandated to uphold, interpret and implement the custom...

Source: http://za.boell.org/sites/default/files/perspectives_dec_2013_web.pdf

File: Heinrich Böll-Stiftung_Women Custom and Access to Justice.pdf

75. HOLDEN, Stein; TEFERRA, Tewodros.

From Being Property to Men to Becoming Equal Owners? Early Registration and Certification on Women in Southern Ethiopia, Final Research Report

UN Habitat, Shelter Branch, land Tenure and Property Administration Section, 2008. – 94 p.

Executive summary: Land reforms are again high on the international policy agenda as can be seen from the establishment of the Commission for Legal Empowerment of the Poor (see www.undp.org/legalempowerment/), the increasing number of land reform programs funded by the World Bank in recent years and the establishment of the Global Network for Pro Poor Land Tools (GLTN) (see Augustinus 2005; World Bank 2006). Among these tools are land registration and certification, wherein husbands and wives are given joint titles to their land.

Land certification has been implemented in Ethiopia since 1998 and over 5 million certificates have been delivered. This is the largest delivery of non-freehold rights in such a short time period in Sub Saharan Africa (Deininger et al., in press). The new federal and regional land proclamations that form the basis for this land reform, aim to increase tenure security and strengthen women's rights to land as to ensure more sustainable use of land resources. This particular study in the Oromiya region (OR) and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia, aims to assess the early impacts of land registration and certification that has been implemented there since 2004. Special emphasis is placed on the impacts of the reform on women, including the impacts of joint certification for husbands and wives.

Source:

http://arken.umb.no/~steiho/HoldenTefera2008From_Being_Property_of_Men_to_becoming_Equal_Owners.pdf

File: Holden_Stein_From Being Property to Men to Becoming Equal Owners.pdf

76. IKENO, Jun, ed.

Food Security and Livelihood in Rural Africa :Basic Conditions and Current Trends

Kyoto: Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2010. - 139 p.

Source: http://www.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/asm/suppl/asm_s42.html

77. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE; ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY

Le foncier en Afrique: actif marchand ou moyen de subsistance sûr ? : Résumé des conclusions tirées de la conférence sur le foncier en Afrique qui s'est tenue à Londres les 8 et 9 novembre 2004
London: IIED, 2005. - 26 p.

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78. INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Brighton

Gender and Food Security. Towards Gender-Just Food and Nutrition Security. Overview Report
Brighton: University of Sussex, The Institute of Development Studies, 2014. – 104 p.

Source: https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/deza/en/documents/Publikationen/Diverses/ids-bridge-food-security-report-online-kl_EN.pdf

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79. INTER PARES. Ottawa

Towards a Feminist Political Economy

Ottawa: Inter Pares, November 20014. – 12 p.

(Inter Pares Occasional Paper Series, No. 5)

Source: <https://interpares.ca/sites/default/files/resources/2004-11TowardsAFeministPoliticalEconomy.pdf>

File: 2004-11TowardsAFeministPoliticalEconomy.pdf

80.IZUMI, Kaori

Gender-Based Violence and Property Grabbing in Africa: A Denial of Women's Liberty and Security

Gender and Development, Vol. 15, N° 1, March 2007, p. 11-23

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20461178>

File: Izumi_Kaori_Gender-Based Violence and Property Grabbing in Africa.pdf

81.IZUMI, Kaori

Liberalisation, Gender, and the Land Question in Sub-Saharan Africa

Gender and Development, Vol. 7, N° 3, November 1999, p. 9-18

Abstract: This paper focuses on land reform initiatives undertaken in a number of African countries since the late 1980s. Current theories of land and debates on gender issues fail to explain the complex processes through which women's access and rights to land have been affected, contested, and negotiated during socio-economic and political restructuring. Drawing on the case studies of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, this paper is a call for policy-makers, researchers, and activists to return to these neglected issues.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4030406>.

File :Izumi_Kaori_Liberalisation Gender and the Land Question.pdf

82.JACOBS, Krista; NAMY, Sophie; KES, Aslihan; BOB, Urmilla; MOODLEY, Vadivelu

Gender Land Asset Survey: Gender Differences in Asset Rights in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Washington: International Center for Research on Women, 2011. – 36 p.

Source: <http://www.icrw.org/files/publications/Gender-Land-Asset-Survey-South-Africa.pdf>

File: Jacobs_K.S._Gender Land Asset Survey.pdf

83.JACOBS, Susie

Structures and Processes: Land, Families, and Gender Relations

Gender and Development, Vol. 4, N° 2, June 1996, p. 35-42

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4030485>

File : Jacobs_Susie_ Structures and Processes_Land Families and Gender Relations.pdf

84.JACOBS, Susie

Women and Land Resettlement in Zimbabwe

Review of African Political Economy, N° 27/28, 1983, p. 33-50

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4005598>

File: Jacobs_Susie_Women and Land Resettlement in Zimbabwe.pdf

85.JACOBS, Susie

Land Resettlement and Gender in Zimbabwe: Some Findings

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 29, N° 3, September 1991, p. 521-528

Introduction: While a Research Associate attached to the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Zimbabwe, in 1984, I studied the relation between gender and class in six Resettlement Areas (R.A.s) during an eight month period in three north-eastern Provinces: Central and East Mashona land, and Manica land. The country is divided into five agro-ecological 'Natural Regions', numbered I to V, indicating decreasing rainfall and soil fertility, and the R.A.s studied were all in II or III, albeit in a year of drought.

This short article presents some of the findings of my research with reference to 'Model A' or individual-family farming schemes. Of the 206 included in the random selection made of married settlers in eight villages (four in both Mt Darwin R.A. and Hoyuyu R.A.), 99 were women, 66 men (mainly married to the wives surveyed), and 41 were female household heads (termed 'widows'). The field work included, in addition to this survey, other observations, unstructured interviews, and meetings with women's clubs in Acton Reynolds, Nyajezi

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/160886>

File : Jacobs_Susie_Land Resettlement and Gender in Zimbabwe_Some Findings.pdf

86.JANIN, Pierre

Gestion spatio-temporelle de la soudure alimentaire dans le sahel burkinabé
Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. 45, N° 180, octobre-décembre 2004, p. 909-933

Résumé : Les espaces sahéliens sont marqués par les risques alimentaires (disponibilité insuffisantes, aléatoire ou inaccessible). Une des difficultés, pour chercheurs et décideurs, consiste à caractériser ce risque dans le temps et l'espace et à mesurer la vulnérabilité réelle des communautés.

Compte tenu des faibles capacités d'intervention des États et organismes internationaux, des difficultés à prévoir les disettes, les ménages doivent gérer individuellement la période stratégique de la soudure. Toutefois, pour lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire saisonnière, ils disposent d'un nombre réduit de réponses qui doivent être associées à une gestion temporelle adéquate des greniers.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23594190>

File : Janin_Pierre_Gestion Spatio temporelle de la soudure.pdf

87.JENKINS, J. Craig; SCANLAN Stephen J.

Food Security in Less Developed Countries, 1970 to 1990
American Sociological Review, Vol. 66, N° 5, Oct., 2001, p. 718-744

Abstract: Despite a global food surplus, almost half of the world's less developed countries suffer significant problems concerning food. Most social science and policy discussions of food security make the "food availability" assumption that increased food supply is the key to reducing hunger. Critics argue, however, that increased food supply has little impact on hunger and that the primary culprits are entrenched inequality and militarism. A lagged panel analysis of food supply and child hunger rates (1970-1990) shows that the food supply has only modest effects on child hunger rates and that food supply is structurally rooted in development processes (domestic investment, urban bias, foreign capital penetration) while child hunger is politically based in arms imports, internal violence and political democratization. Population pressure, tapped by increased age dependency, undermines both the supply of food and the population's access to it, and cultural dualism magnifies the effects of population pressure on child hunger. The effects of economic growth "trickle down" to affect both food supply and child hunger, and economic growth is also positively correlated with political democratization, suggesting there is no short-term "trade-off" between growth, democratization, and social equity.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3088955>

File: Jenkins J. Craig and Scanlan Stephen J_Food Security in Less Developed Countries.pdf

88.JOIREMAN, Sandra F.

Enforcing New Property Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Ugandan Constitution and the 1998 Land Act
Comparative Politics, Vol. 39, N° 4, July 2007, p. 463-480

Introduction: A convincing case has been made in both academic studies and policy circles for clearly defined private property rights as a means to economic development. Perhaps best characterized by the recent work of Hernando De Soto, well-defined private property rights are thought to be critical not just for economic growth, but also as tool to alleviate poverty. The argument that the poor have capital that need only be put to efficient use through the creation of institutional structures that will allow them to access it is compelling. De Soto's work follows decades of policy advice provided by the international financial institutions-the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund-to developing countries regarding the privatization of property, both in agriculture and industry. The ideological agenda behind their reform advice has been neoliberalism. Reforms are designed to facilitate trade and integration into the world market. The focal point of De Soto's work, in contrast, is poverty alleviation...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20434055>

File : Joireman_SandraF_Enforcing New Property Rights.pdf

89. JURISTES-SOLIDARITES, Paris

Actes : La mobilisation des populations pour la prise en considération de leurs droits dans les politiques foncières : Programme UMOJA, atelier d'échanges et de formation, Rwamagana, Rwanda - Rencontre du 9 au 13 mai 2011

Paris : Juristes-Solidarités, 2011. - 40 p.

Source : http://www.agirledroit.org/IMG/pdf/UMOJA_Actes_Rwamagana.pdf

File : UMOJA_Actes_Rwamagana.pdf

90.KACHINGWE, Nancy

From Under Their Feet: A Think Piece on the Gender Dimensions of Land Grabs in Africa.
Johannesburg: Action Aid international, 2012. – 19 p.

Introduction: This paper was commissioned by ActionAid and serves as a think-piece to build our understanding of the gendered implications of the recent wave of large-scale land acquisitions and investments, particularly in Africa. It aims to provide a basis for further development of policy proposals and recommendations that address the issue from a developmental and gender equality perspective.

Understanding the implications for rural women's land rights and rights to development and a livelihood is essential for the design of meaningful policy demands that tackle negative impacts of large-scale land acquisitions and actually work for women.

The paper builds on joint work by ActionAid and its local partners in Southern Africa and in the Netherlands through the Women's land rights (WOIAr) project, funded by the MDG3 Fund.

Therewith it is informed by the growing engagement of rural women's networks and associations from Southern Africa with the land grabbing agenda. It also draws on valuable desktop and field research, conducted by Nidhi Tandon in an unpublished report from 2011 titled 'From Under Their Feet. Women and the land grab threat. Findings from Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.'

We hope this paper helps with going beyond the general argument that rural women tend to be extra vulnerable for negative impacts of large-scale land acquisitions.

It tries to do so by linking the impact analysis to broader development arguments, to women's land rights concerns, as well as to the productive economies and the agricultural systems they sustain, to the care economy and to citizenship.

As this paper is part of an ongoing dialogue on understanding the gendered challenges that large-scale land acquisitions and land grabs bring along, we welcome any comments and discussions on the contents of the paper.

Source: <http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaidfromundertheirfeet.pdf>

File: Kachingwe_Nancy_From Under Their Feet.pdf

91.KAMERI-MBOTE, Patricia

Gender Dimension of Law Colonialism and Inheritance in East Africa Kenyan Women's Experiences

Geneva: International Environmental Law Research Centre, 2001. – 18 p.

Source: <http://www.ielrc.org/content/a0205.pdf>

File: Kameri-Mbote_Patricia_Gender Dimension of Law Colonialism and Inheritance in East Africa Kenyan Womens Experiences.pdf

92.KANJI, Nazneen; COTULA, Lorenzo; HILHORST, Thea; TOULMIN, Camilla; WITTEN, Wray

Securing Land Rights in Africa: Can Land Registration Serve Poor and Marginalised Groups?
London: Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2005. 36 p.

Introduction: Land is becoming increasingly scarce and sought after in many parts of Africa. Good quality arable land and common pool resources are becoming more valuable, due to greater market engagement, changes in production systems, population growth, migration, and environmental change. The impacts of globalisation tend to further strip land of its social and spiritual significance and turn it into a commodity to be bought and sold. Non-rural actors, such as urban dwellers, investors, and foreign companies, are also seeking to gain access to land for commercial and speculative purposes (Toulmin & Quan, 2000). Politicians at national and local level see control over land as a major mechanism to negotiate other forms of political allegiance.

At the same time, land is a key asset for rural livelihoods and economic development across Africa. In much of the continent, land-based activities contribute a major share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment, and constitute the main livelihood basis for a large portion of the rural population. As land becomes scarcer, poorer and more vulnerable groups may see their claims weakened and lose access to land, leading to their increasing marginalization and impoverishment (Barrows and Roth, 1989; IIED, 1999). Policies and programmes to increase land tenure security for local resource users are therefore crucial to improving rural livelihoods and promoting pro-poor growth as well as sustainable land use and peaceful coexistence (Quan, 2001; Bevan & Pankhurst, 1996)...

Source: http://www.hubrural.org/IMG/pdf/iied_12518.pdf

File: Kanji_Nazneen_Securing Land Rights in Africa.pdf

93.KEVANE, Michael

Gendered production and consumption in rural Africa

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America,

Vol. 109, N° 31, July 31, 2012, p. 12350-12355

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41685402>

File : Kevane_Michael_Gendered production and consumption in rural Africa.pdf

94.KHADIAGALA, Lynn S.

Justice and Power in the Adjudication of Women's Property Rights in Uganda

Africa Today, Vol. 49, N° 2, summer 2002, p. 101-121

Abstract: This article challenges the notion that women who derive their primary rights from land are unable to use the legal system to assert or protect their property rights. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in southern Uganda, I suggest that female legal consciousness and legal strategies cannot be sufficiently explained by a paradigm of male hegemony and female dependence. Instead, women in Kabale District construct land claims around an ethos of justice entailing a quid pro quo between rights and responsibilities. Drawing on the value of their agricultural labor to the household economy, reinforced by the labor intensity of farming in Kabale, women transform property disputes into claims to the basic elements of citizenship, including membership, participation, and universal norms of justice.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187500>

File : Lynn S. Khadiagala_Lynn S._Justice and Power in the Adjudication of Womens Property Rights in Uganda.pdf

95.KIDANE, Weldeghaber; MAETZ, Materne; DARDEL, Philippe

Food Security and Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa Building A Case For

More Public Support: Main report

Rome: FAO, 2006. – 122 p.

Executive Summary: Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa

Today, almost 33 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), or close to 200 million people, is undernourished, of which close to 60 percent are in countries affected by conflicts. Chronic undernourishment is widespread throughout the region, but most of the increase in the number of undernourished over the last ten years took place in conflict countries – often endowed with abundant mineral resources - while the situation in other countries has in general improved albeit unevenly and at a very slow rate. The region as a whole remains susceptible to frequent food crises and famines which are easily triggered by even the lightest of droughts, or floods, pests, economic downturns or conflicts. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region of the world where hunger is projected to worsen over the next two decades unless some drastic measures are taken to ensure peace, improve governance and achieve the economic development required to reverse the current trend.

Food supply

Cereals, roots and tubers play a central role in food supply in sub-Saharan Africa but their production has generally lagged behind the rate of population growth. Those countries that have been able to increase their cereal production and export agricultural products have generally been those in which food security improved. To satisfy demand for food, sub-Saharan African countries have had to rely increasingly on imports: 25 percent of cereal consumption is currently imported (compared with 5 percent in the late sixties). This proportion is much higher in poor countries with negative trade balance and high debt, for which these imports are not sustainable. Food aid, which had increased tremendously in the seventies, has now stabilized and amounts on average to 3 percent of cereal intake. But in some countries, food aid has become a regular source of supply and its proportion in the cereals consumed can be 20 percent or more, making these countries dependent on foreign handouts.

Access to food

Access to food by sub-Saharan African households has been undermined by the inability of countries to generate the resources required to import food, a high and increasing level of poverty (50 percent in 2003) resulting from overdependence on subsistence agriculture, limited access to off-farm employment, sluggish development in urban areas and skewed income distribution. As a result of poor transport and market infrastructure, food either does not reach those who need it most or reaches them at excessively high prices. In as many as 17 countries of the region, conflicts have constrained the flow of food, and, in some cases, it is claimed that food has even been used as a tool to ensure the submission of populations...

Source: https://scholar.google.com/scholar?start=60&q=%22food+security+in+Africa%22&hl=en&as_sdt=0,5

File : Kidane_Weldeghaber_et al_ Food Security and Agricultural Development.pdf

96. KIMANI, Mary

Women Struggle to Secure Land: Hard Fight for Access and Decision-Making Power
Africa Renewal Online, Vol. 22, No. 1, April 2008, p. 10-13

Introduction: Kenya's post-election violence, which claimed an estimated 1,000 lives and displaced 350,000 people, appears to have abated. An agreement at the end of February to share power between government and opposition leaders has raised hopes of a return to stability. Because of Kenya's role as an economic powerhouse in the East African region, the seemingly brief crisis has already had significant economic and social repercussions well beyond the country's borders, and many worry that a resumption of conflict could have truly devastating consequences.

Violence broke out in Kenya on 30 December after Mwai Kibaki, the incumbent, was declared winner of the presidential election over Raila Odinga, despite objections by the opposition and election observers that the vote tally was seriously flawed. In addition to attacks by armed groups from the two sides, protesters' roadblocks along the main highways between Kenya and neighbouring countries curtailed trade and manufacturing in the region.

Such blockages, along with other economic disruptions, will likely slow economic growth throughout East Africa. Before the unrest, the five countries of the East African Community — Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda — expected to see their combined gross domestic product grow by 6 per cent in 2008. Economic analysts now predict that the region's growth rate will be at least 1.5 percentage points lower.

The ripples of the crisis have spread even wider. Blocked roads and vandalized rail lines have also hampered the transportation of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and southern Sudan...

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File: Kimani_Mary_Women Struggle to Secure Land.pdf

97. KLASSEN Stephen; WOOLARD Ingrid

Surviving Unemployment without State Support: Unemployment and Household Formation in South Africa

Journal of African Economies, Vol. 18, No. 1, p. 1-51

Abstract: While in many African countries open unemployment is largely confined to urban areas and thus overall rates are quite low, in South Africa open unemployment rates hover around 30%, with rural unemployment rates being even higher than that. This is despite the near complete absence of an unemployment insurance system and little labour market regulation that applies to rural labour markets. This paper examines how unemployment can persist without access to unemployment compensation. Analysing household surveys from 1993, 1995, 1998, 2004 and 2006, we find that the household formation response of the unemployed is the critical way in which the unemployed assure access to resources. In particular, unemployment delays the setting up of an individual household by young persons, in some cases by decades. It also sometimes leads to the dissolution of existing households and a return of constituent members to parents and other relatives and friends. Access to state transfers (in particular, non-contributory old age pensions) plays an important role in this private safety net. Some unemployed do not benefit from this safety net, and the presence of unemployed members pulls many households supporting them into poverty. We also show that the household formation response draws some of the unemployed away from employment opportunities, and thus lowers their employment prospects.

DOI: 10.1093/jae/ejn007

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File: KLASSEN Stephen & WOOLARD Ingrid.pdf

98. KLAUS, Deininger

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction. A World Bank Policy Research Report

Washington: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 2003. – 292 p.

ISBN: 0-8213-5071-4

Source: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1295878311276/26384.pdf>

File : 26384.pdf

99. KLOPP, Jacqueline M.

Pilfering the Public: The Problem of Land Grabbing in Contemporary Kenya

Africa Today, Vol. 47, N° 1, winter 2000, p. 7-26

Abstract: Political liberalization in Africa is a more problematic process than earlier thought. Powerful actors will attempt to maintain patrimonial control by developing creative counter-strategies to change. When faced with declining patron- age resources, they will find alternative sources, often amplifying corruption and violence in the process. This paper provides a concrete example of this dynamic through an examination of Kenya's land grabbing-the irregular privatization of public lands. It argues that president Moi and his clients are increasingly and violently turning to public lands, which are less fettered by international scrutiny, as a patronage resource and instrument to maintain control. In response, many Kenyans are resisting this form of corruption and in the process are constructing a notion of the public that challenges the rules of the patrimonial game.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187305>.

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100.KUMAR, Neha; QUISUMBING, Agnes R.

Policy Reform toward Gender Equality in Ethiopia Little by Little the Egg Begins to Walk
Washington: Institute of Food Policy Research Institute, 2012. – 32 p.

Abstract: There is growing interest in the role of policy reforms to promote gender equality and empower women, two key objectives of development policy. From a policy perspective, it would be ideal for reforms undertaken in different policy areas to be consistent, so that they reinforce each other in improving gender equity. We use data from the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) to show how two seemingly unrelated reforms—community-based land registration, undertaken since 2003, and changes in the Family Code implemented in 2000—may have created conditions for mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive reforms. Our analysis confirms previous studies' findings of gender gaps in awareness and information about the land registration process. Male-headed households are, on average, more likely to have heard about the process, to have attended meetings (and a greater number of meetings), and to have received some written material with information about the process. Having female members in the Land Administration Committee (LAC) has a positive impact on attendance at meetings relating to land registration. In our analysis of the changes in the family law, we find that awareness about the land registration process is positively correlated with the shift in perceptions toward equal division of land and livestock upon divorce. The presence of female members in the LAC also has a positive effect on the shift in perceptions toward a more equal division of assets upon divorce. Taken together, these findings suggest that the land registration process and the reform of the Family Code may have mutually reinforcing effects on women's rights and welfare. While this example is obviously rooted in the Ethiopian context, it raises the possibility that similar reform efforts may be complementary in other countries as well.

Source: <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01226.pdf>

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**101. LAVIGNE DELVILLE, Philippe ; OUEDRAOGO, Hubert ; TOULMIN, Camilla,
dir**

Pour une sécurisation foncière des producteurs ruraux: actes du séminaire international d'échanges
entre chercheurs et décideurs, Ouagadougou, 19 au 21 mars 2002

Paris : GRET. Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques, 2003. - 179 p.

ISBN 2-86844-134-3

Source: http://www.gret.org/wp-content/uploads/FON_01_pour-une-securisation.pdf

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**102.LAVIGNE DELVILLE, Philippe ; TOULMIN, Camilla ; COLIN, Jean Philippe,
CHAUVEAU, Jean-Pierre**

L'accès à la terre par les procédures de délégation foncière (Afrique de l'Ouest rurale) : : modalités,
dynamiques et enjeux

Paris : GRET, IIED, Londres, GRET et IRD, Paris, 2001. – 202 p.

Source :<http://www.pole-foncier.fr/documents/themes/concepts-methodes/item/l-acces-a-la-terre-par-les-procedures-de-delegation-fonciere-afrique-de-l-ouest-rurale-modalites-dynamiques-et-enjeux.html>

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103.LINARES, Olga F.

From Past to Future Agricultural Expertise in Africa: Jola Women of Senegal Expand Market-
Gardening

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 106, N° 50,
December 15, 2009, p. 21074-21079

Introduction: Jola women farmers in the Casamance region of southern Senegal use their "traditional" knowledge and farming skills to shift crop repertoires and techniques so as to embark on market-gardening, thus innovating in response to new needs and perceived opportunities. The argument is relevant to present-day concerns about regional food systems and the role of women in securing an income and providing extra food for the family.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25593429>.

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104.MACKENZIE, Fiona

Local Initiatives and National Policy: Gender and Agricultural Change in Murang'a District, Kenya
Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, Vol.20, N° 3, 1986, p. 377-401

Résumé Dans le contexte d'une région de petits fermiers dans la Province Centrale au Kenya, de récentes initiatives locales sont discutées du point de vue de l'évolution historique de la politique agricole nationale. L'argument est que les politiques visant au changement du régime foncier et à la promotion de récoltes d'exportation, comme le café, ont servi à intensifier les contradictions dans l'environnement rural. Elles ont abouti à une plus grande stratification à la fois socioéconomique et basée sur la différence entre les sexes. Tout en se concentrant sur les relations de production basées sur la différence entre les sexes, des preuves sont présentées, à l'appui de l'hypothèse que les groupes féminins actuels offrent aux femmes la solidarité qui leur permettra de s'adapter aux processus de changement rural qui a eu sur elles un effet tout à fait négatif.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/484448>

File: MacKenzie_Fiona_Local Initiatives and National Policy.pdf

104. MAFEJE, Archie

The Agrarian Question, Access to Land, and Peasant Responses in Sub-Saharan Africa
Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2003. - - vi-35 p.

Source:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=A2B577C61B19F92EC1256D56002B5291&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/A2B577C61B19F92EC1256D56002B5291/\\$file/mafeje2.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=A2B577C61B19F92EC1256D56002B5291&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/A2B577C61B19F92EC1256D56002B5291/$file/mafeje2.pdf)

File : mafeje2.pdf

106.MAK, Kanika

Engendering Property Rights: Women's Insecure Land Tenure and Its Implications for Development Policy in Kenya and Uganda. – 22 p

Abstract: The importance of women's contributions to the predominantly agrarian societies of Kenya and Uganda contrasts sharply with the inequity and insecurity these women face in their ability to own, inherit, manage, and dispose of land and property.

This paper examines how gender equality in the design and implementation of property rights in East Africa can promote development as well as enhance the status of women in patriarchal societies. Women's insecure land tenure stems specifically from deficiencies in the constitutional order, institutional arrangements, and social norms that govern property rights systems...

Source: <http://www.princeton.edu/jpia/past-issues-1/2005/7.pdf>

File: Mak_Kanika_Engendering Property Rights.pdf

107.MANJENGWA, Jeanette; MAZHAWIDZA, Phides

Gender Implications of Decentralised Land Reform: The Case of Zimbabwe
Cape Town: The Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, 2009. – 6 p.

Abstract: A bolder policy approach and more vigorous implementation are needed to support women's empowerment, transfer of land rights to women, and to ensure their productive utilization of land. The land reform programme focused on racial imbalances of highly skewed land holdings and discriminatory land tenure systems while failing to mainstream the interests of women.

Source: <http://www.plaas.org.za/sites/default/files/publications-pdf/PB%2030.pdf>

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108.MANJI, Ambreena

Gender and the Politics of the Land Reform Process in Tanzania

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 36, N° 4, December 1998, p. 645-667

Abstract: In 1998, over seven years after a Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters was appointed by the then president of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in January 1991, it is expected that a Land Bill will be tabled in the Tanzanian National Assembly. These seven years have witnessed mounting debate on the purpose and direction of land tenure reform. The purpose of this article is to review the debate in order to show that the question of women's unequal rights to land has been almost totally neglected. The article explores the politics of the land tenure reform process in Tanzania, and examines the reasons why the gender gap in the command over property has received little attention. Tanzania is presently at an important juncture in the restructuring of land relations. Since the issue of land reform came to the forefront of the political agenda in the early 1990s, an opportunity has existed to address the question of women's ownership and control of land. I argue, however, that this opportunity has not been taken, and that the issue of women's land rights has become marginalised within the debate and consequently in policy.

Examining first what may be termed the mainstream of the land tenure debate, conducted on the whole by those involved in making major policy recommendations and drafting legislation, it is argued that the issue of gender has been largely ignored. There have been a number of opportunities when the specific issue of women's relations to land should have been explicitly addressed in research findings and recommendations. Instead, one sees no more than a passing acknowledgement of the gender dimensions of land tenure reform. This is most noticeably the case in the academic writing of those who profess themselves to be most concerned with the land issue as one of democracy and justice. A number of reasons will be canvassed to explain this.

This article goes on to discuss the role of gender progressive groups, such as women's advocacy groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), in the land reform debate. Whilst it might be expected that such groups would be concerned to ensure that women's land rights are addressed, especially when the issue is being neglected in the mainstream debate, it is clear that in Tanzania they have been unable to challenge the marginalisation of gender issues in the reform agenda. I advance a number of reasons why feminist analyses of the land issue have been hampered and why there has been a failure to respond effectively to the opportunity to press the government for reforms to address women's demands.

Women's unequal command of property, and the question of how it might be overcome, merits attention. If there is to be progress, researchers and activists will have to document and theorise women's land relations, and I discuss some issues which might be addressed in order to broaden the land tenure reform agenda. These include questions about the form which women's land rights might take, how they might be achieved, and the strategies which will need to be adopted in pressuring the state for land reforms.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161928> Accessed:

File: Manji_Ambreena_Gender and the Politics of the Land Reform.pdf

109.MANJI, Ambreena

Capital, Labour and Land Relations in Africa: A Gender Analysis of the World Bank's Policy Research Report on Land Institutions and Land Policy

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 24, N° 1, February 2003, p. 97-114

Abstract: This paper presents a gender analysis of the World Bank's recent Policy Research Report. It assesses the implications for women, and more widely for gender relations, of the World Bank's approach to land relations. The analysis focuses on two issues: the Report's promotion of formal rural credit and its assumption of the availability of women's agricultural labour. This paper challenges the notion of 'non-contractible labour', as well as the Report's use of the household as a unit of analysis and its underlying assumption of motivated family labour. It discusses the consequences for households of defaulting on rural loans and challenges the Report's attempts to link the promotion of credit markets and reliance on women's unpaid labour to poverty reduction. In light of this discussion, the paper argues that it continues to be important for advocates of women's rights in Africa to be attentive to land issues and in particular to respond to the World Bank's land agenda.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3993632>

File: Manji_Ambreena_CapitalLabour and Relations.pdf

110.MANJI, Ambreena

Gender, Land Rights and Democratic Governance

Oslo: UNDP, 2008.- 11 p.

Abstract: This paper discusses the relationship between law and development, exploring the implications for gender relations of the proposed formalization of property rights. It provides a theoretical and evidence-based critique. It advocates paying attention to intra-household inequality, the relative bargaining positions of men and women and the gender asset gap in order to study governance as a gender issue. It also draws attention to the gender and labour implications of using land as collateral. The paper recommends that policy-makers need to be alert to the risks involved in promoting family farms as business units and in encouraging commercial lending when women and children are dependents or when men and women are co-users of land. Finally, it reminds us of the importance of employing international conventions and regional networks of progressive groups to resist the privatisations and financialisation of land relations.

Source: http://lepnet.org/sites/default/files/upload/og_files/Discussion%20Paper%20-%20Gender,%20Land%20Rights%20and%20Democratic%20Governance,%20Ambreena%20Manji%20-%20UNDP_0.pdf

File: Manji_Ambreena_Gender, Land Rights and Democratic Governance.pdf

111.MANJI, Ambreena

Land Reform in the Shadow of the State: The Implementation of New Land Laws in Sub-Saharan Africa

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 22, N° 3, June 2001, p. 327-342

Abstract: The importance of effective implementation of new land laws and the difficulties associated with it are alluded to in almost every recent piece of writing on African land reform. However, the process of implementation has remained neglected and little theorised. Drawing on a body of political science and policy studies literature which considers implementation and the difficulties to which it gives rise, this paper will attempt to advance a critical approach to the role of law in altering land relations in Africa. It will use the experiences of Tanzania, Uganda and South Africa to illustrate that, while some barriers to implementation are easily identified, and therefore receive relatively more attention, there are other important factors which might hamper attempts to change land relations. It is usual to understand land reform as direct state intervention in property relations. However, this paper will argue that the capacity of the state in Africa to carry out land reform is severely limited. The paper therefore attempts to identify an altogether different set of actors in the reform process. Its starting point will be the observation that land reform may take place less as a result of direct state action and more as a consequence of the actions of private individuals within the state

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112.MANO, Reneth; ISAACSON, Bruce; DARDEL, Philippe

Identifying Policy Determinants of Food Security Response and Recovery in the SADC Region: The Case of the 2002 Food Emergency
Gaborone: FANRPAN, 2003. – 31 p.

Executive Summary: In response to the threat of a regional food security crisis, which began to emerge in early-2002, the Food Agriculture & Natural Resource Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) initiated a study to explore the policy and economic dimensions of the food emergency.

Despite poor rainfall conditions in some parts of the region, maize production in 2001/02 was not exceptionally low, particularly at the regional level. However, overall maize availability was in deficit due to low opening stock levels resulting from low production in the previous 2000/01 production season.

In countries hardest hit (Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe), the level of preparedness was low: no contingency plans were in place, strategic grain reserves were low or exhausted and financial resources were inadequate to import the required food. Authorities were also slow in acknowledging the deteriorating situation, despite early warnings. Governments then responded through ad hoc policies. To varying degrees, attempts were made to strengthen emergency management structures, which improved their capacity to mitigate the crisis.

Loans secured by Zambia and Malawi facilitated timely food imports. Furthermore, a series of vulnerability assessments helped identify areas and socio-economic groups most in need of food aid, thus guiding the assessment of food aid requirements and targeting decisions, and improving overall efficiency. Some countries (like Malawi) that created a domestic environment to facilitate the work of humanitarian organisations were in general able to attract more donor assistance than others whose policies placed obstacles to humanitarian operations. For example, Zambia's ban on genetically modified food aid commodities and Zimbabwe's indecision resulted in unnecessary delays in food aid supplies, logistic complexity and higher costs...

Source: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.360.7871&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

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113.MAPETLA, Matšeliso

Gendered Access to Land and Housing in Lesotho

Agenda, N° 42, 1999, p. 70-77

Introduction: Access to land and housing or property is a gendered process in Lesotho. The combination of a dual legal system, state policies, socio-cultural practices and economic crisis have shaped the dominant gender contract system that gives men more rights over property than women. Rapid urbanisation and rural-urban migration in the last decades, gender discriminatory laws and practices and poverty have made it more difficult for women than men to secure housing. Noticeable efforts at the state and private sector levels are slowly facilitating some categories of women to access property. On the ground women themselves, individually and/or collectively, are adopting alternative strategies. In the process, they are bringing about changes in gender relations at different social levels. This assessment is based largely on data from six Lesotho-focused studies conducted in the last seven years under the regional research programme on Gender Research on Urbanization, Planning, Housing and Everyday Life (GRUPHEL). It brings to the forefront the legal, structural and financial constraints that result in inequality between women and men and between women of different marital status in accessing property in Lesotho. Further, it assesses different strategies by various actors in the delivery of housing, from state to individual levels. These studies reveal that there is a shortage of land and housing in Lesotho and that delivery systems of these resources operate within a legal framework that is discriminatory towards married women in particular. They present the housing conditions of migrants and discuss how they survive urban living in the midst of extreme poverty...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066043> .

File: Mapetla_Matšeliso_Gendered Access to Land and Housing in Lesotho.pdf

114.MAXWELL, Daniel; WIEBE, Keith

Land Tenure and Food Security: A Review of Concepts, Evidence and Methods

Wisconsin: Land Tenure Centre, 1998. – 41 p.

Source:

http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmin.ds.wisconsin.edu%2Fbitstream%2Fhandle%2F1793%2F21885%2F10_rp129.pdf&ei=pGyZU8r8F8K1PMv3gdgG&usg=AFQjCNGCb7VMwI3yqdWQvWITCh72-D8BwQ&bv=bv.68911936,d.d2k

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115.MAXWELL, Simon; SMITH, Marisol

Household Food Security: A Conceptual Review: Part1

Source: http://www.ifad.org/hfs/tools/hfs/hfspub/hfs_1.pdf

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116.MCCUSKER, Brent

Land Use and Cover Change as an Indicator of Transformation on Recently Redistributed Farms in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Human Ecology, Vol. 32, N° 1, February, 2004, p. 49-75

Abstract: This paper assesses the impact of South Africa's land reform program on land use change in rural areas of Limpopo Province. Land use change was examined on five Communal Property Associations using remotely sensed images and quantitative and qualitative survey techniques. Land was abandoned or used less productively after redistribution. The primary reason for the lack of land use change to more productive states was that the land redistribution policy was not sufficiently sensitive to the diversity of rural livelihoods. Other reasons include farm-level general disorganization, lack of capital and labor, gender inequities, and age distribution. Regional political diseconomies also hindered change, namely poor tenure relations and a persistent urban bias.

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117.MCCUSKER, Brent; OBERHAUSER, Ann M.

An assessment of women's access to natural resources through communal projects in South Africa

GeoJournal, Vol. 66, N° 4, 2006, p. 325-339

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41148090>

File: McCusker_Brent and Oberhauser_Ann M_ An assessment of womens access.pdf

118.MIGOT-ADHOLLA, Shem; HAZELL, Peter; BLAREL, Benoît; PLACE, Frank

Indigenous Land Rights Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Constraint on Productivity?

The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 5, N°. 1, January, 1991, p. 155-175

Abstract: This article uses cross-sectional evidence from Ghana, Kenya, and Rwanda in 1987-88 to examine the question, Are indigenous land rights systems in Sub-Saharan Africa a constraint on productivity? The evidence supports the hypothesis suggested by historical studies, that African indigenous land rights systems have spontaneously evolved from systems of communal control towards individualized rights in response to increases in commercialization and population pressure. Cross-sectional data on the incidence of land improvements and on land yields provide little support for the view that limitations under indigenous law on the right to transfer land are a constraint on productivity.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3989974>

File : Migot-Adholla_Shem et al_ Indigenous Land Rights Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.pdf

**120. MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Kampala**

Financing the Food Security Budget in the National Agricultural Advisory Services: Adequacy and Impacts in a Decentralized system

Kampala: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2012. – 111 p.

Source: <http://gef.opm.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Food-Security-final-report-February-2012.pdf>

File: Food-Security-final-report-February-2012.pdf

121.MOKGOPE, Kgopotso

Land Reform, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Gender Relations: a Case Study of Gallwater A farm

Bellville: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, 2000. – iii-90 p.

ISBN 1-86808-488-4

Abstract: The research project aimed to investigate the impact of land reform processes on sustainable rural livelihoods and on gender relations in South Africa by examining a case study in the Eastern Cape province.

Source: <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/33725/1/RR5.pdf?1>

File: Mokgope_Kgotso_Land Reform, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Gender Relations.pdf

122.MOYO, D.

The Future of Food: Elements of Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa and Food Security Status in Africa

American Society of International Law, Vol. 101, March 28-31, 2007, p. 103-108

Introduction: The right of access to sufficient food is enshrined in Section 27 of the South African Constitution. The Constitution obliges the state to provide legislation and other supporting measures to ensure that all citizens are enabled to meet their basic food needs. The strategy framework for action to achieve food security was first outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP, 1994), which identified food security as basic human need. It recognized poverty and food as the legacy of the apartheid socio-economic and political order. The RDP food security framework was refined in subsequent policy papers, such as the Agriculture White Paper (1995), Broadening of Access to Agricultural Thrust (BATAT), and the Agricultural Policy discussion Document (1999). The policies outlined in these documents were consolidated and updated in the Integrated Development Programme (RDP, 1999), which is the policy of the Government of South Africa. By 2000, changes had become necessary to improve the complicated situation resulting from the implementation of many food security programs by different government departments in all spheres. As a result, the South African Cabinet decided to formulate a national food security strategy that would streamline, harmonize and integrate the diverse food security programs into the Integrated Food Security Strategy...

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File: Moyo_D_The Future of Food.pdf

123. MOYO, Sam

Land Reform under Structural Adjustment in Zimbabwe: Land Use Change in the Mashonaland Provinces. - Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2000. - 226 p.

ISBN 91-7106-457-5

Source: <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:271579/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

File: FULLTEXT01.pdf

124. MOYO, Sam

The Political Economy of Land Acquisition and Redistribution in Zimbabwe, 1990-1999

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 26, N° 1, March 2000, p. 5-28

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2637547>

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125. MUTOPO, Patience

Women's struggles to access and control land and livelihoods after fast track land reform in Mwenezi District, Zimbabwe

Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 38, N° 5, p. 1021-1046

Abstract: Women's access to land and the shaping of livelihoods after fast track land reform should be viewed with a new social and economic lens in Zimbabwe. This paper examines the extent to which negotiations and bargaining by women with the family, state, and traditional actors has proved to be useful in accessing land in one semi-arid district, Mwenezi, in southern Zimbabwe. Based on multi-site ethnography, it shows the complex and innovative ways women adopted in accessing land and shaping non-permanent mobile livelihoods. I challenge the assumption that Western notions of individual rights to land are the best mechanisms for women in Africa; rather it is the negotiated and bargaining processes that exist in patriarchal structures that lead to cultural contracts enabling women's land access. Off-farm activities involving trading in South Africa became a major activity undertaken by the women. Trips to South Africa intensified due to land acquisition, leading to new market searches beyond national borders. The role of collective action and women's agency in overcoming the challenges associated with trading in South Africa is examined within the ambit of the livelihoods analysis.

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File: Mutopo_Patience_Womens struggles to access and control land and livelihoods.pdf

126. MWANIKI, Angela

Achieving Food Security in Africa: Challenges and Issues. – 12 p.

Introduction: Achieving food security in its totality continues to be a challenge not only for the developing nations, but also for the developed world. The difference lies in the magnitude of the problem in terms of its severity and proportion of the population affected. In developed nations the problem is alleviated by providing targeted food security interventions, including food aid in the form of direct food relief, food stamps, or indirectly through subsidized food production. These efforts have significantly reduced food insecurity in these regions. Similar approaches are employed in developing countries but with less success. The discrepancy in the results may be due to insufficient resource base, shorter duration of intervention, or different systems most of which are inherently heterogeneous among other factors. Food security; a situation in which all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active healthy life¹; is affected by a complexity of factors. These include unstable social and political environments that preclude sustainable economic growth, war and civil strife, macroeconomic imbalances in trade, natural resource constraints, poor human resource base, gender inequality, inadequate education, poor health, natural disasters, such as floods and locust infestation, and the absence of good governance. All these factors contribute to either insufficient national food availability or insufficient access to food by households and individuals...

Source: <http://hqweb.unep.org/training/programmes/Instructor%20Version>

/Part_2/Activities/Human_Societies/Agriculture/Supplemental/Achieving%20_Food_Security_in_Africa.pdf

File: Mwaniki_Angela_ Achieving Food Security in Africa_Challenges and Issues.pdf

127. MYERS, Gregory W

Competitive Rights, Competitive Claims: Land Access in Post-War Mozambique

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 20, N°. 4, December 1994, p. 603-632

Abstract: This article examines the complex struggles for land in Mozambique before and after its civil war and how these dynamics may undermine the country's fragile peace process. It notes that dubious government activities and official unwillingness to confront land tenure reform issues are exacerbating an already confusing situation marked by competitive and overlapping land claims. Drawing upon field research throughout the country, it reveals that in the past three years, government agencies have been haphazardly distributing land rights to new and returning private national and foreign enterprises as well as to government officials through privatisation of the vast state farm sector, reactivation of former colonial titles, and granting of concessions. It is estimated that as of May 1994 40 million hectares of land, more than half of Mozambique's total area, have been granted in concessions or 'sold' to commercial enterprises. This practice is leading to the emergence of a new category of post-war displaced families. A case study of land access and competition in two locations in Gaza Province reveals that, contrary to government predictions, not all refugees and displaced families are returning to their 'areas of origin'. Motivated by continuing security concerns and economic considerations, many are locating in areas near infrastructure, markets and transportation. The case also illuminates how war, and colonial and post-independence policies have generated multiple layers of competitive claimants. Resolving these land conflicts will necessitate more secure and transparent land rights and clarification of who has power to distribute rights and adjudicate conflicts. The article concludes that the government, in redesigning its land laws in ways conducive to long-term economic growth and political stability, should encourage a dialogue with all segments of Mozambican society and, rather than viewing smallholders and customary rules as impediments, incorporate them as active partners.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2636976>

File :Myers_GregoryW_Competitive Rights Competitive Claims.pdf

128. NTSEBEZA, Lungisile ; HALL, Ruth, eds

The Land Question in South Africa: the Challenge of Transformation and Redistribution

Cape Town: HSRC Press, 2007. – 264 p.

ISBN 978-0-7969-2163-5 / ISBN 0-7969-2163-6

Source: <http://www.hsrcpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2181&freedownload=1>

File: The_Land_Question_in_South_Africa_-_The_Land_Question_in_South_Africa_-_Entire_eBook.pdf

129.NYAMU-MUSEMBI, Celestine

Ruling out Gender Equality? The Post-Cold War Rule of Law Agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 27, N° 7, 2006, p. 1193-1207

Abstract: The post-cold war rule of law agenda in sub-Saharan Africa has not translated into reforms that enhance gender equality. The focus of reform efforts has reflected a post-cold war emphasis on creating a suitable legal and institutional environment for the market. In this climate any gains for gender equality have been limited and hard won. The main shortcomings are: gains in constitutional rights have had limited practical reach; official discussion of gender inequality in property remains disconnected from relevant broader processes such as restructuring of financial institutions; the reform agenda has not engaged with informal institutions, yet these have significant impact on gender relations; there has been relative under-investment in non-commercial judicial reform; and changes to labour regulation have been effected through sub-legislative and non-transparent processes and have not been interrogated for their failure to benefit workers in general, and in sectors dominated by women in particular.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4017749>

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130.OKALI, Christine

Notes on Livestock, Food Security and Gender Equity

Rome: FAO, 2001. – 40 p.

Executive Summary: The idea of women as food producers responsible for household food security has dominated the understanding of gender in rural development for over four decades. The notes explores this theme from the perspective of the livestock sector using FAO's Food Security Framework, with its four dimensions of food availability, access, utilisation and stability, and in the context of thinking about the substantial changes taking place in this sector. Much of the gender and livestock development literature parallels the more general gender and agriculture in equating gender with women, and building on descriptive studies of women's roles. However, livestock and livestock products, especially small animals and milk, are reputed in many locations to be ideal food secure assets in the hands of women since women appear to be in a position to control decisionmaking over these assets. At the same time, there is a measure of agreement that if this is true, development programmes based on these assets and targeted at women will result in improved gender equity. The paper details a number of programmes targeting women with small livestock, as well as

milk production from cattle, other large animals and milk goats, to examine the implications of building on these understandings in developing forward-looking strategies for achieving both food security and gender equity in the livestock sector.

Contrary to statements suggesting otherwise, the examination points to little evidence that women are able to use any advantage they may have in the livestock systems in which they are involved currently, to 'step up' into production systems that will enable them build more sustainable livelihoods.

Detailed information is often lacking but it does appear that women contribute to household-level food security through their livestock production and livestock are important for human nutrition and health. Women make their contribution from small-scale, backyard operations involving poultry and small ruminants as well as from their involvement in large scale more commercialised systems that are organised on a more or less cooperative basis, and even from their own individual small-scale intensive improved systems. Specific details on their actual involvement, the gains they make, the involvement of others in their households and families, and even their own position in households are often missing. Where might women and men fit into the livestock sector in future? In spite of rapid changes in the livestock sector visible especially in poultry, for some time to come, small scale livestock production will continue to make a valuable contribution to meeting local food security requirements and in terms of ensuring the stability of food supplies at all levels. Investment needs to be made in large, medium and small-scale systems, and in each case, gender equity must be taken seriously. An approach that focuses almost entirely on individuals, and on women's current roles, will constrain the achievement of gender equity and the ability of women to take advantage of new opportunities that will ensure their long term food security, and possibly even to 'step up'. It is also not possible to plan for individuals without taking into consideration the wider social context in which they live and work, and viewing the roles and responsibilities of both men and women in household level food security. These approaches to gender and agricultural development provide the basis for an effective food security strategy that involves identifying and challenging social institutions that may limit the ability of women to engage with change in the livestock sector.

Source: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2426e/i2426e00.pdf>

File: Okali_Christine_Notes on Livestock Food Security and Gender Equity.pdf

131. O'LANGHLIN, Bridget

Missing Men?: The Debate over Rural Poverty and Women-Headed Households in Southern Africa
Hague: Institute of Social Studies, July 1997. – 54 p.

File: Olaughlin_Bridget_Missing Men.pdf

132. OMAMO, Steven Were; VON GREBMER, Klaus, eds

Biotechnology, Agriculture, and Food Security in Southern Africa

Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute; Harare: Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network, 2005. – 311 p.

Source: <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/oc46.pdf>

File: oc46.pdf

133. OSSOME, Lyn

Can the Law Secure Women's Rights to Land in Africa? Revisiting Tensions between Culture and Land Commercialization

Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N 1, 2014, p. 155–177

Abstract: This contribution is concerned with the challenges of securing women's rights to land in Africa in the context of contemporary land deals through a discussion of three distinct but interrelated problems in the framing of women's land rights discourses. First, this study discusses the interface between rights and "custom" to highlight the inherent distortions of African customary law. Second, it argues that liberal formulations of the law are limited by a set of assumptions regarding women's position in the political economy. And third, this discussion discursively assesses the debates in the literature regarding the efficacy of law in protecting women's rights to land. The discussion proceeds from a critique of two approaches to promoting gender equity in land tenure systems: the institutional approach, which deals with women's formal land rights; and the political economy approach, which deals with the structural nature of women's traditional relations to land.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.876506>

File: Ossome_Lyn_Can the Law Secure Women's Rights to Land in Africa.pdf

134. PARADZA, Gaynor

Innovations for Securing Women's Access to Land in Eastern Africa

Rome: International Land Coalition, 2011. – 22 p.

Abstract: The importance of land to poor people's livelihoods cannot be over emphasized. Land provides the foundation upon which people construct and maintain livelihoods. Consequently, secure access to land is a prerequisite for securing livelihoods. Women are the majority of the poor as they have limited access to social and economic resources. This increases their dependence on basic resources like land. The majority of women rely on a land based livelihood mainly as subsistence agricultural producers.

A secured access to land will enable women to improve their welfare and that of their families. Women's capacity to develop and improve their situation is hampered by limited access to resources like land, financial capital, economic capital, labour and technology. In recognition of this, various initiatives have been undertaken at the government level to improve and secure women's access to land. The initiatives have had limited impact partially because of the limited resources and effectiveness of government.

Research in East Africa has revealed how community based interventions can not only compliment but also provide more effective means through which government policies can be implemented for the benefit of women.

The paper draws on research carried out in Uganda and Kenya to illustrate the ways in which local level and non-governmental institutions can improve women's access to land by drawing on existing government policies and legislation.

Source: http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/publication/953/WLR_13_Paradza_Innovations.pdf

File: Paradza_Gaynor_Innovations for Securing Women's Access to Land in Eastern Africa.pdf

135. PETERS, Pauline E.

Inequality and Social Conflict over Land in Africa

Journal of Agrarian Change, Vol. 4, N° 3, July 2004, p. 269-314

Abstract: The paper proposes that reports of pervasive competition and conflict over land in sub-Saharan Africa belie a current image of negotiable and adaptive customary systems of landholding and land use but, instead, reveal processes of exclusion, deepening social divisions and class formation. Cases of ambiguous and indeterminate outcomes among claimants over land do occur, but the instances of intensifying conflict over land, deepening social rifts and expropriation of land beg for closer attention. More emphasis needs to be placed by analysts on who benefits and who loses from instances of 'negotiability' in access to land, an analysis that, in turn, needs to be situated in broader political economic and social changes taking place, particularly during the past thirty or so years. This requires a theoretical move away from privileging contingency, flexibility and negotiability that, willy-nilly, ends by suggesting an open field, to one that is able to identify those situations and processes (including commodification, structural adjustment, market liberalization and globalization)

that limit or end negotiation and flexibility for certain social groups or categories.

Source: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1471-0366.2004.00080.x/epdf>

File: PETERS-2004-Journal_of_Agrarian_Change.pdf

136. PLACE, Frank; HAZELL, Peter

Productivity Effects of Indigenous Land Tenure Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 75, N° 1, Feb., 1993, p. 10-19

Abstract: This article uses household survey data from Ghana, Kenya, and Rwanda to test if the indigenous land rights systems in sub-Saharan Africa are a constraint on agricultural productivity. Rights which farmers hold over individual parcels of land vary widely, and are in many cases surprisingly privatized. Yet with few exceptions, land rights are not found to be a significant factor in determining investments in land improvements, use of inputs, access to credit, or the productivity of land...

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File: Place_Frank and Hazel_Peter_Productivity Effects of Indigenous Land Tenure Systems.pdf

137. PLANÇON, Caroline

Droit, foncier et développement : les enjeux de la notion de propriété: étude de cas au Sénégal

Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. 50, N° 200, Octobre-Décembre 2009, p. 837-851

Résumé : L'objectif de cette contribution est de souligner que la propriété individuelle absolue et exclusive n'est pas le seul montage juridique envisageable pour que la terre et les ressources naturelles soient mises en valeur par les populations locales. La propriété telle qu'elle est conçue par le système civiliste permet d'ailleurs différents montages que l'article rappelle avant d'identifier les pratiques liées à la terre au Sénégal. L'esprit du domaine national sénégalais et

les pratiques qui lui sont associées suggèrent que le titre foncier n'est pas la seule voie envisageable pour valoriser les terres, en dépit du discours majoritaire. La relation étroite entre statut de la terre et type d'agriculture pose la question des choix politiques que les pays mettent en œuvre pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire. Les politiques foncières mises en œuvre sont-elles suggérées par l'intérêt général et le besoin des populations ou répondent-elles aux exigences de la gouvernance mondiale ?

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23593517>

File : Plançon_Caroline_ Droit Foncier et Developpement.pdf

138.PLATTEAU, Jean-Philppe

Reforming land Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa. Issues of Efficiency and Equity,
Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1995. - 49 p.
UNRISD Discussion Paper No. 60

Source:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/04FB3BC5FC4D5D9B80256B67005B6757/\\$file/dp60.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/04FB3BC5FC4D5D9B80256B67005B6757/$file/dp60.pdf)

File: dp60.pdf

139. POLACK, Emily ; COTULA, Lorenzo ; CÔTE, Muriel

Reddition de comptes dans la ruée sur les terres d'Afrique: quel rôle pour l'autonomisation juridique?

London : Institut International pour l'environnement et le développement (iied), 2013. – 86 p.
(Foncier, investissements et droits, ISSN 22276610)

ISBN 978-1-84369-925-5

Source: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12572FIIED.pdf>

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140.POTTS, Deborah

Worker-Peasants and Farmer-Housewives in Africa: The Debate about 'Committed' Farmers, Access to Land and Agricultural Production

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 26, N° 4, Special Issue, December 2000, p. 807-832

Abstract: In much of southern Africa, migrancy has for generations been incorporated into the livelihoods systems of millions of rural families. The regional dimensions vary but, particularly where there was very inequitable division of land between racial groups during the era of white minority regimes, the dependence of rural households on migrants' remittances is fundamental to their survival. From a structural perspective, the impact of such migration has often been characterised as creating worker-peasants and farmer-housewives. The impact of these patterns on agricultural productivity and the environment is frequently deemed to be very negative, from a variety of theoretical and policy perspectives. Because the patterns are predicated on migrants retaining rights to rural land in rural areas, arguments are often made that migrants should lose their land rights, thereby being forced to choose either to be 'committed farmers' or 'permanent urbanites'. This paper argues that such views are frequently based on development narratives about the problems caused for agriculture by migrancy which ignore, or misunderstand crucial aspects of the relationship between migrants and the land. This paper attempts to analyse these narratives, and to offer an alternative perspective on the issue, drawing on empirical research in Zimbabwe and literature on migrants and agriculture in various African countries. To some extent, concerns about migrants and their links to the land derive from particular scholastic traditions associated with social science approaches to the study of the southern African region.

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141.PRENDERGAST, John

The Political Economy of Famine in Sudan and the Horn of Africa

Issue: A Journal of Opinion, Vol. 19, N° 2, summer, 1991, p. 49-55

Introduction: Over 300,000 Sudanese perished primarily from hunger during 1988-89 in one of the most avoidable human tragedies in recent history. Mostly from the war-torn southern part of the country, these civilians were deliberately starved by central government, and to a lesser extent the insurgent Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which used the deprivation of food as a tactic of war. The threat of further genocidal actions by the Islamic fundamentalism in Khartoum and the private militias allied with the government continue to daily threaten the lives of

millions of internally displaced people. Due to these man-made causes and nature's lack of rain, up to ten million Sudanese are at risk of malnutrition, hunger and starvation in 1991...

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142.QUISUMBING, Agnes R.; PAYONGAYONG; AIDOO, Ellen; OTSUKA, Keijiro

Women's Land Rights in the Transition to Individualized Ownership: Implications for Tree-Resource Management in Western Ghana

Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 50, N° 1, October 2001, p. 157-182

Introduction: Although communal land tenure aims to provide equitable access to land for all households within a community, women's land rights within customary land-tenure regimes are often weaker than those of men.¹ Although clearing forests is often used to establish land rights under communal land-tenure systems in Africa, it is almost exclusively a male task in most societies. Forest clearance requires great effort, and thus those who clear forests are rewarded with relatively strong individual rights to land. Under communal tenure regimes, however, men do not possess rights to sell land. Within these tenure regimes, women traditionally obtain usufruct rights to family land, but they do not possess inheritance rights.² The conventional wisdom is that incentives to invest in land and tree resources under such land-tenure rules will be undermined by weak individual land rights.³ If certain avenues of investment in land are not open to women, such insecurity of tenure can be a barrier to increased productivity because their incentives to use the land sustainably diminish...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/340011>

File: Quisumbing_Agnes R_Womens Land Rights in the Transition.pdf

143.RAIMOND, Ch; BRETON,C.; ABOUYA, A.; MOUSSA, A.

Planification territoriale et accès aux ressources naturelles : retour sur la démarche participative des opérations de sécurisation foncière dans le Nord Cameroun / Territorial Planning and Access to Natural Resources. Review of the Participatory Approach to Land Security Measures in Cameroon
Annales de Géographie, 119e Année, N° 676, novembre-décembre 2010, p. 639-656

Résumé : La Région du Nord Cameroun est une zone d'accueil de populations migrantes, qui connaît depuis bientôt vingt ans une accélération de la croissance démographique et de la compétition entre usagers pour l'accès aux ressources naturelles. Cette situation met en évidence l'émergence de la question foncière, qui n'a été véritablement intégrée dans les projets de développement qu'à partir des années quatre-vingt-dix. En adoptant les approches participatives et de gestion des terroirs, les projets innovent et mettent en place des accords et des structures chargées de trouver des solutions aux conflits liés à l'accès aux ressources. Mais quelle est la pérennité de ces dispositifs ? L'analyse des modalités de la participation mise en oeuvre dans le cadre de plusieurs projets qui sont intervenus dans la Commune de Touroua permet d'identifier les processus de co-construction de règles et de s'interroger sur les solutions institutionnelles envisagées pour la sécurisation foncière dans le Nord Cameroun.

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File : Raimond_Ch._et al_Planification territoriale.pdf

144.RAO, Nitya

Gender Equality, Land Rights and Household Food Security: Discussion of Rice Farming Systems
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40, N° 25, June. 18-24, 2005, p. 2513-2521

Abstract: This paper seeks to examine the issue of land rights, and its links with household food security as well as gender equality and questions some of the assumptions being made therein. After a brief analysis of shifts in policy discourse and practice, both nationally and internationally, in terms of agricultural production and land management as vital for food security, it seeks to analyse the implications of some of these measures on gender relations. Does the increasing attention to women reflect growing gender equality, or does it lead to an enhancement of the work burden and responsibilities, without much change in terms of status or decision-making authority?

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145.RAZAVI, Shahra

Introduction: Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights

Journal of Agrarian Change, Vol. 3 N° 1 and 2, 2003, p. 2-32

Abstract: Neo-liberal economic agendas are impacting on rural livelihoods and people's attachment to, and functions of, land in rural and non-rural household economies differently in diverse contexts; the present collection of papers explores the gender specificities of these impacts. With the deceleration of more formal forms of employment, the diversification of rural livelihoods, and the intensification of women's unpaid and casual labour in agriculture and the informal sector, the land question has taken on a new urgency and needs to be posed in a new light. Given women's centrality to diversified livelihoods, and their increasing political agency, their interests in land (both as wives/daughters within male-dominated households and as members of vulnerable social classes and communities that face the risk of land alienation and entitlement failure in the context of liberalization) are more politicized today as well as being more contested. The interface between gender and land is contextually specific and cannot be adequately addressed through all-purpose global policy prescriptions.

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146.RAZAVI, Shahra

Liberalisation and the Debates on Women's Access to Land

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 28, N° 8, 2007, p. 1479-1500

Abstract: The reform of land tenure institutions is now back on the national and global policy agendas. While at a certain level of generality, the principle of gender equality in access to resources, including land, has been endorsed by a diverse range of policy actors, there is a number of tensions and ambiguities that are likely to obstruct women's effective access to land and its contribution to decent livelihoods. There are important questions about liberalisation policies vis-a-vis land, given the well documented difficulties that low-income women in particular face in accessing land through markets. Moreover, despite the 'small' or family farming' vision that underpins neoclassical (and neoliberal) policy prescriptions, access to land can only play a complementary role in women's (and men's) livelihoods, and one that needs to be matched by income from employment. But many developing countries today confront formidable barriers to industrialisation and employment generation-historical preconditions for both poverty eradication and gender equality. There are also troubling implications from a gender perspective in the current endorsement of 'customary' systems of land tenure and decentralisation of land management. Women's rights advocates fear that this can play into the hands of powerful interest groups hostile to women's rights.

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File: Razavi, Shahra_Liberalisation and the Debates on Women's Access to Land.pdf

147.RAZAVI, Shahra

Land Tenure Reform and Gender Equality

Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2005. – 4 p.

Introduction: It is now widely recognized that the agrarian reforms implemented from the 1950s through the 1970s were gender blind. These reforms were often based on the assumption that assets allocated to the head of household—typically male—would benefit all household members equitably. Not only did these reforms ignore the well-being of women and their dependents in the event of household dissolution (upon separation, divorce or widowhood), they were also blind to the ways in which gender-based inequalities in access to land exacerbated married women's...

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File: Razavi_Shahra_Land Tenure Reform and Gender Equality.pdf

148.RAZAVI, Shahra

Réformes foncières et égalité des sexes

Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2005. – 4 p.

Introduction : Il est maintenant reconnu que les réformes agraires qui ont été introduites entre les années 50 et la fin des années 70 étaient indifférentes au genre. Ces réformes portaient souvent de l'hypothèse que tous les membres du ménage bénéficiaient équitablement des biens alloués à son chef—généralement un homme. Non seulement elles ne tenaient pas compte de la situation à laquelle doivent faire face les femmes et les personnes qui sont à leur charge en cas de dissolution de l'union (lors d'une séparation, d'un divorce ou d'un veuvage), mais elles étaient aussi indifférentes à la façon dont l'accès inégal des hommes et des femmes à la terre alourdissait la charge de travail (non rémunéré) des femmes mariées, aggravait leur insécurité économique et réduisait leur pouvoir de négociation dans le ménage...

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149. REY, Pascal

Droit foncier, quelles perspectives pour la Guinée? Réflexion sur la réforme foncière à partir de l'exemple de la Guinée Maritime / Land tenure, what perspectives for Guinea? Thoughts on land tenure reform based on an example from Coastal Guinea

Annales de Géographie, 120e Année, N° 679, mai-juin 2011, p. 298-319

Résumé : De nombreux travaux alimentent la réflexion sur le droit foncier des zones rurales en Afrique de l'Ouest. En Guinée, la réforme foncière est d'actualité depuis plusieurs années mais les différents événements politiques de ces dernières années ont continuellement repoussé le travail entamé. Il n'en reste pas moins que le sujet demeure un enjeu d'actualité et sera un des chantiers du nouveau gouvernement. Nous proposons, dans cet article, grâce à une description précise du droit local, de réfléchir sur les enjeux de la réforme et proposer des voies de faisabilité pour concilier la légalité avec les pratiques.

Abstract: Much thought has been given to land tenure issues in rural West Africa. In Guinea, a land tenure reform has been planned for several years but various political events have delayed its implementation. The issue is pending and will certainly be on the agenda of the future government. In this article, through detailed description of customary law, we suggest, to reflect upon the issues facing land reform and propose a way forward to conciliate current practice and legal framework. Mots-clés droit coutumier, Guinée Maritime, politique foncière, pouvoir traditionnel, t

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23458235.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File : Rey Pascal_Droit foncier quelle perspective pour la Guinée.pdf

150. ROCHEGUDE, Alain

Décentralisation, acteurs locaux et foncier. Mise en perspective juridique des textes sur la décentralisation et le foncier en Afrique de l'ouest et du Centre

Cotonou : PDM, Programme de développement municipal ; Paris : Coopération française, 2000. - 107 p.

Source: http://www.faglaf.info/private/upload/file_131.pdf

File: file_131.pdf

151. ROCHEGUDE, Alain ; PLANÇON, Caroline

Décentralisation, acteurs locaux et foncier: fiches pays

Paris: France coopération, Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes, 2009. - 445 p.

Source : <http://www.foncier-developpement.fr/wp-content/uploads/fiche-pays-fichier-integral.pdf>

152. ROSE, Laurel L.

Women's Strategies for Customary Land Access in Swaziland and Malawi: A Comparative Study
Africa Today, Vol. 49, N° 2, Summer, 2002, p. 123-149

Abstract: In most African countries, the land-access and use rights of rural populations have been undergoing considerable changes in recent years, primarily due to informal developments in customary land law at the village level and formal legislative changes in land law at the national level. This paper compares the informal developments, as concerns women's land access, that are occurring in one village of the patrilineal Swazi of Swaziland with those occurring in one village of the matrilineal Chewa of Malawi. In particular, it focuses on two case studies in which a Swazi woman and a Chewa woman resorted to strategies of manipulation, challenge, or change in order to acquire land. It argues that Swazi and Chewa women are similarly confronting evolving systems of customary land access, although individual women in each society are creatively responding to the rules of land access, according to personal and contextual factors.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187501>

File: Rose Laurel L_Women's Strategies for Customary Land Access.pdf

153. SALL, Fatou Diop

Genre et accès au foncier au Sénégal

Dakar : ENDA Lead Africa, 2010. - 2 p.

Introduction : Le foncier est l'ensemble des rapports entre les hommes concernant la terre et les ressources naturelles. Ainsi, le foncier n'est pas seulement un bien économique ou une marchandise, il a également d'importantes dimensions sociales, politiques et culturelles qui fondent son accès, son exploitation et son contrôle.

Le genre est une variable critique importante dans ce domaine en ce sens qu'il aide à comprendre la situation des femmes et des hommes dans les institutions, qu'elles soient formelles ou informelles au niveau local comme au niveau global : car à côté des normes culturelles et sociales, la division du travail est une donnée qui détermine l'accès et le contrôle du foncier. On s'en rend bien compte en se posant des questions comme : Qui a le pouvoir dans ces institutions? Comment les ressources sont gérées? Au bénéfice de quels acteurs?...

Source : http://www.idrc.ca/Documents/ICT4D_article_genre_foncier_FR.pdf

File : Sall_Fatou Diop_Genre et acces au foncier au Sénégal.pdf

154. SARRIS, Alexander; MORRISON, Jamie, eds

Food Security in Africa: Market and Trade policy for Staple Foods in Eastern and Southern Africa
Cheltenham; Northampton, Mass.: Edward Elgar: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2010. - 434 p.

ISBN 92-5-106221-8 / ISBN 978-1-84844-851-3

ISBN 1-8484-4851-1 / ISBN 978-92-5-106221-0

Source : <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i0714e/i0714e.pdf>

File : i0714e.pdf

155. SAUQUET, Michel ; BELLINA, Séverine, dir.

Parcours de débat et de propositions sur la gouvernance en Afrique: perspectives d'Afrique australe
: actes du colloque, Polokwane, 17-19 juin 2008, Pretoria, 20 juin 2008

Paris : Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer, 2009. - 251 p.

Source : <http://www.institut-gouvernance.org/docs/polokwane-proceedings-fr.pdf>

File : polokwane-proceedings-fr.pdf

Note : La 3^{ème} partie porte sur la sécurité foncière

156. SAWADOGO, Jean-Pierre; STAMM, Volker

Local Perceptions of Indigenous Land Tenure Systems: Views of Peasants, Women and Dignitaries
in a Rural Province of Burkina Faso

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 38, N° 2, July 2000, p. 279-294

Abstract: This article is based on the observation that the large debate on the nature and consequences of so-called indigenous land tenure systems does not sufficiently take into account the perceptions and interpretations of peasants themselves. Consequently, its aims are to provide people with a voice and to analyse their assessment of different forms of access to land, of the modifications undergone in recent times, and their adjustments to this change. The results of this qualitative approach are compared with some statistical information gathered by the authors in the study region-three villages in central Burkina Faso - as well as country-wide. As a result, one may conclude that peasants in this area do not feel insecure about their land tenure situation, and this assessment of their own position is confirmed by empirical data.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161652>

File : Sawadogo_Jean-Pierre and Stamm_Volker.pdf

157. SCHMITH, Lisa C.; ALDERMAN, Harold; ADUAYOM, Dede

Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan African: New Estimates from Household Expenditure Surveys
Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2006. - 134 p.

ISBN 0-89629-150-2

Abstract: This report introduces new estimates of food insecurity based on food acquisition data collected directly from households as part of national household expenditure surveys (HESs) conducted in 12 Sub-Saharan African countries. The report has three objectives: (1) to explore the extent and location of food insecurity across and within the countries; (2) to investigate the scientific merit of using the food data collected in HESs to measure food insecurity; and (3) to compare food insecurity estimates generated using HES data with those reported by FAO and explore the reasons for differences between the two. The overall purpose is to investigate how the data collected in HESs can be used to improve the accuracy of FAO's estimates, which are being used to monitor the MDG hunger goal. The study is based on both diet quantity and diet quality indicators of food insecurity. The two main indicators of focus are the share of

people consuming insufficient dietary energy, or the prevalence of “food energy deficiency” and the share of households with low diet diversity. The study finds these to be valid indicators of food insecurity and to be reasonably reliably measured. They are also comparable across the study countries despite differing methods of data collection.

Source: <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/rr146.pdf>

File: rr146.pdf

158.SMALL_Janet; MHAGA, Fanelwa Norah

Gender, Land Tenure and Environment

Agenda, N° 29, 1996, p. 55-61

Introduction: Rural women make up the majority of residents of rural villages and they use local resources (like water and wood) most intensively. Yet, they usually have no formally recognised land rights. The Government is embarking on a land reform process, part of which is aimed at redefining rights to land through tenure reform. Land tenure can be described as the way in which people hold land where there may be legal documents indicating the type of tenure (for example: individual freehold title or a lease). It is, however, more accurate to define tenure as a set of social relations centered around land ownership and use rights which include questions of inheritance, domestic arrangements, social customs and so on.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4065801>

File: Small_Janr and Mhaga_FanelwaNorah_Gender_Land Tenure and Environment.pdf

159.SMITH, Sheila; SENDER, J. B.

Poverty, Gender and Wage Labour in Rural Tanzania

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 25, N° 24/25, June 16-23, 1990, p. 1334-1342

Abstract: Based on data from the Usambaras region the paper attempts to analyse the constraints on the supply of manual agricultural wage labour in Tanzania. The authors argue that the constraints on the expansion of agricultural wage labour have retarded the process of accumulation and have, therefore, had negative consequences for the welfare of the rural population as a whole. In particular, the analysis focuses on the welfare implications for women of restrictions on their ability to derive cash income from wage labour.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4396405>

File : Smith_Sheila and Sender_J. B._Poverty Gender and Labour.pdf

160.SOMA, Abdoulaye

Droit de l'homme à l'alimentation en Afrique. Contenu normatif et mécanismes juridiques de mise en œuvre

Université de Genève, Faculté de Droit, Département de Droit Constitutionnel, 2006. – 95 p.

Mémoire, Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (D.E.A.), Droit, Option : Droit International Public, Droits de L'Homme

Source: http://www.estig.ipbeja.pt/~ac_direito/Mem-DEA-SOMA.pdf

File: Mem-DEA-SOMA.pdf

161.STAATZ, John M.; D'AGOSTINO, Victoire C. SUNDBERG, Shelly

Measuring Food Security in Africa: Conceptual, Empirical, and Policy Issues

American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 72, No. 5, Dec., 1990, p. 1311-1317

Introduction: The definition of food security has broadened since the term first came to prominence at the 1975 World Food Conference. Discussions of food security in the mid- and late 1970s were strongly influenced by the shortfall in world food production and run-up in prices early in that decade.

Initially, food security meant avoiding transitory shortfalls in the aggregate supply of food. By the early 1980s, however, the world food supply situation had evolved markedly. The famines striking Africa took place in a world awash in grain. Clearly, inadequate levels of global food supply were not the cause of hunger.

Sen's work focused attention on the lack of access by households and individuals to food because of low incomes (entitlements) as a cause of food insecurity, and other research has shown that for most of the hungry in the world, this lack of access is chronic, not transitory. Thus, the conceptual understanding of food insecurity has gradually evolved over the past fifteen years to include not only transitory problems of inadequate supply at the national level but also chronic problems of inadequate access and unequal distribution at the household level...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1242553>

File: Staatz, John M. et al_ Measuring Food Security in Africa.pdf

162.THUMA, A. Okenes

“Assessment of Gender Equity in Land Acquisition and the Role of Local Government in Rural Land Reform in Malawi”

Enschede: Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation 2012. - 78 p.

Abstract: Gender issues are an integral part of the overall national development agenda. According (USAID, 2008) to gender inequalities in accessing productive resources, development opportunities and decision making affects economic growth and development of a country. The Gender Development Index for Malawi of 0.374 indicates that large disparities between men and women exist. Women who constitute about 51 percent of the population are marginalized in social and economic spheres such that they are unable to effectively contribute to social, economic and political development of Malawi.

Owing to this, gender equity has achieved respectability as a high-level constitutional or policy commitment in Malawi. Yet concerns remain at the persistent gap between high-level commitments and their translation into policy interventions that actually reach women on the ground. While the commitment to gender equity as a worthy policy goal is formally present in land reform policy document, this principle is not prioritized as a policy objective, nor has serious attention been paid to how to carry through these commitments in practice.

The aim of this research therefore is to assess gender equity in land acquisition by women and the role of local government in rural land reform program in Malawi. More focus is the in identification of reasons or factors hampering the participation of women with regard to land acquisition access and use of spatial information in rural land reform. The study is based on a case study approach. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods which included interviews, direct observation, focus group discussion and documents were used to collect both primary and secondary data.

The study reveals that the proportion of the female beneficiary households is lower than the national percentage of female-headed households estimated at 31%. Thus, female-headed households are under-represented among the resettled beneficiary groups. This is attributed to several factors which affects women participation in the program. The main factors being fear of settling on unknown land far from family members and ancestors, anticipated heavy workloads, negative rumours about the program and fear of losing control of the current land.

Source: http://www.itc.nl/library/papers_2012/msc/la/thumba.pdf

File: Thuma_A. Okenes_Assessment of Gender Equity in Land Acquisition.pdf

163.TRIPP, A. Mari

Women’s Movements, Customary Law, and Land Rights in Africa: The Case of Uganda *African Studies Quarterly*, 2003. – 19 p.

Abstract: Much of the literature on women and land tenure in Africa has viewed the introduction of land titling, registration, and the privatization of land under colonialism and after independence as a setback for women, leaving women in a state of even greater insecurity with poorer prospects for accessing land, and hence, obtaining a livelihood. The demise of the authority of clans and local elders has made women’s land rights even more precarious. In this context women’s movements in Africa have adopted a rights-based approach that challenges customary land and other practices. In doing so they have contradicted a new consensus among policymakers around the view that sees land tenure policy as building on customary systems and giving them legal recognition This paper attempts to account for this apparent contradiction in the case of Uganda, which has gone further than most African countries in devolving land administration to the local level, while at the same time giving rise to one of the most active women's movements challenging customary land tenure practices. If women were benefiting from customary land tenure arrangements, as the development practitioners argue, one would think the preservation of customary rights or modifications in the customary systems would have been desirable goals of the movement. This paper explores this apparent divergence of approaches to women’s land rights.

Source: <http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/v7/v7i4a1.pdf>

File: Tripp_A_Mari_Womens Movements Customary Law and Land Rights in Africa.pdf

164.TSIKATA, Dzodzi

Land Tenure Reforms and Women’s Land Rights: Recent Debates in Tanzania

Geneva: UNRISD, September 2001. – 32 p.

Introduction: The recent processes of land tenure reform in Tanzania and their accompanying debates raised a broad range of questions. These include the focus and direction of national development, the most appropriate models of democracy and the role of different sections of the state in land tenure management, administration and adjudication. As well, they generated discussion about the most fruitful approaches to questions of social justice and equity in the distribution of resources. What is interesting about Tanzanian case is not its total difference from other cases of land tenure reform. Indeed, like elsewhere in Southern and Eastern Africa, Tanzania was experiencing problems its fair share

of land tenure problems. Indeed, a number of academic writings on the issue suggest that there was a crisis situation (Ngware, 1997; Kapinga, 1998; Chachage, 1996). These conflicts had their roots in the history of land tenure reform as well as more recent processes of economic liberalisation, which had thrown up an array of interested parties and aggrieved local forces.

However, the contours of the debate are particular to Tanzania's history of agrarian change and land policies. Different elements of this history- which includes moments such as the colonial government's appropriation of the radical title in land, post-colonial policies of such as villagisation and more recently, economic liberalisation and multi-party rule- have provided some of the specificities and concerns which have shaped the land reform debates and processes. Also significant is the particular processes adopted by Tanzania for its land tenure reform and the array of forces called forth by these processes. For example, the establishment by the government of a Land Commission which conducted public hearings and was chaired by a radical legal expert, Shivji, who then became an articulate and influential pillar of NGO advocacy after the Commission's ideas were set aside came to influence the character of the debates. In addition, the presence in the debates of a network of women's rights activists who tried to steer a course between the State and a more radical civil society agenda and the fact that the state itself was in a well on course but uneasy process of transition to liberalization - have meant that the debates about land titling and registration, customary law and the rights of women have had some striking particularities...

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[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378/\\$file/tsikata.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378/$file/tsikata.pdf)

File: Tsikata_Dzodzi_Land Tenure Reforms and Women's Land Rights.pdf

165. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; GOLAH, Pamela Ed.

Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia and Latin America

Ottawa: International Development Research Centre, 2010. – 312 p.

Introduction: The phenomenon of globalization has, over the years, generated a vast amount of literature wherein certain questions have been debated at length. One of these pertains to whether the phenomenon is essentially economic in nature, that is, involving the globalisation of production, trade and finance and deploying new technologies to great effect (Gills 2002), or whether it is multi-dimensional with economic, technological, cultural and political aspects, each of which can be privileged depending on the subject of discussion (Wanitzek and Woodman 2004). Related to this is the question of how to date globalisation; whether it has been with us since European adventurers sailed round the world in search of precious cargo, or whether it had its beginnings in the 1980s. While there is no simple alignment of positions on these issues—for example those who argue that globalisation is essentially an economic phenomenon are not in agreement as to its starting point—it is possible to discern that discussions which privilege the cultural and technological dimensions tend to focus less on the question of growing inequalities among nations and people, the rising power of trans-national corporations and the loss of sovereign decision-making in national spaces. Instead, they have sought to highlight the shrinking of space and time, the homogenisation of cultures and political system...

Source: <http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/43683/1/IDL-43683.pdf>

File: Tsikata_Dzodzi_Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation Research.pdf

166. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; AMANOR-WILKS; Dede-Esi, ed.

Land, Labour and Gendered livelihoods Trajectories

Rondebosch : African Gender Institute, 2009. - vi, 126 p.

Source: http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa12_editorial.pdf

File : Tsikata_Dzodzi_Land Labour and Gendered livelihoods Trajectories.pdf

167. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; YARO, Joseph Awetori

When a Good Business Model is not enough: Land Transactions and Gendered Livelihood Prospects in Rural Ghana

Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 202–226,

Abstract: Recent large-scale commercial agriculture projects in developing countries have raised concerns about the effects on natural resource-based livelihood activities of local people. A significant weakness in the emerging literature is the lack of a gender perspective on implications for agrarian livelihoods.

This article explores the gendered aspects of land transactions on livelihood prospects in the Northern Region of Ghana. Drawing on qualitative research from two commercial agriculture projects, the article examines how pre-existing gender inequalities in agrarian production systems, as well as gender biases in project design, are implicated in post-project

livelihood activities. The article concludes that a good business model of a land deal, even one that includes local communities in production and profit sharing, is not sufficient to protect women's livelihood prospects if projects ignore pre-existing gender inequalities and biases, which limit access to opportunities.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.866261>

File: Tsikata_Dzodzi et al_When a Good Business Model.pdf

168. TURNER, Bertram

Intervention transnationale et moralisation de la gestion de la propriété en milieu rural au Maroc

Anthropologica, Vol. 51, N° 1, 2009, p. 81-93

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25605457>

File : Turner_Bertram_ Intervention transnationale.pdf

169. TWEETEN, Luther

The Economics of Global Food Security

Review of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 21, N° 2, p. 473-488

Abstract: This article outlines a food security synthesis: that food insecurity traces to poverty, that poverty must be addressed by economic development, and that economic development flows from application of the standard model that is now mainstream economics. Food-insecure countries do not follow the standard model; their policies for agriculture and other sectors deter development. Reasons lie in institutions such as government and in attitudes. The economics of food security is straightforward. The challenge of food security for our time is for economists to work with others regarding socioinstitutional changes essential for proven policies and practices to supply adequate diets.

Source: <http://aepp.oxfordjournals.org/content/21/2/473.full.pdf+html>

File: Tweeten_Luther_The Economics of Global Food Security.pdf

170. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. Geneva

Technology and Innovation Report 2010. Enhancing Food Security in Africa through Science, Technology and Innovation

Geneva; New York: United Nations, 2010. – 124 p.

Source : http://unctad.org/en/Docs/tir2009_en.pdf

File : tir2009_en.pdf

171. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, Addis Ababa

Land Tenure Systems and their Impacts on Food Security and Sustainable Development in Africa
Addis Ababa: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2004. - 132 p. ECA/SDD/05/09

Source: http://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/593/bib.%209471_I.pdf?sequence=1

File: bib. 9471_I.pdf

**172. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)
(Nairobi)**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Lesotho

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-78 p.

ISBN 92-1-131770-3

Executive Summary: Southern Africa This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

The economic, social and political diversity of the region precludes one from reaching sweeping conclusions. Nevertheless it is possible to recognise a number of common themes. The recommendations that flow from this work obviously have to be considered in the light of the difficult socio-economic conditions prevailing in the region. Among the worst poverty levels in the world as well as high HIV/AIDS infection rates need to inform any reform initiatives,

and infuse a sense of realism and strategic thinking into any conclusions or recommendations. This also means that all reforms should have poverty alleviation as their foremost priority, followed closely by a concern with the interests of vulnerable groups like people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS...

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<http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww2.unhabitat.org%2Fprogrammes%2Flandtenure%2Fdocuments%2FLesothoFinal.doc&ei=nCKaU8z7LozP0AXD7IDIAg&usg=AFQjCNF6Ruon78wSz2w0dNZRQ2TImcRWUA>

File: UN-HABITAT_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Lesotho.doc

**173. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT),
Nairobi**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Mozambique

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-80 p.

(Law, Land Tenure and Gender Review Series: Southern Africa)

ISBN 92-1-131771-1

Executive Summary: Southern Africa

This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

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The first area of reform that arises in the region is the need for constitutional review in a number of the countries. The degree of reform required varies depending on the country, but they all reflect a number of shared concerns. Firstly, there is a widespread need to enshrine and strengthen the right to adequate housing. With this right come related aspects of service provision as well as the prevention of unlawful evictions. Secondly, constitutional reform that eradicates against women is essential. While all the constitutions within the region appear to prohibit overt discrimination on the basis of gender, many allow for such discrimination where customary law is applicable and where customary law permits it...

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http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCkQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww2.unhabitat.org%2Fprogrammes%2Flandtenure%2Fdocuments%2FMozambiqueFinal.doc&ei=CyqaU_jZH6iU0AWH94CYCA&usg=AFQjCNEufqd6k8IOB1u4jLDN2O9UG1NiTw

File: UN-HABITAT_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Mozambique.doc

**174. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT),
Nairobi**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Zambia

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-94 p.

(Law, Land Tenure and Gender Review Series: Southern Africa)

ISBN 92-1-131774-6

Executive Summary: Southern Africa This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

The economic, social and political diversity of the region precludes one from reaching sweeping conclusions. Nevertheless it is possible to recognise a number of common themes. The recommendations that flow from this work obviously have to be considered in the light of the difficult socio-economic conditions prevailing in the region. Among the worst poverty levels in the world as well as high HIV/AIDS infection rates need to inform any reform initiatives, and infuse a sense of realism and strategic thinking into any conclusions or recommendations. This also means that all reforms should have poverty alleviation as their foremost priority, followed closely by a concern with the interests of vulnerable groups like people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. Because poverty and HIV/AIDS have the greatest impact on women, all initiatives must prioritise the importance of women's rights to fair and equal treatment, as well as their specific needs and challenges...

Source : http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/resources/ZambiaFinal-Land_Tenure-UN_Habitat.pdf

File : UN-HABITAT_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Zambia.pdf

175.URAGUCHI, Zenebe Bashaw

Food Price Hikes, Food Security, and Gender Equality: Assessing the Roles and Vulnerability of Women in Households of Bangladesh and Ethiopia

Gender and Development, Vol. 18, N° 3, November 2010, p. 491-501

Abstract: The depth and geographical scope of the impacts of the 2007-2008 food price hikes have received wide attention, and calls have been made for urgent actions to minimise the short- and long-term negative effects on vulnerable groups, including women in farming communities. This article, based on research from farming households in Bangladesh and Ethiopia, confirms that it is gender inequality that makes women more vulnerable to the food price hikes, yet they are resourcefully devising ways to cope with scarcity in availability, access and consumption of food.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25758927> Accessed:

File : Uraguchi_Zenebe Bashaw_Food price hikes food security and gender equality.pdf

176.VAN DEN BRINK, Rogier; THOMAS, Glen; BINSWANGER, Hans; BRUCE, John; BYAMUGISHA, Frank

Consensus, Confusion, and Controversy: Selected Land Reform Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa
Washington, DC: World Bank, 2006. – 64 p.

Source : <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/7387>

File : 345150Consensu101OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf

177.VERMA, Ritu

Land Grabs, Power, and Gender in East and Southern Africa: So, What's New?

Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, 52–75

Abstract: When land grabs are viewed from a gendered and historical lens, critical questions arise concerning three domains of inquiry about what is arguably “new,” “foreign,” and “large-scale?” They highlight historical continuities from the colonial past elite and male capture and gendered micro-political land grabs unabated over long periods of time, which once aggregated across Sub-Saharan Africa, are large-scale in themselves. This contribution reflects on feminist political-ecological research on gender and land in Kenya, Mozambique, and Madagascar and provides windows into negotiations and contestations in processes of land grabs. It analyzes what is new, while considering relations of power and knowledge that shape different ways land grabs are named and, therefore, the kinds of actions that are subsequently prescribed. Land grabs are occurring in spite of strong laws and policies, illustrating the critical role of power relations in shaping them.

Source : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2014.897739>

File : Verma_Ritu_Land Grabs Power and Gender in East and Southern Africa.pdf

VERSCHUUR, Christine

Du grain à moudre: genre, développement rural et alimentation

Berne ; Genève : Commission suisse pour l'UNESCO : DDC, direction du développement et de la coopération : IUED, Institut universitaire d'études et de développement, 2011. - 479 p.

Cet ouvrage prolonge le colloque international Du grain à moudre.... qui s'est tenu les 28 et 29 octobre 2010 à Genève...". - Textes en français, espagnol, anglais et allemand

ISBN 978-2-940415-77-9

Source : http://graduateinstitute.ch/genre/publications/actes_colloques/page10987_fr.html

178.VILLARREAL, Marcela

Changing customary land rights and gender relations in the context of HIV/AIDS in Africa, Colloque international “Les frontières de la question foncière, Montpellier. 2006. – 22 p.

Résumé : Les conséquences et effets de la mortalité de la population active sur l'accès des survivants à la terre ont été peu explorés et encore moins intégrés dans les politiques. Or, les taux de mortalité très élevés constituent une réalité que l'on ne peut ignorer dans les pays touchés par le VIH/SIDA, particulièrement en Afrique. Cet article met en évidence les relations sexo-spécifiques qui existent entre la mortalité des adultes victimes du VIH/SIDA et les changements qui surviennent dans les droits d'accès à la terre pour les survivants, spécifiquement les veuves. Dans de nombreuses sociétés africaines, les femmes accèdent traditionnellement à la terre à travers le mariage. La stabilité et la longévité de l'union leur garantissent un accès continu à la terre et aux autres ressources de production. Malgré cela, les conséquences du VIH/SIDA sur la mortalité des hommes actifs ont considérablement diminué l'accès des femmes à la terre. Ceci est en partie dû à l'effondrement des règles et des institutions (y compris, mais pas exclusivement, celles relatives à l'héritage des femmes) qui traditionnellement garantissait aux femmes l'usufruit ou d'autres formes d'accès à la terre. Nous soutenons que l'effondrement des règles augmente sensiblement les risques pour les femmes de contracter le VIH/SIDA. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un risque encouru par l'individu, mais également d'un risque pour la société toute entière, au sein de laquelle l'épidémie continuera de se propager faute d'égalité concernant l'accès à la propriété et au contrôle des ressources foncières.

Source: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj226b/aj226b00.pdf>

File: Villarreal_Marcela_Changing customary land rights.pdf

179.WALKER, Cherryl

Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Reform A South African Case Study Social Policy and Development Programme Paper Number 10, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Geneva: UNRISD, 2002. – 83 p.

Source: [http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/C1DBAEB28DE8D074C1256C08004694EE/\\$file/walker1.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/C1DBAEB28DE8D074C1256C08004694EE/$file/walker1.pdf)

File: Walker_Cherryl_Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Reform.pdf

180.WALKER, Cherryl

Women's Land Rights, Agrarian Change and Gender Transformation in Post-apartheid South Africa. *In* Du grain à moudre. Genre, développement rural et alimentation. (Dir.) C. Verschuur, p. 247-267. - Berne: DDC-Commission nationale Suisse pour l'UNESCO, 2011. – 21 p.

Source : http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/genre/shared/Genre_docs/Actes_2010/Actes_2010_Walker.pdf

File: Walker_Cherryl_Women's Land Rights, Agrarian Change and Gender Transformation.pdf

181.WIDMAN, Marit

Land Tenure Insecurity and Formalizing Land Rights in Madagascar: A Gender Perspective on the Certification Program

Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 130–154

Abstract: This contribution examines Madagascar's land tenure reform – aimed at reducing land tenure insecurity – from a gender perspective. In particular, it investigates the certification program issuing formal land title deeds (land certificates) to landholders. Drawing on a household survey with gender disaggregated asset data conducted in the rural municipality Soavinandriana, the analysis suggests that the certification program has strengthened both men's and women's formal claims to individually held land. However, the lack of gender equality principles and, in particular, of mechanisms to ensure that couples' jointly held land is jointly secured, seems to have reinforced primary ownership of land by male household heads, at the expense of women's land rights. Furthermore, the land tenure reform does not address some of the most important threats to tenure security such as colonial titles and commercial pressure on land, and large parts of the country are still not covered by the certification program.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.873136>

File: Widman_Marit_Land Tenure Insecurity and Formalizing Land.pdf

182. WISBORG, Poul

Transnational Land Deals and Gender Equality: Utilitarian and Human Rights Approaches
Feminist Economics, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 24–51

Abstract: Transnational land deals pose vexing normative (ethical) questions, not least concerning gendered participation and outcomes. This article explores utilitarian and human rights approaches to gender equality in selected policy initiatives on the land deals. While global policy literature manifests growing attention to women in agriculture, the review found the analysis of gender in early policy initiatives to be absent or weak. Utilitarian arguments were used to justify deals but rarely presented women's participation as a means of social progress or so-called smart economics. Human rights documents were more likely to be critical of the deals and to mention gender, though with little elaboration. While to some extent amended by the emphasis on gender equality in the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines on tenure governance, failures to mobilize the feminist potential in utilitarian and human rights approaches call for more proactive gender analysis and advocacy when addressing transnational land deals as gendered power struggles.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.862341>

File: Wisborg_Poul_Transnational Land Deals and Gender Equality.pdf

183. WYROD, Robert

Between Women's Rights and Men's Authority: Masculinity and Shifting Discourses of Gender Difference in Urban Uganda

Gender and Society, Vol. 22, N° 6, December 2008, p. 799-823

Abstract: Across the African continent, women's rights have become integral to international declarations, regional treaties, national legislation, and grassroots activism. Yet there is little research on how African men have understood these shifts and how African masculinities are implicated in such changes. Drawing on a year of ethnographic research in the Ugandan capital Kampala, this article investigates how ordinary men and women in Uganda understand women's rights and how their attitudes are tied to local conceptions of masculinity. The author argues that a new configuration of gender relations is evident in urban Uganda one that accommodates some aspects of women's rights while retaining previous notions of innate male authority. This article therefore illustrates the complex and often contradictory engagements with human rights that occur in local contexts and how such engagements are shaped by and are shaping gender relations, including conceptions of masculinity.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27821695>

File : Wyrod_Robert_Between Womens Rights And Mens Authority.pdf

184. ZIERVOGEL, Gina; FRAYNE, Bruce

Climate Change, and Food Security in Southern African Cities

Kingston: Queen's University; Cape Town; African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN), 2011. – 36 p.

Source: http://www.afsun.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/AFSUN_8.pdf

File: AFSUN_8.pdf

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

Announcement / Annonce

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

CODESRIA 2015 GENDER INSTITUTE

Theme: Gender, Land Management and Food Security in Africa

Date: 15th -26th June 2015

Venue: Dakar, Senegal

Call for Applications

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce the 2015 session of its annual Gender Institute. It therefore invites researchers to submit their applications for participation in this Institute to be held from 8th to 26th June, 2015 in Dakar, Senegal.

Launched in 1994 by CODESRIA, the Gender Institute is an interdisciplinary forum which brings every year together about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well as some non-African scholars who are undertaking innovative research on topics related to the general theme of Gender. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender in the social science research community, the Institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

The General Assembly of CODESRIA will be held from 8 to 12 June 2015. In order to give young researchers the opportunity to participate in such an event, the 2015 session of the Gender Institute will exceptionally take place from 8 to 26 June 2015.

Organization

The sessions are led by a scientific director who, with the support of the selected resource persons, ensures that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the session. The revised versions of such papers will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the Institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be facilitated.

Languages

The CODESRIA Gender Institute will be held in French and in English through simultaneous translation.

2015 Session Theme: Gender, Land Management and Food Security in Africa

The food deficit and soaring prices of basic foodstuff resulting from the 2008-2009 crisis has brought to light the need for African states to pay close attention in their public policies, to vital issues of land, food security and even food sovereignty. The July 2009 Declaration of the African Union (AU) on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa reaffirms "the crucial importance of land in socio-economic growth and sustainable development, and in securing the social, economic, cultural and livelihood means" of populations. It is worth recognizing the imperative need to address food sovereignty which is considered as the right of every people and every state to acquire the means to directly provide for its basic food requirements, especially since FAO admits that over 200 million people suffer from malnutrition in Africa.

Addressing this issue is all the more urgent because of land grabbing by foreign investors in collusion with governments and local elites. This disturbing trend has affected over 200 million hectares of land over the past decade, disregarding the rights of owners and users, especially women. On top of that, are the already negative effects of climate change on agro-food systems.

Sub-Saharan Africa is not outside of this large scale dynamic of land rights acquisition. In 2006, like South Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Japan and Saudi Arabia, China signed with several African states cooperation agreements that allowed the establishment of experimental farms in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Tanzania. In West Africa, requests for farm land acquisition are increasing in countries such as Mali and Senegal. However, some experts on the issue of land grabbing in Africa have posited that the continent could, in a few decades, become one of the largest food producers and exporters while continuing to be confronted with food insecurity.

Understanding the dynamics of such phenomena requires linking them with food security policies implemented by States. The failure of the latter to guarantee the right to food has prompted the call by some social movements for radical reforms in the agro-food system in Africa and for protection of the rights of local producers and consumers. For these movements, the connivance of the neoliberal State and the global capital is to be identified as the source of food insecurity. This connivance serves the interests of some local level elites and does not contribute to a significant transformation of the agro-food system for the benefit of populations, especially the most vulnerable. Therefore, we should understand the State no longer as a neutral space that helps to regulate the agro-food system but rather as a

complex arena of struggle between different stakeholders or classes. These struggles result in the definition of new variable-geometry political spaces where, at different levels, issues emerge around the control of the agro-food system.

While the visions developed in recent decades by many social movements around the "food security" concept call for radical changes in the agro-food systems have been very critical, however, the insufficient attention paid to the gender issue is worth noting. Yet, it has already been proven that a better accounting of gender in agro-food policies could help a significant increase in agricultural yields and productivity. In these radical changes of the agrarian systems, how to address the gender dimension in order to ensure food security? This consideration implies addressing issues related to the democratization of land access and control within communities but also institutional choices that can facilitate this democratization.

We must not forget that land is the productive base of agriculture. It is an important factor for building social cohesion and national identity. More than an economic property, land is also essentially a social and cultural resource.

However, women, particularly those in rural areas, are often subject to discriminating practices in the access to land, due to two main factors: (i) the pluralism of legal systems with the pre-eminence of customary or traditional land tenure system over modern law (which tends to limit the scope of the enshrinement of the legal principle of gender equality); and (ii) socio-cultural constraints. Women are generally disadvantaged in the entire process of land allocation, even within family farmlands. Essentially, they obtain access to land through bequest or collectively through women's groups that are generally granted small plots.

On top of women's low status, there is the ignorance by the vast majority of them of laws that could enable them to claim their rights. Even when they know the legislation, sociological burdens prevent them from questioning social rules, particularly relationships between men and women.

However, most studies (FAO) today recognize that women are responsible for over 60 percent of food production in developing countries and are at the heart of the economy of care. For women to use land more advantageously, and thus contribute more to food security, they need to have access to it, manage it and benefit from the economic incentives related to its control.

Several countries have initiated land reform policies (Mali, Senegal, DRC, Madagascar, etc.) placing private property at the heart of the process. Emerging questions include: how to ensure that these processes take into account the specificities of women and gender-specific constraints? How to reconcile agricultural productivity, agri-business and a secured access of women to land? How to make gender a central focus of food security in public policies? How, in connection with land management, are these various issues relating to security and food sovereignty tackled in the public policies implemented by African States and in the claims of social movements? What is the impact of the global context on local experiences in terms of land management and food sovereignty? How is this impact reflected, especially on gender relations? What alternative proposals have been experimented and what are their limits? What are the discourses and theories contributed by African social sciences to give meaning to national, regional and global challenges related to gender, land management and food security in Africa?

The 2015 Gender Institute has set three objectives:

1. exposing laureates, on the one hand, to the concepts and methodological tools of women and gender studies, methods of feminist criticism and gender analysis ;
2. engaging discussions from a gender perspective on issues related to the theme of the Institute; and
3. developing a critical perspective on the relationships between gender, land management and food security.

The Director

CODESRIA will select a senior scholar or researcher who has been conducting research for many years on issues of Gender, Land Management and Food Security in Africa to direct the 2015 Gender Institute. The Director of the Institute will carry out the following tasks:

- Participate in the selection of laureates and the identification of appropriate resource persons;
- Interact with resource persons and laureates towards adequate preparation for the Institute;
- Design the courses for the session, including the specification of sub-themes;
- Deliver a set of lectures and conduct a critical analysis of the papers presented by resource persons and laureates;
- Submit a written scientific report on the session;

The Director will edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons with a view to submitting them for publication in one of CODESRIA's collections. He will also assist CODESRIA in assessing the papers presented by laureates during the Institute for publication.

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered during the session are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers who have published extensively on the theme, and who have significant contributions to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which would stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around their respective lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons must:

Interact with the Director of the Institute and the laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approaches;

Submit a copy of their course materials for reproduction and distribution to participants no later than one week before they deliver their lectures;

Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and the papers of the laureates;

Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation at the Institute.

Laureates

Applicants should be PhD candidates or scholars in their early career with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session is limited to fifteen (15). Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Application for resource persons

Applications for the position of resource person should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers;
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their three (3) proposed lectures, including one on methodological issues;

Applications for laureates

Applications for the position of laureate should include:

1. One duly completed application form;
2. An application letter;
3. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
4. A curriculum vitae;
5. A research proposal not more than ten (10) pages including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2015 Gender Institute ;
6. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses;
7. A copy of the passport.

Applications Deadline

The deadline for submission of applications is 20th April, 2015. The laureates will be notified of the results of the selection in early May 2015. They will thus be able to use the rest of the month of May to gather field information and improve their draft research report to be presented at the Institute. The laureates will be required to work on the document and prepare it for publication after the Institute.

Submission of Applications

All applications should be sent electronically to: gender.institute@codesria.sn.

For specific questions, please contact:

CODESRIA

GENDER INSTITUTE

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal

Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

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Website: <http://www.codesria.org/>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>

INSTITUT SUR LE GENRE DU CODESRIA 2014

Thème : Genre, gestion foncière et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique Genre et Foncier

Date : 15 au 26 juin 2015

Lieu : Dakar, Sénégal

Appel à candidatures, session 2015

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2015 de son Institut annuel sur le Genre. Il invite les chercheurs à soumettre leurs candidatures afin de participer à cet Institut devant se dérouler du **8 au 26 juin 2015** à Dakar (Sénégal).

Lancé en 1994, l'Institut sur le Genre est un forum pluridisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année une quinzaine de chercheurs venant des différentes régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que quelques chercheurs non africains qui entreprennent des recherches innovantes sur le thème du Genre. Visant à ses débuts la promotion d'une conscience généralisée du genre dans la communauté de recherche en sciences sociales, cet Institut a, par la suite, été organisé autour de thèmes spécifiques destinés à renforcer l'intégration de l'analyse de genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique et à favoriser l'émergence d'une communauté de chercheurs dans le domaine des études sur le genre.

L'Assemblée générale du CODESRIA se tiendra du 8 au 12 juin 2015. Pour donner aux jeunes chercheurs l'opportunité de participer à un tel événement, la session 2015 aura exceptionnellement lieu du 8 au 26 juin 2015.

Organisation

Les sessions de l'Institut sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, s'assure qu'un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques est exposé aux lauréats. Chaque lauréat doit rédiger un article découlant d'un travail de recherche destiné à être présenté durant l'Institut. La version révisée de l'article fera l'objet d'une évaluation par les pairs en vue de sa publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie aussi complète que possible se rapportant au thème de l'Institut. Les participants auront également la possibilité d'accéder à un certain nombre de centres de documentation situés à Dakar et dans ses environs.

Langues de travail

L'Institut sur le Genre du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais par le biais d'un système de traduction simultanée.

Thème session 2015 : Genre, gestion foncière et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique

Le déficit alimentaire et la flambée des prix des denrées de première nécessité résultant de la crise de 2008-2009 ont révélé au grand jour la nécessité pour les Etats africains de porter une attention particulière, dans leurs politiques publiques, à la question foncière, à la sécurité, voire à la souveraineté alimentaire. La Déclaration de l'Union Africaine (UA) de juillet 2009 sur les problèmes et enjeux fonciers en Afrique réitère « l'importance cruciale de la terre dans la croissance socio-économique et le développement durable, et dans la sécurité des moyens sociaux, économiques et culturels de subsistance » des populations. Force est de reconnaître le caractère impératif de la prise en charge de la souveraineté alimentaire considérée comme le droit pour chaque peuple ou chaque Etat de se doter d'un ensemble de moyens permettant de satisfaire directement ses besoins alimentaires, et ce, d'autant plus que la FAO reconnaît que plus de 200 millions de personnes souffrent de malnutrition en Afrique.

Cette prise en charge devient d'autant plus impérieuse du fait de l'accaparement des terres par des investisseurs étrangers en collusion avec les gouvernements et les élites locales. Ce phénomène inquiétant a affecté plus de 200 millions d'hectares de terre ces dix dernières années et ce, sans tenir compte des droits des propriétaires et des usagers, surtout des femmes. A cela, s'ajoutent les effets déjà néfastes du changement climatique sur les systèmes agro-alimentaires.

L'Afrique subsaharienne n'est pas en marge de cette dynamique d'acquisition, à vaste échelle, de droits fonciers. En 2006, à l'instar de la Corée du Sud, des Emirats arabes unis, du Japon et de l'Arabie saoudite, la Chine a signé des accords de coopération avec plusieurs Etats africains qui ont permis l'installation de fermes expérimentales en Zambie, au Zimbabwe, en Ouganda et en Tanzanie. En Afrique de l'Ouest, les demandes d'acquisition de terres agricoles se multiplient dans certains pays comme le Mali et le Sénégal. Toutefois, certains spécialistes de la question de l'accaparement des terres en Afrique affirment que le continent pourrait devenir d'ici quelques décennies l'un des plus

grands producteurs et exportateurs de produits alimentaires tout en continuant d'être confronté à l'insécurité alimentaire.

Comprendre les dynamiques occasionnées par de tels phénomènes exige de les mettre en relation avec les politiques de sécurité alimentaire mises en place par les Etats. L'échec de ces dernières à garantir le droit à l'alimentation a ainsi motivé les appels des mouvements sociaux pour des réformes radicales du système agro-alimentaire en Afrique et pour la protection des droits des producteurs locaux et des consommateurs. Pour ces mouvements, la connivence des politiques de l'Etat néolibéral et du capital global est à identifier comme la source de l'insécurité alimentaire. Cette connivence qui sert les intérêts de certains segments de l'élite au niveau local contribue peu à une transformation significative du système agro-alimentaire au bénéfice des populations, surtout les plus vulnérables. Dès lors, il faudrait comprendre l'Etat non plus comme un espace neutre qui permet de réguler le système agro-alimentaire mais plutôt comme une arène complexe de luttes entre différents acteurs ou différentes classes. Ces luttes donnent lieu à la définition de nouveaux espaces politiques à géométrie variable où les enjeux se dessinent à différentes échelles, autour du contrôle du système agro-alimentaire.

Si les visions développées ces dernières décennies autour du concept de « sécurité alimentaire » par de nombreux mouvements sociaux pour des changements radicaux dans les systèmes agro-alimentaires ont été très déterminantes, force est de reconnaître cependant l'attention insuffisante accordée à la problématique du genre. Pourtant, il a été déjà démontré qu'une meilleure prise en compte du genre dans les politiques agro-alimentaires permettait d'augmenter, de manière sensible, les rendements et la productivité agricoles. Comment dans ces changements radicaux des systèmes agraires prendre en charge la dimension genre pour que la sécurité alimentaire soit assurée ? Cette prise en charge convoque aussi les questions liées à la démocratisation de l'accès et du contrôle du foncier au sein des communautés mais également des choix institutionnels pouvant faciliter cette démocratisation.

Il ne faut pas perdre de vue que la terre est la base productive de l'agriculture. Elle constitue un facteur important dans la construction de la cohésion sociale et de l'identité nationale. Plus qu'un bien économique, la terre est également considérée comme une ressource sociale et culturelle.

Toutefois, les femmes, notamment rurales, sont souvent sujettes à une grande vulnérabilité foncière, à cause de deux facteurs principaux : (i) le pluralisme des régimes juridiques avec la prééminence de fait des régimes fonciers coutumiers sur le droit moderne (ce qui tend à limiter la portée de la consécration du principe juridique de l'égalité des sexes) ; et (ii) les pesanteurs socioculturelles. Elles sont généralement lésées dans le processus d'affectation des terres, au sein des exploitations familiales. Pour l'essentiel, elles accèdent au foncier par des legs ou de manière collective par le biais de regroupements féminins qui sont généralement affectataires de superficies réduites.

A la faiblesse du statut de la femme, s'ajoute la méconnaissance par la grande majorité d'entre elles, des lois qui pourraient leur permettre de faire valoir leurs droits. Même lorsqu'elles connaissent la législation, les lourdeurs sociologiques les empêchent de remettre en cause les règles sociales, en particulier les rapports entre hommes et femmes.

Or, la plupart des études (FAO) reconnaissent aujourd'hui que les femmes sont responsables de plus de 60 pour cent de la production vivrière dans les pays en développement et sont au cœur de l'économie du *care*. Pour que les femmes utilisent plus avantageusement la terre et, de ce fait, contribuent plus à la sécurité alimentaire, elles devront y avoir **accès, la gérer et bénéficier des incitations économiques** qui sont liées à son contrôle.

Plusieurs pays ont engagé des réformes foncières (Mali, Sénégal, RDC, Madagascar, etc.) plaçant la propriété privée au cœur du processus. Comment veiller à ce que ces processus tiennent compte des spécificités des femmes et des contraintes sexospécifiques ? Comment concilier la productivité agricole, l'agro-business et un accès garanti des femmes au foncier ? Comment faire du genre un axe central de la sécurité alimentaire à inscrire au cœur des politiques publiques ? Comment ces différentes questions relatives à la sécurité et à la souveraineté alimentaires, en lien avec la gestion foncière sont prises en charge par les politiques publiques menées par les Etats africains et dans les revendications des mouvements sociaux ? Quel est l'impact du contexte global sur les expériences locales en matière de gestion foncière et de souveraineté alimentaire ; comment cet impact se traduit-il, surtout, sur les relations de genre ? Quelles sont les propositions alternatives qui ont été expérimentées et quelles sont leurs limites ? Quels sont les discours et les théories que les sciences sociales africaines ont mis à contribution pour donner sens à ce qui se joue au niveau national, régional et global autour du genre, de la gestion foncière et de la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique ?

L'institut sur le genre de 2015 s'est fixé un triple objectif :

1. exposer les lauréats, d'une part, aux concepts et outils méthodologiques en études des femmes et du genre, aux méthodes de la critique féministe et de l'analyse de genre ;
2. engager des débats dans une perspective du genre sur des questions relatives au thème de l'Institut ; et,
3. développer une perspective critique sur les rapports entre genre, gestion foncière et sécurité alimentaire.

Le Directeur

Pour diriger l'édition 2015 de cet Institut, le CODESRIA choisira un chercheur de haut niveau travaillant depuis plusieurs années sur des questions relatives à la thématique générale. En tant que Directeur de l'Institut, il/elle assurera les tâches suivantes:

- Participer à la sélection des lauréats et à l'identification de personnes ressources appropriées;
- Interagir avec les personnes ressources et les lauréats pour une préparation adéquate de l'Institut;
- Concevoir les cours de la session, notamment les sous-thèmes spécifiques ;
- Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des communications présentées par les personnes ressources et les lauréats ;
- Rédiger et soumettre un rapport scientifique relatif à la session;
- Editer les versions révisées des communications présentées par les personnes ressources, en vue de leur publication dans l'une des collections du CODESRIA. Pour la publication, le Directeur devra également assister le CODESRIA dans l'évaluation des communications présentées par les lauréats au cours de l'Institut.

Les personnes ressources

Les cours devant être dispensés durant l'Institut sont destinés à offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires ou des chercheurs confirmés qui ont beaucoup publié sur le sujet, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des supports écrits qui inciteront les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur leur exposé ainsi que toute la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Interagir avec le directeur de l'Institut et les lauréats afin d'aider ces derniers à réajuster leurs questions de recherche et leurs approches méthodologiques ;
- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs supports de cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant la présentation de leurs exposés ;
- Présenter leur exposé, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Réviser et soumettre un article basé sur leurs notes de cours pour publication par le CODESRIA, au plus tard deux mois après l'Institut.

Les lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des étudiants en doctorat ou des universitaires en début de carrière, ayant une capacité prouvée à faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux et les organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à se porter candidats. Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs non-africains qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature sous réserve des places disponibles.

Les dossiers de candidature des personnes ressources

Les dossiers de candidature des personnes ressources doivent comprendre :

1. Une lettre de candidature ;
2. Un curriculum vitae ;
3. Deux (2) articles publiés
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois (3) exposés** dont un portant sur les questions de méthodologie ;

Les dossiers de candidature des lauréats

Les dossiers de candidature des lauréats doivent comprendre :

1. Un formulaire de candidature dûment rempli ;
2. Une demande de candidature ;
3. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
4. Un curriculum vitae ;
5. Une proposition de recherche de dix (10) pages, comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, la relation entre le sujet et la problématique et les centres d'intérêt pris en compte par le thème de l'Institut 2015 ;
6. Deux (2) lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires ou de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et concernant la discipline), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et adresses électroniques.
7. Une copie du passeport.

Date limite de soumission des candidatures

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **20 avril 2015**. Les lauréats seront informés du résultat de la sélection en début **mai 2015**. Ils pourront ainsi utiliser le reste du mois de mai pour recueillir de l'information sur leur

terrain et améliorer le projet de rapport de recherche à présenter lors de l'Institut. Les lauréats seront appelés à travailler sur ce document et le préparer pour publication après l'Institut.

Soumission des candidatures

Toutes les demandes de candidature devront être adressées de façon électronique à : gender.institute@codesria.sn.

Pour vos questions spécifiques, veuillez-vous adresser à :

CODESRIA

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Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>