

Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding

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Bacchi, C. L., & Goodwin, S. (2016). *Poststructural policy analysis: a guide to practice*. Palgrave Pivot.

Policy research and analysis are fields in which poststructuralism approaches have been sparse, less so some subfields of anthropology, sociology, and government studies. Bacchi and Goodwin (2016) argue that this shortcoming of policy work needs to be engaged with and, as such, utilize their book to provide policy researchers and practitioners with an introduction to how policy analysis can be undertaken with a Foucauldian poststructuralist perspective. The authors first tout the benefits poststructuralism can have for policy analysis, noting how it challenges typical conceptualizations of reason and progress and highlighting that it challenges the idea that our realities are set and that heterogeneous practices that perpetuate hierarchal and unequal governance structures. Bacchi and Goodwin (2016) detail key themes and concepts in poststructuralist thought and also discuss the making and unmaking of ‘problems’ (e.g., gender equality), ‘subjects’ (e.g., disability, economic, and immigration policy), ‘objects’ (e.g., traffic and addiction), and ‘places’ (e.g., the state and urban/rural places). This work thus presents both densely theoretical and practical policy insights and guidance. The authors introduce an instrument of policy analysis entitled “What’s the Problem Represented to be?” (WPR), which encourages policymakers and researchers to examine the ways in which problems are conveyed by policies, thereby helping to uncover the assumptions that underpin problems and policies. The WPR approach consists of seven types of analysis meant to help with the problematizing and criticism of policies and practices employed by governments. This poststructuralist approach stands to benefit any research that involves a critical approach to policy analysis and thus could be applied to all research subthemes.

Keywords: policy; poststructuralism; Foucault

Bachmann, J., & Schouten, P. (2018). Concrete approaches to peace: infrastructure as peacebuilding. *International Affairs*, 94(2), 381–398. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iix237>

Bachmann and Shouten (2018) bring forth the idea that infrastructure has become a central component of modern peacebuilding projects, whereby international and state actors utilize the technical tool of physical infrastructure building in order to accomplish political goals. For example, the authors bring attention to how physical infrastructure projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, such as the building of feeder roads and bridges, help to expand state authority through increasing access to conflict areas for security forces. Infrastructure projects can also improve administrative infrastructures. Bachmann and Shouten (2018) argue that the ways infrastructure projects are employed in peacebuilding efforts mark a shift in peacebuilding approaches typically considered as being characterized by governance or economy-building priorities, although international

politics scholars have paid little attention to the phenomena. The authors also emphasize that infrastructure has been key to the formation of western states and, as such, its pursuit in post-conflict states should not be surprising. The authors draw on examples from various states, including Mali and Somalia, among others, in order to draw attention to the emergence of infrastructure as a tool for peacebuilding. Bachmann and Shouten (2018) make meaningfully progress in filling what they see as a significant research gap. The perspective of infrastructure as peacebuilding could help inform the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding subtheme by enriching the broader understanding of contemporary trends in peacebuilding.

Keywords: peacebuilding; conflict; policy; security

Bargués-Pedreny Pol, & Martin de Almagro, M. (2020). Prevention from afar: Gendering resilience and sustaining hope in post-UNMIL Liberia. *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, 14(3), 327–348. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17502977.2019.1663987>

The focus of this article is the ‘Spotlight Initiative’ in Liberia—a program designed and run by the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) that seeks to end all sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women and girls in the country. While they do not categorically deny the ability of the program to improve the status of women, given the extent of violence against women and girls in Liberia and globally, Bargués-Pedreny and Martin de Almagro (2020) propose that such initiatives can also be viewed as a means for Western countries and institutions to intervene for protracted time periods. The authors also suggest that the Spotlight Initiative could perpetuate women’s lack of autonomy by treating them as mere implementers rather than drivers of the program and that the program allows the EU and UN to deny their role in Liberia’s challenges with SGBV, instead shifting attention exclusively to Liberian culture and governance. The research draws on data from official documents that are both strategic and programmatic and some which more generally outline the program at hand. The authors also include insights from a small set of in-depth interviews with EU staff members involved in the program’s planning and implementation, thus limiting the research to such perspectives, although the intention behind this choice is documented in detail. This case study can be leveraged in understanding peacebuilding initiatives more broadly, particularly as they relate to gender in the context of peacebuilding.

Keywords: peacebuilding; gender; women; resilience; European Union; United Nations

Bergeron, S., Cohn, C., & Duncanson, C. (2017). Rebuilding bridges: toward a feminist research agenda for postwar reconstruction. *Politics & Gender*, 13(04), 715–721. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X17000368>

Bergeron et al. (2017) argue that a feminist analysis is needed when considering the political economy of war and postwar reconstruction, highlighting a research agenda to support the development of new economic models designed to support feminist peacebuilding. This research agenda was created in large part because the current assumptions and strategies of Western peacebuilding models are inadequate and

ineffective because of the gender-based inequities and harms worsened and created by postwar reconstruction strategies that are neoliberal. The authors argue that feminist analyses in the context of postwar construction should move beyond the WPS agenda and bring together feminist security studies (FSS) and feminist political economy (FPE) scholars to address three primary questions. The first question relates to understanding how alternative economic models might tackle unique challenges in postwar contexts. The second is whether FPE scholars can reframe political discussions around postwar construction in such a way that it is viewed as an ethical negotiation instead of a form of technical management. Lastly, Bergeron et al. (2017) hope research can unveil how feminist analyses of neoliberalism in postwar contexts can be leveraged by institutional experts. The authors provide insight on feminism in research on postwar construction, although the agenda laid out consists of only three guiding questions. This piece contributes to the sub-theme of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding—although it does not speak explicitly to the environment, it offers beneficial information on gender and peacebuilding more broadly and its questions meant to guide feminist research in peacebuilding could inform the research meaningfully.

Keywords: feminist; peacebuilding; economy; neoliberalism; postwar reconstruction

Bruch, C., Muffett, C., & Nichols, S. S. (2016). *Governance, natural resources and post-conflict peacebuilding*. Routledge.

Governance, Natural Resources, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding is a book examining theories and practices of governance in the realms of natural resource management and peacebuilding, focusing on numerous states. The central argument is that good governance, especially of natural resources, is crucial in post-conflict areas in order to build and sustain peace due to the intertwined relationships of natural resource management and governance. While the numerous chapters are written by a variety of actors from research, military, government, non-governmental, and intergovernmental backgrounds alike, most relevant to all three subthemes of the women, peace, and security research at-hand is the chapter by Karuru and Yeung (2016) entitled *Integrating Gender into Post-Conflict Natural Resource Management*—it is the only chapter dedicated specifically to gender, although other chapters do discuss it. The authors frame the post-conflict time period as being one ripe for the reconstruction of institutions in an equitable way, especially as many women tend to gain household and community power, influence, and independence while men serve in combat, thus making the period immediately post-conflict as one that could sustain or retract this newfound independence. The authors first describe the relationships between gender, natural resources, and peacebuilding, focusing specifically on peace negotiations and agreements, and then propose opportunities for gender mainstreaming in these processes. Karuru and Yeung (2016) argue that giving women opportunities to participate in natural resource management are crucial in efforts to ensure equitable peacebuilding practices. Conflations of gender with women exclusively aside, this work provides a helpful way forward for natural resource management in the context of peacebuilding.

Keywords: natural resource management; peacebuilding; gender; gender mainstreaming

Caglar, G., Prügl, E., & Zwingel, S. (2012). *Feminist strategies in international governance*. Taylor and Francis.

Caglar et al. (2012) examine whether and how strategies for human rights and gender mainstreaming have been productive in terms of advancing the status of women in international governance. The book focuses primarily on intergovernmental organizations, especially the UN, and covers three main issues being addressed by feminists in international governance. Namely, the book covers women's rights and violence against women, women's inclusion in peacebuilding and the protection of women in situations of conflict, and the necessary gender considerations in the realms of development and economic and financial governance. Caglar et al. (2012) purport that legal/normative strategies and gender mainstreaming are the most relevant feminist strategies in multilateralism today and use these strategies as key concepts to guide the book. Ultimately, the book highlights the ways in which women have been able to enter and disrupt global governance, providing concrete examples of areas of success and areas for improvement. Namely, they highlight that, while progress has been made in terms of advancing women's human rights in the sphere of global governance, much needs to be done in security and economic governance fields. As there has been limited progress in the scholarly field of feminist is global governance, this book provides an important perspective. Perspectives on governance are critical to understanding both resource management and peacebuilding, so this work thus fits those respective subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; international relations; gender; security; peacebuilding; United Nations

Cohn, C., & Duncanson, C. (2020). Women, peace and security in a changing climate. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 22(5), 742–762. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2020.1843364>

20 years after the adoption of UNSCR 1325, Cohn and Duncanson (2020) revisit the primary question they see as guiding the Women, Peace, and Security agenda: how can sustainable and gender-just peace be realized? Through a wide-reaching and in-depth analysis of the literature, the authors argue that attempts to implement the WPS agenda in bureaucratic institutions like the United Nations and governments have forced advocates to compromise on the original goals of the WPS agenda. It has also prevented meaningful implementation, highlighting that institutional architecture does not secure implementation just as implementation does not ensure action. Cohn and Duncanson (2020) also detail the need for WPS advocates and scholars to contend with the changing context of the field because of the exacerbation of economic inequality globally, the rise of a populist and patriarchal right and, most notably, the increasing urgency associated with climate change. The article elaborates on the importance of paying attention to climate breakdown in this context as it both contributes to conflict and greatly influences peacebuilding contexts. The authors also highlight the importance of transforming economic practices away from market-based approaches, including those of the 'green economy'. In this sense, the work can be contextualized within a growing body of contemporary literature on the feminist global political economy (Sjoberg, [2015](#); Martin

de Almagro & Ryan, [2020](#)). Cohn and Duncanson (2020) view this transformation as being key to creating sustainable and gender-just peace—a goal of both the WPS agenda and the climate change agenda. The work contributes meaningfully to the future vision of WPS scholarship and presents the potential to shape research on gender and climate change.

Keywords: feminist; United Nations; climate change; peacebuilding; war; economy

Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: a black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics. *The University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1989.

Crenshaw (1989) argues that there is a significant need to disrupt the way we think about and theorize racism and sexism as mutually exclusive phenomena, noting specifically that we must move away from ‘single-axis’ analyses. Crenshaw (21989) centers her analysis and theorization around the experiences of Black women because their experiences are erased in theory by being excluded from discussions of race and of gender because these discussions tend to center around the most privileged members associated with these respective social categories (e.g., feminist analyses which focus mainly on wealthier White women). Crenshaw (1989) notably mentions that the call for intersectionality means more than considering the mere sum of racism and sexism—it necessitates a radical rethinking of race and gender in theory and policy. The analytical framework that will be developed to inform the research subthemes related to women, peace, and security will be informed by the notion of intersectionality, thus indicating the importance of Crenshaw's (1989) work. This is particularly true given that the various contexts in which things like resource management and peacebuilding can be studied are diverse and thus necessitate nuanced, inclusive, and contextual approaches. Since this work is an original source of intersectional theorizing, it does not include modern—but important—iterations and elaborations, although its value remains immense.

Keywords: feminist; intersectionality; gender; race

de Coning, C. (2018). *Sustaining Peace: Can a New Approach Change the UN?*. Development and Peace Foundation. https://www.sef-bonn.org/fileadmin/SEF-Dateiliste/04_Publikationen/GG-Spotlight/2018/ggs_2018-03_en.pdf

This work provides an overview of the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) new approach to peace that is premised on ‘sustaining peace’. Comprehensively understanding this new strategy and its reception by member states will assist in informing background research on current peacebuilding approaches, something that is relevant to all three research subthemes. In reiterating what António Guterres, the Secretary-General of the UNSC, said about the approach, de Coning (2018) noted the urgency to change approaches to peacebuilding given the rapid increase in the number of violent conflicts across the globe. The author highlights the UNSC's assertion that sustainable development is at the heart of the sustaining peace approach and thus is underpinned by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While de Coning (2018)

provides an overview of the four main dimensions of the new approach to peace, they emphasize the shift from international to national agency and responsibility as being the most notable. This dimension asserts that national governments need to be the ones who identify threats to peace and drive the strategies to build and sustain it. The author also notes that resilience is a key component of sustaining peace literature and highlights that the approach reiterates the important role women play in peacebuilding, although de Coning (2018) does not elaborate on this beyond a statement that countries with less gender inequality are less likely to experience conflict. In closing, de Coning (2018) highlights the opportunities and challenges of the sustaining peace approach, making note of hurdles like the increasing multipolarity of the world and concerns of countries in the Global South that this strategic shift will be marked by a reduction of funds for development projects in favour of short-term conflict interventions.

Keywords: peacebuilding; United Nations; global governance; women

Detraz, N. (2017). *Gender and the environment*. Polity Press.

Detraz (2017) demonstrates why gendered lenses are essential in examinations of the environment and climate change, highlighting that an insufficient amount of attention has been paid to the gender-related aspects of global policymaking and environmental politics. The aim of the book is to explain why a move towards environmental justice and sustainability will only be possible if approaches take into account gendered differences in terms of how people interact with the environment. The book first explains the connections between gender and the environment by drawing scholarship in ecofeminism and feminist political ecology. Detraz (2017) then discusses the gendering of sustainability and environmental justice. The work notably elaborates on gender and security, adopting a holistic view of security to include militarized security threats but also things like threats to food security and the conflict that can arise from natural resource mismanagement. With this, the book lends itself well to the examinations of gender in the contexts of environmental peacebuilding, land, natural resource management, and livelihoods.

Key words: gender; feminist; security; climate change; policy; natural resource management

Doty, R. L. (1993). Foreign policy as social construction: a post-positivist analysis of U.S. counterinsurgency policy in the Philippines. *International Studies Quarterly*, 37(3), 297–320. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2600810>

The article looks at three foreign policy approaches: the Cognitive Decision-making Approach, the Social Performance Approach, and the Discursive Practices Approach. Doty (1993) further examines the metatheoretical questions that underpin these approaches, using this as a basis to criticize post-positivism in international relations. The author uses the example of the United States' 1950s-era counterinsurgency policy in the Philippines to guide the analysis. By asking *how* the US pursued an interventionist agenda that violated the Philippines' sovereignty shortly after it gained independence,

Doty (1993) emphasizes the need to ask “how” questions in foreign policy, not just “why” questions. This is because the latter explain how meanings and subjects are constructed and thus provides a more holistic view of a foreign policy problem. The article further elaborates on this, asserting that how-questions allow for a better understanding of power dynamics in international relations. In closing, Doty (1993) presents the idea that post-positivist approaches to studying foreign policy present a beneficial alternative to traditional policy and international relations analysis and pave the way for more critical foreign policy analyses, processes, and practices. The work provides deeply theoretical insights and focuses less on practical examples, but its external validity remains. Doty’s (1993) emphasis on “how” questions could prove beneficial in understanding ‘how’ gender is understood and considered in resource governance and peacebuilding, thus marking its relevance to the subthemes of Gender and Natural Resource Management and Gender, Climate Change, and Peacebuilding.

Keywords: methods; policy; security; international relations

Doty, R. L. (1996). *Imperial encounters: the politics of representation in north-south relations*. University of Minnesota Press.

Imperial Encounters is premised on the notion that global divisions (i.e., developed/developing world, Global North/South) are unnatural and politically constructed ways to categorize people and places around the world (Doty, 1996). According to Doty (1996), North-South relations are characterized by things like colonialism, imperialism, concerns about the economic development of the South, foreign aid, and human rights. While there are numerous other issues that make up these relations, the author suggests that these topics provide contexts within which divisive identities are constructed through representational practices. Doty (1996) undertakes an empirical study and critical genealogy of ‘imperial encounters,’ or interactions between imperialized countries and Anglo-European ones, actively moving towards questions of *how* and away from questions of *why*. The book undertakes case studies on topics including colonialism and counterinsurgency as well as more contemporary phenomena, such as foreign aid and human rights in the contexts of these North-South relations. One case builds on the author’s previous work on US counterinsurgency in the Philippines (Doty, 1993). The perspectives included in the book draw almost exclusively from Northern sources and representations, thus meaning that voices from the South and Indigenous voices are largely excluded, although Doty (1996) does note this as a limiting factor of the study. These critical perspectives on global divisions are important to consider in any study and could thus inform some approaches to framing in all research subthemes, although the representational limitations of the study should be accounted for.

Keywords: colonialism; international relations; race; human rights

Enloe, C. (2014). *Bananas, beaches and bases: Making feminist sense of international politics* (2nd ed.). University of California Press.

Under guidance of the belief that “the personal is international” and “the international is personal” (p. 343), Enloe (2014) analyzes globalization from a radical feminist perspective, highlighting diverse events and phenomena—such as the deaths of garment workers in Bangladesh and global tourists from China—in order to demonstrate how women play a role in international politics in unique ways. Enloe (2014) specifically highlights how the strategies women have developed in their personal lives for things like marriage and grappling with beauty standards actually derive from and contribute to international politics. The author notes that women from across the globe offer immense richness and diversity of knowledge about global politics simply from living their daily lives and that, both independently and taken together, possess valuable insights about the world, although they speak first and foremost about their personal experiences. By purporting that “the international is personal,” Enloe (2014) argues that governments depend on private matters and private relationships in order to inform and perform their foreign affairs. The author offers a perspective on women and globalization that is highly unique and could help shape contemporary approaches to thinking about gender in international politics, including in situations of conflict and peacebuilding. While the work does not fit squarely into one of the primary research subthemes, it could help inform the broader approach of the research. Enloe's (2014) work contributes to the research's understanding of how gender is 'securitized' in the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.

Keywords: feminist; international relations; globalization; human rights

Foucault, M. (2002). *Archaeology of knowledge*. Routledge.

Archaeology of Knowledge provides a unique approach to history that encourages the analysis of the history of discourses (Foucault, 1972). Foucault (1972) uses the term ‘archaeology’ to describe his methods that focus on how discourses emerge and evolve. This can be contrasted with broader notions of discourse analysis that seek to understand the more stagnant underlying meanings of discourses. With this, Foucault delimits the potential objects of discourses analysis to include only the processes of the discourses and nothing else. On the topic of ‘discursive regularities’, Foucault (1972) interrogates the types of ‘unities’ in the histories of discourses and outlines the levels that ‘discursive formations’ can be analyzed at. These levels include the formation of ‘objects’ of discourse, ‘enunciative modalities’, concepts, and strategies. The discourse analysis of the data collected during the research on gender, sustainable peace, and natural resource management will investigate what Foucault describes as the ‘rhetorical schemata’ of a text—it will examine how documents are organized and how concepts and definitions are ordered. As such, Foucault’s (1972) will help to inform the processes of discourse analysis undertaken in this research.

Keywords: discourse analysis; knowledge; objects; discursive

Foucault, M. (1991). Governmentality. In G. Burchell, C. Gordon, & P. Miller (Eds.), *The Foucault effect: Studies in governmentality* (pp. 87-104). The University of Chicago Press.

In his notable lecture entitled *Governmentality*, Foucault (1992) builds on the works of Machiavelli's piece *The Prince*. The lecture is focused on what Foucault describes as the 'art' of government and questions how people govern themselves, how to be govern and be governed, and who people are willing to be governed by. He understands governmentality as being the set of practices that subjects are willing to be governed through, with those practices constituting things like rationalities and mentalities. Foucault (1992) also provides an overall definition of governmentality that includes aspects like the institutions and procedures that allow for the specific form of governing power to be exercised forms and relationships of both power and knowledge, which relates greatly to the analytical framework proposed for the research project at hand. Ideas around the state and subjectivity are also addressed by Foucault (1992), espousing further relevance to the research framework

Keywords: government; state; power; knowledge

Fröhlich, C., & Gioli, G. (2015). Gender, conflict, and global environmental change. *Peace Review*, 27(2), 137–146. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10402659.2015.1037609>

Fröhlich and Gioli (2015) seek to explain what it truly means to study conflict and environmental change in the context of gender. The authors do so by providing an overview, with critiques, of the research frameworks and gaps that dominate the fields of environment and conflict study, specifically focusing on ecological security, neo-Malthusianism, constructivism, and the work of cornucopian scholars. The work then recounts the way gender has been included in and examined by environmental and conflict researchers since the 1970s, focusing on liberal, radical, structural, and poststructural feminism specifically. With this, four primary challenges impeding the mapping of gender in the relevant fields of study are explained, including gender hierarchies and weaker states. Ultimately, in naming five types of myths and fallacies, the authors argue that deconstructing and disproving gender myths is key for the advancement of peacebuilding and environmental conflict studies. This work goes beyond early works that simply name gender myths as a problem and provides readers necessary vocabulary and tangible explanations needed to thoroughly understand, and thus deconstruct, harmful gender myths that sustain systems of inequality. The work speaks about peacebuilding and the environment and also links together environmental and conflict studies by highlighting the impacts of resource conflicts, thus demonstrating a potential benefit to research on gender and environmental peacebuilding as well as gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: gender; environment; feminism; peacebuilding; conflict; natural resource management; climate change

Griffin, P. (2009). *Gendering the World Bank: Neoliberalism and the gendered foundations of global governance*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Griffin's (2009) work is premised on the notion that the entirety of the global political economy is gendered. With this, the book situates the World Bank within this discourse, arguing that its discursive practices are based on a framework of heteronormativity,

whereby its work is based on and necessitates the existences of typical heteronormative gender identities and roles that are highly andro- and ethno-centric. Griffin (2009) examines the World Bank's development discourses, analyzing specifically the neoliberal nature of its discourses and how that ties into global governance and the reproduction of gender norms. The author counters the notion that the World Bank functions with neutrality, given that its goals and policies are based upon specific beliefs about human success that are highly gendered, racialized, and Western-centric, as is neoliberalism itself. Ultimately, the book argues that the World Bank's development policies and programs, and its gender-related programs specifically, would be more effective if they took into account the limits of traditional, neoliberal conceptions of sex and gender, although the way forward is moderately uncertain. The conceptualizations put forth by the author are important to understanding how gender in the realm of international relations research could and should be reconceptualized in order to challenge neoliberal preconceptions and thus could inform all research subthemes related to gender.

Keywords: gender; United Nations; neoliberalism; economy

Hansen, L. (2016). Discourse analysis, post-structuralism, and foreign policy. In S. Smith, A. Hadfield, & T. Dunne (Eds.), *Foreign policy: Theories, actors, cases* (pp. 95-110). Oxford University Press.

Hansen (2016) details the ways that foreign policy can be studied using discourse analysis and emphasizes the influence that post-structuralism had and continues to have on its development and use in the field of international relations. The chapter begins by providing an overview of how post-structuralists view international politics, arguing that their foremost belief is that entities such as states leverage discourses in foreign policy in order to construct a specific identity or vision—with this, foreign policy is seen as a discursive practice. Further, Hansen (2016) states that poststructuralism views the separation of domestic and international political spheres as being constructed and maintained through the discourses of policies. In elaborating on post-structuralism, the chapter outlines similarities and points of departure between realism and poststructuralism in international relations, focuses specifically on topics such as groupism, egoism, and power. In terms of power, Hansen (2016) emphasizes that poststructuralism views 'language as power' and the author also addresses misconstrued ideas surrounding poststructuralists' views of power, such as the idea that language is presumed to be truthful. In the context of poststructuralism and discourse analysis, the chapter outlines the parameters of studying policy discourses, including its opportunities and challenges whilst using examples on topics such as NATO and the Bosnian war. The article provides more detail about poststructuralism and its history and focuses less on providing thorough instructions on the use of discourse analysis in foreign policy, although its insights can be utilized beneficially to inform the discourses analysis processes of the research subthemes.

Keywords: discourse analysis; foreign policy; poststructuralism

Ide, T., Bruch, C., Carius, A., Conca, K., Dabelko, G. D., Matthew, R., & Weinthal, E. (2021). The past and future(s) of environmental peacebuilding. *International Affairs*, 97(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiaa177>

This article is meant to introduce a special issue of the journal *International Affairs* that focuses on environmental peacebuilding. Ide et al. (2021) first provide an overview of key concepts and assumptions in the field of environmental peacebuilding. They provide a concise definition of environmental peacebuilding that includes international and national spheres and contexts that are experiencing conflict or have experienced conflict to various degrees. The authors highlight that environmental peacebuilding encompasses dimensions of security, livelihoods and economy, and politics and social relations. The article also briefly discusses the roots of environmental peacebuilding and the evolution of its research over the past few decades, noting that its research on post-conflict settings emerged around 2009 and that the research shifted from largely theoretical in order to include more empirical and practically applicable research. In outlining the potential future trajectories of environmental peacebuilding research, Ide et al. (2021) point to the possibilities for more bottom-up approaches, conflict-sensitive programming, use of big data, and gender inclusivity. In noting that environmental peacebuilding research has frequently neglected to consider gender in meaningful ways, the authors point to the contribution of Yoshia and Céspedes-Báez (2021) as offering a way forward in this regard. This article provides a brief history and overview on the past, current, and future state of environmental peacebuilding research and also discusses livelihoods, thus making the work—and the special issue it introduces—beneficial to the research subthemes of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding and also Gender, Land, and Livelihoods.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; gender; conflict

Johnstone, B. (2015). Discourse analysis and narrative. In D. Tannen, H. E. Hamilton, & D. Schiffrin. (Eds.), *The handbook of discourse analysis* (pp.635-649). Wiley Blackwell.

Johnstone (2001) provides an overview of the applications of narrative in discourse analysis, primarily from a psychology and linguistics perspective. Beginning by elaborating on structuralist narratology, the author then details some influential works on narrative in the context of linguistics. The chapter outlines the various functions (e.g., social and psychological) of narrative as well. While the chapter is about both discourse and narrative analysis, its focus is weighted towards narrative. Finally, Johnstone (2001) discusses the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of narrative research, especially across fields within social sciences and humanities. Given the significance of discourse analysis to the research subthemes, this piece will prove informative.

Keywords: methods; discourse analysis

Joseph, J., & Juncos, A. E. (2020). A promise not fulfilled: the (non) implementation of the resilience turn in EU peacebuilding. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 41(2), 287–310. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13523260.2019.1703082>

Joseph and Juncos (2019) highlight that resilience has become a major theme in terms of policy intervention and international development but is only now being considered as a peacebuilding strategy. The article looks at the differences resilience might make in the realm of peacebuilding and seeks to assess how the EU has implemented resilience into its peacebuilding policies and practices, focusing specifically on its discourse at the Brussels level and its response in the Western Balkans. Joseph and Juncos (2019) utilize a four-pronged framework of resilience in peacebuilding in order to do this. They highlight focusing on complexity, the ways in which resilience prioritizes a systems approach, how it shifts focus towards more local capacities, and human agency. This framework could support work in the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding work as the a resiliency perspective, particularly one drawing ecological resilience, could prove beneficial. The authors find that the EU has focused largely on implementing a systems/integrated approach and has mostly ignored the other three facets of resilience and that the EU has leveraged resilience discourse to feed its own interests rather than those of meaningful peacebuilding. The research draws on interviews with employees of the European Commission and other EU bodies as well as with diplomats. The authors also utilize empirical data and interviews with both EU and Bosnian officials. The authors offer a thorough analysis of the implementation of resilience-oriented policies and breaks down resilience into an accessible framework of understanding, which is important as the “resilience turn” occurs. However, while it is highlighted that the paper draws heavily on ecological resilience literature, the details of this application are sparse.

Keywords: resilience; peacebuilding; European Union; policy

Kaijser, A., & Kronsell, A. (2014). Climate change through the lens of intersectionality. *Environmental Politics*, 23(3), 417–433.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2013.835203>

Kaijser and Kronsell (2014) examine the ways in which intersectionality can be used as a tool or framework to help understand the various complexities of climate change. Because climate change and its impacts affect and are affected by realities related to social, cultural, and economic phenomena and processes, the authors assert that an intersectional lens of the issue is necessary, particularly as it related to understanding intersectional power relations. They view intersectionality as being grounded in feminist and critical theories and, from this approach, discuss how intersectionality can be observed in things like the practices of institutions, cultural and institutional norms, and in more symbolic ideas of climate change. While Kaijser and Kronsell (2014) note that the nature of intersectional research renders it unfeasible to provide a standardized intersectional research methodology, they provide a small set of questions meant to guide intersectional research processes. The methodology of the researchers is based mostly on critically analyzing existing sources. These questions relate to considerations of the social categories included in empirical material and examinations of the portrays of human-human and human-environment relationships, although more tangible and specific questions might be appreciated. Regardless, while the text does not explicitly discuss peacebuilding, its approach to analyzing climate change and its impacts could be

important to the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding subtheme, as well as the Gender and Natural Resource Management subtheme.

Keywords: gender; climate change; intersectionality; feminist

Kirby, P., & Shepherd, L. J. (2016). Reintroducing women, peace and security. *International Affairs*, 92(2), 249–254. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2346.12550>

About 15 years following the adoption of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), Kirby and Shepherd (2016) introduce a collection of work meant to explore the Resolution's successes and limitations. The authors provide an overview of UNSCR 1325 and a brief history of the WPS agenda, dating its origins to the Hague in 1915 with the establishment of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), although the article does not bring attention to more historical phenomena around women's roles in peacebuilding, particularly outside of Westernized contexts (see Shulika and Muthoni Muthuki in Chitando, 2020). Kirby and Shepherd (2016) expand upon the terminology of WPS in order to address gender more broadly instead of just women in particular, highlighting the need to consider the roles men and boys play in conflict, how they are portrayed, and how they are also increasingly acknowledged as being victims of sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict- and post-conflict areas. The articles in the issue demonstrate that research regarding the WPS agenda has thus been extensive but not uniform and, moreover, has often failed to reach policy audiences. The articles address topics such as decolonizing and queering the WPS agenda and also elaborate on gender in the contexts of extremism, normative power, and national interest. This diversity of perspectives could shed new light on numerous aspects of gender and peace and thus may serve all three relevant research subthemes.

Keywords: women; United Nations; gender

Kirby, P., & Shepherd, L. J. (2021). Women, Peace, and Security: Mapping the (re)production of a policy ecosystem. *Journal of Global Security Studies*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.1093/jogss/ogaa045>

Kirby and Shepherd (2021) provide a thorough analysis of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda between 2000 and 2018 by examining over 200 policy documents from national governments and the UN system, in addition to some from regional and international organizations. With this, they find that the variations of WPS conceptualization in policy documents are often underestimated. Their review finds that the number of WPS policy documents has steadily increased since 2000, with a peak in 2017, and they also demonstrate which types of entities are publishing the most WPS policy documents. Their analysis also unveils how often each of the four original pillars of the WPS agenda (humanitarianism, participation, prevention, and protection) are addressed, finding that participation makes up a significant proportion of the focuses of these documents. These findings are substantial in terms of qualitatively and quantitatively understanding the history, evolution, and current states of the WPS agenda. Particularly notable to the WPS research subthemes related to land and climate change is

Kirby and Shepherd's (2021) finding that mentions of climate change have been sparse and inconsistent in WPS policy documents to date. In response to these findings, the authors propose the idea of a policy ecosystem as a new and beneficial way to examine policy activity in the realm of the WPS agenda as it acknowledges the plurality and openness of the agenda. The authors note that this perspective has drawbacks but do not delve into details about them. In terms of the advantages of the policy ecosystem approach, Kirby and Shepherd (2021) point to things like the way the ecological approach can encourage holistic thinking and helps with theorizing WPS agenda implementation as sites for (re)production.

Keywords: gender; women; policy; ecology

Kristeva, J. (1980). *Desire in language: a semiotic approach to literature and art*. Columbia University Press.

In a collection of ten translated essays written over the course of ten years, *Desire in language: a semiotic approach to literature and art* documents the work of Kristeva (1980). The essays draw on ideas from Plato, Freud, and a variety of other individuals from different disciplines—included psychoanalysis, linguistics, and political science—in order to inform her work. The majority of the essays focus on analyzing books and paintings in order to apply and demonstrate her ideas and methodologies, although the book is explicitly identified as not being a sort of artistic or literary criticism. Many of the essays also draw on political ideas and reflect the author's Marxist perspective. A notable aspect of the collection is the proposition of a 'split subject', suggesting a need to distinguish between motivations that are both conscious and unconscious and drawing on ideas of subjectivity. This can be tied to the interpretive ideas of Yanow (2000) in that there is a need to challenge what is generally taken as given and objective. Building on the idea of a split subject, Kristeva (1980) highlights that the discourses of the split subject are her primary object of observation and interrogation, drawing on psychoanalytic roots. The author also elaborates on the 'signifying processes' that produce meaning, dividing these processes into 'semiotic' and 'symbolic' categories and bringing to light structuralist ideas. Some of the essays that draw on ideas from linguistics and communications could serve well the understandings of language and interpretation constructed by the three research subthemes.

Keywords: structuralism; methods; textual analysis; subjects

Kronsell, A. (2018). WPS and climate change. In S. E. Davies and J. True (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of women, peace, and security* (pp. 726-737). Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190638276.013.55>

In the respective chapter of *The Oxford Handbook of Women, Peace, and Security*, Kronsell (2018) highlights that climate change has not been meaningfully integrated into the UN's WPS agenda, despite the fact that it will and already does affect the livelihoods and daily lives of women. The author draws on ecofeminist ideas, though in a slightly limited way, to demonstrate that solutions related to climate change, conflict, peace, and

gender equality need to be cohesive because climate change and conflict are occurring within the context of a patriarchal political economy. The primary argument of Kronsell (2018) is that a human security approach offers the most promising lens for addressing these emerging intersectional dynamics that are currently challenging the WPS agenda, particularly because it is a concept of security that is centered first and foremost around the individual and accounts for the more bottom-up ways in which women are affected by climate change. The chapter also focuses heavily on interrogating how women are portrayed primarily as vulnerable victims in the WPS agenda and in the context of climate change. With this, the author highlights that WPS and climate discourses portray women both as victims and as the solution to conflict and climate crises and, in turn, ignore the important power relations that influence these realities. The numerous aspects of this work cut across issues of gender, climate change, peacebuilding, and livelihoods and thus could serve these relevant research subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; ecofeminist; climate change; gender; livelihood; peacebuilding

MacKenzie, M. (2009). Securitization and desecuritization: female soldiers and the reconstruction of women in post-conflict Sierra Leone. *Security Studies*, 18(2), 241–261. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09636410902900061>

MacKenzie (2009) examines the ways in which disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs portray women in post-conflict contexts. Using Sierra Leone as a case study and drawing insights primarily from interviews with former female soldiers in Sierra Leone, the article emphasizes that women—even those who served as combatants—are desecuritized in postwar efforts while men are securitized, thus constructing men as soldiers and women as “victims,” “wives,” and “camp followers.” This gendered delusion undermines efforts to build gender equality and sustainable peace and, according to MacKenzie (2009), is representative of the typical and historical reclusion of women in humanitarian and development programs to domestic spheres. The author goes further to note that women may make headway into ‘high politics’ by serving as combatants but, as post-conflict and peacebuilding policies are implemented, they are again relegated to what is perceived as ‘low politics’, which includes aspects like the family, domestic labour, and childbearing and rearing. According to the author, desecuritizing women in post-conflict efforts will limit the success of DDR and other peacebuilding programs as they fail to recognize with the realities of women in conflict. As such, these representations of women in post-conflict contexts will be important to consider in further research on gender and peacebuilding.

Keywords: gender; peacebuilding; war

Martin de Almagro, M. (2018). Hybrid clubs: a feminist approach to peacebuilding in the democratic republic of congo. *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, 12(3), 319–334. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17502977.2018.1482125>

Martin de Almagro (2018) uses this work to propose the idea of a ‘hybrid club’ as an approach to peacebuilding that leverages a feminist relational approach. This approach to

peacebuilding could be extended to understand environmental peacebuilding as well. The hybrid club is conceptualized as a uniting of both local and international actors partaking in development and peacebuilding work. The author argues that the hybrid club is a place where differences are both formed and performed as a result of knowledge sharing within the group. The article uses a campaign by ‘Rien sans les femmes [Nothing without the Women]’ (RSLF) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) meant to encourage women’s representation in electoral seats as a case study. The author first elaborates on the need to leverage feminist relational approaches in critical peacebuilding in order to study the politics of difference, focusing specifically on experience, embodiment, and spatiality. The article also uses storytelling to elaborate on the politics of difference. The article draws on data from participant observation and semi-structured interviews taken mainly from information gathered from the RSLF 2017 campaign, although it also makes use of data from research and fieldwork Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC. Martin de Almagro (2018) ultimately proposes a conceptual grid meant to guide feminist relationality and proposes that feminist methodologies can bridge the gap between the local and the international and that such approaches to peacebuilding, with a special emphasis on power and dominance, can help provide a better understanding of collective experiences, particular for those impacted by multiple forms of marginalization.

Keywords: feminist; gender; peacebuilding

Martin de Almagro, M. (2018). Producing participants: gender, race, class, and women, peace and security. *Global Society*, 32(4), 395–414.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13600826.2017.1380610>

The article utilizes both poststructuralist and postcolonial theories of feminism in order to critically investigate the “subject position of the woman participant” within the context of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda (WPS), focusing specifically on UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans (NAPs) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, and Liberia. Martin de Almagro (2018) highlights that critics have pushed back against the WPS agenda for simply including more women in peacebuilding processes without aiming for more holistic and structural transformations and builds on this criticism by arguing that the WPS agenda perpetuates specific class, racialized, and sexualized notions and ways. With this, the author draws on the concept of intersectionality in order to analyze relations of power and processes of gender subjectification in WPS work. The article draws on discourse analyses of primary WPS policy documents in order to investigate how they construct the ‘woman participant’. Martin de Almagro (2018) then draws on semi-structured interviews with participants in the countries of study to understand how WPS policies are gendered, racialized, and sexualized in practice, arguing further that the WPS agenda is also classist, Eurocentric, patriarchal, and heteronormative. Understanding the relations and hierarchies of power in liberal peacebuilding policies and practices, such as those observed in the WPS agenda, supports a more holistic and critical approach to peacebuilding research, particularly as it relates to women in peacebuilding. In the context of the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding research subtheme, the work of Martin de Almagro (2018)

can be expanded upon to include critical readings of the role of the environment in liberal peacebuilding practices.

Keywords: feminist; peacebuilding; United Nations; gender; intersectionality; poststructuralism

Martin de Almagro, M. (2018). Lost boomerangs, the rebound effect and transnational advocacy networks: a discursive approach to norm diffusion. *Review of International Studies*, 44(4), 672–693. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0260210518000086>

Martin de Almagro (2018) uses the transnational campaigns aimed at implementing UNSCR1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) in Liberia and Burundi as case studies, with data gathered from fieldwork, in order to demonstrate the validity and value of using a discursive approach in the examination of transnational advocacy networks (TANs). Specifically, the author argues that this approach can help promote an improved understanding of norm diffusion outcomes in postconflict areas. The article criticizes the approaches of norm diffusion in the context of constructivism for assuming norms are automatically created and diffused through socialization. Martin de Almagro (2018) thus takes a critical constructivist and post-structuralist approach to discourse analysis in the study of gender security discourses observed in the observation of advocates working towards the implementation of UNSCR1325. The study finds five recurring discourses which the author builds on in detail: inclusion, equality, countering sexual violence, freedom, and transformation of spaces and structure. Ultimately, Martin de Almagro (2018) suggests that the creation of alliance in postconflict regions in the context of gender security do not cause a boomerang effect and instead cause a rebound effect. While the work focuses on insights from two countries, it can still be said to have meaningful external validity provided its broader theoretical guidance and implications. As the work is contextualized in peacebuilding, its insights can inform WPS research on gender and peacebuilding in the context of climate change as well.

Keywords: women; peacebuilding; discourse analysis; feminist

Martin de Almagro, M., & Ryan, C. (2019). Subverting economic empowerment: towards a postcolonial-feminist framework on gender (in)securities in post-war settings. *European Journal of International Relations*, 25(4), 1059–1079. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066119836474>

In significant ways, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda of the United Nations has failed to make significant progress in its efforts to create sustainable peace for women in postconflict areas. Martin de Almagro and Ryan (2019) assert that this is because the agenda is characterized by neoliberal ideas, ignoring the significance of the informal economy and viewing it as distinct and separate from the formal economy. This is significant because the informal economy entails a significant part of postwar economies, especially in terms of women's economic activity. Further, the WPS agenda and the UN's economic empowerment policies perpetuate a misguided view of economic gender roles in the households and see women's economic empowerment as a tool to

benefit states and societies at large as opposed to individual women. With this, Martin de Almagro and Ryan (2019) argue that the UN's discourse and programs around women's economic empowerment are mere 'lip service'. Thus, the authors formulate a post-colonial feminist theoretical framework to shed light on the material conditions of women in postwar contexts, which the UN's WPS work has neglected to do. This radical and post-colonial critique of the WPS discourse and associated programs and policies is necessary if a transformative path forward for women in postwar contexts is to be realized. As this work considers both peace and informal economic practices, its insights, and specifically its theoretical framework, will benefit all WPS research subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; colonialism; United Nations; peacebuilding; economy

Martin de Almagro, M., & Ryan, C. (2020). Introduction: (Re)integrating Feminist Security Studies and Global Political Economy: Continuing the Conversation through Empirical Perspectives. *Politics & Gender, 16*(3), E12.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X2000032X>

Martin de Almagro and Ryan (2020) introduce a collection of essays that build on previous collections by Elias (2015) and Chisholm and Stachowitsch (2017) and aims to integrate feminist security studies (FSS) and feminist global political economy (GPE) in way that is informed by empirical research and move beyond the largely theoretical debates of these fields. The authors view FSS and GPE as sharing the purpose of deconstructing the capitalist patriarchy and, more broadly, neoliberalism, in order to better guide interventions in postwar contexts. The piece focuses specifically on postwar contexts as Martin de Almagro and Ryan (2020) view them as a key point of intersection of FSS and GPE. The collection identifies two primary issues in this sphere, with the first being that informal economic practices are often left out of conversations about the economic empowerment of women in postwar contexts despite the fact that women are the primary actors in these economies. Second, the authors note that individual rights are often prioritized in conversations about women's empowerment, thereby neglecting the significance of collective rights and action. This introduction and the subsequent pieces in the same collection are influential for work on women and land, livelihoods, and peacebuilding, given the intersections of postwar contexts and economic empowerment it elucidates.

Keywords: feminist; economy; war; neoliberalism

Neumann, I. B. (2008). Discourse analysis. In A. Klotz, & D. Prakash (Eds.), *Qualitative methods in international relations: a pluralist guide* (pp. 61-77). Palgrave Macmillan.

Neumann (2008) provides a short guide to discourse analysis, explaining what it is and how it can be done. The author draws on examples from their research on Russian politics. The chapter discusses how meanings are produced socially and are thus called "representations" by discourse analysts. Focusing on the discourse analysis of written texts, the author first highlights the significance of cultural competence in discourse analysis. Neumann (2008) then provides three short lessons on discourse analysis. First,

the author speaks to the need to ‘delimit’ the selection of discourses such that the sample is practical in size but also covers a wide range of materials. While there are numerous drivers of delimitation, Neumann (2008) notes that selection is often driven by theory and should also consider the intended audience. Second, the chapter discusses the need to map representations by uncovering the representations that characterize the discourse and highlights the need to account for things like censorship that may influence representations. Lastly, Neumann (2008) encourages discourse analysts to discover and analyze layers within discourses. The text, the meant to apply more broadly to international relations, does focus extensively on examples in Russian politics, although more general lessons about discourse analysis are still provided. These more general insights are what could prove beneficial to the WPS research subthemes, although they might not relate explicitly to any particular one. Neumann's (2008) work will also help inform the discourse analysis aspects of the research.

Keywords: methods; international relations; discourse analysis

Olsson, L., & Gizelis, T.-I. (2013). An introduction to unscr 1325. *International Interactions*, 39(4), 425–434. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805327>

This article highlights the findings of a collection of articles an issue and, as such, does not itself offer a cohesive methodology or research strategy. Olsson and Gizelis (2013) provide an overview of the United Nations' Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325), specifically focusing on three research themes in the resolution: participation, protection, and gender mainstreaming. These three main themes are helpful in guiding the research but likely do not fully encapsulate the breadth of the resolution. Enhancing women's participation in peacebuilding processes is a primary goal of UNSCR 1325 and the authors note that, while participation was initially conceptualized as a women's rights issue, it is now employed in arguments which purport that women's participation in peacebuilding processes makes the processes more sustainable. This is an important shift to consider in the context of the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding subtheme as the framing of gender and peacebuilding in international relations informs policies and programs. The UNSCR 1325 had, as of publishing in 2013, no substantial impact on women's participation, largely because due to a lack of political will and resources. In terms of protection, UNSCR 1325 highlights that the protection needs of people of different genders are also different and thus important to consider. In this regard, it is worth referencing Zalewski (1995) as the article goes into detail about the importance of tracing the origins of these perceived gender differences. Finally, the article highlights the importance of gender mainstreaming in conflict resolution.

Keywords: gender; gender mainstreaming; United Nations; peacebuilding

Pratt, N., & Richter-Devroe, S. (2011). Critically examining unscr 1325 on women, peace and security. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 13(4), 489–503. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2011.611658>

Pratt and Richter-Devroe (2011) introduce the main themes and arguments found in the respective issue of the *International Feminist Journal of Politics*—one which critically examines UNSCR 1325, thus adding to existing scholarship on the Resolution with a contemporary and feminist lens. The authors assert that there is a pertinent need to engage more critically with the Resolution and its applications. In so doing, they highlight articles that examine UNSCR 1325 both theoretically and in practice (i.e., in policy). Whereas Olsson and Gizelis (2013) focus on three main research themes with regards to the UNSCR 1325 (participation, protection, and gender mainstreaming), Pratt and Richter-Devroe (2011) introduce four key points of debate and examination among feminist scholars with regards to UNSCR 1325. Firstly, they criticize how the Resolution has impacted changes in global governance, arguing that the UN's discourse has largely ignored anti-militarist feminism, instead framing women as ideal peacemakers. Next, Pratt and Richter-Devroe (2011) critique the resolution's ideas about gender agency. They highlight that women participating in peacebuilding are often expected to only speak about gender-related issues and not about war and peace more broadly. Thirdly, the authors feature works that examine the assumptions that UNSCR 1325 makes about relationships between gender and conflict and, finally, they highlight practical ways in which the Resolution has (and has not) been implemented. Ultimately, Pratt and Richter-Devroe (2011) provide a few questions meant to guide future research on UNSCR 1325, although the questions might benefit from heightened specificity. In aligning itself with the WPS scholarship, the work fits within the Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding subtheme.

Keywords: feminist; gender; United Nations; security

Shepherd, L. J. (2008). *Gender, violence and security : discourse as practice*. Zed Books.

Shepherd (2008) offers a poststructural feminist critique in a discourse-theoretical analysis of UNSCR 1325 and documents from the Working Group for Women, Peace, and Security—an NGO. The author's study asks how international security and gender violence are, as concepts, constituted discursively, and what effects this might have. Shepherd (2008) purports that current conceptualizations of international security and gender violence in texts like UNSCR 1325 are insufficient in efforts to create more radical change in peacebuilding and state building. Further, the author argues that there is a substantial need to conceptualize international security and gender violence cohesively rather than separately if progress is to be made and the purported failures on UNSCR 1325 are to be remedied. After its largely theoretical analyses, the book aims to highlight practical policy applications of the research, although its policy conversations are also highly theoretical in nature. This text could contribute meaningfully to how the concepts of gender and violence, and thus also peacebuilding, are conceptualized in the research subtheme of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding.

Keywords: feminist; discourse analysis; United Nations; gender; policy; security

Shepherd, L. J. (2011). Sex, security and superhero(in)es: From 1325 to 1820 and beyond. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 13(4), 504-521. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2011.611659>

While much of the literature on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) has focused on critically examining UNSCR 1325 and its progress (Olsson & Gizelis, 2013; Pratt & Richter-Devroe, 2011) Shepherd (2011) uses UNSCR as a starting point for a feminist analysis of subsequent but related UNSCRs, focusing specifically on UNSCRs 1820, 1882, 1888, and 1889. The author focuses specifically on how the language around and portrayals of the role of women in peace and security has evolved throughout these Resolutions. After providing a brief history of the UNSCR and highlighting key points and critiques about its conveyances of resistance and agency, Shepherd (2011) analyzes select resolutions that followed but focuses heavily on UNSCR 1889. UNSCR 1889 was adopted in 2009 and addresses women's participation in peacebuilding and, at the time of the article's writing, was the most recent UNSCR to address WPS, although it should be noted that numerous other relevant Resolutions have been passed since then. In her analysis of UNSCR 1889, Shepherd (2011) focuses specifically on calls for women's participation. With this, the author notes that UNSCRs have tended to conflate political participation with agency, despite the fact that agency is argued to be the most promising way to achieve transformation. The article also focuses on how women are portrayed in these Resolutions, noting that UNSCR 1325 contained essentialist notions of gender that linked sex and security but that subsequent resolutions have begun shifting away from such language, as is exemplified by UNSCR 1888's assertion that sexual violence affects civilians, prescribing people of no particular gender as potential victims. Understanding not only UNSCR 1325 but all subsequent relevant UNSCRs addressing WPS will assist in informing contemporary interpretations and criticisms of peacebuilding work and thus could be drawn on by all research subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; gender; United Nations; peacebuilding; war; violence

Shepherd, L. J. (2020). Knowing women, peace and security: New issues and new modes of encounter. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 22(5), 625–628. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2020.1844398>

Shepherd (2020) introduces a Special Issue of the *International Feminist Journal of Politics* on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). The author raises the possibility of establishing a "WPS episteme," utilizing Foucault's conceptualization of the term to guide the idea and focusing specifically on how we can know a WPS episteme. Shepherd (2020) elaborates on this idea, noting that the WPS scholarship has not addressed the 'what' and 'how' of what could be known about WPS. The Special Issue features authors who utilize methods that Shepherd (2020) views as 'innovative' in WPS research. These methods include narrative analysis, autoethnography, participant observation, discourse analyses of emotions, and filmmaking. The essays also address topics viewed as being on the outskirts of WPS scholarship, such as mediation. One entry of note also addresses the potential of incorporating perspectives on masculinity into WPS work. The issue contains a restricted number of articles and thus might not holistically construct a WPS episteme,

but the pieces lay a foundation for the beginning of its conceptualization and could be built upon in future WPS research, including research on women and peacebuilding.

Keywords: feminist; security; methods; gender

Sjoberg, L. (2015). From unity to divergence and back again: security and economy in feminist international relations. *Politics & Gender, 11*(02), 408–413.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X15000112>

Sjoberg (2015) uses this short work to examine areas where questions in the fields of political economy and security studies merge, focusing specifically on Feminist Security Studies (FSS) and the “Feminist Global Political Economy” (FPE). The author notes that the two fields have diverged so notably that the tangible and important overlaps of the field have been largely ignored. Using the author’s research on male ‘prostitutes’ in the US military, the essay attempts to argue that it is immensely important that FSS and FPE begin to merge, as the questions in each field are intertwined. Sjoberg (2015) does not provide extensive argumentation for this proposed merging and scholarly transition nor does the paper offer a thorough research agenda for the way forward, but the proposition remains compelling. The paper’s suggestions could help to inform research on gender and natural resource management, livelihoods, and environmental peacebuilding, as each could be analyzed at a crossroads of FSS and FPE.

Keywords: feminist; economy; military; international relations; gender

Stepputat, F. (2018). Pragmatic peace in emerging governscapes. *International Affairs, 94*(2), 399–416. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iix233>

Stepputat (2018) contends that pragmatic approaches to peacebuilding are often laden with normative beliefs that are highly state-centric, focusing on contemporary forms of pragmatic peacebuilding such as hybrid orders and a ‘turn to the local’. These specific examples of pragmatism in peacebuilding offer specific ways forward for the research subtheme of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding. These approaches neglect to account for the significance and authority of religious and ethnic groups, gangs, and other non-state actors. The author exemplifies cases wherein non-state actors have been integrated into peacebuilding-promoting programs by international actors. Stepputat (2018) builds on the idea of ‘governscapes’ as a tool to approach imbalanced use of force and diverse ways of governing that exist both within and across states. Further, the author states that ‘emerging governscapes’ can be used as a framework for pragmatic peacebuilding because it accounts for new and upcoming manifestations of governance. Stepputat (2018) sees spatiality as being important to consider in the context of governscapes given the imbalanced distribution of authority across regions. The author also sees governscapes as subjective and dynamic constructs. The article uses practical examples, such as multilayered security approaches in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in order to demonstrate the varying dynamics of authority in emerging governance.

Keywords: peacebuilding; United Nations; conflict; governance

Tickner, J. A. (1992). *Gender in international relations: Feminist perspectives on achieving global security*. Columbia University Press.

In this early work by Tickner (1992), the origins and evolution of the field of international relations are traced with a specific focus on the contributions of realism and neorealism to the space. The author purports that such theories are unable to properly account for the realities of contemporary international politics, drawing particular attention to the ways in which certain characteristics of the theory like its alleged objectivity and prioritization of power are linked to conceptions of masculinity. Further, the book alleges that the international security system is built upon men's lived experiences and places higher values on ideas typically seen as more 'masculine'. Given the dominance of realism and neorealism in the field at the time, Tickner (1992) suggests there is a need for a contemporary feminist perspective in international relations, focusing specifically on the realm of security. The author justifies this proposal by drawing attention to how gendered divisions of labour and gender hierarchies construct underpin the field of international relations and also serve to legitimate the association of men with violence. The book also addresses a variety of sub-topics within the realm of international politics in order to unpack their gendered dimensions, focusing on topics such as the environment, the economy, and the military. The ultimate goal of Tickner's (1992) feminist perspective is to eventually have a completely nongendered lens in international relations. It should be noted that significant progress has been made in terms of integrating gender issues into international security discourses and policies since the book's publication, particularly in the decades since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 (Olsson & Gizelis, [2013](#); Shepherd, [2011](#)). Regardless, its historical and theoretical accounts could serve research on the evolution of the topics addressed in the various research subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; international relations; military; security

True, J. (2012). *The political economy of violence against women* (Ser. Oxford studies in gender and international relations). Oxford University Press.

True (2012) identifies a significant gap in research and policy wherein political economy approaches to violence against women are largely amiss. As such, the book examines violence against women globally while leveraging a feminist political economy approach, drawing on examples from countries across the globe. The book first reviews available data on violence against women and makes notes of the methodological difficulties of measuring this violence and also provides an overview of how violence against women is being addressed in the international arena. The overarching goal of the book is to trace the causes of violence against women in the context of globalization, something that True (2012) argues has yet to be done in a significant way. It should be noted that the author prioritized women- rather than gender-centered language (e.g., gender-based violence) and, while reasoning is provided, it does limit the scope of analysis and is slightly misaligned with the emerging dominant vocabulary. The author draws on examples such

as the exploitation of women migrant workers, the loss of stable employment experienced by men in the processes of economic restructuring that have accompanied globalization, and the effects of economic crises on violence against women, to name a few. Perhaps most relevant to the WPS research subtheme of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding is the book's chapter on increased violence against women in peacebuilding and postwar contexts. Drawing on numerous examples from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provinces in the Philippines, this portion of the book highlights how women are marginalized, both politically and economically, in post-conflict contexts and interrogates the law-and-order approach to peacebuilding, asserting that it neglects the need for economic opportunities. In reflecting on available research and examples, the book highlights an imminent need for a more interdisciplinary approach to violence against women. In its conclusions, True (2021) offers numerous ways forward for research on violence against women in the context of the political economy.

Keywords: feminist; economy; violence; women; peacebuilding

UNEP. (2018). *Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace*. Geneva: United Nations Environment Program.
<https://mptf.undp.org/document/download/19891>

In 2016, the United Nations launched a Joint Programme (JP) titled 'Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace'. The JP is led by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), with other participating organizations including the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, although implementation partners such as national governments, private actors, and non-government organizations also play an important role. The goal of the JP is to equalize the access to and control over natural resources for women and men, acknowledging that equitable natural resource management is crucial for economic resilience and recovery in post-conflict contexts, particularly as it relates to building sustainable livelihoods. In this regard, the JP and its findings are helpful to consider in the context of the WPS research subthemes. The program began in 2016 and ended in 2020—as such, it should be noted that a more recent report has emphasized setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (UNEP, 2020). The 2018 report reflects on the JP's progress in 2018, detailing the primarily national-level work that focused mainly on the first two pilot projects in Sudan and Colombia—the results of which are to be used to inform future projects. The pilot project in Sudan was focused on interventions regarding women's livelihoods in the realm of natural resources and on their participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution activities. While the pilot reported positive results, broader critiques that women's participation is insufficient for sustainable peacebuilding and women's empowerment should be taken into account (Shepherd, 2011). The report also details a newer pilot in Colombia aimed to help with capacity-building for women's natural resource ownership and management as well as for conflict resolution in cases of natural resource disputes. In concluding, UNEP (2018) provides an account of the JP's intended outcomes and targets and also details its financial statements.

Keywords: women; natural resource management; livelihood; peacebuilding

World Bank Group, & United Nations. (2018). *Pathways for peace: Inclusive approaches to preventing violent conflict*. World Bank.

Pathways for Peace is a book that documents thorough studies by the World Bank and the United Nations on the state of violent conflict, using its findings to construct what the two institutions see as the best way forward. Noting that more and more countries are experiencing violent conflict, the book asserts that international and national focus needs to shift towards prevention. The study draws on literature reviews, case studies, and consultations with state and non-state actors. The findings of the study are categorized into eight messages, including the fact that there is a growing need for concerned actors to be more collaborative, an assertion that investment in sustainable development is the ideal way to prevent violent conflict, and a belief that nation-states are primarily responsible for preventing conflict and building peace. The chapters cumulate into an agenda conflict prevention that calls for adaptive, people-centered, proactive, and integrated approaches. The book suggests that the Sustainable Development Goals crucially underpin many aspects of conflict prevention and should thus inform such work. The centrality of state leadership to the study's conclusions should be noted, especially as peacebuilding scholars increasingly challenge this idea (Stepputat, 2018). This assertion is particularly important to note given that the authors are major international institutions who also have a role to play in conflict prevention and the human and economic development that is purportedly necessary. Understanding the contemporary perspectives major international organizations have on peacebuilding is essential in order to contextualize current and future peacebuilding undertakings by both state- and non-state actors and thus could contribute to understandings of gender and environmental peacebuilding.

Keywords: United Nations; economy; peacebuilding; conflict

United Nations Security Council. (2020). Women and Peace and Security, Report of the Secretary General (S/2020/946).

https://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Women_NR_Peace_2pager_2018.pdf

This report by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) provides an overview of the state of the women, peace, and security agenda as of 2020. The report begins by highlighting that the COVID-19 pandemic has risked the progress that the global community has seen in terms of gender equality, exemplifying the fact that women made up a minority fraction of members on national COVID-19 taskforces, highlighting specifically that representation was particularly low in conflict-affected areas. The document also provides an overview of the WPS agenda, stating that it is an agenda grounded in conflict-prevention and noting that the UNSC has adopted 10 WPS-related resolutions since the inception of UNSCR 1325 on WPS in 2000, going further to state that 70 per cent UNSCRs included WPS provisions between 2017 and 2019. The report repeatedly emphasizes the critical role that women play in

mitigating conflict and building peace, drawing on the fact that women's organizations help maintain social cohesion and prevent the recurrence or worsening of conflict. The UNSC also lauds such organizations and networks for their use of non-violent methods. The report notes key findings related to progress in terms of the WPS agenda and finds that women made up only 13 per cent of peace process negotiators and six per cent of signatories, although they also find that an increasing number of peace agreements include provisions on gender equality. They also note the increase—to 5.4 per cent—in women's representation among UN military personnel and the improved representation of women in parliament, although women's share of seats remains low, particularly in conflict-affected countries. The UNSC (2020) also included a brief section on WPS and climate change, drawing attention to the ways that gender norms and power dynamics influence how men and women are affected by climate crises, pointing specifically to things like military participation, migration patterns, and impacts on livelihoods. With this, it is found that only 17 per cent of WPS national actions plans (NAPs) mentioned climate change and that, similarly, climate change and security debates seldomly mention gender. This notable gap is something that the WPS research subthemes could aid in addressing.

Keywords: United Nations; women; security; climate change

Vercillo, S., Huggins, C., & Cochrane, L. (2021). How is gender investigated in african climate change research? a systematic review of the literature. *Ambio*, 2021 Oct 20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-021-01631-w>

Vercillo et al. (2021), having noted that no thorough analysis of the research gaps in the sphere of gender and climate change in Africa has been completed to-date, conducted a literature review of 260 relevant studies from the Web of Science (WoS). The work begins with a contextualization of the research within environmental and gender literature and then qualitatively and quantitatively summarizes the findings, drawing conclusions based on the geographic regions, guiding theories, and research designs of the studied works. The researchers noted that one major finding was that a significant portion of the literature was found to have been done in Europe and North America and stated that this called for an examination of power dynamics in research on gender and climate change in Africa. While this research inequity is documented, it should be noted that this review only includes English-language publications, which could account for a significant portion of the authors' critique. The authors conclude by providing an account of thematic research areas they consider to be under-researched. While only a small number of such areas were found, one notable gap relevant to the research subthemes is that which is related to climate, gender, and conflict—a topic for which the authors found no publications, although recent research has proposed the existence of a climate-gender-conflict nexus (see [Smith et al., 2021](#)). The literature review makes extension mentions of livelihoods and natural resources in the context of gender and climate change, thus serving those respective research subthemes.

Keywords: gender; climate change; natural resource management; livelihood

Wibben, A. T. R. (2011). *Feminist security studies: a narrative approach*. Routledge.

Wibben's (2011) primary aim is to work towards opening up the field of security studies to feminist theory and feminist narratives. While Johnstone (2011) provides insight into the significance of narrative study in the fields of psychology and linguistics, Wibben (2011) focuses primarily on feminist narratives in security studies, asserting the importance of narratives by highlighting that dominant security narratives do not necessarily reflect the narratives of people identifying with marginalized genders, classes, and races. In this sense, the book argues, singular narratives can represent a form of violence and power imbalance. Wibben (2011) undertakes a feminist reading of security studies with the aim of radicalizing the field. The book also develops a narrative approach to inquiry in social and political realms that is feminist in nature, later detailing the significant implications that narrative approaches have on security studies. While not discussing peacebuilding, this critical and feminist approach to security studies could help to inform analyses that go beyond the confines of war itself and provide gendered insights and critiques of postwar efforts, especially as the research works to criticize the ways in which gender is 'securitized'. Its intersectional perspective, seen also in Crenshaw (1989), is important in conversations about gender in international relations and security studies and could thus serve all three WPS subthemes.

Keywords: feminist; gender; methods; security

Willig, C. (2008). *Introducing qualitative research in psychology: adventures in theory and method* (2nd ed.). McGraw-Hill Open University Press.

In the seventh chapter of the book, Willig (2008) provides an in-depth overview of Foucauldian discourse analysis by first tracing its history back to the late 1970s and then detailing what exactly it is. The author begins by stating that Foucauldian discourse analysis is focused on the role of language in terms of how it constitutes the social and psychological aspects of life. This type of discourse analysis also focuses on 'subject positions', which Willig (2008) notes are highly relevant to conceptions and constructions of subjectivity, experience, and positionality. The chapter also goes into detail about how Foucauldian discourse analysis concerns itself with the ways in which discourses perpetuate existing social processes and power relations, drawing particular attention to the fact that dominant discourses are legitimized and become mainstreamed in such a way that renders them difficult to notice and thereby difficult to challenge. In a similar regard, Willig (2008) details how Foucauldian discourse analysis interacts with concepts around institutionalism and how it views discourses as being strongly associated with institutions. Addressing the practical applications of Foucauldian discourse analysis, the author addresses what constitutes appropriate texts in this context and how to select them and also provides a detailed set of steps needed to analyze discourses in a Foucauldian way, providing a thorough example to demonstrate how the procedures manifest in practice. Willig (2008) also includes what 'limitations' of Foucauldian discourse analysis but essentially highlights a couple of points of contention among those

who use this form of analysis. Given that discourses and their analyses are significant to the research subthemes, this account of Foucauldian discourse analysis is influential.

Keywords: Foucault; discourse analysis; methods

Yanow, D. (2000). *Conducting interpretive policy analysis*. Sage Publications.

Yanow (2000) provides an overview of interpretive policy analysis through an in-depth account of the conceptualized ideas of interpretive methods. The book provides a brief history of interpretive methods and highlights the main actors involved in policy analysis. The book is aimed at both researchers and policymakers and aims to encourage individuals to ask more about the meanings of a policy instead of simply focusing on the costs. Specifically, the author encourages an interrogation of how policies and their analyses create and reproduce meanings, noting that policy implications are not always clear and evident on the surface. To accomplish this, Yanow (2000) suggests that interpretive policy analysts should uncover the language, objects, and actions—‘policy artifacts’—that formulate and frame policies. These artifacts, according to interpretive policy analysts, are how beliefs and values are expressed practically and tangibly. The author also discusses symbol interpretation and meaning-making in the context of policies. While much of the book explains what interpretive policy analysis is, it also explains what it is not, specifically emphasizing that the process is, in many ways, distinct from traditional and positivist approaches that see policy analysts as being objective and outside of the policies under examination. Yanow (2000) also provides thorough details on the symbolic language, objects, and acts associated with interpretive policy analysis and outlines practical research methods relevant to the field, particularly as it related to engaging with local knowledge and artifacts. These approaches could inform the policy-oriented aspects of the three research subthemes.

Keywords: Policy analysis; interpretive methods; symbolism

Yoshida, K., & Céspedes-Báez Lina M. (2021). The nature of women, peace and security: a Colombian perspective. *International Affairs*, 97(1), 17–34.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iaa173>

Yoshia and Céspedes-Báez (2021) argue that the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda set out by the UN needs to be reconciled with the field of environmental peacebuilding because briefly adding environmental considerations to the WPS agenda, or vice versa, is insufficient if the goal is sustainable and long-term peace. This insight makes the source immensely valuable to the research subtheme of Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding. The authors begin by discussing the limitations of the current WPS agenda beyond its lack of environmental considerations, noting specifically its heavy focus on sexual violence against women renders them invisible unless they are highly vulnerable and affected by such violence and also ignores how the livelihoods of women are impacted by ecological forms of violence. The article situates this reality within the critique of common legal conceptions of harm, whereby the harm experienced by people is considered separately from their environment. The authors

also note that gender considerations are largely amiss in environmental peacebuilding literature. Yoshia and Céspedes-Báez (2021) use Colombia as a case study because its peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is a notable example of the integration of a gendered lens in peace efforts. Further, the environmental impacts of conflict in Colombia are extensive and the country's Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) on Katsa Su is seen as exemplifying the beginnings of intersections of environmental and gender justice in sexual violence responses which, given that this is a major focus of the WPS agenda, could serve to expand it to include more ecologically grounded perspectives.

Keywords: gender; environmental peacebuilding; violence

Zalewski, M. (1995). 'Well, what is the feminist perspective on Bosnia?'. *International Affairs*, 71(2), 339–356.

Zalewski (1995) highlights the need to include feminist analyses in international relations scholarship. The author asserts that work on gender is based on two primary myths: 1) that gender differences are natural and inevitable and thereby not political and 2) that gender is unrelated to international relations. The former myth, according to the author, needs to be deconstructed to direct attention to women in global politics. The paper examines human rights and military/war as issues of international relations, citing numerous feminist scholars, in order to demonstrate the need for feminist analyses. The author highlights feminist thoughts on the idea that women are inherently tied to war and men to conflict, detailing how the latter perpetuates the “masculinization” of war and militaries. Ultimately, the author argues that there is a grave need, in the context of international relations scholarship, to examine and deconstruct the notions and meanings surrounding ‘masculinity’ and ‘femininity’ in order to better understand war and conflict. The paper brings important conversations around not just gender but of masculinity and femininity in the context of war, although some issues then author raises—such as a lack of public and scholarly understanding of feminism and gender—have arguably experienced extensive progress since the paper was written in the mid-1990s. This work could contribute to the research on Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding because, while it does not explicitly focus on peacebuilding, it examines the perceived ties between women and peace and between men and conflict—phenomena important to consider in order to understand the gendered aspects of peacebuilding programs.

Keywords: feminist; gender; international relations; military; conflict

