

Annotated Bibliography: Gender and Natural Resource Management

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Bond, J. (2014). A holistic approach to natural resource conflict: the case of Laikipia County, Kenya. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 34, 117–127.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.01.008>

Countering the notion that conflicts involving natural resources are merely about resource scarcity or abundance, Bond (2014) aimed to examine the complexities of natural resource conflicts by examining things like the social and institutional aspects of such conflicts. The author paid particular attention to the perceptions of stakeholders as opposed to easily observable conflict-related activities and outcomes. The research utilized secondary sources and empirical data from things like questionnaires collected in a case study of Laikipia County in Kenya—a region that has experienced a variety of resource-related conflicts. The study found that conflict in the region manifested because of tensions between farmers and pastoralists, theft of livestock, and resource availability, specifically because of water scarcity. While the research did not focus heavily on gender, the author did note that women were more likely to say that women deserved more leadership and decision-making opportunities. Bond (2014) contextualized the findings using an altered rendition of the United Negotiation Framework (UNF)—a model for policy negotiation that focuses on decision making processes in natural resource management that places a heavy focus on the role and importance of discourse. This research is beneficial because of its highly holistic approach to natural resource conflict that begins to move away from the often highly technical approaches to the issue (see Krampe, 2017). A re-centering on people and their perceptions as opposed to technical policies is important to consider in the context of research on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: natural resource management; conflict; policy; stakeholder

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

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 context natural resource management, and livelihoods.

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

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 can thus inform some approaches to framing in the natural resource management research subtheme, although the representational limitations of the study should be accounted for.

Keywords: colonialism; international relations; race; human rights

Flintan, F., & Tedla, S. (2010). *Natural resource management: the impact of gender and social issues*. Fountain.

This book by Flintan and Tedla (2010) represents a collection of findings from work done by six different research teams and aims to address the fact that gender is often not meaningfully included in natural resource management plans and programs. The research teams were associated with the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa and funded by the International Development Research Council (IDRC). Each research team conducted a gender analysis of an existing program related to natural resource management, with projects ranging from analyses of access to and control over natural resources in Malawi to gendered challenges in Malawi's fish farming industry to an examination of a program in southern Africa aimed at improving transboundary natural resource management. Prior to the chapters dedicated to the individual research projects, Flintan and Tedla (2010) provide a brief overview of the history of women and gender in the context of natural resource management, focusing specifically on the lingering impacts of western conservationism. The authors highlight that women's role in natural resource management has been increasingly acknowledged in the development sphere and detail current trends and observations related to the ways that women use and manage natural resources. While the six research projects target specific programs, the overview provided by Flintan and Tedla (2010) contextualizes the projects and renders the book more applicable to the research subtheme on gender and natural resources management.

Keywords: gender; natural resources; women; Africa

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 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 was 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.

Keywords: gender; United Nations; neoliberalism; economy

Ide, T. (2020). The dark side of environmental peacebuilding. *World Development*, 127, 104777–104777. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104777>

According to Ide (2020), the potential benefits of environmental peacebuilding are indisputable but, concurrently, there is a need to critically examine the possible adverse

consequences of environmental peacebuilding work. The article traces the history of environmental peacebuilding and providing an overview of what it is and how it has come to characterize many United Nations strategies and programs. The author has written extensively on the topic of environmental peacebuilding and leverages this experience to categorize environmental peacebuilding practices into five sets, making note of its benefits. The author then provides the ‘six Ds’ that represent the adverse consequences of such practices, although detailed ways to mitigate these effects are not included. Firstly, the author notes that environmental peacebuilding initiatives are often ‘depoliticized’ in that they—often wrongfully—view environmental issues as matters that are neutral and of little political relevance. Ide (2020) also points to the fact that large-scale environmental management projects have historically tended to displace people. Ide (2020) further emphasizes that environmental peacebuilding can cause a deterioration into conflict, degradation of the environment, and delegitimization of the state. Ide (2020) discusses the ways in which resource mismanagement can cause conflict, lending itself to the research on Gender and Natural Resource Management.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; conflict; climate change; natural resources

James, R., Gibbs, B., Whitford, L., Leisher, C., Konia, R., & Butt, N. (2021). Conservation and natural resource management: Where are all the women? *Oryx*, 55(6), 860-867.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605320001349>

James et al. (2021) conducted a literature review of over 200 articles that covered topics related to women and natural resource management and conservation programs. The articles chosen for analysis were selected specifically if they were concerned with whether or how the increased or intentional inclusion of women in conservation or resource management efforts had any impact on the outcome of a given program. The literature review was inspired by existing research that has found that the intentional inclusion of women in development programs has been shown to improve program impact. James et al. (2021) sought to understand whether the same was true for conservation and natural resource management efforts, although the authors noted that such research is relatively limited. Of the articles the authors did find, they identified five broad findings. Firstly, women’s engagement in natural resource management is limited by patriarchal norms and resource limitations. The authors also found that men and women interact with and perceive the environment in distinct ways. Forward-looking findings suggest that the inclusion of women at decision-making levels needs to be prioritized in natural resource management programs and institutions. One limitation of the article is that ‘women’ and ‘gender’ were used as interchangeable—something that authors like Schilling et al. (2018) assert is insufficient. Regardless, the overview of the literature on gender, women, and natural resource management can provide foundational information and context for the research subtheme on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: gender; women; natural resource management; conservation

Johnson, M. F., Rodríguez L. A., & Quijano Hoyos, M. (2021). Intrastate environmental peacebuilding: a review of the literature. *World Development*, 137. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105150>

This article provides a thorough account and analysis of the empirical literature regarding intrastate environmental peacebuilding, particularly as it relates to its linkages with natural resource management (NRM). Johnson et al. (2021) examined 79 relevant articles published between 2002 and 2019 concerning 40 different conflict-affected countries in order to establish the causal mechanisms and sub-mechanisms that support linkages between NRM and peace. The country that was most represented among the sample was Colombia, which may be attributed to the fact that two of the three authors work at a university in Colombia, but it nevertheless may introduce a sampling bias that the authors do not actively account for. They identify the primary mechanisms as being economic development, institutions, trust and cooperation, sustainability, and enhanced knowledge. Ultimately, the review finds that only 20 of the research papers studied concluded that NRM initiatives had an overall positive effect on peace. In examining the reasons why, Johnson et al. (2021) explained that most of these successful projects were characterized by 'bottom-up' approaches, where NRM initiatives were focused more so on individuals and communities. These positive linkages were also characterized by enhanced capabilities, shared identities, integration, and lack of violence. Conversely, the study finds that NRM initiatives that negatively impacted peacebuilding were characterized by top-down approaches to peacebuilding. The insights provided by this review propose new avenues for research on natural resource management, thus serving the relevant research subtheme.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; natural resource management; post-conflict; intrastate peacebuilding

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, the text's approach to analyzing climate change and its impacts could be important to the Gender and Natural Resource Management subtheme, particularly as the authors discuss the unique and extensive knowledge that women have of the environmental resources in the communities in which they reside.

Keywords: gender; climate change; intersectionality; feminist

Johnson, M. F., Rodríguez L. A., & Quijano Hoyos, M. (2021). Intrastate environmental peacebuilding: a review of the literature. *World Development*, 137. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105150>

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Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; natural resource management; post-conflict; intrastate peacebuilding

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 can thus contribute meaningfully to the research subtheme on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: women; United Nations; gender

Krampe, F. (2017). Toward sustainable peace: a new research agenda for post-conflict natural resource management. *Global Environmental Politics*, 17(4), 1–8.
https://doi.org/10.1162/GLEP_a_00431

Following an assertion that the post-conflict natural resource management research agenda lacks a clear theoretical model, Krampe (2017) identifies and provides an overview of two dominant perspectives related to natural resource management and peacebuilding. These conclusions are drawn from a review of the academic and UN literature, particularly as it relates to UNEP. The cooperation perspective asserts that environmental cooperation can help create peace and it focuses on interstate relations and conflict prevention. The author argues that this perspective is hindered by its overemphasis on interstate issues and its lack of empirical evidence regarding the efficacy of cooperation programs. By contrast, the resource risk perspective sees natural resource mismanagement as a dominant cause of intrastate conflict and is driven by the need to reduce such risks through cooperation. This approach has led to post-conflict responses that are more technical rather than theoretical which has created a space in which, while policy approaches are plentiful, a clear theoretical framework for understanding how natural resource management affects post-conflict areas is lacking. Given these perspectives and their respective critiques, Krampe (2017) concludes by providing recommendations for research in the field going forward, specifically pointing to the need to be more interdisciplinary and heighten theoretical understandings of the natural resource-peace linkages. This piece is thus highly relevant to the research subtheme on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: natural resource management; peace; post-conflict; environmental cooperation

Krampe, F., Hegazi, F., & VanDeveer, S. D. (2021). Sustaining peace through better resource governance: three potential mechanisms for environmental peacebuilding. *World Development*, 144. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105508>

Krampe et al. (2021) seek to understand precisely how successful natural resources management can contribute to positive peace in post-conflict contexts, emphasizing that current scholarship places an insufficient amount of focus on the ‘hows’ and ‘whys’ of natural resource management’s alleged facilitation of peacebuilding. The article begins by providing an overview of environmental peacebuilding and details the two dominant perspectives that inform the field: the cooperation perspective and the resource risk perspective. The former is concerned with how environmental cooperation can contribute to peacebuilding by creating significant shifts in societal dynamics. However, Krampe et al. (2021) note that this perspective fails to consider the significance of interstate relations and often regards environmental cooperation, rather than sustainable peace, as the end goal. The resource risk perspective focuses more so on how natural resources and conflict are intertwined. The authors ultimately highlight three theoretically informed mechanisms that seek to justify how natural resource governance contributes to positive peace in post-conflict contexts. Firstly, Krampe et al. (2021) highlight the contact hypothesis which posts that the facilitation of cooperation among groups reduces prejudice, thereby building peace. The second hypothesis relates to how the diffusion of environmental and governance norms supports the strengthening of civil society. Lastly, Krampe et al. (2021) propose that the equitable provision of state services that environmental peacebuilding can support strengthens people’s belief in the state. Given its focus on natural resource governance and management, this article provides a tangible pathway forward for research on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; governance; peace

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 post-conflict 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 and references to the role of natural resources in post-war contexts will be supportive in the research on gender and natural resource management.

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

Myrntinen, H., Naujoks, J., & Schilling, J. (2015). Gender, natural resources, and peacebuilding in Kenya and Nepal. *Peace Review*, 27(2), 181–187.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10402659.2015.1037623>

Myrntinen et al. (2015) highlight that existing literature on natural resources and gender in the contexts of peacebuilding and conflict have existed as largely separate—and simplified—debates, particularly in relation to the way that gender literature synonymizes gender with women, thus excluding men and boys and people who identify with other genders. The authors thus hope to broaden the literature on gender and natural resources by including men, boys, and other gender minorities in their debates, taking into account other potentially marginalizing factors such as age and (dis)ability. The work uses this gendered lens to examine how natural resource management is related to conflict and peacebuilding, beginning first with a short introduction of the theory behind the concept of the intertwined nature of natural resource management and gender and then presents case studies on Kenya and Nepal that draw from the researchers' previous fieldwork. While the construction of the theoretical lens is brief, its reasoning still lends itself well to growth and improvement in field of research that examines the interplays of gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: gender; peacebuilding; natural resource management; conflict

Olsson, E.G.A., & Gooch, P. (Eds.). (2019). *Natural resource conflicts and sustainable development* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi-org.proxy3.library.mcgill.ca/10.4324/9781351268646>

Olsson and Gooch (2019) explore the ways in which natural resources—particularly natural resource scarcity—lead to conflict, focusing specifically on causal factors like economic growth and consumption, poverty, and inequitable access to resources. Similarly, the authors also explore ways that natural resource conflicts can be mediated, using sustainable development as a framework. With this, the book uses the experiences of the authors to construct three themes concerned with the relationship between humans and the environment, the equity issues that envelop natural resource conflicts, and the paths forward for conflict transformation. The book makes use of numerous case studies, such as one which examines conflict around transboundary water in the Nile River. Olsson and Gooch (2019) adopt the view that humans are part of the natural ecosystem and this perspective thus frames their approach to solutions. The authors also assert that environmental political and the politics of social justice are inextricable. With these perspectives, the authors detail how natural resources conflict is affected by—and affects—people's livelihoods, going further to say that sustainable development must include sustainable livelihoods for people who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Olsson and Gooch (2019) assert this is a necessity because, if people do not have secure livelihoods, conflicts over natural resources are more likely. Given its emphasis on the links between natural resource management, sustainable development, and conflict, this book could prove influential to the research subtheme on gender and natural resource management, although the book does not place much emphasis on gender.

Keywords: livelihood; natural resource; conflict; sustainable development; land

Rustad, S. A., Lujala, P., & Le Billon, P. (2012). Building or spoiling peace? Lessons from the management of high-value natural resources. In S. A. Rustad & P. Lujala (Eds.), *High-value natural resources and post-conflict peacebuilding* (pp. 571-621). Earthscan.

Rustad et al. (2012) note that high-value natural resources can create more conflict in conflict-ridden or post-conflict states but that, at the same time, proper management can help consolidate peace. As such, this work could serve the Gender and Natural Resource Management subtheme well—while the work does not discuss gender, it goes into great detail about the latter portion of the subtheme, particularly with regards to peacebuilding. With this, the authors highlight six categories that relate to the ways in which high-value natural resources can be properly managed in ways that are conducive to peace in post-conflict states, giving specific examples of policies and programs that have proven effective. For example, Rustad et al. (2012) examine the idea of managing resource extraction and revenue generation, noting that these things are often adversely impacted by ill-prepared regulatory institutions, mismanagement, and illegal production and smuggling. The authors offer insights into solutions in this regard—for example, they highlight the increasing effectiveness of UN efforts to prevent the access of peace spoilers’ to natural resource revenues, among other solutions. The authors also point to things like assessing resource bases, addressing cross-cutting issues such as public engagement, and the sequencing and coordinating of interventions as being critical to efforts aspiring to build and consolidate peace through high-value natural resources. This level of practical detail is highly beneficial, although the work may stand to benefit from a more intersectional lens. The authors appear to consult secondary sources—primarily scholarly articles and government sources—in order to inform their work.

Keywords: conflict; peacebuilding; natural resource management; policy

Schilling, J., Froese, R., & Naujoks, J. (2018). “Just women” is not enough: Towards a gender-relational approach to water and peacebuilding. In C. Fröhlich, G. Gioli, R. Cremades, & H. Myrntinen (Eds.), *Water security across the gender divide* (pp. 173-196). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-64046-4>

Schilling et al. (2018) build on the argument that conflating gender with women is insufficient in efforts to integrate gender into peacebuilding projects, focusing particularly on ones concerned with the water sector. The authors construct an approach to water and peacebuilding that they consider to be ‘gender-relational’ in order to encourage peacebuilding researchers and practitioners to meaningfully consider the numerous relevant gendered dimensions of this realm of study and practice. Schilling et

al. (2018) conduct a thorough review of the literature on gender, water, and peacebuilding, focusing on academic research and reports by peacebuilding and international development organizations. They explore the connections between gender and peacebuilding and between gender and the water sector and then, considering these two spheres together, identified research and practice gaps as well as common themes, using these to develop the gender-relational approach to water and peacebuilding. The chapter also draws on examples from Kenya and Nepal in order to illustrate their findings. Notably, Schilling et al. (2018) highlight the need to consider both men and people belonging to the LGBTQ+ community in relevant water peacebuilding projects. While the authors discuss water and agriculture in detail, there is little mention of how climate change will impact water scarcity and thus also peacebuilding. Regardless, its insights on natural resource management and peacebuilding can serve the research subthemes on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: natural resource management; gender; water; peacebuilding

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.

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

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 on 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 as it could be analyzed at a crossroads of FSS and FPE.

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

Stork, A., Travis, C., & Halle, S. (2015). Gender-sensitivity in natural resource management in Côte d’Ivoire and Sudan. *Peace Review*, 27(2), 147–155.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10402659.2015.1037617>

Stork et al. (2015) uses a 2013 report by the UN titled Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential: Women and Natural Resources as a foundation for their analysis that aims to examine issues surrounding natural resources and gender in conflict-affected areas. The authors focus specifically on Côte d’Ivoire and Darfur, Sudan—two regions where conflict has both affected and been affected by natural resource tensions and disputes. For their analysis, Stork et al. (2015) conduct a gender analysis of a Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment done by UNEP in Côte d’Ivoire and a similar analysis of UNEP programs in Wadi El Ku—a region in Darfur. The data used was taken from things like focus groups and surveys conducted by UNEP. The authors begin by giving a broad overview of women in the context of natural resources, focusing specifically on how conflict can affect things like women’s access to land. The paper points to traditional legal frameworks to women’s land ownership as a significant barrier to integrating women more thoroughly into natural resource management in conflict-affected areas. While the actual analysis portion of the essay is rather brief, the authors dedicate some space to making suggestions based on their findings, focusing specifically on the need to include women in natural resource management decision-making. While many of the findings represented are not new, they do reinforce the existing trends and contribute to the conversation around the role of gender in natural resource management dynamics. As such, this work can serve as informative for the research subtheme concerned with gender and natural resources.

Keywords: gender; natural resources; United Nations; land rights

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

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 gender and natural resource management subtheme 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*.
<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 extensive mentions of livelihoods and natural resources in the context of gender and climate change, thus serving the respective research subtheme.

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

Von Lossow, T. (2015). Gender in inter-state water conflicts. *Peace Review*, 27(2), 196–201. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10402659.2015.1037628>

Von Lossow (2015) aims to address the fact that, in the context of interstate water conflicts, issues of gender are often ignored. However, transboundary source of water account for a lot of the world's freshwater, thus rendering them places of significant global value—and conflict. When conflict does arise over these water sources, it is often in regions that are already riddled with political fragility and crises, such as the Congo. Despite the significance of these conflicts, they are often not holistically addressed because gender aspects are neglected in politics and policy. This is particularly problematic given the prominence of gender dynamics in water issues, with conflict being associated with masculinity while water issues, such as sanitation, water-related diseases, and water collection being framed as realms of femininity. Von Lossow (2015) asserts that, when gender is considered in interstate water conflicts, it is often because Western donor agencies have decided to embrace gender mainstreaming in their aid work. This is unsustainable because it does not address policy and systemic issues that perpetuate gender issues in interstate water conflicts. Understanding how gender is—and is not—incorporated into research and policymaking when it comes to natural resource conflicts is critical to the research on gender and natural resource management.

Keywords: natural resource; water; gender; policy

Weinthal, E., & Johnson, M. (2018). Post-war environmental peacebuilding: Navigating renewable and non-renewable sources. In A. Swain & J. Öjendal (Eds.), *Routledge handbook of environmental conflict and peacebuilding* (pp. 85-96). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315473772>

Weinthal and Johnson (2018) make note of the fact that research on resource management in post-conflict peacebuilding has tended to focus exclusively on either renewable or non-renewable resources and, with this as a basis, argue that considering these two resource types simultaneously and acknowledging their interconnectedness is pivotal for effective peacebuilding. To exemplify this, they focus largely on water and energy, stating that the two resources often cannot be separated but that both are needed for many processes, including food production. With this, the authors offer a glance at the ways in which different types of natural resources affect post-war environmental peacebuilding and also examine how these resources impact different stages of conflicts. In so doing, Weinthal and Johnson (2018) explore how natural resources have been leveraged for the purpose of improving peace agreements. The article also draws attention to the increasing need to consider the impacts of climate change when considering renewable and non-renewable natural resource management given the threats that climate change impacts pose to essential resource like water—the scarcity or mismanagement of which could undermine peacebuilding efforts. This work presents an important layer of consideration that falls at the intersection of the research on environmental peacebuilding and on gender and natural resource management in that it

encourages a more nuanced understandings of different resources and the roles they play in conflict and peacebuilding.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; natural resource management; climate change; post-war