Gender, Land, and Livelihoods
Annotated Bibliography

Prepared by Hayley Newman-Petryshen
RN-WPS

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 arguments 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. Similarly, the book frequently discusses livelihoods as it relates to natural resources and land management. Conflations of gender with women exclusively aside, this work provides a helpful way forward for research on gender, land, and livelihoods.

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

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, which lends itself to conceptualizations of land and livelihoods as well.

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

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. The books makes frequent mention of the ways in which gender, the environment, and livelihoods are highly interconnected and thus renders it significant to research on land 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* (Ser. Borderlines). 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

Flintan, F., & Tedla, S. (2010). *Natural resource management: the impact of gender and social issues* (Rev.). 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 African 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) frequently references livelihoods and how land and natural resource management affect them, rendering the work relevant to the research subtheme on gender, land, and livelihoods.

Keywords: gender; natural resources; women; Africa

Grayson, K., & Mawdsley, J. (2019). Scopic regimes and the visual turn in international relations: seeing world politics through the drone. *European Journal of International Relations*, *25*(2), 431–457. https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066118781955

Grayson and Mawdsley (2019) describe in great historical detail the 'visual turn' in the field of international relations (IR), highlight the growing interest in understanding how visual representations shape IR and its dynamics and institutions. The article focuses largely on the association of IR with Western modernity and provides an outline of the early scopic regimes–such as Cartesian perspectivalism and Baconian empiricism–that have come to influence the visual turn of IR. Building on this, the authors elaborate on scopic regimes in IR by expanding its theoretical and practical understandings of drone warfare. Moving beyond legality, Grayson and Mawdsley (2019) address the need to consider the potentially unequal power relations, specifically with regards to geopower, that are associated with drone use, drawing on the idea of 'seeing without being seen'. They view understanding the scopic regimes of Western modernity as being critical to this analysis and address three primary questions regarding scopic regimes in the context of drone warfare. Grayson and Mawdsley (2019) ask which 'ways of seeing' are created in drone use and what type of gazes emerges from this. They also interrogate cultural interpretations of drone use and how they 'give sense to' drones. The authors do not speak of peace but discuss warfare and its interpretations in detail, particularly as it relates to the visualization of land and thus could contribute to work on land and peacebuilding.

Keywords: international relations; war; modernity; visuality

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 developments 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 and thus could inform research on livelihoods and economies.

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. This is an important consideration when researching and framing issues around land and livelihoods. 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. Particularly of note for the purposes of the research on Gender, Climate Change, and Environmental Peacebuilding is the fact that environmental peacebuilding can exacerbate discrimination along gender lines, hence the need to bring a gendered and feminist lens to such research.

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 subtheme of Gender, Land, and Livelihoods.

Keywords: environmental peacebuilding; gender; conflict

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 mean 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

Klugman, J., & Mukhtarova, T. (2020). *How did conflict affect women's economic opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa?*. Washington DC: Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security. https://giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/How-Conflict-%20Affects-Womens-Economic-Opportunities.pdf.

Klugman and Mukhtarova (2020) conducted a study that analyzed the labour force participation and employment trends of women in Burundi, Chad, Cote d'ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Rwanda–six conflict-affect areas in sub-Saharan Africa. Conflict can alter gender roles and help grow the economic opportunities available to women because women tend to seek paid work for reasons that are not as influential outside of conflict contexts, such as deaths of male household members as a result of conflict. The work sought to understand the depth of this phenomenon as well as whether and how these transformations could be meaningfully sustained in the long run post-conflict. The report first reviewed literature on the connections between conflict and the decisions women make with regards to entering the paid labour market, using this review to create a conceptual framework with which to analyze these connections. The study then analyzed data from the World Bank's Development Indicators database and the International Labour Organization. The study found that women's participation in the paid labour force is much higher in conflict-affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa than in countries in the same region that had not been recently impacted by conflict, noting a particular increase in the participation of married women. It is important to note that the quality of jobs made available to women did not improve, with most being employed in subsistence farming with poor working conditions and social security. The study did a more detailed analysis of Liberia, comparing the results to Guinea, which was not considered to be conflict-affected, in order to prove causation, although whether comparison to one country is sufficient remains a question. The report ends by discussing the policy-implications of the research findings. The results of this study are important to take into account when considering gender and livelihoods, especially in the context of conflict.

Keywords: gender; women; conflict; livelihood; policy

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

Levien, M. (2017). Gender and land dispossession: a comparative analysis. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, *44*(6), 1111–1134. https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2017.1367291

Levien (2017) discusses how gender can cause differential outcomes as a result of land dispossession. The authors examined five cases of land dispossession in rural contexts and conducts a comparative analysis of them. Each case was situated across various time periods and had varying causal factors and included cases such as rice irrigation in the Gambia, examined in the colonial and post-colonial contexts. This case is specifically relevant when studying countries in Africa given the increased investment interests of transnational actors. The author explicitly chose highly distinct cases but worked to identify their commonalities and differences. In examining the cases, Levien (2017) placed great emphasis on the historical and social contexts of the situations, providing detailed historical accounts and ultimately concluding that the gendered outcomes of land dispossession are highly contextual. The authors notes that, while land dispossession has provided women with some modest gains, the impacts are overwhelmingly negative and perpetuate–and even worsen–gender inequalities, especially when it comes to household and reproductive work. Many of these outcomes are the result of women being denied land rights and being left out of decision making when it comes to land-related issues, despite the heavy reliance rural women have on land for their livelihoods. Given these findings, this paper is highly relevant to the research subtheme regarding gender, land, and livelihoods.

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 the research subtheme.

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

Millar, G. (2015). "We have no voice for that": Land rights, power, and gender in rural Sierra Leone. *Journal of Human Rights*, *14*(4), 445–462. https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2015.1032219

Drawing from data collected from 55 semi-structured interviewed during ethnographic research in Sierra Leone, Millar (2015) interrogated how rural women experienced a land acquisition project which saw development banks and a Swiss multinational corporation (MNC) acquire tens of thousands of hectares of land for a bioenergy project. The author begins by providing an overview of the literature on 'land grabbing' in the Global South–particularly in countries affected by conflict–by wealthy countries in the Global North who are concerned with their own fuel and food security and relates this to literature on 'weak' post-conflict states. The research on this particular case in Sierra Leone found that the experiences that locals had in relation to the land acquisition project were highly gendered from the beginning, particularly as women were largely excluded from the decision-making processes related to the project. The women further noted that they did not experience the benefits of the project like their male counterparts did but often did not expect to given the imbalanced gender dynamics custom to the region. Millar (2015) notes that this reality means that rural women are disempowered both by the patriarchal nature of the local culture and also by the project implemented by northern development banks and MNCs. The author also makes note of the impacts that such land acquisitions have on livelihoods, thus making it beneficial to the research on gender, land, and livelihoods.

Keywords: gender; land acquisition; conflict; food security

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 affect 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 relevance of livelihoods in natural resource and land management, this book could prove influential to the research subtheme on gender, land, and livelihoods, although the book does not place much emphasis on gender.

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

Quandt, A. (2019). Variability in perceptions of household livelihood resilience and drought at the intersection of gender and ethnicity. *Climatic Change, 152*(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-018-2343-7

Quandt (2019) draws on 338 quantitative household surveys administered to households in two regions in Isiolo County, Kenya to measure perceptions of livelihood resilience, particularly as they differ among gender and among ethnic groups whilst applying an intersectional lens. The researcher focuses specially on perceptions of livelihood resilience because these perceptions greatly influence people's actions and are thus important to take into account in resilience-building projects. Quandt (2019) uses the Household Livelihood Resilience Approach (HRLA) to measure perceptions of livelihood resilience. The research used indictors such as financial, human, social, and natural capital to gauge perceptions of livelihood resilience. The research found that female respondents had lower perceptions of livelihood resilience and that these perceptions varied between ethnic groups, demonstrating the need to conduct intersectional analyses of such perceptions. Women were found to have less formal education, have more health complications, and have smaller farms with less diverse crops–all contributing factors to their lower perceptions of household livelihood resilience. However, female respondents did have higher perceptions of social capital. The research also found that livelihood resilience perceptions varied among ethnic groups–for example, certain ethnic groups had greater livestock ownership and that increased their perceptions of their livelihood resilience. While this research was focused on a particular region in Kenya, its methodology and results could still help inform how livelihoods and resilience are perceived based on gender more broadly and thus could serve to inform the research subtheme on gender, land, and livelihoods.

Keywords: gender; ethnicity; livelihood; resilience; land

Singh, B. R., Safalaoh, A., Amuri, N. A., Eik, L. O., Situala, B. K., & Lal, R. (2020). Climate impacts on agricultural and natural resource sustainability in Africa. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-37537-9

Focusing specifically on the African context, Singh et al. (2020) discuss the how the effects of climate change, including droughts and increased temperatures, risk the agricultural livelihoods of many African people, noting that this is of particular significance given the vast number of individuals in sub-Saharan Africa who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. The authors note that sub-Saharan Africa has already begun to witness significant degradation as a result of climate change, risking their livelihoods and food security–two things that are already tumultuous for many in the region. Singh et al. (2020) also place a lot of emphasis on the added environmental stressor that population growth presents in sub-Saharan Africa, as this growth places more pressure on food systems and the land. With climate change and population growth occurring in parallel, the water and soil sources of the region are also being challenged. The authors frequently provide examples and case studies of different regions in Africa and present technologies and policy proposals to address the issues presented. Of particular relevance to the research subtheme on gender, land, and livelihoods is a chapter entitled Gendered Adaptation and Coping Mechanisms to Climate Variability in Eastern Uganda Rice Farming Systems as it interrogates the ways in which women's and men's livelihoods are impacted by climate change, how they cope, and the differences that have emerged.

Keywords: livelihood; Africa; climate change; 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

Tickner, J. A. (1992). *Gender in international relations: Feminist perspectives on achieving global security* (Ser. New directions in world politics). 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, especially given the importance of the political economy in considering livelihoods.

Keywords: feminist; international relations; military; security

Tsikata, D., & Yaro, J. A. (2014). When a good business model is not enough: Land transactions and gendered livelihood prospects in rural Ghana. *Feminist Economics*, *20*(1), 202–226. https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.866261

This article draws on qualitative research–primarily interviews–conducted with rural dwellers in the Northern Region of Ghana and key informants engaged with two commercial agriculture projects that involved land transaction in the region. Tsikata and Yaro (2014) specifically sought to interrogate the gender dimensions and differences, focusing heavily on livelihood prospects, related to these projects. This research comes at a time when there is rapid acquisition of African agricultural land by foreign investors and thus a growing need to ensure that such projects and transactions are equitable. The research found that gender-related differences have been largely ignored in these land and agriculture deals and men in the region have benefitted significantly more from the outcomes like job permanency and improved wages. Ultimately, the researchers concluded that these differential outcomes are caused by pre-existing inequalities and gender dynamics as well as the absence of gender considerations from project plans (see also Levien, 2017). Tsikata and Yaro (2014) also highlight the need to consider the local political economy and the interests of locals, paying particular attention to the diverse social groups. Given the focus on land ownership, land management, livelihoods, and gender differences, this article is highly relevant to the research on gender, land, and livelihoods.

Keywords: gender; land; livelihood; Africa

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 the 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 WPS research subthemes could aid in addressing.

Keywords: United Nations; women; security; climate change

Vaz-Jones, L. (2018). Struggles over land, livelihood, and future possibilities: reframing displacement through feminist political ecology. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, *43*(3), 711–735. https://doi.org/10.1086/695317

Vaz-Jones (2018) uses feminist political ecology in an attempt to reframe and meaningfully complicate popular constructions of displacement, drawing attention away from mass-scale and abrupt displacement in order to shed light on the ways in which displacement can manifest as the gradual loss of land and livelihoods and involve complex land and resource negotiations. The authors draws on fieldwork done on the Ithemba land occupation in Cape Town, South Africa. The author specifically sought to understand how people in the region were resisting or countering an eviction notice by the provincial government. The research draws on 25 semi-structured interviews, some focus groups and key informant interviews, participant observations, and document and policy examination. It should be noted that, while this work applies a feminist political ecology lens, most interviewees were men, particularly in the key informant group. Drawing on the data collected from this fieldwork, Vaz-Jones (2018) frames displacement as multiscalar in that the body is a significant aspect of space and land negotiation, as micropolitical in that people's relationships and everyday lives shape the conversation, and differential in that people experience displacement differently because of their social status, gender, age, and race. With this, however, it should be noted that the author frequently considers these diversities together and does not delve into gender-related or other issues independently in depth. The authors does, however, draw attention

to livelihoods and how people interact with the land, making note of gender differences and thus making this paper contributable to the research on gender, land, and livelihoods.

Keywords: feminist political ecology; land; eviction; livelihood; displacement

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

Young, H., & Ismail, M. A. (2019). Complexity, continuity and change: Livelihood resilience in the Darfur region of Sudan. *Disasters*, *43*(S3), 318-344. https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12337

> Young and Ismail (2019) provide a detailed account of agricultural livelihoods in eleven communities in Sudan's Darfur region–an area that continues to deal with significant weather variation and droughts, as well as extensive civil, transnational, and tribal conflicts. The researchers examined how farmer and pastoralists adapted to extreme environmental variations and weather shocks that occurred alongside political, economic, and social changes. The research drew on the Building Resilience in Chad and Sudan (BRICS) programme and relied on focus groups, participatory methods, and key informant interviews for data. Young and Ismail (2019) focused primarily on rain-fed farming and pastoralists systems as they are the main agricultural systems in the region. The authors find that these two forms of agricultural production have evolved in response to extreme environmental variability and demonstrate successful livelihood adaptation.

The authors also note that natural resource management has also changed and adapted as a result of the region's challenging circumstances. This piece provides a strong and detailed overview of land, livelihoods, and agriculture in Sudan, making it highly relevant to the research subtheme on gender, land, and livelihoods. With this, the article also provides some insight into the gendered realities of these agricultural production systems, noting that women carry most of the agricultural labour burden but not providing extensive detail about the particularities of the gender dynamics.