



**WOMEN AGRICULTURAL
ENTREPRENEURS:**
AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW AND ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE

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WORKING PAPER

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ABSTRACT

This analytical literature review builds on the International Forum on Women's Food Leadership in the Global South, a two-day international conference, sponsored by the Women's Food Leadership Initiative and the Global Gender Program. As the conference explored the successes of and future directions for women's food leadership, this paper summarizes the relevant literature. Library research, conducted during 2014-2015, focused on women's participation in farming and agricultural entrepreneurship globally. Relevant sources are listed in this paper, along with brief summaries of regional trends and gaps. The list of sources is not exhaustive, with sources published in the past 15 years (2000-2015) included. The compilation of research demonstrates the transformative potential of women agricultural entrepreneurs, as well as the need for deeper commitments to support and learn best practices to promote women's food leadership.

The authors are listed alphabetically by their last name. We could just as well introduce the authors in reverse order: Marlene Stearns' work with women agribusiness leaders is the underlying inspiration for this Working Paper. Barbara Miller had the idea of the annotated bibliography, and Hannah Bryant led the effort to collect and annotate the studies and took the lead in writing the regional overviews. In all, it has been a team effort and very gratifying.

Hannah Bryant earned an M.P.H. degree focused in Community-oriented Primary Care from the George Washington University in May 2015. Previously, she graduated from American University with a B.A. in International Studies and Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies. Hannah first became involved in this research project, while working as a program assistant for the Global Gender Program (GGP) where she organized many public events, coordinated GGP research and publications, and directed GGP's social media. She is currently program associate at AIDS United in Washington, D.C. She is particularly interested in the intersections among women, violence, and HIV, as well as best practices to integrally involve people living with HIV in program development and implementation.



Marlene Stearns founded the [Women's Food Leadership Initiative](#) in 2015 to raise the profile of female leaders in the world's food and agricultural sectors. She has 13 years of experience leading economic growth and agricultural development initiatives, five of those living in West Africa. Marlene has managed over \$16 million in international trade capacity building and agricultural programs and has designed, managed, implemented, and presented at over 55 food and trade industry events. She has been a key speaker on the U.S. food market, marketing strategy, trade based development, and U.S. regulatory requirements. Marlene is a former Fulbright researcher of non-tariff barriers to trade that limited African agricultural and food businesses' ability

to take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). From 2013-2015, she managed 3Psourcing, building sales for African specialty foods in over 200 U.S. supermarkets. In 2013, she researched strategies of successful, agri-businesswomen with support from the Global Gender Program, which led to the convergence of over 300 women working in the global food and agricultural sectors at the International Forum for Women's Food Leadership in Washington, D.C. in October 2015. Marlene has a B.A. from the

Pennsylvania State University and a Master's degree from the Elliott School, the George Washington University.

Barbara Miller is professor of anthropology and international affairs at the George Washington University. She is the director of the Elliott School's Institute for Global and International Studies and the founding director of two of its programs, the Global Gender Program and the Culture and International Affairs Program. She teaches about the connection between culture and livelihoods, well-being, risk, disaster, and social inequality, including gender. She has done most of her research on gender and health issues in India. She has also studied rural development in Bangladesh, low-income household budgeting in Jamaica and Hindu adolescents in Pittsburgh. Her current research takes three directions: child survival and gender inequality in India, health and illness patterns cross-culturally as affected by rapid development and population movements, and the role of culture in international policy and programs. She has B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology from Syracuse University. Her publications include *The Endangered Sex: Neglect of Female Children in North India* (Oxford University Press, 2nd edition, 1997), an edited volume, *Sex and Gender Hierarchies* (Cambridge University Press, 1993), and many journal articles and book chapters as well as her textbooks in anthropology.



INTRODUCTION

During 2014-2015, we conducted library research to learn about the social science literature on women in agribusiness specifically, but with related attention to women in agricultural production as well. The Working Paper presents a list of sources with brief annotations, divided into world regions with a section on general and comparative studies first.

We hope that this collection is of use to other researchers as well as policy / program professionals. We know that it is not a comprehensive collection of sources – our search could have gone on and on (we ended the library research in the summer of 2015). This project was inspired by the case study research of Marlene Stearns, co-author of this Working Paper. She launched a project, working with ten women agribusiness leaders in South America and sub-Saharan Africa, resulting in a 2013 [Working Paper](#). Since then, she has founded the [Women's Food Leadership Initiative](#), organized the International Forum for Women's Food Leadership in Washington at the Elliott School of International Affairs in October 2015 ([video recordings of keynote speeches and panel discussions available](#)), and is working to build a set of case studies of “what works” for women agribusiness entrepreneurs around the world.

We hope this Working Paper brings increased attention to the growing numbers and potential of women in agribusiness to grow and process healthy food, to contribute to sustainability, and to make a living for themselves and their families. It is striking that so little research and policy attention has been directed at women in agribusiness. Perhaps that is because much of women's involvement in agribusiness around the world is new: women have long been farmers, growing food and preparing it for the domestic domain, but perhaps less so for sales in the public domain. Though, for long, many women throughout Central and South America have prepared tortillas, tacos, and other food items for sale from a window in their house – a small-scale business by any definition. And certainly many women around the world work as marketeers, which is definably close to an “agribusiness.”

REGIONAL SUMMARIES

General, Comparative, and Global

These studies provide an overview of women's participation in agriculture, businesses, and entrepreneurship. Measuring women's participation, roles, and barriers to participation are main foci. Policy and programmatic recommendations to strengthen women's participation, as well as best practice for gender-informed interventions, are given. A gap is lack of evaluations that establish the effects of an intervention on women within varied contexts.

On the whole, the general studies point to a significant contribution by women in agricultural entrepreneurship. However, evidence indicates continued barriers to women's expanded participation, attributable to gender inequality and other structural factors such as class, race, and ethnicity. These studies, while global and comparative, do sometimes report differing levels of women's participation and empowerment, depending on location and social variables within particular contexts.

Central and South America

Studies conducted in Central and South America cover topics such as the role of unions, collectives, and Fair Trade programs to improve gender equality and women's participation. While gender discrimination can exist within unions or other labor groups, they have wide use throughout the region and its agricultural industries, with some success. Additional themes include labor migration and urbanization, effects of shocks and crises on women farmers, and the effects on women's health and well-being of unsafe working conditions. Some studies assess policies and programs for their impact on overarching goals, like poverty reduction and women's empowerment within the sector, providing recommendations for future research and programmatic involvement in the region.

North America

Research in North America assess a range of topics including political and economic empowerment of Mexican migrant women in the United States; women's specializations in terms of crops and farm jobs in the United States; and women's roles within movements such as alternative, organic, and civic agriculture. Training for women farmers is also explored, both through a program evaluation and an assessment of women farmers' needs, opportunities, and feelings of satisfaction over time. While not a common theme throughout articles centered in North America, the impact of women's entrepreneurship on economic growth and recovery is raised. This line of inquiry could inform future research to examine the effects of women's agricultural entrepreneurship at the national, local, and community level. Further, additional exploration and evaluation of what works for immigrant women entrepreneurs is needed.

Europe

A rise of women entrepreneurs engaged in the European agricultural sector frames many studies contained in this section. Particularly, notable themes are the growth of the agrotourism sector and women's entry into roles such as farm heads. Within these contexts, gendered divisions of work, gender roles, and motivations to join the agricultural sector are explored. This includes the negotiation and/or reproduction of traditional gender roles within agricultural tourism, as well as the division of responsibilities within family-owned or copreneurial businesses. The impacts of policies, such as incentives for young women to become farmers, are discussed. While the role of the European Union is also discussed, an interesting area for future research could be the impact of national policies compared to initiatives spearheaded by the EU. Women's response to sustainable and organic agriculture within the European context may also be an area for additional study.

East Asia

The number of studies in this region is limited. Studies accessed focus on China and Japan. They address women's participation in agriculture and solidarity economies. Communication and marketing is also a focus, with studies examining opportunities for women's direct marketing at farmer's markets, as well as newer tactics, specifically new media technologies, which are explored through a gender lens. One of the studies in this region found that women's participation in agriculture in China is limited, and as such, an area for further research may be within-region comparison of what factors lead to feminization of the agricultural sector.

South and Southeast Asia

This region includes countries of South Asia such as Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka; mainland Southeast Asia; as well as island nations, such as Indonesia and the Philippines. The studies within this region assessed women's roles in agriculture, contributions and ability to earn a livelihood, characteristics that influence success, barriers to participation, and needs. Barriers and needs for development programming include gender discrimination, lack of business leadership skills among women, and gender gaps in wages and access to financial services. Some publications evaluate extension services, micro grants, community based learning projects, cooperatives, and other programs for their ability to address these challenges. Further, studies focusing on South and Southeastern Asia have examined sustainable agricultural practices, in light of climate change; the impacts of entrepreneurship and agricultural work on health, particularly occupational health and nutrition; and gender roles as they relate to decision-making and adoption of technology. Studies reviewed paid attention to women in rural areas.

Middle East and North Africa

Studies conducted in the Middle East and North Africa provide overviews of women in agriculture and women in business and entrepreneurship across the region as well as in specific countries. Findings include women's agricultural participation; social, economic, and legal status; needs, particularly relating to financial services; and characterizations of women owners and their businesses. Cooperatives were also discussed, particularly in

relationship to sustainability, management and marketing practices, and women's motivations to join cooperatives.

Sub-Saharan Africa

A focus within studies carried out in sub-Saharan Africa is commercialization, including women's access to markets, gendered value and supply chains, and exportation. Some studies address the health effects of women's participation in light of commercialization and changing production methods. A number of development projects or strategies were reviewed, including a focus on gender mainstreaming within projects; the social and economic benefits and barriers of women's participation in collectives; and role of organized labor. Additional topics are access to land, food insecurity, and inequalities in distribution of loans and credit, in both urban and rural contexts.

Australia and the Pacific

Articles in this section predominately focus on Australia and Papua New Guinea. Studies about Papua New Guinea focus on food security and programs to improve the household income of women in oil palm production. In Australia, research addresses women's lack of leadership positions within agri-political organizations, the effect of gender norms on women's leadership, as well as strategies to increase women's leadership. A significant research gap is the lack of studies and policy attention within this wide region given the diversity of the area, the many different crops grown, trade challenges given the landscape / waterscape, and effects of climate change on island nations.

Limitations and Next Steps

While this paper compiles literature on women in agribusiness and women's roles in agricultural production, a review of the literature signals a need to examine the broad challenges women entrepreneurs may experience in the agricultural sector. While not examined in this paper, we recommend that future research assess critical challenges in the agricultural sector, such as access to clean water, dependable energy sources, and transitions to sustainable, green energy. As the agricultural sector experiences these challenges, it will be imperative to examine the way women farmers, in particular, are impacted and respond.

Further, the sources compiled in this paper point to a focus on individual agricultural entrepreneurs, particularly the challenges they face and the strategies that can improve success and livelihoods. However, women's agricultural entrepreneurship has transformative potential for communities. We note that an important focus for future research is the nexus of women's successful entrepreneurial leadership in the food and agriculture sectors and the impact of this success on the well-being of communities.

SOURCES

Many of the abstracts and summaries included below appear as written and published by the source's author. The abstracts that appear as published are indicated with an asterisk (*). Those abstracts without an asterisk have been edited for length or clarity, or were written where an abstract was not available from the source's author.

General, Comparative, and Global

Al-Dajani, H., Bika, Z., Collins, L., & Swail, J. (2014). Gender and Family Business: New Theoretical Directions. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 6(3), 218-230. [open access]

This editorial explores the ways in which gendered processes are reinforced within family businesses. In light of little research on family business entrepreneurship based in gender theory, this article adds to an analysis of existing perspectives on family businesses, particularly how they are managed and sustained.

Alkire, S., Meinzen-Dick, R., Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Seymour, G., & Vaz, A. (2013). The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. *World Development*, 52, 71-91. [a working paper by the same name, published in 2012, is open access]

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agricultural sector and comprises two subindexes. The first assesses empowerment of women in five domains, including (1) decisions about agricultural production, (2) access to and decision-making power about productive resources, (3) control of use of income, (4) leadership in the community, and (5) time allocation. The second subindex measures the percentage of women whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households and, for women lacking parity, the relative empowerment gap with respect to the male in their household. This article documents the development of the WEAI and presents pilot findings from Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Uganda.*

Aubert, J. (2014). *Women Entrepreneur Revolution: Ready! Set! Launch!: 100+ Successful Women Entrepreneurs Share Their Best Tips on What Works, What Doesn't (and Why) When You're Launching a Business and Designing a Life You Love*. Bloomington, IN: Balboa Press. [not open access]

This book provides insights into female entrepreneurs themselves, instead of the processes or strategies of entrepreneurship. The traits, motivations, and lessons of successful women entrepreneurs are shared. Further, this book explores new ways for women entrepreneurs to connect with role models.

Costa, R., & Rijkers, B. (2012). *Gender and Rural Non-Farm Entrepreneurship*. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.com/handle/10986/9112> [open access] Using novel matched household-enterprise-community datasets from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, this paper analyses gender differences in rural non-farm entrepreneurship. Women have lower rates of non-farm entrepreneurship, except in Ethiopia. Female-headed households which run a non-farm firm derive a larger share of their income from it, even though female firms are smaller and less productive. Differences in output per worker are overwhelmingly accounted for by sorting by sector and size, as well as differences in factor intensity. They are not due to, increasing returns to scale, differences in human capital or local investment climate characteristics. By contrast, gender differences in investment and growth rates are small.*

Croppenstedt, A., Goldstein, M., & Rosas, N. (2013). Gender and Agriculture: Inefficiencies, Segregation, and Low Productivity Traps. *The World Bank Research Observer*, 28(1), 79-109. [not open access]

Women compose a substantial proportion of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, yet women farmers generally have less land productivity and are less likely to participate in commercial agriculture. This paper explores evidence regarding land

productivity and women's differential access to resources, as well as the barriers that lead to differential access to resources. This paper concludes that active policies to increase women's access to resources are necessary, as gender gaps do not close as GDP per capita rises. It is argued that women's increased participation in agriculture and access to resources will lead to improvements in land productivity and production.

De Schutter, O. (2013, March 3). The Feminization of Farming. *The New York Times*.

Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/04/opinion/the-feminization-of-farming.html?_r=0 [open access]

Female-headed farm households face a number of economic burdens, including male partners migrating in search of work; unequal access to credit, supplies, and assistance; and uncompensated work, such as caregiving. However, when these women are able to access education, there are a number of benefits, such as greater economic standing, improved child health outcomes, and increased productivity of farms. As such, a comprehensive approach that addresses legal discrimination and inadequate public services, while challenging traditional gender roles is recommended.

Fellner, K. (2008). *Wrestling with Starbucks: Conscience, Capital, Cappuccino*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press. [not open access]

Starbucks has grown internationally, becoming a ubiquitous player in the global economy. However, with this growth, there are questions as to Starbucks' practices as a trader and employer. Through the stories of Central American coffee farmers, corporate headquarters staff, independent café owners, unionists, baristas, traders, global justice activists, and consumers this book explores the company's worth, both economically and socially, and the mechanisms that impact this worth.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (n.d.). *Men and Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gap*. Retrieved from

<http://www.fao.org/sofa/gender/themes/decent-rural-employment-and-farm-labour/en/> [open access]

Policy recommendations are given to positively impact rural women's employment. Working to ensure equitable employment for women can impact a number of barriers rural women face including poverty, food security, and reduced productivity in agriculture.

Goldenberg, D. (2011). Grassroots Women Organising for Resilient Communities around the World. *IDS Bulletin*, 42(5), 74-80. [not open access]

Grassroots women's organisations have a long history of organizing in their communities, creating a bottom-up discourse about development. This organizing empowers communities with coping and resilience strategies as they navigate crises. With particular attention to recent crises related to financial markets, food, and climate change, the Huairou Commission network enabled women leaders to discuss the impacts of crises on their communities. While these crises have had a negative impact, the impact has been compounded by donors and governments cutting services.

Greenstein, J. S. (2013). *The Story of Soy: A Comparative Analysis of Women in Agriculture in India and the United States Using the World's Most Prolific Oilseed* (Order No. 1547417). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (1441962136). Retrieved from

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1441962136?accountid=11243>

(University/Department: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick, Women's and Gender Studies) [open access]

Changes affecting agricultural systems, women farmers, and food processes in India and the United States are analyzed through soy, a crop foreign to both countries. Soy affects the countries differently. For example in India, a shift to industrial agricultural processing and exportation has changed women's role in agriculture and may impact hunger and nutrition among women in soy-producing areas. In the United States, however the effects of soy are not as evident and women may participate in the production of soy different ways.

Hovorka, A., De Zeeuw, H., & Njenga M. (Eds.). (2009). *Women Feeding Cities: Mainstreaming Gender in Urban Agriculture and Food Security*. Practical Action. [not open access]

This book utilizes case studies to examine women's roles in food production in urban areas and provides guidelines to mainstream women's contributions to urban agricultural production, research, and development. This information is critical as women often have an unrecognized, but vital, role in producing food, increasing nutrition, or raising income for their household.

Huysentruyt, M. (2014). Women's Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation (OECD Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Working Papers, No. 2014/01). Retrieved from http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/industry-and-services/women-s-social-entrepreneurship-and-innovation_5jxzkq2sr7d4-en [open access]

After having explained the smaller gender gap in social entrepreneurship compared to commercial entrepreneurship, this paper provides information on female management style and on the innovation capacity of social enterprises led by women. This Report is based on SELUSI data and presents three specific case studies from Hungary, Russia and Chile.*

International Fund for Agricultural Development (2010). *Promoting Women's Leadership in Farmers' and Rural Producers' Organizations*. Retrieved from http://www.ifad.org/farmer/2010/agenda/e/report_women.pdf [open access]

This article reports on the Special Session on Promoting Women's Leadership in Farmers' and Rural Producers' Organizations. In plenary and regional working group sessions, strategies to improve economic returns and training for women farmers, the use of quota systems for women's participation and financing for women's leadership in farmers' organizations, as well as the building of partnerships between farmers' organizations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development were discussed.

Jones, E., Smith, S., & Wills, C. (2012). Women Producers and the Benefits of Collective Forms of Enterprise. *Gender & Development*, 20(1), 13-32. [not open access]

This article summarises the findings of an action research project examining the experience of women producers in various collective enterprises, all linked to the Fair Trade movement, in seven countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. What are the benefits of collective enterprise for women producers? The study found that participating in collective forms of enterprise and linking to Fair Trade markets can enable women producers to access resources and markets, develop relationships, and overcome gender constraints. This can help them significantly in meeting economic and social goals. The article also describes how some membership-based organisations are addressing various complex obstacles and challenges. These lessons have both practical and policy implications for international development programmes looking to support small and medium-size enterprise as a route to women's economic empowerment.*

Kelley, D.J., Brush, C.G., Greene, P.G., & Litovsky, Y. (2013). *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2012 Women's Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.gemconsortium.org/report> [open access]

Globally millions of women were starting or running established businesses in 2012. These businesses are employers with plans for growth. This report provides a detailed account of women entrepreneurs around the world, in order to bring greater awareness of and foster women's entrepreneurship. The report gives a global overview as well as more detailed information, in order to impact future research and policy making among stakeholders who can support women's entrepreneurship.

Kidder, T., & Raworth, K. (2004). 'Good Jobs' and Hidden Costs: Women Workers Documenting the Price of Precarious Employment. *Gender & Development*, 12(2), 12-21. [not open access]

This article describes the precarious terms and conditions of employment experienced by millions of women working in global supply chains in the food and garment industries, and describes the main forces leading to that precariousness. It then presents a typology of costs and determinants of precarious employment, in the form of a matrix, which serves as an analytical framework for documenting the hidden costs borne by women workers. Thirdly, the article presents some of the approaches used by Oxfam International and partner organisations to make calculations of those costs, including the challenges encountered. Lastly, the article suggests several ways in which the matrix could be used and some ideas for further research.*

Kidder, T., Bright, D., & Green, C. (2014). *Meaningful Action: Effective Approaches to Women's Economic Empowerment in Agriculture*. Retrieved from <http://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/oxfam/handle/10546/334788> [open access]

This paper responds to recent focus in the development sector on creating employment for women. It argues that sustaining women's economic empowerment depends on employment being decent work, with safeguards, that is accessible to many women. Approaches combine integrated interventions to increase participation in markets with broader investments for social infrastructure, supportive norms and addressing structural barriers for women such as heavy and unequal care work and gender based violence.*

Kidder, T., Mapandi, Z., & Ortega, H. (2014). Not 'Women's Burden': How Washing Clothes and Grinding Corn became Issues of Social Justice and Development. *Gender & Development*, 22(3), 495-513. [not open access]

Women's heavy and unequal responsibilities for care, long considered ordinary or insignificant by development workers as well as the wider public, are being reframed as issues of social justice through new methodologies for communities to analyse care work and advocate for change. Oxfam and local partners in the Philippines, Honduras, and Bangladesh are piloting two approaches. The first, Rapid Care-Analysis, uses focus groups to assess the local provision of care, identify problems, and propose solutions, reframing care as a compelling issue for both women and men. The second, the Household Care Survey, can be used to gather evidence to persuade governments and aid donors to invest in infrastructure to lessen the practical load of care work. This article shares the experience so far of evolving and piloting these innovative methods.*

Koveos, P. (Ed.). (2015). *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 20(1). [not open access]
This issue of the *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* explores the adversities, challenges, and motivations experienced by entrepreneurs in different contexts. Several articles focus on the experiences of women entrepreneurs, including women's co-operatives in Greece and women entrepreneurs in Ghana.

Malapit, H.J., Sproule, K., Kovarik, C., Meinzen-Dick, R., Quisumbing, A., Ramzan, F., ... & Alkire, S. (2014). *Measuring Progress Toward Empowerment: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Baseline Report*. Retrieved from <http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/measuring-progress-toward-empowerment-womens-empowerment-agriculture-baseline-report> [open access]

This report analyzes the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) baseline surveys. Markers of poverty, health, and nutrition that could affect or result from empowerment are included. Baseline surveys from thirteen countries in five regions are included and compared. WEAI scores were highest in Cambodia and lowest in Bangladesh. These scores are important measures as the remaining Feed the Future countries complete baseline surveys, and in the further in the future as midline and endline surveys are collected.

McArdle, L., & Thomas, P. (2012). Fair Enough? Women and Fair Trade. *Critical Perspectives on International Business*, 8(4), 277-294. [open access]

This paper approaches Fair Trade as an alternative trade model and development tool. A gender and development perspective is used to assess the impact of Fair Trade on women producers in developing countries. Findings include that Fair Trade is beneficial for producers, including women, but that it has limited impact on gender relations within producer's communities. However, it is also found that longitudinal research on the connections between gender, culture, and Fair Trade, is needed.

Nierenberg, D., & Burney, S.A. (2013). *Investing in Women Farmers*. Retrieved from <http://vitalsigns.worldwatch.org/vs-trend/investing-women-farmers> [not open access]

This trend analysis finds that globally, food and agriculture systems depend on the work of women. Women farmers comprise 43% of all agricultural workers and these women farmers produce more than 50% of all food. However, this analysis also finds that barriers, such as gender disparities in property rights and earned wages, still limit women's full participation in agricultural economies.

Pato, M. L., & Teixeira, A. A. C. (2016). Twenty Years of Rural Entrepreneurship: A Bibliometric Survey. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 56(1), 3-28. [a working paper by the same name, published in 2013, is open access]

While entrepreneurial research has grown significantly, research into rural entrepreneurship, specifically, has not experienced the same growth. Thus, this paper presents a quantitative survey of 181 articles on rural entrepreneurship housed in Scopus. Analysis finds that research into rural entrepreneurship is driven by European authors, focuses on developed countries, and is concentrated on topics such as organizational characteristics, policy, and governance. The authors conclude that theory building within the context of rural entrepreneurship and a greater focus on less developed countries is needed to move the field forward and demonstrate rural entrepreneurship's full potential.

Pini, B. (2008). *Masculinities and Management in Agricultural Organizations Worldwide*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. [not open access]

Using contemporary gender theory to examine gender and rurality beyond that of simply women/femininities, this illuminating book accurately locates the subject of masculinities within the rural/agricultural context. While there has been a wealth of literature on men and masculinities published in recent years, the climate of ideas has been typically experienced through an urban lens. This book therefore investigates new conceptual territory. Embedded in the literature on gender and rurality as well as the scholarship on gender and organizations/management, the book draws on an in-depth ethnographic study of gender relations in Australian agricultural politics. It will speak to academic audiences in rural social sciences, gender studies and management/organization studies.*

Pinstrup-Andersen, P., & Resnick, D. (2015, February 2). *Policy Responses to Food Price Volatility* [Webinar Recording]. Retrieved from <https://kdad.adobeconnect.com/p77inavcwkb/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal> [open access]

The 2007-2008 food price crisis was compounded by governmental-level decisions and weather events. As food prices are again becoming unstable, this seminar explores the mechanisms impacting governments' food policies. This lecture discusses a research project conducted in collaboration with researchers in 14 developing countries to understand the factors that affect policy making during times of food price instability, the conceptual framework for policy change in the arenas of agriculture and nutrition, and the influence of special interest groups and governments on food policy.

Proctor, E. B. (2011). *Farming Feminism: A Glance at Women Farmers in Brazil, India and the United States* (Order No. 1493559). Available from Dissertations & Theses @ George Washington University - WRLC; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (871651465). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/871651465?accountid=11243>

(University/Department: The George Washington University, Women's Studies) [not open access]

Farming has evolved from the high demand for food production, introduction of pesticides, Neoliberalism, and the shift to a predominantly female agricultural work force. This paper shares the challenges facing women farmers in Brazil, India and in the United States. Challenges explored include boycotting neoliberal agribusiness, gender-based discrimination in the agricultural sector, and women's right to land. The paper argues that a farming feminism is adopted to address these issues and is strengthened through women farmer's advocacy and other awareness-raising events.

Quisumbing, A.R., Meinzen-Dick, R., Raney, T.L., Croppenstedt, A., Behrman, J.A., & Peterman, A. (Eds.). (2014) *Gender in Agriculture: Closing the Knowledge Gap*. Springer Netherlands. [not open access]

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) produced a 2011 report on women in agriculture with a clear and urgent message: agriculture underperforms because half of all farmers—women—lack equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. This book builds on the report's conclusions by providing, for a non-specialist audience, a compendium of what we know now about gender gaps in agriculture.*

Quisumbing, A. R., & Pandolfelli, L. (2010). Promising Approaches to Address the Needs of Poor Female Farmers: Resources, Constraints, and Interventions. *World Development*, 38(4), 581-592. [not open access]

This paper critically reviews some recent attempts to increase poor female farmers' access to, and control of, productive resources, focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. It surveys the literature from 1998 to 2008 that describes interventions and policy changes across several key agricultural resources. Compared to interventions designed to increase investment in human capital, only a minority of interventions or policy changes increasing female farmers' access to productive resources have been rigorously evaluated. Future interventions also need to pay attention to the design of alternative delivery mechanisms, tradeoffs between practical and strategic gender needs, and to culture- and context-specificity of gender roles.*

Ramamurthy, P. (2000). The Cotton Commodity Chain, Women, Work and Agency in India and Japan: The Case for Feminist Agro-food Systems Research. *World Development*, 28(3), 551-578. [not open access]

This paper centers gender to advance alternative theoretical explanations in agro-food systems research and develops a methodology, feminist commodity chain research. The theory and methodology are put to work in the historical context of cotton in India and Japan to illuminate similitude and disruption when agrarian economies articulate with the global forces of colonialism. The author present a case study of contemporary south India to argue that a respect for history, differentiating between forms of transgressionary and feminist agency, and listening to women's theories, speak to the current disjuncture by acknowledging "winners," "losers," and new possibilities for women and workers.*

Ransom, E., & Bain, C. (2011). Gendering Agricultural Aid: An Analysis of Whether International Development Assistance Targets Women and Gender. *Gender & Society*, 25(1), 48-74. [not open access]

Gender-based inequalities constrain women's ability to participate in efforts to enhance agricultural production and reduce poverty and food insecurity. To resolve this, development organizations have targeted women and more recently "mainstreamed" gender within their agricultural aid programs. Through an analysis of agricultural-related development aid, the authors examine whether funded agricultural projects have increasingly targeted women and/or gender. Results show that the number of agricultural aid projects and the dollar amounts targeting women/gender increased between 1978 and 2003. However, the increase was modest and, as a percentage of all agricultural development aid, has declined since the late 1990s. Significantly, this decline occurs at a time

when there are an increasing number of women engaged in agriculture. Findings suggest that the rhetoric of gender mainstreaming outstrips efforts to develop projects aimed at women and gender inequality and that the concept may be being used to legitimize a decline in focusing explicitly on women.*

Sagagi, M. S., & Palina, J. O. S. (2013). How Agricultural Value Chain Development Can Empower Women in Developing Countries: Evidence from Nigeria and the Philippines. *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 6(2), 757-763. [open access]

It is recognised that poverty and gender disparities in Africa and many parts of Asia is attributed to limited participation of women in high-income sectors of the economy. The problem is that the income they generate and the value they add remain very low in many trades. Thus, it is emphasized that empowering rural women in developing countries depends on opportunity creation in sub-sectors where women have unique advantages. By understanding underlying issues and binding constraints to agribusiness, it is likely that women's economic status will be enhanced. In this respect, this paper examines the differences in income and wellbeing among rural women in Nigeria and Philippines based on their participation in agribusiness. They also investigated the economic and social status of rural women, growth opportunities and constraints along agricultural value chain using panel discussions and questionnaire from three states in Northern Nigeria and three upland towns of Nueva Vizcaya in the northern region of the Philippines.*

Sapleton, N. (2009). Women Non-traditional Entrepreneurs and Social Capital. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 1(3), 192-218. [not open access]

This paper utilizes regression analysis to explore entrepreneurial segregation, which the author defines as self-employment in a gender typical or atypical sector, and its impact on social capital. Data from 2,214 business owners was abstracted from the 2006 wave of the European Social Survey (ESS), including subsamples of females in female-dominated industries, females in male-dominated industries, males in male-dominated industries, and males in female-dominated industries. Analysis finds that females in female-dominated industries have the highest levels of social capital whereas males and females in male-dominated industries have lower levels of social capital. Self-employment, in both gender typical and atypical sectors, was also found to impact levels of social capital.

Satyavathi, C. T., Bharadwaj, C., & Brahmanand, P. S. (2010). Role of Farm Women in Agriculture Lessons Learned. *Gender, Technology and Development*, 14(3), 441-449. [not open access]

Women play a crucial role in all farm-related activities from land preparation to marketing. They contribute a higher proportion of labor in agricultural sector than men. However, they are not active in decision making. This research note discusses the impact of Green Revolution and mechanization on farm women in India. It stresses the need for a new agricultural research and extension agenda which integrates gender analysis into the process of technology generation and dissemination. It also comes up with future strategies to make women a more active part of important farm decisions both at the household and legislature level. This research note emphasizes the importance of balancing agricultural research systems, extension education, and policy-making bodies to attain women empowerment in agriculture.*

SOFA Team & Doss, C. (2011). The Role of Women in Agriculture (ESA Working Paper 11-02). Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf> [open access]

As women play a critical role in agriculture, but are often limited in their productivity, this paper reviews the existing literature to determine the level of and areas in which women participate in agriculture. The survey finds that aggregate data regarding women's participation in agriculture is not attuned to variations based on geography or group. This paper then utilizes time use surveys, which show that women's time-use in agriculture is variable based on crop, production cycle, age, and ethnic group. Additionally, this sort of

data shows that rural women's labor burden is higher than men's, but also that certain activities, often those that are unpaid, are predominantly completed by women. When it comes to agriculture, feminization is observed particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, the fruit, vegetable and cut-flower export sectors, as well as unpaid, seasonal, and part-time work. This paper advocates for attention to the diversity in women's agricultural roles, so that policies are not too general.

Spring, A. (Ed.). (2000). *Women Farmers and Commercial Ventures: Increasing Food Security in Developing Countries*. Boulder, CO: Lynee Rienner Publishers, Inc. [not open access]

Women around the world are entering commercial agriculture, and succeeding, despite development policies designed to exclude them. In this comparative book, case studies demonstrate that farm women in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are rapidly becoming more than subsistence producers. The authors explore the societal and domestic changes brought about as women move from subsistence agriculture to positions as wage laborers, contract growers, farm owners, and agricultural marketers. They demonstrate cogently that entry into commercial agriculture may increase women's power and status, as well as increasing the quality and quantity of food and household income.*

Stearns, M. (2013). Cream of the Crop: How Women are Emerging as Entrepreneurial Leaders in Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America (IGIS Working Paper 9/GGP Working Paper 6). Retrieved from <http://ggp.elliott.gwu.edu/working-papers/cream-of-the-crop> [open access]

This collection of case studies compares the strategies used by ten women in eight sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries to successfully start an agri-business, finance growth, develop new sales, manage employees, manage familial responsibilities while running a business, and achieve industry leadership positions. Whereas many institutions have documented the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and farmers in low-income countries, little research has documented the strategies women business owners have successfully employed to surmount the obstacles to doing business in the traditionally, male managed, agriculture and agribusiness sectors. This collection of case studies aims to address that gap.*

Tandon, N. (2010). New Agribusiness Investments Mean Wholesale Sell-out for Women Farmers. *Gender & Development*, 18(3). [open access]

Globalisation impacts local land markets and land-use; land transaction costs affect food prices; and the combined effect is particularly damaging to women who produce food and who put food on the table for their families. This paper examines three issues: what is attracting investors and market speculators into the farm and land sectors? What is at stake for small farmers – and especially women farmers – and long-term impacts for food production and food security? And what action is needed to enable women to secure access to natural resource and land assets for current and future generations?*

Terstappen, V., Hanson, L., & McLaughlin, D. (2013). Gender, Health, Labor, and Inequities: A Review of the Fair and Alternative Trade Literature. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 30(1), 21-39. [open access]

In light of the relative absence of synthesis of literature on fair and alternative trade, this article conducts a systematic review of 129 articles that discuss the social aspects of fair trade in the global south. This synthesis emphasizes the gender, health, and labor aspects of fair trade, and the inequalities laborers may be experiencing in these areas. However, the review finds that these issues are not addressed holistically in individual studies, so further research in these areas is necessary.

USAID (n.d.). *Talking Points -- Strengthening Food Security through Investments in Gender Equality*. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAA914.pdf

This fact sheet summarizes the evidence on the benefits and barriers to women's participation in agriculture. Addressing barriers, such as limited access to farm employment,

credit, and agricultural training, is crucial as women's economic participation has benefits for health, nutrition, and food security.

Villarreal, M. (2013). Decreasing Gender Inequality in Agriculture: Key to Eradicating Hunger. *The Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 20(1), 169-177. [not open access]
Inequalities hinder the achievement of development goals, and gender inequalities, which cut across all areas of development, are particularly pronounced in rural areas. Women in rural areas continue to lag behind both rural men, and urban men and women. Gender inequality cannot be ignored if the challenge of growing food demand is to be addressed effectively. Women constitute about 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, ranging from 20% in Latin America to 50% in East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. They play a critical role in agriculture and rural enterprises in developing countries as farmers, workers, and entrepreneurs. Achieving higher levels of gender equality in other crucial development indicators such as education and health is also fundamental to address hunger related problems. A study by the International Food Policy Research Institute shows a strong relationship between educational attainment, which is a Gender Gap sub-index, and the Global Hunger Index.*

Welter, F., Smallbone, S., & Isakova, N.B. (Eds.). (2006). *Enterprising Women in Transition Economies*. Hampshire, England: Ashgate Publishing Limited. [not open access]
Entrepreneurship is a key element in the development of market based economies and one of the potential drivers of change in countries that are in the process of transformation to market based systems. This book describes and critically assesses the nature and extent of female entrepreneurship in European economies that until 1990 were operating under central planning. The book features seven country-based chapters which provide an overview of the development of entrepreneurship and small firms since 1990, including a review of the institutional and policy context; an assessment of the role of women within the society during the socialist period; and any major changes after the period. Each chapter also includes a thematic section (each addressing a different issue) based on unique empirical data drawn from original research.*

World Bank (2014). *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*.
Retrieved from <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2015> [open access]

This report provides quantitative indicators relating to business regulations, particularly the ease of doing business. These indicators allow for analysis of economic outcomes and the efficacy of regulations. Trends and comparisons between countries are discussed, however, economy profiles of individual countries are available.

Central and Latin America

Arguello, R. (2010). Securing the Fruits of their Labours: The Effect of the Crisis on Women Farm Workers in Peru's Ica Valley. *Gender & Development*, 18(2), 241-247. [not open access]

Despite immediate promises of economic recovery by some Latin American governments, women in some regions of the continent are feeling the aftermath of the crisis deeply. This is because of both the interconnectedness of their regions to the export market, and pre-existing economic policies and social factors, including gender inequality that strengthens inequalities. These factors are intensifying the impact of the crisis on women's lives. This article draws on Womankind Worldwide research into the case of women farm workers in Peru's Ica valley. It discusses how the economic crisis is increasing women's unemployment, and worsening women's poverty. An analysis of the role of a women's rights organisation in responding to the crisis reveals that solutions to the problems brought by the crisis must go beyond macroeconomic responses.*

Argumedo, A., & Pimbert, M. (2010). Bypassing Globalization: Barter Markets as a New Indigenous Economy in Peru. *Development*, 53(3), 343-349. [not open access]

Many in development are disenchanted with the concept of 'sustainable development', which perpetuates the idea of infinite growth and overreliance on markets for improved well-being. Alejandro Argumedo and Michel Pimbert explore the non-monetized barter markets developed by the Quechua peoples of the Peruvian Andes. They reflect the local philosophy of social reciprocity and ecological equilibrium and can inspire others seeking to support local food sovereignty, ecological diversity and economies based on solidarity rather than greed.*

Babb, F. E. (2010). *Between Field and Cooking Pot: The Political Economy of Marketwomen in Peru*. University of Texas Press. [not open access]

Participant-observation, formal interviews, and data analysis are used to explore the daily lives of marketwomen in the central Andean departmental capital of Huaraz. Analysis within the book examines the intersection of marketwomen's culture and constructions of class and gender.

Bacon, C. M. (2010). A Spot of Coffee in Crisis Nicaraguan Smallholder Cooperatives, Fair Trade Networks, and Gendered Empowerment. *Latin American Perspectives*, 37(2), 50-71. [not open access]

Comparison of responses to the post-1999 coffee crisis of three smallholder cooperatives participating in Fair Trade and conventional commodity networks suggests that agrarian-reform histories, gender relations, and bottom-up organizing practices influenced members' sense of empowerment. Although most small-scale farmers suffered a decline in their sense of empowerment, the Fair Trade cooperatives found opportunity in the midst of the crisis. In addition to documenting North-South inequalities, this research reveals the uneven gender relationships within producer cooperatives, finds the lowest empowerment levels in a cooperative connected only with conventional coffee trade networks, and chronicles the achievements of a women's Fair Trade cooperative.*

Bain, C. (2010). Structuring the Flexible and Feminized Labor Market: GlobalGAP Standards for Agricultural Labor in Chile. *Signs*, 35(2), 343-370. [not open access]

Global value chain expansion, export-oriented development, and growth of feminized labor markets are observed in the global South. This paper explores the construction of social relations within the labor market, with a lens toward leveraging institutions to privilege certain interests. Field research conducted in 2005 within the Chilean fresh fruit export sector examines the Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practices (GlobalGAP) standards led by European retailers. This field research examines the GlobalGAP's standards for worker's health, safety, and welfare and how they structure the labor market in Chile. Analysis concludes that retailers benefit from inequities within the labor market and thus do not fully act to protect laborer's health and well-being.

Bartoló, D. R. (2011). Notes from the Field: Young Women in Two Cuban Agricultural Cooperatives. *Cuban Studies*, 42, 107-112. [not open access]

In the context of concerns regarding the small and declining number of women, especially young women, in Cuba's agricultural cooperatives, in 2008 qualitative research was undertaken on young women in two different forms of cooperative—a base unit of cooperative production (unidad básica de producción cooperativa) and an agricultural production cooperative (cooperativa de producción agropecuaria). Drawing on interviews with the young women and their managers, the findings signaled interrelated socioeconomic factors that militated against the young women, thus contributing to their lack of advancement and frustration. Patriarchal attitudes were evident, as the young women were relegated to work that demanded less physical effort and was paid less than that of men; managers considered the facts that the young women were in relationships, had children, and were of reproductive age limitations; the young women felt that they were overqualified for their work; and in (unofficial) managerial practice, regardless of educational level, men would be chosen over women.*

Brumer, A. (2008). Gender Relations in Family-farm Agriculture and Rural-urban Migration in Brazil. *Latin American Perspectives*, 35(6, Women in Agriculture / Globalization, Democracy, and Revolutionary Nationalist Movements), 11-28. [not open access]

Censuses in Brazil have shown a progressive change of the population from primarily rural to predominantly urban. This change has been explained, on the one hand, by stagnation, modernization, or the industrialization of agriculture (push factors) and, on the other hand, by attraction to the services and jobs of the growing towns (pull factors). However, with the exception of the 1960 decade, every decade from 1950 to 2000 shows a greater number of migrant women than men. The selectiveness of rural-urban migration is apparently the result of a division of labor by sex that subordinates women and prevents them from inheriting land.*

Butler, F. (2014). Valuing Unpaid Labour in Community Fair Trade Products: A Nicaraguan Case Study from The Body Shop International. *Gender & Development*, 22(3), 533-547. [not open access]

This article discusses insights from a research study of an innovative community Fair Trade initiative which has a pricing model that recognises the unpaid work of women. It argues that women's unpaid work represents an important input into production and should be valued and remunerated. This initiative is a joint project between The Body Shop International and its partner, Cooperativa Juan Francisco Paz Silva, a sesame-producing cooperative in Nicaragua. By recognising the unpaid work of women, which has always been taken for granted, the project highlights gender equality and calls it into question. The findings of the research study show that despite the uneven impact of Fair Trade on gender and the household, the recognition of the unpaid work of women in the price, coupled with other enabling factors, can have a positive impact. This has implications for governments, companies, and development policymakers and practitioners.*

de Joode, B. V. W., Mora, A. M., Córdoba, L., Cano, J. C., Quesada, R., Faniband, M., ... & Lindh, C. H. (2014). Aerial Application of Mancozeb and Urinary Ethylene Thiourea (ETU) Concentrations among Pregnant Women in Costa Rica: The Infants' Environmental Health Study (ISA). *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 122(12), 1321-8. [open access]

Mancozeb and its main metabolite ethylene thiourea (ETU) may alter thyroid function. Hormones found within the thyroid are crucial for fetal brain development. However, mancozeb is aerially sprayed at large-scale banana plantations in Costa Rica weekly. Thus, this study measured the ETU concentrations of 451 pregnant women from Matina County, Costa Rica, which contains a large-scale banana plantation, through urine samples. Data was also taken regarding possible exposures to compare women's estimated daily intake to reference doses. The study found that the median ETU concentration among the sample was five times higher than other populations. Further, women who lived the closest to banana plantations, washed clothes worn for agricultural work the day before sampling, worked in agriculture during pregnancy, and immigrant women had higher ETU levels. Authors conclude that aerial spraying is a likely source of exposure.

Fasciani, D. A. (2014). *Pineapple, Palm, and Peons: Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports and Labour in Self-Managed Agricultural Production Cooperatives in Costa Rica* (Doctoral dissertation, Arts & Social Sciences: International Studies). (University/Department: Simon Fraser University- International Studies) [open access]

A self-managed cooperative is conceptually defined as an organization owned and managed by workers. This mode of production assumes an urgent relevance in light of ongoing challenges posed by global neoliberal capitalism. This study endeavours to historicize the shift towards non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs) in the operations of self-managed agricultural production cooperatives in Costa Rica; explore the social relations of production apparent in two case studies; and situate the reorientation of cooperative agriculture and transformation of cooperative labour within the context of global neoliberal capitalism. Through an ethnographic investigation of two self-managed agricultural production cooperatives, this investigation seeks to link daily realities to prevailing socioeconomic

structures. Findings suggest that self-managed agricultural production cooperatives in Costa Rica have assimilated the NTAE imperative of the state and capital and have concurrently intensified the employment of hired workers from outside cooperative membership in apparent conflict with the tenet of worker self-management.*

Ferm, N. (2008). Non-traditional Agricultural Export Industries: Conditions for Women Workers in Colombia and Peru. *Gender & Development*, 16(1), 13-26. [open access]
Women comprise the majority of the workforce in many non-traditional agricultural export (NTAE) industries, which international lending and aid agencies espouse as a development solution for rural poor people. In the Peruvian asparagus industry and the Colombian cut-flower plantations, however, women workers endure unsafe and substandard conditions. Local organisations creatively employ various strategies, ranging from legislative advocacy to direct services for workers, to promote women's rights in this sector, but their efficacy is limited by governments' failure to pass and enforce comprehensive labour laws, and judicial procedures that favour employers.*

Fowler-Salamini, H. (2013). *Working Women, Entrepreneurs, and the Mexican Revolution: The Coffee Culture of Córdoba, Veracruz*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. [not open access]
As Córdoba, Veracruz became a hub of commercial coffee export in the 1890s led by Spanish entrepreneurs, women became a substantial portion of the industry's workforce. Archival research and oral-history interviews explore women worker's union activism and its effects workplace culture, gender norms, and workers rights, until the industry was mechanized in the 1960s. Analyzing the relationships between factors including labor, gender relations, social revolution and modernization, this book explores the influence of immigrant and women's work cultures on both the coffee exportation economy, at both the regional and national level.

Frank, D. (2005). *Bananeras: Women Transforming the Banana Unions of Latin America*. Cambridge, MA: South End Press. [not open access]
This book explores the Banana industry in Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica with a focus on women's labor. Through interviews and participant observation, the process of revitalizing banana union membership in the 1990s is characterized, including barriers to women's participation in unions and the strategies women workers used to overcome such barriers.

Fries, R. (2014). *Women's Economic Leadership in LAC Book 1: A Guide to Key Concepts*. Retrieved from <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-economic-leadership-in-lac-book-1-a-guide-to-key-concepts-339039> [open access]
This three book series supports the development and delivery of Women's Economic Leadership (WEL) programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. It builds on work done by Oxfam GB and Value for Women on the delivery of market-based livelihood programmes with a focus on gender justice. This first book provides an introduction to concepts and terminology of gender and power-relations, of households, and of markets, all central to the development of effective WEL programmes.*

Fries, R., & Finigan, S. (2014). *Women's Economic Leadership in LAC Book 3: Prevention of Violence against Women in the Context of Programmes*. Retrieved from <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-economic-leadership-in-lac-book-3-prevention-of-violence-against-women-i-344039> [open access]
This three book series supports the development and delivery of Women's Economic Leadership (WEL) programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. It builds on work done by Oxfam GB and Value for Women on the delivery of market-based livelihood programmes with a focus on gender justice. This book, the third in the series, introduces the 'Violence Against Women' (VAW) agenda and concepts and shows how to integrate them into an economic empowerment programme. It also provides a toolkit to help practitioners

assess the risks of VAW within their programmes and offers strategies to reduce and mitigate these risks.*

Fry, L. M. (2010). *Gender, Empowerment and Coffee in Mexico and Central America: A Policy Analysis* (Order No. 1476994). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (500122366). (University/Department: University of Denver, Josef Korbel School of International Studies) [open access]

Coffee is an important commodity for Central American countries. Like other agricultural production, coffee production in the region is undergoing a "feminization" in which women become the primary producers. However, female agricultural producers face constraints that their male counterparts do not. This study analyzes policies to determine if they promote or continue the inhibition of empowerment of female coffee producers. The results of the study indicate that policies relating to Central American coffee production are promoting women's empowerment, but implementation remains weak. Policy recommendations are included.*

Giarracca, N., Teubal, M., & Breña, M. O. (2008). Women in Agriculture: Introduction. *Latin American Perspectives*, 35(6), 5-10. [not open access]

Part of a special section on women in agriculture. In 1995, in the city of Mercedes in Argentina, Lucy Cornellis founded the Movimiento de Mujeres Agrarias en Lucha (MML), or Movement of Agrarian Women in Struggle, to oppose the selling of her own and others' mortgaged small plots of land to the nation's new agricultural investors. The MML and other movements like it throughout Latin America are evidence of women's tenacious participation in struggles for land, land possession and reoccupation, land care, medicinal plants, territory, and life in general. Moreover, rural and agrarian women also play a major role in the labor force and migration flows. The contributors to this special section investigate some of the effects that the neoliberal policies in Latin America's agricultural sectors have on rural women's lives. A brief overview of the articles is presented.*

Kidder, T. (2014). *Women Dairy Producers in Colombia: Women and Dairy Sector Enterprises Leverage Private and Public Sector Investment at Scale*. Retrieved from <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/women-dairy-producers-in-colombia-women-and-dairy-sector-enterprises-leverage-p-334770> [open access]

This case study explores a partnership between a private company foundation, Oxfam and farmer cooperatives, which combined targeted training for women, finance, a market opportunity and addressing care work, resulting in increased recognition of women as dairy farmers and demonstrating that smallholders could be commercial suppliers. The success of the project has changed government credit policy and leveraged millions in regional funds to replicate the micro-dairies.*

Klevansky, R. (2014). *The Role of an Agriculture Association in the Well-Being of Women Farmers in Southern Chile*. Available from Duke University Libraries. [open access]
[University/Department: Master of Arts, Graduate Liberal Studies Program, Duke University]

This case study based paper throws light on the role played by a Chilean agriculture association in the wellbeing of its women members. It takes a documentary approach and is based on comparative research and first person interviews. It looks at the many benefits of associating, but also carefully considers the difficulties faced by these women smallholder farmers. It concludes with institutional and legislative changes, and recommendations for improving the efficacy of the agriculture association. A women's regional agriculture association, the Asociación Gremial de Mujeres Campesinas, was established in 2005 by the graduates of an ongoing government development initiative. While the INDAP – PRODEMU asset transfer and skills training program gives the women tools to establish small farming enterprises, and the association provides them a forum and a network, their potential success is held back by institutional and cultural barriers. Chile's marriage laws, lack of land tenure and widespread domestic violence impose significant limitations on the wellbeing of the women and in turn the scope of the agriculture association.*

Lee, S.E. (2010). Unpacking the Packing Plant: Nicaraguan Migrant Women's Work in Costa Rica's Evolving Export Agriculture Sector. *Signs*, 35(2), 317-342. [not open access]

This paper examines the link between international migration and nontraditional agricultural exports (NTAE), through a case study of Nicaraguan women working in Costa Rican pineapple and cassava postharvesting. Through interviews, surveys, and participation observation, the impact of legal status and gender on women's work is explored. The study finds that factors such as international production requirements from purchasing countries, irregular demands, and perishability impact the divide between documented and undocumented migrants, work structure, and wages.

Lyon, S. (2008). We Want to be Equal to Them: Fair-trade Coffee Certification and Gender Equity within Organizations. *Human Organization*, 67(3), 258-268. [not open access]

Through fieldwork in a Guatemalan coffee cooperative and literature review, this paper analyzes fair-trade coffee networks and certification in light of gender equity. Voting, non-agricultural income generating programs, and support for female coffee producers are identified as three areas in which fair trade networks are not sufficiently promoting gender-equity. To increase support for gender equity this paper argues for the integration of gender equity into certification standards, such as a participatory certification process.

Manchón, B. G., & Macleod, M. (2010). Challenging Gender Inequality in Farmers' Organisations in Nicaragua. *Gender & Development*, 18(3), 373-386. [not open access]

Research into rural livelihoods shows that food security will not be achieved unless women farmers are treated as economic agents in their own right. While farmers often seek to increase their influence through collective action, this avenue is only of limited use to women, since most rural organisations are male-dominated and marginalise women's voices. This article looks at the National Federation of Cooperatives (FENACCOOP), a mixed-sex rural organisation in Nicaragua, and its efforts to engage women farmers in meaningful participation. The experience shows that there are no simple recipes for successful gender mainstreaming, and captures good practices to illustrate how farmers' organisations can respond more effectively to women's specific interests and priorities.*

Radel, C. (2011). Becoming Farmers: Opening Spaces for Women's Resource Control in Calakmul, Mexico. *Latin American Research Review*, 46(2), 29-54. [open access]

Despite empirical findings on women's varied and often extensive participation in smallholder agriculture in Latin America, their participation continues to be largely invisible. In this article, the author argues that the intransigency of farming women's invisibility reflects, in part, a discursive construction of farmers as men. Through a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods, including interviews with one hundred women in Calakmul, Mexico, the author demonstrates the material implications of gendered farmer identities for women's control of resources, including land and conservation and development project resources. In particular, the author relates the activities of one women's agricultural community-based organization and the members' collective adoption of transgressive identities as farmers. For these women, the process of becoming farmers resulted in increased access to and control over resources. This empirical case study illustrates the possibility of women's collective action to challenge and transform women's continued local invisibility as agricultural actors in rural Latin American spaces.*

Radel, C., Schmook, B., McEvoy, J., Méndez, C., & Petzelka, P. (2012). Labour Migration and Gendered Agricultural Relations: The Feminization of Agriculture in the Ejidal Sector of Calakmul, Mexico. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 12(1), 98-119. [open access]

The authors examine the nature of the 'feminization of agriculture' in the semi-subsistence, peasant production sector of southeastern Mexico, as associated with male labour out-migration. Presenting findings from empirical work with smallholder producers, the authors discuss the impact of men's migration to the United States on women's participation in agriculture and gendered relations of agricultural production. In 2007, a survey of 155 semi-subsistence, smallholder households in six ejidos was conducted. This survey was supplemented by ethnographic research in a single ejido. Findings demonstrate the need to

distinguish between farm labour and management in this sector, and the potentially significant (but focused) changes in the local relations of agricultural production wrought by gendered patterns of labour migration - specifically in tenure, land-use decision-making and the management of hired labour.*

Sarria, N., & Fries, R. (2014). *Women's Economic Leadership in LAC Book 2: A Guide to Implementation*. Retrieved from <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-economic-leadership-in-lac-book-2-a-guide-to-implementation-339040> [open access]

This three book series supports the development and delivery of Women's Economic Leadership (WEL) programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. It builds on work done by Oxfam GB and Value for Women on the delivery of market-based livelihood programmes with a focus on gender justice. This second book covers the implementation of an effective WEL programme to reduce poverty by introducing changes that affect people's positions in markets, communities and households. It covers strategies for enhancing women's position and power in society by opening up resources so changes can be sustained and scaled up and by contributing to the gender justice agenda as a key point for advancing women's rights.*

Sastre-Merino, S., Negrillo, X., & Hernández-Castellano, D. (2013). Sustainability of Rural Development Projects within the Working With People Model: Application to Aymara Women Communities in the Puno Region, Peru. *Cuadernos de Desarrollo Rural*, 10(SPE70), 219-243. [open access]

Development projects have changed from a technical and top-down vision to an integrated view pursuing economic, social and environmental sustainability. In this context, planning and management models with bottom-up approaches arise, as the Working With People (WWP) model, that emphasizes participation and social learning. This model also incorporates a holistic approach stemming from its three types of components: ethical-social, technical-entrepreneurial and political-contextual. The model is applied in a rural development project, managed by an Aymara women's organization in Puno, Peru. The WWP model is considered as a useful vehicle for promoting leadership and capacity building in technical, behavioral and contextual project management skills, so that women may become protagonists of their own development, thereby transforming their craft activities into successful and sustainable businesses.*

Selwyn, B. (2009). Trade Unions and Women's Empowerment in North-east Brazil. *Gender & Development*, 17(2), 189-201. [not open access]

An important feature of contemporary globalisation has been the 'feminisation of agriculture' across the global south, as numerous new regions of export horticulture emerge to supply global retailers. Much literature details the poor conditions faced by women workers. This article details the formation and expansion of a highly globally integrated export horticulture sector in north-east Brazil, the reliance by farms on overwhelmingly female labour forces, and the role of the region's rural trade union in both representing workers generally, and, women workers in particular. It shows how women workers have become increasingly active within the trade union, and suggests that such outcomes are possible in other global regions of export horticulture.*

Serida, J., Nakamatsu, H., Borda, A., & Morales, O. (2013). *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Peru 2012*. Retrieved from <http://www.gemconsortium.org/report> [open access]

This report presents the results of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), the largest study on entrepreneurship with global reach, for Peru. Overall trends in entrepreneurship in Peru are presented, as well as trends segregated by factors such as age and gender.

Urquieta, N.R.A., & Alwang, J. (2012). Women Rule: Potato Markets, Cellular Phones and Access to Information in the Bolivian Highlands. *Agricultural Economics*, 43(4), 405-415. [open access]

In highland Bolivia, potato markets are widespread and access to market information has entered the digital age. Information networks lubricated by ubiquitous cellular technologies are supplanting traditional means of information-gathering. The authors explore the impacts of access to cellular phones on market selection, use of social networks to acquire information, and gendered responsibilities within the potato market chain near Cochabamba. The entire family participates in potato production and marketing, but responsibilities are differentiated by gender. Men take a leading role in potato production and women in marketing. Access to cellular phones affects decisions about where to market potatoes and improves the potato marketing process.*

Varela, R., & Moreno, J.A., Bedoya, M. (2014). *Colombian Entrepreneurial Dynamics 2013*. Retrieved from <http://www.gemcaribbean.org/our-publications/colombian-entrepreneurial-dynamics-2013/> [open access]

This report presents the results of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), the largest study on entrepreneurship with global reach, for Colombia. The study finds that Colombia has a high level of entrepreneurial activity, but low levels of globalization, innovation, and incorporation of technology. Based on these findings, policy recommendations are made for the Colombian context.

North America

Albright, C. (2006). Who's Running the Farm?: Changes and Characteristics of Arkansas Women in Agriculture. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 88(5), 1315-1323. [not open access]

Women's roles in agriculture in the United States, particularly in rural America, are expanding to include leadership on farms, taking on the role of farmers, involvement in regional agricultural organizations, and participation in income-generating opportunities off of the farm. In response to women's expanding roles, conferences and trainings for women in agriculture began to appear in the 1980s. While these opportunities are significant, most states have yet to effectively identify women's needs, successes, and satisfaction, in light of their changing roles. Where surveys do exist, they only capture a singular point in time, and thus cannot provide insights into changes overtime. This paper compares two surveys of women in agriculture in Arkansas, conducted in subsequent years, with the goal of illustrating women's changing needs.

American Express OPEN (2013). *The 2013 State of Women-owned Businesses Report: A Summary of Important Trends, 1997-2013*. Retrieved from http://www.womenable.com/content/userfiles/2013_State_of_Women-Owned_Businesses_Report_FINAL.pdf [open access]

This report is an investigation into the condition of women-owned businesses in the United States. This report analyzes trends at the national, state, and industry level. Further, this report specifically analyzes the growth and influence of firms owned by women of color in the United States. Of note, this report finds that the rate of growth in the number of women-owned businesses is higher than the national average.

Ball, J. A. (2014). She Works Hard for the Money: Women in Kansas Agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 31(4), 593-605. [not open access]

Since 1997 there has been a significant increase in the number and percentage of Kansas farmers who are women. Using Reskin and Roos' (Job queues, gender queues: explaining women's inroads into male occupations, Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1990) model of "job queues and gender queues" the author analyzes changes in the agricultural industry in Kansas that resulted in more women becoming "principal farm operators" in the state. The author finds that there are three changes largely responsible for women increasing their representation in the occupation: an increase in the demand for niche products, a decrease in

the average farm size, and greater societal acceptance of women as farmers. This study adds to the growing literature on women principal farm operators in developed countries, and is among the first to explore why women are becoming a larger percentage of the occupation in the United States.*

Barndt, D. (2002). Fruits of Injustice: Women in the Post-NAFTA Food System. *Canadian Woman Studies*, 21(4). [open access]

As cultural and economic ties grow between Mexico, the United States, and Canada, this article explores the role of Mexican women laborers in tomato production. While these women are critical in Mexico's global, post-NAFTA export economy, the state of their working and living conditions are declining.

Brasier, K. J., Sachs, C. E., Kiernan, N. E., Trauger, A., & Barbercheck, M. E. (2014). Capturing the Multiple and Shifting Identities of Farm Women in the Northeastern United States. *Rural Sociology*, 79(3), 283-309. [not open access]

The identities of women on farms are shifting as more women enter farming and identify as farmers, as reflected by the 30 percent growth in women farmers in the U.S. census of agriculture (USDA 2009). This article draws from identity theory to develop a quantitative measure of the identities of farm women. The measure incorporates multiple roles farming women may perform and weights these roles by their salience to two farm identities, farm operator and farm partner. A sample of women on farms (n = 810) in the northeastern United States is used to assess the measures of role identity in relation to reported decision-making authority, farm tasks, and farm and individual characteristics. The findings provide a multidimensional view of farming women in the northeastern United States, a far more complex view than traditional survey research has previously captured. This research provides a measure that other researchers can use to assess the multiple and shifting identities of farming women in other sections of the United States.*

Hoppe, R. (2013). Among Women Farmers, Different Specializations Dominate Farm Numbers, Farm Sales. *Amber Waves*, 1-3. [not open access]

According to the most recent Census of Agriculture, women-operated farms numbered 306,200 in 2007, up from 128,100 in 1978. Most sales by women-operated farms (72% in 2007) come from farms specializing in poultry and eggs, specialty crops, grains and oilseeds, and dairy. About 45% of women operators specialize in various types of grazing livestock, including beef cattle not in feedlots, horses, and sheep / goats. These three specializations, which often use pasture and rangeland extensively, also accounted for 51% of the land in women-operated farms in 2007. Another 17% of women-operated farms are miscellaneous crop farms, but these accounted for less than 1% of total sales in 2007 by all women-operated farms. The miscellaneous crop category includes operations specializing in minor crops, or farms where no single crop accounts for a majority of production. But it also includes operations that qualify as farms only because they receive Government payments.*

Mitchell, L. (2011). *Overcoming the Gender Gap: Women Entrepreneurs as Economic Drivers*. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1934906 [open access]

This paper aims to draw the connection between sustained economic recovery in the United States and women's entrepreneurship. It is noted that women's startups fall behind those of men on a number of measures, including prosperity. Additionally, while women have advanced into leadership positions in business, fewer women have been able to start their own highly successful startups. The state of women's startups is argued as an economic issue for all, rather than a gender equality issue, as high-growth startups are an important factor in job creation and increasing leadership in emerging industries. This paper argues that women's entrepreneurial capacity is an underutilized economic asset and that women's startups should aim to achieve high-growth revenue targets and should focus on innovative science and technology sectors.

Pearce, S. C. (2005). Today's Immigrant Woman Entrepreneur. *The Diversity Factor*, 13(3), 23-29. [not open access]

Immigrant women of the post-1960s wave of immigration comprise one of the fastest growing groups of business owners in the U.S. In this article, author Susan Pearce shares the results of a study that examines the rise of immigrant women entrepreneurs. She offers data on the ethnicity, nationality, age, industries, geographic locations, motivations and challenges of these entrepreneurs.*

Richards, S.T. & Bulkley, S. (2007). Agricultural Entrepreneurs: The First and the Forgotten? (Hudson Institute Research Paper No. 07-01). Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1020697 [open access]

This essay is not a comprehensive study of all issues facing agriculture today. It will be noted that agriculture is a rapidly changing industry with many high value resources at its disposal. Farmers tend to be referenced as a uniform group by the majority of Americans. Upon closer inspection, farmers are discovered to be anything but uniform as evidenced by the abundance of descriptive terms and metrics encountered in the literature. Rather than argue the many arbitrary definitions of "farmer", this paper strives to accurately depict today's agricultural entrepreneur and contemplate policies that best support him or her - regardless of farm size or business strategy. With the implicit understanding that not every farmer or aspiring farmer is entrepreneurial, it is the authors' hope that casual assumptions about agriculture can be dispelled and meaningful policy issues can be discussed objectively.*

Rissing, A. L. (2013). Iowan Women Farmers' Perspectives on Alternative Agriculture and Gender. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 3(2), 127-136. [not open access]

Using ethnographic methods, this study interviewed 11 women farmers working in Iowa's alternative agricultural movement. Interviews sought to understand how these women understand their gender in relation to farming, as research indicates that women in agriculture face challenges and value different aspects of the alternative agriculture movement than men. The majority of respondents indicated that gender influences their perspective on farming, through problem-solving, concern with health and family, and relationship with the earth. However, a smaller proportion of respondents saw a connection between their gender and approaches to sustainable agriculture.

Seif, H., & Stephen, L. (2008). Wearing Union T-shirts: Undocumented Women Farm Workers and Gendered Circuits of Political Power [with discussion]. *Latin American Perspectives*, 35(1, Engendering Mexican Migration: Articulating Gender, Regions, Circuits), 78-103. [open access]

Numerous scholars have analyzed the political victimization of undocumented Mexican (im)migrant women. A study of women farm workers and state legislative politics in the Salinas Valley reveals gendered circuits of power that link undocumented women to Latino elected officials through their participation in electoral mobilizations led by the United Farm Workers union and facilitated by Latina organizers. Power flows from politicians to immigrant women and circulates in the reverse direction through the organizing efforts of undocumented activists. The political agency of these women farm workers is severely limited, however, by the mutual reinforcement of their immigration status and their economic marginalization.*

Sugutt, B. (2010). *Evaluating Women in Agriculture Training Programs in South Dakota* (Order No. 1504607). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (904418307). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/904418307?accountid=11243> (University/Department: South Dakota State University) [not open access]

This paper evaluates the impact of the Sustainable Annie's Systems in South Dakota for Years to Come (SASSY) training among women in agriculture in South Dakota. Pre and post training surveys were used, with 60 women responding to the post-survey. The surveys

measured balance, goals, planning, marketing, finances, and information needs in women's agricultural operations. Findings of the post-test indicate that SASSY has a positive role in women farmers achieving their goals. For instance, the training enabled a greater proportion of participants to create marketing plans for their agricultural business. The role of family in goal setting was also emphasized. Post-test respondents also indicated that further training was needed to sustain knowledge and network.

Sumner, J. (2005). "Small is Beautiful". The Responses of Women Organic Farmers to the Crisis in Agriculture. *Canadian Woman Studies*, 24(4), 78. [open access]

This study conducted open-ended interviews among organic farmers in Ontario. The goal of the study was to assess the gendered division of labor, outside of the farm, in relation to the accumulation of life capital. The study finds that women and men in rural communities strongly and diversely participate in the accumulation of life capital. The paper further discusses the transformative potential of organic farming in relationship to gender roles.

Trauger, A., Sachs, C., Barbercheck, M., Brasier, K., & Kiernan, N. E. (2010). "Our Market is our Community": Women Farmers and Civic Agriculture in Pennsylvania, USA. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 27(1), 43-55. [open access]

Civic agriculture is characterized in the literature as complementary and embedded social and economic strategies that provide economic benefits to farmers at the same time that they ostensibly provide socio-environmental benefits to the community. This paper presents some ways in which women farmers practice civic agriculture. The data come from in-depth interviews with women practicing agriculture in Pennsylvania. Some of the strategies women farmers use to make a living from the farm have little to do with food or agricultural products, but all are a product of the process of providing a living for farmers while meeting a social need in the community. Most of the women in the study also connect their business practices to their gender identity in rural and agricultural communities, and redefine successful farming in opposition to traditional views of economic rationality.*

Europe

Anthopoulou, T. (2010). Rural Women in Local Agrofood Production: Between Entrepreneurial Initiatives and Family Strategies. A Case Study in Greece. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 26(4), 394-403. [not open access]

Women's small businesses have grown in rural Greece, particularly those engaged in the production of local agrofood. This paper examines women's perception of their businesses as a source of supplemental income for their families, more so than a step in a professional career. Gendered behaviors and expectations around the importance of a work-family balance, over economic gain, are argued by the authors. Further, research conducted in the Peloponnese between 2006 and 2007 found that women's businesses utilized local resources and knowledge. The tacit resources, small scale, and family involvement allows these businesses to minimize risk and adapt to the market.

Bock, B. B. (2004). Fitting In and Multi-tasking: Dutch Farm Women's Strategies in Rural Entrepreneurship. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 44(3), 245-260. [not open access]

European farm families are increasingly adopting entrepreneurial activities, as primary production income falls. While women are entrepreneurs, they are thought to be less professional in the sector, compared to their male counterparts. Many site women's behavior, such as a cautious approach, as the basis for this judgment. This article moves beyond that sort of assessment, drawing on two research projects that occurred in the Netherlands between 1995 and 2001. These projects looked at how women began new entrepreneurial activities, why they began new activities, and the development of new activities over time on farms. The projects found that Dutch farm women approach entrepreneurship with an eye to fitting in the work and multitasking, so as not to disturb their family or farm. Additionally, the studies found that women develop new activities when they can combine work and care responsibilities, as well as experience emotional and financial fulfillment from the activity. Development policies can use these findings to more effectively support women entrepreneurs.

Bock, B. B. (2015). Gender Mainstreaming and Rural Development Policy; The Trivialisation of Rural Gender Issues. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 22(5), 731-745. [not open access]

This paper considers gender mainstreaming of the EU Rural Development Programme. The EU promotes the gender mainstreaming of rural development policies because retaining women in rural areas is seen as crucial to the long-term viability of rural areas. A review of literature and scan of policy documents demonstrates that few rural development plans address gender issues, and generally only by including some separate projects for women. Little is done to address the systemic features of gender inequality and to realise inclusive developments that address the needs of all social groups. The de-politicisation of rural gender issues results in policy makers ticking the obligatory gender box without envisioning any real change in the agenda or process of rural development policy making. The author argues that a more fruitful way to go forward is to re-politicise gender in rural development and to tease out at the local level how changing gender relations and rural development coincide.*

Brandth, B., & Haugen, M. S. (2010). Doing Farm Tourism: The Intertwining Practices of Gender and Work. *Signs*, 35(2), 425–446. [not open access]

Drawing on the perspective of doing gender, Berit Brandth and Marit S. Haugen explore how women and men do gender in farm tourist work. On the basis of five case studies of farms that have shifted from farm production to hosting tourists, the expectation is that the new occupation of tourism may create conditions for (un)doing gender at the interactional level and reshuffling power within the couple. The segmented work and unequal work statuses of men and women known from research on family farming seem to be less distinct in farm tourism as women are managers and men do cleaning, catering, and caring. However, the symbolic meaning of the indoor-outdoor dichotomy plays a defining role. And even if women and men have changed their performances, gender and work are still interpreted and perceived according to the heterosexual matrix.*

Cassel, S. H., & Pettersson, K. (2015). Performing Gender and Rurality in Swedish Farm Tourism. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 15(1-2), 138-151. [not open access]

The diversification of farming towards more service-intensive businesses enables innovation and competitiveness within the farming sector. However, running a hospitality and tourism business significantly differs from farming and requires different competencies. It entails face-to-face customer relationships and creating experiences based on the identity of the place and the entrepreneurs. By inviting in guests/customers, the farm is transformed from primarily an agricultural production place to one that produces experiences and services. This paper aims to analyse and discuss how women engaged in farm tourism perform rural and gender identities by producing experiences and services, and how these performances may reproduce or challenge traditional rural and gender identities. The study is based on interviews with women in the two regions Dalarna and Uppland who run tourism businesses on working farms. The interviews show that the entrepreneurs must cope with tensions and conflicts between agricultural production and tourism at the farms in terms of not only practical work and duties, but also how gendered farming identities are performed.*

Charatsari, C., & Papadaki-Klavdianou, A. (2015). First be a Woman? Rural Development, Social Change and Women Farmers' Lives in Thessaly-Greece. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 1-20. [not open access]

This research is prompted by a desire to portray how Thessalian women farmers' lives have been and are still affected by agrarian, economic, political and social transformations that took place in Greece from 1950 onwards. Using a cueing technique, the authors collected 2,034 autobiographical memories from 74 women farmers. In general, the story the data tell indicates that the progress regarding woman's position within family and society was slow and erratic, whereas it is still underway, since gender role appropriateness remains a robust construction. The analysis proved that the first signs of change appeared in the 1970s, when the migration from Thessaly to Europe brought about some unprecedented ideas on

woman's social and domestic roles. Other factors, such as the modernization of agriculture in 1980s and the consequent economic flourishing, along with the aura conveyed by the new (female) members of farming communities, and the opening of rural societies in 1990s and 2000s, facilitated this change.*

Deacon, J.H., Harris, J.A., & Worth, L. (2014). Who Leads?: Fresh Insights into Roles and Responsibilities in a Heterosexual Copreneurial Business. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 6(3), 317 – 335. [not open access]

This paper explores the the division of labor, capacities, and gendered identities in husband and wife heterosexual copreneurial businesses, within the wider theoretical concept of gender, entrepreneurship, and family business. Data was collected through exploratory face-to-face interviews and observation of copreneurial businesses in Wales. Interviews revealed that responsibilities within a copreneurial business are shared between partners, based on the capabilities of each individual, challenging the stereotype that the male is the lead entrepreneur. Additionally, the study found that when work is assigned in accordance with traditional gender roles, work by one partner was not thought to be more valuable than the others.

Driga, O., Lafuente, E., & Vaillant, Y. (2009). Reasons for the Relatively Lower Entrepreneurial Activity Levels of Rural Women in Spain. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 49(1), 70-96. [not open access]

This study examines the impact that selected institutional factors have upon the entrepreneurial activity of women and men in rural areas. To do so, the results of the Adult Population Survey from the Spanish Global Entrepreneurship Monitor for the year 2004 have been used in a rare events logit regression model where rurality and sex have been introduced as interaction terms in order to identify any statistically significant distinctions of the impact of the selected independent variables upon rural women's entrepreneurial activity. The results indicate that compared to rural men, Spanish rural women tend to be less involved in entrepreneurial activities and are less optimistic about their abilities as entrepreneurs, although the fear of failure is not a significant impediment of their involvement in entrepreneurship.*

Gidakou, I. (2015). Women's Entrepreneurship in Rural Greece. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 10(10), 129-142. [open access]

In rural areas female entrepreneurship may contribute to the economic diversification of households and the preservation of their social fabric. In Greece, small private enterprises owned by women and the women's cooperatives are almost the only forms of women's enterprises in rural areas. This paper highlights the image of women entrepreneurs and their enterprises and points out positive aspects and difficulties of these two forms of enterprises. In conclusion, the paper identifies areas where Greek policies should be focused on enhancing women's involvement in entrepreneurship or improving their business efficiency. The work reveals that solo entrepreneurs are almost the norm in rural areas and are focused on the final consumer. However, their enterprises do not have great chances of surviving and ensuring future work for the family's children. Women cooperatives were created by a top-down process and despite the problems they confront, they are a recognized form of female entrepreneurship and some of them are proven to be good practices. The simplification of the bureaucratic process for setting up a business, the creation of alternative financing tools and the improvement of the ways of dissemination of information to women are some important policy issues.*

Gorlach, K., Drag, Z., & Nowak, P. (2012). Women on... Combine Harvesters? Women as Farm Operators in Contemporary Poland. *Eastern European Countryside*, 18, 5-26. [open access]

The authors discuss the main characteristics of women as farm operators using national sample studies conducted in 1994, 1999 and 2007. After an analysis of literature and various research results some hypotheses were formulated, i.e.: the better education of rural women than rural men, women as "unnatural" or "forced" farm operators due to various household

circumstances, the “weaker” economic status of farms operated by women. Basic results of the studies carried out in 1994, 1999 and 2007 confirm the hypothesis about the weaker economic position of female operated farms. Moreover, women farm operators were slightly older and far better educated than their male counterparts. On the contrary, the males were more active off the farms in the public sphere. In addition, the circumstances of becoming farm operators did not differ significantly between males and females. Finally, there were no significant differences between “male” and “female” styles of farming.*

Grubbström, A., Stenbacka, S., & Joosse, S. (2014). Balancing Family Traditions and Business: Gendered Strategies for Achieving Future Resilience among Agricultural Students. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 35, 152-161. [not open access]

This paper emphasises the future generation of farmers, a group that has been relatively neglected in previous research. Based on focus group interviews, it highlights Swedish agricultural students' gendered strategies to create a successful farm business in the future, along with the opportunities and obstacles they foresee in generational succession and their future farming activities. The interviews are analysed within the framework of resilience theory, focusing on adaption and renewal. Students highlight the importance of balancing emotional bonds to family and traditions with business goals. It is shown that strategies of renewal are guided by social values. The solitary farmer is replaced by a networking farmer that gathers knowledge in local and international settings. The view of how a partner contributes is, on the one hand, traditional while also showing signs of gender role transformation. The authors argue that a functioning ‘work–love balance’ reinforces resilience processes in farming.*

Hedberg, C. (2015). ‘Doing Gender’ in the Wild Berry Industry: Transforming the Role of Thai Women in Rural Sweden 1980–2012. *European Journal of Women’s Studies*. [not open access]

‘Doing gender’ has often been used as the theoretical entrance for research on gender issues in the social sciences. However, research has been accused of using the concept in a ‘ceremonial’ way, treating gendered structures as static. In response to this claim, this article investigates the process of ‘hierarchization’, or how gendered and racial hierarchies occur through everyday practices and political and economic contexts in the rural, wild berry industry in contemporary Sweden. The industry has gone through a thorough transformation, from irregular and small-scale production to regularized and large-scale production, which has affected the intersection of gender and racial structures. In particular, Thai women have gone from being active participants both as entrepreneurs and as workers, to working under native men, or being passive receivers of men’s remittances. The mechanisms behind the intersection of gender and racial structures are a complex interplay of economic, social and institutional factors, which act on nested global, national and translocal scales.*

Heggem, R. (2014). Diversification and Re-feminisation of Norwegian Farm Properties. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 54(4), 439-459. [not open access]

Female potential successors of farm properties are increasingly choosing not to take over the farm, with the result that rural areas are becoming masculinised. The question asked in this article is, how will the current shift in European and Norwegian agriculture towards increased diversification affect the recruitment of young women to rural areas? This study employs quantitative methods to answer this question. The findings are a significant and positive relationship between the potential recruitment of women, a higher level of education among farm property owners, and farm property owners’ involvement in farm diversification associated with farm tourism and Green Care. The article concludes that there are more options for a farm-based life than there used to be, and that this increases the probability that daughters are wanted as successors of their parents’ farm properties. This outcome is of importance for recruitment of women to rural areas and for rural viability.*

Kazakopoulos, L., & Gidarakou, I. (2003). Young Women Farm Heads in Greek Agriculture: Entering Farming through Policy Initiatives. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 19(4), 397-410. [not open access]

Survey and regional data were used to evaluate the entry of young Greek women into farming, as stimulated by European Union and national incentives. A sample of 128 women who became farmers between 1991-2000 in Thessaly was surveyed to evaluate group and individual responses to the system of incentives. Two typologically polar motivations are noted: entry into farming as a lifestyle, and entry as an economic necessity. These farmers did utilize the incentives, and assumed a degree of decision making authority regarding farmholding.*

Morris, C., & Evans, N. (2001). 'Cheese Makers are Always Women': Gendered Representations of Farm Life in the Agricultural Press. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 8(4), 375-390. [open access]

Drawing upon the 'Farmlife' pages of Farmers' Weekly, the most significant farming publication in the UK, this article assesses the ways in which gender identities in farming are represented in text and images. Lead articles from 1976 and 1996 issues of 'Farmlife' are taken as the research focus to determine how representations have altered in line with restructuring of the agricultural industry. Reference is made to Connell's notions of hegemonic masculinity and emphasised femininity to inform the analysis about the ways in which these gender identities are (re)produced through the British farming media. A simple typology is derived from the articles, which assists in revealing a remarkable degree of consistency in the portrayal of gender identities over time. Case studies reveal that hegemonic masculinity and emphasised femininity are perpetuated through the farming media, but in increasingly subtle and fragmented ways. The limitations of Connell's conceptualisation are revealed, particularly in its ability to accommodate multiple constructions of femininity. Suggestions are made for research that investigates the consumers of these media products.*

Petridou, E., & Glaveli, N. (2008) Rural Women Entrepreneurship within Co-operatives: Training Support. *Gender in Management: An International Journal*, 23(4), 262 – 277. [not open access]

This paper summarizes an evaluation of a training program among rural women entrepreneurs, running co-operatives in Greece. Questionnaires were used to assess 104 participants' perceptions of the effects of the training. Perceived benefits include enhancement of skills, including those relating to pursuing new opportunities and enhancing co-operation, as well as increasingly positive perceptions of entrepreneurship, growth prospects, and work-family balance. However, the authors also note that training is more effective when the needs of the co-operative are assessed prior to training and the program is tailored to meet the needs identified.

Pettersson, K., & Susanna, H. C. (2014). Women Tourism Entrepreneurs: Doing Gender on Farms in Sweden. *Gender in Management: An International Journal*, 29(8), 487-504. [not open access]

The way gender is "done" on Swedish farms in the context of increasing farm tourism, particularly women's entrepreneurship in the sector, is explored in this paper. Specifically, this paper focuses on women's motivation to become entrepreneurs, as well as changes in the gendered division of labor and gender identities accompanying entrepreneurship. Interviews with 15 women agricultural entrepreneurs in central Sweden found that the gendered division of labor did not change after the women started their businesses. While this finding may be contrary to other research, the women interviewed often built their agricultural businesses on identities as traditional farm women. However, a shift in how gender is done is observed, as women identify as entrepreneurs and change the use of farms from a site of primarily agricultural production.

Stavroulakis, D., Karagiannis, S., Mitoula, R., & Papagrigoriou, A. (2013). Female Entrepreneurship and Agrotourism Cooperatives in the Greek Periphery: An Overview. *American Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, 5(4), 129-138. [open access]

This study investigates the status of female entrepreneurs in the Greek countryside as formed in the recent years owed to the emergence of agritourism. Agritourism has provided opportunities for additional income in localities through the utilization of knowledge of traditional customs, recipes, folk art. Women entrepreneurs in the sector often function within a context of adverse circumstances, pertaining to their multiple responsibilities at home and at work. Organization of women in producers' cooperatives has facilitated their endeavor with regard to commitment, mutual support and pooling knowledge. On the other hand, major obstacles include lack of management education and insufficient marketing of local products. Even though status of women has been upgraded to an extent due to their additional contribution to the family income, conservative stereotypes about their role remain still intact in the countryside.*

Warren-Smith, I., & Jackson, C. (2004) Women Creating Wealth through Rural Enterprise. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 10(6), 369 – 383. [open access]

Rural enterprise needs to be encouraged to preserve the countryside – not just economically but socially and culturally. The logic for policy measures to be introduced that encourage enterprise growth to constitute some reversal of economic decline in rural areas is clear. Business enterprises have been targeted as one vehicle to bring about rural regeneration. Research in Shropshire, UK, has, however, found that most “non-farm but on-farm” enterprises are started and run by women, but that little formal support exists to encourage and sustain their growth. This paper looks at some of the characteristics of rural female entrepreneurs and highlights one project (Women in Rural Enterprise – WiRE). WiRE has been formed specifically for rural female entrepreneurs in Shropshire/West Midlands and briefly considers why this specifically targeted kind of policy focus is vital not only to economic development but to social and cultural sustainability in rural areas.*

Wright, W., & Annes, A. (2014). Farm Women and Agritourism: Representing a New Rurality. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 54(4), 477-499. [not open access]

This article examines how farm women represent rurality and agriculture within the context of farm tourism. The authors draw upon qualitative data analysis of a farm women's agritourism network in southern France centred on sheep milk production for Roquefort cheese. Through the use of choreography, staging, performances, and their bodies, the authors found that women represent rurality and agriculture in multiple and seemingly contradictory ways. At times they paint portraits of rural life that reproduce human-nature and masculine-feminine binaries affiliated with tradition and cultural heritage. At other times, they choreograph, stage, and perform modernity by accentuating materials, ideals, and roles more accurately articulated as a product of contemporary society. The result is a complex amalgam of agriculture and rural life representations constructed for tourist consumption. The article concludes by discussing the opportunities such representations hold for enabling farm women to access cultural influence in agriculture.*

East Asia

de Brauw, A., Li, Q., Liu, C., Rozelle, S., & Zhang, L. (2008). Feminization of Agriculture in China? Myths surrounding Women's Participation in Farming. *The China Quarterly*, 194, 327-348. [open access]

This article assesses the feminization of the agricultural labor force in China and, if it is occurring, its effects on labor, productivity, and welfare among rural households. This article finds that China's agricultural sector is not becoming feminized, but agricultural feminization could have positive results for China. However, based on research in other contexts, policies that address land rights, access to credit, and competitive economic development policies, play a role in women's success in agriculture.

Kitazawa, Y. (2010). Japan's Lost Decades and a Women-led Socio-solidarity Economy. *Development*, 53(3), 416-420. [not open access]

Yoko Kitazawa examines the solidarity economies in Japan as a needed alternative to the failures of both government and neo-liberal capitalism. She describes the activities of different groups that are undertaking solidarity, with a focus on female farming entrepreneurs, consumers and non-profit organizations.*

Tijani, S. A., & Yano, I. (2007). The Direct Farmer's Market: A Tool for Rural Female Empowerment. *Direct Marketing*, 1(4), 195-210. [not open access]

Women play an important role in marketing and their participation is greatest where trade is traditional. This study aims to explore this most basic level of direct marketing. To understand the turn around in the life of these women, the study examined the opportunity accrued to women farmers through participating in direct farmer's markets in Japan. Purposive sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents. To establish change(s) in respondent's status; the snowball method was used to select non-direct farmers markets (DFM) users for comparison while data collection was done by structured questionnaire and interview schedule. The findings of the study revealed that most of the DFM studied were established to improve rural women status. The relationship between the empowerment of both groups and selected characteristics suggests that their empowerment in familial and mobility would be decreasing as they advance in age. Much of the current direct marketing research is focused on the high-level/high-tech sectors. This research investigates the most fundamental level of direct marketing: one-to-one interactions and transactions.*

Wallis, C. (2015). Micro-entrepreneurship, New Media Technologies, and the Reproduction and Reconfiguration of Gender in Rural China. *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 8(1), 42-58. [not open access]

This article draws on fieldwork reaching those engaged in micro-entrepreneurship, both agricultural and otherwise, in rural China. Within this economy, new media technologies are explored as a space where gender hierarchies are reproduced and/or reconfigured. Particularly, the gendered use of technology is explored in both physical spaces, where entrepreneurship occurs with the assistance of technology, as well as virtual spaces, that both facilitate entrepreneurship and the exchange of knowledge. The author finds that while technology has disrupted traditional gender roles, unequal power relations between genders still create unequal access to capital and social networks, and thus differential use of technology.

South and Southeast Asia

Aamir, A., & Akhtar, F. (2012). Gender Gap into the Credit Schemes of Banks Launched for Dairy Sectors in Pakistan. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review (Oman Chapter)*, 2(2), 46-55. [open access]

Livestock is an important sub sector of agriculture, contributing approximately 10.8% to overall national GDP. Dairy is an important part of the livestock sector, as Pakistan is the 4th largest milk producing country in the world. Women play a significant role in the dairy sector and are primarily engaged in cleaning, watering, milking of animals, and milk processing. Though women have a critical role in the sector, significant gender gaps and discrimination exists. This study specifically examines the role of macro and micro finance banks in Lahore, Pakistan.

Ayadurai, S. (2005). *An Insight into the "Constraints" Faced by Women Entrepreneurs in a War-torn Area: Case Study of the Northeast of Sri Lanka*. Retrieved from <http://www.asiaentrepreneurshipjournal.com/AJESVolIIIss1Malar.pdf> [open access]

This study examines the "constraints" faced by women entrepreneurs in a war-torn area - the Northeast of Sri Lanka; "constraints" here refers to factors limiting the growth and development of women entrepreneurship. The Northeast of Sri Lanka is an area which has been ravaged by war for more than three decades now. The women entrepreneurs in the

study are the “Tamil” women of Sri Lanka and not the greater majority of “Singhala” women which are more prevalent in the South. Whilst minimal studies have been done on “Singhala” women entrepreneurs of the South, there has been absolutely no research done on the “Tamil” women of the Northeast of Sri Lanka, apart from one conducted by the author in 2004 on the profile of “Tamil” women entrepreneurs. This study examines further the “constraints” faced by these women entrepreneurs, the challenges they face, and the entrepreneurial ventures they have established over the past three decades. The primary objective is to attract international attention to this group of women so that international funding and aid can help alleviate them from their present state of deprivation and poverty.*

Babbitt, L. G., Brown, D., & Mazaheri, N. (2015). Gender, Entrepreneurship, and the Formal–Informal Dilemma: Evidence from Indonesia. *World Development*, 72, 163-174. [not open access]

This study analyzes the preferences of entrepreneurs about formality and focuses on the role of gender. Relying on original data collected in Indonesia, the authors unpack the differences between various types of female entrepreneurs (currently in the informal sector) according to their preferences about formalization. Contrary to the existing literature, analysis finds that female entrepreneurs possess highly nuanced preferences about formalization that are conditional on many factors. The preference for formalization is strongest among female entrepreneurs who are older, married, rural-based, and have recently started their firms. The work contributes to research that seeks to better understand entrepreneurial preferences and the role that gender plays.*

Batool, Z., Warriach, H. M., Ishaq, M., Latif, S., Rashid, M. A., Bhatti, A., & Murtaza, N., Arif, S., & Wynn, P. C. (2014). Participation of Women in Dairy Farm Practices under Smallholder Production System in Punjab, Pakistan. *JAPS: Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences*, 24(4), 1263-1265. [open access]

Women play a significant role in smallholder production system in Pakistan. They actively participate in various activities relating to crop and livestock production in addition to conducting their routine domestic duties often working non-stop from dawn to dusk. But the extent of their participation varies from region to region. The aim of this field survey was to investigate the involvement of women in dairy farm practices under small holder production system and possible factors affecting their participation in two districts of Punjab. A questionnaire was designed to collect the data from female farmers (n=194) from the districts of Bhakkar and Jhelum. Results indicate that the participation of women in dairy farm practices was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in Bhakkar than in district Jhelum. The present study suggests that, in order to maximize the smallholder dairy farm productivity, a strong extension program needs to be implemented to enhance the skills and knowledge of women.*

Bhattarai, B., Beilin, R., & Ford, R. (2015). Gender, Agrobiodiversity, and Climate Change: A Study of Adaptation Practices in the Nepal Himalayas. *World Development*, 70, 122-132. [not open access]

Gender is seminal to agrobiodiversity management, and inequities are likely to be exacerbated under a changing climate. Using in-depth interviews with farmers and officials from government and non-government organizations in Nepal, the authors explore how gender relations are influenced by wider socio-economic changes, and how alterations in gender relations shape responses to climate change. Combining feminist political ecology and critical social-ecological systems thinking, the authors analyze how gender and adaptation interact as households abandon certain crops, adopt high-yielding varieties and shift to cash crops. The authors argue that the prevailing development paradigm reinforces inequitable gender structures in agrobiodiversity management, undermining adaptation to the changing climate.*

Bhujel, R. C., Shrestha, M. K., Pant, J., & Buranrom, S. (2008). Ethnic Women in Aquaculture in Nepal. *Development*, 51(2), 259-264. [not open access]

The Women in Aquaculture project was launched in two districts of central Terai in Nepal jointly by AIT (Thailand) and Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (Nepal). The project has trained five groups of about 150 women belonging to a traditional ethnic fishing community and supported by fish farming as a means of additional income generation and source of protein supply for the family.*

Bushell, B. (2008). Women Entrepreneurs in Nepal: What Prevents them from Leading the Sector? *Gender & Development*, 16(3), 549-564. [open access]

Entrepreneurship for women is often seen as a journey out of poverty and a march towards equality. Studies have proven that entrepreneurship, in the form of small and medium sized enterprises, can indeed empower women and through time, fundamentally transform power relations within a society, making it a place where women can lead. However, in the past, women's entrepreneurship in much of the developing world has gone little beyond informal business ventures which ensure daily survival for women and their families. In Nepal, embedded structural and socio-cultural constraints challenge women entrepreneurs and make it hard for them to realise their potential as leaders in business. This article suggests policy measures, business and management training, and the promotion of entrepreneurial networking systems, as potential ways to empower women entrepreneurs and create leadership opportunities, in the hopes of bringing women into the mainstream business sector in Nepal.*

Butt, T. M., Jie, G. Q., Zhenguo, H., & Khan, M. A. (2013). Consultation Based Inductive Study of Vegetables Growing Women Farmers of Punjab, Pakistan. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development*, 3(11), 861-869. [open access]

A substantial proportion of the population in Pakistan participates in agriculture, including women. This study interviewed 500 women vegetable farmers in Gujranwala district, Punjab regarding the current state and needs of women farmers. The study found that low literacy, adoption of innovative farming techniques, markets, credit, and services were barriers for women. Authors suggest literacy programs, training by field extension staff, subsidies, and establishment of a sustainable market as programs and policies that can support women farmers.

Das, S., & Mohiuddin, K.M. (2015). Motivational Factors and the Constraints of Women Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Information, Business and Management*, 7(3), 377-395. [open access]

This study was conducted to obtain a Bangladeshi perspective on empowering women through entrepreneurship development. Women in Bangladesh need monetary access to be respected in family and society. This study aims to assess women's motivations to be an entrepreneur and the constraints that hinder their entrepreneurial abilities, using both primary and secondary data. Data indicates that the motivational factors for women entrepreneurs are helping their husband, financial independence, availability of loan, social position, family support, creativity development, and helping society. De-motivating factors were also observed, including limited capital and market access, unavailability of raw material, lack of education and training, and social value constraints. Given these barriers, the authors give recommendations to improve women's entrepreneurial development.

Foisal, M.T.M., Sagar, A. H., & Khanam, F.A. (2015). Factors Affecting the Women Entrepreneurship Development in Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Bangladesh- An Evaluative Study. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 7(11), 153-160. [open access]

Women entrepreneurs contribute significantly to the development of the economy of Bangladesh. The paper aims to analyze the factors affecting the women entrepreneurship development in small and medium enterprises (SME). A thirty one item questionnaire with Likert type scale was used for collecting data in this study. During data collection, convenience-sampling technique was used. Data for the study were collected from hundred respondents, who were the manager or owner of different organizations, were asked to rate themselves on the printed survey materials. Collected data were analyzed using the

sophisticated statistical technique “Factor Analysis” nine Principal Component Analysis. The study revealed that six factors affect the women entrepreneurship development in SME based on factor loadings and named as government and administrative factor, financial support factor, strategic management factor, political and legal factor, infrastructural factor and entrepreneurship education factor.*

Gunewardena, N. (2010). Bitter Cane: Gendered Fields of Power in Sri Lanka’s Sugar Economy. *Signs*, 35(2), 371-396. [not open access]

Sugar agribusiness has a history of impoverishing communities. This paper explores the industry’s specific impact on women in Sri Lanka through 20 years of ethnographic research at the country’s largest commercial sugar production site. This paper explores the subjugation of women, who had previously experienced gender parity, through the lens of feminist political ecology. The paper explores capitalism and agricultural development, as they relate to labor practices and discourses around women workers being unskilled and dispensable.

Haggblade, S., Boughton, D., Cho, K. M., Denning, G., Kloeppinger-Todd, R., Oo, Z., . . . & Wong, L. C. Y. (2014). Strategic Choices Shaping Agricultural Performance and Food Security in Myanmar. *Journal of International Affairs*, 67(2), 55-71. [not open access]

Despite the many transformations taking place in Myanmar, its agricultural sector is lagging. A high proportion of rural households remain poor and food insecure as a result. This article examines the underlying causes of poor agricultural performance through a combination of literature and secondary data review combined with extensive field interviews with a broad range of key informants in the main agricultural zones of the country. The authors identify key structural changes that are needed to unleash smallholder-led agricultural transformation and broad-based rural economic growth.*

Halbrendt, J., Kimura, A. H., Gray, S. A., Radovich, T., Reed, B., & Tamang, B. B. (2014). Implications of Conservation Agriculture for Men's and Women's Workloads among Marginalized Farmers in the Central Middle Hills of Nepal. *Mountain Research and Development (Online)*, 34(3), 214-222. [open access]

Measures of gender-based labor distribution can contribute to understanding the feasibility of an agricultural development in mountainous subsistence farming communities. Conservation agriculture (CA) can provide sustained crop yield and improved soil and water conservation in mountain areas prone to degradation and where few inputs are available. This study sought to measure the gendered labor impacts of CA practices and to assess their feasibility in remote farming communities. The researchers surveyed farmers in 3 tribal villages in the Middle Hills of Nepal, where communities consist of smallholder farmers cultivating highly sloping, marginal lands. Face-to-face interviews and time allocation surveys were used to quantify distribution of labor and to identify engagement in agricultural decision-making in 87% of the households. It is crucial to adapt technologies to provide gender-sensitive solutions and meet the needs of the local community. Identifying the gendered constraints of CA is vital to improving understanding of agricultural livelihoods.*

Hassan, F., Ramli, A., & Desa, N.M. (2014). Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Malaysia: What Drives Their Success? *International Journal of Business and Management*, 9(4), 10-21. [open access]

This paper examines the entrepreneurial characteristics (risk taking, ability to explore, confidence and determination, willingness and initiative, vision, creativity and innovation, social networking and strategic thinking) that influence the success of rural women entrepreneurs in business. The questionnaire is used as a data collection method that involves a total of 80 rural women entrepreneurs in the northern region of Peninsular Malaysia. Data collected were analysed using SPSS version 20 and SmartPLS 2.0. Findings from the Partial Least Squares analysis revealed that confidence, determination, and vision are the main variables that influence business success of women entrepreneurs in rural settings. In this regard, it is hoped that the findings of this study can help parties concerned

in the design and implementation of the agenda to stimulate the performance of entrepreneurs to a higher level. It turns out this effort can contribute towards the development and transformation of the economy to achieve developed nation status and a high income by 2020.*

Hossain, M., & Jaim, W.M.H. (2011). *Empowering Women to become Farmer Entrepreneur: Case Study of a NGO Supported Program in Bangladesh*. Retrieved from <http://www.ifad.org/events/agriculture/doc/papers/hossain.pdf>. [open access]

Although NGOs in Bangladesh have benefited millions of women from low-income households, there are few examples of supporting women for agricultural development. The North-West Crop Diversification Project implemented through a Government-NGOs partnership is an innovative project that provides training and credit to both female and male farmers for diversifying crops. The aim of this paper is to assess the effectiveness of the project in reaching women to become farm managers and to be economically and socially empowered. A sample of 30 female and 30 male farmers was selected randomly from two locations under the project implemented by two NGOs, BRAC and RDRS. Primary data were generated through household level interviews. The analysis showed that the project was successful in expanding areas under high value non-rice crops and improving livelihoods of women. The substantial engagement in economic activities has made women socially empowered.*

Kabir, M. S., Hou, X., Akther, R., Wang, J., & Wang, L. (2012). Impact of Small Entrepreneurship on Sustainable Livelihood Assets of Rural Poor Women in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 4(3), 265-280. [open access]

Three hundred women entrepreneurs in the livestock and poultry, fisheries, and vegetables markets were reached through stratified random sampling. This study assessed the impacts of small scale agricultural entrepreneurship on livelihood assets among poor women in rural areas, as well as the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting livelihood through entrepreneurship. The study found that entrepreneurship in different markets is related to accessing different forms of capital, for instance, fisheries entrepreneurship is associated with human capital. Further, access to assets and rural non-governmental organizations providing microcredit or institutional support can be effective to increase women's livelihoods. But the sustainability of this sort of is limited due to lack of resources and institutional support.

Kabir, M. S., Radovic-Markovic, M., Islam, M., Akther, R., Grozdanic, R., & Nikitovic, Z. (2014). Social Capital in Rural Poor Women Entrepreneurship: The Case of Bangladesh. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, 5.1(9), 4-14. [not open access]

This study describes the impact of women's entrepreneurship on social capital and women's livelihoods. Data was collected from 300 women entrepreneurs in Mymensingh, Bangladesh and analyzed using ordered probit regression analysis. Contact with other entrepreneurs, leadership in NGOs group meeting, participation in social gathering, political consciousness, water and sanitation were highly and positively associated at $p < .01$ with social capital, while working experience was significantly associated with social capital at $p < .05$, and changes in basic needs was also significantly associated with social capital at $p < .10$. Further, livestock and poultry entrepreneurship is positive and significantly ($p < .10$) associated with social capital, implying that this form of entrepreneurship may have a significant role in increasing the social capital of poor, rural women in Bangladesh. Formal education and training are positively associated with social capital, however, the association is not significant, allowing a level of support for the conclusion that there is not institutional support for women's training and education in rural areas.

Khan, M. A., & Shadab, N. (2014). Women Participation in Agriculture in India. *International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences*, 4(4), 683-700. [not open access]

In this article, the authors draw available empirical evidence to study in which areas and to what degree women participate in agriculture. Aggregate data shows that, women comprise

around 81% of agricultural labour force in India and around 43% of the agricultural labour force globally and in developing countries. Women engage in a number of agro-oriented activities. In rural areas, it is found that women are spending around 80% of their time for domestic activities and agriculture and allied activities in India. Overall, the labour burden of rural women exceeds that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food and collecting fuel and water. It is in this background that this present article tries to explain the significance of women's participation in agriculture sector and the amount of injustices and exploitation prevailing, especially in the area of more work but less pay.*

Khare, S.K. & Gautam, L. (2014). Rural Women Entrepreneurship in India: Challenges and Opportunities. *African Journal of Business Management*, 8(7), 235-237. [open access]
This short communication focuses on rural women's entrepreneurship in India. The authors note that there is a substantial number of women in rural India who are not currently engaged in the labor force and that engaging these women in entrepreneurship could alleviate poverty. Challenges facing women, such as patriarchal culture, illiteracy, and lack of infrastructure are detailed. However, the authors conclude by urging environmental changes that will support women in entrepreneurship.

Kock, T., & Krysher, S. (2010). The Use of Micro-grants to Mitigate Gender Inequity in Afghanistan by Empowering Rural Farmers and Agribusiness Entrepreneurs. *Journal of International Agricultural and Extension Education.*, 17(1), 13-20. [open access]
Gender inequality is a worldwide problem; Afghanistan is no different. Women account for 60% of the population and are the primary agricultural producers and caregivers for their families. However, they are usually the last to receive developmental aid. To increase long-term sustainability in developing countries, NGOs need to design projects that benefit women. This qualitative study describes the outcomes of a micro-grant program targeting Afghan women but also included males. The grant recipients were empowered to increase family incomes, send their children to school, and support community development projects. These were positive indicators of social change in Afghanistan and may represent outcomes with applicability in other developing countries facing similar challenges.*

Komal, M. (2014). Problems of Women Labour under MGNREGS - A Comparative Study with Special Reference to Women Labour in Agriculture. *Sumedha Journal of Management*, 3(2), 105-117. [not open access]
The women's contribution to family and society is highly significant as they are regarded as the nation builders. The women labour especially under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is in the limelight in the recent past especially in the globalized era. The rural women labour earlier used to depend heavily on agriculture for employment, and now they are shifting their trend towards MGNREG Scheme. The various provisions under MGNREG Scheme has excelled their preference to work. The present paper provides complete field-based observations on women labour both under MGNREG Scheme and as well as for the women agricultural labourers. The study brings a clear picture on the various problems faced by the women labour in both areas with special consideration on the quantum of works and other amenities provided. The study mainly focuses on analyzing the various similarities and special observations on the problems faced by the women labour in MGNREG Scheme and as well as in agriculture field.*

Le, Q. V., & Raven, P. V. (2015). Woman Entrepreneurship in Rural Vietnam: Success and Motivational Factors. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 49(2), 57-76. [open access]
The objective of this study was to examine the impact of a number of variables on the perceptions of women entrepreneurs' success and motivational factors. The authors partnered with PeaceTrees Vietnam, a Seattle-based NGO and the Women's Union of Vietnam to conduct field work in Quang Tri province in central Vietnam. A survey was administered to 20 women entrepreneurs in 6 different communes. Of the 120 surveys administered, 109 usable surveys were received. The authors found that women owners of businesses in Quang Tri Province perceived success to be a result of their values and

perceptions of entrepreneurship. Similarly, the women were motivated by both their perceptions of values and perceptions of entrepreneurship.*

Lu, J. L. (2011). Relations of Feminization of Agriculture and Women's Occupational Health-The Case of Women Farmers in the Philippines. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 12(4), 108-118. [open access]

This study on women in the Philippines, particularly in Benguet which is the largest vegetable producer in the country, was undertaken in order to provide a wider interpretation of the contribution of women farmers to agricultural productivity, as well as to look into the relations between feminization of agriculture, and women's occupational health. Methods employed in this study included personal interviews to look into the knowledge, involvement, and contribution of women in agricultural farming as well as a survey to look into women's perceived occupational health issues and healthcare provision by the local government. The study showed that women play a key role in farming activities including seeding, weeding, pesticide application, harvesting, and marketing of crops. Women are regarded by men in Benguet as integral partners in farming, and they hold and control agriculture-derived incomes. The study showed that ill health of women farmers is affected by the trends and processes of feminization in the agricultural sector. Health policies and programs therefore cannot be separated from considering how economic production affects women's health. Health should be understood within the context of economic production and relations of production.*

Luqman, M., Ashraf, E., Hassan, S. W., & Ullah, S. (2011). Self-perceived Needs of Rural Women for Agricultural Extension Services. *Pakistan Journal of Science*, 63(2), 7-13. [open access]

This study assessed the perceived needs of rural women farmers for agriculture extension services in Bahawalpur, Southern Punjab, Pakistan. Results found that women were producers of crops and livestock, but do not have access to agriculture extension services. Women reported highest need for these sort of services in relation to winnowing. Recommendations are made to establish training centers and programs in rural areas, particularly through a woman extension worker who can train rural women farmers on crop production and related technologies.

Magnan, N., Spielman, D.J., Gulati, K., & Lybbert, T.J. (2015). Information Networks among Women and Men and the Demand for an Agricultural Technology in India (IFPRI Discussion Paper 01411). Retrieved from <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01411.pdf> [open access]

Most research on informational learning for household decision making assumes a single, male head of household, which may not adequately capture women farmers in developing countries. In this study gender-specific agricultural information networks in Uttar Pradesh are analyzed as they relate to laser land leveling. Results show that men and women's network links are similar, but do not overlap. Further, men's networks had a stronger effect on household technology demand, though women's networks also had an effect, encouraging the use of female social networks to share information about new technologies.

Malapit, H.J.L., Kadiyala, S., Quisumbing, A.R., Cunningham, K., & Tyagi, P. (2013). Women's Empowerment in Agriculture, Production Diversity, and Nutrition: Evidence from Nepal (IFPRI Discussion Paper 01313). Retrieved from <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/women-s-empowerment-agriculture-production-diversity-and-nutrition> [open access]

Improved nutrition does not always follow agricultural development. Thus, policymakers are evaluating agricultural programs that can capitalize on the food sources and income that arise from food production, to better nutritional outcomes. This paper explores the potential of women's agricultural empowerment, to increase health and nutrition, through survey data from Nepal focusing on mothers and children. Analysis finds that agricultural production diversity is positively associated with dietary diversity for mothers and children

under two, as well as mothers' body mass index. It also predicts anthropometric measurements for children over two years of age. The impact of empowerment on other child outcomes is variable.

Nguyen, C., Frederick, H., & Nguyen, H. (2014). Female Entrepreneurship in Rural Vietnam: An Exploratory Study. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 6(1), 50-67. [open access]

The purpose of this study was to explore the impact of governmental support policies and socio-cultural influences on female entrepreneurship in rural Vietnam. As such, the study addresses an important literature gap concerning female entrepreneurship within rural communities in South East Asia. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with six female entrepreneurs and six female non-entrepreneurs in northern Vietnam to examine the influence of various environmental factors on female entrepreneurship in a rural setting. The results suggest that government pro-entrepreneurship policies, together with private sector interventions, have had an impact on rural Vietnam. Yet females in rural and remote Vietnam are still constrained by societal prejudices, financial limitations, and limited entrepreneurship educational opportunities.*

Quisumbing, A.R., & Kumar, N. (2011). Does Social Capital Build Women's Assets? The Long-term Impacts of Group-based and Individual Dissemination of Agricultural Technology in Bangladesh. *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, 3(2), 220-242. [not open access]

This paper investigates the long-term impact of agricultural technologies, disseminated using different implementation modalities on men's and women's asset accumulation in rural Bangladesh. Panel data spanning a 10-year period are used to examine the effects of the adoption of new vegetable varieties and polyculture fish pond management technologies on household resource allocation, incomes, and nutrition. A difference-in-differences model combined with nearest-neighbour matching is used to compare changes in husbands and wives' assets within the same household. The results show women's assets increase more relative to men's when technologies are disseminated through women's groups, suggesting that implementation modalities are important in determining the gendered impact of new technologies. These findings are robust to controls for unobserved household-level characteristics. These results suggest that social capital, as embodied through women's groups, not only serves as a substitute for physical assets in the short run, but helps to build up women's asset portfolios in the long run.*

Rao, S. (2011). Work and Empowerment: Women and Agriculture in South India. *The Journal Of Development Studies*, 47(2), 294-315. [not open access]

This article explores the implications of women's work in agriculture in Telangana, a region in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. The author suggests that higher capital costs for cultivators' post-liberalisation increased the pressure to contain wage costs in a region where women form the majority of the agricultural wage labour force. Under such conditions, when women perform both own-cultivation as well as agricultural wage work in the fields of others, they face pressure to restrict bargaining for higher wages, contributing to a widening gender wage gap. To the extent that wages shape intra-household bargaining power, the empowering effect of workforce participation for such women would thus be blunted.*

Raven, P., & Quan, V. L. (2015). Teaching Business Skills to Women: Impact of Business Training on Women's Microenterprise Owners in Vietnam. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 21(4), 622-641. [not open access]

There is currently a debate between NGOs and academia on the effectiveness of training microcredit recipients. One side suggests that merely supplying credit will stimulate entrepreneurial business. The other side proposes that training microcredit recipients in business skills will improve business performance and probably have other important effects. This study was undertaken with the cooperation Vietnam Women's Union and PeaceTrees Vietnam. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects of business training

programmes for women microcredit recipients in rural areas of Vietnam. Using a questionnaire administered to 120 women business owners in several communes in Quang Tri Province, data were collected in 2012 on their business training programmes, perceptions of their business performance, motivation, factors for success, and several other indicators. The findings suggest that business training can improve microenterprise performance and has a number of other positive results, such as increasing motivation, success, and perceptions of entrepreneurs.*

Sandhu, N., Hussain, J., & Matlay, H. (2012). Barriers to Finance Experienced by Female Owner/Managers of Marginal Farms in India. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 19(4), 640-655. [not open access]

This paper analyzes financial barriers experienced by female owner/managers of marginal farms in Punjab, India through surveys of marginal farmers and bank managers. Gender discrimination affected women's interactions with banks, as seen through higher rates of loan rejection and requirement of collateral letters among women.

Sen, D. (2014). Fair Trade vs. Swaccha Vyāpār: Women's Activism and Transnational Justice Regimes in Darjeeling, India. *Feminist Studies*, 40(2), 444-472. [not open access]

The article examines the effects of the fair trade movement on a smallholder tea farmers' cooperative in rural Darjeeling, India, with a particular focus on women's experiences of and attitudes toward free trade. According to the author, fairtrade interventions sometimes reinforce existing gendered power relations in produce communities. Women's creative adaptation of free trade practices and the Nepali concept of fair trade known as swaccha vyāpār are discussed.*

Singh, A. S., Venkataramani, B., & Ambarkhane, D. (2014). Market Linkage for Sustainable Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs: A Case Study of Sankalp Women's Industrial Co-operative promoted by BAIF, Pune. *Journal of Commerce and Management Thought*, 5(4), 545-556. [not open access]

Women's entrepreneurship is important, especially in rural areas, as it is a sustainable, empowerment-based approach that can improve women's circumstances, both economically and more broadly. As there are broad benefits to entrepreneurship, market linkage is crucial for entrepreneurs to be successful and stay in business. This paper specifically analyses women's entrepreneurship within the Sankalp Streewadi Aoudhogik Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd cooperative, which is comprised of 70 women entrepreneurs from self help groups in Haveli and Daund blocks, Pune district.

Sraboni, E., Malapit, H. J., Quisumbing, A. R., & Ahmed, A. U. (2014). Women's Empowerment in Agriculture: What Role for Food Security in Bangladesh? *World Development*, 61, 11-52. [open access]

Using a nationally representative survey from Bangladesh, the authors examine the relationship between women's empowerment in agriculture, measured using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, and per capita calorie availability, dietary diversity, and adult body mass index (BMI). Accounting for potential endogeneity of empowerment, we find that increases in women's empowerment are positively associated with calorie availability and dietary diversity at the household level. Overall, household wealth, education, and occupation are more important than women's empowerment as determinants of adult nutritional status, although negative impacts of group membership and credit on male BMI suggest that intrahousehold trade-offs may exist.*

Tambunan, T.T.H. (2015). Development of Women Entrepreneurs in Indonesia: Are They Being 'Pushed' or 'Pulled'? *Journal of Social Economics*, 2(3), 131-149. [open access]

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the development of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia with the focus on identifying the key determinants of women involvement as entrepreneurs. This paper has two key questions. First, what are their main constraints to become entrepreneurs? Second, does the development of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia reflect entrepreneurship spirit among women or a direct of economic hardship? This is not

quantitative but qualitative study based on secondary data analysis and a review of key literature / case studies on development of women as entrepreneurs or business owners in developing countries and Indonesia. Findings of this study show that the representation of women as entrepreneurs in Indonesia is still relatively low, and most of them are concentrated in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) generating low incomes and operating informally. The relatively low representation of women as entrepreneurs in Indonesia can be attributed to at least four main factors: low formal education and their lack of training opportunities; heavy household chores; legal, traditions, customs, cultural or religious constraints; and lack of access to banks or other financial institutions for financing their business activities. The concentration of women entrepreneurs in MSEs may suggest that they are 'pushed' to do own businesses because of poverty or lack of better job opportunities.*

Trivedi, J., Priyan, P. K., & Bhide, V. (2011). The Role of Dairy Cooperatives in Women Empowerment. *IUP Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 8(1), 41-51. [not open access]
People of rural India face a lot of hardships to earn livelihood. A majority of them are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and other ancillary activities. Income from agricultural activity has been as erratic as the monsoon. Hence, rural people are forced to think of generating additional revenues. Since these people are less literate and possess limited skills, the hunt for alternate sources of income is constrained to a few occupations. A majority of them choose rearing of milch cattle and selling the milk as a source of secondary income. Cattle rearing is a diversification from existing agricultural activity. Largely, rural women are engaged in this activity. These rural women, besides doing hard household chores, also undertake the taxing job of cattle rearing. They supply the milk to the well-established district cooperative dairies working successfully on the Anand model. The present paper is an effort to study the role of district cooperative dairies in helping the women to be self-reliant, self-employed, self-diligent, and empowered.*

USAID/Enabling Agricultural Trade (EAT) Project (2014). *agCLIR Myanmar Agribusiness Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Assessment: Executive Summary*. Retrieved from <http://eatproject.org/docs/EATAgCLIRMyanmarExecweb.pdf> [open access]
At this time, Myanmar has great opportunity to expand its agricultural sector. However, starting a business, especially in the agricultural sector, is a challenge. This report assesses legal, institutional, and social factors affecting business in Myanmar. Over 150 interviews were conducted with a variety of stakeholders, including governmental officials, farmers, and business associations. Topics of focus range from trading across borders to gender and social considerations. This diagnostic aims to be a starting point for discussion and action around policy, investment, programming, and change monitoring.

Vyavahare, P., & Bendal, S. (2012). Transforming Agriculture in to Agriprenuership: A Case Study of Sitabai Mohite. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research*, 1(2), 164-173. [not open access]
Sustainable agriculture is an important issue in India. A balance between People, Planet and Profit is necessary to create sustainable agriculture. Entrepreneurial qualities are important for farmers to maintain this balance in particular situation. Therefore a new branch of entrepreneurship is ie. Agriprenuership is emerging. Agripreneur is defined as, an entrepreneur whose main business is an agriculture or agriculture-related. This paper focuses on promotion of agro business through entrepreneurship development, NABARD assistance & SHG which helps to understand the issues & opportunities. It involves the study of women agripreneur ie. Sitabai Mohite.*

Yadav, L. (2010). Intricacies Perceived by Farmwomen in Undertaking Agri-business Activities. *Journal of Dairying, Foods & Home Sciences*, 29(1), 64-67. [not open access]
The present exploratory investigation was conducted to explore the perceived intricacies of farm women aspiring to undertake agribusiness activities. The study was conducted in three randomly selected villages from Bhiwani district of Haryana state on a sample of 240 farmwomen respondents who were willing to undertake agri- business activities like

mushroom cultivation, dairy farming, beekeeping and vermicomposting. It was found that among the various intricacies perceived by the farmwomen in undertaking agri-business activities lack of training and opportunities, lack of support and counseling, economic incredibility, lack of risk orientation, and gender were the major intricacies. The most commonly perceived intricacies were social in nature followed by educational and personal intricacies.*

Yasmin, T., Khattak, R., & Ngah, I. (2013). Facilitating Earthquake-affected Rural Women Communities toward Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 37(5), 592-613. [not open access]

Women open school participatory learning approach was used to build up the capacity of 1055 rural women of selected earthquake-affected areas of Balakot, district Mansehra, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa province of Pakistan in kitchen gardening and off-season vegetable cultivation, integrated pest management, pesticide risk reduction, poultry and livestock management, health and hygiene, and income-generating approaches. Community-based collective learning was found to be effective for changing rural women's perception about pesticides, role in agriculture, home, and contribution to household income as well as in decision making. It also improved knowledge, awareness, confidence, self-awareness, agricultural practices, social interactions, and enhanced motivation for revival of livelihood.*

Middle East and North Africa

Bonnan-White, J., Hightower, A., & Issa, A. (2013). Of Couscous and Occupation: A Case Study of Women's Motivations to Join and Participate in Palestinian Fair Trade Cooperatives. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 30(3), 337-350. [not open access]

Using ethnographic methods, this paper explores women's motivations to join and understanding of Palestinian Fair Trade projects, particularly couscous (maftoul) cooperatives. These cooperatives were created as a method for women to earn income, gain leadership experience, and participate economically and politically. This paper finds that a challenge for women's recruitment and retention is a lack of information about global Fair Trade markets. Additionally, child-care, household needs, and the military occupation form competing demands for women.

Gulcubuk, B. (2010). The Dimensions of Women's Contribution to the Workforce in Agriculture: The Turkey Case. *The International Business & Economics Research Journal*, 9(5), 143-149. [open access]

In Turkey, the pervasive gender norms surrounding women's work can prevent women from joining the paid labor force. However, in rural areas, women often complete unpaid agricultural work, as part of their domestic responsibilities. This paper characterizes and discusses the development of strategies to address the experiences of women in rural areas.

Motzafi-Haller, P. (2005). *Women in Agriculture in the Middle East*. Aldershot, Hants, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate. [not open access]

Based on a collaborative research project – an exciting fruit of the region's peace process – this book provides an in-depth examination and comparison of women's participation in agricultural production in four Middle-Eastern countries: Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and Israel. Each of the country studies is set in context, providing an overview of the status of women in the national economy and society, and in education and law, before proceeding to analyze the status and roles of women in the rural sector. These up-to-date overviews are based on published and unpublished data, much of which is available for the first time in English. But the book can also be read as a fascinating story of the way gender is introduced into a complex political setting where "development work" is done. It offers a reflexive, critical examination of the very process of its own production and some general observations about the links between academic and development-centered discourses.*

Omari, S., & Elkandoussi, F. (2013). The Marketing of Women's Argan Cooperatives: Challenges and Opportunities. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 4(6). [open access]

Products containing argan is a lever for sustainable development in the Souss-Massa-Drâa region of Morocco. Indeed, the argan cooperatives have achieved positive results on social, economic and environmental levels in the region, particularly for women of rural origin. But behind this apparent success, there are difficulties that impede the achievement of the objectives of the cooperatives, namely the failure of management and marketing, the scarcity of the raw material and its high price, the existence of a fragmented market, and illiteracy of the majority of women who are members of a cooperative. Within the framework of our research, the authors focused on the marketing practices of these cooperatives on the basis of the data and information collected during a survey of these socio-economic organizations. The aim of the article is to highlight the role and potential impact of the adoption of management practices in line with the sustainable development on the community, the environment, the competitiveness and prosperity of women's argan cooperatives.*

Vital Voices, IFC, & MENA Businesswomen's Network (2013). *Ready for Growth: Solutions to Increase Access to Finance for Women-Owned Business in the Middle East and North Africa*. Retrieved from http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/learning+and+adapting/knowledge+products/publications/publications_report_vv-sme [open access]

Produced by Vital Voices Global Partnership in cooperation with IFC and the MENA Businesswomen's Network, this report surveyed 431 women business owners across 8 economies in the Middle East and North Africa to understand their needs, the critical obstacles they face in accessing finance, and identify real solutions to increase the economic contributions of women-owned SMEs.*

Weeks, J. R. (2009). Women Business Owners in the Middle East and North Africa: A Five-country Research Study. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 1(1), 77-85. [not open access]

The purpose of this paper is to offer an account of women business owners in the Middle East and North Africa. This five-country research study included face-to-face interviews with women entrepreneurs in Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. The findings revealed that the women surveyed were operating across a range of business sectors and, in some cases, with employment levels ahead of most women-owned firms in Western Europe and North America. Most of the women surveyed were trading internationally and were growth-oriented. This research offers valuable practical insights for policy makers, women's business organizations and financial institutions. The paper offers an unprecedented level of new detailed information about women business owners and their enterprises in the region.*

Sub-Saharan Africa

Adedayo, A., & Tunde, A. M. (2013). Challenges of Women in Urban Agriculture in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Sustainable Agriculture Research*, 2(3), 8-14. [open access]

Women play significant roles generally in urban agricultural production. In spite of their roles, women farmers are faced with myriads of challenges that affect their increased production in the urban areas. This study assessed the challenges of women farming in urban areas with reference to Kwara State, Nigeria. A total of 1,801 women farmers were sampled from different urban areas in the state. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized for them in order to explore their minds on the challenges faced and opportunities available to them in urban agricultural production. The matrix ranking revealed lack of credit facilities as one of the most important challenges militating against increased production by women. Other challenges identified include restricted accessibility to land and lack of farm input among others. Appropriate recommendations were made that production resources should be made available especially for women farmers while women should also be part of decision making concerning agriculture.*

Adekunle, O. O. (2013). Analysis of Effectiveness of Agricultural Extension Service in among

Rural Women: Case Study of Odeda Local Government, Ogun State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, 5(12), 65-71. [open access]

This study was aimed at determining agricultural extension service in among rural Women, using Odeda local government area of Ogun State as a case study. A sample size of 180 women farmers was initially taken for the study, but only data for 160 respondents were analyzed. Simple random sampling technique was used for the sample selection and questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents. The findings of this study confirm that, women farmers are not a homogeneous group. Despite their valuable contribution in agricultural production, women do not have easy access to agricultural resources, such as the required amount of cultivable land, title of land ownership, improved farm implements. It was also observed that, real problems and needs for agricultural advice are not considered on a gender basis when planning and preparing extension packages in the agricultural services. It is recommended that government should encourage and assist women farmers by giving them special attention in terms of access to needed farm inputs.*

Akinbami, C. O., & Momodu, A. S. (2013). Health and Environmental Implications of Rural Female Entrepreneurship Practices in Osun State Nigeria. *Ambio*, 42(5), 644-657. [open access]

In rural Nigeria, food processing is mostly engaged in by women and children. Most of these processes are done using outdated technologies that make use of traditional woodstoves. This article presents the health and environmental implications of the rural female entrepreneurs involved in food processing and proffer means of bettering the lot of these women to handle these hazards. A partially structured questionnaire and focus group discussion was used to capture data from respondents. The study revealed that about 73 % of women involved in direct production of garri and palm oil processing could be at risk of early death or disability-adjusted life years from the mentioned diseases. The article concludes that the rural female entrepreneur needs to be better positioned to handle these hazards, for her health, that of her children, as well as for the environment.*

Akudugu, M. A., Egyir, I. S., & Mensah-Bonsu, A. (2009). Women Farmers' Access to Credit from Rural Banks in Ghana. *Agricultural Finance Review*, 69(3), 284-299. [not open access]

This paper explores the credit accessible to women farmers through rural banks (RBs) in Upper East region, Ghana and the factors that affect women's access. The study collected information on socio-economic, technical, and institutional variables from 200 women farmers. Analysis modeled the impact of these variables on women's access to credit through RBs. Results show that 44% of RB's credit portfolios go to women, nearing gender-parity. Factors influencing access to credit from RBs include education-level, application procedures, access to land, income level, farm size, membership to economic associations, savings, type of crop grown, interest rate, and distance to RB.

Alila, P.O., & Pedersen, P.O. (Eds.). (2001). *Negotiating Social Space: East African Microenterprises*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, Inc. [not open access]

Small and micro enterprises have been an important theme in development thinking since 1950s, yet for a variety of reasons East African governments and administrations have been skeptical about their role in their own countries' development. While many constraints have been lifted by the more liberal policies of the 1990s, many micro entrepreneurs and their labourers, primarily women, are still fighting for an enlarged social space. The papers in this book describe these strategies of negotiation between rural micro enterprises and the new liberalised rural economy. Multiple chapters within this book focus on micro-enterprise and gender, in areas such as Eldoret town and Nairobi, Kenya.*

Aregu, L., Bishop-Sambrook, C., Puskur, R., & Tesema, E. (2010). Opportunities for Promoting Gender Equality in Rural Ethiopia through the Commercialization of Agriculture (IPMS Working Paper 18). Retrieved from <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/1788> [open access]

In Ethiopia, rural women have a significant role in the agricultural workforce. While policies have attempted to improve women's roles in the sector, women still face barriers to full participation. These barriers can influence household food security and, possibly, agricultural commercialization. This paper explores the influence of gender roles on agricultural commercialization and development through qualitative studies conducted by the Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS) of Ethiopian Farmers' Project. Particularly, the study aimed to understand gender roles influencing agricultural activities, decisions, and benefits, as well as the barriers and potential solutions to participation in market-led development.

Baden, S. (2013). Women's Collective Action in African Agricultural Markets: The Limits of Current Development Practice for Rural Women's Empowerment. *Gender & Development*, 21(2), 295-311. [not open access]

A wide range of development actors play a major role in initiating, supporting, and promoting collective action of various forms, which aims to secure economic and wider benefits to women, through improving their engagement in markets. But there is limited understanding of what works for rural women in terms of their participation in collective action, and the 'empowerment' benefits to be gained from it. Gendered power dynamics in mixed-sex organisations seeking to improve livelihoods through collective action often lead to different and unequal outcomes for women. Women's motives for collective action often differ from men's, and they bring different skills and qualities to it. This article draws on research in Ethiopia, Mali, and Tanzania, to assess recent experiences of development interventions supporting women's collective action in agricultural markets.*

Barrientos, S., Dolan, C., & Tallontire, A. (2003). A Gendered Value Chain Approach to Codes of Conduct in African Horticulture. *World Development*, 31(9), 1511-1526. [open access]

Codes of conduct covering the employment conditions of Southern producers exporting to European markets mushroomed throughout the 1990s, especially in the horticulture sector linking UK and European supermarkets with export firms in Africa. The majority of employment in this sector is "informal," a significant proportion of which is female. This paper explores the gender sensitivity of codes currently applied in the African export horticulture sector from an analytical perspective that combines global value chain and gendered economy approaches. Through an analysis of these two approaches, it develops a "gender pyramid," which provides a framework for mapping and assessing the gender content of codes of conduct. The pyramid is applied to codes that cover employment conditions in three commodity groups and countries exporting to European markets: South African fruit, Kenyan flowers and Zambian vegetables and flowers. It concludes that the gender sensitivity of codes needs to be greatly enhanced if they are to adequately address employment conditions relevant to informal and especially women workers.*

BizCLIR Project & Booz Allen Hamilton (2008). *AgCLIR: Ghana. Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Diagnostic of Ghana's Agriculture Sector*. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadb483.pdf

BizCLIR Project & Booz Allen Hamilton (2010). *AgCLIR: Uganda. Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Diagnostic of Uganda's Agriculture Sector*. Retrieved from <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/42182986/agclir-uganda-economic-growth-usaid> [open access]

These reports address the conditions and opportunities for doing business in the country's agriculture sector. Through close examination of the relevant laws, institutions, and social dynamics, it aims to inform assistance decisions by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other donors in the area of agricultural development in the country, as well as to provide insight and guidance about the sector to government officials, private sector representatives, and others.*

Brahic, B., & Jacobs, S. (2013). Empowering Women: A Labor Rights-based Approach: Case Studies from East African Horticultural Farms. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 26(3), 601-619. [not open access]

This article discusses the hitherto little-studied question of women workers' empowerment through access to labor rights in the east African export horticultural sector. It is based on the work carried out by Women Working Worldwide and its east African partners, drawing on primary research on cut-flower farms in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda. The focus in discussions of women's empowerment has tended to be on individual actors rather than collective strategies. The authors argue that strategies such as action research, education, organization and advocacy focusing on labor rights are effective in gendered empowerment and can bring positive change to women's working lives on African farms, and beyond.*

Brahic, B., Olaiya, M. M., Jacobs, S., & English, R. (2011). Organizing Women Workers in the Agribusiness Sector: Case Studies from East Africa. *Labour, Capital & Society*, 44(1), 70-97. [open access]

This article is based on the work carried out by Women Working Worldwide - a UK-based organization, which supports, along with its partners, the development of advocacy and organizing strategies for the recognition and the enforcement of the rights of women workers. It explores the often-overlooked question of casual women workers and labor organizing in the East African export horticultural sector. This article draws on primary action research and looks more particularly at horticultural farms in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. It demonstrates that by putting a focus on the needs of women workers, feminist labor agitation has promoted new forms of labor organization. It highlights successes, barriers and challenges for the future.*

Camara, M., Wen, Y., Wu, H., Diakite, M., Gerson, K. K., & Wang, H. (2011). Impact Assessment of Women Farmer Activity on Poverty Reduction and Food Security: A Case of Kindia Region/Guinea. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, 3(4), 141-150. [open access]

In Kindia, access to food is dependent on the activity of rural women. Women farmers produce the majority of food and are responsible for ensuring that their families' basic needs are met. Today, developing countries are faced with huge problems, among which, that of food insecurity remains the central point. This food insecurity manifests itself in acute poverty covering all aspects of the lives of the rural people. The lack of employment, low family income, inaccessibility of basic social services (drinking water, health, education, etc...) cause very critical situations. It is clear to recognize that the people most vulnerable are those living in rural areas, most specifically women and children. They are, at the time, a particularly vulnerable group and an essential player that is contributing to the achievement of household food security in Kindia. Despite the critical role they play in food production and poverty reduction, they have ownership of only 1% of the land. This article focuses on the activity of women farmers and their contribution to food security and poverty reduction in Kindia region of Guinea.*

Carr, E. R. (2008). Men's Crops and Women's Crops: The Importance of Gender to the Understanding of Agricultural and Development Outcomes in Ghana's Central Region. *World Development*, 36(5), 900-915. [open access]

The study of gender and development is an area of inquiry fraught with tension between "theoretical" and "practical" concerns. This article seeks to intervene in the standoff between these concerns by examining the mismatch between the conclusions one can draw about gendered patterns of agriculture in Ghana if one adopts either a "mainstream" or a feminist post-structuralist approach to gender. By illustrating the ways in which mainstream approaches to gender and development conceal important variability in the vulnerabilities experienced by those often lumped into the categories of "woman" and "man," this examination shows how contemporary writing on gender and development might inform "practical" development efforts in a manner that results in measurably improved project outcomes.*

Cultural Practice, LLC (2011). *Gender Assessment USAID/Ghana*. Retrieved from <http://www.culturalpractice.com/site/wp-content/downloads/3-2011-30.pdf> [open access]

This report is a component of USAID/Ghana's development of a Country Development Cooperation Strategy for 2011-2015. Focus is paid to four objectives including economic growth, education, democracy and government, and health. Realizing that development programs can create gender-disparities, as gender often determines access to resources, this report supports the creation of development programs that benefit all genders.

Farnworth, C.R., & Munachonga, M. (2010). *Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes - Zambia Country Report* (UTV Working Paper 2010:8). Retrieved from http://www.sida.se/English/publications/Publication_database/publications-by-year1/2010/august/20108-gender-aware-approaches-in-agricultural-programmes---zambia-country-report/ [open access]

This study is part of the evaluation project on gender aware approaches in agricultural programmes. The purpose is to increase understanding of how Sida's development assistance in agriculture should be designed, implemented and funded to ensure that female farmers are reached, that their needs as producers are met, and that they are able to benefit from the support to achieve a positive impact on their livelihoods. The Zambia Country Study of the Agricultural Support Programme (ASP) is one of the project's five country case studies.*

Ferguson, H., & Kepe, T. (2011). *Agricultural Cooperatives and Social Empowerment of Women: A Ugandan Case Study*. *Development in Practice*, 21(3), 421-429. [not open access]

This article presents a case study of Manyakabi Area Cooperative Enterprise in south-western Uganda, which shows that benefits from agricultural cooperatives can extend beyond monetary tangibles. The authors discuss several social factors that women members claimed have improved since they became members of the cooperative, including their confidence, their negotiating skills, the ability to be of service to their communities through transferring skills to non-members, and the ability to take control of certain household decisions when dealing with men. The authors conclude that these social benefits could be enhanced if they were fully acknowledged as important by agents of change.*

Fischer, E., & Qaim, M. (2012). *Gender, Agricultural Commercialization, and Collective Action in Kenya*. *Food Security*, 4(3), 441-453. [open access]

With the commercialization of agriculture, women are increasingly disadvantaged because of persistent gender disparities in access to productive resources. Farmer collective action that intends to improve smallholder access to markets and technology could potentially accelerate this trend. Here, the authors use survey data of small-scale banana producers in Kenya to investigate the gender implications of recently established farmer groups. Traditionally, banana has been a women's crop in Kenya. Results confirm that the groups contribute to increasing male control over banana. The authors also analyze nutritional implications. While male control over banana revenues does not affect household calorie consumption, it has a negative marginal effect on dietary quality. The authors demonstrate that the negative gender implications of farmer groups can be avoided when women are group members themselves. In the poorest income segments, group membership even seems to have a positive effect on female-controlled income share. Some policy implications towards gender mainstreaming of farmer collective action are discussed.*

Fonjong, L. (2004). *Challenges and Coping Strategies of Women Food Crops Entrepreneurs in Fako Division, Cameroon*. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 5(5), 1-17. [open access]

Cameroon is facing difficulties ensuring food security, in light of large-scale movement of people to cities from rural areas. This movement decreases the agricultural labor force, at a time when the demand for food is increasing. Women agriculture entrepreneurs are playing an important role in filling this demand and are becoming increasingly engaged in informal

food crop businesses in Fako Division, Cameroon. While the informal sector offers opportunities for women, who are unable to participate in the formal sector because of their gender, challenges within the informal sector often harm women's business potential. This study finds that women entrepreneurs are playing a crucial role and thus demand system-level support, particularly in light of challenges that exceed women's available coping strategies.

Forte, D., Androa, R.G., & Binagwah, M.A. (2011). *State of the World Brief Series Chapter 11. Harnessing the Knowledge and Skills of Women Farmers*. Retrieved from http://blogs.worldwatch.org/nourishingtheplanet/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Chapter-11-Policy-Brief_new.pdf?cda6c1 [open access]

The majority of agricultural producers in Sub-Saharan Africa are women. However, poverty and hunger still effect a significant proportion of women. To solve these problems, and make progress towards the benchmarks set by the Millennium Development Goals, strategies need to address women's access to financial services, markets, and trainings.

Gotschi, E., Njuki, J., & Delve, R. (2009). Equal numbers, Equal Chances? A Case Study of Gender Differences in the Distribution of Social Capital in Smallholder Farmer Groups in Búzi District, Mozambique. *European Journal of Development Research*, 21(2), 264-282. [not open access]

Despite the potential for local groups to contribute to rural development, it remains questionable whether social capital- as the 'missing link' in development - is compatible with the idea of gender equity strived for in 'gender mainstreamed' development projects. This paper examines engendered differences in smallholder farmer groups in Búzi district, and how social capital is generated and distributed. Although men and women equally invest in groups, in terms of participation in group activities or contribution of communal work, the benefits of social capital are significantly unequally distributed. Women find it harder to transform the number of social relations into improved information, access to markets or help in case of need.*

Herrington, M. & Kelley, D. (2013). *African Entrepreneurship: Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Report 2012*. Retrieved from <http://www.gemconsortium.org/report/48601> [open access]

Sub-Saharan Africa is in the midst of an entrepreneurial revolution that is invigorating the region with new opportunities, increased employment and a robust rise in gross domestic product to one of the highest in the world. The GEM 2012 Sub-Saharan African Regional Report reveals that the entrepreneurial landscape is changing rapidly, with the region becoming a mecca for business development and growth.*

Ifenkwe, G. E. (2012). Organizational Barriers Limiting Women's Participation in Women-in-agriculture (WIA) Programme in Umuahia Agricultural Zone of Abia State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 2(8), 293-299. [open access]

Development literature is replete with evidence of high level of involvement of women in agricultural production and value addition activities in Nigeria. This paper highlights organizational barriers limiting women's participation in Women-in-Agriculture (WIA) program, one of the women's enabling agricultural program in Abia State, Nigeria. Multi-stage random sampling technique was adopted in selecting one hundred and twenty women farmers studied. Simple statistical tools (frequencies and percentages) were used in data analysis. The results show that agency-related and organizational problems accounted for over 80% of the constraints limiting participation in the program. They also differ significantly from client or farmer-related problems. Considering the huge financial investments in the agricultural sector, and the Federal Government's policy thrust on food security, the paper recommends involvement of all stakeholders who must contribute their quota towards sustainable food security in Nigeria.*

International Fund for Agricultural Development (2000). *IFAD's Gender Strengthening Programme in Eastern and Southern Africa*. Retrieved from <http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/genpfe.pdf> [open access]

This report summarizes IFAD's Gender Strengthening Programmes in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, specifically the program's components, successes, and challenges. These projects arise from a focus on gender mainstreaming, which is believed to make projects more effective and contribute to poverty reduction. As such, programmes assess and recognize the roles of men and women in agriculture and other activities, as well as access to resources based on gender.

Jacobs, P., & Xaba, T. (2008). Women in Urban and Peri-agriculture: Sustaining Livelihoods in the Cape Metropolitan Area. *Agenda*, 22(78), 186-197. [not open access]

This paper explores women's participation in urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA), as it has been used by urban women to provide food and income for their households. A case study of UPA projects in the Cape Metropolitan Area is employed to characterize women's participation, barriers, and needed policies. Results find that women employ social networks to access land, work collectively, and provide in-kind donations to schools and people affected by HIV. Thus, this paper suggests that policies and programs should acknowledge the strengths of collective institutions and extend focus beyond commercial output, to include output for charitable purposes as well.

Kanyamurwa, J., Wamala, S., Baryamutuma, R., Kabwama, E., & Loewenson, R. (2013). Differential Returns from Globalization to Women Smallholder Coffee and Food Producers in Rural Uganda. *African Health Sciences*, 13(3), 829-841. [open access]

This paper explores the impact of globalization trade liberalization measures on health and dietary outcomes among women smallholder coffee and food producers in Uganda. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected among women producers in the Ntungamo district on factors like income, access to food, and health. Analysis finds that liberalization may have been less effective than expected. Coffee and food producers were similar, however, coffee producers had higher access to inputs and assets, as well as higher income, though coffee producers also worked longer hours. Health outcomes were similar between food and coffee producers, though food stress and dietary outcomes were more severe among coffee producers. The study concludes that coffee producers' income does not lead to improved health or dietary outcomes. This finding is compounded by producers' limited power to address issues.

Kidder, T. (2014). *Women Honey Producers in Ethiopia: Non-market Interventions and Market Opportunities*. Retrieved from <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/women-honey-producers-in-ethiopia-non-market-interventions-and-market-opportuni-334771> [open access]

This case study explores how integrated interventions of government and NGOs have built on the economic potential of the honey sector, to ensure both commercial success and women's economic empowerment. Bee-keeping cooperatives in Ethiopia have brought positive change to women's lives through promoting changes in extension training, awareness-raising with men, and introducing new technology and inclusive policies in farmers' organisations.*

Kipnis, H. (2013). *Financing Women-Owned SMEs: A Case Study in Ethiopia*. Retrieved from <http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Financing%20Women-Owned%20SMEs.pdf> [open access]

While women own 30% of small and medium enterprise (SMEs) in Ethiopia, these businesses have a high failure rate. Women's businesses are seen as risky and ineffective, due to pervasive gender norms, and can prevent women owners from accessing credit. In response, USAID created a Development Credit Authority risk-sharing agreement with one of Ethiopia's largest banks, targeting women SME owners. This report assesses the background, impact, and lessons learned from project implementation. Findings suggest

that women default on their loans at a lower rate than men and benefit from technical assistance, however barriers for women to access banking services persist.

Maertens, M., & Swinnen, J. M. (2012). Gender and Modern Supply Chains in Developing Countries. *Journal of Development Studies*, 48(10), 1412-1430. [A version of this paper published in 2008 is open access]

The rapid spread of modern supply chains in developing countries is profoundly changing the way food is produced and traded. In this article, the authors examine gender issues related to this change. The authors conceptualise various mechanisms through which women are directly affected, review existing empirical evidence and add new survey-based evidence. Results suggest that, although modern supply chains are gendered, their growth is associated with reduced gender inequalities in rural areas. They find that women benefit more and more directly from large-scale estate production and agro-industrial processing, and the creation of employment in these modern agro-industries than from smallholder contract-farming.*

Maretzki, A. N. (2007). Women's NutriBusiness Cooperatives in Kenya: An Integrated Strategy for Sustaining Rural Livelihoods. *Journal of Nutrition Education & Behavior*, 39(6), 327-334. [open access]

With funding provided by the Center for Higher Education of the United States Agency for International Development, The Pennsylvania State University and Tuskegee University collaborated with the University of Nairobi in establishing women's NutriBusiness Cooperatives in the Rift Valley and Central Provinces of Kenya. Between 1992 and 1999, the cooperatives were established, facilities and equipment were supplied and extensive participatory training was provided by university-affiliated investigators and project staff. This initiative enabled approximately 2,500 rural Kenyan women farmers to add value to their crops by processing and locally marketing nutritious, convenient, culturally-appropriate weaning food mixes. Implementation of the NutriBusiness model is described and challenges of cultural engagement are highlighted.*

McKenna, K. (2014). *The Role of Ugandan Women in Rural Agriculture and Food Security* (Order No. 1567688). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (1629828522). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1629828522?accountid=11243> (University/Department: University of Denver, Josef Korbel School of International Studies) [not open access]

Women engaged in small-scale rural agriculture in Iganga, Uganda for the purpose of household food security and/or income generation face a number of challenges to creating sustainable livelihoods. This analysis is presented in the form of a case study based on research conducted over the period of one year in Uganda between September 2012 and September 2013. Three conceptual orientations are used to guide the research, including sustainable livelihoods, gender and agricultural development, and food security. Pertinent economic, political, and social contexts are identified for each of these orientations. The author then identifies key challenges that women in Iganga face in small-scale agricultural production. Each of these challenges is analyzed in the economic, political, and social context of Uganda. The author concludes this work with programmatic recommendations based on challenges identified and presents a way forward for organizations working with women engaged in small-scale rural agriculture in Iganga.*

Mounjouenpou, P., Mbang, J.A.A., Nossi, E.J., Bassanaga S., Maboune Tetmoun, S.A., Achukwi, D., & Woin, N. (2014). Cocoa Value Chain and Capacity Building of Women Cocoa-farmers for Sustainable Improvement of Their Livelihoods: The Case of Mbangassina and Mbalmayo, Cameroon. *Advances in Life Sciences*, 4(4), 185-195. [open access]

Women in Mbalmayo and Mbangassina, Cameroon are active in cocoa farming, but are still disparately impacted by poverty and food insecurity. Addressing inadequacies in capacity building could strengthen women cocoa-farmers' abilities, and contribute to sustainable

solutions to decrease food insecurity and malnutrition, lessen poverty among farmers, and increase women's leadership skills. This paper details interviews and training with 185 women in the Mbalmayo and Mbangassina regions. Training was given on manufacturing other cocoa products, like cocoa butter, cocoa powder and soy-chocolate drink. Cocoa butter was found to be the most adopted innovative product. Further, it was found that women have become more efficient in household management, generate more income, and contribute to household expenses, due to the training. However, persistent barriers such as the availability of cocoa beans, men's predominant ownership of cocoa farms, and inadequate materials are also discussed.

Naidoo, S., London, L., Burdorf, A., Naidoo, R. N., & Kromhout, H. (2011). Occupational Activities Associated with a Reported History of Malaria among Women Working in Small-scale Agriculture in South Africa. *The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 85(5), 805-810. [open access]

Malaria-endemic agricultural communities are at risk for this disease because of crop and agricultural activities. A cross-sectional survey among women in small-scale agriculture on irrigated and dryland areas in Makhatini Flats, KwaZulu-Natal South Africa explored associations with self-reported history of malaria, including demographics, crop production, and specific agricultural activities. Ninety-eight (15.2%) of 644 women reported malaria while working in agriculture. More women working in drylands than women working in irrigation scheme reported disease (18.4% versus 10.9%; $P < 0.05$). Working self or family-owned farms (prevalence ratio [PR] = 2.6, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.3–5.2), spraying pesticides (PR = 2.3; 95% CI = 1.4–3.8), cultivating sugar cane (PR = 1.6, 95% CI = 1.1–2.3), and cultivating cotton and mangoes (PR = 1.7, 95% CI = 1.1–2.6) were positively associated with a history of malaria while working in agriculture. This study suggests that certain agricultural activities and types of crop production may increase the risk for malaria among women working in small-scale agriculture.*

Njuki, J., Kaaria, S., Chamunorwa, A., & Chiuri, W. (2011). Linking Smallholder Farmers to Markets, Gender and Intra-Household Dynamics: Does the Choice of Commodity Matter? *European Journal of Development Research*, 23, 426-443. [not open access]

Linking smallholder farmers to markets and making markets work for the poor is increasingly becoming an important part of the global research and development agenda. Organizations have used various strategies to link farmers to markets. These approaches have mainly been evaluated for their potential to increase participation in markets and household incomes. The evaluations have assumed a unitary household where income and resources are pooled and allocated according to a joint utility function. In most households, however, income is rarely pooled and neither are resources jointly allocated. This article uses data from Malawi and Uganda to analyze what influences income distribution between men and women, focusing on the type of commodity, type of market and approaches used. The results indicate that commodities generating lower average revenues are more likely to be controlled by women, whereas men control commodities that are high revenue generators, often sold in formal markets.*

Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Behrman, J., & Nkonya, E. (2011). Understanding the Complexities Surrounding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria and Uganda. *Journal of Development Studies*, 47(10), 1482-1509. [not open access]

The authors investigate gender differences in agricultural productivity in Nigeria and Uganda. Results indicate persistent lower productivity on female-owned plots and among female-headed households, accounting for a range of socio-economic variables, agricultural inputs and crop choices using multivariate tobit models. Results are robust to inclusion of household-level unobservables and alternative specifications that account for decisions to plant crops. However, productivity differences depend on aggregation of gender indicator, crop-specific samples, agro-ecological zone and biophysical characteristics. More nuanced gender data collection and analysis are encouraged to identify interventions that will increase productivity and program effectiveness for male and female farmers.*

Randell, S. (2014). Sustainable Rural Development in Rwanda: The Importance of a Focus on Women in Agriculture. *International Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 107-119. [open access]

This paper is focused on the links between women in agriculture, economic development, and poverty reduction in Rwanda. Challenges for women farmers and effective strategies for handling these challenges are reviewed to gather best practices that could be applied in cross-cultural contexts, particularly Pakistan. Reviewing the Rwandan case finds that women are more likely to work in and depend on agriculture for income. Further, legal and policy reforms in the country significantly affirm gender equality. However, challenges persist for women in agriculture leading the Rwandan government to implement the Agriculture Gender Strategy.

Rao, E. J., & Qaim, M. (2013). Supermarkets and Agricultural Labor Demand in Kenya: A Gendered Perspective. *Food Policy*, 38, 165-176. [not open access]

Many developing countries are experiencing a rapid expansion of supermarkets. New supermarket procurement systems could affect farming patterns and wider rural development. While previous studies have analyzed farm productivity and income effects, possible employment effects have received much less attention. Special supermarket requirements may entail intensified farm production and post-harvest handling, thus potentially increasing demand for hired labor. This could also have important gender implications, because female and male workers are often hired for distinct farm operations. Building on data from a recent survey of vegetable farmers in Kenya, a double-hurdle model of hired labor use is developed and estimated. Farmer participation in supermarket channels increases the likelihood of hiring labor by 20%, and demand for hired labor by 61%. A gender disaggregation shows that positive employment effects are especially pronounced for female laborers, who often belong to the most vulnerable population groups. Rural employment generation can be an important vehicle for poverty reduction.*

Sanyang, S. E. (2012). Agro-enterprise Development to Support Women Groups in Poultry Production and Marketing: A Case Study of Central River Region of the Gambia. *Modern Economy*, 3(7), 891-906. [open access]

As agriculture composes a significant proportion of gross domestic product and employment in the Gambia, this project interviewed women who were part of women's poultry production groups. Interviews aimed to analyze the income, training needs, and problems of these women poultry producers. The study found that poultry production can influence poverty reduction and economic growth. Further, prices of broilers ranged from US\$3.84-\$5.79, profit ranged from US\$939-\$1,417, and management and marketing were identified as areas for training.

Sebhatu, K. T. (2012). Determinants of Women's Empowerment in Cooperative Societies: Survey Evidence from South Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia. *Continental Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(2), 45-53. [open access]

Women in Ethiopia compose a significant proportion of the population, yet in rural areas they are economically and socially oppressed. Quantitative research conducted among women members of cooperatives in Degua Tembien Woreda assess the determinants of women's empowerment in the cooperatives. Analysis found that income, education and training, years in a cooperative, marital status, and asset ownership are positively associated with empowerment. The paper recommends that these findings be used to inform extension and rural development.

Smith, K. (2012). Gender and Food Security in a Fair, Green Economy? *Development*, 55(1), 81-89. [not open access]

Kiah Smith argues that multiple understandings or values of 'food security' exist for women smallholder farmers in Kenya, in parallel to those currently embedded in global ethical sourcing standards. She suggests a better understanding of the connection between local livelihoods and global structures of production, trade and consumption is needed if ethical sourcing is to address equity, social justice and poverty eradication in the future.*

Smith, K. (2014). *Ethical Trade, Gender and Sustainable Livelihoods: Women Smallholders and Ethicality in Kenya*. Taylor and Francis. [not open access]

Utilizing case studies of smallholder subsistence and French bean farmers in Kenya, this book explores the perspectives and values of women smallholder farmers. This is a markedly different approach than that which codifies the perspectives of other stakeholders, like consumers, retailers, and governments. Particularly, this book examines if ethical standards and trade regulations are in accordance with women's values, priorities, and experiences.

Stevenson, L., & St-Onge, A. (2005). *Support for Growth-oriented Women Entrepreneurs in Kenya*. Retrieved from

<http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/GOWE%20Kenya.pdf> [open access]

The African Development Bank's (AfDB) Addis Ababa Forum in June 2003 focused on the role of women entrepreneurs in private sector development, poverty reduction, and sustainable growth and development. It provided an opportunity for the AfDB and the International Labour Office (ILO) to join forces using their complementary expertise in support of women-owned businesses in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia. This report is based on the country assessment for Kenya, where the ILO has been researching and supporting women's entrepreneurship. Examining such issues as the economic context, micro-finance, training, support as well as women entrepreneurs' associations and capacity-building in the country, the report indicates the next steps the AfDB and the ILO can take to support growth-oriented women entrepreneurs.*

Umeta, G., Lemecha, F., & Mume, T. (2011). Survey on Women Access to Agricultural Extension Services at Selected Districts of Mid Rift Valley of Ethiopia. *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development*, 3(3), 51-63. [open access]

This study aimed to assess women's access to agricultural extension services and the barriers preventing women's participation in extension package programs in the Dugda, Boset, Ada'a and Fentale districts of Central Rift Valley, Ethiopia. 201 individuals were selected for interviews through purposive selection and probability proportionate to sample size. Women farmers headed by male (MHHL) and households headed by women (FHHL) were interviewed for comparison. Analysis suggests that FHHL participate in agricultural extension package programs a lower rate than MHHLs. Low supply, expensive technology, unavailability of inputs, lack of awareness, and bias of extension agents are barriers towards participation. Further MHHLs have a higher access to land, oxen, and credit than FHHLs. Recommendations are given to improve women's participation and diversify their livelihood opportunities.

Vincent, K., & Cull, T. (2013). "Ten Seeds": How Mobiles Have Contributed to Development in Women-led Farming Cooperatives in Lesotho. *Information Technologies & International Development*, 9(1), 37-48. [open access]

The potential for mobiles to contribute to development has been widely heralded, but evaluations tend to be technically oriented and not framed by development theories. Thus, empirical evidence on their actual developmental impact is limited. This article attempts to address this gap by building on several follow-up qualitative evaluations over the four years since mobiles were provided to the women-led Thulare Dairy Farming Cooperative in Lesotho. Using theories of development as economic growth, empowerment, and choice, the article highlights the ways that, in these women-led farming cooperatives, development has certainly been achieved for all of these elements. In so doing, it argues for the importance of qualitative and longitudinal evaluations to truly capture development impacts.*

Woldu, T., Tadesse, F., & Waller, M.K. (2013). Women's Participation in Agricultural Cooperatives in Ethiopia (ESSP Working Paper 57). Retrieved from http://essp.ifpri.info/files/2011/04/ESSP_WP57_WomenParticipationAgricCoop1.pdf [open access]

While agriculture is a major source of income for Ethiopians, smallholder farmers face barriers, including market access. Agricultural cooperatives are a possible resource for smallholder farmers as they can enhance income through collective bargaining, creating market opportunities, and increasing access to inputs. However, women farmers are often not equally represented among cooperatives, especially among leadership. Data from a survey conducted in 2009 by Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is used. The survey reached 1,117 households and 73 cooperatives. Analysis of the data in this paper focuses on characteristics that are associated with women's participation in cooperatives, finding that gender discrimination at the individual, community, and organizational levels prevents women's participation.

Australia and the Pacific

Alston, M. (2003). Women in Agriculture: The 'New Entrepreneurs'. *Australian Feminist Studies*, 18(41), 163 - 171. [not open access]

This article describes how women are becoming the 'new entrepreneurs' of agriculture in Australia and are revolutionizing the production practices in the country. It tackles the invisibility of these women entrepreneurs, the consequences of this invisibility, and the ways in which to make women in agriculture visible.*

Koczberski, G. (2007). Loose Fruit Mamas: Creating Incentives for Smallholder Women in Oil Palm Production in Papua New Guinea. *World Development*, 35(7), 1172-1185. [not open access]

This paper presents a case study of the introduction of a more gender equitable payment scheme for oil palm smallholders in Papua New Guinea. Women are now paid separately from their husbands for their work on family oil palm plots thereby increasing the economic incentives for women to commit labor to oil palm production. The study incorporates broader local cultural and economic processes in the analysis of intra-household gender and labor relations to explain how the new payment systems successfully resolved intra-household disputes over labor and income. The paper highlights the critical role export firms can play in enhancing women's access to commodity crop income. Further, the paper demonstrates that by widening the framework of household analysis, insights can be gained into two key questions that have received only limited attention in the literature: the question of why men do not share a greater proportion of cash crop income with other family members; and, the apparent inability of families to resolve intra-household conflicts over income.*

Koczberski, G., Curry, G. N., & Bue, V. (2012). Oil Palm, Food Security and Adaptation among Smallholder Households in Papua New Guinea. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 53(3), 288-299. [not open access]

This paper is concerned with food security and access to land for food crop gardening among first and second generation migrant oil palm producers in West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea. The authors examine changes in food security due to the rapid population growth in the presence of growing demand for land for oil palm production. Despite oil palm providing the major source of income for most migrant households, food crop gardening remains a primary livelihood activity, particularly for women, and especially so, during periods of low oil palm prices. Rising population and land pressures pose a threat to household food security and have implications for the supply of food to the rapidly growing urban population in the province. The paper begins by describing how household food security and access to land have changed over the past two decades. Then the paper examines how smallholder households are responding to shortages of garden land through the intensification of land use, intercropping immature oil palm with food crops and seeking access to land beyond the oil palm block. The paper also considers the role that research, agricultural extension and the milling companies can play in supporting strategies to promote food security among smallholders.*

Pini, B. (2003). Increasing Women's Participation in Agricultural Leadership: Strategies for Change. *Journal of the Australian and New Zealand Academy of Management*, 9(1), 66-79. [not open access]

This paper uses data from a survey of women involved in the Australian sugar industry to present evidence of the strategies which could be introduced by agri-political groups to increase women's involvement in agricultural leadership. Of the 181 positions of elected leadership in the Australian sugar industry's agri-political group, CANEGROWERS, none is held by a woman. Factor analysis of the 233 returned survey responses revealed that there are five types of strategies that could be implemented to address this inequity. These are: organisational strategies, education and training strategies, remuneration strategies, support strategies and practical strategies. The paper concludes by drawing attention to the fact that few strategies have been adopted by agricultural organizations to address men's numerical dominance of positions of leadership.*

Pini, B. (2005). Progress Not Pipelines: A Case Study of the Need for the Strategic Management of Equity in an Australian Agricultural Organization. *Strategic Change*, 14(3), 133-140. [not open access]

This paper uses data from a doctoral study of women's participation in an Australian agri-political group to detail and critique what is referred to as the 'pipeline' argument of addressing gender equity in organizations. It is argued that such an approach to increasing the number of women in management is fundamentally flawed and that to redress this imbalance a strategic change approach to gender equity is required. A strategic change approach is one that is multi-faceted, contextualized, holistic and long-term.*

Pini, B. (2005). The Third Sex: Women Leaders in Australian Agriculture. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 12(1), 73-88. [not open access]

This article uses data from interviews with 20 women involved in decision-making positions in Australian farm organizations to explore the ways in which women actively create a subject position which locates them as both 'agricultural leader' and 'woman'. This is a subject position one participant describes as 'a third sex'. In negotiating their outsider status, the participants describe being engaged in a constant process of self-monitoring and movement between and across different discourses of managerial masculinity and normative femininity. They describe no such difficult identity work being undertaken by the male leaders with whom they work. Based on a range of gender comparisons, the article concludes that women's entry to positions of agricultural leadership does not necessarily suggest that a more inclusive or equitable Australian farming sector is emerging.*