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# Food Gender And Poverty In The Ecuadorian Andes

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Gender, poverty and disability in the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition 2017-2019 of Indonesia and ways forward  
2019 Global food policy report  
Nutrition, Gender and Poverty in the Caribbean Subregion  
Food Insecurity, Vulnerability and Human Rights Failure  
Gender-sensitive social protection: A critical component of the COVID-19 response in low- and middle-income countries  
Poverty, Food Consumption, and Economic Development  
Women Redefining the Experience of Food Insecurity  
Promises, Power, and Poverty  
Gender, Generation and Poverty  
Food, Gender, and Poverty in the Ecuadorian Andes  
Global Food-Price Shocks and Poor People  
Gender Equality and Food Security  
The relationship between household gender attitudes and women's poultry production: Evidence from Burkina Faso  
Gender, AIDS and food security  
Households' Food Insecurity and Coping Strategies in the Face of Vulnerability  
Concerns of Food Security, Role of Gender and Intra-household Dynamics in Pakistan  
Towards gender equality: A review of evidence on social safety nets in Africa  
Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Papua New Guinea  
Gender and Food Insecurity in Southern African Cities  
Integrating Poverty and Gender Into Health Programmes  
Women and Poverty  
Exploring gender, tenure security, and landscape governance approaches and findings: Lessons from eight years of research  
Food Security in Practice  
Poverty and gender aspects of food safety and informal markets in sub-Saharan Africa  
Running Out of Time: The Reduction of women's work burden in agricultural production  
Poverty and food insecurity during COVID-19: Telephone survey evidence from mothers in rural and urban Myanmar  
Poverty and Food Security in India  
Integrating gender into the design of cash transfer and public works programmes – FAO Technical Guide 2  
Gender Equality and Food Security  
FAO Policy on Gender Equality  
Meeting our goals  
Ensuring a Square Meal

Food and Poverty

Gender, Time Use, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

Food Security, Poverty and Nutrition Policy Analysis

Gender, Poverty, and Disability in the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition 2017-2019 of Indonesia and Ways Forward

Low-Income Women's Experiences with Food Programs, Food Spending, and Food-Related Hardships

Who's Hungry? And how Do We Know?

Introduction to gender-sensitive social protection programming to combat rural poverty: Why is it important and what does it mean? - FAO Technical Guide 1

Food Security, Poverty and Nutrition Policy Analysis

*Food Gender And  
Poverty In The  
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## JANIYA EMILIE

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*Gender, poverty and disability in the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition 2017-2019 of Indonesia and ways forward* ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)

The 'feminisation of poverty' is viewed as a global trend, and of particular concern in developing regions. Yet although popularisation of the term may have raised women's visibility in development discourses and gone some way to 'en-gender' policies for poverty reduction, the construct is only weakly substantiated. This work covers this topic.

**2019 Global food policy report** World Scientific

Persistence Of Poverty, Hunger And Starvation Along With Growing Availability Of Food Has Rendered The Rationale Of Both Poverty Alleviation And Food Self-Sufficiency Policies Suspect And Created A Paradoxical Situation. There Is A Consensus Among Policy Makers, Planners And Economists That The Problems Of Poverty, Hunger And Malnutrition Have Not Been Solved Satisfactorily. It Is Also Acknowledged That The Persistence Of These Problems Has The Potential Of Undermining The

Very Process Of Democratic Governance. Policies And Programmes Have Systematically Failed With A Huge Opportunity Cost. There Is Need For New Answers To These Questions. Available Solutions Have Outlived Their Utility. Time Has Come To Recast And Redefine The Agenda For Poverty And Food Insecurity Eradication. This Is Easier Said Than Done. There Is A Need For A Dispassionate Debate, Discussion And Meaningful Action. This Challenging Task Cannot Be Solved By State Intervention Alone. It Is Against This Backdrop That The Present Volume Seeks To Provide Answers To Some Of The Key Questions. The Main Objective Of The Book Is To Add Fresh Insights To The Theory And Policy Of Poverty And Food Insecurity Alleviation. How Far We Succeeded Shall Be Reflected Through The Pages Of This Book.

Nutrition, Gender and Poverty in the Caribbean Subregion Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Over the last decade, social safety nets (SSNs) have rapidly expanded in Africa, becoming a core strategy for addressing poverty, responding to shocks, increasing productivity and investing in human capital. Poverty, vulnerability and well-being have inherent gender dimensions, yet only recently has gender equality been considered as a potential

program objective. This study reviews the evidence on the impact of SSNs on women's wellbeing in Africa, while contributing to an understanding of how SSNs affect gender equality. We first motivate and take stock of how gender shapes the design and effectiveness of SSNs in Africa. We then summarize evidence from rigorous impact evaluations of SSNs on women's wellbeing across five key domains from 38 studies on 28 SSN programs across 17 countries. We find substantial evidence that, in many instances, SSNs decrease intimate partner violence and increase psychological wellbeing for women, as well as moderate evidence that SSNs increase dietary diversity and economic standing. We find minimal evidence that SSNs improve women's food security and nutrition; however, few studies measure these outcomes for women. Finally, a substantial body of evidence reports on the impact of SSNs on women's empowerment and intra-household bargaining power, however, with weak and mixed results. Our findings are generally promising, since most SSNs are not designed specifically to increase women's wellbeing. However, the results show that household-level impacts do not automatically imply individual women benefit, and further that conclusions from global evidence reviews do not necessarily apply in Africa. There is little research that rigorously identifies the design features and impact pathways from SSNs to gender equality and women's wellbeing, suggesting a priority for future research.

*Food Insecurity, Vulnerability and Human Rights Failure* Academic Press

Social inclusion is defined by the World Bank Group as the process of improving the terms of individuals and groups to

take part in society, and the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged based on their identity to take part in society. Groups can be excluded based on several characteristics or life circumstances. These include poverty, gender, age, religion, ethnicity and disability, among others. Within a country context, social exclusion implies that excluded groups are not able to fully participate in their country's political, economic, and social life and often are unable to fully benefit from programs and policies intended to benefit the population at large. As Indonesia's economy continues to grow, it is essential that issues of social inclusion be considered in nutrition-related policies and programs. This is especially important as often socially excluded groups are those most at risk of health and nutrition problems.

*Gender-sensitive social protection: A critical component of the COVID-19 response in low- and middle-income countries* Springer

"The FAO Policy on Gender Equality provides a framework that guides the Organization's efforts to achieve gender equality in all its technical work and assesses results. The policy outlines FAO's goal and objectives related to gender equality and delineates an accountability structure for ensuring policy oversight and achievement of results."--Publisher's description.

Poverty, Food Consumption, and Economic Development BRILL

Examines the economic coping strategies of low-income families, using data collected through qualitative interviews conducted in 2006-08 with 35 low-income women residing in the Detroit metro area. The majority of the sample were employed at least some of

the time, and most had children living with them. Rising food prices forced cutbacks in purchase of certain foods, incl. milk, cereal, fruits, and meat. Just under half reported running out of food at some point during the year. As for govt. assistance, the then named Food Stamp Program, now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, was their mainstay. Many of the families did not receive cash assistance, unemployment benefits, or workers' compensation due to perceived access barriers.

*Women Redefining the Experience of Food Insecurity* Academic Press

FAO recognizes the potential of rural women and men in achieving food security and nutrition and is committed to overcoming gender inequality, in line with the pledge to "leave no one behind", which is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda. The publication illustrates the consistent and sustained work of FAO towards gender equality and women's empowerment, which are at the core of the Organization's work to eliminate hunger and rural poverty. Each chapter highlights the relevance of gender work to achieving the FAO Strategic Objectives, and describes main results achieved, showcasing activities implemented at country and international levels. Stories from the field demonstrate the impact of FAO's work for beneficiaries, highlighting successes and significant insights gained.

**Promises, Power, and Poverty** Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

IFPRI's flagship report reviews the major food policy issues, developments, and decisions of 2018, and considers challenges and opportunities for 2019.

This year's Global Food Policy Report highlights the urgency of rural revitalization to address a growing crisis in rural areas. Rural people around the world continue to struggle with food insecurity, persistent poverty and inequality, and environmental degradation. Policies, institutions, and investments that take advantage of new opportunities and technologies, increase access to basic services, create more and better rural jobs, foster gender equality, and restore the environment can make rural areas vibrant and healthy places to live and work. Drawing on recent findings, IFPRI researchers and other distinguished food policy experts consider critical aspects of rural revitalization.

**Gender, Generation and Poverty**

Edward Elgar Publishing

This book investigates the relationships between economies of scale in food consumption and a number of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households and household behavioural choices since food is the major share of household expenditure for poor households. The characteristics considered comprise household size, location, income, and gender of the head of household while the behavioural choices considered comprise the decision to consume home-grown food and the decision to adopt domestic technology to aid food preparation and consumption. The book proposes two theoretical models to rationalize the role of the consumption of home-grown food and the adoption of domestic technology in enhancing economies of scale in food consumption. Econometric models are also used to empirically test the validity of the two theoretical models while adjusted poverty estimations are derived

numerically using the estimated equivalence scales. Although data used in applying these techniques are based on four Household Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) in Sri Lanka, the methodology can be used for similar analysis in relation to any other country.

**Food, Gender, and Poverty in the Ecuadorian Andes** Food & Agriculture Org.

This paper explores the important link between nutrition, gender and poverty in the Caribbean Sun region. The paper illustrates the central role that women play in the nutrition of their children and the family and provides an analysis of the intervening factors.

*Global Food-Price Shocks and Poor People* World Bank Publications

This brief synthesizes approaches and findings from gender research conducted by the CGIAR Program on Policy, Institutions, and Markets (PIM). The focus of this work is the governance of natural resources and policy and institutions for improved natural resources management. This body of research analyzes how tenure security affects sustainable management and how individuals, groups, and communities govern land, water, fish stocks, and forests. An important focus of this work involves the following questions: (1) who has what rights with respect to these resources (particularly for women and members of marginalized groups), (2) what are their roles in managing natural resources, and (3) what livelihood benefits do they receive? Without a contextualized understanding of these questions, policies and practices can inadvertently exclude women, reinforce historical practices of gender injustice, or introduce new inequalities that worsen

natural resource management and poverty.

Gender Equality and Food Security Routledge

The author uses four different facets of the social life of food--diet, cuisine, discourse, & practice--to draw a richly detailed & compelling portrait of one South American community.

The relationship between household gender attitudes and women's poultry production: Evidence from Burkina Faso

Southern African Migration Programme  
Food insecurity, the lack of access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life, continues to be a growing problem as populations increase while the world economy struggles. Formulating effective policies for addressing these issues requires thorough understanding of the empirical data and application of appropriate measurement and analysis of that information. Food Security, Poverty and Nutrition Policy Analysis, Second Edition has been revised and updated to include hands-on examples and real-world case studies using the latest datasets, tools and methods. Providing a proven framework for developing applied policy analysis skills, this book is based on over 30 years of food and nutrition policy research at the International Food Policy Research Institute and has been used worldwide to impart the combined skills of statistical data analysis, computer literacy and their use in developing policy alternatives. This book provides core information in a format that provides not only the concept behind the method, but real-world applications giving the reader valuable, practical knowledge. Updated to address the latest datasets and tools, including STATA software, the future of policy analysis Includes a new chapter on

program evaluation taking the reader from data analysis to policy development to post-implementation measurement. Identifies the proper analysis method, its application to available data and its importance in policy development using real-world scenarios. Over 30% new content and fully revised throughout.

Gender, AIDS and food security Food & Agriculture Org.

*Women Redefining the Experience of Food Insecurity: Life Off the Edge of the Table* is about understanding the relationship between food insecurity and women's agency. The contributors explore both the structural constraints that limit what and how much people eat, and the myriad ways that women creatively and strategically re-structure their own fields of action in relation to food, demonstrating that the nature of food insecurity is multi-dimensional. The chapters portray how women develop strategies to make it possible to have food in the cupboard and on the table to be able to feed their families. Exploring these themes, this book offers a lens for thinking about the food system that incorporates women as agentive actors and links women's everyday food-related activities with ideas about food justice, food sovereignty, and food citizenship. Taken together, the chapters provide a unique perspective on how we can think broadly about the issue of food insecurity in relation to gender, culture, inequality, poverty, and health disparity. By problematizing the mundane world of how women procure and prepare food in a context of scarcity, this book reveals dynamics, relationships and experiences that would otherwise go unremarked. Normally under the radar, these processes are embedded in power relations that demand analysis, and

demonstrate strategic individual action that requires recognition. All of the chapters provide a counter to caricatured notions that the choices women make are irresponsible or ignorant, or that the lives of women from low-income, low-wealth communities are predicated on impotence and weakness. Yet, the authors do not romanticize women as uniformly resilient or consistently heroic. Instead, they explore the contradictions inherent in the ways that marginalized, seemingly powerless women ignore, resist, embrace and challenge hegemonic, patriarchal systems through their relationship with food.

*Households' Food Insecurity and Coping Strategies in the Face of Vulnerability* UN

This book draws the attention on the livelihood and food security situation of women farmers, a topic largely neglected by academic studies. It offers in detailed empirical examination of the impact of informal social institutions on food security and coping strategies of these households in Meskan district of southern Ethiopia. The area is environmentally and socially challenged. The results develop an understanding of the gender dimension of food (in)security and present important implications for public policy. Mesay Kebede Duguma is currently working in collaboration with the Facilitation and Monitoring of Implementation (FMI) unit of the UNCCD in the framework of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) project.

Concerns of Food Security, Role of Gender and Intra-household Dynamics in Pakistan Intl Food Policy Res Inst

This book is about the effects of AIDS on women and food security in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. AIDS is more than a health problem. Rural households and women in particular have to cope with



the lack of labour in agriculture which threatens their food security. For the matrilineal Agni women land ownership appears to be an unexpected burden, rather than a safeguard from poverty. Culture matters, but not in similar ways everywhere. Matrilineal or patrilineal kinship organisation, gender inequality, and norms about sexual relationships very much influence the differences in Agni and migrant women's vulnerability to AIDS. African women are often seen as victims of AIDS. This study shows that women may also use their creativity and social networks to battle and to be resilient against the effects of the illness in their everyday household activities. Using a combination of quantitative statistical data and qualitative methods, this research questions the effectiveness of mainstream AIDS policy and interventions in Côte d'Ivoire. Victimising the poor does not help. Instead, multi-sector policy intervention can mitigate the social effects of AIDS by improving household food security and by changing cultural practices through local leaders who have historical legitimacy and power.

Towards gender equality: A review of evidence on social safety nets in Africa  
DIANE Publishing

This book examines the effects of high and volatile food prices during 2007-08 on low-income farmers and consumers in developing, transition, and industrialized countries. Previous studies of this crisis have mostly used models to estimate the likely impacts. This volume includes actual evidence from the field as to how higher prices affected access to food and farm income among poor people. In addition to country and regional case studies, the book presents discussions of cross-cutting themes, including gender, risk management, violence, the

importance of subsistence farming as a coping strategy, and the role of governments and markets in addressing higher prices. With 2011 witnessing an unprecedentedly high level of food prices, the findings and policy recommendations presented here should prove useful to both scholars and policy makers in understanding the causes and consequences, as well as the policies needed to ensure food security in light of the skyrocketing cost of food. This book was published as a special double issue of *Development in Practice*.

Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Papua New Guinea Intl Food Policy Res Inst  
This volume discusses the significance of human rights approaches to food and the way it relates to gender considerations, addressing links between hunger and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, agricultural productivity and the environment.

Gender and Food Insecurity in Southern African Cities Food & Agriculture Org.

As social protection programs and systems adapt to mitigate against the COVID-19 crisis, gender considerations are likely to be overlooked in an urgent effort to save lives and provide critical economic support. Yet, past research and learning indicates that small adaptations to make program design and implementation more gender-sensitive may result in overall and equality-related gains. We summarize some of these considerations for LMICs across five areas: 1) Adapting existing schemes and social protection modality choice, 2) targeting, 3) benefit level and frequency, 4) delivery mechanisms and operational features, and 5) complementary programming. It is our hope that COVID-19 will be an opportunity to address, and not

exacerbate, pre-existing gender inequalities and lay the groundwork for more gender-sensitive social protection programming in LMICs beyond the crisis, building toward the wellbeing of societies as a whole.

Integrating Poverty and Gender Into Health Programmes Oxfam

This book recognizes that any attempt to reduce hunger requires a sound understanding of which people are affected. It differentiates between food shortage (regional food scarcity), food poverty (inadequate household food supplies), and food deprivation (individual malnutrition) in order to identify the causes of hunger and recommend ways to effectively target interventions. It also focuses on a critical second question--how do we know who

the hungry are? The authors explain commonly-used means of measuring hunger, the assumptions embedded in these measures, and what can and cannot be concluded from the evidence. They examine how rules for food distribution operate under normal versus crisis conditions. The shortage/poverty/deprivation framework is designed to call attention to hunger even when food is abundant, as well as to learn how hunger is avoided even when food is scarce. With many tools in place for combating hunger, the book draws attention to the policies that are working and to the individuals, households, and communities that are underserved. The book refines common thinking about the underlying causes of hunger by examining who are most affected.