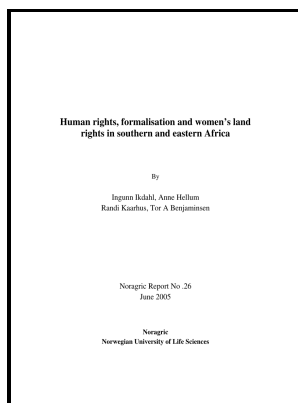


Strategic women, gainful men - gender, land and natural resources in different rural contexts in Mozambique

Nucleo de Estudos de Terra, Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering, University of Eduardo Mondlane - Why gender equality matters in fisheries and aquaculture



Description: -

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Mozambique -- Rural conditions -- Congresses.

Women in rural development -- Mozambique -- Congresses.

Rural women -- Mozambique -- Economic conditions -- Congresses.

Rural women -- Mozambique -- Social conditions -- Congresses.

Rural development -- Mozambique -- Congresses. Strategic women, gainful men - gender, land and natural resources in different rural contexts in Mozambique

-Strategic women, gainful men - gender, land and natural resources in different rural contexts in Mozambique

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

This edition was published in 2001



Filesize: 15.42 MB

Tags: #Gates #Land #Issues #Framework

The Gendered Nature of Ecosystem Services

In Uganda, researchers from the Centre for Basic Research CBR found that, although women have a presence in local administration, their roles and visibility are limited Ahikire 2011. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

SARPN

Enugu: John Jacobs Classic Publishers. What the laws including constitutions say and what happens in practice are not necessarily the same. As the researchers note, the fact that many women entered into marital unions before the legal reforms were introduced implies that simply enacting laws cannot bring about an immediate change from customary to statutory practices.

Supporting women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile states: research brief — Sudan

Pip Cohen, Program Leader of the Resilient Small-Scale Fisheries Research Program at WorldFish. Participants are seen as objects to further pre-determined designs.

Supporting women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile states: research brief — Sudan

In addition to activities conducted in the valley, migration is also an important activity undertaken by men with varying frequency.

Joint Programme Factsheet

When Nguavans leave the valley to flee floods, they go to the high zones, either to the homes of family relatives or their own secondary homes the

government provided housing in the high zones for the inhabitants of the valley following the floods of 1977 and 2000. Although the agriculture-related tasks of women, men, and children usually differ, women often put in the most hours.

Ancestral Spirits, Land and Food: Gendered Power and Land Tenure in Ribáuè, Nampula Province — Roskilde University Research Portal

The studies from Cameroon and South Africa might support the latter suggestion. Women now make up to 41 percent of paid workers outside of agriculture, compared to 35 percent in 1990. Sarah is a core facilitator of WOCAN, with her interests in mentoring, local community empowerment, training, participatory research and natural resources management.

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