



Special Edition Newsletter

“The Reference Letter – Resources, References and Data”

November 2016

Foreword

Dear Readers,

Every day thousands and thousands of articles are being written, commented and shared on social media often with incorrect data often corrupting the flow of information and public opinion. Therefore, we have decided to create a special edition of our newsletter “Progressive Men and Women on the Move for Gender Equality” where in one place it is possible to find high-quality information on various topics related to gender equality.

Here you can find reference material with corresponding links and a short description.

Our goal is to ensure that in the midst of a wealth of published information online we make an informed choice, placing it in one place with references for your ease of access and perusal. We hope it will improve public debate on important social issues.

For more information on our work and other Newsletter editions, please follow us on our social media.

Facebook: CEE Gender Network

Twitter: @CEEGENDERNET

We hope you will find the Newsletter useful and we encourage your contributions, comments and references.



Antonija Petković

CEE Gender Network Communication manager

Topic	Reference/Issues	Links/Websites
Women refugees and migrants		
	Forced Migration Review	http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/climatechange-disasters/fernandez.pdf
	UN Refugee Convention	http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/3b66c2aa10
	<p>EU – FEMALE REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS: THE ISSUE OF INTEGRATION – EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT STUDY</p> <p>Recently the UNHCR has again underlined that the most vulnerable groups requiring a prompt, coordinated, and effective protection response are constituted by: all women (including single women travelling alone or with children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, unaccompanied children, early-married girl children – sometimes themselves with new-born babies), persons with disabilities, and elderly men. Single adult refugee women constitute one of the most vulnerable groups of the whole refugee population because of the common lack of financial means, professional qualification, and family support.</p>	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/556929/IPOL_STU(2016)556929_EN.pdf
	<p>SYRIA REFUGEES IN LEBANON – STRUGGLING TO SURVIVE: SLAVERY & EXPLOITATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON – GENDER</p> <p>Since it began in 2011, the conflict in Syria has devastated the lives of millions of men, women and children. Fearing violence and persecution, families have fled their homes to seek safety. Many crossed the border into neighboring Lebanon. Few would have expected to find themselves forced into slavery. While there are a large number of organizations in Lebanon providing services and support to Syrian refugees, including Palestinian Syrians, efforts to curb the growing incidence of slavery and human trafficking are often uncoordinated, limited in their focus and do not always target those most at risk. This report sets out a pathway to deliver tangible and lasting change. It examines the different ways in which slavery is occurring among Syrian refugees in Lebanon and the multiple factors that combine to force people</p>	http://freedomfund.org/wp-content/uploads/Lebanon-Report-FINAL-8April16.pdf

	<p>into situations of slavery. Addressing these risk factors will require the commitment of a broad range of stakeholders, including the Lebanese government, international governments, international organizations, NGOs and donors.</p>	
	<p>UN Women & The International Organization for Migration Call on World Leaders to Make Migration Policies that Work for Women</p> <p>Women and girls comprise 48 per cent of all international migrants. There are some 118 million migrant women worldwide, contributing in total around \$2.3 trillion to global productivity.</p> <p>Women and girls on the move face cumulative layers of discrimination: as women, as migrants and as unprotected workers. At worst, their vulnerabilities include higher exposure to exploitation, sexual, physical and psychological abuse, violence, lack of access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery.</p>	<p>http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/9/statement-un-women-and-iom-call-on-world-leaders-to-make-migration-policies-that-work-for-women</p>
	<p>THE GROWING CRISIS FOR REFUGEE AND MIGRANT CHILDREN (UNICEF 2016)</p> <p>Around the world, nearly 50 million children have migrated across borders or been forcibly displaced – and this is a conservative estimate. More than half of these girls and boys fled violence and insecurity – 28 million in total. These children may be refugees, internally displaced or migrants, but first and foremost, they are children: no matter where they come from, whoever they are, and without exception. Children are always the first to be affected by war, conflict, climate change and poverty. Children in these contexts are among the most vulnerable people on earth and this vulnerability is only getting worse. The number of child refugees under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ (UNHCR) mandate has more than doubled in just 10 years.</p>	<p>http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Uprooted_growing_crisis_for_refugee_and_migrant_children.pdf</p>
Women’s Human Rights		
	Women & Girls with Disabilities Need	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/D

	<p>Empowerment, Not Pity, UN Experts Tell States</p> <p>“Policies for women have traditionally made disability invisible, and disabilities policies have overlooked gender. But if you are a woman or a girl with disabilities, you face discrimination and barriers because you are female, because you are disabled, and because you are female and disabled,” said Committee member Theresia Degener.</p> <p>To help to address this, the Committee has issued guidance for the 166 States that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on how they can promote the empowerment of women with disabilities to enable them to participate in all spheres of life on an equal basis with others, as set out in the Convention and expressly in Article 6.</p>	<p>isplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20429&LangID=E</p>
	<p>Progress of the World’s Women Annual Report Reprint permissions Home Get involved Step It Up Member State commitments – (UNWomen)</p> <p>Many UN Member States have committed to ending discrimination against women by 2030 and have announced concrete and measurable actions to start rapid change in their countries.</p>	<p>http://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/step-it-up/commitments#sthash.hTyzgGkm.dpuf</p>
	<p>Women’s Rights are Human Rights (UNHR)</p> <p>Attaining equality between women and men and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women are fundamental human rights and United Nations values. Achieving equality between women and men requires a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which women experience discrimination and are denied equality so as to develop appropriate strategies to eliminate such discrimination. The United Nations has a long history of addressing women’s human rights and much progress has been made in securing women’s rights across the world in recent decades. However, important gaps remain and women’s realities are constantly changing, with new manifestations of discrimination against them regularly emerging. Some groups of women face additional forms of discrimination based on their age, ethnicity,</p>	<p>http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HR-PUB-14-2.pdf</p>

	<p>nationality, religion, health status, marital status, education, disability and socioeconomic status, among other grounds. These intersecting forms of discrimination must be taken into account when developing measures and responses to combat discrimination against women. This publication provides an introduction to women’s human rights, beginning with the main provisions in international human rights law and going on to explain particularly relevant concepts for fully understanding women’s human rights. Finally, selected areas of women’s human rights are examined together with information on the main work of United Nations human rights mechanisms and others pertaining to these topics. The aim of the publication is to offer a basic understanding of the human rights of women as a whole, but because of the wide variety of issues relevant to women’s human rights, it should not be considered exhaustive</p>	
<p>Violence Against Women</p>	<p>The Istanbul Convention and the CEDAW framework: A comparison¹ of measures to prevent and combat violence against women (Council of Europe) Opened for signature in Istanbul in May 2011, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) is the first legally-binding instrument in Europe in this field, and in terms of scope, the most far reaching international treaty to tackle this serious violation of human rights. It aims at zero tolerance for such violence and is a major step forward in making Europe and beyond a safer place. By accepting the Istanbul Convention, governments are obliged to change their laws, introduce practical measures and allocate resources to effectively prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. The Istanbul Convention codifies established standards, jurisprudence and developments at international level, as well as best practice at national level, thereby lending them more weight and ensuring their wider application.</p>	<p>https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168059aa28</p>

	<p>Drawing in particular on the framework of measures of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and case law developed by the CEDAW Committee, it is firmly based on the premise that violence against women cannot be eradicated without investing in gender equality and that in turn, only real gender equality and a change in attitudes can truly prevent such violence. The following tables describe the manner in which the Istanbul Convention builds on the three sources that constitute the CEDAW framework: the Convention, General Recommendations and case law.</p>	
<p>Women, Gender and Conflict</p>		
	<p>Gender & conflict analysis toolkit for peacebuilders The gender & conflict analysis toolkit for peacebuilders provides practical guidance to peacebuilding practitioners on using gender and conflict analysis. Integrating gender into conflict analysis can increase the inclusivity and effectiveness of peace building interventions. It does this by enhancing the understanding of underlying gender power relations and how these influence and are affected by armed conflict and peace building. It sheds light on the drivers of conflict, (potential) agents and opportunities for peace, as well as practices of exclusion and discrimination including in peace building interventions themselves. There is some very useful gender and conflict analysis resources available (see list of references, p. 58) but few are short and practical. Conciliation Resources' intention in producing this toolkit is to fill a gap in guidance available to peace building practitioners on how to do gender-sensitive conflict analysis and to provide this in an accessible way, sharing insights from our own work</p>	<p>http://www.cer.org/downloads/CR%20Gender%20Toolkit%20WEB.pdf</p>
	<p>WHY DOES WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY FINANCING MATTER? The fact that women's rights are human rights should be enough to implement the Women,</p>	<p>http://peacewomen.org/WPS-Financing-Lessons-Learned</p>

	<p>Peace and Security Agenda. However, there are more reasons for accountability as well. Studies have shown that women’s participation increases the probability of a peace agreement lasting at least two years by 20 percent, and the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years by 35 percent (<u>Global Study, 2015</u>). How well women are treated within a society is the number one predictor of a state’s peacefulness in the international community (<u>Hudson et al., 2014</u>). In addition, feminist movement building has also been demonstrated to be the strongest predictor of policies on reducing violence against women (<u>Weldon and Htun (2013)</u>). The reason to #MoveTheMoney is clear: If the international community wants peace and security, it cannot keep under-funding and under-valuing gender equality.</p>	
Gender Equality		
	<p>Miles to Go: Stepping Up Progress Toward Gender Equality (McKinsey&Co)</p> <p>Consider gender equality in work. Globally, women spend thrice the amount of time as men on unpaid care work—an economic contribution conservatively worth \$10 trillion, or 13 percent of global GDP, for which they are not compensated or recognized. Turning to work that <i>is</i> paid and measured, women generate about 37 percent of the world’s GDP, despite being about half of the world’s total population. At current rates of progress in <u>women rising to the C-suite</u>, it will take more than 100 years to bridge the gender gap in the upper reaches of US corporations.</p> <p>Gender gaps in work are symptoms of deeper gender gaps in society and only serve to exacerbate them. Examples of such disparities abound. About 195 million fewer adult women than men are literate. Around 190 million fewer women than men have a bank account. For every 100 men, there are only 22 women in ministerial and parliamentary positions. An estimated 36 million girls marry between the ages of 15 and 19, stunting their educational and economic potential. About 30 percent of women around</p>	<p>http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/women-matter/miles-to-go-stepping-up-progress-toward-gender-equality</p>

	<p>the world have been victims of violence from an intimate partner. Research by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) in 2015 found that 40 of the 95 countries analyzed have <u>high or extremely high levels of gender inequality</u> on at least half of 15 indicators, both economic and social.</p> <p>Narrowing gender gaps in work and in society would give the world economy a significant boost. MGI's research suggests that, in a scenario in which every country matched the fastest progress toward gender parity made within its region, \$12 trillion could be added to global GDP in 2025.</p>	
	<p>SPOTLIGHT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2016 & INCLUDING INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY REPORTS – GENDER</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda offers the opportunity to correct the errors and omissions of the ‘MDG approach’ – an approach that has reduced the development discourse to a focus on the symptoms of extreme poverty and the provision of basic social services in poor countries. While – without doubt – these issues are extremely important, the MDG approach failed to address adequately the structural flaws of the global economic and financial systems, the imperative of ecological sustainability and the responsibilities of the global North.</p>	<p>http://www.socialwatch.org/report2016</p>
	<p>Women in Parliaments: 20 Years in Review</p> <p>The review points to several markers of success. The number of single or lower houses of parliament where women occupy more than 30 per cent of the seats increased from five to 42, while those with more than 40 per cent have jumped from one to 13. There are now also four chambers with more than 50 per cent women MPs and one, Rwanda, with more than 60 per cent.</p> <p>The successes are also more regionally spread out. In 1995, Europe dominated the top 10 spots in IPU's world rankings of women in parliament. In 2015, four of the top 10 countries are from Sub-Saharan Africa, while</p>	<p>http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010816.htm</p>

	<p>the Americas and Europe are each represented by three countries.</p>	
	<p>LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND A CALL TO ACTION FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT Inclusive and sustainable growth around the world is the overarching vision of the 2030 Agenda. Gender equality and women's economic empowerment are central to this vision—but progress has been far too slow. Now is the time to accelerate progress and mobilize the global community to expand women's economic opportunities. We have appreciated the opportunity to work on this crucial topic with a distinguished high-level panel on women's economic empowerment, the first ever established by the UN Secretary-General. During the course of this work, we have been struck by the interest and investments of a range of stakeholders who contributed to the panel's research and thinking. Their engagement both demonstrates the salience of the issues motivating the panel's work and reflects widespread impatience with persistent gender gaps in economic opportunities and economic outcomes. Advocacy is critical to accelerating progress.</p>	<p>http://www.womenseconomicempowerment.org/assets/reports/UNWomen%20Full%20Report.pdf</p>
	<p>World Social Science Report (UNESCO) This Report examines the harmful impact of inequalities on citizens, communities and countries. While there was a fivefold increase in studies of inequalities and social justice in academic publications from 1992 to 2013, the report explains that many of them pay too little attention to inequalities that go beyond income and wealth - such as health, education and gender according to the report. It identifies seven intersecting dimensions of inequality: economic, political, social, cultural, environmental, spatial, and knowledge-based.</p>	<p>http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002458/245825e.pdf</p>
	<p>"The Impacts of the Crisis on Gender Equality and Women's Wellbeing in European Union (EU) Mediterranean Countries" (UNICRI) This Report includes the findings of the gendered impact of the crisis and its consequences for women in the EU</p>	<p>http://www.unicri.it/in_focus/on/vaw_report</p>

	<p>Mediterranean Basin. The financial crises and economic recession had a severe impact on the EU Mediterranean Basin. The economic instability affecting many segments of societies in the European Union’s Mediterranean Basin had a negative impact on many people, particularly women. Historically, economic recessions as well as socio-political instability have placed a disproportionate burden on women. In many contexts women are more likely than men to be vulnerable, especially in terms of working conditions. They are more likely to be under-employed or to face difficulties finding employment. Very often women lack proper social protection and have limited access to, and control, over economic and financial resources. This study intends to address the gap in the research about gendered impacts of the economic crisis at national and regional levels and to contribute to the Post-2015 development framework.</p>	
	<p>BETTER GENDER STATISTICS FOR SDGS EVIDENCE-BASED LOCALIZATION (UN Women) Building on UN Women’s unique normative, policy, programmatic and coordination mandates, this Flagship Programme Initiative (FPI) aims to address three inter-related challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at national level; • Technical challenges within NSS that limit the production of gender statistics; and • Lack of access and limited capacity on the part of users to analyse data to inform policies. Actions needed to address these challenges will be country specific but fall under three broad categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling environment: Promoting a supportive policy environment to address institutional and financial constraints and to strengthen policies and practices governing the production of gender statistics. 2. Data production: Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics, including building the technical capacity of the NSS and providing financial 	<p>http://www2.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/flagship-brief-statistics.pdf?v=1&d=20160512T210319</p>

	<p>support to collect data to monitor the SDGs and other national commitments.</p> <p>3. Data accessibility: Promoting greater access and analysis of data by users, including open access, providing dissemination tools, supporting user-producer dialogues and strengthening the capacity of all relevant actors to use gender statistics in policy and advocacy.</p>	
	<p>Closing the gender data gap (Mayra Buvinic/Ruth Levine)</p> <p>The “gender gap” is an issue that the United Nations (UN) has pledged to tackle with its new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A commitment to deliver gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is fifth on the list of 17 ambitions. Detailed targets include an end to discrimination, violence and sexual exploitation, early and forced marriage, and genital mutilation.</p> <p>These practices – all harmful, many illegal – are some of the more shocking examples of gender disparity and rightfully attract the most condemnation. But inequality can also be more subtle, and thus harder to account for.</p> <p>A particular form of bias is manifested in the way we measure – or fail to measure – aspects of people's lives. For many of the development outcomes covered by the SDGs, information about current conditions is not disaggregated by sex, obviating any possibility of understanding gender differences. For others, gender bias is engrained in the measurement process.</p>	<p>http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1740-9713.2016.00899.x/full</p>
	<p>UN HABITAT and Gender Equality</p> <p>At present, rapid urbanization is challenging both national and local governments in their role to develop compact, inclusive, connected and integrated cities. In this process of fast urbanization, failure to fully mainstream gender equality into urban planning, legislation and economic development is hindering the inclusiveness of cities and preventing the full integration of women and girls in the economic, social, political and cultural life of cities. UN-Habitat is committed to the goal of gender equality in human settlements</p>	<p>http://unhabitat.org/urban-themes/gender/</p>

	<p>development. Women and men, girls and boys, experience urbanization and cities differently and benefit differently from the opportunities available therein.</p> <p>Gender Equality Challenges in Cities</p> <p>In this current process of the urbanization of poverty, failure to mainstream gender equality into urban planning, legislation, finance and economic development hinders the inclusiveness of cities. In order to empower women and girls and improve the well-being of all persons in the city, it is paramount to work toward promoting inclusive cities with spaces that welcome and engage women and girls.</p> <p>Informal Settlements</p> <p>Many girls living in these areas fail to attend school, particularly after the onset of puberty, when separate toilet facilities for boys and girls are not available. The concentration of poverty in informal settlements aggravates gender inequalities in issues of safety, lack of access to security of tenure, water, sanitation, transport and health services.</p> <p>Mobility</p> <p>Poor urban design choices, such as poor street lighting and secluded underground walkways can put women more at risk of violence in public spaces. Women’s safety involves strategies, practices and policies which aim to reduce gender-based violence, including women’s vulnerability to crime. Making communities safer for all requires a change in community norms, patterns of social interaction, values, customs and institutions. Thus gender sensitive policies, planning and approaches to the prevention of crime and violence against women need to be inclusive of development and safety strategies.</p>	
	<p>Gender, Intersectionality and Youth Policies in the South and East Mediterranean (Ruba Salih, Lynn Welchman and Elena Zambelli)</p> <p>This document contains a discussion of the main findings, gaps and challenges emerging</p>	<p>http://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/p2y_12.pdf</p>

	<p>from the country reports prepared by Power2Youth (P2Y) partners in specific regard to issues of gender mainstreaming and gender analysis. After a brief overview of the key principles of intersectional analysis, we undertake a discussion of some general themes and issues that cut across all or most of the country reports produced by P2Y partners. In the third part of this document, the analysis is applied down to each of the four distinct domains of public action selected for macro-level analysis: employment, family, migration and spatial planning policies.</p>	
	<p>The Price of Privilege (ActionAid) The economic policies that have led to a sharp rise in global inequality since about 1980 have been thoroughly discredited. There is now ample evidence that policies such as trade and fiscal liberalization, privatization, budget austerity, deregulation and undermining trade unions lead not just to greater inequality but also to lower rates of growth. The history has shown that a combination of strong social protections (especially those that focus on women’s empowerment), industrial policy, and progressive taxation lead to economically more equal societies. This often leads to ordinary citizens having a greater voice in local and national government. Countries should focus on the creation of more and better jobs for women and men, and on ensuring that the rich pay their fair share of tax.</p>	<p>http://www.actionaid.org/publications/price-privilege</p>
	<p>Women at Work: Trends 2016 The Women at Work report provides the latest ILO data on women’s position in labour markets, examines the factors behind these trends and explores the policy drivers for transformative change. Over the last two decades, women’s significant progress in educational achievements has not translated into a comparable improvement in their position at work. In many regions in the world, in comparison to men, women are more likely to become and remain unemployed, have fewer chances to participate in the labour force and – when they do – often have to</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_457086.pdf</p>

	<p>accept lower quality jobs. Progress in surmounting these obstacles has been slow and is limited to a few regions across the world. Even in many of those countries where gaps in labour force participation and employment have narrowed and where women are shifting away from contributing family work and moving to the services sector, the quality of women’s jobs remains a matter of concern.</p> <p>The unequal distribution of unpaid care and household work between women and men and between families and the society is an important determinant of gender inequalities at work.</p>	
	<p>WIEGO – Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing & Organizing</p> <p>On the one hand, informal women workers' low earnings mean they have to work long hours to meet their households’ most basic needs, leaving little time for them to care for children. On the other hand, without quality child care services women informal workers forgo paid work altogether, or are less productive if they have to look after their children as they work. This contributes to high levels of poverty amongst women informal workers and gender inequalities in labour force participation rates and earnings.</p>	<p>http://wiego.org/wiego/child-care-initiative?utm_source=Childcare+reports+announcement+-+Sept+2016&utm_campaign=Child+Care+Initiative&utm_medium=email</p>
<p>Women and Business/IT</p>		
	<p>Corporate Human Rights Benchmark</p> <p>How companies are managing human rights is an important commercial issue. It matters to shareholders, it is material. Yet despite decades of engagement on human rights by companies, by governments and by the global community, we do not yet have a wide-scale, publicly available way of identifying how companies are performing. As a result, companies and investors are not routinely incorporating the costs of getting human rights wrong or right into their investment decisions. The Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB or the Benchmark) aims to correct this.</p>	<p>https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/CHRB_report_complete_06.pdf</p>
	<p>Business & Women’s Human Rights: Women in the Value Chain – Video</p> <p>IWRAW Asia Pacific presents Business and</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HzCgn96DzMW</p>

	<p>Women's Human Rights: Women in the Value Chain. This video includes an explanation of 'value chain' and women's roles in it, research by FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organisation) on female agricultural workers, components to help women achieve equal access to resources, and the relevance of incorporating CEDAW Article 14 into value chain analysis and development.</p>	
	<p>Mainstream Human Rights into Trade Agreements & WTO Practice – Women's Rights Are Human Rights & Must Not Be Sidelined by Politics, Profit, Private Sector, Power</p> <p>The United Nations Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Alfred de Zayas, called on States and Parliaments to ensure that all future trade agreements stipulate the primacy of human rights. Existing treaties should be revised to ensure that they do not conflict with the duty of States to fulfill binding human rights treaties and meet environmental and health goals.</p>	<p>http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20473&LangID=E</p>
	<p>Three Key Issues for a Feminist Internet: Access, Agency & Movements</p> <p>The Feminist Principles of the Internet arose from the first Imagine a Feminist Internet meeting in 2014 in Malaysia. The meeting brought together 52 women's rights, sexual rights and internet rights activists from six continents to discuss one question: "As feminists, what kind of internet do we want, and what will it take for us to achieve it?" The principles cover the topics of access, agency, expression, economy, movements and public participation. In this edition, we have invited partners from our #ImagineaFeministInternet network to dive into the topics of access, agency and movements and weave in some of the conversations that took place at the second Imagine a Feminist Internet meeting in July 201</p>	<p>http://www.genderit.org/node/4750/</p>
	<p>WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE – OXFAM – GROW, SELL,</p>	<p>http://growsellthrive.org/our-work/power-in-markets</p>

	<p>THRIVE GEM: POWER OF GENDERED ENTERPRISE & MARKETS</p> <p>For over twenty years, Oxfam has been developing approaches to address power imbalances between smallholders and other agricultural market actors. Working collectively increases the power of smallholders and so we support the organisational development of business enterprises, co-operatives and unions. We also facilitate multi-stakeholder platforms to influence local and national government, private sector companies, and other market actors, by showing both the specific and wider business and development benefits of investment in smallholder agriculture.</p>	
<p>Women and Climate Change</p>		
	<p>Global Climate Risk Index Report 2016 – 32 Pages</p> <p>The Global Climate Risk Index 2016 analyses to what extent countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves etc.). The most recent data available—from 2014 and 1995–2014—were taken into account.</p> <p>The countries affected most in 2014 were Serbia, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the period from 1995 to 2014 Honduras, Myanmar and Haiti rank highest.</p> <p>This year's 11th edition of the analysis reconfirms that, according to the Climate Risk Index, less developed countries are generally more affected than industrialised countries. Regarding future climate change, the Climate Risk Index may serve as a red flag for already existing vulnerability that may further increase in regions where extreme events will become more frequent or more severe due to climate change. While some vulnerable developing countries are frequently hit by extreme events, there are also some others where such disasters are a rare occurrence.</p>	<p>http://germanwatch.org/fr/download/13503.pdf</p>
	<p>REFUGEES, CLIMATE CHANGE, &</p>	<p>http://www.fmreview.org/climatechange-</p>

	<p>INTERNATIONAL LAW</p> <p>The lack of a link between climate change, migration and the legal treatment of the category of refugee is clear. The legal instruments currently at our disposal, many of them shaped years ago, do not consider aspects that generate debate today, while others can only serve as subsidiary instruments (such as the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its International Covenants, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees). Defining state responsibility for climate change is one of the most complex issues.</p> <p>By 2050 there will be around <u>200 million people</u> displaced by climate change worldwide. To put this in perspective, this is twenty times the number of refugees currently under UNHCR protection. However, there is currently no international legal framework in place for these people to fit into.</p>	<p>disasters/fernandez.html</p>
<p>CSW61 (2017)</p>		
	<p>The sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 March 2017.</p> <p>Representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world are invited to attend the session.</p> <p>Themes</p> <p>☐ Priority theme: Women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work</p> <p>☐ Review theme: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session)</p>	<p>http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw61-2017</p>

IMPRESSUM

“PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN ON THE MOVE FOR GENDER EQUALITY”

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