MIND THE GAP, MAINSTREAMING GENDER AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT.
This publication, no. 4 in the series on institutionalising participation, highlights lessons from gender mainstreaming work for those who seek to institutionalise participation. After a discussion on (changes over time of) conceptual frameworks, strategies, and the suggestion that there has been a shift from participation to governance (along with the shift from women in development to gender in development), the tensions between gender mainstreaming and participatory development are explored. Suggestions are made to overcome this tension.

QUESTIONS OF DIFFERENCE: PRA, GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT, A TRAINING VIDEO.
Irene Guijt. IIED. ISBN: in English: 1 904035 83 3 (also available in French and Portuguese).
This two-hour video with provoking images can be used to stimulate discussion and to lead into class-based exercises. A summary is given of the key elements for using PRA to understand gender and environment. The video is structured in thematic segments of 2-14 minutes. In that way users can select those of interest or for specific training. The three case studies show workshop participants using PRA methods to explore gender and the environment.

WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2003 REVISION
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs’ Population Division March 2004.
Available online as PDF file at:
This revised issue presents estimates and projections of the total, urban and rural populations of the world (21 regions, 5 major areas and 228 countries). It also provides estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. An interesting fact is that almost all population growth expected for the world in the next thirty years will be concentrated in the urban areas. The smaller urban settlements (with fewer than 500,000 residents) of the less developed regions will be absorbing most of this growth. Thus it is expected that the majority of the urban dwellers will be residing in the smaller cities.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN’S STATUS FOR CHILD NUTRITION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
Lisa C. Smith, Usha Ramakrishnan, Aida Ndiaye, Lawrence Haddad, and Reynaldo Martorell. IFPRI Research Report 131
Until recently the role of women’s social status in determining their children’s nutritional health went largely unnoticed. This report uses data from 36 countries in three developing regions to establish empirically that women’s status, defined as women’s power relative to men’s, is an important determinant of children’s nutritional status. It finds that the pathways through which status influences child nutrition and the strength of that influence differ considerably from one region to another. This research proves unequivocally that where women’s status is low, policies to eradicate gender discrimination not only benefit women but also their children. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/abstr131.htm

WASTEWATER USE IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE, CONFRONTING THE LIVELIHOOD AND ENVIRONMENTAL REALITIES.
The use of urban wastewater in agriculture is a centuries-old practice that is receiving renewed attention with the increasing scarcity of fresh water resources in many arid and semi-arid regions of the world. Driven by rapid urbanisation and growing wastewater volumes, wastewater is widely used as a low-cost alternative to conventional irrigation water: it supports livelihoods and generates considerable value in urban and peri-urban agriculture despite the associated health and environmental risks. Though pervasive, this practice is largely unregulated in low-income countries, and the costs and benefits are poorly understood. This book critically reviews experience worldwide in the use of wastewater for agriculture through a series of peer-reviewed papers defining and elaborating on the issues at the centre of the debate around wastewater use in agriculture. Toward better understanding the global extent of wastewater use in agriculture, a methodology is developed and applied for selected countries to quantify the magnitude of wastewater use in agriculture. The editors conclude with a prognosis of future challenges and realities of wastewater use in agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SUSPER PROJECT
The RUAF Library received activity reports of the CIRAD and AVRDC project “Sustainable Development of Periurban Agriculture in South East Asia”. The topics of these reports are (for full reference please check the RUAF web site or the SUSPER web site:
- Off-season tomato and year-round vegetable production under shelter in Hanoi.
- Protected year-round and safe vegetable production
- Aquaculture Systems in Ho Chi Min City
- Strategies of stakeholders in commodity chain supplying to Hanoi Market
- Spatial and institutional organisation of vegetable markets in Hanoi
- Negotiation tools for vegetable commodity chain in Vientiane.

WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENTS (WE) MAGAZINE
Since its founding, at the first UN-Habitat Conference, in 1976, Women & Environments International Magazine has grown into a well-established magazine with over 2000 readers worldwide. It is one of the longest surviving feminist magazines in Canada. Its writers, readers, and editors are people who inspire and create environments more responsive to women’s needs through action, education, and research. Issue 44/45 dealt with the subject of Urban Agriculture, while the latest issue of May 2004, focused on Cities for Women.