

Article Details						Article Focus				
Resource Type (e.g., academic article, organizational report)	Title	Author(s)	Author affiliations	Year	Journal, vol, no, pg	Location	Research Subject	Type of Agriculture (smallholder, cash crop, plantation, etc; primary agricultural commodity discussed)	Objective	How is gender discussed? (Men and women? Gender dynamics? Only women?)
academic article	Women, land, labour and survival: getting some basic facts straight	Caroline Allison		1985	IDS Bulletin - Volume 16, Issue 3, pp. 24-30	SSA	unmask the identities of rural producers and the social dynamics of the rural economy	smallholder agriculture	"some basic facts need to be straightened out from a gender perspective - a perspective not blind to broader economic and political mechanisms, but one which will enable us to remove some of the mystique surrounding women's invisibility and the inequalities colouring their interactions and relations with men. This article does not aim to be comprehensive in its coverage of the many issues involved, but concentrates on the questions of land access; household composition; and the survival strategies women rely on in periods of imminent or perceived crisis."	intra-community and intra-household dynamics and forms, differences between women and men
academic article	Exploring the Connections: Structural Adjustment, Gender and the Environment	Fiona Mackenzie	Carleton University	1993	Geoforum, Vol. 24, No 1, pg. 71-87	sub-Saharan Africa	specific agricultural policies carried out under structural adjustment programs	agriculture promoted by SAPs (cash cropping rather than more resource sustainable food crop production)	"to search for threads in the context of case studies on SAPs and gender to illustrate how public policy under these programs may exacerbate environmental deterioration". To answer the question: "do women farmers, also caught in the trap of inequitable property regimes and modes of remuneration and under conditions of significant budgetary autonomy, opt to maximize short-term agricultural production at the expense of long term land management?"	gender, not women per se; differentiate between women in terms of class, and between women and men
academic article	Inside the Black Box: Dimensions of Gender, Generation and Scale in the Australian Rural Restructuring Process	Neil Argent	University of New England, Australia	1999	Journal of Rural Studies. Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 1-15,	Kangaroo Island, Australia	feminist reconstruction of simple commodity production (SCP)	simple commodity production, family farms	"First, using recent research into the South Australian farm crisis of the late 1980s and early 1990s, it seeks to sympathetically engage with the reconstruction by Whatmore of SCP. Second, the paper explores the extent to which the scalar notion of 'gender orders' and 'gender regimes' (Connell, 1987), central to Whatmore's reformulated concept of SCP, complements other scale-sensitive analyses of social and economic restructuring"	farm women's and men's roles in the defence of the family and the farm, but within the milieu of the family household,
Academic article	The gender dimension of the agrarian transition: women, men and livelihood diversification in two peri-urban farming communities in the Philippines	Leonora C. Angeles & Kathryn Hill	Centre for Human Settlements, University of British Columbia/ Department of Geography, University of British Columbia	2009	Gender, Place and Culture Vol. 16, No. 5,	Phillipines	Understand livelihood diversification as a gendered project in the context of agrarian change.	peri-urbanization and agrarian transition	"explore how gender identities and subject formation are at stake in livelihood struggles by looking at the role of local agrarian policies and practices in mapping ways of life that are gendered"	gender identities (masculinities and feminities)
Thesis	DOES COFFEE MATTER?: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN RWANDA	Erika Jean Koss	Northeastern University	2016		Rwanda	connecting "coffee statecraft" in Rwanda with a focus on women and development	Specialty coffee production, coffee cooperatives with coffee washing stations	"This thesis argues that the state is always involved in managing coffee markets, and takes this argument farther to show that such policies impact women at all points of a complex global supply chain."	women and their experiences through two case studies of women led coffee cooperatives, literature review section discusses intersectionality and heterogeneity of women's experiences
Academic article	Analysing the history of agrarian struggles in Tanzania from a feminist perspective	Marjorie Mbilinyi		2016	Review of African Political Economy, 43:sup1	Tanzania	history of smallholder farming through different political and economic periods in Tanzania and resulting agricultural transition	smallholder agriculture	"This article explores patterns of continuity and change in agrarian struggles and primitive accumulation in Tanzania from a transformative feminist perspective"	women only
Academic article	Contracting and gender equity in Tanzania: using a value chain approach to understand the role of gender in organic spice certification	Renee Bullock, Amos Gyau, Dagmar Mithofer, and Marilyn Swisher	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, South Kivu, DRC; World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya; Rhine-Waal University, Kleve, Germany; University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida	2017	Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems: 33(1): 60-72; Special Issue: Value Chain Development and Impacts	East Usambaras, Tanzania	men and women's participation in spice producing households	spice production though contracting and value chain development	"understand men and women's participation in spice producing households that sell under contract and in conventional market chains" through identification of "gendered patterns of participation that may result from underlying gender (inequalities within the broader social context)".	role of gender, differences between men and women within households

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					How is gender analyzed?	Definition of Political Economy	Frameworks included	Key Findings	Additional Notes
There is a "tendency for analysts to fall back into the trap they are seeking to escape by treating all women as victims of male oppression within the household. Part of the problem stems from the failure to distinguish gender relations at the levels of household economic production unit, farming system and national political economy. This can result in female headed households appearing as a 'special case' when in reality they may be the opposite. One of the outstanding features of contemporary SSA is the fluidity and complexity of household forms."	women and children comprise the highest proportion of the resident agricultural work force compared to other regions	primary	secondary, qualitative	none described, sources include academic articles and NGO reports	"situating gender relations firmly in the context of the socioeconomic and political diversity characteristic of the region" with a "view to evaluating the precise and particular ways in which women have been threatened as food producers, food gatherers, food-makers and food distributors by wider economic and social forces"	no definition given	calls for a framework which emphasizes country specific micro analysis rooted in history		
Failure to locate gender centrally in debate over impacts of SAPs on environment, no reason given	"it is important to recognize, particularly where women's responsibility for food and cash crop production is so great, that the fulcrum on which the 'central contradiction' rests is the exploitation of female labor. Where there is differential gender access to and control over land, livestock, labour, and decision-making within the household, women frequently pay a double subsidy."	primary	secondary, qualitative	two case studies in Kenya and Tanzania: "paper focuses on two policy instruments, output prices and input prices, for agricultural crops in order to tease out of a literature devoid of analysis on the environment, the complex nature of connections between structural adjustment, gender, and the environment."	"Locating gender, rather than women per se, in the center of the relationship between the economy and the environment allows for an historically grounded analysis."	No definition given: "To stress the relationship between small-scale event (within the household and community) and large-scale process (at the national and international levels) is to move women and the environments analysis firmly into the domain of a feminist political economy of the environment"	feminist political economy theory, however recognition is placed on the "multidimensionality and plurality of the problem."	simple, linear relationship between economic policy and environmental outcomes cannot be assumed. Cutbacks from SAPs result in an increased burden on rural women. Any efficiency or productivity gained through reallocation of resources in macro economy is achieved through shifting costs from paid to unpaid economy via intensification of women's labour.	
Marxist frameworks are regarded as "too unilinear, too macro-structural, too denying of human agency, and too unconnected with practice". In line with this analysis "many agrarian political economy analyses portrayed the family farm household as a 'black box', ignoring the dynamics of the internal relations of the household or regarding these dynamics as an unproblematic function of progenitive life cycles (i.e. the raising of children) and patrilineal inheritance (i.e. farm succession from father to son)."	"farm production and reproduction process is seen to rest upon a set of ideologically constructed and actively maintained gender identities"	primary	primary, qualitative case study	sample survey of 37 farm families living on Kangaroo Island	"gender order located within a wider gender regime" "provides perspective on how individual farm women and men relate to each other and to the community of which they are a part, and, therefore, reveals how gender relations and ideologies are reflexively interpreted, reproduced and occasionally transformed."	no specific definition given, but domestic political economy analysis includes: "separate but interrelated planes and scales of analysis (i.e. the farm family as situated within advanced capitalism and as physically situated within the natural environment, interpenetrated by kinship relations and their gender ideologies and regulatory and market conditions"	contemporary agrarian political economy and feminist and poststructuralist approaches to rural studies	"the framework of Whatmore (1991a) does indeed offer a means by which farm families' financial and social survival strategies, in the context of wider scale economic, cultural and regulatory change, can be understood. The emphasis of Whatmore (1991a,b) emphasis on the gender regime of family farming also highlights the power relations involved in this decision-making process. cultural and regulatory change, can be understood. The emphasis of Whatmore (1991a,b) emphasis on the gender regime of family farming also highlights the power relations involved in this decision-making process."	includes well summarized analysis of early debates between agrarian political economists
"micro-politics of everyday struggles and resistance could not be extricated from the larger political-economic contexts"	"gender is critical to understanding the processes, mechanisms, causes, consequences and characteristics of agrarian change"	primary	Primary, qualitative	in depth interviews with women and male leaders of the organization and focus group discussion with members of the local women's cooperative, ethnographic techniques (in-depth interviews, field notes, focus groups, livelihood journals and policy analysis)	studying up: "examine how national and local bureaucracies – state and non-state, forms of governance and development practices – shape the lives of women in peri-urban communities". Article sees "masculinities and femininities as in process: fragmented, provisional and wrought through the interplay of culture, class, nationality and other fields of power"	Uses "political economy of agrarian transition to encompass a plethora of processes (including rural class differentiation, the use of new farm technologies, rural-based industrialization, governance and institutional arrangements) and focus on one feature: livelihood or economic diversification"	Poststructuralist and postcolonial theory, feminist political economy	The discursive role of the local state and development NGOs operating in Naga and Valencia are important in reproducing gender norms, differences and hierarchies.	
no reason given but gives examples of PE work on coffee that does not include a gendered analysis	Women are 51-53% of Rwanda's population	primary	primary, qualitative case studies and secondary literature review	no methods discussed	Critical of gendered ideas and rhetorics as applied to "third world" women, as well as discourse regarding "women" as a category - not a monolithic group. Critical of binary distinction of men and women, and of "women as..." discourse (women as victims, women as political subjects, etc.). Mindful of intersectionality. Mindful of tendency of academia to prescribe Western narratives onto the Global South	no definition given - distinction between political economy and geopolitics of coffee production, emphasis on later	postcolonial theory		
no reason given - does not explain that there is limited work on topic	"Rural women are the central actors in sustaining [livelihood diversification strategies] at great costs to their health, income and well-being."	primary	secondary, qualitative	"re-reading of earlier work including much of my own, together with reflection on the results of participatory action research carried out by the Tanzanian Gender Network Programme, TGNP-Mtandao,1 with grassroots activists in selected rural areas during the period from 2010 and 2014"	women's roles, positions, and struggles during and following colonization, during Ujamaa, and beyond into the era of structural adjustment.	significant components of feminist political economy: "gender and class, and questions of race and national sovereignty in its analysis of production and reproduction"	transformative feminist perspective, feminist political economy	"Women who are small family producers remain a significant barrier to agro-industry's efforts to monopolise land, water, and other natural resources in Tanzania, and the neighbouring countries of eastern and southern Africa, and to extract labour from local rural communities. Peasant women provide the leadership and the base for a mass movement to challenge both patriarchy and globalisation from below."	
gender not included in VCA frameworks, political economy was used to connect household and intra-household-level micro-analyses with accounts of global and national processes. No statement that gender is not often used in PE frameworks.	there is a "poor understanding of gender dynamics in the household and their gendered effects on participation in contracting"	primary	primary, cross-sectional	13 focus group discussions, 54 personal interviews (38 men and 16 women) and 156 household questionnaires	"intrahousehold decision making over resources and marketing, access to benefits of contracting and labor distribution between men and women in contracting and non-contracting households. We then extend the gender analysis to assess the role of gender in contracting and informal value chains operating within the community and district."	no definition, authors "draw on political economic perspectives to look at household and community level social dynamics, with a focus on understanding men and women's opportunities and constraints to participation."	New Institutional Economics (roles of governance institutions), political economy and the value chain analysis framework	"Gender norms and institutions create gendered patterns of participation in both household and chain activities and in both contracting and non-contracting households. Within households, married women benefit marginally through their husband's participation. In the community, women female heads of household often gain access to contracting employment opportunities."	

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Academic article	Cultivating 'New' Gendered Food-Producers: Intersections of Power and Identity in the Post-Colonial Nation of Trinidad	Merisa S. Thompson	Merisa S. Thompson completed her PhD in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies at the Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) at The University of the West Indies (UWI) St. Augustine, Trinidad, in 2017. She currently works as a Research Fellow on Global Food Justice at the Department of Politics, University of Sheffield, UK.'	2019	Review of International Political Economy	Trinidad and Tobago	Formation of gendered (and raced/classed) food-producing identities both historically and in the modern neoliberal era	Historical: small holder (in opposition to plantation agriculture); current: food producers	"examine the material and discursive construction of gendered social dynamics and their interplay with broader social structures of power."	intersectional: gender (masculinity and femininity) + other social aspects (race + class)
Academic article	Gender, politics and sugarcane commercialisation in Tanzania	Emmanuel Sulle and Helen Dancer	Emmanuel Sulle is a research associate and PhD Candidate at the Institute for Poverty, Land Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape, South Africa. Helen Dancer is lecturer in law and AHRC leadership fellow at the University of Sussex. Her research interests centre on human-Earth relationships, gender and justice.	2019	Journal of Peasant Studies	Tanzania	Gender and the political economy of sugar since privatization in Tanzania	Estate-outgrower model, sugarcane	"analyses the significance of the local politics of land tenure on women and men's participation in cane outgrowing, the consequences of privatisation on women and men's employment in the sector, and the interplay of gender with other categories of social difference in shaping prospects for local leadership in cane-growing."	Women and men, discusses gender isolated from other social categories, discusses gender differentiation (differences between men and women)
Academic article	Food Security and Asset Creation in Solomon Islands: Gender and the Political Economy of Agricultural Production for Honiara Central Market	Nichole Georgeou, Charles Hawksley, James Monks, Melina Ki'i	Western Sydney University	2019	Journal of Multidisciplinary International Studies, Vol. 16, No. 1/2 2019	Honiara Central Market (HCM), Solomon Islands	geospatial arrangement of origins of vendors to HCM	smallholder agriculture, vendors at market questioned, but producer-vendors discussed separately; produce crops grown for market	"Aims to understand the economic contribution of vendors, and in particular of producer-vendors, to their communities"	gender differentials (differences between men and women)
	Women's Work and Agency in GPNS during Economic Crises: The Case of the Greek Table Grapes Export Sector	Eleni Sifaki		2019	Feminist Economics, Vol. 25, No. 3, 70-95,	Archanes, Greece		family farming of table grapes	"this study unpacks how the tensions between commercial and societally embedded gender relations and state policies shape women's agency as workers in global production networks (GPNs)"	differences between women and men, women's agency
	Gendered access to productive resources – evidence from small holder farmers in Awutu Senya West District of Ghana	Daniel Adu Ankrah, Comfort Y. Freeman, Albert Afful	University of Ghana	2020	Scientific African 10	Ghana	this study examined the gendered politics associated with productive resource control and use through a feminist political ecology lens in southern Ghana.	Maize, smallholder	"The study aimed at examining how access and control over land, labour, capital, credit, agricultural inputs and agricultural information and services is gendered within maize farming households. It further investigated how the geographical and social context as well as socio-cultural norms intersect with gender in influencing resource access and control using the Feminist Political Ecology."	differences between men and women's access to resources, intersectional
academic article	Plantations, women, and food security in Africa: Interrogating the investment pathway towards zero hunger in Cameroon and Ghana	Lotsmart N Forjong, Adwoa Y Gyapong	University of Buea, Buea, Southwest Region, Cameroon; Erasmus University Rotterdam, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS),The Netherlands	2021	World Development 138	Cameroon and Ghana	implications of plantation investments on food security and gender equality	plantation schemes and their coexistence with smallholder subsistence agriculture	"In this paper, we critically engage with SDG-2, Target 2.3 and SDG-5 to examine how and why large-scale agricultural land acquisitions modify the social relations of women's food access". Also "to understand the dynamic, processes and implications of ISLAs on women and food security by interviewing actors, including corporate management, government officials and local community members/women."	women and differentials between men and women

		Methods and Framework						Results	
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"critical IPE tends to focus on class (particularly the unequal global distribution of wealth and poverty) to the exclusion of gender. Starting at the macro-level, it often conceptualises processes such as globalisation as 'top-down and abstract', making it difficult for Feminist IPE, which usually departs from the micro-level, 'to incorporate gender in any meaningful way'. Furthermore, when gender is added, it is often added as a category, rather than deployed analytically."	"By ignoring gender, we fail to consider the complexity of the processes and practices of the political economy". Challenge is to: "combine abstract processes, such as changing modes of production, while starting from the viewpoint of people who are imbued with complex identities. Or, to put it another way, to develop overarching analyses that 'examine the interaction of actors, both men and women, with structures that are understood as fundamentally gendered'".	primary	Secondary, qualitative	combines findings from historical analysis of secondary literature, census data and photographs, with contemporary visual analysis of a billboard campaign produced by the Ministry of Food Production in 2012	Paper uses "inter-categorical and multi-method approaches which, rather than starting from one central position, analyse 'one or two between-group relationships at a time' and end as a synthetic and holistic process that brings various pieces of analysis together". To comprehend systems of power, paper investigates "both the 'material' ('how women and men gain access to or are allocated power, status, and material and non-material resources') and the ideological ('the ways in which masculinity and femininity are constructed to reveal the gender ideologies operating') dimensions of gender in a given state and society" along with race/class in order to "grasp the interplay between macrolevel structures and institutions, and identities and lives lived at the micro level."	Feminist IPE versus critical IPE; defines PE as a subject. Critiques conventional analysis as being "based on 'masculinised and ethnocentric models of human activity', [which] rest on particular assumptions about how we view the world and human worth, the 'natural facts' of political economies, and the presumed inevitability of economic globalisation and liberalisation".	historical and intersectional feminist political economy, post-structuralism	gendered food-producing identities and subjectivities are continually reconstructed in relation to the changing logics of global capital, local and historically-informed material and ideological realities, as well as contemporary neoliberal logics.	
no reason given - just states that it has received limited attention	benefits and losses for women of estate-outgrower arrangements are not uniform	primary	Primary, longitudinal	empirical research conducted by Emmanuel Sulle in Kilombero District, Tanzania between 2013 and 2016 at the site of Tanzania's largest sugar producer – Kilombero Sugar Company Limited (KSCL), and a historical baseline study of gender and sugar production in the same area preprivatisation. 114 key informant interviews, 6 focus group discussions; an initial survey of 60 households focused specifically on gender, and a later survey of 275 households.	gender differentiation in employment and production processes in the sugar industry, as well as in land tenure and sugarcane outgrowing	"relationships between state, corporate capital and local stakeholders in the political economy of sugarcane"	feminist political economic approaches to the study of land and agricultural commercialisation in Africa	the political economy of sugarcane postprivatisation has increased gender differentiation in sugar production and consolidated power and leadership in the hands of local elites	
no reason given	"Women are central to the agricultural sector and are responsible for the production of the majority of subsistence foods."	primary	primary, quantitative	"survey aimed to understand what produce was sold at HCM, who sold it, the quantities sold, who it was sold by, who it was sold for, at what cost, and where produce came from."	"A gendered breakdown is presented for each map to show the economic contribution of female vendors at HCM to the food security of their communities through asset creation through the sale of fresh produce at HCM."	no definition given - used to position agriculture following political conflict in Solomon Islands	no other frameworks mentioned	Women are more likely to be involved in low-income agricultural activities such as vegetables (beans, legumes), nuts and fruits, while men are more involved in the production, sale and marketing of more financially lucrative cash crops such as watermelon and pineapple.	
uses feminist PE specifically because it is a framework which does include gender analyses.	"In times of economic and financial crises, commercial bargaining relations intensify and interact with societal relations and government austerity measures, leading to women's precarious work"	primary	primary (qual) and secondary	"Data were collected using semi-structured and in-depth interviews, life histories, focus groups, and participant observation. In addition, secondary data were collected on the table grapes export sector and labor and social insurance laws before and after the crisis."	combining an analysis of the "vertical bargaining" in the value chain with a "horizontal" analysis of the influence of wider intrahousehold relations and state policies outside the value chain	no definition: feminist PE "highlights how commercial relations embody gendered norms and practices in global production" and brings "important insights into how gendered ideology is embedded and reproduced in global production"	feminist PE and global production network analysis: "by bringing together different strands of feminist political economy and combining them with a GPN approach, a stronger feminist framework is created that accounts for the influence of austerity measures, intrahousehold relations, and commercial requirements on women's agency"	"the precariousness of women's work was the outcome of both intensifying commercial bargaining tensions within the value chain as a result of the financial and economic crises and austerity measures outside of it" and "women's work and agency were shaped by the tensions between commercial bargaining and societally embedded gender relations and state policies"	
"Most scholarships on gender and access to productive resources in farming do not reflect contemporary understanding of the nuances taking place in the global south and its intersection with factors that go beyond gender (male or female). Rather many studies consider gender as a binary option of being either male or female without examining its intersectionality." - feminist political ecology rectifies this		primary	Primary, mixed methods, interviews and surveys	"The focus group discussions and key informant interviews involved 40 individuals. A cross-sectional survey of 80 farmers was undertaken using simple random and purposive sampling"	gender is not purely a binary option. Intersectionality is important: "men and women possess differential rights to productive resources through their unique gender roles and family hierarchy structures... with... women as a non-homogenous group with differentiated interests in terms of access to and control over productive resources". The household is a complex unit and also is non-homogenous	Political ecology: "understand complex relations between humankind and the natural built environment... Gender (and its intersection with class, race, ethnicity and culture) as an important aspect in examining access and control over productive resources." Allows examination of "intra-household relationships, gendered politics surrounding resource allocation and intra-household decision making"	Feminist political ecology; application of gender to a political economic framework, feminist poststructuralist theory	"Access to resources such as land, agricultural extension services and information remained gendered. Whereas, access to credit, information Communication Technology (ICT) and labour remained ungendered. The gendered and ungendered access to productive resources intersects with class, age, education and socio-cultural norms in shaping access to and control over resources."	
States that it has been included: "feminist agrarian political economists, building on the works of Marx, (1977) have in the past decades, highlighted the centrality of women's work in the household economy, and even in recent times, their incorporation into the capitalist production through wage labour "	"the connecting string to land access and labour relations is the centrality of women's role in social reproduction whereby food provisioning is key and how capitalist land transactions and the relations of production can deplete women capabilities of maintaining their households."	primary	Primary, mixed methods, interviews and surveys	two-country case study that draws on findings from qualitative studies conducted on plantation investments in Cameroon and Ghana between 2014 and 2019. 148 interviews (78 from Cameroon and 70 from Ghana) and a survey of 200 people in Ghana	Thematic analysis which focuses on "the exclusionary processes against women in their access to farmlands; compensation and rents; and income from wage labour and how these affect women role in social reproduction, particularly regarding food provisioning in the aftermath of new plantation investments"	agrarian political economy which "examines the structural and relational factors that modify access to locally appropriate food when investors acquire large scale rural, forest and smallholder lands for plantation agriculture."	feminist agrarian political economy	Tension exists between local food security- which is a gendered role for women – and the accumulation imperatives of capitalist investors in plantation agriculture. "Achieving SDG 2 and SDG-5 requires gender-inclusive land and agricultural policies that recognise, protect and empower small farmers (especially women) and create opportunities for sustainable agriculture".	