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Publication status and date:

Published: 28/02/2019

Document Version

Other version

Citation for the published version (APA):

Park, C. (2019). *Gender, generation and agrarian change: Cases from Myanmar and Camodia*. [Doctoral Thesis, Erasmus University Rotterdam]. Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam (EUR).

[Link to publication on the EUR Research Information Portal](#)

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GENDER, GENERATION AND AGRARIAN CHANGE: CASES FROM MYANMAR AND CAMBODIA

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1. When land grabs happen, women are more likely to be disproportionately impacted than men in terms of access to and use and control over natural resources, new employment opportunities, and decision-making, due to the existing inequalities and power asymmetries that shape control over land, and intrahousehold roles and relations, women's status within their communities and their access to education, knowledge and information. (this thesis)
2. The impacts of land grabs and agrarian change are intergenerational, affecting today's farmers and the next generation and young women and men specifically and differently. (this thesis)
3. Different people's histories and experiences of land grabs and the changes inform peoples' understanding, feelings of injustice, and political responses, at both an individual and collective level, and contribute to the formation of alternative visions of development. (this thesis)
4. Grassroots social movements and civil society play a key role in supporting community mobilization with common tools, information and trainings which connect communities with national and transnational level movements and politics. When social movements are attentive to gender and power dynamics, they can play a key role in promoting gender equality by enabling women activists to connect to each other horizontally in different locations and vertically with transnational women's groups. (this thesis)
5. A recalibration of analysis and action when adopted and used by social justice movements, gives international instruments a political legitimacy from below. (this thesis)
6. Gender equality as a key element of social justice can support efforts to promote the realization of socially just development alternatives.
7. Within the current context of the international commitments to prioritize sustainable development that leaves no one behind one that is grounded on gender equality, there is momentum to position more strongly gender and generational justice on the global policy agenda.
8. There is currently a momentum for convergence of movements and alliances that could potentially contribute to transformational change towards a world that is fairer for all, both human and nonhuman beings and things (socio-natures).
9. Making gender and generational analyses a standard practice of all scholar would improve an understanding of biases, oppression, and power imbalances that have to be addressed in discourse and practice, at local, national and transnational level.
10. Feminist political ecology can contribute theories and approaches to engaged research that uses the lens of intersectional gender justice. This type of research can also foster synergies between different disciplines that share a commitment to social transformation.
11. International organizations can play a key role in facilitating more dialogue between governments and civil society groups, promoting the understanding and use of international instruments that are grounded in human rights and gender equality.