



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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Greetings from the Center for Gender in Global Context (GenCen) at Michigan State University, the host center for the Gender, Development, and Globalization (GDG) Program, formerly the Women and International Development (WID) Program.

The GDG Program announces two newly published working papers:

- WP 294 "Servant-Leadership and Motherhood: Kenyan Women Finding Fulfillment in Serving Humanity," by Faith Ngunjiri.
- WP 295 "Promoting Gender Equality Through Development: Land Ownership and Domestic Violence in Nicaragua," by Shelly Grabe and Carlos Arenas.

These are the first two papers published under the new title, *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers*.

In addition, the GDG Program seeks to establish a new editorial board for the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers* series. They seek scholars at all points in their careers and from diverse disciplinary backgrounds and geographic concentrations who are highly motivated to promote gender analysis of development and globalization. GDG is also accepting submissions for the *Working Papers* series. These papers are article-length manuscripts by scholars from a broad range of disciplines. More information for both of these announcements is available in the Calls for Papers section of this issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*.

As always, we encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers! We especially invite contributions for the Cooperation Column, which highlights the achievements and successes of organizations active in the field of gender and development. Also, we encourage submissions by authors and publishers of relevant articles and books for inclusion in future issues.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Spring 2009 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

Note: all photos courtesy of Global Focus, International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University

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Gendered Perspectives on International Development

www.wid.msu.edu

“Servant-Leadership and Motherhood: Kenyan Women Finding Fulfillment in Serving Humanity,” by Faith Ngunjiri; 2009. Western discourse on the status of women and their positions in society, the inequity in their employment experiences, and their limited participation in leadership dominates intellectual theorizing on African women. This article employs African data to demarginalize and dehegemonize African women by explicating how women from Kenya articulate servant-leadership as motherhood in the public domain. Motherhood in Africa is a site of contestation, as it is both a highly regarded status to which women aspire and a site for the marginalization of those women who, either through infertility or otherwise, find themselves unable to be biological parents. In this article, the author looks at motherhood specifically as it relates to women’s leadership in grassroots, national, Pan-African, and global settings, based on qualitative research with sixteen leaders. The article illustrates three ways that motherhood and leadership are connected: motherhood gives the women social status and credibility for leadership in their communities; the responsibility inherent in motherhood generates leadership; and, through their own mothers and grandmothers, the women leaders learn a brand of leadership that is based on service. Interviews with women leaders are used to demonstrate these three broad themes. This article illustrates how these women articulate motherhood in the public domain, making use of the positive regard that motherhood bestows upon them socially to gain social credibility. Those who were not biological mothers illustrate the social stigma associated with childlessness and their struggles to gain credibility as leaders.

“Promoting Gender Equality Through Development: Land Ownership and Domestic Violence in Nicaragua,” by Shelly Grabe and Carlos Arenas; 2009. This study takes into account global debates surrounding women’s role in development and how access to resources impacts the structures that perpetuate gender inequalities. For example, scholars have argued that women’s ownership of and control over resources are linked to gender-based violence. This paper provides a theoretical framework for and an examination of the role of land ownership in women’s empowerment and receipt of domestic violence that has been posed in the literature but never empirically tested. Household surveys conducted in rural Nicaragua reveal that land ownership is directly related to women’s status and power within the marital relationship and to their empowerment and psychological wellbeing, each of which explaining why and how owning land contributed to lower levels of domestic violence. The findings have important implications for the discussion of gender-based violence in the context of development involving land resources, as well as for initiatives that can improve women’s wellbeing and lead to more equitable policies for women.

African Identities

Volume 6, Issue 4, November 2008

“A New Discourse on ‘Gender’ in Ethiopia,” by Idrawatie Biseswar, pp. 405-429. Gender discourse in Ethiopia is similar to many of the gender discourses on the African continent that are embedded within the state. The situation is one where the government does not feel compelled to follow global trends on gender discursive practices, instead defining its own contextual framework of operations. Although this might have brought positive results in some countries (such as Jamaica, Chile, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and the Philippines),

in the Ethiopian context it increasingly reflects autocratic tendencies, hostility against civil society actors, and aggressive forms of repression. Government instruments such as Women’s Machinery, Women’s Policy, a National Action Plan, constitutional measures, and decentralization policies have been set up to provide the government with a depoliticized mode for the cooptation of women’s activism. The aim of such instruments is to provide the government with a monopoly position on the agenda of women’s emancipation in the country. This has an extremely narrow outlook that is actively promoted as meeting the demands of women’s emancipation, rights, and freedom in the country. The result is the absence of a comprehensive radical gender discourse and in its place there is a rigorous focus on a depoliticized national women’s discourse.

Development Southern Africa

Volume 26, Issue 1, March 2009

“Caregivers’ Sacrifices: The Opportunity Costs of Adult Morbidity and Mortality for Female Pensioners in Rural South Africa,” by Catherine Ogunmefun and Enid Schatz, pp. 95-109. This paper explores the impact of adult morbidity and mortality on the socioeconomic wellbeing of female pensioners and their households. As mortality rates escalate from HIV/AIDS and other causes, older women are bearing the brunt of responsibilities related to caregiving for the sick and orphaned. These women often use their state-funded noncontributory pensions during crises related to caregiving. The authors conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with thirty women aged 60-75 in the MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit (Agincourt) study site in northeast South Africa. They found that, in order to cover expenses incurred during crises, older women sometimes

forego spending money and time on their personal needs, thus producing negative effects for them as individuals while they are contributing positively to the household. Despite the additional household income that pensions provide, many of the study respondents still found it difficult to recover from the financial impact of these crises.

Development in Practice

Volume 19, Issue 1, February 2009

“Why Does Community-Based Rehabilitation Fail Physically Disabled Women in Northern Thailand?”

by Theeraphong Bualar and Mokbul Morshed Ahmad, pp. 28-38. Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) has been adopted in many countries to help the disabled. This article analyzes the interplay between CBR and the self-alienation of physically disabled women from their communities. In-depth interviews with forty women with physical disabilities in northern Thailand found that CBR was barely capable of enabling women with physical disabilities to realize their sense of self within their community, because in itself CBR was unable to change the community's false impression of disability. Despite participating in CBR programs, the self-alienation of physically disabled women from their community remained. The authors argue this was due to the heavy reliance of CBR on medical practice, ignoring gender as a major factor.

“Peer Education in Sexual and Reproductive Health Programming: A Cambodian Case Study,”

by Sarah Knibbs and Neil Price, pp. 39-50. This article analyzes in detail the impact and effectiveness of peer education projects implemented in Cambodia under the Reproductive Health Initiative for Asia (RHI), in an attempt to provide important lessons for the design and implementation of such interventions and to contribute to the development of best practice. Under RHI, which was the first program in Cambodia designed specifically to address the sexual and reproductive

health needs of young people, peer education was implemented as if it were a directly transferable method, rather than a process to be rooted in specific social and political contexts. Consequently, peer education concepts of empowerment and participation conflicted with hierarchical traditions and local power relations concerning gender and poverty; peer educators were trained to deliver messages developed by adults; and interventions were not designed to reflect the social dynamics of youth peer groups.

The Journal of Development Studies

Volume 44, Issue 9, October 2008

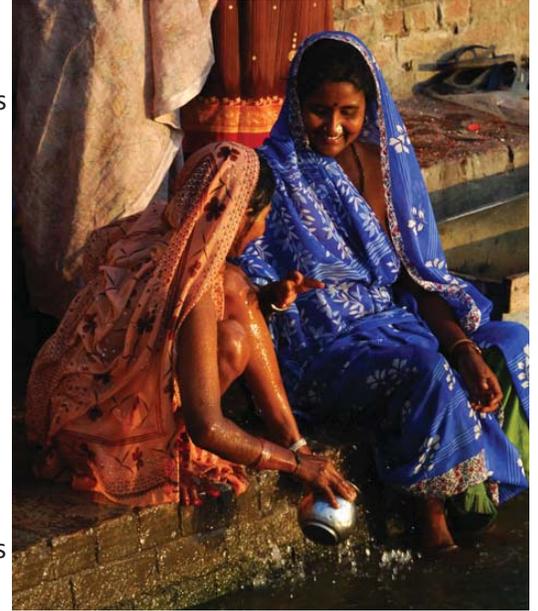
“Rent-Seeking and Gender in Local Governance,”

by V. Vijayalakshmi, pp. 1262-1288. The article examines the relationship between corruption and gender in the context of local government in India, using a Logit model. Recent debates about women's participation in electoral politics suggest that the presence of more women in government will engender public policy, and also tend to reduce corruption. The evidence the authors examined indicates that gender is not a significant factor in explaining levels of corruption. Although nearly 40 percent of the elected positions in the institutions of local government are occupied by women, there is no significant gender difference in attitudes toward rent-seeking or in actual levels of corruption between male and female representatives.

“The ‘Nowhere’ Children: Patriarchy and the Role of Girls in India's Rural Economy,”

by Uma S. Kambhampati and Raji Rajan, pp. 1309-1341. This article analyzes the contribution that girls make to the rural economy in India through their involvement in the labor market as well as through household chores. It is modeled in the context of the very different institutional and familial arrangements for female children prevalent in different parts of India. It was determined that the best possible outcome for girls is in districts with

high female literacy because there the probability of schooling increases and the probability of work decreases. Other factors that are assessed within this paper include the presence of younger or older siblings in the home and the impact that this has on girls' labor participation.



Journal of International Feminist Politics

Volume 10, Issue 4, December 2008

“Separate and Unequal: Muslim Women and Un-Uniform Family Law in India,”

by Srimati Basu, pp. 495-517. Through an ethnographic examination of legal processes in Family Court, this article maps some of the circumstances which Indian Muslim women confront in the area of Family Law. It provides a portrait of the politically interested spaces which govern their lives, indicating the osmosis between religious, cultural, and legal realms, rather than essentialisms about the nature of Islam. It provides a reminder that we can no more separate religious practices fundamentally from patriarchal logic than we can separate jurisprudence and the workings of law, indeed the state, from its constitution in multiple embedded sites of patriarchal logic and race and imperial regimes. Optimal strategies for Indian Muslim women to be socioeconomically and legally empowered are also interrogated in this context, as the paper explores the ways

in which gender equality and cultural difference and community support can or cannot protect women. It emphasizes the importance of problematizing both notions of community and gender equity in any attempt to address women's rights and needs.

Journal of International Women's Studies

Volume 10, Issue 2, November 2008

"Women Entrepreneurship in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: The Case of Ethiopia," by Eshetu Bekele and Zeleke Worku, pp. 3-19. This article examines factors that influence the long-term survival and viability of a random sample of 500 micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) located in five geographical regions of Ethiopia based on a six-year-long follow-up study. The objective of the study was to identify key predictors of long-term survival and viability in small businesses and enterprises in Ethiopia, and to find out if small businesses and enterprises operated by male entrepreneurs performed better than those operated by female entrepreneurs. Data was gathered on key determinants of survival such as access to finance, managerial skills, level of education, level of technical skills, and ability to convert profit back into investment between 1996 and 2001. The study concluded that 221 of the 500 businesses in the study were operated or owned by women and that 110 of the 500 businesses in the study had failed by the end of the analysis period, with the majority of businesses that failed being operated by women. Female-headed firms that ceased operation had an average lifetime of 3.2 years, while male-headed firms that ceased operation had an average lifetime of 3.9 years. Businesses that failed were characterized by inability to obtain loans from formal moneylending institutions such as commercial banks, inability to convert part of profit back into investment, poor managerial skills, shortage of technical skills, and low levels of education.

"Implications for Health Care Practice and Improved Policies for Victims of Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo," by Haleigh Hanlon, pp. 64-72. As violent conflict ravages the Democratic Republic of Congo, thousands of women and girls are victims of sexual violence. Unfortunately, there are few services available to this population. While the exact number of victims is uncertain, the available data indicate the large scale of women and girls affected by sexual violence and the urgent need for aid, services, and better policies to improve care. This humanitarian crisis is slowly gaining Western attention, but the current demand for humanitarian action and improved policies is greatest in the following three categories, which are addressed in further depth in the article: an increase in humanitarian aid, medical assistance, and social support.

"Women's Health Challenges in a Low-Income Philippine Urban Neighborhood," by Fiscalina Amadora-Nolasco, pp. 92-106. This study privileges women's views of health to determine the categories and beliefs through which they create meanings in their lives, particularly in assessing the influence of health problems on their wellbeing and whether they have implicit ideas of how it might be possible for them to live a healthy life. To determine what constitutes the domain of women's health problems and how they view these given the limitations of socioeconomic, political, and environmental conditions of the community in which they live, interviews were conducted with forty mothers in Paradise Island, Barangay Looc, Mandaue City, Philippines, between 2002-2004 as part of a larger study on women's health. The article concludes by remarking that because this work is driven by policy implications, some form of intervention will be necessary to address women's most-considered health needs, particularly in communities where access to appropriate health care are limited.

"Elaborating the Ideological and Structural Content of Women's Work in a Globalized Economy," by Dr. Jinky Leilanie Lu, pp. 107-119. Women's employment in the global market has been increasing as a result of globalization and internationalization of labor. This study has two main objectives in its attempt to analyze the relations of gender, the global market, and health in the workplace. First, the article tries to elucidate the structural content of work as seen in the work organization. Second, it elaborates the ideological content of work as defined by ideologies of the organization, of the state, and of the market production system. The study used quantitative methodology through surveys of women workers in a multitude of establishments, as well as qualitative methodology using interviews and focus group discussions. As a result of poor working conditions, many women also reported specific health problems, such as body aches, eye problems, and urinary tract infections. The study showed that ill health under a global economy results from the impact of measures designed to enhance the profitability of capital, from shift-work, overtime, apprenticeship, home-working, subcontracting, tele-working, part-time work, and piece-rate work, increasing chances of exposure to dangerous chemicals, industrial injuries, stress, or a damaged and polluted environment. This study tried to develop additional theorizing on the relations of women, global market, and health using health sociology and medical anthropology approaches.

Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies

Volume 4, Issue 3, November 2008

"Indigenous Women's Organization and the Political Discourses of Indigenous Rights and Gender Equity in Peru," by Patricia Oliart, pp. 291-308. In the past three decades, as the Peruvian state has expanded services to remote areas, its professionals have approached indigenous women in a variety of conventional and novel ways.

The Catholic Church and evangelical denominations are also present in these areas, asking women to participate in religious activities. Political parties, feminists, development activists, and indigenous rights organizations have been promoting the creation of women's organizations and the emergence of female social and political leadership. Independently of their understanding and respect for the cultural particularities of the communities, all these agents have been convinced that they have to produce changes in the lives of women, and that they have something to give them. This essay explores the ways in which such discourses and practices are received by indigenous women in Andean and Amazonian communities. Special attention is paid to the ways in which ideas about rights, social change and development are appropriated and reinterpreted by women who experience everyday racism and exclusion and, at the same time, are seen as responsible for preserving their cultural traditions.

World Development

Volume 37, Issue 1, January 2009

“Women’s Exclusion and Unfavorable Inclusion in Informal Employment in Lucknow, India: Barriers to Voice and Livelihood Security,” by Paula Kantor, pp. 194-207. This paper provides comparative analyses across women’s employment-status groups to examine how processes of exclusion and constrained and adverse inclusion shape different women’s labor market opportunities and outcomes

in Lucknow, India. It examines under what conditions, if at all, women’s labor contributes to household poverty reduction and for which work types paid employment leads to increased voice for women in the household, one dimension of a process of empowerment. It finds that women’s labor-force participation has a meager influence on household and individual-level development outcomes largely due to the interrelated processes of exclusion and inclusion, where social norms and responsibilities for reproductive work can lead to constrained inclusion in the labor market, adversely affecting women’s terms of incorporation. The findings have relevance for programming focusing on improving the range and quality of choices for women in the paid economy.

World Development

Volume 37, Issue 3, March 2009

“Rural Women’s Access to Credit: Market Imperfections and Intra-household Dynamics,” by Diana Fletschner, pp. 618-631. Credit-rationing studies carried out at the household level and based on responses from male heads of households present an incomplete and biased assessment of who is likely to be constrained, why, and to what extent. They ignore intra-household dynamics and assume that imperfections in rural financial markets are gender neutral. This paper addresses both issues theoretically and empirically. The Semi-Cooperative Household model developed for this analysis formalizes the conditions

under which spouses’ individual access to credit can be affected by their own position in the financial market as well as by intrahousehold dynamics. These notions are then explored empirically using husbands’ and wives’ individual perceptions of their access to credit in rural Paraguay. The most significant empirical findings of the paper are that compared to men, women are more likely to be credit constrained; women’s rationing status responds to a different set of factors than men’s; and husbands may choose not to intermediate capital to their wives even when they are able to do so.

Latin American Perspectives

Volume 35, Issue 6, November 2008

“Gender Relations in Family-Farm Agriculture and Rural-Urban Migration in Brazil,” by Anita Brumer, pp. 11-28.

Censuses in Brazil have shown a progressive change of the population from primarily rural to predominantly urban. This change has been explained, on the one hand, by stagnation, modernization, or the industrialization of agriculture (push factors), and on the other hand by attraction to the services and jobs of the growing towns (pull factors). However, with the exception of the 1960s, every decade from 1950 to 2000 has shown a greater number of migrant women than men. The authors argue that the selectiveness of rural-urban migration is apparently the result of a division of labor by sex that subordinates women and prevents them from inheriting land.

Audiovisuals

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

Courting Justice

Fourteen years after the defeat of apartheid, South Africa’s fledgling democracy is acclaimed for its constitutional promise of comprehensive human rights and unprecedented judicial reform. But what does it take

for justice to succeed? *Courting Justice* takes viewers behind the gowns and gavels to reveal the women who make up eighteen percent of South Africa’s male-dominated judiciary. Hailing from diverse backgrounds and entrusted with enormous responsibilities, these pioneering women share, with candor and surprising humor, accounts of

their country’s transformation since apartheid, and the evolving demands of balancing their courts, country, and families. Created by Ruth Cowan, a feminist and developing world scholar, this film chronicles the hard-fought progress of achieving gender and racial justice in a burgeoning new judiciary. 2008, 71 min.

Nollywood Lady

Peace Anyiam-Fibesima of Lagos, Nigeria is an impresario of showbiz and an impassioned spokeswoman for the thriving and innovative African film industry. She is Nollywood Lady, an ex-lawyer, producer, filmmaker, and the founder and CEO of the influential African Academy of Motion Pictures, and she is reshaping the way Africans see themselves and how the world sees Africans. Sharing her vision for transforming preconceptions about Africa and African images, Anyiam-Fibesima takes viewers on an all-access tour to film locations, markets, and sit-downs with Nollywood professionals in the vibrant production hub of Lagos. Rounding out this insider's primer to a dynamic \$250 million industry are several clips from the more than 1500 direct-to-video, mostly low-budget, culturally distinct, and immensely popular films Nollywood produces each year. Though some have yet to realize it, Africa's film industry is the third largest film business on the globe (after Hollywood and Bollywood), the second largest employer in Nigeria (after oil), and a mighty enterprise uniquely captured in *Nollywood Lady* with humor, intelligence, and verve. 2008, 52 min.

The Greatest Silence: Rape in the Congo

Winner of the Sundance Special Jury Prize in Documentary and the inspiration for a 2008 U.N. Resolution classifying rape as a weapon of war, this extraordinary film, shot in the war zones of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), shatters the silence that surrounds the use of sexual violence as a weapon of conflict. Many tens of thousands of women and girls have been systematically kidnapped, raped, mutilated and tortured by soldiers from both foreign militias and the Congolese army. This film features interviews with activists, peacekeepers, physicians, and even chillingly the indifferent rapists who are soldiers of the Congolese Army. Harrowing moments of the film come as dozens of survivors recount their stories with an honesty and immediacy that is pulverizing in its intimacy and detail,

but this powerful film also provides inspiring examples of resiliency, resistance, courage and grace. A special director's cut is also available. Re-release, 2007, 76 min.

First Run/Icarus Films

icarusfilms.com

North-South.com

Since the arrival of the Internet in the African republic of Cameroon, Internet Cafés have mushroomed. In a country where nearly half the population lives under the poverty threshold, many young women, who dream of escaping a life of misery by marrying a rich, white foreigner, surf the Internet for European marriage prospects at cybercafés such as Love.com, Affection.org, Flirt.net and Meeting.com. This film includes interviews with young women who see Europe as a "paradise," and who express incredibly naïve beliefs about European men: that they are more masculine, more romantic, have lots of money, and always tell the truth. The film also tells the stories of several Cameroonian women who married white Europeans; showing their current situations, the cultural differences with which they deal, and the personal sacrifices they made in exchange for economic security. In relating these heartrending stories of dreams, hopes, disappointments and happiness, this film provides a provocative contemporary portrait of the relationship between the "developed" and "developing" worlds. 2009, 53 min.

Films Media Group

www.films.com

1-800-INDIA: Importing a White-Collar Economy

Over the past decade, India has emerged as the leader in the global market for outsourced white-collar jobs, one reason for the nation's rapid economic growth. This case study explores the experiences



of emerging Indian professionals who have been recruited into positions requiring long hours, late-night shifts, and Westernized work habits. The program reveals the human and cultural impact of a controversial yet essentially unstoppable global economic trend, examining its effect on Indian family life, on the evolving landscape of urban India, and on the aspirations and daily lives of young Indian citizens, especially women, as they enter the work force. This film also includes a discussion of social, political, and economic development in India with anchor Daljit Dhaliwal and Michael Elliott, editor of Time International. 2006, 56 min.

Dishonorable Killings: Punishing the Innocent

The horrific practice of honor killing still prevails in many Middle Eastern and Central Asian countries and, as this film demonstrates, it is wielded not only against rape victims but also to punish women for simple romantic attachments. Going deep into tribal communities in rural Turkey, the video presents villagers who describe and condone honor killings that have occurred locally, including a conversation with a man who murdered his own sister to save the family's honor. The documentary also profiles potential victims of honor killing forced into hiding, often as a result of gossip and innuendo among neighbors, as well as critics of the ancient custom. 2008, 26 min.

Why Women Count Video Clip Collection

This three-part series comprises forty-one video clips focusing on the theme of empowerment and what that means in the lives of ordinary women around the world. Ideal for increasing awareness of—and stimulating discussion on—the vital role that women’s rights and gender equality play in the social, economic, and political development of countries, communities, and families. 2008, 56-80 min.

Why Women Count Video Clip Collection: Africa, Middle East, South Asia includes video segments recounting the stories of nineteen women from fifteen countries who are making a difference in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. 2008, 80 min.

Why Women Count Video Clip Collection: Southeast Asia, Pacific, Caribbean, Latin America is filmed in twelve countries, and spotlights Lydia Cacho, Casimira Rodriguez, and fourteen

other women who are making a difference in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and Latin America. 2008, 56 min.

Why Women Count Video Clip Collection: Western Europe, Central Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and Asia contains the stories of women in fourteen countries. This collection of video segments spotlights fifteen women who are making a difference in Europe and Asia. 2008, 82 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

MEMA kwa Vijana

tinyurl.com/djn58h

“Long-term Evaluation of the MEMA kwa Vijana Adolescent Sexual Health Programme in Rural Mwanza, Tanzania: a Randomised Controlled Trial,” 2008, 8 pp. MEMA kwa Vijana (MkV) is an adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) program working in schools, health facilities and communities in Tanzania. This technical briefing by MkV outlines the rigorous evaluation of the intervention’s impact on adolescents’ knowledge, reported attitudes and reported behaviors, and on biomedical outcomes, including HIV, other sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancy rates. The briefing outlines the ASRH program which provides in-school sexual and reproductive health education, youth-friendly reproductive health services, community-based condom promotion and other community activities. The briefing finds that the MkV intervention increased young people’s knowledge; however, this did not reduce HIV or other sexually transmitted infections. A gap was observed between knowledge of how to avoid HIV and other sexual risks among young people and actual behavior change. It is therefore likely that wider societal norms related to adolescent sexual risk behaviors will need to be changed to permit this to

occur. The briefing concludes that other approaches need to be developed, implemented and evaluated to find effective ways of preventing HIV among young people in Sub-Saharan Africa.



International Finance Corporation

tinyurl.com/cwhp2t

“Integrating Women into Mining Operations: the Examples of Newmont Ghana and Lonmin South Africa,” 2008, 4 pp. This short paper argues that there is enormous opportunity to be had in including women in mining operations. The author looks at how International Finance Corporations’ (IFC) Gender Program was able to implement strategies to help two IFC mining clients better integrate women into their operations. The author highlights how in so doing, IFC has contributed to the clients’ sustainability objectives and improved performance through greater gender diversity.

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

tinyurl.com/ct8fto

“Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Female Combatants in African Wars,” 2008, 54 pp. Young women

are not only combatants in contemporary African wars; they perform many functions. Whatever their role, female combatants often remain invisible to northern policy makers and NGOs. This report aims to provide policy makers and aid practitioners with a state-of-the-art overview of the situation for young women in African war and postwar situations. Issues

of stigma, safe demobilization, and individual concerns about postwar marriage, health and education need to be addressed in a more gendered way and with an appropriate understanding of young women’s agency in both peace and war. This document focuses on issues such as abduction, voluntary conscription, women as a labor force in rebel movements, disarmament and demobilization of female fighters, and how to rebuild their lives once there is peace. Traditional gender stereotypes and divisions of labor have often been reintroduced and sometimes even reinforced by DDR programs. The paper concludes that opportunities to support gender equality in many postconflict situations have not been seized.

Gender Responsive Budgeting and the Development Initiatives Network (DIN)

tinyurl.com/czns3y

“Training Manual on Gender Budget Analysis: Gender Budgeting Analysis for the Advancement of Women’s Rights: a Training Manual,” 2006, 64 pp. The incidence of gender inequalities is widely regarded as an obstacle to achieving optimum social and economic development. One of the ways in which this state of affairs can be reversed is to analyze government budgets for their impacts on women compared to men and to determine to what extent government spending addresses commitments to poverty reduction, social inclusion and the advancement of women’s rights. This training manual has been developed as part of the Gender Budget Transparency and Accountability Project. The manual aims to facilitate the training of individuals and groups who have limited or no knowledge of government budget processes. It also presents concise information on the key elements of Gender Budget Analysis and practical advice on how local communities and civil society can ensure the gendering of government budgets at all levels.

International Center for Transitional Justice

tinyurl.com/dl4qf6

“Liberia is Not Just a Man Thing: Transitional Justice Lessons for Women, Peace and Security,” 2008, 31 pp. The experiences of Liberian women have much to teach the world about women’s role in peace-building. Not only were women strategic in influencing Liberia’s 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, but Liberia also boasts the first elected woman head of state on the African continent. This report examines the role of women in the implementation of international peace and security instruments through a case study of transitional justice mechanisms in the Liberian context. The report details how women’s groups who crafted the Golden Tulip Declaration of 2003, articulating women’s demands for peace, made

direct reference to Security Council Resolution (SRC) 1325. The report ends with recommendations for incorporating gendered concerns into formal peace processes and security policies.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

tinyurl.com/c8tfj2

“People-Centred Climate Change Adaptation: Integrating Gender Issues,” 2007, 2 pp. This briefing paper documents how, as awareness of climate change has grown, so has the gendered dimensions of its effects on people. Research shows that these shocks affect women differently from men, and interventions to protect livelihoods from external shocks are more effective when a gender dimension is taken into account. It provides an overview of concepts and practical guidelines for implementing gender-sensitive responses to climate change in the context of the livelihoods approach.

Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore

tinyurl.com/ch3vsq

“Housing for the Landless: Resettlement in Tsunami-Affected Aceh, Indonesia,” 2008, 29 pp. Women often face predisplacement constraints on rights to land, and are at greater risk of losing access to land after disasters. Yet, the aftermath of a disaster is the time when women most need land for recovery. This paper is structured to reflect these concerns about women and land rights in disaster-affected Indonesia. It focuses on the two key land rights issues for women in tsunami-affected Aceh, Indonesia: inheritance and documentation of land rights. The report recommends that land title certificates should be issued in the names of husbands and wives where land is identified as marital property and that women should be trained to understand inheritance laws and legal process. Further, the paper argues that specialist NGOs should be granted legal standing to bring representative inheritance cases before the Syariah Court on behalf of vulnerable clients.

Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

tinyurl.com/dl2h7p

“Integrating Gender in Post-Conflict Security Sector Reform,” 2008, 28 pp. The UN made a firm commitment toward integrating gender issues into peace and conflict processes with Resolution 1325. Despite the 2000 document calling for a mainstreaming of gender issues through all aspects of “peace and conflict,” little progress has been made in a key postconflict area, Security Sector Reform (SSR). While many donors that support SSR also do extensive work to support gender equality in postconflict contexts, the two areas of work are often planned and implemented independently of each other. This paper offers guidance on how gender can be integrated into SSR, by looking at women’s civil society groups in security sector reform; the challenge of women’s participation in security services; integrating gender in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and integrating gender in transitional justice and justice reform.

International Organization for Migration

tinyurl.com/d58vp3

“Trafficking of Men—a Trend Less Considered: the Case of Belarus and Ukraine,” 2008, 128 pp. Trafficking in males has been underconsidered in research despite noteworthy signals that it is a violation faced by many males, both adults and minors. This document examines what is known about this less considered profile of trafficked persons and what can be done to meet their needs, both as a means of assistance and protection. Severely exploited male migrants are often overlooked, with women and children recognized as the most common victims of trafficking (VoT). This trend is in need of remedy and, increasingly, it is acknowledged that “trafficking in persons” must be understood and addressed as affecting women and men, adults and minors. Through the lens of trafficking in males (primarily adult men) from Belarus and Ukraine, this study considers individual

characteristics and victim profiles, recruitment experience, transportation and transit experience, exploitation experience, and identification and assistance. The most important finding of this study is the most obvious—that there is a need to better understand and appreciate the gender dimensions of trafficking.

Instituto PROMUNDO

tinyurl.com/c3j4h3

“Working with Young Women: Empowerment, Rights and Health,” 2009, 144 pp. Although there has been a significant amount of work done to promote women’s empowerment, most of it has been geared toward the experiences of adult women. This manual, part of an initiative called Program M, includes a series of group educational activities to promote young women’s awareness about gender inequities, rights and health. It also seeks to develop their skills to feel more capable of acting in empowered ways in different spheres of their lives. Modules in this manual include identity and relationships, violence, drugs, young women and work, and community participation. All of the activities draw on an experiential learning model in which young women are encouraged to question and analyze their own experiences and lives in order to understand how gender can perpetuate unequal power in relationships, and make both young women and men vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health problems, including HIV/AIDS. The activities engage young women to share ideas and opinions and think about how they can make positive changes in their lives and communities.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

tinyurl.com/cdlhj3

“Gender, Religion and the Quest for Justice in Pakistan,” 2009, 46 pp. This is the draft of a country case study on Pakistan in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. The paper explores how Islam transformed from the religious identity of Pakistan’s

majority population to the central defining paradigm for state and society. This has undermined women’s already weak position in society and seriously challenges the quest for gender equality. The paper argues that the disempowerment of women has been the outcome, not the purpose, of “Islamization” projects which have been executed in the pursuit of greater power alignments. However, the usage of Islam by diverse regimes has not impacted women in like manner. The paper illustrates how gender crosscuts other deeply entrenched social inequalities so that “Islamization” measures have impacted diverse groups of women differently. The state’s failure to deliver on its promises of equal opportunities, benefits and justice has created a vacuum into which the religious right inserted itself and was able to project itself as the harbinger of justice in a visibly unjust world. The paper concludes that, regardless of the claims to the moral high ground of authenticity, the paramount concern of religious political projects is power.

tinyurl.com/dawnrcr

“Religion, Politics and Gender Equality in Turkey: Confrontation, Coexistence or Transformation?,” 2008, 33 pp. This paper evaluates the effects of the intertwining of religion and politics in Turkey on women’s equal opportunities. It argues that it is not the uplifting of the Islamist headscarf ban in universities that should be prioritized as a danger, but the propagation of patriarchal religious values sanctioning secondary roles for women through the public bureaucracy, the educational system and civil society organizations. Party cadres holding sexist values are infiltrating the political system. Religious movements, once banned for jeopardizing the secular political order, are now establishing schools, dormitories and off-campus Quran schools, thus socializing the young into religiously-sanctioned worldviews that promote secondary roles for women. This paper argues that a vigilant and active civil society with crosscutting alliances between

liberal Islamist and liberal secular groups is an important safety valve against the promotion of secondary roles for women. It further calls for closer global links with states, institutions and people upholding women’s rights as human rights in order to impede the limitation of women’s equal opportunities in Turkey.

tinyurl.com/c7uygj

“The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South (Draft),” 2007, 33 pp. This paper analyzes the implications of migration for gender relations and care provisioning in developing countries. It assesses the applicability of key concepts such as the “global care chain” and ethics of care for migration in countries of the South. The paper draws lessons for policy makers with regard to care-related needs of migrant families and households.

UNRISD and the Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

tinyurl.com/c5szrr

“Employment, Informality and Poverty: An Empirical Overview of Six Countries with a Focus on Gender and Race,” 2008, 78 pp. How does employment affect poverty outcomes for women, men, and their families? This report provides some answers to this important question through the analysis of nationally-representative survey data in six countries: Brazil, El Salvador, India, Kenya, South Africa, and South Korea. In each case, the authors examine the distribution of employment opportunities between women and men, with a particular emphasis on informal, unprotected, and nonstandard forms of employment. The report looks at who works in what types of jobs, differences in the quality of employment, and the overall impact on poverty outcomes. Since employment status is often defined in terms of the individual and poverty in terms of the household, we need to look at the complex ways in which individuals’ employment statuses determine the

poverty outcomes for the households in which they live. The second section provides a conceptual framework for linking employment and poverty with a specific focus on gender dynamics. The third section describes current definitions used to characterize informal and nonstandard forms of employment, since the concepts of informal and nonstandard work are critical for

understanding how employment affects poverty outcomes. These two conceptual pieces are followed by a detailed, sex-disaggregated presentation of the data analysis for the six countries featured in this report. The analysis includes an overview of the labor force, a description of the structure of employment, a discussion of broad trends, a comparison of earnings and hours of work, and an examination of poverty outcomes using a “working poor” poverty rate.

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (Womenwatch)

tinyurl.com/dzkc7f

“Men and Care in the Context of HIV and AIDS: Structure, Political Will and Greater Male Involvement,” 2008, 16 pp.

What drives the enormous burden of AIDS-related care which falls on women and girls? What strategies are needed to reduce this burden? Rather than focusing only on ways to increase men’s participation in shouldering a more equitable share of the burden of AIDS-related care, this insightful paper starts out with an analysis of the structural forces that affect how AIDS care is provided. It argues that, on the one hand, global economic policies—particularly structural adjustment policies—have led to the erosion of the public sector and the displacement of care into the household and onto women and girls, while on the other hand, the burden of AIDS care is driven



by a lack of political will and the failure of governments to invest sufficiently in AIDS care. While recognizing that gender norms are a key cause of the excessive care burden on women, the paper emphasizes that government policies often underpin these norms. In most countries, for example, paternity leave is much shorter than maternity leave and sometimes does not exist at all, entrenching an image of women, and not men, as carers. Government inaction is not inevitable, however; activism by civil society can make a big difference as shown by the achievements of South Africa’s Treatment Action Campaign (TAC). To ensure that governments act on the binding commitments they have made, the paper argues that civil society organizations need to play a more activist role.

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

tinyurl.com/d4avn4

“A Mandate to Mainstream: Promoting Gender Equality in Afghanistan,” 2009, 90 pp.

Gender mainstreaming is an example of policy transferred across different national contexts and has been added to the mix of international prescriptions for rebuilding the Afghan state. This study explores the ways that mainstreaming is being implemented in Afghanistan and whether it could be useful or effective as one of various means to further gender equality. Gender mainstreaming is identified in the Afghanistan National

Development Strategy (ANDS) as the principal strategy for achieving gender equality in Afghanistan. Accordingly, mechanisms in national policy have been established: for example, the inclusion of gender equity as an ANDS crosscutting theme. The paper contends that gender mainstreaming, as the government’s principal strategy for promoting gender equality in Afghanistan, is not being substantively implemented in the Administration. It also provides recommendations for

the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), ministries and international actors, as well as looking at how technical concerns and institutional contexts can be strengthened. The report concludes with recommendations on policy implementation, technical issues, and institutional changes to promote gender equity.

Human Rights, Health and Development at UNSW - School of Public Health and Community Medicine Technical Paper Series

tinyurl.com/d2vhr

“Human Rights, Health and Development: Technical Series Paper #08.1,” 2008, 26 pp.

Human rights, health and development represent interdependent sets of values, aspirations and disciplines. Drawing on these domains, this paper offers a theoretical and practical framework for the analysis, application and assessment of health, justice and progress. It provides a simple conceptual framework illustrating the interdependence of these domains and highlights their key features and underlying principles. It then describes the reciprocal interactions between health, development and human rights and suggests how these linkages can be analyzed and applied in practice. A Health, Development and Human Rights Impact Assessment (HDHR IA) approach is proposed to guide and monitor policies and programs towards maximizing synergy.

World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER)

tinyurl.com/c8r4fj

“Empowering Women Through Livelihoods Orientated Agricultural Service Provision: a Consideration of Evidence from Southern Africa,” 2008, 28 pp. From the 1990s onward, a shift toward participatory and bottom-up approaches to agricultural development has meant improved livelihoods for women. How have agricultural extension services been designed to incorporate an effective understanding of women’s livelihoods? What have been the gains? And what are the policy blind spots? Drawing on cases from southern Africa, this paper traces the developments in this area. It employs Sen’s concept of entitlements to frame the improvements made to women’s livelihoods. The limits of these policy interventions are analyzed in terms of broad gendered power structures. The research reveals conclusive evidence that gender-sensitive agricultural extension services mean that women have gained new knowledge of crop production, a firm foothold in informal markets, accessed affordable technologies, improved access to credit, and strengthened their role legally and organizationally.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/dh2usr

“Speaking Out: How the Voices of Poor People are Shaping the Future,” 2009, 149 pp. This paper focuses on how the “right to be heard” concept can strengthen public participation in policymaking and accountability. Recommendations for those supporting poor and marginalized people to lobby for changes in their situation include recognizing that change is long-term; understanding that attitudinal change is important; putting local priorities first; working at a number of levels and building alliances; recognizing that international agencies can play an advocacy role; and understanding that NGOs are important as role models of accountability and integrity. A number of case studies are used to illustrate

these points including: fostering local accountability in Malawi; Honduran women raising voices to improve labor standards; indigenous people gaining recognition in Bangladesh; communities participating in local budgeting in Georgia; challenging discrimination in Guatemala’s legal system; people living in poverty in the UK giving their views on government policy; changing policies and beliefs in favor of women in Peru; and campaigning to hold government to account in India.

Earthworm Books

tinyurl.com/cjsddw

“Gender Sensitive Disaster Management: a Toolkit for Practitioners,” 2008, 116 pp. The risks and vulnerabilities that people face from natural disasters are as much a product of their social situation as their physical environment. Vulnerabilities and capacities of individuals and social groups evolve over time and determine people’s abilities to cope with disaster and recover from it. Social networks, power relationships, knowledge and skills, gender roles, health, wealth, and location all affect risk and vulnerability to disasters and the capacity to respond to them. There is enough evidence that in any disaster a disproportionately large number of women are affected more severely relative to men. This toolkit provides a guide to incorporating a gender perspective in the overall planning and practices of disaster management. The tools are intended for use by all those engaged in the disaster management, including policy makers, donors, NGOs and researchers in their efforts to build resilient and gender-just communities.

HelpAge International

tinyurl.com/d2k4nn

“Living with Our Bibi: a Qualitative Study of Children Living with Grandmothers in the Nshamba Area of North Western Tanzania,” 2008, 37 pp. The Kwa Wazee Project works with grandparents and the grandchildren who live with them (generally orphaned as a

result of HIV/AIDS) in the Kagera district of Tanzania. The main activity of the Project is to provide a cash transfer in the form of a pension to grandparents (mostly grandmothers). Grandmothers get small monthly pensions for themselves and for the grandchildren they support. This report is the result of a series of participatory workshops with children who are part of the project. It provides an understanding of the issues children are facing and directions for policy and program intervention.

International Food Policy Research Institute

tinyurl.com/dyv8ze

“The Challenge of Hunger: the 2008 Global Hunger Index,” 2008, 6 pp. With high food prices threatening the food security of millions of vulnerable households, hunger and malnutrition are back in the headlines. Some regions have made significant headway in combating hunger and malnutrition, but in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Global Hunger Index (GHI) remains high. Food prices appear likely to remain high in the near term, leading to food and nutrition insecurity for poor people. In this risky and changing environment, this paper highlights key trends and the geographic areas of greatest vulnerability, showing that poverty and hunger can become entwined in a vicious cycle. Not surprisingly, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are not only the regions with the highest GHI scores, they also have the highest poverty rates. However, the trends in poverty and hunger reduction in the two regions are different in magnitude. The paper indicates that higher food prices have uneven effects across countries, depending on a range of factors including whether countries are net importers or exporters of cereals, the price of food, and reductions in food and monetary aid. The paper argues that highlighting the weaknesses of the current world food system would enable the food price crisis to serve as a catalyst for building a more effective food system. Such a system would meet the

food and nutrition needs of all people.

UNIFEM

www.unifem.org/progress/2008/index.html

“Progress of the World’s Women, 2008/2009: Who Answers to Women? Gender and Accountability,” 2008, 141 pp. Stemming from the thesis that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international commitments can only be met if gender-responsive accountability systems are put in place and enforced nationally and internationally, the latest volume of Progress of the World’s Women revolves around the pivotal question ‘Who answers to women?’ Chapters in this report investigate how gender-responsive changes to accountability systems are enhancing women’s influence in various arenas, and include examples of the initiatives taken by women around the world to demand accountability from government, employers, justice and law enforcement systems, and international organizations. The first part of the report examines efforts to improve accountability for advancing gender equality in the arenas of politics, public services, consumer and trade markets, the justice system, and international aid and security institutions. It reviews achievements and obstacles in each area as well as proposes strategies and routes that can be used to increase the accountability of powerful individuals and institutions to women. The second part of the report contains a review of

each of the eight MDGs from a gender equality perspective and confirms that gender inequalities have contributed to the lack of progress in keeping with the timetable of achieving the MDGs by 2015. Charts and graphics are used in this section to provide effective insights into women and employment, representation in parliaments, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDs and other key factors related to the MDGs.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

tinyurl.com/cr8phs

“Tackling Discrimination Against Women in the Arab World,” 2009, 56 pp. One of the root causes of the social and economic problems in the Arab world is the structural discrimination against women in these countries, a conclusion reached by the Arab Human Development Reports. Women have lower life expectancy, maternal mortality remains high, illiteracy rates are high, and women play an extremely marginal role in economic life. Key fields of action for interventions aiming to improve the legal situation of women include ending discrimination in formal law, improving women’s access to their rights and strategies to assert legal entitlement, and disseminating an understanding of the legal situation through lobby work with religious leaders. This paper analyzes successful case studies for change in Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen. The paper closes with suggestions for the next steps which could be used in other

Arab countries to improve women’s lives.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

tinyurl.com/cgh2hl

“Gender and Livelihoods in Emergencies,” 2008, 6 pp. The increasing recognition that responses to humanitarian crisis must work to avoid long-term dependency on relief aid guides this briefing. Approaches to Early Recovery (ER) aim to support the early recovery of affected populations and create a stable basis for future development. In this way, “windows of opportunity” can be identified at the time of crisis in order to analyze how best to rebuild and reshape society for the better. Gender equality is a key area in which ER can support development interventions that promote long-term change. Livelihoods programs in emergency situations can provide important opportunities to promote higher standards of gender equality in economic life, by affirming women’s role as economic agents and by promoting equal access to productive resources and to decision-making mechanisms. The livelihoods approach can be used as a key tool in promoting ER as well as greater gender equality in the postcrisis context. The briefing includes recommendations for designing and implementing gender-sensitive livelihoods programs in emergency contexts.

Periodicals

African and Asian Studies

Special issue on Researching African Women and Gender Studies: *New Social Science Perspectives*, Volume 7, Number 4, 2008, contains the following articles:

- Researching African Women and Gender Studies: *New Social Science Perspectives*; by A. Ampofo, J. Beoku-Betts and M. Osirim
- African Women Scientists and the

Politics of Location: The Case of Four Sierra Leonean Women Scientists; by Josephine Beoku-Betts

- African Women in the New Diaspora: Transnationalism and the (Re)Creation of Home; by Mary Johnson Osirim
- Collective Activism: The Domestic Violence Bill becoming Law in Ghana; by Akosua Adomako Ampofo
- Outras Vozes: Women’s Writings in

Lusophone Africa; by Kathleen Sheldon and Isabel P.B. Fêo Rodrigues

- Facing Challenges and Pioneering Feminist and Gender Studies: Women in Post-Colonial and Today’s Maghrib; by Fatima Sadiqi
- Senegalese Women and the Cyber Café: Online Dating and Aspirations of Transnational Migration in Ziguinchor; by Emilie Venables

- “Bottom Power:” Theorizing Feminism and the Women’s Movement in Sierra Leone (1981-2007); by Lynda R. Day
- Analysing Males in Africa: Certain Useful Elements in Considering Ruling Masculinities; by Kopano Ratele
- Changing Women’s Exclusion from Politics: Examples from Southern Africa; by Amanda Gouws

WAGADU: A Journal of Transnational Women’s and Gender Studies

Special issue on Women’s Activism for Gender Equity in Africa, Volume 6, October 2008, includes the following articles:

- Women and Leadership Positions: Social and Cultural Barriers to Success; by Josephine Kiamba
- Drawing from the Wells of Culture: Grace Onyango and the Kenyan Political Scene (1964-1983); by Phoebe Musandu
- The Autonomy of Ugandan Women’s Organizations: How it Matters in Creating and Maintaining a Dependable

- Democracy; by Caroline Tushabe
- A Puppet on a String: The Manipulation and Nationalization of the Female Body of the “Female Circumcision Crisis” of Colonial Kenya; by Sara Boulanger
- Accessing Housing Finance in South Africa: The Role of Women Activism; by Catherine Ndinda and Ufo Okeke Uzodike
- Gender and Ethnicity in Banda’s Malawi; Edwin Segal

Journal of International Women’s Studies

Special issue on Women’s Activism for Gender Equity in Africa, Volume 10, Issue 1, October 2008, includes the following articles:

- Women’s Activism for Gender Equity in Africa; by Lisa Bernstein and Catherine Ndina
- How Can I Stay Silent?: One Woman’s Struggles for Environmental Justice in Lesotho; by Yvonne A. Braun

- Witch-Hunting, Globalization, and Feminist Solidarity in Africa Today; by Silvia Federici
- Rural Livelihoods, HIV/AIDS and Women’s Activism: the Struggle for Gender Equality in Primary Education in Uganda; by Doris M. Kakuru
- Nigeria: the Dominance of Rape; by Chineze J. Onyejekwe



Books

Stylus Publishing

www.styluspub.com

The African Women’s Protocol: Harnessing a Potential Force for Positive Change, by Rosemary Semufumu Mukasa; 2009, 336 pp. On 25 November 2005, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa entered into force after receiving its 15th ratification. This marked a milestone in the protection and promotion of women’s rights in Africa, creating new rights for women in terms of international standards. This groundbreaking Protocol, for the first time in international law, explicitly sets forth the reproductive right of women to medical abortion when pregnancy results from rape or incest or when the continuation of pregnancy endangers the health or life of the mother. In another first, the Protocol explicitly calls for the legal prohibition of female genital mutilation, and prohibits the abuse of women in advertising and pornography. The

rights of particularly vulnerable groups of women, including widows, elderly women, disabled women and “women in distress,” which includes poor women, women from marginalized populations groups, and pregnant or nursing women in detention are specifically recognized. In this important study, through careful research and in-depth investigation of three African countries—South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique—Oxfam evaluates the impact of the protocol and sets out a road map for the way forward.

International Development Research Center

www.idrc.ca

Gender and Natural Resource Management: Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions, edited by Bernadette Resurreccion and Rebecca Elmhirst; 2008, 288 pp. This book is about the gender dimensions of natural resource exploitation and management, with a focus on Asia. It explores the uneasy negotiations between theory,

policy, and practice that are often evident within the realm of gender, environment, and natural resource management, especially where gender is understood as a political, negotiated, and contested element of social relationships. It offers a critical feminist perspective on gender relations and natural resource management in the context of contemporary policy concerns: decentralized governance, the elimination of poverty, and the mainstreaming of gender. Through a combination of strong conceptual argument and empirical material from a variety of political, economic and ecological contexts (including Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam), the book examines gender–environment linkages within shifting configurations of resource access and control.

Royal Tropical Institute and Oxfam

www.kit.nl

Gender, Rights and Development: A

Global Sourcebook, edited by Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay and Shamim Meer; 2008, 160 pp. Since the late 1990s, rights-based approaches (RBAs) in development have been advanced by major institutional development actors such as the UN, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and international NGOs. A number of critiques of RBAs have emerged that question whether the emancipatory potential of rights discourse and practice will be realized within development. These critiques, however, have not sufficiently questioned the implication of rights discourse and practice for advancing a gender equality agenda and women's autonomy. This publication, based on contributions from different regions of the world, sheds light on the problem of delivering on rights in a way that treats and sees women as entities in themselves and worthy of rights, and not simply in relation to a man and as subordinate within gender relations. The authors remind us that in order to practice rights, we need to side with, promote, and learn from the awareness of those deprived of rights, because it is their agency that will fuel and drive the struggle for rights. On the other hand, rights-based practice requires a politically engaged research, activist, and development community in order to promote gender equality. Electronic copies are available for free online at tinyurl.com/kuygqn.

African World Press

www.africanworldpressbooks.com

Migration and Gender in Morocco: The Impact of Migration on the Women Left Behind

by Moha Ennaji and Fatima Sadiqi; 2008, 206 pp. This book focuses on international migration and its highly significant political, economic, social, and cultural repercussions on both Morocco and the receiving countries. The book focuses on issues of migration and gender in Morocco, particularly

the situation of the women left behind by male migrants. The book presents updated figures and information on Moroccan migrants and migration to Europe. It discusses the development of the migration phenomenon, especially the motives for migration and the effects on the women left behind in matters of development and in social change. The findings reveal that migration has positive effects on Moroccan society as a whole, concretized in the important remittances (over 3.3 billion dollars) sent back home each year.

University of California Press

www.ucpress.edu



Unimagined Community: Sex, Networks, and AIDS in Uganda and South Africa

by Robert J. Thornton; 2008, 304 pp. This groundbreaking work, with its unique anthropological approach, sheds new light on a central conundrum surrounding AIDS in Africa. The author explores why HIV prevalence fell during the 1990s in Uganda, while during the same period HIV prevalence rose in South Africa, the country with Africa's lowest fertility rate. The author finds that culturally and socially determined differences in the structure of sexual networks—rather than changes in individual behavior—are responsible for these radical differences in HIV prevalence. Incorporating such factors as property, mobility, social status, and political authority into our understanding of AIDS transmission, this analysis suggests new avenues for

fighting the disease worldwide.

Zed Books

www.zedbooks.co.uk

Development with a Body: Sexualities, Development and Human Rights

edited by Andrea Cornwall, Sonia Corra and Susie Jolly; 2008, 256 pp. Sex and sexuality have always had a place at the heart of the development agenda—from concerns regarding population and environment, to practices in education and efforts for protecting reproductive health and rights. Yet this agenda has largely focused on negative dimensions of sexuality—disease, risk, violation—rather than positive aspects, including rights to sexual fulfillment, wellbeing, and pleasure. The shift toward a rights-based approach to development has brought the human rights dimensions of sexuality into clearer view, and consequently the need to address discriminatory laws and violations of the human rights of those whose sexual identity and practices diverge from dominant sexual orders/norms. This book offers compelling insights into contemporary challenges and transformative possibilities of the struggle for sexual rights.

It combines the conceptual with the political and offers inspiring examples of practical interventions and campaigns that emphasize the positive dimensions of sexuality. It brings together reflections and experiences of researchers, activists, and practitioners from Brazil, India, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Africa, Turkey, the UK, and Zambia. From political discourse on sex and masculinity to sex work and trafficking, HIV and sexuality to struggles for legal reform and citizenship, the authors explore the gains of creating stronger linkages between sexuality, human rights, and development.

Ashgate

www.ashgate.com

New Pathways in International Development: Gender and Civil Society in EU Policy

edited by Marjorie Lester

and Maurizio Carbone; 2006, 226 pp. Gender considerations and civil society are both major issues in the current debate about the implementation of EU development policy. This volume provides a new perspective and focus on the increasingly important issues of gender equality, democracy and participation to explain how they impact policy. This book will appeal to those interested in the European Union, EU external relations, gender issues, civil society, and development.

African Books Collective

www.africanbookscollective.com

Consensus: Combating Gender Based Violence through Islam, Tradition and Law, edited by Marion Baumgart dos Santon; 2006, 116 pp. The Muslim Association of Malawi, the GTZ Combating Gender Based Violence Project, the Mangochi Network against Gender Based Violence (German government international cooperation enterprise), and the GTZ consultancy unit “Islam and Technical Cooperation in Africa” cooperated to produce this study. It is based on nine public dialogues in Mangochi during 2005. A study at the start of the project found that violence in all its forms—physical or verbal—is regarded within Malawi as an acceptable method of resolving conflict whether within the family, or in hospitals, prisons, schools and between political parties. The objective was to establish an environment where participants would be able to interpret their own rule system toward reaching consensus with other groups. The contributions are left to speak for themselves, rather than being evaluated.

Ohio University Press and Swallow Press

www.ohioswallow.com

Bittersweet: The Memoir of a Chinese Indonesian Family in the Twentieth Century, by Stuart Pearson; 2008, 352 pp. Millions of Chinese have left the mainland over the last two centuries in search of new beginnings. The majority went to Southeast Asia, and the single largest destination was the colony of

the Dutch East Indies, now known as Indonesia. Wherever the Chinese landed they prospered, but in Indonesia, even though some families made fortunes, they never felt they quite belonged. There are few published accounts of Chinese life in Indonesia, and fewer still written from the perspective of a woman. *Bittersweet* tells the engrossing story of An Utari Sudibjo (born 1912), a fifth-generation Chinese resident of the Dutch East Indies. By the time she left Indonesia in the late 1960s, she had experienced Dutch colonial rule, the Great Depression, World War II and the Japanese Occupation, the Indonesian National Revolution, and two decades of political instability. An’s memories, captured here by her son-in-law, Stuart Pearson, reveal much about Chinese families, their relationships with indigenous Indonesians, and about the significant events and experiences that influenced her life.

Lynne Rienner Publishers

www.rienner.com

The World Trade Organization: Changing Dynamics in the Global Political Economy, by Anna Lanoszka; 2009, 272 pp. A comprehensive examination of the World Trade Organization, this new book covers all the basics: the WTO’s history, structure, practices and concerns. Beginning with an overview of the world trading system since the end of World War II, the author explains the profound changes brought

about by the establishment of the WTO. A discussion of the organization’s structure, rules, membership criteria, and decision-making processes provides the foundation for an exploration of key issues—such as agreements dealing with agricultural products, textiles, and dumping—that continue to be sources of international tension. The rapidly growing global service economy is the topic of an entire chapter, as is the passionately debated subject of intellectual property rights. Emerging issues such as the environment, ecommerce, and the new roles of developing countries also receive thorough attention. The book concludes with a look at the most recent developments taking place in the WTO and in the world trade system.

Nubian Women of West Aswan: Negotiating Tradition and Change, 2nd edition, by Anne M. Jennings; 2008, 171 pp. In the decade-and-a-half since the first edition of this book was written, there have been dramatic changes both in the town of Aswan and among the devoutly Muslim Nubians of West Aswan. Anne Jennings’s revised and updated ethnography reflects those changes and also incorporates new material from archaeological and historical research and new literature on the impact of tourism, the work of Muslim women in the informal sector, and the interdependence of male and female domains. This book



includes ethnographic descriptions which detail the life cycle of a typical woman, including information on dress, infibulation, giving birth, childhood socialization, courtship, marriage, and death.

Routledge

www.routledge.com

The Gendered Impacts of Liberalization: Towards “Embedded Liberalism?”

edited by Shahra Razavi; 2008, 390 pp. In the last two decades public policies have reflected a drive for accelerated global economic integration, associated with greater economic liberalization. The outcomes have been largely disappointing, even in the estimate of their designers. Rural livelihoods have become more insecure, and the expected growth has rarely materialized. Insecurity is also etched into the growth of informal economies across the world. Yet the economic policy agenda that has been so adverse to many people around the world has also provided new opportunities to some social groups, including some low-income women. In response to widespread discontent with the liberalization agenda, more attention is being given to social policies and governance issues. The contributors to this volume address key issues and questions such as whether states have the capacity to remedy the social distress unleashed by liberalization in the absence of any major revision of their macroeconomic policies, and whether proposed social policy reforms can redress gender-based inequalities in access to resources and power.

Governing Women: Women’s Political Effectiveness in Contexts of Democratization and Governance Reform

edited by Anne Marie Goetz; 2008, 318 pp. Though the proportion of women in national assemblies still barely scrapes 16% on average, the striking outliers—Rwanda with 49% of its assembly female, Argentina with 35%, Liberia and Chile with new women presidents this year—have raised expectations that there is an upward trend in women’s representation from which we may expect big changes in the quality of governance. But getting into public office is just the first step in the challenge of creating governance and accountability systems that respond to women’s needs and protect their rights. Using case studies from around the world, the essays in this volume consider the conditions for effective connections between women in civil society and women in politics, the evolution of political party platforms responsive to women’s interests, local government arrangements that enable women to engage effectively, and accountability mechanisms that answer to women. The book argues that good governance from a gender perspective requires more than women in politics. It requires fundamental incentive changes to orient public action and policy to support gender equality.

Ayebia Clarke Publishing Ltd.

www.ayebia.co.uk

Fathers and Daughters: An Anthology of Exploration

edited by Ato Quayson; 2008, 196 pp. The rarely explored relationship between African men

and their daughters is brought to the forefront in this anthology of newly commissioned stories and essays. Pieces by women about their fathers and men about their daughters shed light not only on particular relationships, but also on broader perceptions of African fatherhood.

Duke University Press

www.dukeupress.edu

Latina Activists Across Borders: Women’s Grassroots Organizing in Mexico and Texas

by Milagros Peña; 2007, 2008 pp. Over the past twenty-five years, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) run by women and devoted to advancing women’s wellbeing have proliferated in Mexico and along both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. In this sociological analysis of grassroots activism, the author compares women’s NGOs in two regions—the state of Michoacán in central Mexico and the border region encompassing El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. In both Michoacán and the border region, women have organized to confront a variety of concerns, including domestic violence, the growing number of single women who are heads of households, and exploitive labor conditions. By comparing women’s activism in two distinct areas, the author illuminates their different motivations, alliances, and organizational strategies in relation to local conditions and national and international activist networks. Ultimately, this study highlights the consciousness-raising work done by NGOs run by and for Mexican and Mexican American women.

Study Opportunities

Africa Project Inc.

Unpaid Internship/Volunteer

www.africaproject.net

Africa Project Inc. is a nonprofit organization based in North Carolina, USA. The Africa Project’s mission is to promote self-reliance and international

cooperation through education, culture and community development. This is a volunteer-run and -managed organization. Their vision is to provide opportunities and an environment in which individuals can explore and realize their full potential in life. They

strive to instill a culture of self-reliance in the people they empower, and support them to bring development and positive changes in their lives as well as in the lives of the members of their communities. Africa Project Inc. offers unpaid volunteer, college internship,

and service learning opportunities both at their local office and in African countries. Africa Project Inc. partners and collaborates with community-based organizations in different African countries. They research and locate program opportunities for their interns and volunteers and match them based on interests, qualifications, and needs of the host organizations. For more information and complete application materials, please visit the organization's website, or contact the office directly at Africa Project Inc., 1058 West Club Blvd, Northgate Mall, Office Area 2, Suite 220, Durham, NC 27701; telephone (919) 439-0480 or email volunteers@afriaproject.net.

Unite for Sight

Unpaid Internship/Volunteer

www.uniteforsight.org/volunteer-abroad

Unite for Sight engages, inspires, and trains volunteers to support and assist eye clinics globally. Volunteers receive hands-on training in international community-based eye care, public health, and international development, and while immersed in effective Unite For Sight programs, they gain skills to become new leaders in global health dedicated to creating lasting solutions for change. As featured weekly on CNN International, Unite For Sight supports eye clinics by investing human and financial resources in their social ventures to eliminate patient barriers to eye care. With the assistance of volunteers, Unite For Sight has restored sight to 19,549 patients and provided eye care to 600,000. Unite For Sight's programs demonstrate the highest standards in social entrepreneurship,

and are sustainable, apply best practice principles in global health and development, and achieve effective change. Participants must volunteer for ten days or more. For details, visit the organization website or contact volunteers@uniteforsight.org.

Global Health Leadership Internship Program

www.uniteforsight.org/internships

Unite for Sight also offers internships which provide outstanding undergraduate or graduate students in public health and medical fields with an opportunity to engage in high impact, front-line global service programs. Interns work from the organization's New Haven office adjacent to the Yale campus. This internship has a minimum eight-week commitment. In this position, the intern will work closely with Unite For Sight's CEO on public health programming. Duties and responsibilities include applying organizational and writing skills to the development and implementation of global health initiatives, developing advocacy and educational resources, assisting with training programs, and contributing to cutting-edge programs in development. Applicants should demonstrate strong initiative and motivation, passionate interest in global health, the ability to work independently, a detail-oriented work style, and proficiency in multitasking. Strong skills in statistical analysis and previous experience abroad are desirable. Internships are unpaid, but can be taken for academic credit. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis. Interested applicants should send

a resume to the attention of Jennifer Staple at JStaple@uniteforsight.org.

University of Edinburgh

New MSc Degree in Africa and International Development

tinyurl.com/c5cvz7

The Centre of African Studies, the University of Edinburgh, announces their new MSc in Africa and International Development. Focusing specifically on Africa, this new master's program is open to students and professionals looking to develop a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of international development and how they play out in an African context. It draws on the Center's long-standing reputation as a global hub for the study of Africa and builds on the University of Edinburgh's crossdisciplinary expertise on development.

New College, Oxford

Summer School in International Human Rights Law

July 12–August 8, 2009

humanrightslaw.conted.ox.ac.uk/SSIHRL/index.php

The Summer School in International Human Rights Law at New College, Oxford will hold a four-week summer school, offering participants the opportunity to follow an intensive program of university-level study in human rights law within the beautiful surroundings of New College, Oxford. The program was established by the University of Oxford and George Washington University in 1995. For the 2009 session, the program has assembled an internationally recognized faculty offering courses on the practice, history, philosophy and doctrine of international human rights law. The program offers an introductory course on the fundamentals of international human rights law, an advanced seminar on human rights advocacy, and afternoon electives that address important contemporary issues in the field. In addition to these core courses, the program will include a lecture series by some of the leading authorities and actors in the field of international



human rights law. For a complete list of courses, please see the website or contact iphumrts@conted.ox.ac.uk.

The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education Summer Training Programs

Advanced Training Program

October 26–November 13, 2009

www.rfsu.se/training_programmes.asp

The Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered Rights (RFSU), in conjunction with the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, has

organized advanced training programs in Sweden since 1999. The aim is to provide opportunities for participants to further their understanding of and activism surrounding issues of sexual and reproductive health; the rights and roles of young people in policymaking and social programs; and to bring changes in the policy environment. Participants are from Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe, and include decision-makers and public opinion builders, NGO representatives working with LGBT

or rights issues, and others who work in the areas of legislative processes, rights, and values in society related to sexuality, sexual orientation or gender identity. The programs contribute to networking across regional, national and professional boundaries. Participants will identify platforms and discuss ways to cooperate in their work with young people/adolescents. The first part of the summer training program will take place in Stockholm, Sweden from October 26–November 13, and will be followed by sessions in Africa and Asia.

Conferences

International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET)

“Building Skills to Evaluate Development Interventions”

June 8–July 3, 2009

www.ipdet.org/page.aspx?pageId=programInfo

The IPDET will host a professional workshop in Ottawa, Canada. IPDET 2009 is designed to meet the professional development needs of senior and mid-level evaluation and audit professionals working in developed and developing country governments, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, or nongovernmental organizations. New this year are workshops on evaluating governance and applying the theory of change to environmental and sustainable development impact evaluation. The program will also include an impressive array of guest lecturers. Participants are welcome to attend any combination of weeks in the program: the core course alone, either or both of the workshop weeks, or the entire four-week program. Some participants have enrolled in the core course one year and returned the following year to take workshops.

Southern African Historical Society Biennial Conference

“Breaking Boundaries, Blurring Borders: The Changing Shape and Scope of

Southern African Historical Studies”

June 22–24, 2009

www.sahs.org.za

The 22nd Conference of the Southern African Historical Society will take place at Unisa Sunnyside Campus in Pretoria, South Africa. The 2009 conference will be a wide-ranging and interdisciplinary gathering which takes the opportunity to interrogate and even renegotiate the intersections of all the disciplines that share and deal with the southern African past.

The Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI)

July 6–9, 2009

svrforum2009.svri.org/index.htm

SVRI will hold its forum in Johannesburg, South Africa. Sexual violence has long been neglected both as a public health problem and a violation of multiple human rights. Rape impacts the health and wellbeing of women in many ways, and developing high quality health care services for them is very important, as is developing interventions for prevention. Sexual violence is the least understood and researched form of violence against women. Lack of evidence hampers the development of good quality evidence-based policies, services and programs for women and girl survivors of sexual violence. This in turn results in secondary victimization, discrimination

and human rights violations. The SVRI Forum 2009 is aimed at promoting research on sexual violence, highlighting innovation and encouraging networking and sharing in the area. Themes of this year’s conference include preventing sexual violence, responding to sexual violence, and global advocacy. Registration is open through June 29, 2009.

University of Technology, Sydney and the University of Sydney

“2nd International Discourses and Cultural Practices Conference”

July 7–9, 2009

www.education.uts.edu.au/dcp/index.html

This conference will take place at the University of Sydney, Australia. The aim of the conference is to explore discourses and cultural practices from a range of perspectives. The conference organizers are interested in: theoretical and applied research on discourses and cultural practices, such as discourse and subjectivity, theories of discourse, practices as “the new discourse;” descriptive studies of discourse and cultural practices in specific contexts, such as work, play, popular culture, organizations, and media; and applications to professional and pedagogical contexts. One of the conference subthemes is gendered discourses.

The Centre for Women's Studies at University of York, UK

"Gendering East/West"

July 8–10, 2009

tinyurl.com/dbg5tb

The shift in feminist theory from understanding gender-as-state to gender-as-process has been accompanied by an increasing sense of the need for dialogue about the ways in which gender is articulated, embodied and enacted within and across different cultural, social, political and economic locations. Such dialogue may operate across or within regions. This interdisciplinary conference asks several questions such as how do East and West engage with each other as power balances are shifting, and what role does gender play in this engagement? How is gender (re)figured as a function of changes in these localities?

The Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet)

"Policies for Reducing Inequality in the Developing World"

September 3–4, 2009

www.pegnet.ifw-kiel.de

PEGNet will hold its annual conference at the Institute for Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands. This conference will once again provide a platform for high-level dialogue between development researchers, practitioners, and policy makers. The conference organizers are interested in high-quality papers as well as innovative projects that provide new insights on the scope of policies for reducing inequality in the developing world.

The Women and Politics in Asia Conference Series

"Women and Politics in Asia: A Springboard for Democracy?"

September 30–October 2, 2009

www.uni-hildesheim.de/de/35265.htm

The conference will be convened by the Institute of Social Science at the University of Hildesheim, Germany. The conference aims to reflect upon the links between democracy and the feminization of the halls of

political power; gender and (power) politics; gender relations and gender ideologies and their impact on specific sociopolitical systems; modes of interaction/participation and citizenship discourses; gendered forms of political participation and agency.

The Coping & Resilience International Conference

"Coping & Resilience International Conference"

October 3–6, 2009

www.resilience2009.org/index.php?page=/about

This conference aims to bring together practitioners, researchers, community activists and academics working in the transdisciplinary area of humans coping with diverse challenging life circumstances and interested in the fascinating capacity of human resilience to most adverse life events. The conference aims to advance evidence-based practices in resilience promotion and hope building. It will look at the interplay of individual, family, community and social responsibility factors in resilience and provide directions for future practice and research. Given the variety of approaches to studying coping and resilience issues and practicing skills to enhance both, the conference will provide a forum for addressing them from very different perspectives. Gender issues in coping and resilience is a conference subtheme. The conference will be held in Dubrovnik-Cavtat, Croatia.

The Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems (Globelics)

"Inclusive Growth, Innovation and Technological Change: Education, Social Capital and Sustainable Development"

October 6–8, 2009

tinyurl.com/d6mh7k

Globelics is hosting a conference in Dakar, Senegal. Globelics is an international network of scholars who apply the concept of "learning, innovation, and competence building

systems" (LICS) as their framework and are dedicated to the strengthening of LICS in developing countries, emerging economies, and societies in transition. Globelics' research objective is locating unique systemic features as well as generic good practices to enlighten policymaking relating to innovation, competence building, international competitiveness, regional development, labor market, and human capital development. Topics include: innovation, education, health, inequality and development; population dynamics, gender equity, migration and development; agriculture, fishing, biofuel, energy systems, water supply, transport, tourism and sustainable development; innovation and entrepreneurship in indigenous knowledge systems and traditional sectors such as agriculture, handcraft, fashion, clothing, music, ecotourism; the role of new "horizontal technologies" (ICTs and biotechnologies) and local competitiveness; factors of attractiveness and embeddedness of MNCs in local/regional/national systems; privatization of knowledge, Intellectual Property Right (IPR) and development; and financial innovation and development in the role of microfinance and microinsurance.

The Integration of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

"Climate Change, the Energy Crisis and Food Insecurity"

November 12–14, 2009

tinyurl.com/cohtap

The conference will take place in Agadir, Morocco. Conference themes include: conceptual referential agriculture and world trade; rural development and sustainable management of natural resources; sustainable rural development; food security and growth; promotion of rural food security; promotion of sustainable rural development; and main areas of rural development policies. Some of these themes will be investigated through gendered perspectives.

Grants and Fellowships

International Foundation for Science (IFS)

Green Water Research Grant

Deadlines: June 20, December 31, 2009

www.ifs.se

The IFS is now accepting applications for research grants on green water research. Green water is the water that is stored in the soil, in the root zone and is available for plant growth. It originates as rain that infiltrates the soil, is taken up by roots and is used for photosynthesis and transpired by crops. Candidates must hold a master's degree, be citizens of developing countries, and be carrying out their research affiliated with a national university, national research centre or a national research-oriented NGO in a developing country. Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa up to 45 years of age may apply, providing they obtained their last higher degree within the last 5 years.

Biological and Water Resource Base Research Grant

Deadlines: June 20, December 31, 2009

www.ifs.se

The IFS also supports researchers from developing countries working in the natural and applied sciences on issues related to the sustainable utilization of the biological and/or water resource base. Eligible topics include agriculture, soil science, forestry, biodiversity, environmental chemistry, natural products, food science, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, aquaculture, and marine resources, as well as the social or economic aspects of the sustainable management of natural resources, or the production and transfer of knowledge for sustainable development. Research must be conducted in a developing country, and be relevant to locally identified needs and concerns. Applicants should be a citizen of a developing country, hold a master's degree or have equivalent research experience, and affiliated

with a university, research institute or research-NGO in a developing country.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

Cultural Anthropology Program Research Grants

Deadline: August 15, 2009

tinyurl.com/dkt7tj

The NSF Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) is now accepting applications for its Cultural Anthropology Program. The Cultural Anthropology Program supports basic scientific research about the causes, consequences, and complexities of human social and cultural variability. Research may target any appropriate scale or scales from local to regional to global. The Program encourages innovative research that contributes to building spatially and temporally specific theory that extends understanding beyond individual case studies. The Cultural Anthropology Program accepts proposals for a variety of project types: Senior Research proposals (that is, research proposals from scholars with PhDs or equivalent degree); proposals for Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grants; Cultural Anthropology Scholars awards (for research-related, post-PhD training); and career proposals. The program will also consider proposals for workshops and training programs, as well as supplements to current awards to support Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) and Research Experience for Graduate Studies (REG). Research in all subfields of cultural anthropology is eligible. Successful proposals are characterized by clear research questions and propositions that will be put to the test through meticulous attention to research design, data collection, and analysis.

Social Science Research Council (SSRC)

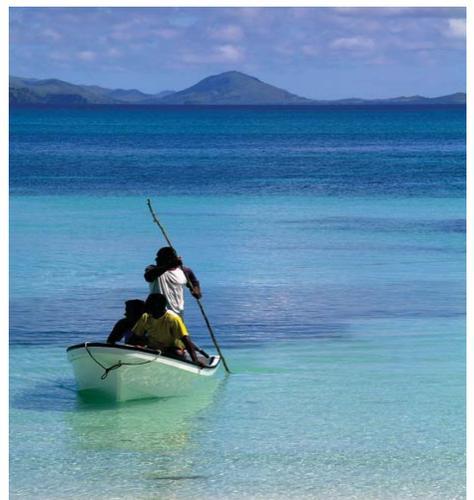
Dissertation Proposal Development

Fellowship Program (DPDF)

Deadline: January 29, 2010

programs.ssrc.org/dpdf

The SSRC and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation are now accepting applications for the DPDF Program. The DPDF is a strategic fellowship program designed to help graduate students in the humanities and social sciences formulate doctoral dissertation proposals that are intellectually pointed, amenable to completion in a reasonable time frame, and competitive in fellowship competitions. The program is organized around distinct "research fields," subdisciplinary and interdisciplinary domains with common intellectual questions, and styles of research. Each year, an SSRC Field Selection Committee selects five fields proposed by pairs of research directors who are tenured professors at different doctoral degree-granting programs at U.S. universities. Research directors receive a stipend of \$10,000. Graduate students in the early phase of their research, generally 2nd and 3rd years, apply to one of five research fields led by the two directors; each group is made up of twelve graduate students. Fellows participate in two workshops: one in the late spring that helps prepare them to undertake predissertation research on their topics; and one in the early fall, designed to help them synthesize their



summer research and to draft proposals for dissertation funding. Fellows

are eligible to apply for up to \$5000 from SSRC to support predissertation

research during the summer. There are several deadlines during the year.

Calls for Papers

The Women's Policy Journal of Harvard

Deadline: Rolling

www.hks.harvard.edu/wpjh/papers.htm

Submissions are now being accepted for the summer 2009 volume. The journal is a student-run nonpartisan review dedicated to publishing interdisciplinary work on policymaking and politics affecting women. The editors seek papers that explore the impact public policies have on women both in the United States and around the world and provide new insight into issues affecting diverse groups of women. Articles and commentaries can either offer a gendered or a woman's perspective on pressing political, social and economic policy issues, or investigate the role of women in the policymaking sphere. The WPJH selects papers for publication based on the following criteria: timeliness of topic to current policy discussions, originality and depth of research and ideas, sophistication and style of arguments, contribution to scholarship and policymaking.

Gender and Development

Deadline: June 15, 2009

tinyurl.com/m6b67w

The March 2010 issue of Gender and Development will focus on water. Growing inequality and competition over dwindling supplies of water as a result of climate change and other forces risk turning water into "the new oil." 2010 is the midway point of the International Water for Life Decade (2005-2015). Development planners often see water as a "technical issue," and the social, cultural, and gender relations that surround water are overlooked. This affects public health, family welfare, and the rights of women. The mismatch between women as primary water-users and men as household, community, and

development decision-makers needs to be challenged and changed to realize the right to water for all, including the poorest and most marginalized.

Contributions are invited from development researchers and workers who have experience to share with their peers, and with policymakers and decision-makers in development agencies and governments.

The Journal of Research on Women and Gender

Deadline: June 30, 2009

jrwg.mcgs.txstate.edu

This peer-reviewed electronic journal, offered free annually online, welcomes manuscripts based on original work of scholars that documents women's experiences and analyzes the significance of gender. It is an interdisciplinary entity that reflects qualitative research, quantitative research, pedagogical works, and creative projects.

Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights

Deadline: June 30, 2009

www.5apcrshr.org/index.html

Organizers are currently accepting submissions for the 5th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights, to be held October 17-19, 2009 in Beijing, China. The conference theme is Working for Universal Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights: Building on the ICPP PoA and the MDGs. The plenary topics include: partnership promotion and enhancement for SRHR official development assistance (ODA); south-south cooperation; the role of NGOs and business sectors; institutional capacity building; and resources mobilization.

Women Mobilizing for Change:

Past, Present, Future

Deadline: July 1, 2009

womens-studies.usf.edu/data/FCWS2009.pdf

Conference organizers are calling for papers to be presented on the wide range of topics that this event will cover. Ideas for papers include topics which revisit and reexamine well-known historical landmarks for women to explore their legacies for the present and the future; investigate contemporary interaction of women's movements with local, regional, and global communities, organizations, and institutions; demonstrate efforts of women to influence and change existing political, economic, educational, and community culture and structures to improve the lives of women and children; and look to the future to explore how underlying ideological concerns today will impact women's roles tomorrow. Selected papers may be included in the Consortium anthology.

Montclair State University

Deadline: August 30, 2009

tinyurl.com/c3enkd

Conference organizers at Montclair State University and the Society of Research on African Cultures are soliciting abstracts for a conference on Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa: History, Myths and Realities, to be held November 5-7, 2009. The conference's aim is to look deeper into the history of conflicts and wars in Africa with a view to clarifying the notions of conflict and conflict resolution not only within the context of African culture(s), but also within the framework of African history itself as shaped by indigenous and exogenous forces. To begin an intellectual discussion of these complex issues, SORAC calls for papers that explore the themes of conflict and conflict

resolution in Africa from a variety of perspectives (such as historical, literary, political) and disciplines. Papers presenting a gendered perspective on this topic are welcome.

Gendered Perspectives on International Development

The Gender, Development, and Globalization Program seeks to establish a new editorial board for Gendered Perspectives on International Development. This program seeks scholars at all points in their careers and from diverse disciplinary backgrounds and geographic concentrations who are highly motivated to promote gender analysis of development and globalization. Editors will work

in collaboration with the Managing Editor to identify reviewers, conduct occasional paper reviews, and provide guidance on the strategic development of the series to increase its impact. Terms are three years. To apply, send a brief statement of interest and CV or resume to papers@msu.edu. Positions are open until filled, with priority given to those who apply by **June 30, 2009**.

Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) is also seeking submissions for publication in its Working Papers series. The Working Papers series publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in the Global South. Papers can

address a range of topics including gender, violence, and human rights; gender and agriculture; reproductive health and healthcare; gender and social movements; masculinities and development; and the gendered division of labor. Manuscripts which bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice are particularly encouraged. A one-hundred-fifty-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings should be sent to Dr. Anne Ferguson, Editor, or Anna Jefferson, Managing Editor, at papers@msu.edu. If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for the Working Papers, the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration.

Online Resources

EngenderHealth

www.engenderhealth.org/pubs

EngenderHealth is an initiative to improve the lives of men, women, and families through its work in family planning, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, gender equity, and many other programs. Formerly known as AVSC International, EngenderHealth undertakes various projects in multiple countries throughout Africa, Asia, the Near East, and the Americas. EngenderHealth publishes a range of materials, such as training curricula, clinical guidelines, instructional videos, brochures, working papers, and articles, in addition to the information and publications which can be ordered through the website.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Gender Division

www.ids.ac.uk/go/browse-by-subject/gender

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Gender Division focuses on women's rights and empowerment, contributing to feminist debates through research and communications work. Researchers in all IDS teams focus on gender issues and contribute to a

cross-institute Gender Working Group. Recently, a new Research Partnership Consortium (RPC) on Pathways of Women's Empowerment, with partners in South Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East has been launched, giving IDS' work on gender further impetus. Information can be found about both the completed and ongoing gender projects at the IDS. Additionally, there is a section on news, commentary, and events.

End Poverty 2015 Millennium Campaign

www.endpoverty2015.org/goals/gender-equity

End Poverty 2015 Millennium Campaign is a resource detailing the goals established by the 2000 UN Millennium Summit, including increasing gender equality. The goal of the gender equity platform is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, but at all levels by 2015. This resource provides statistics pertaining to women in developing countries and the steps needed to meet the established goals.

International Development Research Center Women's Rights and Citizenship (WRC) Program

tinyurl.com/dc96sh

The WRC program contributes to bringing Southern voices into the current debates in the international gender and development field. The WRC believes that all individuals should have equitable access to justice and the opportunity to participate meaningfully in democratic decision making and realize the full range of one's rights and freedoms, including economic rights and sexual and reproductive rights. The WRC's mission is to support research on women's rights and citizenship that uses gender and social analysis, focuses on the needs of poor and marginalized women in the South, utilizes methodologies that are empowering to participants, and engages meaningfully with decision makers and policy debates with a view to effecting change. This online resource highlights their research areas, projects that are closed and ongoing, a research database that includes information on books and publications relating to the developing world, and annual research competitions.

Sonke Gender Justice Network: HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

www.genderjustice.org.za

The Sonke Gender Justice Network works with men, women, youth, and children in southern, east and central Africa to achieve gender equality, prevent gender based violence, and reduce the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS. The Network is involved with projects focusing on advocacy and activism, digital stories, fatherhood and childhood security, the One Man Can Campaign, public policy, prison transformation, refugee health and rights, research initiatives, SADC migration, gender and HIV/AIDS, and working against xenophobia.

Wellesley Centers for Women – International Section

tinyurl.com/d9hxsz

The Wellesley Centers for Women is home to more than 50 individual research, education, and action projects. Some are short-term, specifically-focused investigations, evaluations, and trainings. Others are part of larger, long-term initiatives addressing critical areas in the lives of women, children, and families. Their Postdoctoral Research Training program offers three full-time research fellow positions and their international collaborations strive to improve the lives of women and girls across the globe. They are committed to

continuing and deepening their research and policy-focused programs in order to better understand and offer solutions to the challenges facing women and girls. Projects focus on women's empowerment in society, gender equality on a global scale, and globalization and its relationship with gender. Learn more about these important initiatives on their webpage.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

www.ifad.org/gender

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, a section of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), illustrates evolving approaches to gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, demonstrating how the approaches have developed in recent years and how they differ across regions. IFAD works to create the conditions to enable rural poor people to integrate themselves into the mainstream of social and economic development, and to overcome poverty by improving their access to, and control over, fundamental assets. IFAD considers three pillars in its work to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment: economic empowerment—improving women's access to income-earning opportunities and productive assets; decision-making—increasing women's say in community affairs and strengthening

women producers' organizations; and wellbeing—improving access of rural people, in particular women, to basic services and infrastructure. The website includes links to policies and strategies dating from 2002-2008, a gender plan of action, a framework for gender mainstreaming in IFAD's operations, gender regional programs, and thematic country studies, among others.

International Platform on Sport and Development – Sport and Gender

tinyurl.com/ccm8m9

This website presents the most salient aspects within the intersection between sports, gender, and development. The topic is divided into various subsections including defining concepts, charting the historical progress made in sports and gender policy development, and a guide for the practical application of gender-equity-through-sport programs. This online resource contains information on the role of sport in addressing gender issues, policy development in gender and sports, understanding and adapting to local contexts, promoting gender equity through sport, and a bibliography containing books and articles about sport and gender. The website also provides information on a case study in Kenya that aims to promote gender equality by using sports as a platform for young women and girls to develop their potential.



Book Review

Gender-Based Violence, edited by Geraldine Terry and Joanna Hoare; 2007, 220 pp. Published by Stylus Publishing LLC, www.styluspub.com.

Reviewed by Cris Chapman, Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.

Gender-Based Violence is an edited volume that gathers published journal articles to make a cohesive statement about the types of violence considered to be gender-based violence (GBV) and the underlying sociocultural patterns that produce an environment for the continuation of GBV. The forms of GBV addressed in this volume include sexual exploitation, rape, trafficking in women for the sex trade, femicide, domestic violence, violence motivated according to sexual orientation, and gendered abuse in school settings. Many of the aforementioned practices have been associated with the category "Violence against Women" (VAW), however, they are a subset of the wider array of practices identified as GBV. Although these terms have been and can be utilized interchangeably, the authors and others engaged in GBV research accentuate the political implications of terminology selection. An unintended consequence of VAW terminology has been an entrenchment of "women as victims/men as villains" dichotomy which conceals the full complexity of gendered violence. Thus the editors caution using VAW as a general category, but include articles in the volume in which the authors elect to use the VAW terminology in reference to specific acts of violence that are directed towards in women in certain contexts.

The twelve articles included in this volume discuss a variety of issues related to GBV such as the normalization of violence, the development and implementation of intervention programs, limited access to economic or educational opportunities, lack of security, and lack of knowledge of legal resources in nonconflict and conflict contexts. Prieto-Carron et al. investigate how the normalization and continued immunity for GBV crimes has produced a continuum of violence, ultimately resulting in femicide, in Central America. Surtress discusses domestic violence in Cambodian households and the difficulties activists encounter when trying to reframe domestic violence as GBV. Hayes discusses the various strategies that are utilized by the global organization WOMANKIND (WK) to combat VAW, which acknowledges the complexity and multiple factors that support GBV practices and promotes the development of programs that are context-specific. Similarly, Easton, Monkman, and Miles reveal the development of an anti-Female Genital Operation (FGO) program from the concerns expressed in a participatory literacy program in Sub-Saharan Africa. Correspondingly, Bird et al. explore programs in El Salvador that seek to tackle GBV by working with men and the underlying attitudes and behaviors that have produced a culture that supports acts of GBV. Mehta and Gopalakrishnan focus on the "We Can" campaign and Change Makers in South Asia. This article highlights the role of the individual and the necessity of "supportive social environment" to alter patterns of behavior that support GBV and specifically VAW.

Izumi argues that property grabbing in Africa is a form of GBV because property grabbing in Africa disproportionately affects women. Izumi argues that legal reforms are insufficient when they are not enforceable or remain inaccessible for many women. Chynoweth and Patrick support the development and implementation of income-generating activities in order to promote long-term economic independence and the prevention of GBV. The Minimum Standard for Education in Emergencies and the increased risks to women and adolescent girls is examined by Kirk, who also critiques the abuse that some humanitarian aid workers have committed, including sexual exploitation and rape. The issue of sex-trafficking further complicates the role of aid organizations. Jana et al. indicate that laws and policies attempting to address sex-trafficking, though well intentioned, may reinscribe stereotypical roles of women as passive victims, denying their agency.

The editors and contributors to the volume acknowledge that the effects of GBV are felt differently dependent upon socioeconomic class, religion, political affiliation, sexual orientation, active conflict, and educational level; subsequently, contributors to this volume recognize that a single strategy or approach to GBV will not be sufficient. Although programs need to be tailored to specific locations and needs, there are a few consistent components that are considered necessary for a successful intervention of GBV crossculturally, including: (1) the recognition of GBV as a specific form of violence; (2) the participation of men and women in intervention programs; (3) an experiential foundation in combination with a theoretical methodological programmatic approach; (4) a recognition and respect for the potential agency of those effected by GBV; and (5) the necessity of listening.

The recognition of a specific phenomenon or cultural practice as a form of GBV may be hindered by perceptions of a distinction between the public and the private sphere (Surtees) or reactions against outsider interference and judgment (Easton, Monkman, and Miles). Violence Against Women (VAW), particularly in the form of spousal abuse, is often viewed as a private matter. In the context of Cambodia, as discussed by Rebecca Surtees, domestic violence is justified as an appropriate response to a woman's failure to fulfill her "familial responsibilities." In other cases, a cultural practice (i.e.

female genital operations) may be viewed as a form of violence by outsiders, but not by members of a particular community (Easton, Monkman, and Miles). Western feminists often decry the practice, but local women do not always express similar disdain or prioritize this as the primary issue of importance. Both examples indicate the necessity of first identifying a phenomenon or cultural practice as a form of violence prior to the ability to propose intervention or even argue for the necessity of intervention. Although both of these articles are strong in terms of structuring GBV intervention programs from a contextual perspective, I advise caution for the reader who has limited or no exposure to the literature of female genital operations (FGO). Easton, Monkman, and Miles accurately and decisively indicate that FGO is not identified with Islam, but use the terms female genital cutting (FGC) and female genital mutilation (FGM) interchangeably, despite the fact that each of these terms reflect specific political stances on the practice. Additionally, the authors do not discuss the four types of FGOs that are practiced and recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and which vary according to severity, which has implications for the design and implementation of intervention programs. In spite of this problematic terminology, the contributors include a thorough treatment of the importance of grassroots programs to identify and combat GBV which include both men and women and are developed from locally-identified issues and concerns.

Designing and implementing programs that are inclusive of men is highlighted as a key component of successful intervention programs to end GBV. Organizations designing intervention programs argue that grounding generalized conversations with men's and women's experiences results in programs that may have greater long-term impact (Bird et al.; Mehta and Golpalakrishnan). Because men occupy positions of power vis-à-vis women, and because men have been statistically identified as the primary perpetrators of VAW, the inclusion of men is recognized as essential to altering cultural practices that support VAW. Although the recognition and inclusion of men is essential to the success of intervention programs, the contributors recommend caution for two reasons: (1) the potential marginalization of women's organizations and programs offering assistance to women in addressing GBV (Bird et al.; Easton, Monkman, and Miles); and (2) the potential casting of women as perpetual victims (Jana et al.). This second critique of the role of men raises several concerns about approaches to GBV. The "female victim/male villain" dichotomy potentially obfuscates the on-the-ground relationships that are producing violence, including the concealment of female perpetrators as well as male victims of GBV (Leach and Humphreys).

Unfortunately, laws, organizations, and programs developed to address GBV may contribute to future and different opportunities for GBV to occur. Organizations developed with the intention and responsibilities of providing assistance have been implicated in committing acts of GBV, including rape and sexual exploitation (Jana et al.; Terry; Leach and Humphreys). Further, the status as "victim" has resulted in laws that may "infantilize" women, unintentionally increasing women's exposure to violence and obscuring women's agency (Jana et al.). Although the contributors who discuss this loss of agency have a compelling argument about preserving women's rights to self-determination, the argument is problematic because of the lack of acknowledgement of the initial removal of agency.

For example, take the debate surrounding the right of women to return to sex work as presented by Jana et al. This case study discusses the positionality of women who had escaped or been removed from situations in which they had been trafficked and forced into sex work who later chose to engage in sex work. These women, who are returning to sex work, assert that their knowledge of the system prevents the potential for future abusive work environment and victimization. The authors argue that denying these women the opportunity to engage in sex work denies them a viable substantial income source. This ignores the initial forced nature of the entrance into that field of work and the lack of institutional support for women who find a way to leave the situation. The discussion of agency and sex work is problematic in general, and in the context of sex trafficking in particular the complexities and tensions of protection and agency become highly tangled.

This volume nicely illustrates the complexities of GBV and the complications of responses to GBV. Individually, the articles do not provide information that will be new to those who have exposure to and work with GBV literature, but as a collection these essays present the cohesive argument that addressing the foundational causes of GBV is necessary for a long-term solution and intervention. Throughout the volume, the contributors indicate that the unequal access to education and economic opportunities that confront many women may exacerbate GBV/VAW and potentially limits an individual's options to seek other employment, housing, relationships, or legal assistance when confronted with violence.

One weakness of the collection is that the underlying political framework that structures the range of arguments is not well developed, which results in the connections between articles not being clear; at times, the articles may even be perceived as contradictory, but the general material is accessible. The editors have also compiled an extensive list of resources at the end of the volume which provide recommendations for further reading on the topic. This text is a good resource for those seeking a volume that provides a cohesive argument about the exacerbating effects of limited educational and economic opportunities for GBV; however, the volume fails to substantially move the conversation in a new direction. Though this volume does not provide in-depth considerations of the theoretical debates regarding GBV, individually, these essays offer a solid introduction to the breadth of issues and different manifestations of GBV.

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Thank You.

