**W I D**

# Bulletin

**Women and International Development**
**a program of**

**CENTER FOR GENDER IN GLOBAL CONTEXT**

**Michigan State University**
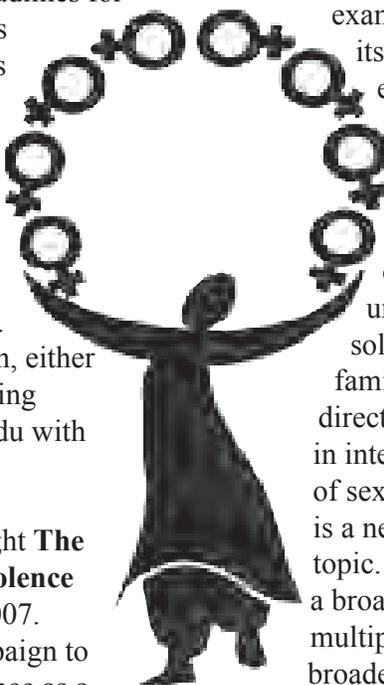
## CONTENTS

# $\mathcal{F}$rom the WID Office

* The Women and International Development (WID) Program, part of Michigan State University's new Center for Gender in Global Context (GenCen), is pleased to present this Winter 2008 issue of the WID Bulletin. Following you will find the latest contributions to discussions on gender and international development. A wide diversity of perspectives, academic and critical, are represented in this Bulletin, intended to keep our subscribers in all parts of the world on the cutting edge of applied and theoretical knowledge related to women's and men's studies at the intersection of political, economic, and social development in the Global South. For academics, particular attention should be paid to the time-sensitive sections of the Bulletin, which include deadlines for a wide variety of study opportunities, calls for paper or article submissions, as well as fellowships and travel or research grants. All of our readers should be aware that articles, films, themed periodicals, online resources, and books are only highlighted once in the WID Bulletin. Recent back issues can be downloaded online at http://www.wid.msu.edu/resources/publications.htm. To subscribe free to the WID Bulletin, either through e-mail or post, contact the managing editor, Christian Reed, at bulletin@msu.edu with your contact information.

* The WID Bulletin would like to highlight **The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence** from November 25 until December 10, 2007. This annual event is an international campaign to raise awareness about gender-based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional, and international levels. This period incorporates other significant dates, including: November 29, International Women Human Rights Defenders Day; December 1, World AIDS Day; December 6, which marks the Anniversary of the Montreal Massacre; and December 10, International Human Rights Day. More than 2,000 organizations in 154 nations have participated in the 16 Days Campaign since 1991. This year's theme is "Demanding Implementation, Challenging Obstacles: End Violence Against Women!" For more information about the 16 Days, to join the movement, or to request a free copy of the Take Action kit, contact the Center for Women's Global Leadership, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, e-mail: cwgl@igc.org, Website: http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu.

* The **WID Working Papers** series features article-length manuscripts by scholars from a broad range of disciplines. It disseminates materials that are at a late stage of formulation and that contribute new understandings of women's economic, social, and political position amidst change. The series focuses on the relationships between gender and global transformation and publishes reports of empirical studies and projects, theoretical analyses, and policy discussions that illuminate the processes of change in the broadest sense. Please consider submitting a manuscript for a special issue on **Sexual Violence and Conflict**. The WID Working Papers is looking for submissions that advance knowledge on the complexity of sexual violence during violent conflict and post-conflict situations. We are interested in essays that examine various types of sexual violence, and its impacts on intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation within different conflicts and domains. While studies of sexual violence in conflict have largely focused on women and children as victims, sexual abuse of men and its effects remain virtually unexplored, including in their roles as soldiers, prisoners, significant others, and family members of those who have been directly violated. There is growing recognition in international law and scholarship of the role of sexual violence in conflict. Accordingly, there is a need to bridge the dispersed literature on the topic. This compilation of papers will synthesize a broad range of ideas and perspectives from multiple academic and geographic fields, broadening our understanding of the history, practice, and effects of sexual violence directed towards women and/or men during and after conflict situations. More information is in the Calls for Papers section of this Bulletin. For more information on the WID Working Papers series and to see recent papers, visit our Website, http://www.wid.msu.edu/resources.

* The link between GenCen at MSU and the Gender Studies Program at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) in Durban, South Africa, has been formalized, with the signatures of faculty and administration at both universities. We will be moving forward on joint research proposals and encouraging faculty and students at both universities to seek Fulbright Grants

and other opportunities for campus exchanges.

\* If you are an activist, development worker, researcher, or teacher in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, or the South Pacific on issues related to gender, women's rights, or feminism, we want to hear from you! We would like to highlight your achievements, challenges, and future plans in the WID Bulletin. Contact the managing editor to be a part of our Cooperation Column in an upcoming issue, or to request your Website be mentioned in our Online Resources section.

# Articles

*American Journal of Public Health*, Volume 97, Issue 6, June 2007:
\* "The Inevitability of Infidelity: Sexual Reputation, Social Geographies, and Marital HIV Risk in Rural Mexico," by Jennifer S. Hirsch, Sergio Meneses, Brenda Thompson, Mirka Negroni, Blanca Pelcastre, and Carlos del Rio, pp. 986–996. Marriage presents the single greatest risk for HIV infection among women in rural Mexico. The article draws on six months of participant observation, twenty marital case studies, thirty-seven key informant interviews, and archival research to explore the factors that shape HIV risk among married women in one of the country's rural communities. The authors found that culturally constructed notions of reputation in this community led to sexual behavior designed to minimize men's social risk (threats to one's social status or relationships) rather than viral risk, and that men's desire for companionate intimacy may actually increase women's risk for HIV infection. Because of the structural nature of men's extramarital sexual behavior, intervention development should concentrate on sexual geographies and risky spaces rather than risky behaviors or identities.

*Development*, Volume 50, Issue 2, June 2007:
\* "Gender Inequality, Poverty and Human Development in South East Asia," by Josefa S. Francisco, pp. 103–114. Based on a survey of different forms of inequalities in South East Asia, this article looks at how gender inequality not only erodes human security, but also deepens festering structural conflicts, vulnerabilities, and exclusions in society. The author argues that there are systemic barriers to a more equitable distribution of opportunities in education, income, health, and wider life chances in society, which are reinforced by stark inequalities in access to and benefits from resources, capacities, and potentials.
\* "Gender, Poverty and Globalization in India," by Rekha Pande, pp. 134–140. The author argues that globalization in India has produced a very uneven distribution of resources along caste, gender, and tribal lines. Poor women in rural areas and in the informal sector have been the worst hit by recent economic transformations. Yet, there is very little realization that developmental policies in general and structural adjustment in particular is not gender neutral.
\* "Gender and Poverty in Pakistan," by Khawar Mumtaz, pp. 149–153. The author examines the gender-poverty nexus in Pakistan, and how gender disparities relate to, and link with, poverty reduction, economic growth, and wellbeing.

*Development*, Volume 50, Issue 3, September 2007:
\* "Chinese Women Migrants and the Social Apartheid," by Au Loong-Yu and Nan Shan, pp. 76–82. This article examines the conditions of the women among the 150 million migrant workers who have left the rural areas in search of jobs in China. Fierce social regression has accompanied Chinese enormous economic growth where women migrants particularly are exploited in the 'world's greatest sweatshop.' The *hukou* system, or household registration, has proved to be as useful to 'capitalist construction' as it once was for 'socialist construction.' It now acts as a powerful force for pressing down the wages of rural migrants and preventing them from getting better jobs in the cities.
\* "The Re-Discovery of Gender Inequality: EU-China Trade," by Christa Wichterich, pp. 83–89. The author argues that in China, gender differences have been re-discovered in the course of liberalization, privatization, and the marketization of the whole economy. Women's contributions to the economy are a comparative advantage of China competing in the world market. At the same time, gender has become a significant marker in the creation of new social classes in post-communist China, and the longstanding claim of socialist policies for equal rights got subordinated to the imperative of fast economic growth.

*International Development Planning Review*, Volume 29, Number 2, 2007:
* "Gender, Collective Action and Participatory Development in Indonesia," by Victoria A. Beard and Randi S. Cartmill, pp. 185–213. This article critically examines women's and men's participation in community development efforts in Indonesia. Towards this end, it develops a theoretical framework based on contributions from work that addresses the social construction of gender; citizen participation in community-level planning, governance, and development; and collective action, social dilemmas, and social capital in Indonesia. Drawing on this framework, some hypotheses are developed and tested. Based on analyses of the third wave of the Indonesian Family Life Survey, the findings reveal that female-headed households are not as socially excluded as expected. However, participatory community development is found to reinforce patterns of gender exclusion, particularly among women with lower educational attainment.

*Journal of Development Studies*, Volume 43, Issue 3, April 2007:
* "Maquiladoras and Market Mamas: Women's Work and Childcare in Guatemala City and Accra," by Agnes R. Quisumbing, Kelly Hallman, and Marie T. Ruel, pp. 420–455. This paper analyzes work, childcare, and earnings of mothers in the slums of Guatemala City and Accra. Similar factors affect decisions to work and to use formal daycare, but the importance of childcare varies with the role of the formal labor sector. In Guatemala, where formal sector work is important, higher prices for informal care increase formal daycare use. However, daycare prices and proximity to daycare centers do not significantly affect earnings in Guatemala City and Accra, respectively. Providing formal daycare may be more important to mothers' decision to work in cities where formal sector work dominates.

*Latin American Politics and Society*, Volume 49, Issue 1, Spring 2007:
* "After Democracy: Advances and Challenges for Women's Movements in Latin America," by Lynn R. Horton, pp. 165–176. The region's wave of democratization, the global institutionalization of discourses of gender equality, and the increased availability of external funding for NGO women's projects have offered potential spaces and resources to expand women's political and civil rights. The books reviewed in this essay both explore processes of women's empowerment and offer important insights on key social and political issues of contemporary Latin America: the nature and quality of citizenship under new democracies; the persistent gaps between formal and substantive rights; the mediated impacts of neoliberal policies; and the possibilities and limitations of identity-based mobilization.

*NACLA Report on the Americas*, Volume 40, Issue 2, March/April 2007:
* "Black Brazilian Women and the Lula Administration," by Vilma Reis, pp. 38–41. The social sciences produced by black intellectuals that developed in Brazil in the 1970s and '80s showed us that without the implementation of public policies for black citizens, no theory of development can be sustained as a model for overcoming socioeconomic inequalities. After more than 30 years, with the arrival in January 2003 of the Luiz Inacio "LuIa" Da Silva administration, the fight for racial and gender equality that took to the streets and intervened in the national policy agenda beginning in the 1980s now faces limits imposed, in part, by institutionalized racism. This racism takes the form of a lack of understanding of the strategic meaning of confronting racism and sexism as a fundamental step in development. It deals specifically with the way in which racism, partriarchy, class oppression, and other discriminatory systems create basic inequalities that organize positions relative to women, races, ethnic groups, classes, and others. The conceptual development of intersectionality must take into account all the accumulated identities that burden black Brazilian women, who rank among the lowest in the Americas on the Index of Human Development.

*New Statesman,* Volume 136, Issue 4829, January 29, 2007:
* "Bush's War on Women," by Kira Cochrane, pp. 35–36. In January 2001, on his first day in office, President George W Bush issued an executive order that had lain dormant throughout most of the Clinton administration. The Mexico City Policy, more commonly and descriptively dubbed "the global gag rule," had been instituted by Ronald Reagan in 1984, and represented a tightening

of the Helms Amendment 1973, which had made it unlawful for non-governmental organizations to use any funds granted by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) either to provide safe abortion (in countries where it is legal) or to lobby for it (in countries where it is not). Sixteen developing countries have lost their whole USAID supply of birth control, because the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the leading NGO in this field, refused to accept a gag.

*Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Volume 33, Number 1, Autumn 2007:
* "The War on Terrorism: Appropriation and Subversion by Moroccan Women," by Zakia Salime, pp. 1–24. This article focuses on how Moroccan women have reshaped the discourse of the war on terrorism and used it for political gains. With Morocco first positioned at the margins of the war on terrorism and then at one of the centers promptly after the Casablanca attack, Moroccan women's groups have strategically situated themselves in the war agenda and responded through specific organizations, programs, and discourses. The author asks new questions on women's agency based on the Moroccan women's movement, which she identifies as made up of liberal feminists and prosharia Islamists. By questioning how these competing groups shaped the narrative of the war and how women's voices were affected by subsequent domestic gender policy, the author deviates from binary frameworks of oppression/resistance to see how women have created new spaces within the war's main themes of 'democracy,' modernity,' and 'moderation.'

*Social Development Issues*, Volume 28, Number 2, 2006:
* "Savings Performance among Rural Households in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Effect of Gender," by Gina A.N. Chowa, pp. 106–116. This article investigates savings performance among participants in a matched-savings program in Uganda, modeled after the Individual Development Accounts in the United States. Comparison of savings behavior by gender, level of education, marital status, and type of work was performed. Findings show that both women and men are saving successfully. However, women are saving better than their male counterparts across levels of education, marital status, and type of work.

*World Development*, Volume 35, Issue 7, July 2007:
* "Loose Fruit Mamas: Creating Incentives for Smallholder Women in Oil Palm Production in Papua New Guinea," by Gina Koczberski, pp. 1172–1185. This paper presents a case study of the introduction of a more gender equitable payment scheme for oil palm smallholders in Papua New Guinea. Women are now paid separately from their husbands for their work on family oil palm plots, thereby increasing the economic incentives for women to commit labor to oil palm production. The study incorporates broader local cultural and economic processes in the analysis of intra-household gender and labor relations to explain how the new payment systems successfully resolved intra-household disputes over labor and income. The paper highlights the critical role export firms can play in enhancing women's access to commodity crop income. Further, the paper demonstrates that by widening the framework of household analysis, insights can be gained into two key questions that have received only limited attention in the literature: the question of why men do not share a greater proportion of cash crop income with other family members; and the apparent inability of families to resolve intra-household conflicts over income.

## Audiovisuals

Available from Bullfrog Films, http://www.bullfrogfilms.com:
* *Rosita*. Created by award-winning filmmakers Barbara Attie and Janet Goldwater, this film follows a nine-year-old Nicaraguan girl's journey as she becomes pregnant as a result of rape. Her parents, illiterate campesinos working in Costa Rica, search out a legal 'therapeutic' abortion to save the life of their only child. Their aim puts them in conflict with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the medical establishment, and the Catholic church. When the story gains international media attention, the consequences span Latin America and Europe. 2005, 52 min.

Available from California Newsreel, http://www.newsreel.org:
* *Maquilapolis (City of Factories)*. This film focuses on the lives, work, and struggles of women who labor for poverty wages in the factories of transnational

corporations in Tijuana, Mexico. During the 1960s, the US and Mexican governments initiated a trade agreement that allowed components for everything from IV tubes to clothes to be imported duty-free into Mexico, assembled there, and exported back duty-free as goods ready to be sold in the US. Since 2001, Tijuana has suffered a recession as corporations chase after cheaper labor in Asia, leaving workers in poverty and unfair working conditions. While making this documentary, the filmmakers worked collaboratively with the factory workers, providing cameras to the women and teaching them how to shoot. For five years the women documented their daily lives and the events in their communities, including their attempts to launch complaints with numerous Mexican agencies. 2006, 68 min.

\* *Witches in Exile*. From Tanzania and Zambia to Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana, belief and punishment of witchcraft continues to terrorize women, including verbal abuse, brutal beatings, and banishment to unknown villages without family or friends. In Ghana alone, there are estimated to be more than 5000 "witches" confined to "witches' villages," which are part sanctuary and part prison. This film is the first to tell their stories and the story of the human rights struggle to find a solution to a practice entrenched in African tradition and gender economics. This film follows four women who have taken refuge in the Kukuo witches' camp, who represent a cross-section of the "witch" population of Northern Ghana today. This documentary exposes a longstanding traditional practice with sensitivity to the larger belief system that underlies witchcraft, while still maintaining the stories of women whose lives have been destroyed by these accusations. 2005, 79 min.

Available from Third World Newsreel, http://www. thirdworldnewsreel.org:
\* *Born in Brazil*. The World Health Organization suggests a maximum cesarean birth rate of 15%, and research indicates that the majority of Brazilian women prefer natural birth. But statistics offer a different picture—65% to 85% of all births in Brazilian hospitals are by cesarean section. Many obstetricians argue the high cesarean rate is due to patient demands, when in fact the unnecessary surgery is more convenient and

lucrative for doctors. This film challenges the belief that surgical delivery is modern and painless, and that cesareans are what women want. 2002, 52 min.

Available from Women Make Movies, http://www. wmm.com:
\* *These Girls*. Directed by the widely acclaimed filmmaker Tahani Rached, this film follows a band of teenage girls living on the streets of Cairo. This documentary exposes the dangers faced by these impoverished and abused Muslim girls, including rape, drug addiction, prostitution, pregnancy, and motherhood. Though the film illuminates these girls' troubles, it also captures their courage, playfulness, and vibrant camaraderie. 2006, 68 min.

\* *They Call Me Muslim*. In the Western imagination, a Muslim woman wearing a veil, or hijab, is a symbol of Islamic oppression. This provocative documentary, however, challenges that idea by depicting the struggle of women's freedom when a democratic country forbids the veil. The filmmaker portrays two women, one in France and one in Iran, who resist the law to express themselves freely. Beautifully crafted, this film draws attention to how women fight for the right to control their own bodies, not just in theocratic regimes, but also in secular, democratic countries where discrimination against Muslims and sexism intersect. 2006, 27 min

# *M*onographs & Technical Reports

Available from the Institute of Development Studies, http://www.ids.ac.uk/:
\* *Community-Based Natural Resource Management in South Asia*, by Ajit Menon, Praveen Singh, Esha Shah, Sharachachandra Lele, Suhas Paranjape, and Kj Joy, 2007, 380 pp. As a part of civil society, NGOs have come to play a prominent role in South Asia in the context of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). This book examines the theory and practice of NGO-driven CBNRM programs within the framework of emerging critiques of dominant discourses on development. The authors examine the micro-politics of decentralization and the projection of future community development. The book examines these critiques within six detailed cases of CBNRM initiatives, and examines women's role in community

development. Questions are presented, such as: To what extent will CBNRM continue to offer a vision for the future? And what role could NGOs play? The authors seek to answer these questions by attempting to understand the ideas and insights of CBNRM that intervening agencies bring with them and by examining the outcomes of the interventions and the strategies used to achieve them. The book concludes that though CBNRM efforts have made significant enhancements to the livelihood of individuals, the results have been limited in collective action for sustainable and equitable access to benefits, in continuing resource use, and in democratic decentralization.

Available from the International Food Policy Research Institute, http://www.ifpri.org:
* *Empowerment through Technology: Gender Dimensions of Social Capital Build-up in Maharashtra, India*, by Ravula Padmaja and Cynthia Bantilan, 2007. This paper explores how and to what extent women and men have benefited from the build-up of social capital in technology uptake, and the role of women in this process. Using a case study on Groundnut Production Technology (GPT) in Maharashtra, India, a systematic documentation of the process by which farmers—both men and women—as well as the whole community became empowered through the build-up of social capital is presented. The focus of the paper is on collective action as a mechanism to stimulate gender-equitable change processes. The evidence suggests that the technology uptake process was enhanced with the build-up of social capital, whereby men and women from all class and caste groups came together for improving their livelihoods. Collective action was enhanced with the increased involvement and participation of women. Strong kinship ties were developed among diverse classes all over the village, including landless tribal women, who formed the major labor force for this technology. The paper concludes that social networks played a crucial mediating role in the process of technology uptake.

Available from the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), http://www.un-instraw.org/:
* *New Gender Machinery at the Local Level in Latin America*, by Alejandra Massolo, 2006, 108



pp. Local governments in Latin America have not been characterized by their capacity to design their own public policies beyond the service-delivery and infrastructure functions traditionally assigned to the local level, which do not leave much room for a holistic view of gender concerns. This working paper is part of the first phase of the project "Strengthening governance from a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America," and contains information, analyses, and conclusions synthesized from various sources with the aim of providing a panoramic view of the status of the new gender machinery that has been established at the local level as a result of recent decentralization processes in the Latin American context.

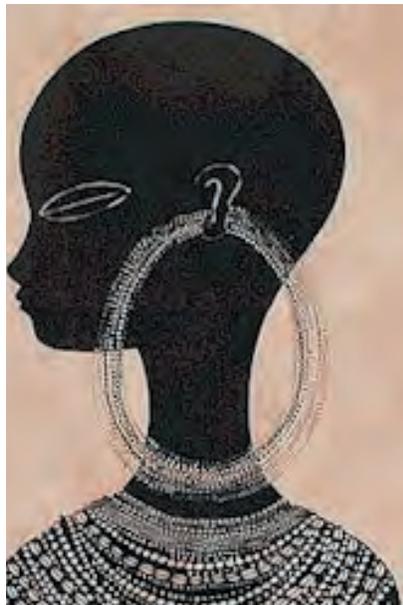Available from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2059:
* *Sexuality, Development, and Human Rights*, by Susie Jolly and Sonia Correa, 2006. This paper from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Expert Group on Development Issues calls for a new approach to sexuality and development. It argues that development policy has mainly concentrated on reproductive issues, or on the negative aspects of sexuality such as HIV infection and sexual violence. While these remain significant challenges, it is also important to promote the right to sexual pleasure and fulfillment. There has been a tendency to ignore the connection between sexuality and poverty, and the paper argues that analyzing this connection should be included in all policy and programs tackling poverty. The paper recommends that policymakers build on the existing positive sexual rights framework and support people's right to sexual fulfillment, pleasure, and wellbeing. As well as being an important right in itself, a sexual rights approach can also play an important role in promoting safer sex and reducing HIV transmission. The paper recommends a democratic, inclusive approach to developing policy and programs on sexuality.

Available from the Women and Gender Equity Knowledge Network, http://www.who.int/social_ determinants/knowledge_networks/gender/en/index. html:
* *Unequal, Unfair, Ineffective and Inefficient. Gender Inequity in Health: Why it Exists and How we Can*

*Change It. Final Report to the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health*, by Gita Sen, Piroska Östlin, and Asha George, 2007. Gender differentials in health-related risks and outcomes are partly determined by biological sex differences. Yet they are also the result of how societies socialize women and men into gender roles. For example, in many societies, practices around sexuality sometimes include ritual (and painful) 'deflowering' of brides and sanctioned marital rape. In some settings, being a man means being tough, brave, risk-taking, aggressive, and uncaring for one's body. Norms of men and boys as being 'invulnerable' also contribute to an unwillingness to seek help or treatment when their health is impaired. This report shows that addressing the problem of gender inequality in health requires actions both outside and within the health sector. It is critical to develop skills and capacities among health professionals at all levels of the health system to understand and apply gender perspectives in their work. This must be matched by efforts to monitor quality of care, for example by incorporating gender into clinical audits. Broader strategies to tackle the social biases that generate differentials in health-related risks and outcomes are also essential. One approach is to work with boys and men to transform harmful masculinist norms, high risk behaviors, and violent practices. Another priority is to create, implement, and enforce formal international and regional agreements, codes, and laws to change norms that violate women's rights to health.

## Periodicals

*Development*—Special Issue on Democracy, Volume 50, Issue 1, March 2007 includes the following articles:
*  Feminist Democracy? Interview with Helen O'Connell
*  Recasting Power and Transforming Governance: A Feminist Perspective from the South
*  Designing for Equality: Women's Quotas and Women's Political Participation
*  Women's Organizations and Local Democracy: Promoting Effective Participation of Women in Central America

*  Experiences of Democracy in South Africa from a Feminist Perspective.

*Gender and Development*—Special Issue on "Designing and Carrying Out Gender-Sensitive Research in the Development Context," Volume 15, Issue 2, 2007, includes the following articles:
*  Using Gender-Analysis Frameworks: Theoretical and Practical Reflections
*  Feminist Research Methodologies and Development: Overview and Practical Application
*  Participation, Values, and Implementation: Three Research Challenges in Developing Gender-Sensitive Indicators
*  The Peace and Conflict Gender Analysis: UNIFEM's Research in the Solomon Islands
*  Appropriate Gender-Analysis Tools for Unpacking the Gender-Energy-Poverty Nexus
*  Reflections on the Use of the Life History Method in Researching Rural African Women: Field Experiences from Uganda and Zimbabwe; A Neutral Feminist Observer?
*  Observation-Based Research and the Politics of Feminist Knowledge Making

*Journal of Development Studies*— "Special Section on Islam and Female Identity in the Middle East," Volume 43, Issue 2, 2007, includes the following articles:
*  Women, Wars, Citizenship, Migration, and Identity: Some Illustrations from the Middle East
*  The Wives and Mothers of Heroes: Evolving Identities of Palestinian Refugee Women in Lebanon
*  Women, Religion and the 'Afghan Education Movement' in Iran
*  Gender, Agency and Identity: The Case of Afghan Women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran
*  Evaluating 35 Years of Green Revolution Technology in Villages of Bulandshahr District, Western UP, North India
*  The Impact of Tourism on Rural Livelihoods in the Dominican Republic's Coastal Areas
*  Measuring and Explaining Government Efficiency in Developing Countries

# $\mathcal{B}$ooks

Available from Akhil Books, http://www.akhilbooks.com:

* *Gender Justice, Citizenship & Development*, edited by Maitreyee Mukhopadhyay and Navsharan Singh; 2007, 370 pp. Although there have been notable gains for women globally in the last few decades, gender inequality and gender-based inequities continue to impinge upon girls' and women's ability to realize their rights and their full potential as citizens and equal partners in decision making and development. In fact, for every right that has been established, there are millions of women who do not enjoy it. In this book, studies from Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are prefaced by an introductory chapter that links current thinking on gender justice to debates on citizenship, entitlements, and law and development. A concluding chapter situates the discussion of gender justice, citizenship, and entitlements in current development debates on poverty alleviation and social exclusion. The book brings together multidisciplinary perspectives from leading feminist scholars of sociology, political science, and legal studies, among others, and in doing so, provides new insights for both advocacy and research.

Available from Ashgate Publishing, http://www.ashgate.com:

* *Women Miners in Developing Countries: Pit Women and Others*, edited by Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt and Martha McIntyre; 2006, 390 pp. Contrary to their masculine portrayal, mines have always employed women in valuable and productive roles. Yet, pit life continues to be represented as a masculine world of work, legitimizing men as the only mineworkers and large, mechanized, and capitalized operations as the only form of mining. Bringing together a range of case studies of women miners from past and present in Asia, the Pacific region, Latin America, and Africa, this book makes visible the roles and contributions of women as miners. It also highlights the importance of engendering small and informal mining in the developing world as compared to the early European and American mines. The book shows that women are engaged in various kinds of mining and illustrates how gender and inequality are constructed and sustained in the mines, and also how ethnic identities intersect with those gendered identities.

Available from Cornell University Press, http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu:

* *Maid to Order in Hong Kong*, by Nicole Constable; 2007, 280 pp. Middle-class Chinese women in the global city of Hong Kong have entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers over the past three decades, and the demand for foreign domestic workers has soared. A decade ago some foretold the decline in foreign workers and the influx of mainland workers. But today over 120,000 women from the Philippines, over 90,000 from Indonesia, and thousands more from other parts of South and Southeast Asia serve as maids on two-year contracts in Hong Kong, sending much-needed remittances to their families abroad. The author tells their story by updating *Maid to Order in Hong Kong* with a focus on the major changes that have taken place since Hong Kong's reunification with mainland China in 1997, the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, and the outbreak of SARS in 2002–2003. Interweaving her analysis with the women's individual stories, she shows how power is expressed in the day-to-day lives of Filipina domestic workers and more-recent Indonesian arrivals.

Available from Kumarian Press, http://www.kpbooks.com:

* *Cinderella or Cyberella? Empowering Women in the Knowledge Society*, edited by Nancy Hafkin and Sophia Huyer; 2006, 224 pp. This text provides an excellent overview of the critical issues addressing the global participation of girls and women in today's information society, and serves as both a resource for comprehensive understanding and a strategic guide for taking the necessary steps to ensure women fully participate in and benefit from ICTs. What is the future for women in the knowledge society? Cyberella is fluent in the uses of technology, comfortable using and designing computer technology, and working in virtual spaces. Cinderella works in the basement of the knowledge society with little opportunity to reap its benefits. Promoting women's empowerment through ICTs is one of the critical development challenges of

the 21st century. Illustrative case studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America show the global possibilities for women's empowerment through ICTs.

* *Everywhere/Nowhere: Gender Mainstreaming in Development Agencies*, by Rebecca Tiessen; 2007, 240 pp. Gender mainstreaming began early in gender and development work and gained momentum after the 1975 Conference on Women in Mexico City. Now, three decades later, Tiessen reflects on the challenges and opportunities development agencies have faced as they attempt to translate gender mainstreaming policies into practice. Reports on gender mainstreaming have tended to focus on technical solutions and have not concentrated on the political changes necessary for transforming the mainstream. However, development agencies are finding subtly innovative ways to transform the mainstream through networking, coalition-building, and leadership initiatives. This book examines these approaches and analyzes their contributions to gender mainstreaming.

Available from Oxford University Press, http://www.oup.co.uk:

* *Rhetoric and Reality: Gender and the Colonial Experience in South Asia*, edited by Avril A. Powell and Siobhan Lambert-Hurley; 2006, 328 pp. This collection of essays focuses on the relationship between ideas and practice, rhetoric and reality, with specific reference to gender in colonial India. Taking the period from about 1870 to the late 1930s, it provides numerous case studies from Bengali narratives about childhood and medical missionaries learning and teaching about birth control to a Muslim modernist on women's rights and the professionalization of Indian nursing to explore this historical moment when received perspectives on gender roles first began to interplay with colonial and indigenous discourses on the implications of modernity in the Indian context. In doing so, it highlights three main themes: domesticity, the body, and modernity.



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Available from Public Affairs Books, http://www.publicaffairsbooks.com:

* *The Asian Mystique: Dragon Ladies, Geisha Girls, and Our Fantasies of the Exotic Orient*, by Sheridan Prasso; 2006, 464 pp. Few Westerners escape the images, expectations, and misperceptions that lead us to see Asia as exotic, sensual, decadent, dangerous,

and mysterious. Despite—and because of—centuries of East-West interaction, the stereotypes of Western literature, stage, and screen remain pervasive icons: the tea-pouring, submissive, sexually available geisha girl; the steely cold dragon lady dominatrix; as well as the portrayal of the Asian male as effeminate and asexual. These "Oriental" illusions color our relations and relationships in ways even well-respected professional "Asia hands" and scholars don't necessarily see. *The Asian Mystique* lays out a provocative challenge to see Asia and Asians as they really are, with unclouded eyes. It traces the origins of Western stereotypes in history and in Hollywood, examines the phenomenon of 'yellow fever,' then goes on a reality tour of Asia's go-go bars, middle-class homes, college campuses, business districts, and corridors of power, providing intimate profiles of women's lives and vivid portraits of the human side of an Asia we usually mythologize too well to really understand. It strips away our misconceptions and stereotypes, revealing instead the fully dimensional human beings beyond our usual perceptions.

Available from Sage Publications, http://www.sagepub.com:

* *Migrant Women and Work: Women and Migration in Asia Series, Volume 4*, edited by Anuja Agrawal, Meenakshi Thapan, and Anuja Agarwal; 2006, 232 pp. This volume focuses on Asian women who migrate globally, across the Asian continent, or within their respective countries in order to seek work. The distinguishing feature of this collection of original essays and case studies is that it concentrates on 'solo' migrant women. The contributors show that even though migration involves moving away from their homes, the family, both as an institution and an ideology, constrains and shapes the choices of migrant women. Gender ideologies remain highly resistant to modification, even consequent to a radical alteration in the household division of labor owing to women's migration; however, women see migration as a way of achieving greater autonomy as well as fulfilling a role as a responsible adult. An important contribution to the literature on migration, this volume will attract the attention of all social scientists, but particularly those studying migration, gender, family, labor, sociology, and anthropology.

Published by South End Press; http://www.southendpress.org:

* *Bananeras: Women Transforming the Banana Unions of Latin America*, by Dana Frank; 2005, 128 pp. Women banana workers—*bananeras*—are waging a powerful revolution by making gender equity central in Latin American labor organizing. Their successes disrupt the popular image of the Latin American woman worker as a passive bystander and broadly re-imagine the possibilities of international labor solidarity. Over the past twenty years, bananeras have organized themselves and gained increasing control over their unions, their workplaces, and their lives. Highly accessible and narrative in style, *Bananeras* recounts the history and growth of this vital movement. Starting in 1985 with one union in La Lima, Honduras, and expanding domestically through the late 1990s, experienced activists successfully reached out to younger women with a message of empowerment. In a compelling example of transnational feminism at work, the bananeras crossed borders to ally with banana workers in five other banana-exporting countries in Latin America, arguing all the while that empowering women at every level of their organizations makes for stronger unions, the better to confront the ever-encroaching multinational corporations.

Available from WomenInk, http://www.womenink.org:

* *Masculinities Matter: Men, Gender and Development*, edited by Francis Cleaver; 2003, 256 pp. Although men are seemingly missing from most gender and development policy, many critiques are emerging citing the need to pay more attention to understanding men and masculinities. Analyzing the social relationships between women and men is imperative to accurately understanding the roles of gender in development. This book recognizes that by focusing on men in gender and development, certain theories and concepts which underlie policies must be reconsidered. The authors address a variety of theories and debates, including the links between modernization, development, and gender; whether feminist analytical frameworks are appropriate for incorporating men and their concerns; how useful the concept of hegemonic masculinity is in understanding different cultural conceptions of manliness; and the need to find ways of combining concern with micro-level and private social relations with an analysis of macro-level trends and structures.

* *Women Building Peace: What They Do, Why It Matters*, by Sanam Anderlini Naraghi; 2007, 257 pp. In this book, the author examines how women have contributed to international peace and security processes, distinguishing women's contributions in order to explore them separately from general peace-building efforts. She offers a comprehensive, cross-regional analysis of women's peace-building initiatives around the world, tracks the evolution of international policies regarding this issue, and highlights the endemic problems that prohibit progress. Based on extensive research and field experience, her unique analysis demonstrates how gender sensitivity in programming can be a catalytic component in the complex task of building sustainable peace. Believing women have untapped potential, she provides concrete examples of how to harness their capabilities.

Available from Zed Books, http://www.zedbooks.co.uk:

* *Afghan Women: Identity and Invasion*, by Elaheh Rostami-Povey; 2007, 159 pp. This book looks at how women have fought repression and challenged stereotypes, both within Afghanistan and in diasporas in Iran, Pakistan, the US, and the UK. Looking at issues from violence under the Taliban and the impact of 9/11 to the role of NGOs and the growth in the opium economy, the author gets behind the media hype and presents a vibrant and diverse picture of these women's lives. The future of women's rights in Afghanistan, she argues, depends not only on overcoming local male domination, but also on challenging imperial domination and blurring the growing divide between the West and the Muslim world.

* *The Global Women's Movement: Origins, Issues, and Strategies*, by Peggy Antrobus; 2004, 224 pp. This overview of the international women's movement by feminist activist Peggy Antrobus asks where women are now. Antrobus focuses on the struggle against inequality in the Third World. What are the issues—from poverty to sexual and reproductive health to the environment—that women face in different parts of the world? What challenges confront the women's movement and what strategies are needed?

Antrobus, who has witnessed changing national and global context affect movements over the past decades, answers these questions, provides historical context, and expands on conditions necessary for the movement to continue to advance in the future.

\* *The Hidden Face of Eve: Women in the Arab World*, by Nawal El Saadwi; 2007, 395 pp. In this collection of short essays, the author examines the suppression of women in Egyptian society and focuses on the impact of female circumcision. The book begins with the circumcision of Nawal and her sister. From there, Nawal recounts her experiences as a doctor, witnessing many dangerously mutilated circumcisions. She examines the influences of a patriarchy, Islamic culture, post-colonialism, and the disjointed class system. The author is a vocal political activist who has been jailed for her outspokenness.

# *S*tudy Opportunities

World Bank Institute for Human Development (WBIHD), Health and AIDS, will offer Accelerating Progress towards the Health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other Health Outcomes from March 24 through April 4, 2008, in Washington, DC. The course will share information, tools, and knowledge of reforms and essential public health functions in order to empower participants to become effective agents of change. Specific learning objectives include: learning to apply a multisectoral framework to better achieve health, nutrition, and population outcomes; understanding the role of the public sector and the impact of health systems performance on the MDGs; using health sector reform to achieve health outcomes; and learning how to apply diagnostic, planning, and implementation support tools. For information and to access an application, go to http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wbi_learning/activity.cfm?sch_id=HNP08-01-192.

The Africa Regional Workshop: Women's Leadership in HIV/AIDS is to be held January 28–February 15, 2008, in Nairobi, Kenya. This program is part of a series of international, regional, and country-level workshops under the new Advancing Women's Leadership and Advocacy for AIDS Action initiative, which will: equip and empower a cadre of confident, skilled, and respected women; advocate to advance effective HIV/AIDS policies and resources; and enhance the technical and management capabilities of women managers working to prevent the spread and mitigate the effects of AIDS through gender sensitive, community-based HIV/AIDS programs. The Africa Regional Workshop is designed for women working in HIV/AIDS in six priority countries—Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zambia. For more information, go to http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/hiv-and-aids/hiv-events-and-opportunities &id=33079&type=Item.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Asian Institute of Technology have partnered to offer a program called "Education for Sustainable Development" from 2006 to 2009. Master's and doctoral scholarships will be provided to students from countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Mekong region, as well as other less developed countries in Asia. The scholarships cover degree programs in fields relevant to sustainable environment, human rights and gender, and poverty alleviation. At least half of the scholarships will be offered to women candidates, and recipients are required to conduct thesis research on topics relevant to their respective home country's development needs, incorporating gender, environment, and sustainable development concerns. Application deadline is March 15, 2008. For more information, visit http://www.ait.ac.th/interimpage/ait_visitor/Admissions/announce/nor.asp.

The International Reproductive and Sexual Health Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Toronto, Canada, offers graduate scholarships to enable activist lawyers from developing countries to undertake the Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Law. The scholarship includes full tuition, travel, and a stipend for living expenses. The application deadline is February 15, 2008. This information is for outstanding lawyers who are committed to advancing reproductive and sexual health law in their own developing countries and/or regions. More information can be found at http://www.law.utoronto.ca/documents/reprohealth/gradscholarships2007.pdf.

Warwick University offers both Postgraduate Diploma and MA programs in Gender and International

Development. These programs are designed to enable students to extend their general competence in gender development issues and to develop specialized interests. Originally developed in 1994, the program is located at the intersection of interdisciplinary gender studies and international feminist theory, and it is a research-led program taught by staff doing research in many regions of the world. Courses link a rigorous academic foundation with a strong practical focus on issues regarding gender and development policy. The period of study normally required is nine months full time for the Postgraduate Diploma, twelve months full time for the MA, or twenty-four months part time for both the Postgraduate Diploma course and MA. For more information, visit http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/sociology/postgrad/ma/courses/gid.

The Program in International Development Policy (PIDP) is offered through the Duke Center for International Development. This program is designed for mid-career professionals who desire to dedicate their careers to policy making and public service in developing countries. PIDP provides interdisciplinary training in policy analysis regarding social and economic development issues. Through PIDP, participants will receive a Master of Arts degree or Certificate in International Development Policy. To obtain further information, please visit http://www.pubpol.duke.edu/centers/dcid/pidp.php

# Conferences

The *12th General Conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)* will be held from June 24–28, 2008, in Geneva, Switzerland. It will present the perceptions of leading European development experts and their associates on dramatic global challenges and policy options or governance models to meet those challenges. The EADI Gender and Development Working Group will organize sessions that address the themes of the conference from a gender and development perspective,

under the title Engendering Global Governance and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, with the aim of gaining insights into the processes of global governance and how these can be used to foster sustainable development that addresses gender inequalities; assessing mechanisms for ensuring policy coherence that enhances gender equality; identifying new institutional forms to bring women into the public domain on a more equal footing and enable them to take up leadership roles; and evaluating strategies for engendering global governance process and policies. More details on the theme of the conference can be found on the Website at http://www.eadi.org/gc2008.

The *39th Annual College English Association (CEA) National Conference* will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, from March 27–29, 2008. The theme for this year's conference is "passages." The CEA could have chosen various terms to investigate this theme, such as travel, sojourn, or migration, but the word "passages" not only suggests the many journeys we hope to explore in literature and film, but also signals the importance of the transitional moment, when one must embrace changes that follow. In terms of gender issues, the theme is particularly exciting—women and the field of women's studies have been on expansive journeys over the years, earning their rites (and "rights") of "passage." The CEA conference will present papers or panels on areas of literature, languages, film, composition, pedagogy, creative writing, and business/technical writing by experienced academics, as well as from young scholars and graduate students, that explore aspects of the conference theme. Note that the theme may be interpreted broadly. For more information about CEA, the general conference theme, or other special sessions, please consult http://www2.widener.edu/~cea/.

The National Association of Women Academics and the Department of History and Strategic Studies at the University of Lagos, Nigeria, will hold a conference entitled *Africa and the Food Question in the 21st Century* from September 1–5, 2008. While the developed world is basking in food surpluses, Africa continues to face famine, food insecurity, and malnutrition. The problem of food is embedded in complex causes, and despite years of community, government, and international concern about the African food situation, the change has been slow. Yet some Africans can boast of food sovereignty and self-reliance in the midst of complex food problems. Hence, the conference is to discuss food issues in Africa in all

their ramifications and from all possible perspectives, including food and gender, sexuality, politics, and development. For more information, please e-mail enobieno@yahoo.com or nawacs.conference@yahoo.com.

Idaho State University is pleased to announce *The Art of Gender in Every Day Life V*, taking place March 6–7, 2008. This conference is an occasion to showcase current work being done in the area of gender studies and is a special opportunity to network with colleagues. Gender is not a given. Its meaning and significance are constantly in flux. This conference will explore the various ways in which gender is crafted, celebrated, endured, deciphered, expressed, or, in short, the art of how it is lived on a daily basis. All submissions related to the art of living gendered lives will be considered. For more information, please visit http://www.isu.edu/andersoncenter.

The Centre for the History of European Discourses at the University of Queensland, Australia, announces *Revising Gender and Sexuality in Nation, Race and Identity: Special Theme Day of the XVIth George Rudé Seminar in French History*, to be held on July 11, 2008. This seminar invites scholars working on gender and sexuality history to contribute papers that address questions of how gendered and sexual meaning have been constructed in French sources that were not specifically conceived by their authors as texts about such matters, as well as in those that were. How is meaning about sexuality and gender created within the construction of other kinds of identities and ideologies? We also welcome papers on all forms of ideological struggle where identity and difference were constructed through visions of sex and gender. What too are the limits of sex and gender as historical categories—can we explain the past in these terms without reiterating, pathologizing, or sexualizing myths, or without allowing present concerns to determine our categories of knowledge? For more information, please e-mail ali.moore@uq.edu.au.



## Grants and Fellowships

*CARE USA Fellowship Program* is currently offering six two-year scholarships. Applicants must have a Master's degree, be fluent in reading, writing, and speaking English, and also be proficient in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Arabic, or Swahili. Fellows will work within a CARE country office in various regions, in a US field office, or at CARE's Atlanta headquarters, for assignments that may last from six months up to a year. Fellows will also participate in significant projects and initiatives designed to increase leadership competencies. Students in the final year of a Master's program are welcome to apply. Accepted recipients will receive a student stipend of $22,000 per year. Insurance coverage, local housing, transportation and relocation costs, travel, and training program costs are also provided as part of this program. For further information, visit http://www.careacademy.org/Fellowship/fellowship-en.asp.

A *Fellowship on Women and Public Policy* is being offered by the Center for Women in Government and Civil Society at Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy. The fellowship program is an intensive leadership development program designed to promote equity and excellence in public service and encourage government to be more responsive to the needs of women, children, families, and communities in the state of New York. By offering policy-related placements in New York state agencies, the legislature, and statewide nonprofit advocacy organizations, the fellowship encourages graduate students to pursue careers in public policy while increasing the capacity of New York state government. The fellowship offers a $9,000 stipend and tuition assistance for academic coursework. For further information, contact abs@albany.edu or visit http://www.cwig.albany.edu/fellow.htm.

The Australian Federation of University Women is now offering the *Frieda Bage Fellowship*, open to students from any recognized university in any country. Applicants should be working to obtain their PhD. This scholarship will be paid annually, for a preferable period of three years. A final typewritten report will be required at completion of the fellowship, and should

include information about any publications arising from the funded study. Applications and requests for information can be sent to applications@afuwqfellowships.com, and information is available at http://www.afuw.org.au.

*The Keele School of Law* has a number of Visiting Fellowships available to scholars researching in the broad area of gender, sexuality, and law. Visiting fellows will be based at Keele for a period from one week to three months, with a preference for longer stays, in order to engage in research exchange with academics working in related fields. Visitors will be expected to pursue a specific research project while at Keele and both deliver and participate in research seminars. Office space and library access will be made available. Some funding is available towards travel costs and, if necessary, towards living expenses. Interested applicants should send: a letter outlining your research project, desired funding, and length of stay; a curriculum vitae; and at least one relevant writing sample to Fellowship Coordinator Suzanne Jenkins, The School of Law, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, UK. For additional information, visit http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/la/.

The *Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund* (MMMF) is offering grants for Women from Developing Countries. The MMMF was created in 1981 to honor the late Margaret McNamara and her commitment to the wellbeing of women and children in developing countries. The purpose of the grant is to support the education of women from developing countries who are committed to improving the lives of women and children in their home countries. Previous grant recipients were studying fields such as agriculture, architecture and urban planning, civil engineering, education, forestry, journalism, nursing, nutrition, pediatrics, public administration, public health, social sciences, and social work. MMMF will award six grants of about $11,000 in 2008; they are not renewable. For more information, contact mmmf@worldbank.org or visit http://www.gwu.edu/~fellows/mmmf.html.

*The Race, Gender and Public Policy (RGPP) Initiative at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs* is offering

one-year post-doctoral fellowships for researchers working with issues of race, gender, and public policy. The University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute is a national leader in the study of race and public policy. The Institute also leads the nation in examining gender and public policy. This RGPP fellowship offers the exciting opportunity to comprehensively study the relationships among race, gender, and public policy. The initiative aims to encourage scholars to collaborate through interdisciplinary research. Recipients of the RGPP fellowship receive an annual stipend of $50,000 plus benefits. Also, support and assistance in grant writing, research funding, and publicizing is available. Applications need to be completed by March 3, 2008. For more information, visit http://www.hhh.umn.edu/projects/rgpp_initiative/.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) has a *Fellowship Program for Researchers from Developing Countries* inviting applications from African social science scholars, based at an African research institution. The visiting fellows would spend 9 to 12 months working at UNRISD in Geneva. Successful applicants should be engaged in innovative research in the field of social policy in Africa. At UNRISD they will continue research in this area, prepare a paper for publication under the UNRISD Program Paper series and develop ideas for future research. Requirements include: PhD in Economics, Politics, Sociology or similar; five to ten years research experience; currently based at an academic institution; and specialization in social policy and development in Africa. The closing date for applications is the 1st of February 2008, and fellowships will commence between April and June. For more information and to access the online application please visit http://www.unrisd.org/vacancies.

## Calls for Papers

The WID Program at Michigan State University is putting together a *Special Edition on Sexual Violence and Conflict* for the WID Working Papers on Women in International Development Series. Sexual violence has been a part of conflict since warfare began, but

research and scholarship have only recently begun to uncover its extent and complexity. Rather than being a 'consequence' or 'side effect' of war, sexual violence is frequently used deliberately to destabilize and terrorize civilian populations, often a particular ethnic group or gender. Rape has been labeled a weapon of war during conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Sudan. Rape and sexual exploitation also continue in the aftermath of conflict and have been documented in refugee camps in Liberia, Myanmar, and Colombia, perpetrated by border guards, police, aid workers, and United Nations peacekeepers. Papers from any geographic area of the developing world are welcome and will ideally be 5,000-7,000 words in length. Possible topics include but are not limited to: institutions of sexual violence, such as sexual slavery, human trafficking, and prostitution; histories of sexual violence in conflicts around the globe, from the ancient world to the present; international law and sexual violence; innovative prevention, intervention, and/or treatment of sexual violence; networking or collaborative efforts; medical, psychological, and clinical perspectives on sexual violence during war; or survivorhood and the healing process. E-mail submissions or queries to papers@msu.edu with subject line "Sexual Violence in Conflict."

The Third Annual SIUC Graduate Student Conference, to be held from April 4–5, 2008, in Carbondale, Illinois, USA, has issued a call for papers for this year's conference entitled *I want your sex?: sexuality and gender in historical perspective.* The role of sex, gender, and sexual identities in world history is a rapidly expanding yet contentious field. Paper proposals may deal with any area of this subject, from the early modern period (ca. 1450 CE) to the present. We encourage interdisciplinary, historically based approaches and analyses of these themes in their religious, cultural, and political contexts as well as their presence in art, literature, film, music, and philosophy in American, European, and World history. Please send a 150-word abstract of your paper and brief CV to tcrogg@gmail.com by February 1, 2008.

LOVA, the Netherlands Association of Gender and Feminist Anthropology, is organizing its first international conference from July 3–4, 2008, in Central Amsterdam, The Netherlands, entitled *Ethnographies of Gender and Globalization*. With this conference LOVA wishes to create a forum for anthropologists, social scientists, and other experts who study the interweaving of gender and globalization from an ethnographical perspective. Participants may register through sending individual paper or panel proposals to LOVAnetwork@hotmail.com before February 1, 2008. Please see http://www.lovanetwerk.nl for more information.

In November 2008 a special issue of the international journal *Gender & Development* will focus on *Gender, Development, and Leadership*. Gender & Development provides an opportunity for all involved in development, gender equality, and women's rights to reflect on their work. Researchers, practitioners, and activists are invited to submit proposals for this issue by February 7th 2008. What concrete strategies are being tried in different contexts worldwide to promote and support women leaders in economic, political and social institutions? Do women leaders make a difference in terms of gender equality outcomes and pro-poor outcomes? How can women leaders with progressive agendas be supported? What should the role of development organizations be in supporting women's leadership? If you would like to write on any aspect of these themes or other relevant topics please send an abstract or paper outline to gadeditor@oxfam.org.uk. We particularly welcome contributions from first-time writers with policy and practice-related experience to share. Please visit our website www.genderanddevelopment.org for more information about Gender & Development, including the aims of the journal, full Guidelines for Contributors, and to search and view individual articles previously published in the journal.

The International Women's Health Program of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada is developing a special report on *international women's reproductive health* to be released in conjunction with *the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*. The objectives for the articles are: to gain a greater understanding of issues faced in the fight for sexual and reproductive rights and safe motherhood and

newborn health; to hear new perspectives on the way forward in promoting sexual and reproductive rights; to articulate what a successful partnership looks like; and to discuss under reported issues from a wide diversity of international contexts. The special report particularly invites submissions from developing nations. Please submit articles by email in Microsoft Word format to hmcmullen@sogc.com by March 30th, 2008. The article should be five to eight pages, single-spaced, in ten point font. Authors may be invited to participate in a panel discussion at the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada's Annual Clinical Meeting, International Women's Health Symposium in Calgary this coming June.

# Online Resources

The independent news agency *Afrol News* updates daily a collection of news stories about women and gender in Africa. http://www.afrol.com/categories/gender_women

*Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM): Using ICTs for Social Change* is a guide to integrating a gender analysis into evaluations of initiatives that use ICTs for social change. GEM provides a means for determining whether ICTs are really improving women's lives and gender relations, as well as promoting positive change at the individual, institutional, community, and broader social levels. http://www. apcwomen.org/gem

*Gender for Journalists*, developed by the Commonwealth Press Union, is an online toolkit for any journalist or communicator and offers an overview of basic gender issues and sexist terms, statistics, and further gender resources. A media consultant developed the toolkit because journalists play such an important role in forming society opinion. The toolkit includes brief exercises to help journalists reflect on their own stereotypes, offers alternatives to sexist terminology, and underlines the responsibility of media regarding gender issues. http://www.cpu.org.uk/cpu-toolkits/gender_reporting/index.html

The *Gender, Science and Technology Gateway* is a resource for researchers, policy makers, and NGOs. It provides key links and information on research, practice, policy, and partners in sustainable development, focusing on gender equality to promote sustainable and equitable science and technology for development. The site is organized in the following categories: Education, Careers, Needs of Society, S&T Decision Making, Local Knowledge Systems, Ethical Issues, and Collecting Gender Disaggregated Data. http://gstgateway.wigsat.org/gw.html

The *International Data for Evaluation of Abortion Services (IDEAS)* system has been developed to facilitate quick access to data related to providing high-quality abortion and post-abortion care service delivery. IDEAS data are divided into five categories: General statistics; Abortion and reproductive health statistics; Health workforce data; Service delivery point data; and Policy and regulatory data. http://ideas.ipas.org

*ViVa* is a current bibliography of women's and gender history in historical and women's studies journals. Articles are selected from 180 European, American, Canadian, Asian, Australian, and New Zealand journals. All bibliographic descriptions are stored in the ViVa database. It now contains more than 10,000 records describing articles from 1975 onwards. It is online and freely accessible. You can search the database and, for titles from 1995 on, it is possible to browse by year of publication. http://www.iisg.nl/~womhist/vivahome.php

*Wise-Women* is an international community and network dedicated to supporting women who work as, or aspire to become, Web designers, developers, and programmers. Membership is open to all, men as well as women. The Wise-Women Website includes tutorials, articles, and discussion lists on topics such as writing for the Web, promoting your site, Web programming, and graphics. http://www.wise-women.org/

*Womankind Worldwide* is a UK-based charity dedicated to women's development and women's human rights globally. This Website includes information on their overseas programs, publications, and recent campaigns. http://www.womankind.org.uk/

*Women in Black (WiB)* is a worldwide network of women committed to peace with justice and actively opposed to injustice, war, militarism, and other forms of violence. The Website contains information on WiB's campaigns, local and international activity, and resources. http://www.womeninblack.org.uk/
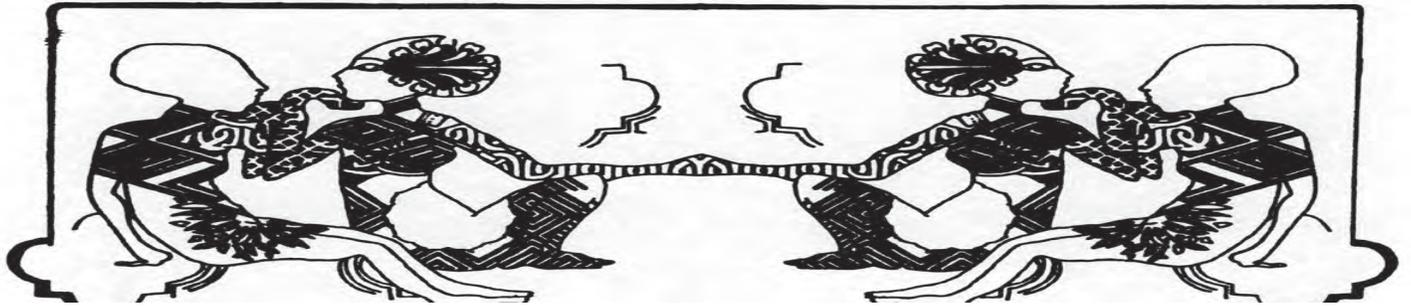
*Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)* is an NGO initiated in May 2000 by several women's organizations in Uganda to develop the use of ICTs among women as tools to share information and address issues collectively. WOUGNET's mission is to promote and support the use of ICTs by women and women's organizations so that they can take advantage of the opportunities presented by ICTs in order to effectively address national and local problems of sustainable development. http://www.wougnet.org

The *Women's Funding Network*, founded in 1985, is an international organization with over 100 member funds (and 20 associate members) committed to improving the status of women and girls locally, nationally and globally. As a worldwide partnership of women's funds, donors, and allies committed to social justice, the Women's Funding Network seeks to ensure that women's funds are recognized as the "investment of choice" for people who value the full participation of women and girls as key to strong, equitable, and sustainable communities and societies. http://www.wfnet.org/



# $\mathcal{C}$ooperation Column

In this issue of the *WID Bulletin*, we would like to highlight the efforts of the *Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA)* in Mozambique, one of the seven WLSA regional offices conducting research about women's human rights in Southern Africa. WLSA Mozambique defines itself as a feminist organization; specifically, it recognizes the existence of an unjust situation in society, where women have less possibility of enjoying their citizenship rights, as well as less access to resources and to decision-making authorities. It explains this situation of inequality through a theory on gender social relations that takes into account the power dimension in relations between women and men that are structured in the context of systems with patriarchal domination. It also seeks to act in defense of gender equality, taking into account the fact that change can only be effective if the patriarchal power structures that ensure and reproduce the subordination of women are shaken. WLSA thus defines its vision as a society with social justice and equality, and is committed to defending human rights in general. It aims to help build a world with fewer asymmetries, where no one is excluded on the grounds of sex, race, ethnicity, or religion, and where each individual can enjoy her/his rights as a citizen. In this sense, WLSA defines itself as an organization governed by ethical principles regarding both its internal democracy and its relations with similar organizations fighting for women's human rights in the national and international context. Information about WLSA Mozambique is available online at http://www.wlsa.org.mz, including research projects, national and international law as it applies to women, and the bulletin *Outras Vozes (Other Voices)*.

# Book Review

*Men of the Global South: A Reader*, edited by Adam Jones, 2006, 425 pages. Published by Zed Books, http://www.zedbooks.co.uk. Reviewed by Thomas Hinds, Graduate Student, La Follette School of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

*Men of the Global South: A Reader* presents a broad and vivid mosaic of many "southern" men and boys' environments, choices, decisions, dynamic roles and relationships, and voices. Together, the *Reader*'s selections create a strong voice calling for a closer, more careful look at men and boys as gendered subjects, and for an examination of societal dynamics where gender issues are more carefully considered in relationship to each other in order to work towards more holistic understandings of societies. The *Reader* does this by bringing together and presenting 133 short articles and excerpts from studies, books, newspaper articles, and testimonies focusing on men and boys in more than sixty countries. The contributions are organized under six main themes, highlighted below.

"Family and Sexuality" is the *Reader*'s opening section. Composed of twenty-five selections, it looks at the "diversity and intensity of men's familial and sexual relations" through topics such as longing and romantic courtship; male perpetration of domestic abuse; men's relationship with their children; infertility, its often related masculine crisis, and how women are affected by the situation; infidelity; widow inheritance; change in familial and economic roles of men and women; challenges gay men and gay men with AIDS face; and children without traditional families, among others. 'Four Lives' describes unacquainted men in Cairo, Egypt. We view pieces of their lives, all linked by the larger Cairo and Egyptian culture and economy. 'Revisioning Male Violence' looks at the subject of domestic violence in a non-confrontational climate in order to propose ameliorative action.

The *Reader*'s second section, "Ritual and Belief," looks at ways men become men and are men in their own eyes and in their society's eyes through sixteen selections. These selections touch on topics such as manhood initiation rites, competition, and ways in which men and women interact in the determination of masculinity. The section also explores rituals stressing solidarity, sociability, and the role of religion and spirituality in forming men's identities. 'The Room Salon' explores the sociocultural dimensions of these South Korean drinking places. While business agreements and relationships are being made, men chat, consume expensive liquor and food, and often pay for sex from hostesses. In 'The Key,' a Yemenite Jewish man describes the traditional religious-masculine identity formation process he is practicing with his son.

The *Reader*'s third section, "Work," includes twenty-one selections that provide vivid examples focusing on sacrifices of men and their families, and the extremely difficult and dangerous working conditions that many southern men face in societies with few employment options and little protection for workers. The selection also highlights southern men and boys who, in spite of many challenges, perform their jobs well and have some level of success. 'The Struggle' describes a normal day for a man in the Democratic Republic of Congo. We see how his family is able to collect just enough resources to sustain themselves one day at a time. 'The Cane Cutters' describes the modernization strategies of Guatemalan sugar plantations and focuses on management initiatives to create new attitudes in the workers to encourage higher production through the design of worker recruitment and the environment of the all-male migrant camp, where prizes are awarded to the top cane cutters.

The selections of the *Reader*'s next thematic section, "Governance and Conflict," begin by looking at dominant and subordinate masculinities and their relationship in governance. Where the section turns to conflict, we see men and boys as gender-selected targets and agents of violence in the public sphere; these selections are very powerful; the following are two examples. In 'Other Kids Get Killed Too,' a sixteen-year-old torture victim from Chechnya and his father, a retired Soviet Army officer, recount their experiences. In 'The Conscript (2),' an Iraqi soldier's short visit home from the frontline explains how he was chosen by his own family members to be the enlisted man, allowing his brothers to avoid conscription by legally declaring themselves sustainers of the family.

"Migrations," the fifth section of *Men of the Global South* is composed of eighteen selections illustrating reasons why and how many people–and especially southern men–migrate, how they live migration and immigration, and how being an immigrant and being part of an immigrant community shapes identities. In 'The Migrant (2),' we see economic opportunity and family responsibility driving people to migrate despite great sacrifice and risk. We see how migrant workers sent to Iraq as truck drivers for the occupation forces are targeted by Iraqi insurgents. We meet a Bangladeshi man, part of a larger immigrant community in Beirut, who wishes that he, his wife, and their children could be together, but accepts separation as their fate. We meet a Bangladeshi barber who becomes Muslim to obtain a job as a government driver in Dubai so that he may send money back to his family.

In the final section of the *Reader*, "Masculinities in Motion," thirteen selections describe forces shaping masculinity, changed masculinities, what these changes mean for men, and how men respond to these forces and changes. In 'The Brothers,' conversations with three Moroccan brothers show variations in their perceptions of masculinity. While masculinity is shared it is also variable and individual. Being part of a certain culture does not determine one specific gender for its members.

While the *Reader* includes selections set in more than sixty countries, the *Reader*'s editor, Adam Jones, points out that the selections were limited to those accessible in English. If more growth of the literature on men in international development occurs, English-only selections will be less of a limitation for future reviews of literature and for a possible second edition of *Men of the Global South*. Reading the selections and the positive reviews printed on its back cover, I feel that the book aims toward a northern audience, even though it focuses on "men and masculinities of the developing world." I wonder what people from the Global South feel about the book. I imagine that some of the people intended to be represented by this book would find it useful in helping their governments and societies develop more effective social policies through a broadened perspective of, and added legitimacy to, masculinity studies and holistic gender approaches. The book would be more useful if its message were recognized and promoted internationally; such promotion combined with increased NGO leverage might affect national policies. On the other hand, there could be concern that the *Reader* might be interpreted or applied by some in power as a planning device that will continue to control a part of the lives of people in the Global South.

*Men of the Global South: A Reader* is well suited as a component to introductory courses on gender and development, human rights, or global studies. Its message is important for policy makers and development practitioners at all levels and in all countries, helping to reinforce or create careful attention to male and female gender issues and roles, which interact in all societies. This book is appropriate and recommended for anyone interested in gender, humanity, development, and globalization.

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Thank You.