



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!

The GDG Program announces the publication of the newest working paper:

- WP 296, "Poverty, Headship, and Gender Inequality in Asset Ownership in Latin America," by Carmen Diana Deere, Gina E. Alvarado and Jennifer Twyman. The abstract for this working paper is included in the Articles section of this edition of the *Resource Bulletin*. All of the papers from the *GPID Working Papers* series are available on GenCen's website at gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

In addition, the *Resource Bulletin* has the following books available for review:

- *Competing Kingdoms: Women, Mission, Nation, and the American Protestant Empire, 1812–1960*, by Barbara Reeves-Ellington, Kathryn Kish Sklar, and Connie A. Shemo, eds., 2010, 432 pp. Duke University Press.
- *African Women And ICTs: Investigating Technology, Gender and Empowerment*, by Ineke Buskens and Anne Webb, eds., 2009, 320 pp. Int. Development Research Center.
- *Development with a Body: Sexualities, Development and Human Rights*, by Andrea Cornwall, Sonia Corra and Susie Jolly, eds., 2008, 256 pp. ZED Books.
- *Empathy and Rage: Female Genital Mutilation in African Literature*, by Tobe Levin and Augustine H. Asaah, eds., 2009, 218 pp. Ayebia Clarke Publishing Ltd.
- *Global Governance: Feminist Perspectives*, by Shirin M. Rai and Georgina Waylen, 2008, 272 pp. Palgrave Macmillan.
- *Latina Activists Across Borders: Women's Grassroots Organizing in Mexico and Texas*, by Milagros Peña, 2007, 174 pp. Duke University Press.
- *Women's Sexualities and Masculinities in a Globalizing Asia*, by Saskia E. Wieringa, Evelyn Blackwood, and Abha Bhैया, eds., 2009, 296 pp. Palgrave Macmillan.

As always, we encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers! 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 2010 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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



African Development Review

Volume 21, Issue 2, September 2009

“Does Gender Inequality Reduce Growth in Sub-Saharan African and Arab Countries?” by Mina Baliaoune-Lutz and Mark McGillivray, pp. 224-242.

This paper uses panel data from 1974 to 2001 for 31 sub-Saharan African and 10 Arab countries and Arellano–Bond estimations to empirically assess the impact on growth of an important indicator associated with Millennium Development Goal 3: the ratio of 15 to 24-year-old literate females to males. Findings indicate that gender inequalities in literacy have a statistically-significant negative effect that is robust to changes in the specification. In addition, it seems that gender inequality has a stronger effect on growth in Arab countries. Interestingly, the interaction between openness to trade and gender inequality has a positive impact. This result suggests that trade-induced growth may be accompanied by greater gender inequalities.

Anthropology and Humanism

Volume 34, Issue 2, November 2009

“Mothers of Solitude: Childlessness and Intersubjectivity in the Upper Zambezi,” by Sónia Silva, pp. 179-202.

Drawing on normative cultural forms and interpersonal encounters, the author seeks to convey the sense of sadness and devastation associated with childlessness in the Upper Zambezi, and to interpret that sense as a pathology of severed intersubjectivity. The author also argues that as irremediable as this pathology might seem, elderly childless women may momentarily revert to personhood through compassion, itself experienced as the restoration of intersubjective ties. The conditions of personhood and nonpersonhood, in addition to being structural and processual, are emotional, performative, and intersubjective as well.

Bulletin of Latin American Research

Volume 29, Number 1, January 2010

“Gender Wage Work and Development in North East Brazil,” by Ben Selwyn, pp. 51-70.

The last three decades have witnessed a major expansion of export agriculture in Latin America and the emergence of largely feminized labor forces. Research has illustrated how farms purposefully construct gendered divisions of labor and how women often experience worse pay and conditions than men. However, it is also important to consider how and why gender divisions of labor change. This article does so by examining export grape production in North East Brazil. It locates farms’ practices of gendering work within a three-pronged context of rising buyer requirements, changes in labor supply, and the influence of rural trade unions.

Culture and Agriculture

Volume 21, Issue 1, June 2009

“Negotiating Landscapes, Survival, and Modernity: Goats, Migration, and Gender in the Arid Lands of Northern Peru,” by M. Cristina Espinosa, pp.39-48.

This paper explores the role of gender, cultural change and market dynamics affecting the resilience of adaptive livelihoods in arid landscapes in Northern Peru for families who lack access to irrigation and rely on goat herding in a context of cyclical droughts. Based on interviews conducted in the community of Salas in 1982, 1983, and 2007, the analysis shows that better access to formal education and/or migratory experience can facilitate cultural change that supports economic diversification and larger herds. However, market dynamics keep “traditional” ways instrumental to reducing costs of goat herding and livelihoods, and therefore it reinforces the persistence of “traditional” cultural elements in

daily life. The article shows the structural limits of adaptation for established families and how access to high school for younger generations of men and women seem to accelerate their emigration as they cannot find stable employment in Salas.

Ethnos

Volume 37, Issue 4, November 2009

“Negotiating Conflict between Personal Desires and Others’ Expectations in Lives of Gujarati Women,” by Vaishali V. Raval, pp. 489-511.

A substantial body of literature in psychological anthropology has challenged the stereotypical depiction of South Asian women as passive subordinates in patriarchal families, and has provided accounts of these women as actors in their social world. Focusing specifically on situations of interpersonal conflict in this article, this study analyzes the narratives of Gujarati women from two cohorts, daughters-in-law in Gujarat, India and mothers-in-law in Gujarati immigrant families in Canada, to argue that these women actively engage in negotiating the conflict between their wishes and others’ expectations. The mode of agency that they exercise is less egocentric and more relational—the decision



making and negotiations occur within the parameters of their familial roles, rather than rebellion against family structures, and their actions are driven by motivations involving the welfare of their children and grandchildren, rather than “individualistic” desires. These narratives, along with ethnographic works exploring South Asian personhood, call for the need to broaden the conceptualization of agency, and challenge the appropriateness of traditional individualistic feminism in understanding the lives of women globally.

Gendered Perspectives on International Development

Working Paper 296, March 2010

gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm

“Poverty, Headship, and Gender Inequality in Asset Ownership in Latin America,” by Carmen Diana Deere, Gina E. Alvarado and Jennifer Twyman, 31 pp. Drawing on the recent Living Standard Measurement Studies for Latin America and the Caribbean, this paper presents baseline indicators of the degree of gender inequality in asset ownership for the eleven countries in the region that have collected individual-level data on asset ownership. Disaggregated data on housing ownership suggests that the distribution of asset ownership by gender within households is much more equitable than a headship analysis would suggest. The gender wealth gap is calculated for the only country for which data on a sufficient number of assets and their valuation is available. The authors estimate that in Nicaragua women own from 36 to 41 percent of household physical wealth. In contrast, if the analysis of household wealth were conducted by sex of the head, female-headed households would own only between 20 and 23 percent of household wealth, significantly less than the share of female-headed households in that country. This different vision of relative female poverty is largely due to the fact that women in male-headed households often own property, either in their own right or as joint property

with their spouses. The authors conclude with recommendations on how individual-level data on asset ownership might be improved in support of gender analysis.

Global Networks

Volume 9, Issue 4, October 2009

“Vernacularization on the Ground: Local Uses of Global Women’s Rights in Peru, China, India and the United States,”

by Peggy Levitt and Sally Merry, pp. 441-461. The articles published in this special journal issue examine how global ideas about women’s rights actually get used in the four contexts of China, India, Peru and the United States. The findings result from collaborative research conducted by teams in each country.

Authors call the process of appropriation and local adoption of globally generated ideas and strategies vernacularization. In each country, vernacularization differed depending on the contents of the global women’s rights packages at play, the work of vernacularizers and the different social positions they occupy, how human rights ideas are framed, the channels and technologies of transmission, and the local geographies of history and culture within which circulation and vernacularization take place. The authors find that vernacularization is a widespread practice that takes different forms in different kinds of organizations and in different cultural and historical contexts. Ongoing tensions between global and national rights ideas are quite common. This work brings to light two dilemmas in the way human rights are appropriated and used—a resonance dilemma and an advocacy dilemma—both arising from the disparity between human rights as law and human rights as a social movement.

“Translating Women’s Human Rights in a Globalizing World: The Spiral Process in Reducing Gender Injustice in Baroda, India,” by N. Rajaram and Vaishali

Zararia, pp. 462-484. In this article, authors analyze the translation of global women’s rights ideas in a local context, based on an ethnographic study of three

women’s organizations from Baroda, Gujarat state, India. On a macro-level, the local social and cultural norms, the development context, and the nature and role of the state strongly shaped the translation process. Microprocesses of translation depend on the organization’s core activity, the actors who direct the translation and where they are culturally anchored. Translation involves meaning-making, which consists of several simultaneous processes including recuperation, hybridization, simplification and compartmentalization. The direction of the translation process is not linear, but resembles a spiral with ideas moving from global to local to global.

“Women’s Rights in Peru: Insights from Two Organizations,” by Rosa Alayza

Mujica and Mercedes Crisóstomo Meza, pp. 485-506. This article explores the appropriation of ideas about women’s rights in Lima, Peru through an ethnographic study of two nongovernmental organizations. SEA is a local NGO grounded in the Catholic Church’s liberation theology movement, which seeks to promote integrated human development, and is linked to the worldwide Catholic Church. DEMUS, the second NGO, with feminist roots, actively fights gender discrimination and belongs to networks of international women’s human rights movements and UN organizations. Authors argue that the struggle for women’s rights is part of a broader struggle for recognition and equality for the poor, shaped by changing notions of national identity, citizenship and diversity. Research revealed clear examples of vernacularization, whereby local context, values and culture played a decisive role in the adoption of women’s rights ideas. Encounters with other concepts and movements—including social justice, family violence and women’s mobilization—intimately shaped the vernacularization of women’s rights. Ultimately, the adoption of rights ideas involved changes in women’s individual and collective empowerment.

IDS Bulletin

Volume 40, Issue 6, November 2009

“Confronting Gender Violence in the Zongolica Mountains of Mexico: The Work of the Veracruz Network of Citizen Organisations,”

by Cuauhtémoc Paz Cuevas, pp. 70-76. This case study examines the role played by civil society in collaboration with the State of Veracruz government in implementing legal frameworks that support women’s rights and freedom from violence in a region where femicide is a constant. It focuses on the relationship between the Veracruz network of citizen organizations (ROCVER) and government actors in the implementation of the Women’s Institute in Veracruz, which was created as a result of both citizen pressure and new legal frameworks. It looks at the way these networks played a key role in supporting the Luz Marina Center, which serves as a shelter and legal aid service for indigenous women who suffer from violence. The center was established in early 2007 by missionaries from the Order of Immaculate Conception, in partnership with a group of local women.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute

Volume 15, Issue 4, December 2009

“Playful Places, Serious Times: Young Women Migrants from a Peri-Urban Settlement, Zimbabwe,”

by Mary Adams, pp. 797-814. This article builds on recent anthropologies of youth and childhood in contemporary Africa to incorporate perspectives on gender, age, maturation, and life course, particularly as these engage a politics of place. The ethnography focuses on events surrounding teenage girls’ involvement in city work and travel in the peri-urban areas of Harare, Zimbabwe, at a time when women’s bodies and behaviors were the focus of renewed attempts to reform urban domesticities and when young women’s urban activities were becoming crucial to peri-urban household survival. In this context, the risks and upheavals of youthfulness become a shared,

intergenerational concern with social continuity: young women came to be seen as compliant rebels, involved in marginal, “playful,” and vital work that might secure threatened futures. The ethnography thus questions the often assumed equation of youthfulness with sociocultural transformation.

Politics & Gender

Volume 5, Issue 3, September 2009

“Re(gion)alizing Women’s Human Rights in Latin America,”

by Elisabeth Jay Friedman, pp. 349-375. Between 1993 and 2000, nearly every democracy in Latin America passed a law prohibiting domestic violence. Between 2001 and 2006, five countries strengthened their legislation, and Brazil passed its first law protecting women from domestic abuse. What explains these

promote women’s social rights, there is no automatic institutionalization of these norms. Case studies on Chile and Brazil illustrate the impact of national context on the actualization of women’s human rights.

“Whatever the Party Asks of Me:’ Women’s Political Representation in Chile’s Unión Demócrata Independiente,”

by Madga Hinojosa, pp. 377-407. The most conservative party in Chile, the Unión Demócrata Independiente, has nominated and elected more women to local-level office than any of the other major parties in the country. This article argues that the candidate selection processes used by the party explain how it has proposed more women candidates for municipal office than parties with defined



advances with respect to women’s rights? While other discussions have focused on domestic or international processes, this article brings to light the role of regional factors. It reveals that the two inter-American women’s rights organizations have been active in both establishing regional norms and promoting their national adoption and implementation. While these findings suggest that regional governance can

ideological commitments to increasing women’s representation. The party’s use of candidate selection procedures that are both exclusive and centralized allow women to avoid important obstacles on the path to obtaining candidacies. The case of the Unión Demócrata Independiente is important, first, because it allows us to understand how a party without a commitment to increasing women’s participation can

nonetheless do so, and second, because it lays bare the causal mechanisms of candidate selection procedures and increases our understanding of the effects that these processes have on female representation.

Psychology of Women Quarterly

Volume 33, Issue 4, November 2009

“Who is to Blame? Rape of Hindu-Muslim Women in Interethnic Violence in India,”

by Meera Murthi, pp. 453-462. This research examines attitudes that predict rape blame in contexts of interethnic violence between minority Muslim and dominant Hindu communities in Mumbai, India. The author hypothesizes that, in contexts of interethnic violence, prejudicial attitudes toward communities and attitudes that view rape as a conflict tool (i.e., an effective strategy to control an ethnic community) would predict victim blame. This study is among the first to provide empirical support that ethnic prejudice and specific misogynistic attitudes are important predictors of rape victim blame in ethnic violence

contexts. Findings indicate that attitudes that exploit women’s positions across categories of gender and religious community predict higher victim blame attributions. Findings are relevant to current intercommunity relationships and provide insights for community-based responses and primary interventions.

Social Science Quarterly

Volume 90, Issue 5, December 2009

“Gendered Epidemiology: Sexual Equality and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa,”

by Laurens Niëns and David Lowery, pp. 1134-1144. Given that HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is largely spread through heterosexual contact, there is marked variation in levels of gender equity across sub-Saharan African countries, and levels of gender equity are likely to influence both exposure to sexual practices that increase the likelihood of exposure to HIV and the efficacy of prevention programs, the authors hypothesize that levels of gender equity account for the levels of and changes in the prevalence

of HIV/AIDS across sub-Saharan African countries. They explored this hypothesis by first discussing the role of gender and several other contextual variables in the spread of HIV/AIDS. The resulting model is tested with regression analyses of both the level and change of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. They suggest that further policy attention be given to gender equity in combating HIV/AIDS.



Audiovisuals

Brave New Work Film Productions

www.bravenewwork.de or www.kickiniran.com

Kick in Iran

Sarah Khoshjamal, a 20-year-old Taekwondo superstar, is the first female professional athlete from Iran to qualify for the Olympics. This skillful vérité portrait follows the unassuming Khoshjamal in the nine months leading up to the 2008 Beijing games. Living in an Islamic country, she is required to wear a hijab at all times and, unlike her fellow competitors around the world, cannot train with men; however, the power in her fighting resoundingly breaks down stereotypical barriers. Khoshjamal’s experience as a world-class athlete may be familiar, but captured here is the importance of the coach-athlete relationship. The bond she

shares with her feisty and much-admired female coach is revealed through everyday moments as both struggle through inequality to make their mark in sport and society. Though it’s still the male athletes who are ultimately celebrated in her country, Khoshjamal’s accomplishments and lasting influence on scores of girls in Iran are undeniable. 2009, 82 min.

CARE and NCM Fathom in partnership with ONE and the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women

www.apowerfulnoise.org/index.html

A Powerful Noise

This film takes you inside the lives of three women who each overcome seemingly insurmountable odds to bring

lasting solutions to their communities. Hanh is an HIV-positive widow in Vietnam. Nada is a peacemaking survivor of the Bosnian war. Jacqueline is a girls’ education crusader in the slums of Bamako, Mali. Three very different lives. Three vastly different worlds. But they share something in common: these women are each overcoming gender barriers to rise up and claim a voice in their societies. Through their empowerment and ability to empower others, they are sparking remarkable changes. This film takes you inside the lives of these women to witness their daily challenges and their significant victories over poverty and oppression. *A Powerful Noise* is a meditation on the inherent potential of women to change the world. 2008, 150 min.

Camfed

www.watermeetssky.com

Where Water Meets the Sky

Narrated by Morgan Freeman, this film is the story of a remarkable group of women in a remote region of northern Zambia, who are given a unique opportunity: to learn how to make a film, as a way to speak out about their lives and to challenge the local traditions which have, until now, kept them silent. Many in the group can't read or write, most are desperately poor, and few have been exposed to film or television. But with the help of two teachers, this class of 23 women learns to shoot a film that portrays a subject of their own choosing. It involves an issue that is traumatic for them all, and rarely spoken about: the plight of young women orphaned by AIDS. Their film recounts the real-life experiences of Penelop, an 18-year-old orphan, and her struggle to provide for herself and her siblings in the wake of her parents' deaths. What begins as a workshop about filmmaking, and a quest to tell Penelop's story, becomes a journey in empowerment as the women rise to the challenge of pressing their community to change. 2008, 60 min.

Fanlight Productions

www.fanlight.com

The Bicycle

Pax Chingawale pedals his bicycle over 20 km a day visiting his neighbors from house to house. His travels take him to twenty villages, in Zomba District, southern Malawi, Africa. *The Bicycle* chronicles Pax's journey as he battles AIDS at the grassroots. Pax works with traditional healers who are influential at the local level, yet often contribute unwittingly to the spread of the disease. He bikes around in search of the abandoned and the ill, while monitoring the progress of those whose lives are being saved by ARVs (Anti Retro-Virals), a life-extending drug treatment. Pax is not a doctor or nurse. He's a retired government auditor

who volunteers with Canada's Dignitas International, helping to create a model for making ARV drugs accessible to the world's most vulnerable. Dignitas is headed up by Dr. James Orbinski, who accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for Médecins Sans Frontières. *The Bicycle* is an intimate look at AIDS through Pax's eyes. It is the sobering yet inspirational story of how local communities can join up with global medical expertise to battle the world's deadliest pandemic—and win. 2009, 17 min.

Fictionville Studio in association with Sundance Channel

www.fictionvillestudio.com/the-glass-house.html

The Glass House

This documentary examines the mostly hidden lives of young women, teetering on the fringes of Iranian society in modern Tehran. Marginalized by their families, these young women have found a saving grace in a day center formed by an Iranian expatriate. With a virtually invisible camera, the young women of *The Glass House* take us on a never-before-seen tour of the underclass of Iran with their brave and defiant

blazing rap music. This groundbreaking documentary reflects a side of Iran few have access to or paid attention to: a society lost to its traditions with nothing meaningful to replace them and a group of courageous women working to instill a sense of empowerment and hope into the minds and lives of otherwise discarded teenage girls. Marjaneh Halati opened the center to give downtrodden young women a voice, thus empowering them with the life skills they need to succeed on their own. The young women see Marjaneh as both a mother figure and a mentor and cherish her frequent visits from London. In superb cinema vérité style spanning 18 months, *The Glass House* deftly portrays a spirit of hopefulness. These former victims are given the chance to express themselves and transform their difficult circumstances into new beginnings. 2008, 92 min.

HBO Documentary Films

www.asmallact.com

A Small Act

As an impoverished boy in Kenya, Chris Mburu's life was dramatically changed when an anonymous Swedish

woman sponsored his primary and secondary education. Now a Harvard-educated human-rights lawyer, he hopes to replicate the generosity he once received by founding his own scholarship fund to aid a new generation. But Chris is stunned when Kenya's public schools start failing and only two new students qualify for sponsorship.

Simultaneously,

Kenya falls into ethnic-based election violence. After working on conflicts in neighboring countries, Chris knows that ignorance fuels ethnic hatred. Education has never been more important. Chris must decide what to do. 2009, 85 min.



stories: Samira struggles to overcome forced drug addiction; Mitra harnesses abandonment into her creative writing; Sussan teeters on a dangerous ledge after years of sexual abuse; and Nazila burgesons out of her hatred with her

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

Africa Rising

Every day, six thousand girls from the Horn of Africa to the sub-Saharan nations are subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM). With little more than fierce determination and deep love for their communities, brave African activists are leading a formidable and fearless grassroots movement to end

five thousand years of FGM. This film is the first to focus on African solutions to FGM, presenting an insightful look at the frontlines of a quiet revolution taking the continent by storm. By traveling through remote villages in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Somalia, and Tanzania and weaving together dynamic footage and the poignant stories of girls personally affected by FGM, the film shows how African women and

men are putting an end to this human rights violation. From working with circumcisers to lay down their knives and engaging the police to implement the law, to honing leadership skills in girls, these determined activists have been working tirelessly for years to creatively and resourcefully conceptualize a broad-based but little-known anti-FGM movement. 2009, 62 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)

tinyurl.com/ybt24zk

“A Mandate to Mainstream: Promoting Gender Equality in Afghanistan,”

2010, 90 pp. Equality is an ambitious, transformative goal, but efforts to achieve this end in Afghanistan through mainstreaming gender issues have been slow. This paper explores possible reasons for this. For example, it notes that members of the civil service widely perceive gender mainstreaming as a policy directive imported from outside the country, and do not feel they have ownership over its implementation. The paper starts with a discussion of the introduction of gender mainstreaming to Afghanistan through a process of policy transfer and also reflects on local perceptions of gender within Afghan ministries. The paper notes that certain technical factors currently limit the efficacy of existing mechanisms, such as gender units, women’s shuras and working groups within ministries. These factors include the ways in which gender mechanisms are functioning, their status and level of influence within ministries and, crucially, their relationships with each other. It argues that much more remains to be done technically and structurally to encourage gender mainstreaming at the ministerial level. The report then examines how gender mechanisms should be situated within their specific institutional contexts. A number of

recommendations are provided for the Government of Afghanistan, individual line ministries and international actors.

Education For All (EFA)

tinyurl.com/yb9n8oz

“EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010: Reaching the Marginalized,”

2010, 525 pp. The report assesses global progress towards the six EFA goals to which over 160 countries committed themselves in 2000. It notes the major advances in education over the past decade, a striking contrast with the “lost decade” of the 1990s. Since 1999, the number of children not attending school has fallen by 33 million, and more children are completing a full cycle of primary education. However, with less than five years to the 2015 target date, the report warns that the window of opportunity for getting on track is closing. Many countries are likely to fall far short of the targets because of the failure of governments to address inequalities and of donors to deliver on pledges. The report’s authors identify sub-Saharan Africa as an area for priority action. With fiscal deficits rising across the region, education spending plans could face painful adjustments. Extreme and persistent inequalities linked to poverty, gender, ethnicity and language are holding back progress in education, wasting human potential and undermining prosperity. Using a new measurement tool—the Deprivation and Marginalization in Education data

set—the report explores the extent of acute disadvantage, using an “education poverty” threshold of four years in school, the minimum required to acquire basic literacy, for young adults in the 17- to 22-year-old age range. The report identifies 22 countries with 30 percent or more young adults below the four-year threshold, and 11 countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have 50 percent or more below the threshold. The report provides a ten-point framework for tackling the challenges posed by marginalization and accelerating progress towards the EFA goals.

Eldis Gateway to Development and Environment Information

www.eldis.org/go/insights/insights80

“Which is Better—Conditional or Unconditional Cash Transfers?” 2009, 8 pp. In response to the recent food crisis and global financial crisis, the G-20 countries and the World Bank announced increased spending on social protection programs, including cash-based systems. Cash transfers are an increasingly popular social protection mechanism throughout Latin America, where conditional cash transfers are dominant, and sub-Saharan Africa, where unconditional cash transfers are more common. This report examines the case for and against conditional cash transfers (CCTs), the ways that cash transfers affect gender relations, and whether women accrue additional burdens when conditions are imposed

on these payments. However, the global food crisis highlighted a risk associated with all cash transfer programs—that their purchasing power is undermined by inflation. In some cases this has undermined the popularity of cash transfers and led to a resurgence in beneficiary preferences for food aid.

Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD)

tinyurl.com/yg6j66t

“Mid-term Review of the Norwegian Action Plan for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation,” 2009, 68 pp. This paper investigates to what extent Norway has contributed to development results for women’s rights and gender equality in selected partner countries. The paper indicates that the marker on gender as a main objective of Norwegian projects and programs showed a stagnation from 2007 to 2008, but the overall relative use of the gender marker increased. Yet the paper finds that the entire contribution in this regard is still relatively low, which should encourage stronger work on gender. The paper notes that the gender budget line of Norwegian government was designed to support the implementation of the “Gender Equality Action Plan” (GEAP). However, the guidelines mainly focus on projects and programs which target women, and not on promoting gender mainstreaming in an innovative way.

Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

tinyurl.com/yekreaf

“Closing the Gender Land Gap: the Effects of Land-Titling for Women in Peru,” 2009, 73 pp. Formalization of land ownership in developing countries tends to cement gender inequalities. In Peru, however, it is the opposite: a large-scale survey shows 43 percent joint-ownership for titled land compared to 39 percent for untitled plots. However, it is more than three times higher than the 13 percent joint-ownership in a similar survey from 2000. Gender equality might have become even more pronounced as joint

ownership increases to 56 percent for the subsample of titled male-headed couple households. This report explores Peruvian land formalization law, arguing that it is gender neutral. The paper examines land ownership in Peru from a gender perspective, and introduces the following findings: overall, women are obtaining more land rights when compared with the results of previous

studies on distribution of land rights by gender; educated and married women have higher probabilities of obtaining joint titles; women’s mother tongue was not found to be a significant determinant for obtaining a title; joint ownership is

more common in the more traditional highlands with smaller plots than in the more commercial agricultural areas; on the coast women have gained rights both individually and with their partners as joint titles. However, there is still a great gender land gap, as men own more plots alone than women and men’s plots are larger, and women’s plots have a lower probability of having access to irrigation. The report concludes with recommendations to increase equality in land ownership and access to inputs.

Oxfam International Discussion Paper

tinyurl.com/yew4cwm

“Gender Perspectives on the Global Economic Crisis,” 2010, 18 pp. The economic crisis continues to affect many women and men living in poverty. But how these effects are felt depends, to a large extent, on their relationships with the people and institutions with whom they interact. These relationships are profoundly different for women and men. Pre-existing inequalities, which include under-representation of women at all levels of economic decision-making and overrepresentation in informal,

vulnerable, and casual employment, are often more significant than gender inequalities arising specifically from the crisis. This paper summarizes the issues raised during a workshop of development and gender practitioners and academics, convened in September 2009 by the International Journal of Gender and Development.



UNDP

tinyurl.com/ykh3arb

“Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change,” 2009, 151 pp. Poor women’s limited access to resources, restricted rights, limited mobility and muted voice in shaping decisions make them highly vulnerable to climate change. This guide aims to inform practitioners and policy makers of the linkages between gender equality and climate change and their importance in relation to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It makes the case for why it is necessary to include women’s voices, needs, and expertise in climate change policy and programming. The guide examines the definition and principle causes of climate change, gender equality and MDGs in the context of climate change, the lack of explicit recognition of gender considerations in international instruments, and prospects for gender equality in adaptation and mitigation strategies. The guide stresses the need to act and makes the following recommendations: improve understanding of gender and climate change by analyzing gender relations

when examining the causes and consequences of climate change; gather, document and produce information on the differentiated impact of climate change on men and women; invest in effective communication to disseminate information to women and other marginalized members of society; and influence international and national policies to explicitly include gender equality considerations.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

tinyurl.com/ydqu4xb

“African Women Report 2009: Measuring Gender Inequality in Africa Experiences and Lessons from the ‘African Gender and Development Index,’” 2009, 233 pp. This report is based on the use of a technical tool, the African Gender and Development Index. This report is therefore distinguishable from previous flagship reports of the African Centre for Gender and Social Development. It provides a gender-responsive definition of accountability and focuses on the key elements that are required to “make accountability work” for women. The report is available for download in English and French.

United Nations Population Fund

tinyurl.com/y8hmuq4

“The State of the World Population 2009: Facing a Changing World: Women, Population, and Climate,” 2009, 104 pp. As greenhouse gases accumulate in the atmosphere, droughts, severe storms and rising seas

threaten to take an especially heavy toll on women, who make up a large share of the world’s poor. Climate change’s influence on people is complex, spurring migration, destroying livelihoods, disrupting economies, undermining development and exacerbating inequities between the sexes. Women—particularly those in poor countries—will be affected differently than men. They are among the most vulnerable to climate change, partly because in many countries they make up the larger share of the agricultural work force and partly because they tend to have access to fewer income-earning opportunities. Women manage households and care for family members, which often limits their mobility and increases their vulnerability to sudden weather-related natural disasters. Drought and erratic rainfall force women to work harder to secure food, water and energy for their homes. Girls drop out of school to help their mothers with these tasks. This cycle of deprivation, poverty and inequality undermines the social capital needed to deal effectively with climate change. The report is also available in French and Spanish.

UNRISD

tinyurl.com/yfvoyf2

“Can Women Act as Agents for the Democratization of Theocracy in Iran?,” 2009, 37 pp. This is the Final Research Report on Iran in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. Through various case studies, this article demonstrates the way religion has

been reintroduced into formal politics in Iran. The manner in which it has been appropriated and re-appropriated by different social and political forces reveals how religion, like secularism, can lend itself to a variety of interpretations, with variable impact on women. It is clear that reformist forces have not been able to

democratize their institutions and to respond to women’s needs, nor have they been able to organize women at the popular level with the same degree of success as have conservative forces. It now appears unlikely, given the present state structure and the triumph of the religious right in government, that women will be able to make inroads unless the state structures become more democratized.

tinyurl.com/yhxo2ve

“Religion, Politics and Gender Equality in Poland,” 2009, 39 pp. This is the Final Research Report on Poland in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. The prestige and the influence of the Polish Church is closely linked to its historical presence and activity during the long period when Poland was occupied by foreign countries (throughout the 19th century) and under Communist rule. Its popularity reached new heights in the 1980s with the mass following of the independent trade union, Solidarnosc, which also had links with the clergy. The post-Communist era reinforced the power of the Church through the Concordat that it signed with the State in 1993; this institutionalized the Church’s presence within the education system and gave the priests the status of ordinary teachers. Using its formal and informal ties with political parties, over the past two decades the Church has reinforced its power in public debates. Catholicism is the de facto religion of the state, even though Poland remains a secular country.

UNRISD with UNICEF

tinyurl.com/yjpxvuf

“Gender Analysis of Fiscal Responses to the Economic Crisis in Asia,” 2009, 29 pp. This paper analyzes the impact on women and men of fiscal responses to the economic crisis in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Women and men occupy different parts of the economy. The differential impact of economic crisis on women and men arises from their different roles in the economy, the specific impact of



women's reproductive roles on their participation in other aspects of life, including the economy and decision-making outside the household, and from sex-segregation in the labor force. Women are more likely to work in insecure jobs and sectors that are especially exposed to the crisis. Stimulus packages pay insufficient attention to whether they mitigate the specific crisis impact on vulnerable women. National women's machineries and advocates need to engage with economic decision-makers early in the design of response packages if the needs of women and their children are to be addressed.

World Health Organization

tinyurl.com/yhksg7r

“Women and Health: Today's Evidence, Tomorrow's Agenda,” 2009, 108 pp.

Despite considerable progress in the past decades, societies continue to fail to meet the health care needs of women at key moments of their lives, particularly in their adolescent years and in older age. The report provides the latest and most comprehensive evidence available to date on women's specific needs and health challenges over their entire life-course. The report includes the latest global and regional figures on the health and leading causes of death in women from birth, through childhood, adolescence and adulthood, to older age. The life-course approach taken in this report fosters a deeper understanding of how interventions in childhood, through adolescence, during the reproductive years and beyond, affect health later in life and across the generations. It also highlights the interplay of biological and social determinants of women's health, and draws attention to the role of gender inequality in increasing exposure and vulnerability to risk, limiting access to health care and information, and impacting on health outcomes. While the report calls for greater attention to health problems that affect only women—such as cervical cancer and the health risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth—it also shows that women's health needs go beyond sexual

and reproductive concerns. The report draws attention to the consequences and costs of failing to address health issues at the appropriate points of women's lives. In a world with an aging population, the challenge is to prevent and manage the risk factors of today to ensure that they do not lead to the chronic health problems of tomorrow. The life-course approach reveals the importance of women's multiple contributions to society in both their productive and reproductive roles, as consumers and just as importantly as providers of health care.

World Health Organization with Impact

tinyurl.com/yha2zq7

“What You Count is What You Target: The Implications of Maternal Death Classification for Tracking Progress Towards Reducing Maternal Mortality in Developing Countries,” 2009, 7 pp.

The first target of the fifth Millennium Development Goal is to reduce maternal mortality by 75 percent between 1990 and 2015. This target is critically off track. Despite difficulties inherent in measuring maternal mortality, interventions aimed at reducing it must be monitored and evaluated to determine the most effective strategies in different contexts. In some contexts, the direct causes of maternal death, such as hemorrhage and sepsis, predominate and can be tackled effectively through providing access to skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care. In others, indirect causes of maternal death, such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, make a significant contribution and require alternative interventions. Methods of planning and evaluating

maternal health interventions that do not differentiate between direct and indirect maternal deaths may lead to unrealistic expectations of effectiveness or mask progress in tackling specific causes. Furthermore, the need for additional or alternative interventions to tackle the causes of indirect maternal death may not be recognized if all-cause maternal death is used as the sole



outcome indicator. This article illustrates the importance of differentiating between direct and indirect maternal deaths by analyzing historical data from England and Wales and contemporary data from Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa. The principal aim of the paper is to highlight the need to differentiate deaths in this way when evaluating maternal mortality, particularly when judging progress towards the fifth MDG.

WOMANKIND Worldwide

tinyurl.com/ybkf6w4

“CEDAW—the 30-year Struggle for Equality,” 2009, 37 pp. Women's rights campaigners have been using The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as an international bill of rights for women over the last 30 years. The CEDAW is a valuable and practical tool for campaigners, providing a clear legal framework for women's rights worldwide. This document is the story of how WOMANKIND Worldwide and its partner organizations have used CEDAW in their struggle to improve life for women, their challenges, their

successes, and their vision of what is needed to make CEDAW an even more effective instrument. The emphasis is on the words of the women who have used CEDAW over the last 30 years. The authors demonstrate how it has been possible to use this vital human rights instrument to achieve change for women worldwide. The report shows how the greatest successes have been

in introducing and reforming national laws to promote gender equality. An example of this is in Bolivia, where after elections in 2006, women's organizations formed a diverse alliance made up of indigenous women and women from rural and urban areas. The alliance worked together to ensure that their needs and concerns were reflected in the new Constitution. Obstacles to

CEDAW are also considered, such as the low numbers of women within national parliaments and high levels of birth-related deaths across the world. The report calls on governments, the UN and other international, regional and national decision-making bodies to commit more money to implement CEDAW, remove reservations, and ratify the CEDAW Optional Protocol.

Periodicals

Canadian Women's Studies

Special Issue on "Latin American Women," Volume 27, Number 1, 2009, contains the following articles:

- The Milk of Sorrow: A Theory on the Violence of Memory; by Kimberly Theidon
- Siblings of the Disappeared in Argentina: A Contribution to the (Re) Construction of Memory; by Ruth Teubal, Cristina Bettanin, Florencia Fiorda, Marcelo Giménez, Maria Laura Rodriguez, and Clarisa Veiga
- Vilified and Prohibited Memories: The Making of a Gendered and Racialized National-Transnational; by Eglá Martínez
- Re-Telling the Story of Madres and Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo in Argentina: Lessons on Constructing Democracy and Reconstructing Memory; by Ana Laura Pauchulo
- "Los Desaparecidos:" The Madres of the Plaza de Mayo and the Reframing of the Victims; by H. M. Fraser
- Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission: A Summary of the Final Report and an Epilogue Violence Against the Women of Juárez; by Maria Guadalupe Morfin Otero
- The Feminist Pacifist and Antimilitarist Movement in Colombia: The Experience of la Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres; by Diana Maria Montealegre M.
- Le Féminisme en Amérique Centrale: L'exemple du Nicaragua à la Fin du XXe Siècle; by Sophie M. Lavoie

- Women, Policy Development and the Evolving Health Frame in Cuba; by Candace Johnson
- Transnational Homework: Home Turned Fieldsite; by Anna Belinda Sandoval Girón
- ¡Esuche Las Krudas! Raw, Feminist Rap Music from Havana Cuba; by Talia Wooldridge
- The Evolution of Union Women's Activism in Mexico City after Structural Adjustment; by Rachel K. Brickner
- Canadian Mining in Latin America: Corporate Social Responsibility and Women's Testimonies; by Glevys Rondon
- Negotiating Livelihoods: Women, Mining and Water Resources in Peru; by Fabiana Li

- Mazahuan Women Members of the Zapatista Movement for the Defence of Water: A Testimony; by Verónica Vázquez Garcia and Diana Lahoz Gómez
- Pedagogies of Resistance: Community-Based Education for Women's Participation in Watershed Management in São Paulo, Brazil; by Patricia E. Perkins
- Limitations of Advocacy and Exceptions to the Criminal Law in Brazil: The Struggle for Reproductive and Sexual Rights; by Keri Bennett
- Advancing Women's Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights in Argentina: Challenges to Implementing International Law; by Gloria Bonder, Marjan Radjavi, and Carlota Ramirez
- Latin American Women's Organizing in Canada: An Introduction to MUJER and its Leadership Training for Young Latinas; by Lorena M. Gajardo
- Salvadorian Women's Diaspora: Ana River's Story; by Mirna E. Carranza and Ana Rivera
- "We Were Different Then:" Indigenous Women in Rural Guatemala and the "War Widow" Category; by Rachel O'Donnell
- Latin American Women Breaking Isolation and Building Alternative Spaces for Participation; by Paula Hevia
- Women in Higher Education in Argentina: Equality or Job Feminization; by Eugenia Perona
- El Salvador in the Age of Globalization: Discerning Violence, Manifesting Peace; by Marta Benavides



Gender & Development

Special issue on Aging, Volume 17, Number 3, November 2009, includes the following articles:

- Equal Pensions, Equal Rights: Achieving Universal Pension Coverage for Older Women and Men in Developing Countries; by Stephen Kidd
- Women's Migration and the Crisis of Care: Grandmothers Caring for Grandchildren in Urban Bolivia; by Tanja Bastia
- Gender, Ageing and Agency: Street Entrepreneurs and Dressmakers in a Korean Marketplace; by Ayami Noritake
- Intergenerational Struggles over Urban Housing: the Impact on Livelihoods of the Elderly in Zimbabwe; by Gaynor Gamuchirai Paradza
- Using Human Rights Accountability Mechanisms to Promote and Protect Older Women's Rights; by Bridget Sleaf
- Starting Again in Rural West China: Stories of Rural Women across Generations; by Ellen R. Judd
- The Health Status of Cambodia's Elderly in a Context of Gendered Violence; by Yana van der Meulen Rodgers
- Widowed Mama-Grannies Buffering HIV/AIDS-Affected Households in a City Slum of Kampala, Uganda; by Stella Nyanzi
- Access to Health Care Among Poor Elderly Women in India: How Far do Policies Respond to Women's Realities?; by Gayathri Balagopal
- Elderly Single Women and Urban Property: When a Room of One's Own Becomes a Curse; by Nitasha Kaul

Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific

Special Issue on "Performing Globalisation: Asia-Pacific Perspectives," Issue 23, January 2010, includes the following articles:

- Introduction: On the Move: Globalisation and Culture in the Asia-Pacific Region; by Vera Mackie and Mark Pendleton
- Tour Performance "Tokyo/Olympics:" Digging the High Times of the 1960s; by Peter Eckersall

- Branded and Planted: The Globalised Chinese Body; by Mikala Tai
- Mori Mariko and the Art of Global Connectedness; by Allison Holland
- "Feet Through:" Artistic Practice Between Space and Place; by Utako Shindo
- Dancing Gender in the Cook Islands: Globalisation, Regional Flows and the Boundaries of the Nation; by Kalissa Alexeyeff
- The (Dis)embodied Swimsuit on the Beach; by Katsuhiko Suganuma
- Globalisation and the Bodily Performance of "Cool" and "Un-cool" Masculinities in Corporate Japan; by Romit Dasgupta
- Constructing the "Modern Couple" in Occupied Japan; by Mark McLelland
- White Babies and Global Embodiments in Malaysia and Singapore; by Maila Stevens

Journal of International Women's Studies

Special issue on "Gender and Islam in Asia," Volume 11, Issue 2, November 2009, includes the following articles:

- Designing a Woman-Friendly Workplace: A Prognosis and Prescription for Institutional Health at the University of Guam; by Helen Thompson, Andrea Sant Hartig and Diane Thurber
- The Search for an African Feminist Ethic: A Zimbabwean Perspective; by Fainos Mangena
- Abuse of Lower Castes in South India: The Institution of Devadasi; by Maria-Costanza Torri
- Combating Violence against Women (VAW) in South Kivu: A Critical Analysis; by Giulia D'Odorico and Nathalie Holvoet

- Women's Understanding of the Effects of Domestic Abuse: The Impact on Their Identity, Sense of Self and Resilience. A Grounded Theory Approach; by Emma Crawford, Helen Liebling-Kalifani and Vicki Hill
- The Challenge of Studying Sexual Harassment in Higher Education: An Experience from the University of Malawi's Chancellor College; by Happy Mickson Kayuni
- Gender Standards v. Democratic Standards: Examples and Counter Examples; by Amel Mili



- A Study on the Empowerment of Women Construction Workers as Masons in Tamil Nadu, India; by Annette Barnabas, Joseph Anbarasu D and Clifford Paul S
- When Personal Dreams Derail, Rural Cameroonian Women Aspire for Their Children; by Akuri John, Susan Weinger and Barbara Barton
- The Not So New Turkish Woman: A Statistical Look at Women in Two Istanbul Neighborhoods; by Mary-Lou O'Neill and Fazil Guler
- Changing the Canon: Chinua Achebe's Women, the Public Sphere and the Politics of Inclusion in Nigeria; by Uzoechi Nwagbara
- Examining Empowerment Among Indian Widows: A Qualitative study of the Narratives of Hindu Widows in North Indian Ashrams; by Nimi Mastey

Ashgate

www.ashgate.com

Globalization and Third World Women: Exploitation, Coping, and Resistance,

by Ligaya Lindio-McGovern and Isidor Wallimann, eds.; 2009, 228 pp. Adopting the notion of “third world” as a political as well as a geographical category, this volume analyzes marginalized women’s experiences of globalization. It unravels the intersections of race, culture, ethnicity, nationality and class which have shaped the position of these women in the global political economy, and their cultural and national history. In addition to a thematically structured and highly informative investigation, the authors offer an exploration of the policy implications which are commonly neglected in mainstream literature.

Empowering Migrant Women: Why Agency and Rights are Not Enough,

by Leah Briones; 2009, 252 pp. Based on insights from Filipina experiences of domestic work in Paris and Hong Kong, this volume breaks through the polarized thinking and migration-centric policy action on protecting migrant women domestic workers from abuse to link migrants’ rights and victimization with livelihood, migration and development. The book contextualizes agency and rights in the workers’ capability to secure a livelihood in the global political economy and is instrumental in making the problem of migrant women workers’ empowerment both a migration and development agenda. The volume is essential reading for social scientists, bureaucrats and nongovernmental

political activists interested in the protection of the rights and livelihoods of migrants. It will also appeal to migration and feminist scholars who have yet to adopt the contribution of critical development studies in the analysis of low-skilled female labor migration.

Gender and HIV/AIDS: Critical Perspectives from the Developing World,

by Jelke Boesten and Nan K. Poku, eds.; 2009, 216 pp. Gender issues are central to the causes and impact of the ongoing AIDS epidemic. This scholarly interdisciplinary volume provides a comprehensive introduction to the themes and issues of gender, AIDS and global public health and informs students, policy makers and practitioners of the complexity of the gendered nature of AIDS. The book includes chapters by international academics, researchers, health practitioners, and journalists who critically assess the relationship between gender, inequality and vulnerability to HIV infection and AIDS. Drawing on research conducted in the U.S., Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa, the chapters examine current thinking about sexuality,

masculinity, gender roles, and culture in relation to HIV/AIDS and the global politics of intervention and regulation. The text highlights the enormity and complexity of the relationship between gender inequalities, sexuality and HIV/AIDS, and the impact this has on the lives of affected and infected people, and on the work of development practitioners, academics, and activists. The editors hope that the text will contribute to a greater understanding of the character and persistence of the epidemic, and to improved policy and the transformation of gender relations in society as a whole.

Law in the Service of Legitimacy:

Gender and Politics in Jordan,

by Catherine Warrick; 2009, 214 pp. Using gender and law in the political system of Jordan as a means of investigating broader issues regarding the relationship between culture and political legitimacy, this book demonstrates how the state uses the legal system as a legitimization tool, incorporating traditional social practices to maintain the support of certain elements of society while simultaneously taking measures that counter traditional practices and extend new rights and roles to women.

Cornell University Press

www.cornellpress.cornell.edu

From Servants to Workers: South African Domestic Workers and the Democratic State,

by Shireen Ally; 2009, 240 pp. In the past decade, hundreds of thousands of women from poorer countries have braved treacherous journeys to richer countries to work as poorly paid domestic workers. Scholars and activists denounce



compromised forms of citizenship that expose these women to at times shocking exploitation and abuse. This book asks whether the low wages and poor working conditions for migrant domestic work can truly be resolved by means of the extension of citizenship rights. Following South Africa's "miraculous" transition to democracy, more than a million poor black women who had endured a despotic organization of paid domestic work under apartheid became the beneficiaries of one of the world's most impressive and extensive efforts to formalize and modernize paid domestic work through state regulation. Instead of undergoing a dramatic transformation, servitude relations stubbornly resisted change. The author explains this in the tension between the forms of power deployed by the state in its efforts to protect workers on the one hand, and the forms of power workers recover through the intimate nature of their work on the other. Listening attentively to workers' own narrations of their entry into democratic citizenship-rights, the author explores the political implications of paid domestic work as an intimate form of labor.

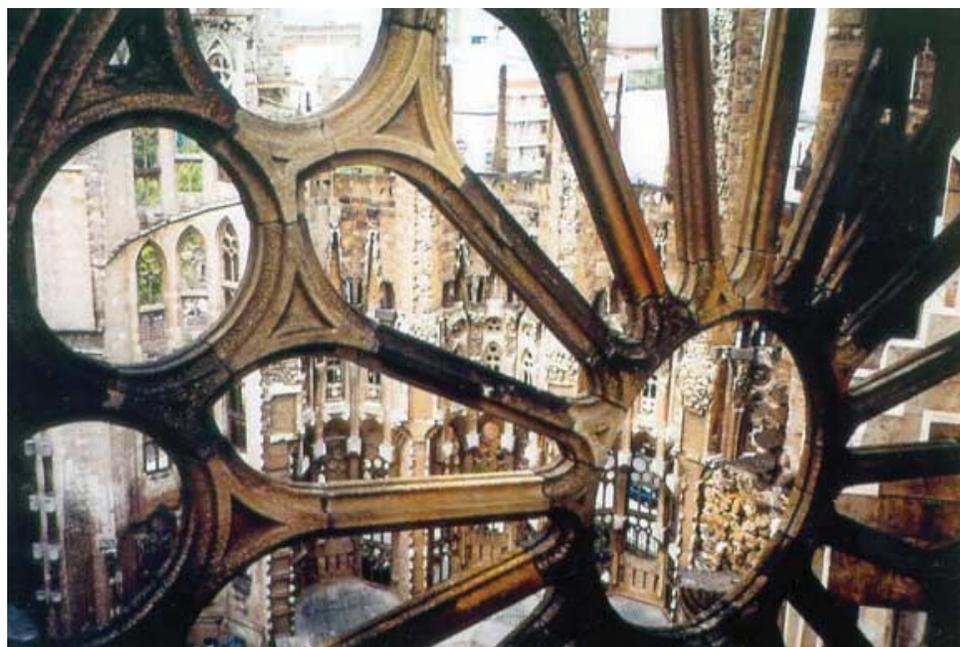
Lexington Books

www.lexingtonbooks.com

Gender, Religion and Migration:

Pathways of Integration, by Glenda Tibe Bonifacio; 2010, 214 pp. This volume is the first multidisciplinary collection on the intersection of gender and religion in the integration of different groups of immigrants, migrant workers, youths, and students in host societies in Pacific Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America. It investigates the linkages and tensions between religion and integration from a gendered perspective. By examining the contemporary significance of religion in the context of global migrations, the fifteen research-based essays provide new insights and perspectives on the oft-missed link between the differing ways in which male and female immigrants find meanings in faith, beliefs and religious

traditions to belong in foreign lands, and residents' faith-based activism involving illegal migrants. While religion provides mechanisms for negotiating immigrant life in the host societies, it also inhibits the integration of immigrants especially in countries where the majority religion is different. This dual phenomenon of religion promotion and inhibiting integration is critically examined in the lives of Filipinos, Brazilians, Indians, Poles, Mexicans, Vietnamese, Kenyans, Nigerians and Middle Eastern peoples. The book also engages various theories on gender, religion and migration and demonstrates the fluidity of gender construction as people cross borders.



Palgrave MacMillan

www.palgrave.com

My Dream of Stars: From Daughter of

Iran to Space Pioneer, by Anousheh Ansari with Homer Hickam; 2010, 256 pp. In her heartwarming and empowering memoir, space pioneer Anousheh Ansari tells the story of her childhood in Iran and her family's exodus to America after the Islamic Revolution. After settling down in Texas, Anousheh built a computer technology firm from the ground up, which eventually realized a net worth of \$750 million and ultimately allowed her to achieve her childhood dream of spaceflight. In her groundbreaking role as the first-

ever female commercial spaceflight participant, her story became politicized and fraught with the prejudices and obstacles she had to overcome as an Iranian woman, culminating in a debate over whether she would be allowed to display both the American and Iranian flags on the sleeve of her spacesuit. After her return to Earth, Anousheh started The Ansari Foundation, a quickly growing nonprofit which supports social entrepreneurship and is especially committed to ensuring the freedom of women around the world and supporting female entrepreneurs. Ultimately, this evocative story shows the triumph of a woman who has

become a role model to people around the globe struggling to overcome economic and cultural barriers, as well as those dreamers who look upon the stars and wish to soar among them.

Gendered Citizenships: Transnational Perspectives on Knowledge Production, Political Activism, and Culture, by Kia Lilly Caldwell, et al.; 2009, 248 pp.

This wide-ranging anthology examines the gendered dimensions of citizenship experiences and uses them as a point of departure for rethinking contemporary practices of social inclusion and belonging. Drawing on ethnographic research with diverse

communities in the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, and the United States, contributors argue for the importance of understanding how notions of belonging and entitlement are locally experienced and subjectively defined by members of marginalized communities. Through analysis of intersectional racial/ethnic, gender, class, and national/tribal identities, the essays place the experiences and analyses of women of color and Third World women at the very center of our understanding of citizenship.

Engendering the World Bank: Neoliberalism and the Gendered Foundations of Global Governance, by Penny Griffin; 2009, 240 pp. This book provides an unusual, wide-ranging and accessible account of the constitution and effects of discourses of neoliberal governance. Paying particular attention to how gender matters in and to contemporary global governance, the author focuses in particular on the development discourse of the World Bank.

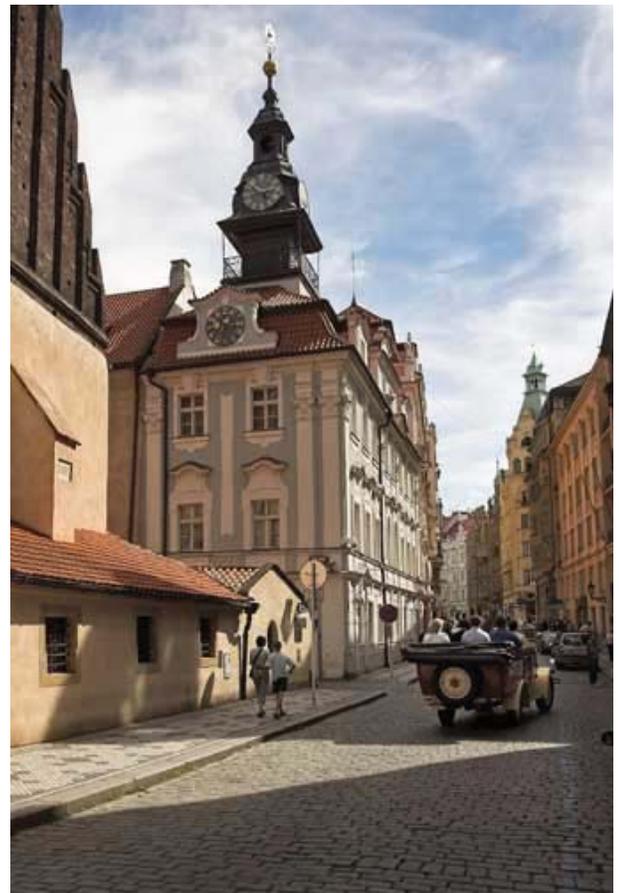
Routledge

www.routledge.com

Handbook of Sexuality, Health and Rights, by Peter Aggleton and Richard Parker, eds.; 2010, 512 pp. The last two decades have witnessed an explosion of research on sexuality as the social sciences have worked to find new ways of understanding a rapidly changing world. Growing concern for issues such as population, women's and men's reproductive health, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic has since provided new legitimacy for work on sexuality, health and rights. A detailed and up-to-date reference work, this book provides an authoritative overview of the main issues in the field today. Leading academics and practitioners are brought together to reflect on past, present, and future approaches to understanding and promoting sexual health and rights. This handbook surveys the state of the discipline and examines emerging, controversial, and cutting edge areas.

Development, Sexual Rights and Global Governance, by Amy Lind; 2010, 240 pp. This book addresses how sexual practices and identities are imagined and regulated through development discourses and within institutions of global governance. The underlying premise of this volume is that the global development industry plays a central role in constructing people's sexual lives, access to citizenship, and struggles for livelihood. Despite the industry's persistent insistence on viewing sexuality as basically outside the realm of economic modernization and anti-poverty programs, this volume brings to the fore heterosexual bias within macroeconomic and human rights development frameworks. The work fills an important gap in understanding how people's intimate lives are governed through heteronormative policies which typically assume that the family is based on blood or property ties rather than on alternative forms of kinship. By placing heteronormativity at the center of analysis, this anthology provides a much-needed discussion about the development industry's role in pathologizing sexual deviance yet also more recently in helping make visible a sexual rights agenda.

The Cultural Politics of Female Sexuality in South Africa, by Henriette Gunkel; 2010, 194 pp. Sexual identity has emerged into the national discourse of post-apartheid South Africa, bringing the subject of rights and the question of gender relations and cultural authenticity into the focus of the nation-state's politics. This book is a fascinating reflection on the effects of these discourses on non-normative modes of sexuality and intimacy and on the country more generally. While in 1996,



South Africa became the first country in the world that explicitly incorporated lesbian and gay rights within a Bill of Rights, much of the country has continued to see homosexuality as un-African. In this work, the author examines how colonialism and apartheid have historically shaped constructions of gender and sexuality and how these concepts have not only been reintroduced and shaped by understandings of homosexuality as un-African but also by the post-apartheid constitution and continued discourse within the nation.

Stanford University Press

www.sup.org

For Better, For Worse: The Marriage Crisis That Made Modern Egypt, by Hanan Kholoussy; 2010, 200 pp. For many Egyptians in the early twentieth century, the biggest national problem was not British domination or the Great Depression but a "marriage crisis" heralded in the press as a devastating rise in the number of middle-class men refraining from marriage. This book

explores how marriage became the lens through which Egyptians critiqued larger socioeconomic and political concerns. Voicing anxieties over a presumed increase in bachelorhood, Egyptians also used the failings of Egyptian marriage to criticize British rule, unemployment, the disintegration of female seclusion, the influx of women into schools, middle-class materialism, and Islamic laws they deemed incompatible with modernity. Delving into the vastly different portrayals and practices of marriage in both the press and the Islamic court records, this innovative look at how

Egyptians understood marital and civil rights and duties during the early twentieth century offers fresh insights into ongoing debates about nationalism, colonialism, gender, and the family.

University of California Press

www.ucpress.edu

Birth of a Mother: The Surrogate Mother and the Pregnant Self, by Elly Teman; 2010, 384 pp. This work is the first ethnography to probe the intimate experience of gestational surrogate motherhood. In this beautifully written and insightful book, the author shows how surrogates and intended mothers

carefully negotiate their cooperative endeavor. Drawing on anthropological fieldwork among Jewish Israeli women, interspersed with cross-cultural perspectives of surrogacy in the global context, Teman traces the processes by which surrogates relinquish any maternal claim to the baby even as intended mothers accomplish a complicated transition to motherhood. The author's groundbreaking analysis reveals that as surrogates psychologically and emotionally disengage from the fetus they carry, they develop a lasting bond with the intended mother.

Study Opportunities

AIDS Action

Zamora Fellowship

Deadline: July 1 for Fall;

November 1 for Spring

tinyurl.com/y8ez6b3

In the spirit of Pedro Zamora's work to curb HIV transmission and improve the lives of HIV positive people, AIDS Action offers a public policy fellowship in his name. The Pedro Zamora Public Policy Fellowship is an excellent opportunity for young professionals, undergraduate, and graduate students who seek experience in HIV-related public policy and government affairs. Duties include researching a variety of public health and civil rights issues related to HIV prevention, treatment, and care; attending Congressional hearings and coalition meetings; monitoring voting records; reviewing the federal register and Congressional Record; preparing briefing materials, correspondence, and mailings; and general office administration tasks. Fellows must also commit to working a minimum of 30 hours a week over an eight week period. The maximum duration of a fellowship is 26 weeks.



Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)

Deadline: August 5 for Fall; October 5 for Winter

www.ips-dc.org/about/joinus

The Institute for Policy Studies offers many internships that allow students to undertake challenging research, writing, and advocacy in a wide range of foreign and domestic policy issues. All internships are unpaid. Some of the available internships include:

- **Break the Chain Campaign:** This campaign is a direct service and advocacy organization dedicated to the empowerment and protection

of trafficked, enslaved, and/or exploited workers. The Campaign's direct service work gives it the practical experience, case data, and statistics to better inform the Campaign's advocacy work which, in turn, provides positive systemic change for trafficked, enslaved, and/or

exploited individuals. The Campaign's method is holistic, combining outreach, "escape" assistance, training, direct service, and legal representation to, by, and for workers with ongoing negotiations with international agencies and embassies as well as Congressional and legislative advocacy.

- **Foreign Policy In Focus (FPIF):** FPIF provides timely analysis of U.S. foreign policy and international affairs and recommends policy alternatives. The project publishes commentaries, briefs, and reports and organizes briefings for the public, media, lawmakers,

and legislative staff. Staff and other FPIF experts write for newspapers, magazines, and other online publications and author books on foreign policy and international affairs. Interns should have solid computer and online research skills, writing ability, student activist experience, and background/interest in several of the following areas: foreign policy, U.S. military policy, military spending, intelligence, terrorism, global justice, security, international development, international financial institutions, and trade. Foreign language and overseas experience are helpful.

- **Global Economy Project:** This project monitors the social and environmental impact of corporate-driven globalization and works to develop just and sustainable alternatives to the free trade model. In addition, the project produces an annual report on executive compensation. Interns are typically involved in research and writing to produce policy papers related to these issues. Summer interns conduct data analysis for the annual executive pay report. A math or finance background is helpful.

- **New Internationalism Project:** This project includes three major areas of work: the Middle East, U.S.-UN relations, and U.S. interventionism. Interns will work in all areas. All interns for the project should have interest and experience in international developments, opposition to U.S. interventionism, and good research and writing skills. A background in Middle East studies and/or organizing experience in peace or international solidarity movements is especially helpful. Interns will be involved in research, preparation of educational materials and organizing within the anti-war movement.

- **Sustainable Energy and Economy Network (SEEN):** SEEN, a project of IPS and the Transnational Institute (Amsterdam), works in partnership with citizens' groups globally on environment and development issues, with a particular focus on climate change,

energy, gender equity, and economic issues. Interns are offered opportunities for conducting research and writing projects independently. Applicants with an existing background in areas such as environment (particularly climate change) issues, environmental justice, alternative energy, environmental economics, human rights, gender studies, or the activities of the Bretton Woods Institutions are especially welcome. SEEN is also interested in working with activists interested in developing their Internet skills.

- **Radio Show Intern:** Additionally, SEEN director and IPS Fellow Daphne Wysham co-hosts a radio show on environmental issues, "Earthbeat," which airs once a week on WPFW, 89.3 FM, and online at www.wpfw.org on Tuesdays from 10-11 a.m. She is seeking a radio show intern to assist her in researching material for the show, setting up interviews with guests, and assistance in producing the show.

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Global South Scholar-In-Residence Program

Deadline: October 31 for Spring

tinyurl.com/yzegzo2

The Global South Scholar-In-Residence program aims at developing an intellectual exchange between academics from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Graduate Institute's faculty. Three candidates per semester will spend one semester at the Institute, where they will update their teaching curricula, participate in teaching courses, further their research projects, and contribute to enriching the intellectual life of the Institute. Priority will be given to university teachers—with a preference for women

and junior academics—who will seek to apply the benefits of their stay at the Institute upon returning to their own institution.

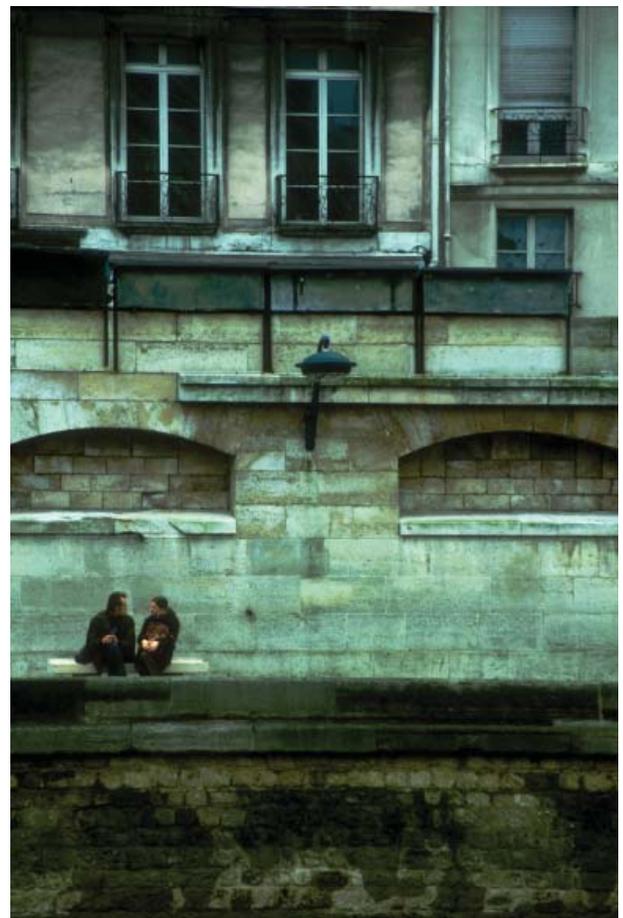
World Bank

Internships for Graduate Students

Deadline: October 31 for Winter

tiny.cc/yghKn

This internship program offers an opportunity for individuals to improve their skills and allows for the experience of working in an international environment. Candidates must possess an undergraduate degree and be enrolled in a full-time graduate study program. Candidates in the past have been from the following fields: economics, finance, human development (public health, education, nutrition, population), social science (anthropology, sociology), agriculture, environment, and private sector development. Fluency in English is required. Prior relevant work experience, computing skills, as well as knowledge of languages such as French,



Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese, and Chinese are advantageous. This is a paid internship. Most positions are located in Washington, DC, but some positions are offered in country offices, and are a minimum of four weeks in duration. The winter program runs from December to March, with the application period open from September 1 to October 31. Applications must be submitted online.

Human Rights USA

tinyurl.com/yb43b7o

Human Rights USA uses impact litigation and other legal strategies to obtain justice for survivors of human rights violations, punish the violators, and ensure that the U.S. government complies with international human rights norms. All internships are unpaid; however, interns are encouraged to seek academic credit or external funding from sources such as grants and fellowships. Interns will be expected to work 20 hours per week during the Fall and Spring semesters, and full-time during the Summer. Applicants should have strong research and writing skills, and the ability to juggle multiple tasks in a fast-paced working environment with limited resources. This organization has several internship opportunities available:

- **Legal Internships**

Deadline: August 3 for Fall Semester; December 4 for Spring Semester; February 1, 2011 for Summer

Human Rights USA welcomes applications for internships from law students seeking deeply fulfilling, dynamic and fast-paced work with a small human-rights impact litigation organization. Interns play a key role in organization and are given responsibility accordingly, making major contributions to the court complaints and legal briefs filed, and working on substantive projects.

- **Graduate Internships**

Deadline: August 3 for Fall Semester; December 4 for Spring Semester; February 1, 2011 for Summer
Human Rights USA is seeking

applications for internships from graduate students in the fields of Business, Marketing, Non-Profit Management, Information Technology, Accounting & Finance, Journalism, Photography, Film, and other related fields. Graduate interns have the opportunity to work on website management, office management, development, grant writing, event planning, strategic planning, PR, marketing or media outreach projects. Interns are expected to work 20 hours per week during the Fall and Spring Semesters, and full-time during the Summer. Applicants should have commenced their graduate studies, and must have a demonstrated interest in human rights, women's rights, or related social justice causes.

- **Social Media Internship**

Deadline: Rolling

Human Rights USA is seeking a Social Media Intern to help maintain the organization's online media, including web site, blog, YouTube Channel and Facebook page. Interns are expected to work 15 hours a week for the spring semester. Applicants should have strong communication and writing skills, and the ability to juggle multiple tasks in a fast-paced working environment with limited resources. The Social Media Intern will spend most of their time writing about legal issues, so attention to detail and copy-editing skills are must. The Social Media Intern will also search YouTube looking for human rights videos to favorite for the YouTube channel, and will search for interesting and useful applications to include on the Facebook page.

Campaign for Female Education (Camfed)

tinyurl.com/yd8t5ar

- **Development Intern**

Deadline: Rolling

Camfed offers internships to students or post-graduates who are planning a career in development. Interns provide support to Camfed staff across a range of disciplines—from fund-raising to development education and from

monitoring and evaluation to program activities. This breadth of exposure will allow interns to gain wide-ranging experience in the development sector. Previous interns have been offered permanent positions within Camfed and have gone on to gain employment in other charities as a result of their experience.

- **Communications Volunteer**

Deadline: Rolling

Camfed is seeking a communications volunteer to assist staff with various research, writing, online and multimedia projects in order to raise awareness issues of girls' education and women's empowerment. Volunteers are responsible for conducting research to identify marketing and media opportunities with potential to raise awareness about Camfed's work; providing research support for media and marketing projects; and assisting in promoting new Camfed initiatives, including their award-winning documentary. Additionally, candidates would assist in developing and maintaining Camfed's multimedia library, as well as with administrative duties around screenings of Camfed's documentary film and other major initiatives. Volunteers would be expected to work 20-30 hours a week for 2-3 months. The position is voluntary and unpaid, but includes a stipend to cover local travel expenses and lunches.

Refugees International

Unpaid Internships

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/yl6no8a

Refugees International (RI) accepts a limited number of applicants for unpaid internships throughout the year. If you would like to apply, please forward your resume with a cover letter to jobs@refintl.org and indicate your interest in a general, peacekeeping, research, communications, development, and/or congressional internship. Please make sure to include your dates of availability. Available internships include:

- **Peacekeeping Intern:** The Peacekeeping Intern provides support

to the RI Peacekeeping program and helps conduct research and facilitate communication between Refugees International and the PEP (Partnership for Effective Peacekeeping) community. Responsibilities may include updating and maintaining the PEP website; sending out announcements of events; compiling weekly PEP news clips; monitoring security conditions in focus countries; and posting monthly reports to the PEP website.

- **Research Intern:** The Research intern works closely with RI advocates, who complete approximately 20 to 25 field missions a year, and support staff. Responsibilities may include attending local government and NGO conferences; conducting research on focus countries; assisting in the creation and editing of research reports; and providing additional front office support. The research interns currently work most closely with the Statelessness and Peacekeeping programs.

- **Congressional Intern:** The Congressional intern provides support to the Congressional Advocate, who serves as RI's liaison to Congress and responds to new developments in humanitarian crises. Responsibilities may include attending congressional briefings and meetings; drafting advocacy letters; compiling news updates on focus countries; and following and analyzing proposed, introduced, and ongoing Congressional legislation.

- **General Intern:** The General intern assists the Office Manager and RI

staff with both administrative tasks and special projects. General interns have the opportunity to gain exposure to all aspects of the organization. Responsibilities may include answering and transferring phone calls; greeting guests to the office; assisting with special projects; attending local conferences and seminars on behalf of the advocacy staff; and compiling News Clips to update staff on focus countries.

Ikando

Multiple available positions

Deadline: Rolling

www.ikando.org

Ikando facilitates internships for students, pairing them with high-profile organizations in Ghana. They have partnerships with organizations that have an array of focus areas. For instance, they offer opportunities for students in teaching, development work, the arts, orphanages, populations with disabilities, women's groups, healthcare, legal issues, and the sciences.

Internships are at least two weeks in length and can be arranged for college credit at students' home universities.

Sex Workers Project

Unpaid Internship/Externship

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/yhe2n4x

The Sex Workers Project is looking for highly motivated problem-solvers committed to advancing the rights of sex workers and survivors of trafficking. Legal interns will work closely with

staff attorneys on a wide range of cases and policy issues, which may include applications for special visas for trafficking survivors and asylees, depositions on impact litigation for survivors of police brutality, and advancing a pro-sex-workers' rights legislative agenda. Applicants should have excellent writing, research, and interpersonal skills and an awareness of the systemic barriers facing diverse client and constituent populations. Interns are expected to work 12 hours a week, with a minimum of 8 hours in the office. Full-time externs are also needed.

Boston Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights

Gender, Security and Human Rights Internship

Deadline: Rolling

www.genderandsecurity.umb.edu/intern.htm

The Consortium requires the assistance of several interns to coordinate research on gender and security issues, and to implement the organization's goals within the local academic community. There are many projects available, including transcribing meetings, drafting reports, small research projects, organizing information, and events planning. Strong candidates will possess strong organizational skills, the ability to multi-task, basic PC skills and an interest in learning about gender and security in the UN and in conflict zones worldwide. Interns should be able to commit at least four months to this position, and ideally more.

Grants and Fellowships

CARE USA

Visiting Fellows Program

Deadline: April 30

tinyurl.com/yzm9c7o

CARE USA is pleased to announce that they will host a Visiting Fellows Program offering a small number of graduate students and practitioners with support from outside sources

the opportunity to work with projects and conduct research in various CARE Country Offices. The fellowship assignments developed by host offices may include working for program areas such as Signature Programs (Access Africa, Mothers Matter, Power Within), Core Programs (Agriculture, Education, Economic Development, Emergency

Response, Health, HIV/AIDS, and Water and Sanitation), Advocacy and External Relations, Program Support (HR, IT, Procurement) and other program areas critical to CARE. Fellowships also address organizational needs such as leading organizational development processes or global initiatives such as partnership or change management strategies.

Accomplished graduate students who are supported by an academic institution, foundation, corporation, or other agency are encouraged to apply for CARE Visiting Fellowships. Visiting Fellowship assignments generally range in duration from a period of 3 to 9 months.

Rotary International

Deadline: July 1

tinyurl.com/3xgmbt

Rotary, one of the world's largest humanitarian service organizations, has partnered with seven leading universities around the globe to host the Rotary Centers for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution. Each year, Rotary selects up to 60 Fellows to study peace and conflict resolution at universities around the world. Rotary is seeking non-Rotarian professionals interested in expanding their knowledge in international relations, public administration, sustainable development, peace studies, and conflict resolution or a related field. Candidates must be endorsed by a local Rotary Club.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

Brooke Shearer Fellowship in India

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/m3e7vx

The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) has established a fellowship in memory of Brooke Shearer, a former ICRW board member and dedicated advocate for improving the health and economic status of women in the developing world. The Brooke Shearer Fellowship in India is an opportunity for U.S. early career professionals with graduate degrees to contribute to research and programs that advance gender equality and empower women in Asia. The 2010 Fellow will work in collaboration with ICRW's Director, Social and Economic Development Group on programs, research, advocacy, and business development related to the group's portfolio of work. The specific activities of the fellow will be determined

based on the substantive and technical skills, interests, and experience of the candidate selected and the current opportunities in the group. The 2010 Brooke Shearer Fellowship has a duration of one year and is a full-time commitment during the fellowship period. The fellowship award consists of a monthly stipend, a benefits package that includes health insurance and a paid leave allocation and round-trip travel to India. The fellow is responsible for all local accommodations and living costs. The fellow will be provided with office space and support in ICRW's Asia Regional Office in New Delhi.

• **Senior Fellowship: Partnerships and Innovation**

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/ye73rbu

The ICRW is offering a fellowship on Partnerships and Innovation (P&I) to help build its new Research Innovation & Impact (RI2) team. This 6-12 month fellowship is based in Washington, DC. The Senior P&I Fellow will work closely

with the RI2 team members to develop new partnerships with the private, public and social sectors; collaborate across the organization to improve use of ICRW's research findings and programmatic learning; and identify and access a variety of innovations that enable ICRW to forward its mission to better the lives of women in developing countries.

• **Gender and Population Post-Doctoral Fellow**

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/yd3654t

ICRW is also offering a post-doctoral fellowship for a social scientist with gender and population expertise at its Washington, DC office. This fellowship is geared toward early career Ph.D. professionals who would like to conduct research within an action research organization and network with a wide range of experts on gender, population and development. The fellow will work directly with the Vice President for Research, Innovation, and Impact

and other DC-based research staff at ICRW who focus on international gender and population issues, as well as with experts in this area from other organizations and academic institutions. The fellow will make substantive contributions to a research project examining the impact of fertility decline on women's empowerment in developing countries and participate in ICRW's program and policy-oriented research on adolescents. The term of the fellowship is one year, extendable to two years with mutual consent. The fellowship is a full-time commitment.



Conferences

19th Annual World History Association Conference

Gender in World History and The Pacific in World History

June 24-27

www.thewha.org

This event is devoted to research in progress and sessions dealing with the current scholarship of “big issues” in world history and how these issues might be brought to the classroom. The dual themes of Gender in World History and The Pacific in World History will be the focus this year. This year’s conference will be held in San Diego, California.

The Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CGIAR)

International Workshop on Collective Action, Property Rights, and Conflict in Natural Resources Management

June 28-July 1

tinyurl.com/ylyjclx

This workshop, to be held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, will focus on the positive ways in which collective action to resolve problems of allocation and access to renewable natural resources can help manage or prevent social conflict. Many victims of contemporary violent conflicts are civilians who depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods. The post-Cold War era is marked by such “subsistence wars,” mostly intra-state or cross-border conflicts occurring in the world’s poorer regions. Environmental destruction, wasteful resource use, and growing livelihood insecurity in these regions lead to greater competition over access to and ownership of natural resources, which acts as a driving or contributing factor to the conflict. A number of recent studies of this trend have attempted to identify the links between competition over natural resources and violent conflict. Answers to these questions can help improve

the design of policies and strategies for development interventions in conflict-affected environments, and identify ways to encourage improvements in natural resources management that reinforce cooperation and avert deepening cycles of conflict.



Institute for Social Science Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia

International Conference on Sustainable Community Development 2010 (ICOSCD2010): Harnessing Human and Social Capital Growth Towards Community Regeneration

July 20-22

tinyurl.com/yjmut6w

Sustainable development implies a broad view of human welfare, a long-term perspective about the consequences of today’s activities, and the full involvement of civil society to reach viable solutions. The aim of this conference is to provide an international platform for researchers, graduate students, and practitioners in the field of sustainable development to share information and accomplishments, discover the challenges of the future, and offer ideas for advance practices

that meet the needs of the present while simultaneously recognizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

University of the Philippines-Diliman

Postcolonial Praxis: Theories, Cultural Practices and Movements for the Global South

July 21-23

tinyurl.com/yf7qfxb

This conference aims to provide a venue for the construction of postcolonial knowledge production and other postcolonial cultural practices which can be disseminated through: formal educational institutions, such as curricula and courses; informal/alternative educational groups; professional organizations; mass media; computer-aided technologies; and cultural networks. Conference organizers have identified sub-themes to be explored in more depth, some of which may be of interest to scholars interested in the role of gender in the aforementioned processes. The event will be held at the University of the Philippines-Diliman, Quezon City, the Philippines.

The Africa Media and Democracy Conference: Accra

Mediating Democracy in Africa

August 18-20

www.amdmc.org

The recent development of the growing influence of media—in particular radio and television—in Africa’s fledgling democracies in monitoring, pollstering, and nuancing election results, has been contested by politicians, constitutional experts, and media practitioners. The conference aims to address and examine the location of such media practices, their constitutional legitimacy, and the relation to freedom of information in a democratic dispensation. It will address both the

constitutional and ethical issues that arise from media practices and provide context for comparison, dialogue, and analysis between those situated in different cultural-political environments.

issues to be examined are: leadership challenges and institutional failures; problematic elections; the path to sustainable democratization; Zimbabwe and the western world; Nigeria at fifty; sociopolitical and economic roles of women in Africa; the future of African technological advancement; and external players and the African condition.



Mediateam IT Education Center and Humboldt University, Berlin

Africa Berlin Conference 2010: African Leadership Challenges and Other Issues
August 23-27

tinyurl.com/yfubgek

Africa's fluid and complex challenges include leadership and institutional failures, underdevelopment, resource underutilization, election malpractices, gender inequality, and other defining issues. These issues are not only interconnected, they are widespread across Africa with only slight degrees of differences between countries. The high hopes that were heralded by independence in most African countries have long been replaced by disenchantment and cynicism. This conference is interdisciplinary in scope and will analyze, illuminate, and draw attention to questions and concerns Africa is faced with in order to suggest a path for progress. Among the

The Journal of Critical Globalisation Studies

Global Studies and International Relations: Complementary Perspectives or Competing Paradigms?
September 1-3

www.criticalglobalisation.com

The 2010 Global Studies Association conference seeks to probe the relationship between these two different approaches to understanding world social relationships. The central question asks whether the advent of global studies is an extension of international relations, or does global

studies represent what Foucault termed a new episteme, with the implication that international relations and global studies cannot speak to each other for lack of a common language? Moreover, can global studies challenge the dominance of international relations in both social science departments and policymaking fields? Will global "outlooks" still depend upon visible territorial borders, the outcome of historical and territorial conflicts between states? This event will be held at Merton College, University of Oxford.

The Women's Library

Representations of Prostitution, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking between the 19th and 21st Centuries

September 9-10

tinyurl.com/yd4yuoz

Representations of prostitutes enable us to understand attitudes towards female mobility, sexuality,

ethnicity, and emancipation that cross national divides and affect all gender identities. The global centrality of such representations is growing as debates about sex work, tourism and trafficking recur in a variety of border-crossing forms. This conference aims to bring together studies of the representation of prostitution from a range of cultures. This transnational context examines how various representational forms inflect the figure differently since little attention has been paid to the evolution of the prostitute's representation over the past two centuries from the novel and stage toward the globalized modes of film, television, and the internet.

Humanities and Technology Association Annual Conference

Technology and Development: The Human Benefits and Burdens
September 30

www.humanitiesandtechnology.org

This event will address challenges to the sustainable use of technical and natural resources to alleviate world hunger, eliminate illiteracy, deliver basic health care services, and raise living standards worldwide. Some of these challenges evoke questions about the use and abuse of technologies with regard to development. The conference will focus on the human benefits and burdens of the introduction of new technologies in the past and the challenges facing both the developed and developing countries today. It will be held at Bowie State University in Bowie, Maryland.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

Poverty 2010: An Interdisciplinary and Community-Based Graduate Conference

October 14-16

tinyurl.com/ycbe795

In the wake of the recent economic crisis, questions about the causes of poverty and propositions regarding its eradication have intensified in Canadian political and cultural discourse, along with the stigmatization and criminalization of the poor. This

conference intends to seize this moment of inquiry and crisis by bringing together graduate students across all disciplines, anti-poverty activists, outreach and poverty advocates, front line workers, and those who experience poverty firsthand. Although this conference is particularly interested in addressing issues of poverty in Kingston, its overarching ambition is community-building around poverty issues that can be applied to the Kingston community and communities across Canada.

Brantford Contemporary Studies Program and the Tshepo Institute for the Study of Contemporary Africa

**Africa in the Age of Globalization
October 28-30**

www.laurierbrantfordconference.ca

This event will examine how Africa is conceived in the world and the world in Africa, especially in the era of globalization. Subthemes will include: images of Africa that emphasize its neediness despite its enormous potential; environmental challenges and the responses these have engendered; the changing political and economic relationships with global powers; and the role of media in shaping emerging democracies.

National Women's Studies Association

**Difficult Dialogues II
November 11-14**

www.nwsa.org/conference/index.php

Difficult Dialogues II will explore a range of concepts and issues that remain under-theorized and under-examined in the field of women's studies. The theme builds on Johnella Butler's essays (beginning with her 1989 article in the *Women's Review of Books*) about the contested relationship among and between black studies, ethnic studies, and women's studies in the US academy. Butler pinpointed a reluctance to engage questions of gender

and sexuality in black studies and ethnic studies, and a reluctance to engage with questions of race and class in women's studies. Identified thematic areas in which ongoing and new difficult dialogues are urgently needed include: indigenous feminisms: theories, methods, politics; complicating the queer; the politics of nations; "outsider" feminisms; and the critical and the creative. The event will be held in Denver, Colorado.

Social Science History Association (SSHA)

35th Annual Meeting of SSHA: Power and Politics

November 18-21

www.ssha.org/annual-conference

The analysis of power has expanded to include the constitution of domination outside the formal polity, in forms of inequality and difference such as race, gender, or sexuality, or in terms of capillary processes working through classification systems, therapeutic discourses, and other technologies of regulation. Similarly, notions of politics and the political are debated. Some focus on collective practices, formal and informal, directed at states, while others stress the ways in which "the personal

is political," or examine individual or smallscale acts of compliance, resistance, or inauguration that may be carried into the polity. SSHA uses collective intellectual resources and disciplinary traditions to help challenge foundational concepts and conventional understandings within each field. This conference will be held in Chicago, Illinois.

Body and Textuality Research Group

2nd International Conference on Generating Bodies: Discursive Sexed Productions

November 30-December 3

tinyurl.com/y9rwl5

This conference will focus on the generation of bodies and the understanding that "attributes"—sex, gender, and sexuality—are inseparable from the materialization of bodies. The event is structured as an interdisciplinary meeting to reflect and debate on the body as a gendered and sexualized cultural issue. Organizers have identified specific contexts in which the body and other disciplines can be further explored. The conference will take place at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in Spain.



Calls for Papers

Africa for Sale: Analysing and Theorizing Foreign Land Claims and Acquisitions

Abstract Deadline: May 15

www.afrikastudies.nl/events-forthcoming.html

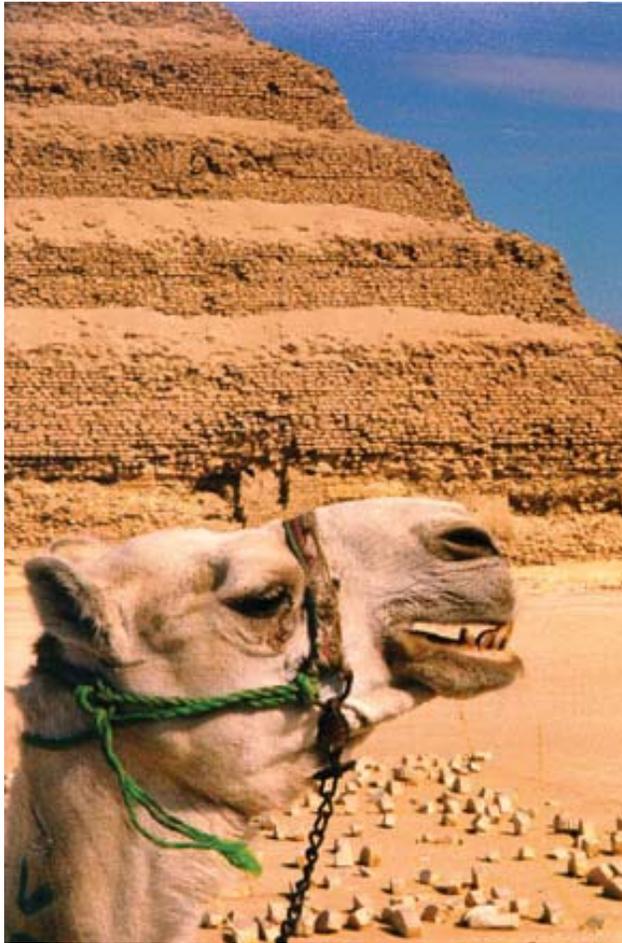
Organizers seek abstracts from all researchers in all disciplines who are analyzing large-scale foreign land acquisitions in Africa. While the nature and scope of large-scale foreign land acquisitions has been taken up by the nongovernmental arena (e.g. NGOs) very little academic scholarship has addressed these deals both analytically and theoretically, from comparative historical and contemporary perspectives. In turn, several important questions remain unanswered: What are the implications of foreign land leases for local populations? How are these deals mediated, structured and legitimized? What is the role of multinational corporations and foreign actors in the economic, political, social, and environmental governance of “developing” countries in Africa? The conference will take place October 28-19, 2010 at Groningen University, Netherlands.

Thirdspace: a Journal of Feminist Theory & Culture

Deadline: May 15

www.thirdspace.ca/journal

Editors invite submissions of recent work for the next “open topic” issue to be published in March 2011. Thirdspace is a peer-reviewed journal that aims to present the best in scholarship on feminist theory and culture. The journal’s mandate is to publish top-quality research that demonstrates a wide range of applications for feminist theory and methodology. We envision a broad definition of studies in “feminist theory and culture” which can include, but are not limited to, development and applications of feminist theory in any field, cultures of feminism and feminist



movement (including academia), and feminist cultural studies. Editors welcome submissions from a wide range of disciplinary and geographical perspectives. Submissions from researchers working within, or among, the disciplines of history, geography, sociology, literature, area studies, cultural studies, film/media studies, education, law, and women’s/gender studies are particularly encouraged. Submissions may be in English or French. Articles should be between 4000-6500 words and include an abstract and brief biography. For the essay section, creative nonfiction critical reflections on feminism and feminist scholarship are encouraged. (NB: editors do not accept fiction for publication.) Articles and essays on feminist teaching and learning are also very welcome. Submissions that arrive after the

deadline will not be considered for the March 2011 issue, but may be held over for consideration for a later issue.

ERAS

Deadline: May 31

www.arts.monash.edu.au/eras

Eras is an online journal edited and produced by postgraduate students from the School of Historical Studies at Monash University. Eras is intended as an international forum for current or recently completed Masters and PhD students to publish original research, comments and reviews in the following fields covered by the school’s teaching and research: History, Archaeology and Ancient History, Religion and Theology, Jewish Civilization, and

International Studies. Editors are seeking papers from postgraduate students working in any of the fields listed above. Papers are also strongly encouraged from students in other disciplines—such as Cultural Studies, Indigenous Studies, Gender Studies, Philosophy, Sociology and Politics—provided such manuscripts are relevant to the journal’s primary fields of interest. Editors are also interested in papers relating to the history of women. Papers of 6000 words and a short abstract should be submitted to eras@arts.monash.edu.au. Detailed notes and editorial guidelines for individual contributors are available on the website. It is anticipated that the twelfth edition of Eras will appear in November 2010.

Body and Textuality Research Group

2nd International Conference on Generating Bodies: Discursive Sexed Productions

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/y9rwl5

Organizers are seeking paper submissions to be presented at the conference. Additionally, papers have the potential to be published in thematic volumes of the collection, entitled *Bodies That Matter*. The conference will focus on the generation of bodies (and their regeneration and degeneration), understanding that these “attributes”—sex, gender and sexuality—are inseparable from the materialization of bodies. The conference is structured as an interdisciplinary meeting to reflect and debate on the body as a gendered and sexualized cultural issue. Suggested topics include: the body as text or as a literary theme; the body and culture; the body and mind, language, theology, and/or scientific discourse; the body and rules; the body and technology; and the body and knowledge and/or science and medicine. The official conference languages will be Catalan, Spanish, and English. Communications will also be welcome in Galician, Portuguese, French, and Italian. The conference will take place November 30-December 3, 2010 at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in Spain.

Anglistica

“Re-imagining Africa: Creative Crossings”

Deadline: June 15

www.anglistica.unior.it/content/forthcoming

Anglistica is a journal of international interdisciplinary studies that explores the politics and poetics of intercultural communication and representation in the complex “global” formations of the contemporary world. In its first issue devoted specifically to Africa, the journal is accepting submissions open to creative writing and artworks. The issue will include words, sounds and images by African artists, alongside

interviews, theory and criticism. The journal seeks to provide a space for intellectual dialogue within the field of English studies, literatures and linguistics. It engages with postcolonial, North American, cultural and gender studies, as well as issues of race, migrancy and diaspora.

Demeter Press

Edited collection on Caribbean Mothering

Deadline: August 1

tinyurl.com/y4lhvy4

Editors are currently seeking contributions for an anthology on Caribbean Mothering which will examine the diverse and complex experiences of motherhood and mothering from a broad, interdisciplinary perspective. The aim of this volume is to foster work on mothering that integrates the disciplines of feminist ideologies, literary criticism, and cultural analysis as well as represent the diversity of the Caribbean islands and Caribbean diaspora. Editors encourage submissions that explore the major cultural, political, historical, and economic factors such as migration and transnationalism that influence the lives of Caribbean mothers. In addition, writings that represent the relationships between Caribbean mothers and



their children; perspectives of single Caribbean mothers; relationships of extended motherhood in Caribbean communities; and colonial, post-colonial, and modern representations of Caribbean motherhood from literary, historical, biological, sociological, political, socioeconomic, ethnic, and media perspectives are also welcome. For a list of possible topics, as well as detailed submission information, please contact the editors at caribbeanmothering@yahoo.com.

Journal of the Association for Research on Mothering

Special issue on “Mothering and the Environment: The Natural, The Social, and The Built”

Deadline: November 1

tinyurl.com/ykgv9

Editors are seeking submissions from scholars, students, activists, environmental agencies and workers, environmental educators, artists, mothers and others who explore Mothering and the Environment from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. Topics include, but are not limited to: the effects of privatization and commodification on poor and rural women; paternalism and dominant development models for the global south; private and public geographies of mothering; mothering with reduced resources; social environmental support for mothering; food, farming, and the nurturer; GMOs; and the role of mothers in creating food sovereignty.

Journal of Children & Poverty

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/ylqetam

The *Journal of Children & Poverty* welcomes manuscripts for consideration which address issues surrounding children and families in poverty. Articles for publication may be from either an academic or practitioner perspective but should contribute to the current public policy debate. The journal looks to promote debate and new ideas that will impact policy and practice in the field of child and family welfare.

Online Resources

Development and Change

www3.interscience.wiley.com/trial/dech
InterScience is offering a free, 60-day trial which offers access to all issues of the journal *Development and Change*. Over its 40 year history, *Development and Change* has become one of the most influential international journals in the field of development studies and social change, including contributions from leading authors across the social sciences. Users must register with a username and password before accessing the journal.

Economica: Women and the Global Economy

www.imow.org/economica/index
Economica is an online interactive multimedia exhibition from the International Museum of Women (IMOW) which explores the many facets of women's contributions to the global economy. This exhibition includes original essays and rich companion content from experts and guest essayists, audiovisual slideshows of women in diverse economic circumstances, and forums allowing users to interact with leading scholars, activists, and economists from around the world. In addition to curated content, *Economica* features the stories, artwork, music and films submitted by IMOW's online community members. Visitors to the site are encouraged to provide their own comments, stories, and responses to the exhibition content.

Funders' Network for Afghan Women (FNAW) Mapping Gender in Afghanistan Database

tinyurl.com/y8vsqja
This database is a source of information for organizations, programs, projects, or donors working on gender issues in Afghanistan. The database allows donors and implementing organizations the opportunity to identify potential

partners with expertise and experience in a particular sector, to see where similar projects have been conducted in the past, and to network with other donors or partners engaged in common work. Information is available on all gender-focused organizations, programs and projects based in Afghanistan and registered on the site. The database is searchable by project name, sector of development, location, targeted beneficiaries, outcome, donor, implementing partners, and contact information for the organization. The database is accessible free of cost to any Afghanistan-based national organization, to member funders of Funders Network for Afghan Women, and to any organization that contributed data on their own projects and programs to the database.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Economic and Social Department

Methodological Toolbox on the Right to Food

tinyurl.com/yb6uksc
The purpose of the Methodological Toolbox is to provide a practical aid for the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines. It contains a series of analytical, educational and normative tools that offer guidance and hands-on advice on the practical aspects of the right to food. It covers a wide range of topics such as assessment, legislation, education, budgeting and monitoring. It emphasizes the operational aspects of the right to food and contributes to strengthening in-country capacity to implement this right. The publications are available for download and include a guide on legislating for the right to food, methods to monitor the human right to adequate food, a guide to conducting a right to food assessment, a right to food curriculum outline, and budget work to advance the right to food.

Gender & Development and Oxfam Learning project on Gender and the Economic Crisis

www.genderanddevelopment.org/crisis.asp
This ongoing project seeks to provide a forum for researchers, academics, feminist activists and gender and development advocates and community workers to come together to focus on gender equality and women's rights in the economic crisis, and to position Oxfam as a leader on these issues. The project consists of four components: a Gender and the Economic Crisis workshop resource, e-discussion, publication of a Gender and the Economic Crisis Discussion Paper, and a Gender & Development Special Issue on The Economic Crisis. The Gender and the Economic Crisis: Impact and Responses Workshop site offers a post-workshop summary, presentations, and video from the event available to download. This workshop took place in Oxford on September 15-16, 2009. The gender and the economic crisis e-discussion was run and facilitated by Oxfam GB to engage activists, researchers, development practitioners and policymakers in an online dialogue about gender equality and women's rights in the face of the global economic crisis. The discussion area is now closed but the site remains open for members wishing to network and share resources. Finally, the Oxfam International Discussion paper, *Gender Perspectives on the Global Economic Crisis* by Richard King, Oxfam GB policy researcher, and Dr. Caroline Sweetman, Editor of *Gender & Development*, was published on February 3, 2010. The *Gender & Development Special Issue: The Economic Crisis* will be published July 2010.



Gender and Women's Studies for Africa's Transformation

www.gwsafrica.org

The African Gender Institute (AGI) at the University of Cape Town has revamped their Gender and Women's Studies website. Taking into account the kinds of opportunities and challenges faced by feminists located in African universities, the site offers a range of African-authored and African-centered material that takes gender seriously. Currently, all information is in English, but will soon be available in Swahili, Portuguese and French. The AGI welcomes recommendations or submissions of content to be included on the site.

Gender Equality Toolbox

tinyurl.com/yhhlo3y

This guide, produced by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aims to provide useful context on gender equality as a priority of Danish development assistance. It offers strategic directions and presents good examples of how gender programming can achieve results on the ground. Divided into six sections, it provides a quick introduction to gender mainstreaming and an overview of lessons learned, challenges and opportunities. It also examines how gender equality can be addressed in connection with harmonization and alignment with national policies in a country. Recent assessments of donor agencies, the UN, and the World Bank conclude that progress towards more equality between women and men is insufficient; however, there are important opportunities to promote gender equality in the development aid agenda. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Millennium Development Goals (2000), and the new aid modalities and instruments provide useful vehicles for addressing gender equality. The guide includes an overview of principles as well as suggests actions for development partners with mainstreaming of gender equality in policy dialogue and in the new aid modalities.

International Museum of Women

tinyurl.com/yjjc4bp

Full video and audio coverage is now available of internationally acclaimed journalist Nicholas Kristof's recent speech at the IMOW. Kristof appeared in conversation with President and CEO of the World Affairs Council of Northern California Jane Wales, told the stories of women around the world that inspired him to declare that "the oppression of women and girls is the greatest human rights violation of our time," and spoke about what can be done to help.

Inter Press Service—Global News Agency: TerraViva Beijing +15

www.ips.org/TV/beijing15

Fifteen years after the Beijing World Conference on Women, IPS remains committed to in-depth reporting on progress achieved and challenges facing women and girls. During the 54th session of the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York which took place March 1-12, an international team of journalists provided special coverage of the meetings through the IPS TerraViva Beijing+15 website. Stories focus on the key challenges of the Beijing Platform of Action, poverty, education, health, economy, armed conflict, democratic processes and violence, and global efforts toward democracy and human development through the empowerment of women. IPS reporting reflects the agency's focus on the South and the role of civil society, and the organization has a long-standing editorial commitment to mainstreaming gender, which it has realized through training, editorial guidelines and targeted projects.

Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia

jwa.org/encyclopedia

The Jewish Women's Archive has recently launched an online version of its popular *Encyclopedia on Jewish Women*, the first comprehensive source on the topic, featuring 1,700 biographies, 300 thematic essays, and

1,400 photographs and illustrations. The information is free online and of value to anyone interested in the history of Jewish women.

KARAT Coalition

www.karat.org

KARAT is a regional coalition of organizations and individuals that works to ensure gender equality in countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), monitors the implementation of international agreements and lobbies for the needs and concerns of women in the region at all levels of decision-making fora. Despite not being defined as a development organization, KARAT has always focused part of its activities on gender and development. The Gender and Development Program intends to raise awareness among diverse stakeholders about the development problems faced by women from CEE/CIS countries, and also aims to facilitate the use of EU neighborhood policy and EU gender equality standards as tools to increase awareness on gender equality. Further, it focuses on building bridges between women from South and East in alliances with the North, and strives to raise awareness on ethical consumption in relation to the working conditions of women in the South and East. The website includes a number of reports, guides, and brochures available for download in several languages.

MenEngage

www.menengage.org

A global alliance of NGOs and UN agencies, MenEngage seeks to engage boys and men to achieve gender equality. Members include more than 400 NGOs from sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Asia, and Europe. Under Resources and Publications, the site has toolkits and training materials to help men and boys gain a better understanding of gender issues and to help stop gender-based violence and rape.

Optional Protocol to CEDAW and How it Can Be Used to Advance Women's Human Rights

tinyurl.com/y8xp328

KARAT maintains a site providing details on CEDAW and the optional protocol to CEDAW and how they can be used to advance human rights and equality. This website is a toolkit of resources which provide basic information about the CEDAW Optional Protocol, the obligations of the state parties under it, and the pros and cons of different human rights mechanisms. The site includes links to the full text of both documents, lists of the countries which have ratified the convention, as well as information on how to report violations of the convention. The site is published in both English and Russian.

Palestinian Women's Research & Documentation Center (PWRDC)

www.pwrdc.ps

Founded in 2005 as a Special Project of the Social and Human Sciences Sector of UNESCO, the PWRDC meets the urgent need for an institution capable of promoting women's rights and activating the roles of Palestinian women in the economic, political, and cultural domains. They offer information on the latest news impacting Palestinian women, provide research and publications relevant to this topic, and highlight useful databases pertaining to gender.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

30 Years United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

www.unifem.org/cedaw30

CEDAW is the international human rights treaty that is exclusively devoted to

gender equality. The Convention's 30th Anniversary provides an occasion to celebrate its near-universal ratification, as well as the recent progress that has been made nationally to implement CEDAW and make true gains for women's and girls' rights on a practical, everyday level. This website highlights a number of successful stories from around the world on the implementation of CEDAW. The website also provides sections with greater detail on CEDAW and how the United Nations is approaching and using the Convention within institutions such as the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. A calendar maps out various events across the world which are connected with the anniversary and an extensive section on further resources provides links to publications, guides, manuals and audiovisual materials including a video documentary which examines violence against women and girls in Morocco and Austria.



Vital Voices Global Partnership

www.vitalvoices.org

Vital Voices Global Partnership is the preeminent nongovernmental organization that identifies, trains, and empowers emerging women leaders and social entrepreneurs around the globe, enabling them to create a better world. Materials available online include a newsletter, a radio program, several short videos, profiles of women involved with the organization, and news pertaining to women's human rights and status in the political and economic sector.

Women's Worlds 2011

www.womensworlds.ca

This trilingual website is devoted to a 2011 global feminist event, signaling the start of a countdown to what will likely be the largest women's conference in Canada's history: Women's Worlds 2011 (WW 2011). *Inclusions, Exclusions, and Seclusions: Living in a Globalized World* is the theme of the international and

interdisciplinary gathering to be held in Ottawa-Gatineau, Canada from July 3-7, 2011. In the lead-up to the gathering, the website will serve as a hub where people from around the world can connect and converse on issues related to globalization and women's equality. To stoke that conversation, organizers will roll out a range of interactive components and unveil content and registration information as it becomes available. Site visitors are encouraged to sign up for e-bulletins to receive up-to-the-minute information about website content and the conference. This online portal is part of a broader new media strategy that organizers hope will attract unlikely participants to the conference and related discussions.

If there are any changes to your address, please provide our office with a correction:

Email: bulletin@msu.edu • Telephone: 517-353-5040 • Fax: 517-432-4845

For information on the Center for Gender in Global Context, visit www.gencen.msu.edu
or email gencen@msu.edu.

For information on GenCen's Gender, Development, and Globalization (formerly Women and International
Development) Program, visit www.gencen.msu.edu/gdg.

Thank You.

