



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles	1
Audiovisuals	4
Monographs and Technical Reports	6
Periodicals	13
Books	15
Study Opportunities	19
Grants and Fellowships	21
Conferences	23
Calls for Papers	25
Online Resources	28
Book Review	29

Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editor: Meskerem Glegziabher, MA
Editorial Assistants: Varsha Koduvayur
Michael Gendernalik
Edited by: Galena Ostipow

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

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers Series* is pleased to announce the new editorial board for the 2012-2013 academic year! The board includes: Dr. Valentine Moghadam, *Director of the International Affairs Program at Northeastern University*; Dr. Cathy Rakowski, *Associate Professor of Women's Studies and Rural Sociology at Ohio State University*; Dr. Krista Van Vleet, *Director of the Latin American Studies Program at Bowdoin College*; Dr. Ethel Brooks, *Associate Professor of Sociology and Women's and Gender Studies at Rutgers University*; Dr. B Jane Parpart, *Professor of History at Dalhousie University*; Dr. Nata Duvvury, *Co-Director of the Global Women's Studies Programme at National University of Ireland, Galway*; Dr. Robin Haarr, *Professor of Criminal Justice at Eastern Kentucky University*; Dr. Dorothy Hodgson, *Professor & Chair of the Department of Anthropology at Rutgers University*; Dr. Adam Jones, *Associate Professor of Political Science at University of British Columbia, Okanagan*; and Dr. Barbara Sutton, *Associate Professor and Honors Program Director of Women's Studies at University at Albany, SUNY*.

As always, we encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers! We especially invite graduate students, scholars, and professionals to review one of a number of books that are available for review. We also encourage submissions by authors and publishers of relevant articles and books for inclusion in future issues.

Remember, the current issue of the Resource Bulletin, along with the most recent back issues, are now online! Visit gencen.msu.edu/publications/bulletin.htm.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Fall 2012 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

The contents of this publication were developed under a Title VI grant from the U.S. Department of Education. However, those contents do not necessarily represent the policy or views of the U.S. Department of Education.

Colombian Journal of International Law

Number 19, 2011

“The Human Right to Water: Potential from a Gender Perspective,”

by Viridiana Molineras-Hassan and Judith Echeverría-Molina, pp. 269-301. The paper highlights the main issues linking gender relations and drinking water, stressing how these affect women in Latin America. The authors analyze the water supply in the region and how women relate to it, as well as the public policies that have been developed around water services. They discuss international efforts that have been made at regional and global levels to declare water as a fundamental right, shed light on the gender issues related to water scarcity in the region, and assess the management of water resources in Colombia from a gender perspective. Ultimately, the authors argue that water scarcity and women’s saving and consumption share a high degree of correlation in countries with high poverty levels such as Colombia.

Gender and Development

Volume 20, Issue 1, 2012

“‘Show the World to Women and They Can Do It’: Southern Fair Trade Enterprises as Agents of Empowerment,”

by Ann Le Mare, pp. 95-109. This article draws on research with women handicraft producers in Bangladesh in order to analyze processes of empowerment. It explores the practices and social relationships embedded in the activities of four Southern Fair Trade Enterprises (SFTEs). Attention is drawn to the kinds of change which the women producers feel they are achieving and how such change was linked to Fair Trade employment. The research suggest that SFTEs have a significant role in encouraging additional advantages and opportunities which contribute to processes of empowerment, providing practical models for other socially responsible

forms of employment.

“Fair Trade and Organic Certification in Value Chains: Lessons from a Gender Analysis from Coffee Exporting in Uganda,”

by Deborah Kasente, pp. 111-127. Fair Trade and organic certification production of coffee and other commodities is popularly seen as beneficial to producers in many ways. However, gender analysis of Fair Trade is important for assessing the gains and losses for women and men specifically, which result from compliance with globally set codes of conduct. This article presents a case study of coffee production and trade in Uganda, aiming to do this. Producer organizations’ experience suggests that there is great need for gender equality issues to be integrated into all stages of coffee production and marketing—referred to as “value chains”—if women are to realize prosperity from their labor, and to move up the value chain as active participants and decision-makers. Producer organizations need to develop strategies for addressing gender-specific constraints, and to build women’s capabilities and confidence to aspire to positions and influence across the whole value chain. They should also seek to dismantle gender discrimination in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the wider certification code in coffee value chains.

Globalization and Health

Volume 8, Issue 8, 2012

“Global Health Funding and Economic Development,”

by Greg Martin, Alexandria Grant, and Mark D’Agostino, 2012, pp. 1-4. The impact of increased national wealth, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), on public health is widely understood. However, an equally important but less well-acclaimed relationship exists between improvements in health and the growth of an economy. Communicable diseases such as HIV, TB, malaria

and the Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are impacting many of the world’s poorest and most vulnerable populations, and depressing economic development. Sickness and disease have decreased the size and capabilities of the workforce through impeding access to education and suppressing foreign direct investment (FDI). There is clear evidence that by investing in health improvements, a significant increase in GDP per capita can be attained in four ways: Firstly, healthier populations are more economically productive; secondly, proactive healthcare leads to a decrease in many of the additive healthcare costs associated with lack of care (treating opportunistic infections in the case of HIV for example); thirdly, improved health represents a real economic and developmental outcome in and of itself; and finally, healthcare spending capitalizes on the Keynesian “economic multiplier” effect. Continued under-investment in health and health systems represents an important threat to our future global prosperity. This editorial calls for a recognition of health as a major engine of economic growth and for commensurate investment in public health, particularly in poor countries.

International Journal on Human Rights

Volume 8, Number 15, 2011

“Criminalizing Sexuality: Zina Laws as Violence Against Women in Muslim Contexts,”

by Ziba Mir-Hosseini, pp. 7-33. The author offers a feminist and rights-based critique of zina laws in Muslim legal tradition, which define any sexual relations outside legal marriage as a crime. In the early 20th century, zina laws, which were rarely applied in practice, also became legally obsolete in almost all Muslim countries and communities; but with the resurgence of Islam as a political and spiritual force later in the 20th century, in several states and communities zina laws were selectively revived, codified, and grafted

onto the criminal justice system, and applied through the machinery of the modern state. The author reviews current campaigns to decriminalize consensual sex, and argues that zina laws must also be addressed from within the Islamic legal tradition. Exploring the intersections between religion, culture, and law that legitimate violence in the regulation of sexuality, the author proposes a framework that can bring Islamic and human rights principles together.

Journal of Gender Studies

Volume 21, Issue 1, 2012

“Migration and Empowerment: The Experience of Women in Households in India where Migration of a Husband has Occurred,”

by Babita Sinhaa, Smita Jhaa, and Nalin Singh Negia, pp. 61-76. Women’s empowerment is a major concern in the developing world and is emerging as an important indicator of the development of a society as well as the status of women. In this paper, we study empowerment of women in families which have experienced the migration of their male members. A direct relationship between migration of a husband and a woman’s empowerment is difficult to establish. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile examining whether women have experienced any change in their freedoms in terms of decision making, mobility and restrictions. Our measure of women’s empowerment is based mainly on those three indicators. Analysis of these three indices of women’s empowerment has been achieved through multinomial logistic regression models on data from India’s 2005–2006 National Family

Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3). The findings of this study show that out-migration of men has not had a significant impact on the emancipation of women. The common factors which increase the decision-making power and mobility of women and lessen the social restrictions placed on them are age, their educational attainment, marital duration, occupation and residence in urban areas.

Volume 21, Issue 2, 2012

“Policy Change as One Piece of the Picture: Outcomes Among Reproductive



Rights Advocates in Peru,” by Anna-Britt Coe, pp. 151-167. In the 1990s, feminist movements in Peru began to shift strategies from a focus on community training to an emphasis on policy advocacy. Since then, they have seen

many of their demands translated into public policies favoring gender equity and reproductive rights. Some scholars argue that such policy changes have a limited impact on women’s daily life in Latin America and it is necessary to conceptualize the outcomes of social movements more broadly to include their cultural and political effects as well as the links between these. Findings are presented from a study of two coalitions engaged in reproductive rights advocacy in Arequipa and Cusco, Peru. The approach for evaluating the materials included participant observation, focus group discussions and individual interviews with coalition members. The study found that coalition members perceive the effects of their advocacy on government policies in terms of five dimensions: coalition-government interactions, issue visibility and recognition, policy enactments, policy implementation, and policy position. I conclude that a broader definition of social movement outcomes is needed to evaluate efficacy and models for future action and that this should take into account the complexities of social and political change, particularly concerning reproductive rights and gender equity.

Volume 21, Issue 3, 2012

“We are Farmers too!’ Agrarian Change and Gendered Livelihoods in Kerala, South India,”

by Shoba Arun, pp. 271-284. Increased rural diversification has seen a number of changes in farming livelihoods in developing countries. The paper explores the gender dimensions of the changing nature of agricultural households

in northern Kerala, India. Rural livelihoods are constructed through differences of gender and class, riddled with complex and multiple negotiations and processes. As household livelihood

strategies are increasingly based on male migration and non-agricultural diversification, gender roles are reconstituted and renegotiated, which may then challenge prevailing gender ideologies. Nevertheless, gender-specific constraints need to be taken into account in the light of changed social roles, and institutions and policies should be responsive to the needs of local farmers, particularly in the milieu of the diverse and complex nature of farming households.

Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance

Volume 29, Number 2, 2011

“Leadership and Gender in Microfinance Institutions: Perspectives from Bangladesh,” by Bentul Mawa, Paul Barry, Farhad Hossain, pp. 23-41.

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, women have taken leadership roles in virtually all sectors of government, business, the non-profit community and social movements in many economically developing and developed countries. In spite of this, there is a notable absence of women in top leadership positions because of a hidden bias against women. The paper explores the relationship between gender and leadership and also examines the impact of gender on leadership. Drawing on an empirical case study, this article examines how gender and leadership interact in a leading microfinance institution in Bangladesh. Although there are some concerns regarding women’s ability to lead, based on research findings, the article concludes that women can make meaningful contributions to such organizations as leaders. The paper also suggests that in a modern globalized world various opportunities will be increased for those women (and men) who display more of the “feminine” characteristics that the transformational leadership implies.

The Lancet

Volume 380, Issue 9845, 2012

“Universal Health Coverage is a

Development Issue,” by David B. Evans, Robert Marten, and Carissa Etienne, pp. 846-865. The recent Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, took place 20 years after the first global conference on the environment and development and 10 years after the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Although much of the discussion focused on the environment, poverty reduction, and sustaining economic growth, the resultant resolution contained an important paragraph for the global health community that recognizes that, although social and environmental factors affect health, maintaining and improving health is both a component and determinant of sustainable development. This article examines the link between health coverage and development.

Third World Quarterly

Volume 32, Issue 8, 2011

“Disability and Poverty: The Need for a More Nuanced Understanding of Implications for Development Policy and Practice,” by Nora Grocea, Maria Ketta, Raymond Langa and Jean-Francois Trania, pp. 1493-1513. The international development community is beginning to recognize that people with disabilities constitute among the poorest and most vulnerable of all groups, and thus must be a core issue in development policies and programs. Yet the relationship between disability and poverty remains ill-defined and under-researched, with few studies providing robust and verifiable data that examine the intricacies of this relationship. A second, linked issue is the need for—and current lack of—criteria to assess whether and how disability-specific and disability “mainstreamed” or “inclusive” programs work in combating the exclusion, marginalization and poverty of people with disabilities. This article reviews existing knowledge and theory regarding the disability–poverty nexus. Using both established theoretical constructs and field-based data, it attempts to identify

what knowledge gaps exist and need to be addressed with future research.

Violence Against Women

Volume 17, Number 11, 2011

“Honor Killings in the Middle East and North Africa: A Systematic Review of the Literature,” by Andrzej Kulczycki and Sarah Windle, pp. 1442-1464. A systematic review of the research literature on honor killings in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) indicates a paucity of studies relative to the presumed magnitude of the problem. Forty articles were reviewed and critically appraised, of which only 9 contained primary data and 11 presented original secondary analyses. Despite a recent increase in published studies, persistent methodological limitations restrict the generalizability of findings. Most studies focus on legal aspects, determinants, and characteristics of victims and perpetrators. Victims are mostly young females murdered by their male kin. Unambiguous evidence of a decline in tolerance of honor killings remains elusive.

“Husband’s Control and Sexual Coercion Within Marriage: Findings from a Population-Based Survey in Egypt,”

by Rachel L. Kaplan, Marwan Khawaja, and Natalia Linos, pp. 1465-1479. This article examined sexual coercion within marriage in Egypt. Using cross-sectional survey data from a representative sample of married Egyptian women (N = 5,240), associations between forced intercourse and husband’s control, as well as other relevant sociodemographic factors, were assessed through binary logistic regression models. The lifetime prevalence of forced intercourse was 6.2% and 4.6% during the past year, and husband’s control was significantly associated with forced intercourse during a woman’s lifetime (odds ratio = 3.5) and past year (odds ratio = 2.8). Interventions addressing gender patriarchy and men’s control may decrease incidence of sexual coercion in Egypt and similar contexts.

Audiovisuals

A Show of Force Production & PBS

www.pbs.org/independentlens

Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide

Inspired by the widely acclaimed book of the same name by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn, *Half the Sky* was filmed in 10 countries and follows Kristof, WuDunn, and celebrity activists America Ferrera, Diane Lane, Eva Mendes, Meg Ryan, Gabrielle Union, and Olivia Wilde on a journey to tell the stories of inspiring, courageous individuals. Across the globe oppression is being confronted, and real meaningful solutions are being fashioned through health care, education, and economic empowerment for women and girls. The linked problems of sex trafficking and forced prostitution, gender-based violence, and maternal mortality—which needlessly claim one woman every 90 seconds—present to us the single most vital opportunity of our time: the opportunity to make a change. All over the world women are seizing this opportunity. 2012, 240 min.

Australian Civil-Military Centre & UN Women

tinyurl.com/dyrf9tr

Side by Side—Women, Peace, and Security

Jointly developed by the Australian Government's Australian Civil-Military Centre and UN Women, *Side by Side—Women, Peace and Security* explores how the international community has and can meet its commitments on women, peace and security. The 30-minute documentary features an introduction by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, as well as interviews with United Nations personnel, peacekeepers, mediators, humanitarian actors, policy makers and survivors of conflict. 2012, 33 min.

BRIDGE Social Movement

tinyurl.com/ckewu6n

Perspectives of Men Working for

Gender Equality and Social Justice Series

This series of interview video clips features men working for gender equality and social justice in India, South Africa, Paraguay, Kenya and the UK. The men discuss the various organizations and movements of which they are a part, their approaches towards attaining gender equality and justice, and the distinctive aspects of gender inequality as they exist within the context of the country in which they are each working. 2012, 38 min.

Human Rights Watch

tinyurl.com/cxzydb2

Little Heaven

Thirteen-year-old Lydia is at a turning point in her life. We experience life through Lydia's expressive face and reflective diary entries, her daily routines at the Little Heaven orphanage for children living with HIV in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, her conversations with other children there, her doctors' appointments, and her exercise, study, and prayer. Despite being abandoned by their families or left alone when their parents died, the children form a new family, together with their caretakers. Their HIV status is always in the background, but small victories show us a life that is full of hope, not despair. 2011, 70 min.

tinyurl.com/8ke8wzl

Love Crimes of Kabul

Jailed for running away from home to escape abuse, for allegations of adultery, and other "moral crimes," the women of Afghanistan's Badum Bagh prison band together to fight for their freedom. The film follows three young prisoners as they go to trial, revealing the pressures and paradoxes that women in Afghanistan face today, and the dangerous consequences of refusing to fit into society's norms. Their defiant actions come to be seen as threats to the very fabric of society, and their

acts of self-determination as illegal. Filmmaker Tanaz Eshaghian brings us into the lives of these "outsiders," and we watch as teenage romantics learn to become steely-eyed negotiators in an effort to secure their future, brokering their freedom with courage, charm, and skill. 2011, 71 min.

ITVS

www.itvs.org/films/solar-mamas

Solar Mamas

Solar Mamas follows three women with limited formal education as they take a life-changing journey from their home villages in Africa and the Middle East to study solar engineering in India. They journey back to their home villages, where, using their Barefoot College education, they install, operate, and maintain the solar panels necessary to provide their villages with electricity. 2012.

tinyurl.com/8s8fh14

I Was Worth 50 Sheep

I Was Worth 50 Sheep follows two teenage sisters and their struggle for human dignity and freedom in a war-torn Afghanistan, caught between ancient traditions and a modern world. With the help of a women's shelter, these sisters hope to break the bonds set forth long ago by their fathers: their lives in exchange for 50 sheep. 2011, 58 min.

UNRISD

tinyurl.com/986mksc

Multiple Global Crises and Gender—Rethinking Alternative Paths for Development Series:

Towards Pro-poor Growth

Does a country need to be rich in order for women and society to advance? Is development a synonym for economic growth? Watch the seminar highlights to find out more. This video features Devaki Jain (founder of the Institute of Social Studies, Delhi), Mariama Williams (South Center) and UNRISD Director

Sarah Cook. 2012, 2 min.

A Call for New Leadership

Featured panelists Mariama Williams (South Center), Naoko Otobe (International Labour Organization) and UNRISD Director Sarah Cook discuss: Is it enough to simply reach into the old toolbox of macroeconomic thinking? As the world faces multiple crises, what alternative solutions and alternative pathways can be built upon to build lasting change that is both equitable and sustainable? 2012, 3 min.

Feminist Solutions

In the context of the global “multiple crises” of food, fuel, finance and jobs, the flaws in the current patterns of development are undeniable - especially for women. These crises have major economic and social implications, and the underlying, deep-seated problems of growing inequality are not being sufficiently addressed. Understanding and harvesting feminist knowledge, these speakers suggest, is increasingly critical to addressing these crises. This video features Devaki Jain, Mariama Williams, and Naoko Otobe. 2012, 5 min.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

Invoking Justice

In Southern India, family disputes are settled by Jamaats, all-male bodies which apply Islamic Sharia law to cases without allowing women to be present, even to defend themselves. Recognizing this fundamental inequity, a group of women in 2004 established a women’s Jamaat. Despite enormous resistance, they have been able to settle more than 8,000 cases to date, ranging from divorce to wife beating to brutal murders and more. Award-winning filmmaker Deepa Dhanraj follows several cases, shining a light on how the women’s Jamaat has acquired power through both communal education and the leaders’ persistent, tenacious and compassionate investigation of the crimes. Scenes show Jamaat meetings, where women often shout over each

other about the most difficult facets of their personal lives. Above all, the women’s Jamaat exists to hold their male counterparts and local police to account, and to reform a profoundly corrupt system which allows men to take refuge in the most extreme interpretation of the Qur’an to justify violence towards women. 2011, 85 min.

Justice for Sale

Justice for Sale follows the young, courageous Congolese human rights lawyer Claudine Tsongo who refuses to accept that justice is indeed “for sale” in her country. When she investigates the case of a soldier convicted of rape, she becomes convinced his trial was unfair and uncovers a system where the basic principles of law are ignored and when the system fails, everyone becomes a victim. The documentary not only provides a glimpse into the failings of the Congolese judicial system but also raises questions about the role of the international community and nongovernmental organizations in reforming it. Does their financial support cause justice to be for sale? And who pays the price? 2011, 84 min.

The Price of Sex

The Price of Sex sheds light on the underground criminal network of human trafficking and experiences of trafficked Eastern European women forced into prostitution abroad. Photojournalist Mimi Chakarova’s documentary caps years of painstaking, on-the-ground reporting. Filming undercover with extraordinary access, even posing as a prostitute to gather her material, Bulgarian-born Chakarova travels from impoverished rural areas in post-Communist Eastern Europe, including her grandmother’s village, to Turkey, Greece, and Dubai. This dangerous investigative journey brings Chakarova face to face with trafficked women willing to trust her and appear on film undisguised. Their harrowing first-person accounts, as well as interviews with traffickers, clients, and anti-trafficking activists, expose the root

causes, complex connections, and stark significance of sexual slavery today. 2011, 73 min.

Rights & Wrongs: The Story of Women in Islam

By returning to the roots of Islam and understanding how societies have found justification for their treatment of women within Islamic sources, this thoughtful film is an essential resource that debunks myths about women and Islam. Renowned Muslim feminist scholars and journalists, including Asra Q. Nomani, Mona Eltahawy, Azadeh Moaveni, Dr. Amina Wadud, Dr. Khaled Abou El Fadl and Asma Gull Hasan, detail how from early on very different understandings of the Qur’an lead to vastly different translations, with enormous repercussions for women living in different Islamic societies around the world. Rights & Wrongs is indispensable for courses on Islamic and Middle Eastern studies, comparative religion, women’s studies and more. 2011, 135 min.

Sarabah

Rapper, singer and activist, Sister Fa is hero to young women in Senegal and an unstoppable force for social change. A childhood victim of female genital cutting (FGC), she decided to tackle the issue by starting a grassroots campaign, *Education Without Excision*, which uses her music and persuasive powers to end the practice. But until 2010 there was one place she had never brought her message: back home to her own village of Thionck Essyl, where she feared rejection. Sarabah follows Sister Fa on this challenging journey, where she speaks out passionately to female elders and students alike, and stages a rousing concert that has the community on its feet. A portrait of an artist as activist, Sarabah shows the extraordinary resilience, passion and creativity of a woman who boldly challenges gender and cultural norms. 2011, 60min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

ActionAid

tinyurl.com/cnqn95o

“Sex, Choice and Control: The Reality of Family Planning for Women and Children Today,” 2012, 20pp. Over 200 million women and girls in developing countries still cannot access effective methods of contraception, leading to over 75 million unintended pregnancies every year. While the UK Government and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (in partnership with UNFPA, national governments and others) are launching a ground-breaking effort to address this issue of access to contraceptives, it is important to also recognize that improving access to contraceptives is just one of many issues. Many women and girls are prevented from using contraceptives because of social barriers caused by gender inequality. Many women’s and girls’ sexual experiences are forced. Often husbands make decisions about family size, and compel their wives to have unsafe sex. ActionAid’s report presents the stories of four women from across sub-Saharan Africa, and shows how important it is to take these complexities into account.

Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies Asia

tinyurl.com/cuqbdq3

“Burmese Refugee Women and the Gendered Politics of Exile, Reconstruction, and Human Rights,” by Sheena Kumari, 2012, 31pp. This research paper examines the predicament of Burmese women refugees in India and explores the complexities of the female refugee experience. Combining theoretical perspectives with personal narratives and oral histories, this paper provides a view of the struggles faced by refugee women as both victims of circumstance and agents of regeneration. More significantly, the case of Burmese refugee women challenges traditional stereotypes and gendered binary

constructions of victimhood associated with the refugee experience. Their participation in community-based refugee organizations and the larger women’s rights movement has provided refugee women with a new scope for action, activism, social interconnectedness, cultural nationalism, transnational linkages, and economic and political mobilization.

Gender and Development Network

tinyurl.com/bt6qf3v

“Gender Equality and the Post-2015 Framework,” by Jessica Woodroffe and Emily Esplen, 2012, 11pp. As the 2015 deadline for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, debate has begun on what should follow. This paper contains the recommendations of the Gender and Development Network (GADN) in the UK. These recommendations are intended to complement the various proposals for a post-2015 development framework currently being debated, rather than to add yet another alternative. The paper argues that it is critical to maintain a strong and explicit focus on gender equality in any new global framework, with priority given to reaching the poorest women and girls. Achieving this will require a two-pronged approach of mainstreaming gender in targets and indicators across the board, and a stand-alone goal or domain for gender equality.

ICRW

tinyurl.com/7qzwtzw

“Connectivity: How Mobile Phones, Computers and the Internet Can Catalyze Women’s Entrepreneurship,” by Anju Malhotra, Anjala Kanesathasan, and Payal Patel, 2012, 76pp. This study examines how access to and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) are transforming the economic opportunities available to poor and low-income women in India by

promoting their entrepreneurial activity. What types of initiatives support small and medium enterprises for women, and through which ICTs? What factors shape a positive connection between ICTs and women’s business success? What barriers have been lifted and what opportunities realized? What types of impact are ICT-based initiatives having on women, their businesses and beyond? What promising pathways are being shaped, and what channels have yet to be explored? The larger goal of this research is to identify how technology can be leveraged to create and transform entrepreneurial opportunities for women across the globe. The insights presented here are intended to inform programs, policies and investments that encourage women to start, strengthen and sustain businesses by adopting and using ICTs. Recommendations aim to provide direction for stakeholders—development actors, governments, and especially the private sector—on how they can support women’s entrepreneurship through ICT platforms, products and services.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

tinyurl.com/co6fkdv

“Gender Assessment of the Agricultural Sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,” by Catherine Ragasa, Annie Kinwa-Muzinga, and John Ulimwengu, 2012, 68pp. Based on the 2011 Global Hunger Index, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has the most severe level of hunger and malnutrition. There is growing recognition that development in the agriculture sector and increasing productivity will be critical to reverse this trend. A growing set of literature looks at gender disparity in access to critical inputs, knowledge and markets, which have been shown to contribute to low productivity and nutrition insecurity. This assessment contributes to the knowledge gap by compiling existing

empirical evidence and investigating the gender gaps in access to resources and opportunities in the agriculture and food sector in the DRC. This is a key sector in achieving food and nutrition security; 73 percent of economically active women depend primarily on this sector for their livelihood. This assessment draws on various sources of data and emphasizes the urgent need to address inconsistencies in the laws and ensure implementation of those laws that do offer opportunities for women; improve both men's and women's knowledge of nutritious food choices; build on vibrant women's organizations to link them with markets and equip them with technical, financial and management capacity; and invest in skills and knowledge (through innovative information and communication technologies and extension services) and in girls' education.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

tinyurl.com/c33c69c

"Where will the World's Poor Live? Global Poverty Projections for 2020 and 2030," by Andy Sumner, 2012, 2pp. IDS fellow Andy Sumner suggests that a fresh approach to tackling global poverty is required. He argues that global poverty is increasingly becoming an issue of national inequality with at least half and possibly up to two-thirds of the world's poor people continuing to live in middle-income countries (MICs) up to 2030. Based on new estimates half of the world's poor currently live in India and China; a quarter live in other populous MICs such as Pakistan, Nigeria and Indonesia and a quarter live in the remaining low-income countries (LICs). Using IMF World Economic Outlook projections across various scenarios

for economic growth, Andy Sumner suggests that middle-income poverty could remain an issue for the next 20 years. The data generated suggests that \$1.25 and \$2 poverty in countries that are currently MICs could still equate to about half of all world poverty in 2020 and 2030. Given that many current LICs could be MICs by 2020 or 2030, MICs may well account for two-thirds of the world's poor in 2020 and 2030.



International Rescue Committee (IRC)

tinyurl.com/c86q4u3

"Let Me Not Die Before My Time: Domestic Violence in West Africa," 2012, 32pp. Domestic violence is one of the biggest threats to women's health and well-being. Globally, approximately 1 in 3 women will experience violence during her lifetime, often at the hands of an intimate partner. The cost of this violence on women, on communities and on the development of nations—especially those recovering from conflict—is too high to accept. For this report, the IRC has chosen to focus on West Africa in order to demonstrate how this global problem becomes acute in post-conflict countries, keeping women from leading their

societies to peace and prosperity. The destruction of war creates a particularly dangerous situation for women that the humanitarian community can no longer ignore.

Nazra for Feminist Studies

tinyurl.com/cgz2nd5

"One Year of Impunity: Violations against Women Human Rights Defenders in Egypt from August to December 2011," 2012, 27pp. This

report aims to illustrate the ways in which the repressive policies of the past, especially those geared towards women human rights defenders (WHRDs) are still with us. Not only does this report illustrate the ways in which violations against WHRDs persist, but it also underlines the fact that the repressive practices undertaken by the state against WHRDs are

escalating, especially under militarism. Women who address human rights issues generally are at risk because they threaten the gender order. Women who dare to challenge social conventions, whether it is by their mere presence on the streets to chant against the regime or take part in a strike, are subject to sexual violence, threats, and derogatory public accusations aimed at discrediting their character. The report recommends halting the smearing campaigns carried out against WHRDs, and to initiate an investigation with the perpetrators, especially those that occurred in the light of demonstrations and sit-ins, rather than excusing the violations committed, in order to end the persistent cases of impunity and achieve

justice for the victims. The report also recommends the immediate cessation of targeting WHRDs to try to push them away from the public sphere.

Northeastern University School of Law

tinyurl.com/cm8f8uke

“Forgotten Sisters—A Report On Violence Against Women With Disabilities: An Overview Of Its Nature, Scope, Causes And Consequences,”

by Stephanie Ortoleva and Hope Lewis, 2012, 229pp. This report, prepared by scholars and human rights advocates who are members of the Working Group on Violence Against Women with Disabilities, focuses on the prevalence and pervasiveness of violence against women and girls with disabilities.

The Working Group recognizes the need to ensure that women and girls with disabilities are included as full participants in data-gathering, analysis, and proposed solutions as the mandates of Ms. Rashida Manjoo, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences, and Mr. Shuaib

Chalklen, the Special Rapporteur on Disability, move forward. Additionally, the Working Group calls on international organizations, especially those focused on women’s rights such as the UN Commission and UN Women, and the international community, governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to join us in the effort to highlight these critical issues.

The North-South Institute

tinyurl.com/6q89hpj

“Freedom through Association: Assessing the Contribution of Female Police Staff Associations to Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in West Africa,”

by Jenny Becker, Caroline Bowah Brown, Aisha Fofana Ibrahim, and Akosua Kuranchie, 2012, 70pp. This study explores what women are doing in police services to change the nature of their work in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ghana. It reveals that, while female police staff associations are not overtly contributing to security sector reform, they are contributing to changing the culture of policing and assisting female officers asserting themselves within the service. The supporting role the associations’ play—while not explicit—provides female officers with



the means to challenge the system. Support networks, regular meetings and burden sharing through welfare activities builds confidence among female police in the face of negative stereotypes and traditional gender roles that can hinder a woman’s advancement in non-traditional professions. Female police associations have the capacity to do more concrete work—for example, launching mentorship programs for junior female officers and engaging in sectoral reform monitoring efforts.

Moreover, female associations have solid perspectives on what needs to be changed within the policing system that directly disadvantages women. Encouragingly, all three associations of female police studied have the ability to further the SSR process, have a concerted interest in improving their services and broadening their membership base, and have the drive to do so.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/caj9qj7

“Women Leading Change: Experiences Promoting Women’s Empowerment, Leadership, and Gender Justice,”

by Ester Veldhuis, Annaka Peterson Carvalho, and Joanna Bouma, 2012, 80pp. Four case studies describe experiences from Cambodia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Indonesia in promoting women’s political and economic empowerment and leadership. Drawn from Oxfam partner organizations which operate in unique environments and have their own approaches, the case studies reveal a number of common themes. They describe the context in which women live, what leadership means and how to achieve it. Attention is given to working within existing institutions and cultural norms, and also

to creating new institutions. The final section summarizes common lessons and considerations for future policy and practice aiming to promote women’s empowerment and leadership.

tinyurl.com/buc6tnr

“What Works for Women: Proven Approaches for Empowering Women Smallholders and Achieving Food Security,”

R. Tripathi, et al., 2012, 28pp. The question of “what changes do we need to empower women smallholders

and achieve food security?” has been asked repeatedly. But transformational changes in both public policy and practice have been few and far between, although increasing access to resources and opportunities for women farmers could substantially reduce the number of hungry people in the world. In this context, nine international development agencies have produced a briefing to share the lessons learned based on their experience of promoting gender equality and working with women smallholders and rural women over many decades. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations for policy makers on measures to help close the gender gap in agriculture.

Royal Norwegian Embassy

tinyurl.com/ct6882o

“The Extent and Nature of Witchcraft-Based Violence against Children, Women, and the Elderly in Malawi,”

by Charles Chilimampungwa and George Thindwa, 2012, 91pp. According to the study, the belief in witchcraft is strong, widespread and permeates all sectors in Malawi. Accusations of witchcraft are common and the vulnerable are most often the victims of such accusations and subsequent violence. Elderly women are at most risk of being accused of witchcraft. The means by which witches are identified are questionable. Until now, few systematic studies have been conducted to determine the extent and nature of witchcraft-based violence. This study presents detailed data collected from 8 districts, gives recommendations and is ultimately aimed to contribute to reduction of accusations of witchcraft and promotion of human rights.

Save the Children

tinyurl.com/dyxznjs

“The State of the World’s Mothers 2012: Nutrition in the First 1,000 Days,”

2012, 70pp. Alarming numbers of mothers and children in developing countries are not getting the nutrition they need. For mothers, this means less strength and energy for the vitally important activities of daily life. It also means increased risk of death or giving

birth to a pre-term, underweight or malnourished infant. For young children, poor nutrition in the early years often means irreversible damage to bodies and minds during the time when both are developing rapidly. And for 2.6 million children each year, hunger kills, with malnutrition leading to death. This report looks at the critical 1,000-day window of time from the start of a woman’s pregnancy to her child’s second birthday. It highlights proven, low-cost nutrition solutions—like exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months—that can make the difference between life and death for children in developing countries. It shows how millions of lives can be saved—and whole countries can be bolstered economically—if governments and private donors invest in these basic solutions. As Administrator Shah states in the Foreword to this report, the economic argument for early nutrition is very strong—the cost to a nation’s GDP is significant when kids go hungry early in life.

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)

tinyurl.com/7ygc2z

“Gender Approaches in Agricultural Programs—Zambia Country Report: Ensuring Female Farmers Involvement in Agricultural Extension,”

by C.R. Farnworth, 2010, 56pp. In response to the persistent inequalities of women in farming despite decades of development assistance, Sida has initiated a thematic evaluation of how gender issues are tackled in Sida-supported agricultural programs. The purpose is to increase understanding of how Sida’s development assistance in agriculture should be designed, implemented and funded to ensure that female farmers are reached, that their needs as producers are met, and that they are able to benefit from the support to achieve a positive impact on their livelihoods. The Zambia Country Study focuses on the Agriculture Support Program (ASP)s to establish whether women farmers were effectively involved in the agricultural extension

work of ASP; and whether the inclusion of women through the methodology of the “household approach” had led to improved agricultural production and productivity and food security. Observations and recommendations are made about access to and control over assets, marketing, extension services, and gender mainstreaming.

UNRISD

tinyurl.com/975fbdd

“Pension Reforms and Gender Equality in Latin America,” by Camila Arza, 2012, 45pp. As most other components of social protection systems, pension schemes can have a substantial impact on gender equality. The way in which pension systems distribute rights, resources and risks can affect men and women differently and serve to mitigate, reproduce or amplify the gender inequalities emerging from the labor market, the distribution of work in the household, and so on. Pension systems can also favor some family arrangements over others and introduce incentives that consolidate specific gender roles. The types of benefit that a pension system provides, the mechanisms for the calculation of benefit levels, and the eligibility conditions vary between countries with different effects on the gender distribution of old-age protection and the relative position of men and women vis-à-vis the pension system. Increasing concern about the capacity of women to build sufficient pension savings over their lifetimes to obtain adequate protection in old age has motivated a number of studies and policy innovations. Some Latin American countries have started to introduce gender-friendly elements in their pension systems to try to improve women’s access to social security. This paper evaluates the sources of gender inequality in old-age protection and the way in which recent pension reforms in Latin America have tried to compensate and overcome some of the gender biases in previous systems. It reviews the features of the labor market and of the pension system which can affect pension coverage and benefits for men

and women. It also studies the gender equality implications of contributory systems and of individual pension accounts in Latin America. Three case studies are presented: Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina.

tinyurl.com/9gsh2xy

“Gendered Impacts of Globalization—Employment and Social Protection,” 2012, 4pp. Globalization has led to increases in female labor force participation, reducing the gap between women’s and men’s labor force participation rates. However this increase has not necessarily translated into gender equality in pay and status, as women’s entrance in the labor force has often been on unfavorable terms. This brief draws on a review of existing literature conducted by UNRISD in 2012. This brief focuses on four sets of issues: how globalization has affected the female labor force; constraints to improving labor market outcomes for women; how social protection affects women’s living standards and economic security under conditions of globalization; and the policy and program implications.

UN-Water & WHO

bit.ly/lzOd0F

“UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS): Lack of Resources Threatens Water and Sanitation Supplies in Developing Countries,” 2012, 112pp. Despite improvements in access to water, sanitation and hygiene, the coverage of these services could fall behind if adequate resources are not secured, the United Nations interagency group focused on water issues warned in a report that provides data for 74 developing countries, and stresses that these nations have a chronic lack of technicians and staff in place to operate and maintain sanitation and drinking water infrastructure. It calls for additional and more targeted resources to maintain routine operations of existing systems and services.

War on Want & Asian Migrant Centre

tinyurl.com/ctgdp9h

“Restricted Rights: Migrant Women Workers in Thailand, Cambodia and Malaysia,” 2012, 36pp. This report presents the appalling conditions faced by women who have to migrate because of poverty and political oppression. Despite being important economic drivers for countries’ economic growth, migrant women’s rights are consistently violated by Western companies while their governments turn a blind eye. Exporting cheap labor has become an economic strategy promoted by governments within the neoliberal economic model. The report also documents the response of grassroots organizations, such as the MAP Foundation (Thailand), Legal Support for Children and Women (Cambodia) and the Workers Hub for Change (Malaysia) which have been working tirelessly to facilitate migrants’ access to justice and their rights in the workplace and society.

WHO & UNICEF

tinyurl.com/9gpjcw0

“Countdown to 2015—Maternal, New Born and Child Survival: Building a Future for Women and Children, the 2012 Report,” by Jennifer Requejo, Jennifer, Cesar Victora, 2012, 56pp. This report highlights country progress—and obstacles to progress—toward achieving Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. Countdown to 2015 focuses on evidence-based solutions—health interventions proven to save lives—and on the health systems, policies, financing and broader contextual factors that affect the equitable delivery of these interventions to women and children. Countdown focuses on data, because building a better future and protecting the basic human right to life require understanding where things stand right now and how they got to where they are today. And Countdown focuses on what happens in countries—where investments are made or not made, policies are implemented or not implemented, health services are received or not received and women and

children live or die.

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA & World Bank

tinyurl.com/7mnkzry

“Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010,” 2012, 72pp. New maternal mortality estimates confirm that the number of women dying in pregnancy and childbirth is declining. Along with other indicators, this joint UN report validates the fact that we are making progress in saving mothers’ lives, even if progress is slower than what is called for by the Millennium Development Goals. Rapid progress in some countries demonstrates that when governments take a strategic approach to the safe motherhood challenge—by deploying trained midwives, ensuring adequate essential supplies, making family planning accessible and providing timely obstetric care to women with complications, we are getting results. Still, there is more work to be done in delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted and every childbirth is safe.

WIDE

tinyurl.com/7vwpzbo

“Economic Alternatives for Gender and Social Justice: Voices and Visions from India and Latin America,” by Christa Wichterich and Patricia Muñoz Cabrera, 2011, 11pp. With the dominant neoliberal model of the economy causing one crisis after another, the search for alternative development pathways has become an urgent necessity. By linking the macro and the micro economic levels, WIDE wants to facilitate and support processes which challenge mainstream economic thinking from a feminist perspective and start thinking outside the box. In many parts of the world women are developing conceptual and practical alternatives in a local context, in everyday life or on a macro level. This briefing paper is based on two earlier publications by WIDE which contain short articles collected from India and Latin America. The essays not only suggest new and alternative ideas to achieve sustainable development, social and gender justice in the context

of the globalized neoliberal model, at the same time they draft some general guiding principles and building blocks for identifying and shaping pathways towards an alternative micro- and macroeconomic development agenda.

Women in Cities International

tinyurl.com/4yn54oe

“Learning From Women To Create Gender Inclusive Cities: Baseline Findings From the Gender Inclusive Cities Program,” 2010, 124pp. The

purpose of this report is to share the data collected in the first year of Gender Inclusive Cities Program (GICP) on the state of women’s safety in four cities: Rosario, Argentina; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Petrozavodsk, Russia; and Delhi, India. The information presented here gives the reader an overview of what kinds of safety issues affect women in their daily lives and how these issues lead to the exclusion of women from city life. At the core of the safe cities for women movement is the belief that violence and fear

of violence restricts women’s and girls’ access to their cities, including to employment, health, education, political and recreation facilities. To date, little is known about the state of women’s safety and exclusion as it is experienced in the public realm. Often, women’s experiences of violence in cities are not reported or, if they are reported, are not recorded. Yet it is an established fact that women experience urban life differently from men, including levels of fear and types of violence. These different experiences, if not acknowledged and addressed by society as a whole, can lead

to exclusion.

Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and NRM (WOCAN)

tinyurl.com/3untpop

“Strategies to get Gender onto the Agenda of the ‘Land Grab’ Debate,”

by Elizabeth Daley, 2011, 5pp. The International Land Coalition (ILC)’s Commercial Pressures on Land initiative aims to support the efforts of ILC members and other stakeholders to influence global, regional, and national processes to enable secure and equitable access to land for poor women and men



in the face of increasing commercial demand. Its global research contains a careful and focused analysis of the gendered impacts of commercial pressures on land (CPL), and especially the impacts on women. This publication concludes that: women (and women’s NGOs and CSOs) need to actively and strategically organize at all levels to get gender issues around CPL on the table of current and forthcoming processes on regulatory responses; the gendered impacts of CPL need to be seriously addressed within this process in relation to all four aspects of women’s

vulnerability (systemic discrimination related to land access, ownership, and control; systemic discrimination related to decision-making; relative income poverty; and general physical vulnerability); and gender issues must not be subsumed within the broader debate on CPL.

World Agroforestry Centre

tinyurl.com/6qv22dg

“Gender and Agroforestry in Africa: Are Women Participating?” by Evelyne Kiptot and Steven Franzel, 2011, 72pp.

This report synthesizes the results of a review of 104 studies on gender and the adoption of agroforestry in Africa, and aims to identify strategies that challenge gender imbalances in development initiatives. It explores women’s participation in agroforestry, including their ability to manage agroforestry practices, access to agroforestry information,

and how they benefit from agroforestry. The results highlight the substantial benefits that agroforestry can offer to rural women in Africa, mainly because it requires fewer resources than alternative enterprises. But women’s participation is low, with limited access to information and markets, and a mixed record of successful management of agroforestry technologies. The report provides several technological, policy and institutional recommendations for improving the efficiency of women’s participation in agroforestry. They include domesticating important tree

species, and ensuring that women have access to market information and microfinance. The report concludes by suggesting further research in areas such as measuring the income that women generate from agroforestry, and identifying the key ingredients of success stories across Africa.

World Bank

tinyurl.com/3oq8ehj

“Better Access to Water Raises Welfare, But Not Women’s Off-Farm Work from Employment,”

by Gayatri Koolwal and Dominique van de Walle, 2011, 4pp. In the developing world, poor rural women and their children spend considerable time collecting water. Do women living in areas where more time is needed for water collection tend to participate less in income-earning, market-based activities? Do the education outcomes of their children tend to be worse? This note uses microdata for eight developing countries to examine these questions. Better access to water is not found to be associated with greater off-farm paid work for women, but

is associated with less unpaid work. In countries where substantial gender gaps in schooling exist, enrollment for both boys and girls tends to be higher.

tinyurl.com/42wzkud

“Environmental and Gender Impacts of Land Tenure Regularization in Africa: Pilot Evidence from Rwanda,”

by Daniel Ayalew Ali, Klaus Deininger,

and Markus Goldstein, 2011, 31pp. Although increased global demand for land has led to renewed interest in African land tenure, few models to address these issues quickly and at the required scale have been identified or evaluated. The case of Rwanda’s nationwide and relatively low-cost land tenure regularization program is thus of great interest. This working paper evaluates the short-term impact (some



2.5 years after completion) of the pilots undertaken to fine-tune the approach using a geographic discontinuity design with spatial fixed effects. Three key findings emerge from the analysis. First, the program improved land access for legally married women (about 76 percent of married couples) and prompted better recordation of inheritance rights without gender bias.

Second, the analysis finds a very large impact on investment and maintenance of soil conservation measures. This effect was particularly pronounced for female-headed households, suggesting that this group had suffered from high levels of tenure insecurity, which the program managed to reduce. Third, land market activity declined, allowing rejection of the hypothesis that the program caused a wave of distress sales

or widespread landlessness by vulnerable people. Implications for program design and policy are also discussed.

bit.ly/n28pnv

“World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development,”

2011, 458pp. The lives of girls and women have changed dramatically over the past quarter century. The pace of change has been astonishing in some areas, but in others, progress toward gender equality has been limited—even in developed countries. This year’s report argues that gender equality is a core development objective in its own right. It is also smart economics. Greater gender equality can enhance productivity, improve development outcomes for the next generation, and make institutions more

representative. The report

also focuses on four priority areas for policy going forward: reducing excess female mortality and closing education gaps where they remain; improving access to economic opportunities for women; increasing women’s voice and agency in the household and in society; and limiting the reproduction of gender inequality across generations.

African Communication Research

Volume 4, Number 3, 2012

Special Issue *The Image of Women in African Media* includes the following articles:

- *Review Article: Battling Old Ghosts in Gender and African Media Research, by Audrey Gadzekpo
- *The Wanjiku Metonymy: Challenging Gender Stereotypes in Kenya's Editorial Cartoons, by Duncan Omega
- *Beyond Unequal Visibilities: Are Women Treated Differently From Men in the News?, by Rosemary Kimani
- *Gendered Narratives and Identities of Nationhood in Documentaries on Zimbabwe Television (ZTV) Between 2000 and 2009, by Ngonidzashe Muwonwa
- *Reporting Women: Do Female Journalists Have a Gender Agenda?, by Abena Aniwaa Yeboah
- *Sexual Harassment Content of Nollywood films: Consciousness and Reactions by Female Audiences in Nigeria, by Jude Terna Kur
- *How Successful are Media Women's Associations in Africa? A Case Study of the Tanzanian Association of Media women (TAMWA), by Imane Duwe

Development

Volume 55, Issue 2, 2012

Special Issue *Citizenship and Change*, published in partnership with Hivos, includes the following articles:

- *Editorial: The Challenge of Civic Action for Development, by Wendy Harcourt
- *Introduction: The Changing Face of Citizen Action, by Remko Berkhout and Fieke Jansen
- *Citizen Action and the Perverse Confluence of Opposing Agendas, by Lisa VeneKlasen
- *Seeing Citizen Action through an "Unruly" Lens, by Akshay Khanna
- *Resisting Revolutions: Questioning the Radical Potential of Citizen Action, by Nishant Shah

- *A Civic Agency Perspective on Change, by Kees Biekart and Alan Fowler
- *Crossborder Feminisms: Wendy Harcourt in Conversation with Srilatha Batliwala, Sunila Abeysekera, and Rawwida Baksh, by Wendy Harcourt
- *Power and the Activist, by Jenny Pearce
- *The Netizen, by Rebecca MacKinnon
- *The Politics of Civic Agency, by Harry C. Boyte
- *Practical Tips to Hack your NGO, by Pedro Marcun
- *The Place Where Intentions Meet: Activism and the Art of the Invisible, by Sue Soal
- *Internet Regulation and Sexual Politics in Brazil, by Sonia Corrêa, Horacio Sívori, and Bruno Zilli
- *Crime and Insurgent Citizenship: Extra-State Rule and Belonging in Urban Jamaica, by Rivke Jaffe
- *The Occupy Movement: Product of this Time, by Jacquélien van Stekelenburg
- *Making Sense of the Arab Spring: Listening to the Voices of Middle Eastern Activists, by Kawa Hassan
- *Illustrating the Changing Face of Citizen Action, by Josine Stremmelaar and Erik Wallert

Volume 55, Issue 3, 2012

Special Issue *Gender and Economic Justice* includes the following articles:

- *Editorial: No Economic Justice without Gender Justice, by Wendy Harcourt
- *Introduction: Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice, by Cindy Clark and Lydia Alpízar Durán
- *A Revolutionary Woman, by Marwa Sharafeldin
- *Surviving the Fierce New World, by Gita Sen
- *Feminists Transforming Economic Power, by Marilyn Waring
- *Culture versus Rights Dualism: A Myth or a Reality?, by Yakin Ertürk
- *Gender and Economic Justice: The Challenges Ahead, by Radhika

Balakrishnan

- *Gender and Economic Justice: Dreaming Alternatives, by Jayati Ghosh
- *Barricades to Gender Equity in the International Financial Architecture, by Bhumika Muchhala
- *Embracing Disruptions, Responding to Uncertainties, Valuing Agency: Situating a Feminist Approach to Social Protection, by Elizabeth Reid, Marilyn Waring, Corina Rodríguez Enríquez, and Meena Shivdas
- *Taxing for Gendered Economic Justice, by Corina Rodríguez Enríquez and Diane Elson
- *"Investing" in Women's Rights: Challenges and New Trends, by Angelika Arutyunova
- *First Casualties of the Green Economy—Risks and Losses for Low Income Women, by Nidhi Tandon
- *Women's Worker Rights, Gender Equality, and Economic Justice, by Lisa A. McGowan
- *Work—Family Balance and Public Policy: A Cross-Country Perspective, by Ipek Ilkcaracan Ajas
- *Diverse Development Models and Strategies Revisited, by Natalie Raaber and Alejandra Scampini
- *Alternatives under Construction in Latin America, by IDEa with Alma Espino, Norma Sanchís, Pamela Caro, Ana Paula Lopes, Emilia Jomalínis, Magdalena León and Martha Lanza
- *Women's Movements and Economic Power: Connecting the Local and the Global, by Lisa VeneKlasen and Alia Khan
- *Gender, Social Equity and Regional Economic Processes: Latin America and the Pacific Perspectives, by Alma Espino and Yvonne Underhill-Sem
- *No Revolutions without Equality and Justice: The Struggle for Women's Rights in Rethinking Development in the Arab Region, by Kinda Mohamadieh
- *Economic Shock Therapy in the Eurozone: The Greek Case, by Lois Woestman

*Struggles Over Land and Livelihoods in African Agriculture, by Marjorie Mbilinyi
 *Tianguis Indigena: The Solidarity Economy and Indigenous Women in Mexico, by Tzinnia Carranza López
 *Women's Labour Rights, Gender Equality and Economic Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Sandra Ramos

*Domestic Workers: Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice in India, by Lissy Joseph
 *The Other Financial Crisis: Growth and Crash of the Microfinance Sector in India, by Christa Wichterich

Gender & Development

Volume 20, Issue 2, 2012

tinyurl.com/d7rcp8t

Special Issue *Post-Disaster Humanitarian Work* includes the following articles:

*Introduction: Post-Disaster Humanitarian Work, by Joanna Hoare, Ines Smyth and Caroline Sweetman
 *Using Sex and Age Disaggregated Data to Improve Humanitarian Response in Emergencies, by Prisca Benelli, Dyan Mazurana and Peter Walker
 *Improving the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Action: Progress in Implementing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker, by Siobhán Foran, Aisling Swaine and Kate Burns
 *Gender and Building Homes in Disaster in Sindh, Pakistan, by Shaheen Ashraf Shah
 *Women and the 2011 East Japan Disaster, by Fumie Saito
 *Helping International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) to Include a Focus on Gender-Based Violence During the Emergency Phase: Lessons Learned from Haiti 2010–2011, by Sarah Jeanne Davoren
 *After the Earthquake: Gender

Inequality and Transformation in Post-Disaster Haiti, by Lynn Horton

*Women's Empowerment for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response in Nepal, by Rajesh Dhungel and Ram Nath Ojha

*Looking Beyond Gender in Humanitarian Interventions: A Study of



a Drought-Stricken Region of Kenya, by Wilson O. Ndenyele and Fathima Azmiya Badurdeen

*The Warias of Indonesia in Disaster Risk Reduction: The Case of the 2010 Mt Merapi Eruption in Indonesia, by Benigno Balgos, J.C. Gaillard, and Kristinne Sanz

Book Reviews:

*Women, Gender and Rural Development in China, reviewed by Jude Howell

*Women and the Teaching Profession: Exploring the Feminization Debate, reviewed by Kate Greany

*The Future of Feminism, reviewed by Fenella Porter

*Feminism Counts: Quantitative Methods and Researching Gender, reviewed by Gwendolyn Beetham

*Transnationalism Reversed: Women Organizing Against Gendered Violence in Bangladesh, reviewed by Azza Basarudin

WH20: Journal of Gender & Water

Volume 1, Issue 1, 2012

Includes the following articles:

*The Urban Water Transition: Why We Must Address the New Reality of Urbanization, Women, Water, and Sanitation in Sustainable Development, by Eugenie L. Birch, Afaf Meleis, and Susan Wachter

*Geography Matters: The Importance of Land, Water and Space in Sanitation Studies, by Kathleen O'Reilly

*The Real Fight Against Climate Change: What Would Woman Do? by Aishwarya Nair

*Reproductive Health Reform: A Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, by Julia Ryan

*Watering Their Graves: Breast Milk Substitutes and Supplements in Developing Countries, by Jamie Oyugi

*Technology & Innovations in the Water Sector: Closing the Gender Gap, by Dakota Dobyns

*Sustainable Community-Based Solutions: Source to Tap and

Back Again, by Amanda Marlin, Kusum Athukorala, Marcia Brewster, Anizan Isahak, Susmita Sinha, and Salmah Zakaria

*The Women, Water and Sanitation Crisis and the Role of the Transnational Corporation, by Caroline D'Angelo

*Health and Hygiene School Program Initiative for Adolescents in Dhaka, Bangladesh, by Iris van Werven

*Reflection: Water from the Enslaved South to a South Dakota Farmstead, by Leni Sorensen

Adroit Publishers

www.adroitpublications.com

Political Socialization of Women in Nepal, by Meena Vaidya Malla, 2011, 193pp. This book examines the political socialization of women in Nepal, which is essential for understanding the actual role, status, and participation of women in politics. The objective of the study is to explore how Nepali women are socialized politically within different micro and macro spheres, such as family, religion, law, educational institution, media, and political party.

Codesria

www.codesria.org

Gender, Sport and Development in Africa: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Patterns of Representations and Marginalization, edited by Jimoh Shehu, 2010, 170pp. To many young people, the term sport has an exhilarating ring; to many older persons, it signifies recreation and leisure. From colonial times, it has been viewed as a means of social control. Increasingly, it is being touted by governments and donor agencies as a self-evident tool of Africa's development. How accurate are these individual, romantic and moral notions of sport? In this volume, eleven African scholars offer insightful analyses of the complex ideological and structural dimensions of modern sport as a cultural institution. Drawing on various theories and cross-cultural data, the contributors to this volume highlight the various ways in which sport norms, policies, practices and representations pervasively interface with gender and other socially constructed categories of difference. They argue that sport is not only a site of competition and physical recreation, but also a crossroad where features of modern society such as hegemony, identities, democracy, technology, development and master statuses intertwine and bifurcate. As they point out in many ways, sport production,

reproduction, distribution and consumption are relational, spatial and contextual and, therefore, do not pay off for men, women and other social groups equally. The authors draw attention to the structure and scope of efforts needed to transform the exclusionary and gendered nature of sport processes to make them adequate to the task of engendering Africa's development.

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

www.dawnnet.org

Breaking Through The Development Silos: Sexual And Reproductive Health And Rights, Millennium Development Goals And Gender Equity, edited by Seona Smiles, 2012, 217pp. This book is a collection of case studies from Mexico, India and Nigeria, discussing how certain national poverty reduction strategies in the economic south have failed to challenge the root causes of gender inequality, have perpetuated gendered divisions of labor and have been very limited in integrating poverty and SRHR. Through this global research, DAWN demonstrates the phenomenon of "siloization," or the fragmentation and isolation of important social and human-rights issues from poverty agendas. This book provides useful evidence to support global advocacy on SRHR and gender equality in the context of the upcoming Cairo+20 and MDG+15 review processes in 2014 and 2015.

Lexington Books

www.lexingtonbooksandco.com

Tanzanian Women in Their Own Words: Stories of Disability and Illness, by Sheryl Feinstein and Nicole C. D'Errico, 2010, 128pp. *Tanzanian Women in Their Own Words* is a compilation of oral histories by Tanzanian women living with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Beginning with their earliest childhood memories, the narrators weave their life stories through adulthood, telling

of the hardships and support systems in their daily lives. A rich knowledge of Tanzanian culture is embedded in each story; for instance the pivotal role tribal affiliation, polygamy, and poverty play in society is addressed. HIV/AIDS, cancer, polio, female circumcision, and TB are just a few of the health issues covered; Feinstein and D'Errico make a concerted effort to include the major medical challenges facing this developing country, including an interview with an albino woman that introduces the little discussed atrocity of albinos being murdered for body parts to be used in ritual medicine practices. In spite of the abuse and exclusion many of the women suffer, eventually each learns to live in harmony with her reality. This makes their lives inspiring and gives perspective to those facing physical challenges. This book encourages readers to consider issues of health care, transportation, ignorance, polygamy, gender discrimination, and rural isolation. Through learning about the health challenges faced by Tanzanian women, students are introduced to the lifeways and concerns of Tanzanian culture, the challenges faced by many developing countries, and the intimate and evocative level of detail that can only be discovered through intensive ethnographic fieldwork.

NYU Press

www.nyupress.org

Female Soldiers in Sierra Leone: Sex, Security, and Post-Conflict Development, by Megan H. MacKenzie, 2012, 187pp. The eleven-year civil war in Sierra Leone from 1991 to 2002 was incomprehensibly brutal—it is estimated that half of all female refugees were raped and many thousands were killed. While the publicity surrounding sexual violence helped to create a general picture of women and girls as victims of the conflict, there has been little effort to understand female soldiers'

involvement in, and experience of, the conflict. This book draws on interviews with 75 former female soldiers and over 20 local experts, providing a rare perspective on both the civil war and post-conflict development efforts in the country. MacKenzie argues that post-conflict reconstruction is a highly gendered process, demonstrating that a clear recognition and understanding of the roles and experiences of female soldiers are central to both understanding the conflict and to crafting effective policy for the future.

Ohio University Press & Swallow Press

www.ohioswallow.com

Power, Change, and Gender Relations in Rural Java: A Tale of Two Villages, by Ann R. Tickamyer and Siti Kusujarti, 2012, 246pp. Women's status in rural Java can appear contradictory to those both inside and outside the culture. In some ways, women have high status and broad access to resources, but other situations suggest that Javanese women lack real power and autonomy. Javanese women have major responsibilities in supporting their families and controlling household finances. They may also own and manage their own property. Yet these symbols and potential sources of independence and influence are determined by a culturally prescribed, state-reinforced, patriarchal gender ideology that limits women's autonomy. This book examines this contradiction as well as sources of stability and change in contemporary Javanese gender relations.

Oxford University Press

www.oup.com

Gender, Sex, and the Postnational Defense, by Annica Kronsell, 2012, 192pp. Scholars have argued that the end of the Cold War and the War on Terror have radically changed the context of war and defense, diminished the role of nation-states in favor of multilateral defense activities, and placed a new focus on human security. International peacekeeping has superseded the traditional act of war-making as the

most important defense strategy among wealthy, liberal-democratic nations. And, per UN Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted in 2000, all member nations must consider the needs of women and girls during repatriation, resettlement, and post-conflict reconstruction efforts. This book looks at the way that a postnational defense influenced by SC 1325 and focused on human security affects gender relations in militaries. Interestingly, despite the successful implementation of gender mainstreaming in training, the number of women involved in military peacekeeping remains low. Contradicting much of the gender mainstreaming literature, Kronsell shows that increasing gender awareness in the military is a more achievable task than increasing gender parity. Employing a feminist constructivist institutional approach, Kronsell questions whether military institutions can ever attain gender neutrality without confronting their reliance on masculinity constructs. She further questions whether "feminism" must always be equated with antimilitarism or if military violence committed in the name of enhancing human security can be performed according to a feminist ethics. Kronsell builds her theoretical argument on a case study of Sweden and the E.U.

The International Bill of Rights for Women: The Impact of the CEDAW Convention, by Andrew Byrnes and Jane Connors, 2012, 600pp. This book provides a detailed guide to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The convention is one of the principal human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations and has been described as an "International Bill of Rights for women." Byrnes and Connors examine the history and development of this important human rights treaty which guarantees women equality in all areas of social life and explore the steps which States have taken to give effect to it. They explore the pivotal role played by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (the expert monitoring

body created by the Convention) in promoting implementation of the treaty, and thereby ensuring the promotion and protection of women's rights and the realization of equality between the sexes. This book also examines how human rights advocates have used the Convention, and the output of the Committee at the international and national levels in litigation, political advocacy, and other forms of activism.

Palgrave MacMillan

www.palgrave.com

Feminist Popular Education in Transnational Debates: Building Pedagogies of Possibility, edited by Linzi Manicom and Shirley Walters, 2012, 272pp. This book is a collection of grounded accounts by feminist popular educators reflecting critically on processes of collective learning and self- and social transformation in various geopolitical settings. Engaging contemporary feminist political issues and theory, contributors explore emerging pedagogical practices.

Feminisms, HIV, and AIDS: Subverting Power, Reducing Vulnerability, by Vicci Tallis, 2012, 248pp. Women globally, and especially in sub Saharan Africa, are disproportionately affected by HIV and AIDS. Despite an intensified focus on women and girls in an attempt to reduce vulnerability to HIV, there has been little progress made. This is in part because the sophisticated analysis of risk, vulnerability and understanding of the pandemics is not matched by equally sophisticated responses. Male domination, evident at every level of society, fuels the pandemics, and makes women vulnerable. Using feminist understandings of power and domination this book explores the notion of subverting power. Through a series of case studies, the notion of negative and positive power is examined; positive power includes power with, power to and power within. Examples of women's resistance individually and collectively using the different types of power are highlighted, showing that women are not

powerless and can affect change in their lives.

“Neoliberalization” as Betrayal: State, Feminism, and a Women’s Education Program in India, by Shubhra Sharma, 2011, 288pp. Using initiatives by nongovernmental organizations to promote women’s empowerment in rural India, this book draws new conclusions about the three-way relationship between neoliberalism, women’s education, and spatialization of the state. Sharma gets to the heart of the assumptions and blind-spots inherent in these programs and makes an important contribution to the debate about the institutionalization of women’s education.

Routledge
www.routledge.com
Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction, by Irene Dankelman, 2012, 312pp. Although climate change affects everybody it is

not gender neutral. It has significant social impacts and magnifies existing inequalities such as the disparity between women and men in their vulnerability and ability to cope with this global phenomenon. This new textbook provides a comprehensive introduction to gender aspects of climate change. It starts with a short history of the thinking and practice around gender and sustainable development over the past decades. Next it provides a theoretical framework for analyzing climate change manifestations and policies from the perspective of gender and human security. Drawing on new research, the actual and potential effects of climate change on gender equality and

women’s vulnerabilities are examined, both in rural and urban contexts. This is illustrated with a rich range of case studies from all over the world and valuable lessons are drawn from these real experiences. The book disputes the characterization of women as primarily victims of climate change and provides many examples of how women around the world organize and build resilience and adapt to climate change and the role they are playing in climate change mitigation. The final section looks at how far gender mainstreaming in climate



mitigation and adaptation has advanced, the policy frameworks in place and how we can move from policy to effective action.

Gendered Insecurities, Health and Development in Africa, edited by Howard Stein and Amal Hassan Fadlalla, 2012, 224pp. Since its introduction in the 1994 UNDP Human Development report, the idea of human security has become increasingly influential among academics and international development practitioners. However, gendered dimensions of human security have not attracted enough attention, despite their vital importance. Women are disproportionately more vulnerable

to disease and other forms of human insecurity due to differences in entitlement, empowerment and an array of other ecological and socioeconomic factors. These gendered insecurities are inextricably linked to poverty, and as a result, the feminization of poverty is a growing phenomenon worldwide. The contributors to this volume rely on a gender-focused analysis to consider a number of issues central to human security and development in Africa, including food security, environmental health risks, discrimination within

judicial and legal systems, gendered aspects of HIV/AIDS transmission and treatment technologies, neoliberalism and poverty alleviation strategies, and conflict and women’s political activism.

Gender and Radical Politics in India: Magic Moments of Naxalbari (1967-1975), by Mallarika Sinha Roy, 2011, 210pp. The Naxalbari movement marks a significant moment in the postcolonial history of India. Beginning as an armed peasant

uprising in 1967 under the leadership of radical communists, the movement was inspired by the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolution and involved a significant section of the contemporary youth from diverse social strata with a vision of people’s revolution. It inspired similar radical movements in other South Asian countries such as Nepal. Arguing that the history and memory of the Naxalbari movement is fraught with varied gendered experiences of political motivation, revolutionary activism, and violence, this book analyzes the participation of women in the movement and their experiences. Based on extensive ethnographic and archival research, the author argues that

women's emancipation was an integral part of their vision of revolution, and many of them identified the days of their activism as magic moments, as a period of enchanted sense of emancipation. The book places the movement into the postcolonial history of South Asia. It makes a significant contribution to the understanding of radical communist politics in South Asia, particularly in relation to issues concerning the role of women in radical politics.

Tauris Academic Studies

www.ibtauris.com

Challenging the NGOs: Women, Religion and Western Dialogues in India, by Tamsin Bradley, 2012, 256pp. Development agencies are recognizing the importance of anthropology in the critical evaluation of grassroots NGOs and development practice in general. Here, anthropology, development, and religion are uniquely combined in a manner that has practical significance for how NGOs carry out their work. Bradley examines the interfaces between religion, gender, anthropology, and social development and focuses on the operation of grassroots NGOs. She argues that these agencies need to adopt a new methodology if they are to increase efficiency. This is made clear in a series of ethnographic case studies documenting the experiences of three Rajasthani village women. This book constructs a new approach to development practice, incorporating ethnographic techniques that are designed to encourage development workers to listen to the needs of those they seek to help.

Remittances, Gender and Development: Albania's Society and Economy in Transition, by Julie Vullnetari, 2011, 256pp. Migration in the modern world, rather than being seen as a symptom or result of underdevelopment, is now understood more as a route towards development and a strategy for alleviating poverty. This study of Albania is particularly significant in this new debate on migration and development as, since the fall of communism,

remittances have been a major supporter of the Albanian economy, sustaining many Albanian families, especially in rural areas. The authors thus focus on the sociocultural context of remittances, and explore how gender emerges as a powerful facet in the processes of development.

United Nations Publications

unp.un.org

Defying Victimhood: Women and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, 2012, 380pp. Opportunities for sustainable peacebuilding are lost—and sustainable peace is at risk—when significant stakeholders in a society's future are excluded from efforts to heal the wounds of war and build a new society and a new state. Yet women are routinely marginalized, unnoticed, and underutilized in such efforts. This book uses comparative case studies and country studies from post-conflict contexts in different parts of world to produce insights for understanding women as both victims and peacebuilders. The book traces the road that women take from victimhood to empowerment and highlights the essential partnerships between women and children and how they contribute to survival and peace. Drawing particularly on African cases, the authors examine national and global efforts to right past wrongs as well as the roles of women in political and security institutions. They argue that for women in post-conflict societies, “defying victimhood” means being an activist, peacebuilder, and above all a full participant in post-war social, economic, political, and security structures, access to which all too often has unjustly and unwisely been denied.

Wiley-Blackwell

www.wiley.com

Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context, edited by Shahra Razavi, 2012, 276pp. With two decades of research behind it, the “invisible economy” of care is a critical area of scientific enquiry and policy action. However, far from being global, much of the public debate has

been limited to advanced industrialized countries. Meanwhile, governments in developing countries—where economic restructuring raises perennial concerns about social reproduction, and women's increasing burdens of unpaid care work—are experimenting with new ways of responding to care needs in their societies. Contributors from a wide range of backgrounds extend our understanding of the care economy in the developing world at a moment when existing systems are under strain and new ideas are coming into focus. Empirically grounded case studies of countries as diverse as China, Nicaragua, India and South Africa shed new light both on existing care arrangements and changing policies. This book offers important insights about what it will mean to provide dignified care in the twenty-first century.

World Wide Web Foundation

www.webfoundation.org

Accelerating Development Using the Web Empowering Poor and Marginalized Populations, 2012, 269pp. This book is a compendium of articles by recognized experts describing the real and potential effects of the internet in all major aspects of economic and social development. This book fills a gap in the current store of knowledge by taking a broad view, offering detailed commentary from fourteen experts who are deeply engaged in the field of ICTs for development and are each able to emphasize the key questions, challenges, and successes unique to their field. The research unites themes of technological innovation, international development, economic growth, gender equality, linguistic and cultural diversity and community action. The section on gender examines the origins of the concern for gender issues in the internet and information society in developing countries as well as how ICTs can serve women and development. Readers will be able to draw parallels across each field and see where similarities in the deployment of ICTs for development exist and where there are divergences.

Study Opportunities

Georgetown University

tinyurl.com/bsm83zv

The Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program

Deadline: November 16, 2012

The Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program (WLPPFP) offers fellowships for public interest lawyers from the United States who are committed to

advancing women's rights throughout their careers.

Throughout the fellowship year, participants gain invaluable experience by working on women's issues in Washington, D.C. with a public interest organization or governmental agency and by participating in educational and professional development opportunities organized by WLPPFP. All fellowships provide an incomparable opportunity to work with leaders

in the women's legal community, to gain tremendous experience promoting women's rights, and to sharpen leadership and advocacy skills through in-depth training sessions provided by the Program.

Central European University

www.ugr.es/~gemma/

Erasmus Mundus Master's Degree in Women's and Gender Studies (GEMMA)

Deadline: December 15, 2012

GEMMA is a two-year interuniversity and interdisciplinary graduate program,

providing a unique possibility to obtain a double diploma from the home and the partner institution, acknowledged by all GEMMA Consortium members. The program provides high quality academic and professional competencies for students wanting to conduct further research or intending to work in the areas of women's studies, gender



studies and equal opportunities. Citizens of the European Union and non-EU countries may apply. Fellowships and tuition waivers are available. For a list of consortium partners and further information, visit the website.

Irish Aid & Irish Council for International Students (ICOS)

tinyurl.com/9tepdwb

Irish Aid Fellowship Training Program

Deadline: December 31, 2012

Each year, the Irish Aid Fellowship Training Program brings suitably

qualified candidates from developing countries to undertake postgraduate studies at colleges and universities in Ireland. Further students are supported for courses in their own region. Awards are made in fields such as development studies, rural development, health care, education and law. The program is one of the ways in which Irish Aid supports

capacity development in its nine partner countries in Africa and Asia (Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia), and also in Palestine. Study fellowships are awarded by Irish Aid with the aim of supporting and enhancing the contribution recipients can make to development

efforts in their own countries. Irish Council for International Students (ICOS) works closely with Irish Aid on the management and administration of the Fellowship Training Program.

Michigan State University

tinyurl.com/4f56x6c

Graduate Specialization in Women's and Gender Studies

Deadline: Rolling

The graduate specialization in Women's and Gender Studies is an elective addition to master's and doctoral

degree programs at Michigan State University. Once admitted to their chosen department, students may enroll in this program. Jointly sponsored by the College of Arts and Letters and the College of Social Science, the specialization is designed to provide opportunities for graduate students to obtain a comprehensive, cross/interdisciplinary academic experience in women and gender and to foster the growth of interdisciplinary research and teaching on women and gender. Emphasis is given to understanding the diversity of women's lives nationally and globally. The graduate specialization is open to graduate students with adequate undergraduate preparation in women and gender. Graduate students interested in enrolling in the specialization should contact the Center for Gender in Global Context at gencen@msu.edu.

Graduate Specialization in Gender, Justice, and Environmental Change
Deadline: Rolling

Gender, Justice and Environmental Change (GJEC), administered by GenCen and sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the College of Social Science, is an elective available for students enrolled in master's and doctoral degree programs at MSU. This specialization offers a unique interdisciplinary curriculum focused on local and global intersections of gender, social and environmental justice, and environmental change. The GJEC program is flexible, allowing students to tailor the curriculum to their interests, capabilities, and professional goals. Students in natural science fields can use the specialization to integrate gender and justice concerns with their regular program. Students in social sciences will be exposed to the background, concepts, and methods of environmental studies necessary to communicate with natural scientists and policy makers. With the approval of the department and college that administer the student's degree program, the

courses that are used to satisfy the requirements for the specialization may also be used to satisfy the requirements for the master's or doctoral degree. The certification of the specialization will appear on the student's transcript. Graduate students interested in enrolling in the specialization should contact the Center for Gender in Global Context at gencen@msu.edu.

Graduate Specialization in International Development

Deadline: Rolling

In conjunction with the Center for Advanced Study of International Development (CASID), GenCen offers a Graduate Specialization in International Development, available as an elective for students who are enrolled in master's and doctoral degree programs at MSU. The specialization, administered by the College of Social Science, is designed to provide an opportunity for graduate students to obtain a comprehensive and contemporary academic experience in the field of international development studies; sensitize graduate students with an interest in development studies to their professional obligations and responsibilities; and develop an intellectual environment that will foster the growth of research and teaching in the area of development studies. Students may design individualized programs with a focus on gender relations in the areas of health, work, rural development, environment and development, development administrations, nongovernmental organizations in development, and politics of development.

University of London's Institute of Education

tinyurl.com/92s8nbk

MA in Education, Gender and International Development

Deadline: Rolling

This master's degree aims to: develop students' understandings of the gender dimensions of research, analysis, policy and practice in relation to education in low- and middle-income countries;

encourage students to reflect on theory, practice and research and critically review arguments and advance their own analysis; encourage students to consider how developing countries connect with more affluent and powerful regions of the world; and enable students to research aspects of education, gender and international development of personal and/or professional importance. The program provides opportunities to look at a range of current issues and debates, including discussions about girls' access to and achievements in school; femininities, masculinities and gender relations within education; the ways in which the state and society shape the politics of gender and education; and approaches to social justice and education. The program is designed for professionals with an interest in gender, education and development, who would like to reflect and build on their experience of working in these areas. Former students work for governments, NGOs, donor organizations, schools and universities around the world.

University of Warwick, England

tinyurl.com/96s2suu

MA in Gender and International Development

Deadline: Rolling

The program was originally developed in 1994 by staff in the Centre for the Study of Women and Gender, now a research centre in the department of Sociology. The interdisciplinary and international framework of the Centre and the academic staff teaching in it have produced several unique aspects of the Warwick program: it is located at the intersection of interdisciplinary gender studies and international feminist theory, and it is a research-led program taught by staff who do research in many areas of the world, including South and East Asia, Southern Africa and the Caribbean. This gives the course a rigorous academic foundation linked to a strong practical focus on issues and policy of gender and development.

Grants and Fellowships

Thomson Reuters Foundation: Trust Women Hero Award

Deadline: October 8, 2012

tinyurl.com/bptou8q

The Trust Women Hero Award is the centerpiece of the Trust Women Conference, organized by the Thomson Reuters Foundation and the International Herald Tribune and dedicated to forging real solutions to challenges faced by women worldwide. Judged by distinguished members of the Trust Women Advisory Board, the award seeks to celebrate an innovator whose bold thinking and high-impact work has helped women defend and advance their rights. Nominees will be judged on the groundbreaking nature of their work, its impact and scalability. Shortlisted nominees will be notified in late October. The winner will be announced at the awards ceremony on December 4 2012 in London. The winner will be acknowledged through Reuters and IHT channels, including a profile in the IHT, and will receive a cash prize of \$5,000 to help further their work.

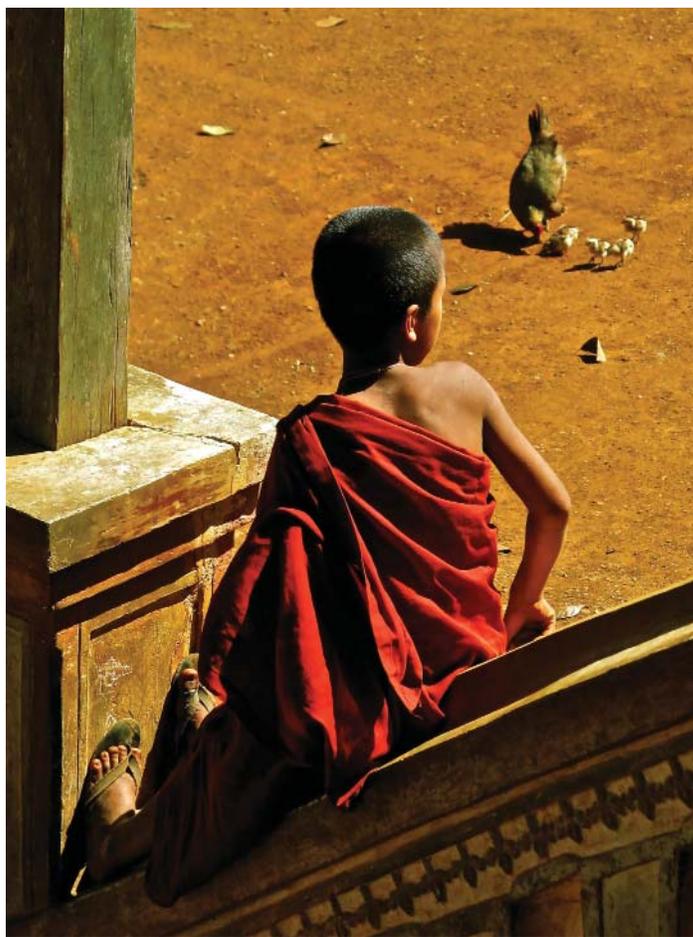
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Sexual and Reproductive Health And Rights Fund

Deadline: October 12, 2012

tinyurl.com/c8pzher

For the 3-year period between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will award grants from the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Fund. Activities that are eligible for a grant should focus on 4 result areas: 1. young people know more and are thus equipped to make

healthier choices about their sexuality; 2. a growing number of people obtain access to antiretrovirals, contraceptives and other life-saving resources that promote good sexual and reproductive health; 3. public and private clinics provide better sexual and reproductive care used by an increasing number of people; 4. more respect for the sexual



and reproductive rights of people who are currently denied these rights. The Netherlands will work to achieve this by entering into partnerships with national governments in partner countries, with international and civil society organizations and with research institutions and businesses, to make cost-effective, life-saving interventions possible and to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The Radcliffe Institute Fellowship Program

Deadline: November 1, 2012

tinyurl.com/8wp5lnj

The Radcliffe Institute Fellowship Program is a scholarly community where individuals pursue advanced work across a wide range of academic disciplines, professions, and creative arts. Radcliffe

Institute fellowships are designed to support scholars, scientists, artists, and writers of exceptional promise and demonstrated accomplishment who wish to pursue work in academic and professional fields and in the creative arts. In recognition of Radcliffe's historic contributions to the education of women and to the study of issues related to women, the Radcliffe Institute sustains a continuing commitment to the study of women, gender, and society. Applicants' projects need not focus on gender, however. Women and men from across the United States and throughout the world, including developing countries, are encouraged to apply. We seek to build a community of fellows that is diverse in every way. The deadline for applicants in the Natural Sciences and Mathematics is November 1, 2012.

Campbell Fellowship for Women Scholar-Practitioners from Developing Nations

Deadline: November 1 (Annually)

tinyurl.com/ybxxpnk

One six-month fellowship is available for a female postdoctoral social scientist from a developing nation whose work addresses women's economic and social empowerment in that nation. The goal of the program is twofold: to advance the scholarly careers of women social

scientists from the developing world, and to support research that identifies causes of gender inequity in the developing world and that proposes practical solutions for promoting women's economic and social empowerment. Applicants must be nationals of developing countries that are currently eligible to borrow from the World Bank. Applicants should also be pursuing research in one of the social sciences: anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, law, linguistics, political science, psychology, social work, sociology, or in an interdisciplinary field that incorporates two or more of these disciplines. Projects that identify causes of and/or solutions to gender inequity in the developing world, and thus contribute to women's social and economic empowerment, will be favored. Sample topics include education and socialization of girls; globalization and the economic status of women; policies and practices toward family, reproduction, and women's health; impacts of international and civil conflict on women; women's roles in resolving such conflicts or sustaining civil society; media representations of women and the formation of ideologies of gender; the practice and process of gender-based development; and women in science and technology.

UC Berkeley Chancellor's Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

Deadline: November 1, 2012

tinyurl.com/8j2ee93

The program offers postdoctoral research fellowships and faculty mentoring to qualified scholars in all fields whose research, teaching, and service will contribute to the diversity and equal opportunity at the University of California. These contributions may include public service addressing the needs of our increasingly diverse society, efforts to advance equitable access to higher education for women and minorities, or research focusing on underserved populations or understanding issues of racial or gender inequalities. The program is seeking

applicants with the potential to bring to their academic careers the critical perspective that comes from their non-traditional educational background or understanding of the experiences of members of groups historically underrepresented in higher education.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grant for Labor Saving Innovations for Women Smallholder Farmers

Deadline: November 7, 2012

tinyurl.com/cvg4z8x

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is now accepting grant proposals for Round 10 of Grand Challenges Explorations, an initiative to encourage innovative and unconventional global health and development solutions. Applicants can be at any experience level; in any discipline; and from any organization, including colleges and universities, government laboratories, research institutions, non-profit organizations and for-profit companies. This year, two-page grant proposals are being accepted online on the topic Labor Saving Innovations for Women Smallholder Farmers, among others. This topic asks the science, education, design and creative communities to look beyond supply-sided interventions to get at the underlying reasons for low-adoption rates of improved labor-saving devices, specifically design for women. We're asking you to innovate for women farmers and in doing so to recognize the technical, economic, cultural and social constraints that inhibit the broad use of tools that could increase productivity on farms, reduce women's labor burden and contribute to household welfare. Initial grants will be US \$100,000 each, and projects showing promise will have the opportunity to receive additional funding of up to US \$1 million.

American Association of University Women: American Fellows

Deadline: December 1, 2012

tinyurl.com/9rjugvy

American Fellowships support women doctoral candidates completing dissertations or scholars seeking funds

for postdoctoral research leave from accredited institutions. Candidates must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Candidates are evaluated on the basis of scholarly excellence; the quality and originality of project design; and active commitment to helping women and girls through service in their communities, professions, or fields of research.

American Association of University Women: International Fellows

Deadline: December 1, 2012

tinyurl.com/3kvsgls

International Fellowships are awarded for full-time study or research in the United States to women who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Both graduate and postgraduate studies at accredited U.S. institutions are supported. Applicants must have earned the equivalent of a U.S. bachelor's degree by September 30, 2012 and must have applied to their proposed institutions of study by the time of the application. Up to five fellowships are renewable for a second year.

Samuel Huntington Public Service Award

Deadline: January 18, 2013

tinyurl.com/d7dop4f

The Samuel Huntington Public Service Award provides a \$10,000 stipend for a graduating college senior to pursue one year of public service anywhere in the world. The award allows recipients to engage in a meaningful public service activity for one year before proceeding on to graduate school or a career. To apply, please develop a proposal for public service in this country or abroad. The proposal may encompass any activity that furthers the public good. It can be undertaken by recipient alone or by working through established charitable, religious, educational, governmental, or other public service organizations. \$5,000 is awarded at the beginning of the project; and the remaining \$5,000 is awarded upon receipt of a six-month progress report.

Conferences

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Thimphu, Bhutan

Bhutan+10: Gender and Sustainable Mountain Development in a Changing World

October 15-19, 2012

www.icimod.org/bhutan+10/

With emerging concerns, and persistent challenges in the context of mountain women and sustainable mountain development, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Bhutan's Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, and the National Commission for Women and Children are organizing an international conference, Bhutan+10, which will bring together mountain women and men, researchers, policy makers, and development practitioners from the HKH region and around the world in a post-Rio+20 world for a comprehensive update, stock-taking, and new agenda setting. The gathering is expected to have both regional impact and international significance. By providing opportunities to share the voices and experiences of normally excluded but critically important sectors of society, it can ultimately lead to policy change in national, regional, and global spheres, at an opportune time after global environmental challenges and opportunities have been debated at Rio+20. This conference will take place in Thimphu, Bhutan.

Columbia Business School, Tsinghua University, and the Journal of Development Economics

Imbalances in Economic Development: International Perspectives

October 18-19, 2012

tinyurl.com/8hu9b15

The conference's theme of "imbalances in economic development" can be interpreted broadly. Possible topics include but are not limited to: global trade and current account



imbalances, structural imbalances and transformation, income and wealth inequalities, imbalances between the financial and the real side of the economy, imbalances between developed and developing countries, financial crises and international transmissions, overvalued or undervalued real exchange rates, new and old international currencies, regional and global financial governance, or imbalances in the development of regional and global free trade agreements. While the conference will be held at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China, the working language for the event will be English.

International Political Science Association

International Conference on Gender Relations in Developing Societies: A 21st Century Perspective

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

October 30-31, 2012

tinyurl.com/8sxavbd

This conference aims to highlight the gender dynamics of global issues in developing societies. It sets out to explore the ways of responding to their detrimental effects on the lives of women. The objective of this conference is to debate the relative effectiveness of the strategies adopted by various institutions. It's an urgent need of the times to push the issues and to ensure that they do not remain merely a facade. Networking and mass mobilization among people sensitive to this cause is important for achieving gender equality and that is a core goal of the conference. Collective thinking, commitment to gender issues and strategizing together is needed, which forms the focus of the conference.

National Women's Studies Association

Feminism Unbound: Imaging a Feminist Future

November 8-11, 2012

tinyurl.com/6re4mnk

This conference builds on our conversations about Feminist Transformations in 2011 by examining the ways feminist scholarship is transgressing such boundaries as public/private, gender conformity and sexuality, nationalism, disability, race, ethnicity, class and culture. It encourages us to explore our vision of 21st century feminism. What are the issues that are or should be shaping its direction?

How are global movements of people and ideas changing our theoretical lenses, political and economic realities, as well as our cultural productions and representations? What are the most transformative forms and foci of activist engagements, particularly in light of contemporary patterns of global interconnectedness, accompanied by unparalleled economic crises and burgeoning political movements? As scholars committed to progressive social change, what are the assumptions upon which we base our knowledge claims and select tools to investigate our past, explain our current realities, and work for a different, more equitable future both locally and globally? This conference will be held in Oakland, California.

The Centre for Conflict Studies, Monterey, California

Religion and Gender: Identity, Conflict, and Power

November 8-10, 2012

tinyurl.com/8px7qep

The conference will highlight the complex relationships between religion and gender in a global context. It seeks to explore conflicts that arise at the nexus of gender and religion while simultaneously promoting spaces for empowerment that arise in these interactions. This conference will examine the assertion that religious identity in a particular historical context shapes gender identity and, at the same time, presents ideas for how gender identity can re-shape religious identity. The conference will furthermore emphasize the impact human agency has on the construction of identities and the resulting opportunity it provides for challenging power structures within religion and religious institutions. Building capacities for human beings to act freely, morally, and justly is the first step in positively transforming relationships among those divided by identity conflicts.

genSET, European Science Foundation

European Gender Summit 2012 November 29-30, 2012

www.gender-summit.eu/index.php

The 2012 edition of the European Gender Summit will demonstrate innovative initiatives in the area of gender equality introduced by leading science institutions. Building on the success of the Manifesto for Integrated Action on the Gender Dimension in Research and Innovation, which has attracted over 4000 signatures from scientists, the 2012 Gender Summit will include four consultative workshops. The workshops are designed to enrich the advocacy strategy for excellence in science by ensuring that it is sensitive to gender equality issues and to the needs and concerns of society, oriented around major current topics, including the feasibility of a European Gender Standard. This Summit will take a positive look at all these issues, and thanks to the contributions of top-level speakers, will offer participants an opportunity to be better prepared for responding to the research and innovation agendas promoted in HORIZON 2020, European Research Area, and Innovation Union.

Central European University, Sabanc University

Young Researchers Conference: Gendered Memories of War and Political Violence

December 7-8, 2012

tinyurl.com/8go5m8z

The 20th century has been a century of wars, genocides, and other forms of political violence. It has also been a century of feminist struggle and theorizing globally. At the peak of what is sometimes called the “memory boom,” this conference seeks to explore the different ways in which wars, genocides, and other forms of political violence are remembered through a gender lens. Central thematic questions include (but are not limited to): How have wars, genocides and other forms of political violence been narrated and represented by men and women? How do women remember and narrate sexual violence

in war? How do (written, oral or visual) testimonies challenge or reinforce the hegemonic accounts of wars and genocides? How are wars memorialized and gendered through monuments, museums, and other memory sites? What is the impact of the ethnicization/racialization of violence on the making of gendered memories? How is the relationship between the “personal” and the “public/national/political” (re) conceptualized in popular culture, film, literature, and (auto)biographical texts dealing with war, genocide, and other forms of political violence? How are “humanitarian interventions,” post-conflict processes, and transitional justice gendered? How do women’s, feminist, and LGBTQ movements contribute to critical memory work on wars? What kind of impact has feminist scholarship had on war and militarism studies, genocide studies, and memory studies? What new concepts or theoretical frameworks (queer? postcolonial? critical race studies?) promise new openings in feminist analyses of memory work on wars and genocides?

International Development Studies Group and LANDac

Gender & Land Governance Conference January 14-15, 2013

tinyurl.com/9cuqamo

Land, and the natural resources it holds, is under unprecedented transformation due to multiple factors including population increase, globalization, climate change, urban expansion, post-conflict readjustment, and other social and economic developments. Such conditions have ushered in an era of new pressures on land and ignited contentious debates on equitable access and pro-poor land policy throughout the world. While for decades, development “experts” advocated for a formalization of property rights through land registration and titling, more recently, much attention has focused on the negative implications of land liberalization policies. Subsequently, increased recognition of the potential for

customary tenure and communal natural resource management systems has grown. This shift towards a customary land rights paradigm, however, has taken place without sufficient attention to the gendered drivers and implications of tenure change. In January, 2013, the International Development Studies Group (Utrecht University) in collaboration with LANDac will convene a 2-day conference in Utrecht, the Netherlands, aimed at drawing scholars and policy makers together who have been paying particular attention to gender dynamics in land governance processes. We are at an important juncture where many countries are experimenting with legislative change in land governance. It is imperative for the

aims of social justice, equity, and poverty alleviation that gender perspectives inform these reforms. The conference will include plenary panels of guest speakers from across academia and public policy, and a series of academic papers.

Population and Poverty Research Network

Population, Reproductive Health and Economic Development

January 23-26, 2013

tinyurl.com/9hpkww2

The Population and Poverty Research Network (PopPov) is a group of academic researchers and funders from around the globe interested in how population dynamics affect economic outcomes.

They are investigating how population policies can influence poverty reduction at the household level and economic growth at the country/state level. The Seventh Annual Research Conference on Population, Reproductive Health and Economic Development will take place in Oslo, Norway. Invited participants will be economics and population researchers with an emphasis on empirical research about Africa. Selected papers will advance knowledge and/or methodology, addressing the broad themes relevant to the PopPov inquiry into how population dynamics and reproductive health affect economic development.

Calls for Papers

Eastern Sociological Society, 2013 Annual Meeting

Sustainable Communities/Sustainable Lives: Social Change, Social Action, & Social Justice

Deadline: October 15, 2012

tinyurl.com/94rrznp

The ESS welcomes submissions addressing any and all issues of interest to sociologists, drawing on methods of every sort. In addition, the 2013 meeting will have a special focus on "Sustainable Communities/Sustainable Lives."

What kinds of sociological inquiry can contribute to sustaining communities and lives in the 21st century? Among the many challenges are gender, racial, ethnic and hemispheric inequities; war and ethnic conflict; climate change and environmental racism; gender and sexual violence; health disparities and HIV/AIDs among other diseases and epidemics; and globalization of labor and finance. In response to these challenges activists have taken to the streets to call for social changes in leadership at all levels of government and for more equitable distribution of wealth and to provide for the basic needs of a growing

population. Sustainability includes constructing democratic governance structures; producing safe and adequate food, housing, and renewable energy systems; and ensuring open and accessible modes of communication. What role do new technologies, new media, and social networking play in promoting sustainability of communities, families and individuals? What kinds of education, science, and labor are best suited to sustainable practices? The notion of sustainability reflects both the need to develop everyday practical strategies as well as to articulate a vision of the future that will be more economically equitable, peaceful and socially just.

International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches

Mixed Methods in Gender & Sexualities Research

Deadline: October 15, 2012

tinyurl.com/9dzsqrc

Over the past three decades, the international explosion of scholarship in the areas of gender, sex and sexuality has created new fields of inquiry and

approaches in the crossdisciplinary fields of the humanities, social, and natural sciences. Innovative methodologies have emerged to address the thorny issues of researching identity and subject positions, practices and activities. Yet despite this, there is still much to be done in the development of mixed methods approaches to the study of gender, sex and sexuality, in addition to further attention being required as to what constitutes best practice in terms of qualitative and quantitative research in the field. This issue invites work that examines "methodology" in gender, sex and sexualities research. Editors seek essays that elaborate experiences of both theoretical and empirical approaches to research on gender, sex and sexuality. Studies that have employed qualitative and quantitative, as well as mixed method approaches are welcome. Editors are particularly interested in essays that expose the challenges, emerging issues and solutions in combining innovative approaches and evaluation programs. For information on formatting and submission, please visit the website.

Institute for Gender and Development Studies

Cinema and the Mother: Motherhood in Contemporary World Cinemas

Deadline: October 31, 2012

tinyurl.com/bn7rsxp

Mother figure plays an essential role in cinema. Films have presented a stereotypical role of a mother wherein she is hailed for her sacrifices and hated for having any personal desires. Representation of motherhood in world cinemas has either been framed within patriarchal norms or within nationalist discourses in which the mother figure symbolizes the nation. Patriarchy glorifies motherhood, and cinema as an institution reflecting sociocultural reality has tended to idealize motherhood; depending on the ethnocultural paradigms, mother figure is presented either as angelic or demonic, thus prescribing a normative image. This collection will provide an analysis of how motherhood has been represented in various filmic traditions. Papers dealing with any cultural tradition are welcome; however, preference may be given to non-Hollywood traditions. Understanding of motherhood both as an individual performance and as an institution has mostly been a post-1980s phenomenon; as such, the collection will focus on contemporary cinema.

2012 Conference on Anthropology & Sustainability in Asia

Anthropological Perspectives on Holistic Sustainability

Deadline: October 31, 2012

tinyurl.com/8h9geen

The 2012 Conference on Anthropology & Sustainability in Asia invites scholarly interactions among academics, researchers, doctoral students, and representatives from industry, as well as think tanks, non-profit/nongovernmental organization professionals to submit proposals. As the



fields of anthropology and sustainability cross over into multiple areas and disciplines, authors are welcome to submit from a range of topics, perspectives, and disciplines. The range of research submissions may include conceptual, empirical, experimental, and case studies. Under the theme of “Anthropological Perspectives on Holistic Sustainability,” CASA 2012 welcomes submissions from the following seven areas: Cultural Sustainability; Social Sustainability; Linguistic Sustainability; Political Sustainability; Economic Sustainability; Biological Sustainability; and Archaeology and Sustainability. Sustainability is a term of recent origin with widespread contemporary saliency. In its popular use, sustainability tends to focus mostly on issues of natural environment. The lens of environmental sustainability raises questions such as: Can the natural world recover from damage caused by human activity at a rate faster than the damage is done? Is

the use of natural resources at a rate that is compatible with their regeneration? What changes in human practice can lead to long-term availability of necessary natural resources? The conference will explore these and related questions, but in a way that considers sustainability beyond its ecological dimensions. This conference considers the contributions that anthropology can make toward expanding the horizons of sustainability.

The Journal of Human Rights Practice

The Protection of Human Rights

Deadline: November 1, 2012

tinyurl.com/cnyw3lt

Over the past two decades, there has been growing recognition of the significance of human rights defenders as agents of change, and of the importance of protecting their rights in order to enable them to work safely and effectively.

In 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Since then, states have developed a number of international, regional and national mechanisms for the protection of the rights of human rights defenders. A transnational community of civil society actors and donors has formed around human rights defenders, contributing creative strategies and mechanisms for their protection, such as the provision of emergency grants, temporary relocation, international accompaniment, and trial monitoring. There has been dedicated effort to strengthen the legitimacy, visibility and credibility of human rights defenders, such as through national and international solidarity campaigns. There has also been stronger emphasis on the development of preventative, “pre-risk” strategies. However, there are practical difficulties in identifying an individual as a “human rights defender.” There is a need to examine

how legitimacy is created and conferred, and to evaluate the protection benefits and challenges of using different types of interventions. In light of these important challenges, and with the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, The Journal of Human Rights Practice will publish a special issue focusing on the protection of human rights defenders. Contributions are welcome on topics including: the development of legal and administrative mechanisms for repression; methods for fostering enabling environments for the defense of human rights (including building stronger digital security); ethnographies of risk and protection; and the effectiveness of protection mechanisms.

Weeks Centre for Social and Policy Research, London South Bank University

Gender and Education Association Biennial Conference: Compelling Diversities, Educational Intersections **Deadline: November 12, 2012**

tinyurl.com/crcjg6t

The ninth international Gender and Education Association conference, “Compelling Diversities, Educational Intersections,” engages with key debates surrounding the interplay between dynamics of education, work, employment and society in the context of crisis, upheaval and cutbacks, which reconfigure axes of intersectional inequalities. In considering diversity in education, this conference will explore the relationship between new equality regimes and continued educational inequalities, exploring organizational ambivalence, change and resistance. It will ask important questions about the role of feminist research at a time when education and its variously placed subjects (academics, pupils, students, and policy makers) wrestle with the commitments and contentions in “doing” diversity and “being” diverse. We welcome proposals for papers, workshops and symposia from academics, teachers, practitioners and policymakers. See website for desired topics.

2014 Berkshire Conference on Women's History **Histories on the Edge/Histoires sur la brèche**

Deadline: January 15, 2013

tinyurl.com/8azjv3g

For the first time in its history, the Berkshire Conference on Women's History (also known as the “Big Berks”) will be held outside of the United States, at the University of Toronto, on May 22-25, 2014. The major theme of the conference is “Histories on the Edge/Histoires sur la brèche.” The theme reflects the growing internationalization of this triennial conference. It recognizes the precariousness of a world in which the edged-out millions demand transformation, as well as the intellectual edges scholars have crossed, recreated, and worked to bridge in the academy and outside of it. This conference is interested in decentering US scholarly dominance by inviting histories of the Caribbean and Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East, and Indigenous, francophone and diasporic cultures around the world. We welcome papers that destabilize the white, able-bodied, liberal citizen subject through focus on bodies and objects on edges of all kinds. The theme also invites work that queers gender and sexual binaries. How can we historicize emergent, residual, and ongoing gender constructs such as “masculine” and “feminine” as well as gender performances, sexual practices, and social identifications that challenge binary modes of gender and sexuality? Subthemes include: Borders, Encounters, Conflict Zones, and Memory; Law, Family, Courts, Criminality, and Prisons; Bodies, Health, Medical Technologies, and Science; Indigenous Histories and Indigenous Worlds; and Politics, Religion/Beliefs, and Global Feminisms. See the website for more details about submission.

Make Every Woman Count (MEWC) Blog

Women's Rights and Empowerment in Africa

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/8qcsvfh

The goal of the MEWC blog is to provide a platform for the voices of young African women and other individuals interested in women's rights issues in Africa to be heard. If you have something to say about women's rights in Africa, are working on the ground to help promote women's empowerment in Africa, or have a story to tell about women in Africa, then MEWC would like to hear from you. MEWC is looking for individuals who are eager to share their views, analysis, ideas, and personal stories on MEWC's blog. If you would like to be considered to participate in the discussion follow the detailed instructions on the website provided. Previous blogging experience is not necessary. However, please note that this is not a paid opportunity.

Religion & Gender Online Academic Journal

Deadline: Rolling

www.religionandgender.org

The next two issues of Religion and Gender are currently being processed and the publishers have also planned special issues for the longer term. The guidelines of proposals can be found on the journal website. The next planned issue will be titled “Religion, Gender and Migration” and is expected to be published in Spring 2013. The editors will be Louise Ryan and Elena Vacchelli from Middlesex University, London, U.K. Furthermore, the editors of Religion and Gender have planned the following themes for upcoming issues to be published in 2013 and 2014: “Religion, Gender and Postsecularism” (2013), “Religion, Gender and Visual Culture” (2014), and “Religion, Gender and Postcoloniality” (2014). Publishers would like to hear from individuals who are interested in co-editing one of the above mentioned special issues. They would also like to hear from individuals who may have suggestions for authors that could provide valuable contributions to these issues or suggestions for following special issues on the occasion of relevant meetings, symposiums, conferences, etc.

Online Resources

Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)

Blog: What does Human Rights have to do with It?

cwgl.tumblr.com/

The Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL) at Rutgers is excited to announce the launch of a new blog: What does human rights have to do with it? This blog highlights current events addressing issues related to feminism, economic and social rights, and international human rights tools, while introducing new resources and introspective discussions to grapple with social justice challenges in the 21st century.

Ford Foundation & Girls, Not Brides Campaign

Child Marriage Interactive Map

tinyurl.com/cofanod

The Ford Foundation along with the Girls Not Brides campaign released a child marriage interactive map, examining 30 countries with high rates of child marriage. The website shows statistics by marriage age, legal age of marriage, secondary education, maternal mortality rates and early childbearing. Child marriage has devastating effects on girls, including impacts on their health, education, earning power, and independence. The statistics revealed on the website show that across the developing world, one-third of girls are married by the age of 18, and one in seven is married by the age of 15.

Gender Action

Global Gender IFI Watcher Network

tinyurl.com/c3472o5

Civil society groups are invited to join this new global network of "Gender IFI Watchers" to help hold International Financial Institutions (IFIs) accountable for their negative gender impacts. Launched at the 2012 AWID Forum by Gender Action, this network also enables activists to collectively ensure

positive gender outcomes. As a Gender IFI Watcher, you will learn how to locate vital information about IFI projects in your country, conduct gender analyses of IFI projects, collaborate with Gender Action and other network members in your region and around the world, and more.

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC)

Topic Guide on Gender

tinyurl.com/bv4fr6r

This new 129-page topic guide on gender introduces some of the best recent literature on a wide range of gender issues related to development and humanitarian work. The consideration of "gender" involves examining how social norms and power structures affect the lives of, and opportunities available to, different groups of men and women, boys and girls. Funded by AusAID, the guide highlights major critical debates, practical guidance, lessons learned and case studies.

Huariou Commission

The Local-to-Local Dialogue Resource Manual: A guide for grassroots women-led engagement with local government and decision makers

tinyurl.com/753vduj

L2L Dialogue combines women's concerns with social change and community mobilization. L2L Dialogue fulfills the promise of women's empowerment as a change model. Grassroots women's work to map and analyze gender and power relationships becomes the foundation of their strategies for reconfiguring these relationships. L2L Dialogue actively addresses both strategic and practical concerns by confronting existing power structures at all levels. L2L Dialogue's emphasis on local realities brings grassroots women's concerns to light. Their priorities are grounded in specific and concrete issues that affect

their families, neighborhoods, and communities. It comes from practice that is varied, setting new terms of engagement between communities and government on grassroots women's terms. The dialogue process transforms our structural marginality in formal institutions and address subtle forms of sexual discrimination. 180pp.

Joto Afrika

Adapting to Climate Change in Africa: Mainstreaming Gender

tinyurl.com/c5aqtat

The need to mainstream gender in response to the impacts of climate change is recognized globally. This is usually linked to differential vulnerability to climate change. Mainstreaming also needs to include how climate change impacts gender relations, which in turn can determine the success of a household's or community's adaptation responses. CARE International's Adaptation Learning Program (ALP) provides the editorial on this precise issue in the pan-African learning series.

Nazra for Feminist Studies

Manual on Women Human Rights Defenders

tinyurl.com/8uqdyde

The Women Human Rights Defenders program at Nazra for Feminist Studies is launching its manual on Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs). Rather than translate into Arabic manuals that have been produced by other organizations, the WHRD program opted to produce a manual that is especially tailored to the Egyptian context. The manual is in Arabic but an English summary is available. The manual includes sections on Egyptian legislation and military verdicts that are used to constrain public action; a background of the unique violations committed against WHRDs and why the situation of WHRDs should be paid special attention to; regional and international mechanisms that

WHRDs can utilize to report violations committed against them; and, finally, security tips that can be of special use during perilous circumstances.

Poverty Research Archive

povertyarchive.weitzenegger.de

The Poverty Research Archive may be used as a search tool for getting results related to poverty research and action. The search covers more than 70 websites, which were selected for their excellent content on poverty reduction research and practice. The list of sources covers the major poverty research institutions.

United Nations

Womenwatch

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/>

Womenwatch is the central gateway to information and resources on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the United Nations system, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Secretariat, regional commissions, funds, programs, specialized agencies, and academic and research institutions. The portal contains a directory of resources on selected topics including the critical

areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action, statistics and indicators, gender mainstreaming and online clearinghouses on themes currently on the United Nations global agenda, such as climate change. Recent developments also include UNGENews, a real-time news feed of all United Nations news on gender equality and empowerment of women. Multilingual sections of Womenwatch are currently being developed, with the objective to make the Womenwatch directory of resources as multilingual as possible, i.e. available in all UN official working languages, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

Book Review

Doing Feminist Theory: From Modernity to Postmodernity, by Susan Archer Mann. 2012, 475 pages. Oxford University Press, New York, NY. Reviewed by Anna Green, Graduate Student, Department of English, Michigan State University.

A refreshingly transparent and comprehensive account of US feminist theory, *Doing Feminist Theory: From Modernity to Postmodernity* distills a multitude of theoretical voices as well as numerous complex sociohistorical movements into a readable yet multifaceted textbook. A self-pronounced teaching resource “designed for upper-level undergraduate and graduate courses in feminist theory,” Mann’s clear and straightforward organization, including highlighted vocabulary words with corresponding glossary at the end of the book, aims to make feminist theory accessible to scholars of all levels and all disciplines not only by laying out the underlying ideology of feminist theory but also by positioning feminist theory in relation to numerous other theoretical fields including but not limited to ecocriticism, Marxism, and anarchism (xvi). Differentiating her methodology from other accounts of feminism, Mann focuses on the historical interconnectedness and responsiveness of various feminist movements while also paying special attention to the individuality of various, less visible movements included under the umbrella of feminism that are too frequently relegated to the periphery. Mann’s text is divided into three sections each of which builds upon the preceding chapters to reiterate concepts and figures. It is in this attention to the particularities rather than generalities of the feminist movement that Mann’s text finds its strength and power of intervention.

The first section of Mann’s text, entitled “Modern Feminist Thought” tracks the birth and rise of visible feminism in a necessarily conventional, chronological fashion. Because this section acts as the foundation for Mann’s later exploration of the dialogues between different feminist ideologies, explicitly drawing the connections between feminist figureheads and theoretical giants, this section will be most useful to those students requiring an introduction to the general arc of US feminisms. Even as she explores early feminism, however, Mann intentionally and consistently revisits the conditions experienced by different types of feminism most explicitly attending to the hardships and marginalization experienced by black feminists in particular. The pedagogical approach expressed in this sort of move forces students to perform a close reading of history so that they might recognize the façade of a united feminist front and instead see the numerous schisms created by historically specific bigotry and bias; though women were (and continue to be) victimized by patriarchy, within feminism, women were also victimized by one another. Elizabeth Cady Stanton crusaded for Women’s Suffrage but she also openly endorsed measures that sought to prevent non-white, lower class and uneducated individuals from voting. Though Mann is clearly not invested in entirely overthrowing these feminist icons, her text exposes these less visible histories within the context of mainstream, white, upper-class feminism to draw attention to the problematic nature of imagining a single, linear narrative of “the” feminist movement.

Predictably taking up the agenda sketched out in the introduction and first section of the book, the next two sections engage more seriously with Mann’s intention to elucidate the presence and analyze the cultural and historical effects of more peripheral feminist movements. Reiterating figures briefly contextualized in the first section, Mann’s second section, “Feminist Thought

After Taking the Postmodern Turn,” more explicitly situates the work of prominent yet mainstream-resistant feminists like Audre Lorde and bell hooks within the context of their respective theoretical perspectives and movements. Devoting much more attention to the contemporary precursors to debates within current feminisms, Mann specifically attends to different approaches to reproductive rights, the rise of various feminisms that denounced the Anglo-centric approach of mainstream feminism and the increasing visibility of the queer community. Similarly, Mann’s last section “Theory Applications—Bridging the Local and the Global: Feminist Discourses on Colonialism, Imperialism and Globalization,” attempts to transfer an appreciation of the particularities of U.S. feminism into a global setting by outlining the problematic, potentially imperial, nature of imposing Western feminisms onto other nations and cultures.

Because Mann explicitly lays out feminism’s relationship with and indebtedness to numerous other theoretical movements, educators will find this text helpful both as an introduction to feminism and to theory more generally. Doing Feminist Theory also helpfully provides numerous avenues for further study and inquiry, including “Feminist Theory Timeline” at the end of the book, listing prominent feminist scholarship beginning with Mary Wollstonecraft. To be clear however, this is certainly a text for those students who are truly beginners in feminist theory; more advanced students may be piqued by Mann’s purposeful repetition of events, figures and concepts as well as her tendency to include words in the glossary presumably understood by students with experience in theory. The characteristics that make this book inappropriate for most graduate students and some advanced undergraduates are precisely those that make the book ideal for novices, using reinforcement to encourage conceptual assimilation.

What makes this project so important is Mann’s insistence that learning “feminist theory” necessarily entails learning about marginalized feminisms alongside mainstream feminism. Her approach is one that refuses to prioritize or validate the history of one group over another and though this is certainly destabilizing for people unfamiliar with the intricacies of feminism and theory more generally the text holds readers accountable for thinking critically about their own relationship to issues raised. Mann’s identification and analysis of numerous national and political movements—globalization, U.S. wartime involvement, economic recession and depression—links issues not intuitively tied to the feminist movement in order to demonstrate the extent to which feminisms are indeed products of their environment and historical moment. Because feminism, as a whole, engages so completely with the movements that shape American society and through it, the entire world, Mann’s lingering implication is that no one can or should be excluded from the questions and cultural debates framed by different perspectives within feminism.

Women’s Sexualities and Masculinities in a Globalizing Asia, edited by Saskia E. Wieringa, Evelyn Blackwood, and Abha Bhaiya. 2007, 279 pages. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, NY. Reviewed by Abdulhamit Arvas, Doctoral Student, Department of English, Michigan State University.

Women’s Sexualities and Masculinities in a Globalizing Asia, an edited volume of articles by activists and academic scholars from various disciplines, challenges essentialist and unifying Euro-Western feminist and queer arguments about gender and sexuality in Asia by offering a deconstructive analysis of sexual subjectivities of so-called lesbian women with a closer attention to the local histories, the socioeconomic realities, everyday experiences, and the transformative effect of globalization in the emergence and refusal of sexual identities in Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia, and Hong Kong. It is obvious in all these geographical spaces that there is a paradigm shift in the twentieth century in terms of categorizing women according to their sexual experiences through the use of Western discourses on sexuality based on a heterosexual/homosexual dichotomy, and in particular, the translations of early sexologists’ works into other languages as well as into the contemporary sociocultural life as hegemonic devices. In spite of the western influence in the emergence of these sexual categories in these contexts, the editors of the book call forth a transnational feminist position to avoid generalizing, universalizing, and essentializing claims of a global sexual experience. At this point, they challenge global queer discourses and avoid using the term “queer” by suggesting that a transnational feminist lens is the best way of “decolonizing global queer studies” (3) through a crosscultural and multiracial recognition of sexual particularities and geosocial specificities.

This book has four parts with twelve articles. Part I, “Historical Legacies,” presents two articles addressing the historical legacies of same-sex relations among women in Japanese and Indian history. Saskia E. Wieringa’s “Silence, Sin, and the System: Women’s Same-sex Practices in Japan,” traces androgyny, transgenderism, and same-sex relations among women in cultural and religious texts in Japanese history. Pointing up to strong gender segregation in Japanese society, Wieringa investigates the deep layers

of feelings like shame, sin, and guilt surrounding lesbians in today's Japan. Consequently, she aims to reveal the historical image of masculine women to historicize this image. Through the 14th c. religious traditions and practices like Shintoism or Buddhism, the 10th c. Japanese novel, and shunga depictions from the Edo period. The second article in this part is Kanchana Natarajan's reading of gender dynamics in classical Indian philosophy and their subversion in folk tales, particularly the Tamil folk legend Alliyarasanimalai. Natarajan shows how classical philosophical, religious, and historical texts build social and familial organization upon not only caste but also gender hierarchy and inequality, and how some folk tales subvert these views and practices of constructing gendered spaces.

Following the historical contexts, the second part addresses the question of subjectivity, and the process of naming, renaming, constructing, and reconstructing in the practices of dominant gender regimes with relation to religious and state politics. Abha Bhaiya strikingly writes about the age-old female bonding existent in the subcontinent of South Asia, while at the same time protests that same-sex love "is not the alternative but integral to what is everyday mainstream;" and questions the imposition of universal categories—i.e. straight, lesbian, gay—which, according to her, "may deprive us of the access to a rich, plural, diverse, and celebratory history of social, sensual, and spiritual bonding" (75). Another exemplary prescription of sexual categories is demonstrated by Peichen Wu's analysis of the appearance of the western sexual jargon and pathologies regarding the sexual discourse in the early twentieth century Japan, together with the stigmatization of the members of Seito Society as abnormal, deviant, and invert lesbians who challenged and overturned the emergent sexual discourse and heterosexual ideology that propagates dichotomous gender roles with the slogan of "good wives, wise mothers" by media, specialists, politicians, and sexologists. Shermal Wijewardene, on the other hand, looks into Sri Lanka and explores "trans" women's refusal of using western labels and their search for alternative forms of self-definition as a means to frame their differences in Sri Lankan culture.

The third part, "Female Masculinities," blurs the line between local and global. The contributors suggest that female masculinity in an Asian context is not a product of "premodern" sexualities, but the very product of their own spatial specificity in dialogue with sundry discourses—local, global, ethnic, religious, economic, and state. While Megan Sinnot investigates the formation of a national Thai language discourse on sexual identities, particularly the emergence of "tom" and "dee" identities in the 1970s, Sharyn Graham Davies examines how some female-born individuals in Bugis society refuse to identify as man, or woman, or any other categories, but use terms like "calalai" or hunter, and how these individuals negotiate their gender identities with Islamic, local, and national discourses on gender ideals. Similarly, Franco Lai examines lesbian masculinities and the paradoxical situation of tomboys as socially tolerated yet undesirable individuals in Hong Kong together with the negotiation process between tomboys, the lesbian community, and Hong Kong society. The last chapter of this part is Evelyn Blackwood's argument on transnational sexualities, and the dominant and alternative sexual discourses circulating in Indonesia. For Blackwood, sexual identities are a part of both national and transnational discourses, and "lesbi" subjectivities in Indonesia are not only a product of queer discourses, but also of modern state, Islamic and socioeconomic conditions. Although these lesbi subjectivities in Padang do not use linguistic markers as means of self-identification, the national and international circulations of these labels generate "in-group" usages by signifying an imagined space and shared world. Lastly, the fourth part, "Silencing and Modes of Invisibility," addresses the silencing and invisibility of women's sexualities, and provides accounts of the emerging women groups which put local sexual identities in a dialogue with international movements through films, Internet, and other media technologies. Abha Bhaiya visits the Indian film *Fire* which raised violent controversies regarding same-sex women relations in India, and interrogates expressions and denials of female sexuality, notions of citizenship, and the use of culture as a constitutive and disciplinary means to challenge women's rights. In the next chapter Jennifer Robertson suggests how homosexual double suicides or love suicides in Imperial Japan are reactions to gender roles sanctioned by the state as well as means of self-expression of love. Her reading of these suicides as symbolic death of the traditional Japanese women together with Meiji period modernization, industrialization, and westernization demonstrates that nation building and the reconstruction of gender are intrinsically interlinked with one another. Finally, Maya Sharma ends this part with her study on life stories of working-class lesbian women in Northern India, and the empowerment of women movements in India.

As the diversity of contexts and the different methodologies from various disciplines evince, this book is an invaluable contribution to comparative, postcolonial, transnational feminist and queer scholarship. Although I agree with their arguments regarding the essentializing and unifying attitude of global queer discourses, this claim by no means can be generalized to all queer scholarship. I believe that such a robust project as this work would have been even richer if some queer theorists, who are well aware of sexual particularities and local specificities, were brought into the discussions, particularly on sexuality as a socially and historically constructed product. Overall, this book is a tremendous step towards transnational and comparative studies regarding not only women's sexualities, but all sexuality studies, and is no doubt a great companion for any scholars and students interested in women, masculinities, and sexualities in a globalizing Asia.

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 gencen.msu.edu/gdg.

Thank You.

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

