



# Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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

We welcome our new Managing Editor of the GPID Working Papers, Jessica Ott. Jessica is a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology here at MSU. We also welcome our new undergraduate interns Clare O’Kane, Duncan Tarr, and Marisa Meyerson and thank our departing undergraduate interns Shivani Pandya and Marie Rose, who graduated May 2015.

We have two new Directors of the Gender, Justice, and Environmental Change (GJEC) program: Wynne Wright and Lucero Radonic. Thank you to Maureen McDonough, who is retiring after directing the GJEC program for many years. The GJEC Program is also hosting a new Brown Bag series. This year’s lineup includes current fellows, alumni, and two visiting speakers who will share their research and ideas with the public.

Our new LGBTQ and Sexuality Studies Undergraduate Minor is officially open as of Fall 2015, and we already have 51 students enrolled!

We have published a new *GPID Working Paper*, #307: “Competing Gender Perspectives in Security Sector Reforms,” by Sabine Mannitz, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, and Stephanie Reckhaus, German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation.

We currently have the following titles available for book review and are in the process of requesting more. If you have a particular title that you would like requested, let us know!

*\*Economies of Violence: Transnational Feminism, Postsocialism, and the Politics of Sex Trafficking.*

*\*Under Development: Gender*

*\*When Care Work Goes Global: Locating the Social Relations of Domestic Work*

We encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers and invite authors and publishers to submit relevant articles and books for inclusion in future issues. We especially invite graduate students, scholars, and professionals to review a newly published book relating to gender and international development. If you are interested in reviewing a book, please contact us at [bulletin@msu.edu](mailto:bulletin@msu.edu).

We hope you enjoy the Fall 2015 issue of the GPID Bulletin!



## Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences

Volume 1331, 2014

### “Agriculture and Nutrition in India: Mapping Evidence to Pathways,”

by Suneetha Kadiyala, Jody Harris, Derek Headey, Sivan Yosef and Stuart Gillespie, pp. 43-56. In India, progress against undernutrition has been slow. Given its importance for income generation, improving diets, care practices, and maternal health, the agriculture sector plays an important role in accelerating the reduction in undernutrition. This paper comprehensively maps existing evidence along agriculture–nutrition pathways in India and assesses both the quality and coverage of the existing literature. The authors present a conceptual framework delineating six key pathways between agriculture and nutrition. Three pathways pertain to the nutritional impacts of farm production, farm incomes, and food prices. The other three pertain to agriculture–gender linkages. The literature suggests that Indian agriculture has a range of important influences on nutrition. Agriculture seems to influence diets even when controlling for income, and relative food prices could partly explain observed dietary changes in recent decades. The evidence on agriculture–gender linkages to nutrition is relatively weak. Sizeable knowledge gaps remain. The root causes of these gaps include an interdisciplinary disconnect between nutrition and agricultural economics, a related problem of inadequate

survey data, and limited policy-driven experimentation. Closing these gaps is essential to strengthening the agriculture sector’s contribution to reducing undernutrition.

## British Journal of Sociology

Volume 65, Issue 4, 2014

### “Gendering Inequality, a Note on Piketty’s Capital in the Twenty-First Century,”

by Diane Perrons, pp. 667-677. Thomas Piketty’s *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* is remarkable for moving inequality to mainstream debate through detailed analysis of longitudinal statistics by advocating an interdisciplinary perspective and writing in a witty and accessible style. With reference to the post-1970

period, when wage increases are largely responsible for the increase in inequality, Piketty shows how patrimonial capitalists appropriated a growing share of social wealth. A feminist economics perspective would enrich Piketty’s analysis in two main ways. First, by paying greater attention to the processes and social norms through which inequalities are produced and justified and second, by highlighting the ways in which inequality is experienced differently depending not only on class, but also on other aspects of identity including gender. This approach also suggests that it is necessary to supplement the ex-post redistributive policies recommended by Piketty: a global wealth tax and more steeply progressive income tax, with ex-ante measures to stop the rise in wage inequality in the first place, especially by bridging the huge gulf that exists between those who care for people and those who manage money.

## Development and Change

Volume 46, Issue 1, 2015

### “Modernity and Matrifocality: The Feminization of Kinship?,”

by Cecile Jackson, pp. 1-24. The extensive analytical focus on how gender relations in working lives, employment, education, political engagement, and public life change under modernity needs to be extended to a consideration of the ways in which kinship and relatedness have also been changing. This article argues that relatedness under modernity tends towards matrifocality. This is explored through looking at broad patterns of social change in kinship practices across a range of societies experiencing transitions towards modernities over the past fifty years, and at how state and NGO development and social protection programs contribute to this matrifocal turn.



## International Migration Review

Volume 48, Issue 4, 2014

### “Gender Differences in the Role of Migrant Networks: Comparing Congolese and Senegalese Migration Flows,”

by Sorana Toma and Sophie Vause, pp. 972-997. This paper uses recent longitudinal data collected within the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project to investigate gender differences in the role of migrant networks in international mobility. It compares Congolese and Senegalese migration streams to examine how the interplay between gender and networks varies across contexts of origin. It goes beyond previous studies by considering the case of spousal reunification alongside other forms of migration, separating the role of the migrant spouse from other network ties, as failing to do so overestimates the role of migrant networks in female mobility. It shows that Senegalese women are more likely than men to rely on geographically concentrated networks, composed of close kin and established abroad for a long time. Gender differences are much less pronounced in the Congolese case, which we relate to the more rigid patriarchal norms in Senegal, restricting female autonomy both in terms of mobility and economic activity.

## The Lancet

Volume 385, 2015

### “A Community Empowerment Approach to the HIV Response Among Sex Workers: Effectiveness, Challenges, and Considerations for Implementation and Scale-up,”

by Deanna Kerrigan et al., pp. 172-185. This article is a comprehensive review of

community empowerment approaches for addressing HIV in sex workers. It presents a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of community empowerment in sex workers in low-income and middle-income countries. Community empowerment-based approaches to addressing HIV among sex workers were significantly associated with reductions in HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and with increases in consistent condom use with all clients. Despite the promise of a community-



empowerment approach, we identified formidable structural barriers to implementation and scale-up at various levels. These barriers include regressive international discourses and funding constraints, national laws criminalizing sex work, and intersecting social

stigmas, discrimination, and violence. Furthermore, social and political change are needed regarding the recognition of sex work as work, both globally and locally, to encourage increased support for community empowerment responses to HIV.

### “Human Rights Violations against Sex Workers: Burden and Effect on HIV,”

by Michele R Decker et al., pp. 186-199. This review of more than 800 studies reports on the burden and HIV implications of human rights violations against sex workers. Widespread abuses of human rights are perpetrated by both state and non-state actors, which directly and indirectly increase HIV susceptibility, and undermine effective HIV-prevention and intervention efforts. Abuses occur across all policy regimes, although most profoundly where sex work is criminalized through punitive law. Protection of sex workers is essential to respect, protect, and meet their human rights, and to improve their health and wellbeing. Research findings affirm the value of rights-based HIV responses for sex workers, and underscore the obligation of states to uphold the rights of this marginalized population.

## Studies in Family Planning

Volume 45, Issue 4, 2014

### “HIV Status, Gender, and Marriage Dynamics among Adults in Rural Malawi,”

by Philip Anglewicz and George Reniers, pp. 415-428.

Awareness of and responses to HIV health risks stemming from relations between sexual partners have been well documented in Sub-Saharan Africa, but few studies have estimated the effects of observed HIV status on marriage decisions and outcomes. This is a study of marriage dissolution

and remarriage in rural Malawi using longitudinal data with repeated HIV and marital status measurements. Results indicate that HIV-positive individuals face greater risks of union dissolution (via both widowhood and divorce) and lower remarriage rates. Modeling studies suggest that the exclusion of HIV-positive individuals from the marriage or partnership pools will reduce the spread of HIV.

**“Induced Abortions and Unintended Pregnancies in Pakistan,”** by Zeba Sathar et al., pp. 471-491. During the past decade, Pakistan’s need for family planning has remained high and there have been few gains in contraceptive use. Drawing upon data from a 2012 national study on postabortion care complications and a methodology developed by the Guttmacher Institute for estimating abortion incidence, we estimate that there were 2.2 million abortions in Pakistan in 2012, an annual abortion rate of 50 per 1,000 women. The need for an accelerated and fortified family planning program is greater than ever, as is the need to implement strategies to improve the quality and coverage of postabortion services.

**Third World Quarterly**  
Volume 36, Issue 1, 2015

**“Queering the Pashtun: Afghan Sexuality in the Homo-Nationalist Imaginary,”** by Nivi Manchanda, pp. 130-146. A certain pathologized image of the Afghan man now dominates the mainstream Western imaginary. This article interrogates representations of

Pashtun males in Anglophone media, arguing that these representations are embedded in an Orientalist, homonationalist framework. Through a specific focus on the construction of the Taliban as sexually deviant, (improperly) homosexual men, the paper underscores the tensions and contradictions inherent in the hegemonic narrative of Pashtun sexuality. It also revisits the debate about homosexuality as a minority identity, arguing that the act versus identity debate is deployed in this context simultaneously to make the Pashtun Other legible and to discredit his alternate ways of being.

**Wagadu: A Journal of Transnational Women’s and Gender Studies**  
Volume 13, 2015

**“Homemakers, Communists, and Refugees: Smuggling Anti-Apartheid Refugees in Rural Lesotho in the 1960s and 1970s,”** by John Aerni-Flessner, pp. 211-233. This article uses oral histories as well as archival sources to narrate the personal history of a woman who smuggled refugees into Lesotho from apartheid South Africa. It argues that women living along the border had the chance to rethink questions of citizenship and belonging in the local village and in the country.

**World Development**  
Volume 65, 2015

**“Female Migration for Marriage: Implications from the Land Reform in Rural Tanzania,”** by Yuya Kudo, pp. 41-61. Using the longitudinal household panel data drawn from rural Tanzania

(1991–2004), this study investigates impacts of the land reform on women’s marriage-motivated relocation. During the period under study, several villages that initially banned a widow’s land inheritance abolished this discrimination. Taking a differences-in-differences approach, this study finds that the probability of males marrying in a village increased by altering its customary land inheritance rule in favor of widows. In the light of the traditional system favoring exogamous and patrilocal marriage, this finding indicates that females relocate at marriage in response to the favorable land tenure system at the destination.

**“The Feminization of International Migration and its Effects on the Children Left Behind: Evidence from the Philippines,”** by Patricia Cortes, pp. 62-78. This paper explores the effects of a mother’s migration on her children’s well-being. Children with migrant fathers are used as the main control group to separately identify the effects coming from remittances from those resulting from parental absence. Exploiting demand shocks as an exogenous source of variation in the probability that the mother migrates, the evidence suggests that children of migrant mothers are more likely to lag behind in school compared to children with migrant fathers. Controlling for remittances does not change this result, supporting the hypothesis that a mother’s absence has a stronger detrimental effect than a father’s.

# Audiovisuals

**Athena Film Festival**  
[tinyurl.com/o7pujwl](http://tinyurl.com/o7pujwl)

**Sepideh—Reaching for the Stars**

In a rural village far from Tehran, the night sky glows brilliantly, unimpeded by light pollution, and a teenage girl named Sepideh dreams of becoming an astronomer. Lugging a telescope as tall as herself, Sepideh spends her nights

stargazing. She is inspired by Anousheh Ansari, the first Iranian in space, but achieving such a lofty ambition is easier said than done for an Iranian girl. 2015, 90 minutes.

**DocPoint Film Festival**  
[tinyurl.com/pwb5ajo](http://tinyurl.com/pwb5ajo)  
**Children 404**

It takes bravery to fight against institutionalized homophobia in Russia. When President Putin signed the law that forbids spreading “propaganda” for “non-traditional sexual relationships,” he gave state permission to ostracize LGBT people. Teachers and nurses have been fined for supporting teenagers belonging to sexual minorities. The

aim of the project is to give a voice and peer support to teenagers in sexual minorities. At the page, young people share anonymously their stories and video diaries about the hatred and discrimination they have encountered. The front stage is given to young people's images and experiences. Because the film did not pass the authorities' inspections in Russia, it was screened in a Russian documentary film festival by handing the film out to the audience on USB drives. 2014, 77 minutes.

**Full Frame Documentary Festival**  
[lovemarriageinkabul.com](http://lovemarriageinkabul.com)  
**Love Marriage in Kabul**

Extended families are often involved in arranging weddings in Afghanistan, and exchanges of money and calculations of the value of a bride's future labor within her husband's household become crucial issues. In this film, Mahboba Rawi, an energetic and courageous Afghan woman living in Australia, returns home to visit the orphanages and schools she sponsors. An Australian journalist accompanies Rawi and documents her efforts to help the countless widows

and orphans left destitute by the legacy of the Taliban. One of Rawi's first abandoned charges, Abdul, has grown to manhood and wishes to marry Fatemeh, a neighbor girl, in a love marriage. But incredibly complex negotiations shadow every effort to unite the couple. With time running out, and a forced marriage dowry for Fatemeh looming, can the couple find their happy ending? 2014.

**Human Rights Watch Film Festival**  
[tinyurl.com/pshpg78](http://tinyurl.com/pshpg78)

**Burden of Peace**

This documentary follows Guatemala's first female attorney general, Claudia Paz y Paz. After taking office, Paz y Paz achieves spectacular results, including the arrest of a former head of state charged with committing genocide. However, her determination encounters strong resistance from powerful elites that have always been above the law. With extraordinary access to Paz y Paz from the beginning of her term, we witness her battle to bring to justice powerful criminals and corrupt politicians. This film is a tale of personal sacrifice, hard fought change, and hope. 2015, 76 minutes.

[tinyurl.com/o2jdyap](http://tinyurl.com/o2jdyap)

**No Land's Song**

The Islamic revolution of 1979 banned female singers from appearing in public in Iran. They are no longer allowed to perform solo, unless to an exclusively female audience. Recordings of former female icons can only be bought on the black market. Sara Najafi is determined to refresh the cultural memory by roaming Tehran in the footsteps of famous singers of the 1920s and 1960s. She is courageously reviving female voices as she plans an evening of Iranian and French female soloists to rebuild shattered cultural bridges. For two and a half years, director Ayat Najafi follows the preparations between Tehran and Paris that are always touch and go. What's still possible? What goes too far? Sara's regular meetings with the Ministry of Culture shed light on the system's logic and arbitrariness, though officials there can only be heard and not seen. Can intercultural solidarity and the revolutionary power of music triumph? A political thriller and a musical journey, the film never loses sight of its real center—the female voice. 2014, 93 minutes.



[tinyurl.com/q57rwm7](http://tinyurl.com/q57rwm7)

### **The Supreme Price**

This film tells the remarkable story of human rights heroine Kudirat Abiola, wife of Nigeria's President-elect M.K.O. Abiola, who won a historic vote in 1993 that promised to end years of military dictatorship. Shortly after the election, M.K.O. Abiola's victory was annulled and he was arrested. While he was imprisoned, his wife Kudirat took over leadership of the pro-democracy movement. The Abiola family's intimate story unfolds against the backdrop of Nigeria's evolution from independence, through a series of military dictatorships, to present day civilian rule, as Kudirat's daughter Hafsat continues the challenge of transforming a corrupt culture of governance into a democracy capable of serving Nigeria's most marginalized population—women. 2014, 74 minutes.

[trialspring.com](http://trialspring.com)

### **The Trials of Spring**

Directed by Academy Award-nominated Gini Reticker, this film reveals the vital and unrecognized role of women in the region. Three courageous women in Egypt fight for the original goals of the Arab Spring: "Bread, Freedom and Social Justice." A formerly veiled widow provides guidance for revolutionaries 40 years her junior. A young women's

rights activist demands an end to sexual harassment. Lastly, a human rights defender is arrested and tortured in 2011, setting off a personal quest for justice that mirrors the trajectory of Egypt's uprisings. 2015, 76 minutes.

[tinyurl.com/ovdv7e6](http://tinyurl.com/ovdv7e6)

### **What Tomorrow Brings**

This film follows a year in the life of the first girls' school in a remote, conservative Afghan village. The film traces the interconnected stories of those who bring the school to life, including students, teachers, village elders, parents, and the school founder, Razia Jan. While the girls learn to read and write, their education goes far beyond the classroom to lessons about tradition and time. They discover their school is the one place they can turn to understand the differences between the lives they were born into and the lives they dream of leading. 2015, 90 minutes.

**Sheffield Film Festival**

[tinyurl.com/odb3vko](http://tinyurl.com/odb3vko)

### **Jungle Sisters**

Migrants from rural areas now make up a significant percentage of the urban labor force in India. Drawn by the opportunity to be independent, many hopeful young women begin working for

garment factories. Mediating advocates bring in women from the impoverished countryside to Bangalore and other manufacturing centers, believing they can be empowered by the national economic boom. Yet the women's inexperience leaves them susceptible to exploitation, putting advocates' capitalist optimism to the test. This film follows Orlanda as she and her group of workers are confronted with the brutal reality of sweatshop conditions and deliberate corporate negligence. 2015, 80 minutes.

[tinyurl.com/o6jayv3](http://tinyurl.com/o6jayv3)

### **Leaving Africa**

For 25 years, activist educators Riitta and Kata have built up an organization that seeks to empower the women of Uganda through workshops on sexual health, family planning, and gender equality. Approaching Riitta's retirement and return to her native Finland, they have been faced with the allegation of spreading "perverse" sexual propaganda. They are haunted by the very real possibility of seeing their life's work collapse under increasingly repressive state policies. This story of friendship and empowerment shows independent women overcoming obstacles in their society. 2015, 84 minutes.

## Monographs and Technical Reports

**Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)**

[tinyurl.com/qx9sru6](http://tinyurl.com/qx9sru6)

**"Compilation of Inputs from Women's Rights Advocates on the Occasion of the CSW59,"** 2015, 27pp. On the occasion of the 59th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW59), AWID called on feminists and women's rights advocates around the world to share three key messages about women's rights with UN and government leaders. Hundreds of feminists and women's rights advocates from around the world responded via Twitter, Facebook, email, and comments on the AWID website.

Their comments, compiled here, dealt with a wide range of issues currently affecting women's rights and informed the speech delivered by AWID's Executive Director at the opening session of the Commission.

[tinyurl.com/pvs47dz](http://tinyurl.com/pvs47dz)

**"Sex Workers Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice,"** 2015, 18pp. This report shares highlights and insights from the four recipients of AWID's Innovation Seed Grants, whose projects focused on advancing the rights of sex workers. These projects

reflect the culmination of a process of engagement and collaboration between AWID and diverse sex worker groups and coalitions around the 2012 International Forum on Women's Rights and Development. Organized around the theme of Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice, the 2012 Forum sought to help participants gain a stronger understanding around economic issues; re-energize participants, especially with regard to their engagement in economic debates; link and connect diverse women's rights advocates, movements and allies; and contribute

to forward-looking proposals for transforming economic power.

### Eldis

[tinyurl.com/qx34bvj](http://tinyurl.com/qx34bvj)  
“Afghanistan Gender

**Equality Report Card: Evaluating the Government of Afghanistan’s Commitments to Women and Gender Equality,”** by EQUALITY for Peace and Democracy, 2015, 89pp. Since 2001, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) has made over 2,300 explicit commitments to gender equality in laws, treaties and agreements, policies, and strategic documents. This report reviews these commitments in a number of key areas: peace processes, security, health, education, access to justice, violence against women, access to resources and services, political participation, economic opportunity and employment, protection of vulnerable groups, and awareness-raising among the public. It assesses both progress and shortcomings in each of these areas from the perspectives of Afghan women, according to a survey completed with 154 members of EPD’s Provincial Women’s Network in five provinces of Afghanistan and stakeholder interviews. As a baseline for measuring progress regarding the government’s commitments, this report aims to take stock of how far the government has come since 2001 and which areas need more focus and improvement moving forward. The report card will be produced annually as a monitoring tool that enables

civil society, the Afghan government, and the international community to hold the government accountable to its commitments to the women of Afghanistan and gender equality.



### Equality Now

[tinyurl.com/ppo3xd4](http://tinyurl.com/ppo3xd4)  
“**Words & Deeds: Holding Governments Accountable in the Beijing+20 Review Process,**” 2015, 44pp. In this advocacy report, Equality Now highlights a sampling of explicitly discriminatory laws relating to: marital status (marriage, divorce, polygamy, wife obedience); personal status (citizenship, weight of court testimony, travel, prostitution); economic status (inheritance, property, employment) and in addressing violence against women (rape, domestic violence, “honor” killings). Such laws demonstrate the clear disrespect of

governments for the fundamental right of women and girls to equality and an official endorsement of women and girls as people of lesser worth. It highlights areas that have improved in various countries and those that need further work.

### European Institute for Gender Equality

[tinyurl.com/o8thkws](http://tinyurl.com/o8thkws)  
“**Gender Equality Index 2015: Measuring Gender Equality in the European Union 2005-2012,**” 2015, 188pp. The *Gender Equality Index* provides a comprehensive measure of gender equality in the context of EU policy. The results show that there have been visible, albeit marginal, improvements between 2005 and 2012 in the domains covered by the Gender Equality Index. With an overall score of 52.9 out of 100 in 2012, the EU remains only halfway towards equality, having risen from 51.3 in 2005. Progress needs to increase its pace if the EU is to fulfill its ambitions and meet the Europe 2020 targets.

### Gender IT

[tinyurl.com/nkl5vpy](http://tinyurl.com/nkl5vpy)  
“**Gender Violence on the Internet: The Philippine Experience,**” by Liza García and Florence Manikan, 2014, 48pp. This report emerges from research carried out in the Philippines between August 2013 and April 2014 by the Foundation for Media Alternatives and the Association for Progressive Communications as part of a multi-country project entitled “End Violence: Women’s Rights and Safety Online.” The Philippines ranks high in terms of gender equality. For Filipino women, information and communications technologies have provided vital spheres

for self-expression and asserting their rights. At the same time, technology-related violence against women (VAW) has been increasing. Over the past few years, there have been numerous media reports on instances of these new forms of gender violence, especially related to cases where sexual images and videos have been uploaded without a woman's consent. In the Philippines, violence against women is considered a public crime; however, harms and violations enabled by technology are often trivialized, and receive inadequate responses from the state, corporations, civil society, and women themselves. In this context, the primary focus of this study was to document women's experiences of technology-related VAW in order to raise the visibility of the issue and advocate for effective remedies.

[tinyurl.com/popahm3](http://tinyurl.com/popahm3)

**“Pakistan Country Report: Technology Driven Violence Against Women,”** by Bytes For All, 2014, 29pp. Technology-based violence is exposing women to a large spectrum of harms in Pakistan. Victims have suffered physical violence including rape, attempted assassination, psychosocial harms, and loss of development opportunities. This report consolidates findings from three case studies featuring women who have survived violence and abuse originating from misuse of technology. These case studies identify the gaps in remedial options available to women who are victimized by digital technologies. The report highlights that incidents of violence against women online are carried on with full impunity and often result in violence offline. The report talks of the specific context in Pakistan, where charges of blasphemy, being an Indian or American agent, or other such labels are usually evoked to target victims of hate speech. The report also highlights the negative impact created by the lack of a cybercrime law in Pakistan.

**Global Network of Sex Work Projects**

[tinyurl.com/o3h4lg9](http://tinyurl.com/o3h4lg9)

**“Economic Empowerment: Does**

**Rehabilitation Have a Role?”** 2015, 26pp. This report highlights case studies focusing on an economic empowerment program for sex workers with rehabilitation elements across four African countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda. It focuses on economic empowerment programs that have a rehabilitation element requiring sex workers to exit sex work and be reintegrated into the community. It summarizes four case studies of such programs and asks whether rehabilitation has a role in economic empowerment. The case studies highlight factors that negatively affect sex workers' participation in economic empowerment programs and looks at some of the key lessons in implementing economic empowerment programs for sex workers. The paper includes key recommendations that should be considered if economic empowerment programs for sex workers are to be successful.

**Human Rights Watch**

[tinyurl.com/oxllb6e](http://tinyurl.com/oxllb6e)

**“Marry Before Your House is Swept Away: Child Marriage in Bangladesh,”** by Girls Not Brides, 2015, 125pp. In this report, Human Rights Watch documents the experiences and insights of child brides and their families in Bangladesh, a country which has the fourth-highest rate of child marriage in the world. The report seeks to understand why rates of child marriage remain so high in the country. The stories told reveal many drivers including the widespread fear of natural disasters which have the power to sweep away a family's home, leaving communities impoverished and even more vulnerable to child marriage. The report also suggests ways in which Bangladesh's government can apply effective strategies to achieve success in addressing child marriage.

**Institute of Development Studies**

[tinyurl.com/pg8v3d9](http://tinyurl.com/pg8v3d9)

**“Frontiers of Community-Led Total Sanitation: Making Sanitation and Hygiene Safer: Reducing Vulnerabilities to Violence,”** by S. House and S. Cavill,

2015, 15pp. This report focuses on the issue of safety and vulnerabilities to violence that women, girls, and sometimes boys and men can face in relation to sanitation and hygiene. It points out areas in which community-led total sanitation methodologies, if not used skillfully with awareness, can run the potential risk of creating additional vulnerabilities. It also looks at good practices within organizations to ensure that those working in the sector know how to program to reduce vulnerabilities to violence and to ensure that sector actors also do not become the perpetrators of violence or face violence themselves.

[tinyurl.com/qhokdyp](http://tinyurl.com/qhokdyp)

**“Does War Empower Women? Evidence from Timor-Leste,”** by P. Justino, M. Leone, and P. Salardi, 2015, 30pp. Conflicts may change the material conditions and the incentives individuals face through death, displacement, and other consequences of violence. Being a victim of a war can also profoundly change individual beliefs, values and preferences. Violent conflicts are linked to changes in the roles of women, social norms, and beliefs toward gender roles within societies. The aim of this paper is to investigate the short and long term consequences of a long lasting conflict—the Timor-Leste conflict—on various dimensions of women's empowerment.

[tinyurl.com/oqazqzr](http://tinyurl.com/oqazqzr)

**“Rescue and Real Love: Same-Sex Desire in International Development,”** by A. Gosine, 2015, 24pp. Fifteen years ago, there was little space within international development policy circles to talk about sexual rights, desire, or pleasure. Homosexuality as a topic of debate was routinely invisible and development agencies and international nongovernmental organizations collectively struggled to see the relevance of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ) issues within their broader mandates. This publication examines the rise of LGBTIQ rights within development and asks how the



terms of debate have shifted so much that the industry's most powerful multilateral institution and champion of neoliberal capitalism, the World Bank, is advocating protection rights for sexual minorities. The author focuses upon the growth in interest and financial resources towards the rescue of nonheterosexual people from homophobia in Global South countries and the problematic rise in homonationalism. More encouragingly, he also explores how communities within developing country contexts have challenged rigid heteronormative conceptions of love, desire, and affection.

[tinyurl.com/prbqjb7](http://tinyurl.com/prbqjb7)

**“Making Care Visible: Influencing Story on Policy Change on Unpaid Care Work,”** by Z. Nesbit-Ahmed, 2015, 13pp. Unpaid care work is relevant to almost all aspects of gender equality and is directly linked to the economic empowerment of women and girls. This report provides background to the issue, giving context and rationale for the work strand. It then moves on to describe the strand's activities and approaches and highlights the changes and results achieved, detailing pivotal moments in the strand's journey before analyzing what worked, what did not work, and how influencing work can continue to progress this issue in the future.

**International Civil Society Action**

### Network (ICAN)

[tinyurl.com/qzfsw25](http://tinyurl.com/qzfsw25)

**“Extremism in the Mainstream: Implications for and Actions by Women,”** by S. Anderlini and M. Koch, 2015, 13pp. In the past twenty years since the seminal 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing, there has been a rising backlash against women's rights. This paper provides a brief overview and analysis of the causes, manifestations and consequences of rising conservatism and extremism, particularly religious extremism, and its implications for women. It reflects on how and why women may be drawn to the ideologies and movements that spread extremism and provides insight on the global women's rights movement's activism and resistance to emerging threats. The paper offers recommendations for action by the international community.

### MADRE

[tinyurl.com/og67c4p](http://tinyurl.com/og67c4p)

**“Report on Violations of the Convention against Torture in Colombia,”** by Taller de Vida and MADRE, 2015, 59pp. For over fifty years, Colombians have endured a violent internal armed conflict between government forces, paramilitary armed groups, and guerilla rebel armed groups. This internal armed conflict is rooted in the postcolonial split of the country based on economic, social, and racial inequalities. Today, each group continues to fight and deliberately commits human rights violations in order to increase its influence over Colombian territory. These human rights violations include the recruitment of children as soldiers and sexual and gender based violence against women and girls. This report highlights areas of concern of noncompliance with the Convention against Torture.

### Native Women's Association of Canada

[tinyurl.com/p43z7fm](http://tinyurl.com/p43z7fm)

**“NWAC Report: Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Aboriginal Women and Girls in Canada,”** 2014, 90pp. This report identifies the vulnerabilities that increase Aboriginal women's and

girls' risk to be targeted for exploitation in sex trafficking and prostitution. It covers root causes, recruitment methods by traffickers, prevention, and exit strategies, and more. The report provides recommendations to help Aboriginal women and girls exit situations of sexual exploitation. Survivors, service providers, law officers, and judicial officers provided information and valuable stories. The report finds that Aboriginal women and girls are being overrepresented in trafficking and are the majority of those being sex trafficked in Canada. Key informants in NWAC's report established that intergenerational trauma, poverty, discrimination, and the negative effects of the Indian Residential Schools contribute to the increased vulnerabilities of Aboriginal women and girls. The report calls for more initiatives to secure education and promote success for Aboriginal women and girls as an essential preventative measure. It also calls for a National Public Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women as well as a national action plan to end all forms of violence.

### **Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)**

[tinyurl.com/obfozp9](http://tinyurl.com/obfozp9)

#### **"Women's Work Counts: Feminist Arguments for Human Rights at Work,"**

by Radhika Desai, 2015, 38pp. The feminist and human rights approaches discussed in this paper advocate a radical rethinking of work that begins with women's experiences of work in their lives. The paper calls upon the need for identification of assumptions and values that are not respectful or sensitive to women's experience and needs of work, the examination of gender biases and inequalities that are present in institutions, structures, and actors that are critical to the operationalization of the rights including policies, institutions, systems, structures, and practices that propagate these inequalities. It brings into focus the critical issues that need to be addressed by the UN's Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in

order for the achievement of substantive equality and realization of women's right to work and their right to just and favorable conditions of work.

### **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

[unfpa.org/annual-report](http://unfpa.org/annual-report)

#### **"Annual Report,"** 2015, 65pp.

Improvements have been made in access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, with significant overall benefits to the health of women, girls, and children in the 20 years since the historic Program of Action was endorsed by 179 governments at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994. However, in many countries, some gains have gone only to those with higher incomes. The rural and urban poor continue to experience lack of access to services, sexual and reproductive ill health, and violence. More than 200 million women who want family planning cannot get it. The report urges governments to enact and enforce laws that eliminate inequalities and protect human rights in order to ensure dignity and human rights in the future.

### **United Nations Human Rights (UN OCHR)**

[tinyurl.com/qccllnb](http://tinyurl.com/qccllnb)

#### **"Civil Society Space and the United Nations Human Rights System,"** 2015,

32pp. This Guide highlights issues related to the work of civil society actors (CSAs). It provides an overview of the conditions and environment needed for a free and independent civil society, including relevant international human rights standards for freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public affairs. The guide includes some examples of how governments and CSAs have worked together to develop space for civil society to carry out its work to advance enjoyment of human rights (civil, cultural, economic, political and social) for all. Obstacles and limitations to civil society work are identified, including harassment, intimidation, and

reprisals against CSAs. The guide invites CSAs to use the UN human rights system to promote and protect civil society space at the local level. Resources and contact details are provided. The Guide aims primarily to assist CSAs who are not yet familiar with the UN human rights system. Its development has been enriched from the outset by input and advice from diverse CSAs.

### **United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)**

[tinyurl.com/nnsnbvj](http://tinyurl.com/nnsnbvj)

#### **"UNRISD Classics, Volume II: Gendered Dimensions of Development,"** by

S. Razavi and S. Staab, 2015, 464pp.

UNRISD's research over the last half century has given a voice to those who believe that sustainable development, social justice, and gender equality are more than a pipe dream. At a moment where a new global consensus is in the making, UNRISD research on gender and development provides important insights for those who believe that it is necessary to push the boundaries of political discourse beyond its current focus on economic growth and poverty reduction toward a broader understanding of development that includes human wellbeing, equity, sustainability, democratic governance, and social justice.

[tinyurl.com/qg6rflf](http://tinyurl.com/qg6rflf)

#### **"Migration and Health: Examining the Linkages through a Gender Lens,"** by J.

Golden, 2015, 27pp. The paper discusses the tensions between the feminization of migration and the domestic roles women typically assume, including unpaid care work. It then examines issues related to health of migrants through a gender lens. Discussion primarily focuses on key areas that have particular resonance in debates around the health and wellbeing of migrants, including occupational health and work, sexual and reproductive health, and mental health. The paper then moves on to a more detailed analysis of the impact of women's domestic roles, particularly unpaid care work, in the context of migration and considers the implications



concludes by considering what potential migration offers for changing gender norms and reflects on the implications of the global debates raised in this paper for the Chinese context.

[tinyurl.com/nk5d6k7](http://tinyurl.com/nk5d6k7)

**“Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalized Economy,”** by N. Kabeer, 2015, 2pp.

This paper analyzes the evolving politics of claims-making by women workers in the global South in the context of a globalized economy. It addresses the following questions: 1) What kinds of claims are prioritized in relation to women workers? 2) Who is making these claims? 3) To whom are they addressed? 4) What strategies are pursued to advance these claims? 5) Which claims are heard and acted on and which go unheard? The paper considers three categories of women workers: those working in global value

markets, and those working as cross border migrants.

[tinyurl.com/nuhfgn2](http://tinyurl.com/nuhfgn2)

**“Governance and Women’s Claims-Making: What Do Feminists Want and How Do They Get It?,”** by A. Goetz and R. Jenkins, 2015, 2pp.

This paper explores the political circumstances under which women’s rights advocates effectively pursue policy agendas on issues that challenge patriarchal interests, such as violence against women, reproductive autonomy, and women’s labor and property rights. It discusses different systems of governance and their implications for women’s claims-making, through enabling or constraining spaces for articulation and debate.

[tinyurl.com/of092f5](http://tinyurl.com/of092f5)

**“Democratic Transition and Women’s Rights: Understanding**

**Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Indonesia,”** 2015, 4pp. In 1998, after three decades of authoritarian rule, women’s organizations reemerged across Indonesia in the participatory spaces opened up by the democratic transition and the decentralization process. This paper outlines how women’s rights advocates have taken advantage of this renewed participation to influence policy change on the issues of violence against women and domestic work. Progress has been made due to the ability to forge broad alliances beyond women’s organizations. However, alliance and consensus can also collapse along the fault lines of custom and religion.

[tinyurl.com/nkvca6o](http://tinyurl.com/nkvca6o)

**“A Long History of Mobilization: Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in India,”** 2015, 4pp.

India has a long history of mobilization for women’s rights and a very diverse set of women’s movements which, paradoxically, can hamper the claims making process. This brief outlines the progress on the issues of violence against women and domestic work. It highlights factors that facilitate policy change, such as consensus across different women’s movements and open policymaking processes, and those that militate against it, like the perception that such claims pose fundamental challenges to state power and hegemonic conceptions of community, family, and sexuality.

**UN Women**

[tinyurl.com/nk6w5og](http://tinyurl.com/nk6w5og)

**“Progress of the World’s Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights,”** 2015, 342pp.

In an era of unprecedented global wealth, millions of women are trapped in low paid, poor quality jobs and denied even basic levels of health care, and water, and sanitation. Women still carry the burden of unpaid care work, which austerity policies and cutbacks have only perpetuated. This report brings together human rights and economic policymaking and provides the key elements for a new policy agenda

that can transform economies and make women's rights a reality. The evidence shown in this report supports key recommendations for moving towards an economy that truly works for women and benefits all.

[tinyurl.com/p5rqgut](http://tinyurl.com/p5rqgut)

**“UN Women Evaluation Handbook: How to Manage Gender-Responsive Evaluation,”** 2015, 174pp. This practical handbook will help those initiating, managing, and using gender responsive evaluations. Although specific to UN Women evaluation processes, the handbook may be useful to international development evaluators and professionals, particularly those working on gender equality, women's empowerment, and human rights. It promotes gender responsive evaluation and evidence-based policy making to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment.

[tinyurl.com/ot4oxfu](http://tinyurl.com/ot4oxfu)

**“Impact Stories and Thematic Briefs,”** 2015, 52pp. UN Women stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. This brief outlines UN Women's work towards each of these key areas, focusing on solutions and illustrating results. The stories portion illustrates the human impact of a selection of UN Women programs implemented at the global, regional, or national level. These stories showcase the many women and girls across the globe whose lives have been changed for the better as a result of UN Women's work on the field.

[tinyurl.com/pznlkkv](http://tinyurl.com/pznlkkv)

**“Championing Gender Equality in the HIV Response: The Experiences of Five Programme Countries,”** 2015, 28pp. AIDS is the leading cause of death

among women of reproductive age worldwide. In addition to their biological susceptibility, HIV disproportionately affects women and adolescent girls because of their unequal cultural, social, and economic status in society. Gender inequality, gender based violence, and harmful traditional practices reinforce unequal power dynamics with men and limit women's choices, opportunities, and access to information, health and social services, education, and employment. This advocacy kit provides key results and lessons learned in Cambodia, Jamaica, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, and Rwanda. These include policies, programs, and budgets, as well as the empowerment of leadership and participation of women and girls, especially those living with HIV. It provides a global overview of the program and includes country profiles featuring the specific strategies, results, and lessons learned in each of the five countries that were part of the program.

**United States Institute of Peace**

[tinyurl.com/nw976po](http://tinyurl.com/nw976po)

**“Supporting Afghan Women in the 2014 Transition,”** by Amy Calfas, 2015, 5pp. The 2014 elections in Afghanistan saw great promise for advancing the status of women, with unprecedented voter turnout among women and powerful equality rhetoric from presidential candidates. As the new administration sets its agenda, this report offers guidelines for Afghan leaders to fulfill their campaign promises by strengthening women's political participation, access to justice, and involvement in the security sector.

**United Nations Women's Empowerment & Leadership Development for Democratization (UN-WELDD)**

[tinyurl.com/nb6q3ru](http://tinyurl.com/nb6q3ru)

**“Report of the Working Group on the Issue of Discrimination against Women, 29th Session of the Human Rights Council,”** 2015, 20pp. This report examines discrimination against women and girls in cultural and family life. The cultural construction of gender

determines the role of women and girls within the family, including in marriage. After analyzing the impact of culture and religion on the enjoyment of equal rights by women and girls in society and the family, the Working Group redefines family by incorporating a gender perspective. In reaffirming gender equality between the sexes and family diversity, it is necessary to apply the principle of women's right to equality in all forms of family law, in secular family law systems, state enforced religious family law systems, and plural systems. After recalling the obligation of states to combat discrimination against women in cultural and family life, the paper makes several recommendations for the establishment of true equality between genders in cultural and family life.

**Women's Refugee Commission**

[tinyurl.com/ovlkffx](http://tinyurl.com/ovlkffx)

**“Empowered and Safe: Economic Strengthening for Girls in Emergencies,”** 2015, 29pp. Little is known about the economic dimensions of girls' gender based violence (GBD) risk, despite the clear relationship between economic insecurity and some forms of GBV, and despite girls themselves consistently identifying livelihoods as a top priority. This resource shows how economic strengthening can achieve change and how lessons from the development sector intersect with knowledge from humanitarian contexts. Conflict and displacement exacerbate economic insecurity and reduce safe livelihood options. As a result, girls may be forced to resort to harmful measures to survive, such as transactional sex, dangerous labor migration, or low paying work in the informal economy, which carry a heightened risk of sexual violence and exploitation. Like provision of food, water and shelter, protection from GBV can be a life-saving intervention and should be prioritized. While humanitarians agree on the need to build girls' human, social, financial, and physical assets, economic assets are the least understood.

## Agenda

**Volume 29, Issue 1, 2015**

\*"Non-Normative" Sexual and Gender Diversities in Africa, by Lerverne Gething

\*Vocabularies of the Non-Normative, by Zethu Matebeni and Thabo Msibi

\*The Social-Political Dynamics of the Anti-Homosexuality Legislation in Uganda, by Stella Nyanzi and Andrew Karamagi

\*Mind the Gap: Imagining New Ways of Struggling towards the Emancipation of Sexual Minorities in Africa, by Pierre de Vos

\*Queering the Social Emergence of Disabled Sexual Identities: Linking Queer Theory with Disability Studies in the South African Context, by Paul Chappell

\*"It's Not That Bad:" Homophobia in the Residences of a University in KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa, by Valenshia Jagessar and Thabo Msibi

\*For a Politics of Presupposed Equality: The Struggle for Sexual Minority Freedom in Africa, by Jaco Barnard-Naude

\*"I Believe That being a Lesbian is Not a Curse:" Young Black Lesbian Women Representing Their Identities Through Photovoice, by Maia Zway and Floretta Boonzaier

\*The Persistence of Homophobic Discourses: Narratives of a Group of Gay Men in Cape Town, South Africa, by Neil Henderson

\*Towards a Queer Futurity: The Utopian Impulse in the Work of Athi-Patra Ruga and Milumbe Haimbe, by Anna Stielau

\*Archive and Method in Queer African Studies, by Keguro Macharia

\*Taming Monsters: Theorizing Erotic Justice in Africa, by Mikki van Zyl

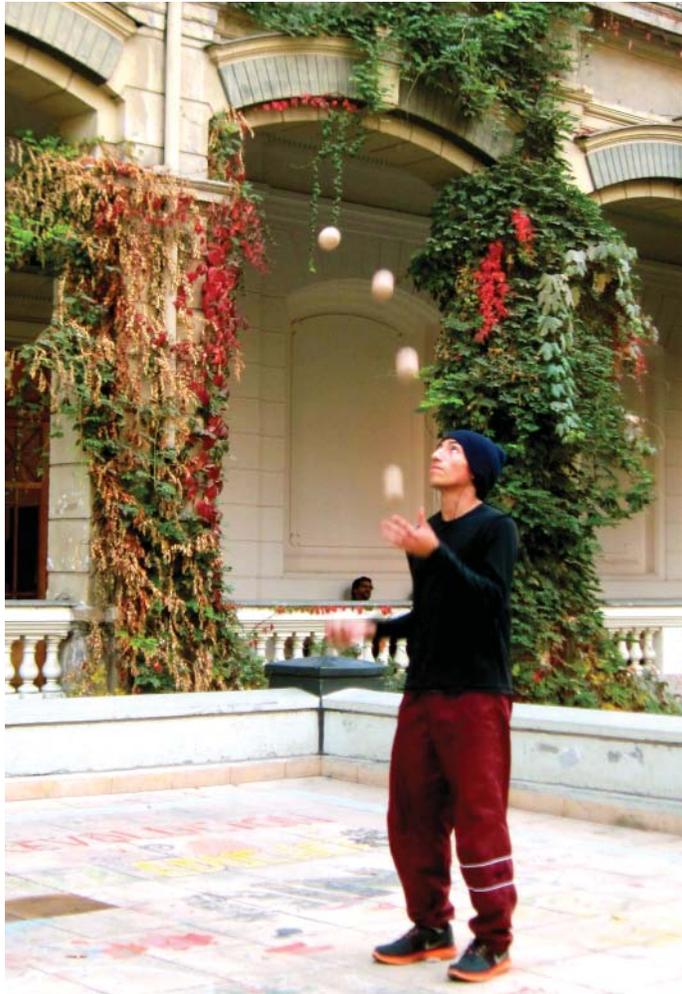
\*"Those promoting and practising

homosexuality are worse than pigs and dogs": Linguistic Assault on Homosexuals in Malawi, by Gregory Kamwendo

## Feminist Studies

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\*Labeling Female Genitalia in a Southern African Context: Linguistic Gendering of Embodiment, Africana Womanism, and the Politics of Reclamation, by Busi Makoni

\*The Impact of African Feminisms and Performance in Conflict Zones: Werewere Liking in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, by Cheryl Toman

\*"Pa Manyen Fanm Nan Konsa:" Intersectionality, Structural Violence,

and Vulnerability Before and After Haiti's Earthquake, by Mark Schuller

## Gender & Development

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\*Campaigning to Save Market Women's Livelihoods in Hanoi: Experience from HealthBridge, by Kristie Daniel et al.

\*Safe Cities Programming and Campaigning in the ActionAid Federation, by Christy Abraham et al.

\*SafetiPin: An Innovative Mobile App to Collect Data on Women's Safety in Indian Cities, by Kalpana Viswanath and Ashish Basu

\*Community Mentors as Coaches: Transforming Gender Norms through Cricket among Adolescent Males in Urban India, by Madhumita Das et al.

\*Working with Legal Pluralism: Widowhood, Property Inheritance, and Poverty Alleviation in Urban Senegal, by Ruth Evans

\*Grassroots Women's Accountability Mechanisms: Strengthening Urban Governance through Organizing and Partnerships, by Rachael Wyant and Katarina Spasić

\*Planning from Below: Using Feminist Participatory Methods to Increase Women's Participation in Urban Planning, by Sara Ortiz Escalante and Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

\*ActionAid's Young Urban

Women Programme in Urban India: Taking an Intersectional Approach to Decent Work, Unpaid Care, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, by Baishali Chatterjee

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\*"Man Can't Give Birth, Woman Can't Fish:" Gender Dynamics in the

Small-Scale Fisheries of Bangladesh, by Apurba Krishna Deb, C. Emdad Haque, and Shirley Thompson

\*Transnational Families, Religious Participation and Gender Dynamics: Filipino, Sao Tomean and Indo-Mozambican Immigrant Women in Lisbon, Portugal, by Susana Salvaterra Trovão, Sónia Cristina Caetano Ramalho and Maria Inês Pereira Torcato David  
\*Women's Changing Domestic Responsibilities in Neoliberal Africa: A Relational Time-Space Analysis of Lesotho's Garment Industry, by Nicola Ansell, Seroala Tsoeu, and Flora Hajdu

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\*Participatory Video Drama Research in Transitional Vietnam: Post-Production Narratives on Marriage, Parenting and Social Evils, by Katherine Brickell  
\*A Gendered Practice of Urban Cultivation: Performing Power and Well-Being in M'Bour, Senegal, by Stephanie A. White

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\*"I'd Do It For Love or For Money:" Vietnamese Women in Taiwan and the Social Construction of Female Migrant Sexuality, by Lan Anh Hoang and Brenda S.A. Yeoh  
\*Performing Race and Gender: The Exoticization of Josephine Baker and Anna May Wong, by Jean-Francois Staszak  
\*Local Gender Contract and Adaptive Capacity in Smallholder Irrigation Farming: A Case Study from the Kenyan Drylands, by Martina Angela Caretta and Lowe Börjeson  
\*Do Rural Development Programs Promote Gender Equality on Farms? The Case of Slovenia, by Majda Černič Istenič  
\*Gender Equality: A Core Dimension in Rural Development Programmes in

Austria?, by Theresia Oedl-Wieser  
\*The Feminization of Governance in Rural Communities in Poland: The Case of Village Representatives, by Ilona Matysiak

\*Gender Mainstreaming and the Common Agricultural Policy, by Sally Shortall  
\*Gender Mainstreaming and Rural Development Policy: The Trivialization of Rural Gender Issues, by Bettina B. Bock

#### **Journal of International Women's Studies**

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\*A Socio-Historical and Political Discourse on the Rights of Muslim Women: Concerns for Women's Rights or Community Identity, by Sabiha Hussain  
\*The Meaning of Hijab: Voices of Muslim Women in Egypt and Yemen, by Kenneth E. Jackson and Elizabeth Monk-Turner  
\*Gender in the Midst of Change: Examining the Rights of Muslim Women in Predominantly Muslim Countries, by Saidat Ilo and Richard Seltzer  
\*Rethinking Patriarchy, Culture and Masculinity: Transnational Narratives of Gender Violence and Human Rights Advocacy, by Elora Halim Chowdhury  
\*Veiling and Blogging: Social Media as Sites of Identity Negotiation and Expression among Saudi Women, by Hala Guta and Magdalena Karolak  
\*In Search of a Lost Identity: Iranian Women and Their Identity Issues, by Mahsa Izadina  
\*Gender Mainstreaming in Sector Budget Support: The Case of the European Commission's Sector Support to Rwanda's Agriculture Sector, by Nathalie Holvoet and Liesbeth Inberg  
\*Ecofeminism and Natural Disasters: Sri Lankan Women Post-Tsunami, by Alyssa Banford and Cameron Kiely Froude  
\*Gender and Water in Northeast Thailand: Inequalities and Women's Realities, by Sari Andajani-Sutjahjo, Siriporn Chirawatkul, and Erico Saito  
\*A Chronicle of the Global Movement to Combat Violence against Women: The Role of the Second-Wave Feminist Movement and the United Nations: The Perspective of Bangladesh, by Anisur

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\*Barriers to the Utilization of Provisions of the Zimbabwean Domestic Violence Act among Abused Christian Women in Zimbabwe, by Excellent Chireshe  
\*Women and the Law in Nigeria: A Reappraisal, by Eghosa Osa Ekhatior  
\*Attitudes and Perceptions of Young Men towards Gender Equality and Violence in Timor-Leste, by Ann Wigglesworth, Sara Niner, Dharmalingam Arunachalam, Abel Boavida dos Santos, and Mateus Tilman  
\*Defining Recent Femicide in Modern Turkey: Revolt Killing, by Ihsan Cetin  
\*"Sisters; Was This What We Struggled For?:" The Gendered Rivalry in Power and Politics, by Mohamed Haji Ingridis

#### **Violence against Women**

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\*Community Economic Status and Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Bangladesh: Compositional or Contextual Effects?, by Kristin E. VanderEnde et al.  
\*The Struggle to Address Woman Battering in Slovakia: Stories from Service Providers," by Susan L. Miller and Gabriela Wasileski

#### **Women's Studies International Forum**

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\*Extending the Moral Economy beyond Households: Gendered Livelihood Strategies of Single Migrant Women in Accra, Ghana, by Theresa Tufuor, Anke Niehof, Chizu Sato, and Hilje van der Horst  
\*Gender, Responsible Citizenship and Global Climate Change, by Sadegh Salehi, Zahra Pazuki Nejad, Hossein Mahmoudi, and Andrea Knierim  
\*Construction of Hegemonic Masculinity: Violence against Wives in Bangladesh, by Afroza Anwary  
\*The Embodied Crises of Neoliberal Globalization: The Lives and Narratives of Filipina Migrant Domestic Workers, by Wen Liu  
\*From "Living Corpse" to India's Daughter: Exploring the Social, Political and Legal Landscape of the 2012 Delhi Gang Rape, by Sharmila Lodhia

**Cambridge University Press**

**“Women’s Rights in Democratizing States: Just Debate and Gender Justice in the Public Sphere,”** by Denise M. Walsh, 2014, 306pp.

This study offers a new explanation for why advances in women’s rights rarely occur in democratizing states. Using deliberative theory, Denise Walsh argues that the leading institutions in the public sphere are highly gendered, meaning women’s ability to shape content of public debate and put pressure on the state to advance their rights is limited. She tests this claim by measuring the openness and inclusiveness of debate conditions in the public sphere in Poland, Chile, and South Africa. Through a series of structured, focused comparisons, the book confirms the importance of just debate for securing gender justice. The comparisons also reveal that counterpublics in the leading institutions in the public sphere are crucial for expanding debate conditions. The book concludes with an analysis of counterpublics and suggests an active role for the state in the public sphere.

**Feminist Press at CUNY**

[www.feministpress.org/](http://www.feministpress.org/)

**“\$pread,”** edited by Audacia Ray, Eliyanna Kaiser, and Rachel Aimee, 2015, 368pp. *\$pread*, an Utne award-winning magazine by and for sex workers, was independently published from 2005-2011. This collection features the enduring essays about sex work around the world, first person stories that range from deeply traumatic to totally hilarious, analysis of media and culture, and fantastic



original illustrations and photographs. The book also features the previously untold story of *\$pread* and how it has built a wider audience in its posthumous years. What started as a community tool and trade magazine for the sex industry quickly emerged as the essential guide for people curious about sex work, independent magazine enthusiasts, and labor and civil rights activists.

**New Press**

**“Bordered Lives: Transgender Portraits from Mexico,”** by Kike Arnal 2015, 184pp. An evocative collection of photographs by internationally renowned photographer Kike Arnal, this collection seeks to push back against the transphobic caricatures that have perpetuated discrimination against transgender community in Mexico. Despite some important advances in recognizing and protecting the rights of its transgender community, including legislation against hate crimes, discrimination still persists, largely against transgender women. In highly personal profiles, Arnal takes us into the lives of seven individuals in and around Mexico City. He shows them going about their day-to-day

lives: getting ready in the morning, interacting with family and friends, and devoting their lives to helping others in the transgender community. Deeply honest, sensitive, and humane, it challenges society’s preconceived notions of sexuality, gender, and beauty, in Mexico and across the globe.

**New York University Press**

**“Technomobility in China: Young Migrant Women and Mobile Phones,”**

by Cara Wallis, 2015, 277pp. As unprecedented numbers of young, rural women journey to cities in China not only to work, but also to “see the world” and gain some autonomy, they regularly face significant institutional obstacles as well as deep seated anti-rural prejudices. Based on immersive fieldwork, Cara Wallis provides an intimate portrait of the social, cultural, and economic implications of mobile communication for a group of young women engaged in unskilled service work in Beijing, where they live and work for indefinite periods of time. While simultaneously situating her work within the fields of feminist studies, technology studies, and communication theory, Wallis explores the way in which the cell phone has

been integrated into the transforming social structures and practices of contemporary China, and the ways in which mobile technology enables rural young women—a population that has been traditionally marginalized and deemed as “backward” and “other”—to participate in and create culture, allowing them to perform a modern, rural-urban identity. In this theoretically rich and empirically grounded analysis, Wallis provides original insight into the co-construction of technology and subjectivity as well as the multiple forces that shape contemporary China.

**“Discounted Life: The Price of Global Surrogacy in India,”** by Sharmila Rudrappa, 2015, 224pp. India is the top provider of surrogacy services in the world, a multimillion dollar industry, as increasing numbers of couples from developed nations look for wombs in which to grow their babies. Drawing from interviews with surrogate mothers and egg donors in Bangalore, as well as twenty straight and gay couples in the U.S. and Australia, this book focuses on the processes of social and market exchange in transnational surrogacy. Rudrappa interrogates the creation and maintenance of reproductive labor markets, the function of agencies and surrogacy brokers, and how women become surrogate mothers. Rudrappa argues that this reproductive industry controls and disempowers women, yet her interviews reveal that the surrogate mothers largely found the experience empowering. Rudrappa explores the lived realities of many surrogate mothers whose deepening bodily commodification is paradoxically experienced as a revitalizing life development. A detailed and moving study, *Discounted Life* delineates how local labor markets intertwine with global reproduction industries, how Bangalore’s surrogate mothers make sense of their participation in reproductive assembly lines, and the remarkable ways in which they negotiate positions of power for themselves in progressively untenable socioeconomic conditions.

### Ohio University Press

**“Gendered Lives in the Western Indian Ocean: Islam, Marriage, and Sexuality on the Swahili Coast,”** edited by Erin E. Stiles and Katrina Daly Thompson, 2015, 400pp. In this book, anthropologists, historians, linguists, and gender studies scholars examine Islam, sexuality, gender, and marriage on the Swahili coast. The book examines diverse sites of empowerment, contradiction, and resistance affecting cultural norms, Islam and ideas of Islamic authenticity, gender expectations, ideologies of modernity, and British education. The book’s attention to both masculinity and femininity, broad examination of the transnational space of the Swahili coast, and inclusion of research on non-Swahili groups on the East African coast makes it a unique and indispensable resource.

**“The Gender of Piety: Family, Faith, and Colonial Rule in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe,”** by Wendy Urban-Mead, 2015, 298pp. This book is an intimate history of the Brethren in Christ Church (BICC) in Zimbabwe as related through six individual life histories that extend from the early colonial years through the first decade after independence. These six lives show how men and women of the BICC experienced their piety in different ways. Women usually remained tied to the church throughout their lives, while men often had a more strained relationship with it. Church doctrine was not always flexible enough to accommodate masculine gender roles, particularly male membership in political and economic institutions or participation in important male communal practices. The oral accounts make it clear, official versions to the contrary, that the church was led by spiritually powerful women and that maleness and mission church notions of piety were often incompatible. The life history approach illustrates how the tension of gender roles both within and without the church manifested itself in sometimes unexpected ways.

Routledge

**“China’s Leftover Women: Late Marriage among Professional Women and its Consequences,”** by Sandy To, 2015, 200pp. The term *sheng nu* (leftover women) has recently been coined in China to describe the increasing number of women, especially highly educated professionals in their late twenties and over who have not married. Research among leftover women reveals that the majority do in fact wish to get married, contrary to the notion that traditional marriage has lost its appeal among the new generations of economically independent women. The book explains the reasons behind women’s failures to get married, discusses the consequences for the future makeup of China’s population at the dawn of its modification of the one child policy, and compares the situation in China with that in other countries. The book provides practical solutions for educated women’s courtship and long term solutions for China’s partnering issues, gender relations, and marriage formation.

### Stanford University Press

**“A Society of Young Women: Opportunities of Place, Power, and Reform in Saudi Arabia,”** by Amélie Le Renard, 2014, 224pp. In recent years the Saudi government has felt increasing international pressure to offer greater roles for women in society. This book observes young urban women in their daily lives—in the workplace, on the female university campus, and at the mall—to show how they are transforming Saudi cities from within and creating their own urban, professional, and consumerist lifestyles. As young Saudi women are emerging as an increasingly visible social group, they are also shaping new social norms. Their shared urban spaces offer women the opportunity to shed certain constraints and imagine themselves in new roles, but in exchange, women must adhere to new constraints: to be sophisticated, fashionable, feminine, and modern. The position of other women—poor, rural, or foreign—is increasingly marginalized. While young

urban women may embody the image of a reformed Saudi nation, the reform project ultimately remains incomplete, drawing new hierarchies and lines of exclusion among women.

#### University of California Press

##### **“Dealing in Desire: Asian Ascendancy, Western Decline, and the Hidden Currencies of Global Sex Work,”**

by Kimberly Kay Hoang, 2015, 248pp. This ethnography takes an in-depth and often personal look at Vietnam’s sex workers and their clients to show how Vietnamese high finance and benevolent giving are connected to the intimate spheres of the informal economy. Over the course of five years, Hoang worked at four exclusive Saigon hostess bars catering to diverse clientele: wealthy local Vietnamese and Asian businessmen, Viet Kieu (ethnic Vietnamese living abroad), Western businessmen, and Western budget tourists. For the domestic super elite who use the levels of political power to channel foreign capital into real estate and manufacturing projects, conspicuous consumption is a means of projecting an image of Asian ascendancy to potential investors. For Viet Kieu and Westerners who bring remittances into the local economy, personal relationships with local sex workers reinforce their ideas of Asia’s rise and Western decline,

while simultaneously bolstering their diminished masculinity. *Dealing in Desire* illuminates Ho Chi Minh City’s sex industry as not just a microcosm of the global economy, but a critical space where dreams and deals are traded.

##### **“From Cuba with Love: Sex and Money in the Twenty-First Century,”**

by Megan D. Daigle, 2015, 296pp. This book deals with love, sexuality, and politics in contemporary Cuba. Daigle explores the role of women in Cuban political culture by examining the rise of economies of sex, romance, and money since the early 1990s. She draws attention to the violence experienced by young women suspected of involvement with foreigners at the hands of a moralistic state, an opportunistic police force, and even their own families and partners. This book investigates the lives of the Cuban women (and some men) who date tourists and offers a unique perspective on issues about women’s bodies—what they can or should do and, equally, what can be done to them. Daigle’s perspective questions how race and politics in Cuba are tied to women and sex, and the ways in which political power acts directly on the bodies of individuals through law, policing, institutional programs, and social norms.

#### Verso Books

**“Woman’s Estate,”** by Juliet Mitchell, 2015, 184pp. Scrutinizing the political background of the early seventies feminist movement and its common ground with other radical manifestations of the sixties, this book describes the organization of women’s liberation in Western Europe and America. Mitchell locates the areas of women’s oppression in four key areas: work, reproduction, sexuality and the socialization of children. Through a close study of the modern family and a reevaluation of Freud’s work in this field, Mitchell paints a detailed picture of patriarchy in action.

##### **“Separate and Dominate: Feminism and Racism after the War on Terror,”**

by Christine Delphy, 2015, 192pp. Delphy criticizes liberal hypocrisy and calls for a fluid understanding of political identity that does not place different political struggles in false opposition. She dismantles the claim that Afghanistan was invaded to save women, and that homosexuals and immigrants alike should reserve their self-expression for private settings. She calls for a true universalism that sacrifices no one at the expense of others. In the aftermath of the Charlie Hebdo massacre, her arguments appear more prescient and pressing than ever.



# Study Opportunities

## HREA

### **Women, Peace and Security e-Course September 30—November 10**

[hrea.org/women-peace-security](http://hrea.org/women-peace-security)

This e-learning course provides participants with an understanding of how a gender lens is critical to all elements of peacebuilding, conflict resolution and recovery work, initiatives and policy. It outlines the normative framework around women's rights and peacebuilding, security sector governance, approaches to transitional justice, security policy-making and awareness raising on women's and gender issues. This course uses weekly case studies to illustrate how the normative framework has been put into practice in different regions of the world. Participants will critically analyze international interventions on peace and security from a women's rights perspective. The course is intended for human rights, women's human rights, and humanitarian staff of INGOs, NGOs, intergovernmental and government agencies; women's advocates and feminists; and university students of international law, international relations, and politics. Participants should have a good written command of English and have high competence and comfort with computer and Internet use. Tuition fee for participants is US \$595.

## Emory University

### **Ph.D. and Graduate Certificate in Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies**

**Deadline: December 15**

[tinyurl.com/m7bwqtr](http://tinyurl.com/m7bwqtr)

This program supports a generous and pluralistic understanding of scholarly research on women and gender in relation to other aspects of identity, including race, ethnicity, religion, class, disability, nationality, and sexuality. Their program emphasizes a wide interdisciplinary range of comparative feminist theories and empirical perspectives as well as grounding in traditional disciplines. Their

program supports several distinctive interdisciplinary areas of study: feminist and queer theory; race, difference, and justice; health, science, and embodiment theory; and transnational, postcolonial, and political economies. All students admitted to the Ph.D. program receive full funding for five years.

## **Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex**

### **M.A. in Gender and Development Deadline: Rolling**

[tinyurl.com/m6weyva](http://tinyurl.com/m6weyva)

This program situates the study of gender and development through a social science framework in the context of policymaking and implementation. The course aims to equip students with the analytical and conceptual skills needed to understand gender issues in both contexts, enabling them to participate effectively in gender and development related research, policymaking and implementation. The MA course is taught jointly by IDS and University of Sussex faculty members as well as external specialists, with extensive experience in teaching, research, consultancy, and operational work, across a range of social science disciplines. IDS and Sussex are home to some of the world's leading thinkers on gender and development, and IDS coordinates a five-year DFID-funded Research Partnership Consortium on Pathways to Women's Empowerment which brings together researchers, activists, policymakers, and NGOs from the UK, Egypt, Brazil, Ghana, and Bangladesh.

## **London School of Economics**

### **M.Sc. in Gender, Development, and Globalization**

**Deadline: Rolling (June preferred)**

[tinyurl.com/mrfk26o](http://tinyurl.com/mrfk26o)

This interdisciplinary program focuses on the theoretical analysis of gender, which is central to developing the necessary analytical understanding to inform policymaking, and prepares

students for independent research leading to an academic career. This program aims to give students a thorough understanding of economic and social processes that shape the world and their gendered outcomes, and a knowledge of how gender is theorized, understood, and incorporated into development analysis, practice, and policy. Graduates are equipped with highly desirable gender analysis skills that can be applied to a wide variety of settings, including government, international institutions including the EU and World Bank, the media and publishing, charities, nongovernmental organizations, private consultancy firms, education, and research.

## **Michigan State University Graduate Specialization in Women's and Gender Studies**

**Deadline: Rolling**

[tinyurl.com/bjkzqky](http://tinyurl.com/bjkzqky)

This graduate specialization is an elective addition to masters 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](mailto:gencen@msu.edu).

## **National University of Ireland, Galway M.A. in Gender, Globalization, and**

## Rights

### Ph.D. in Global Women's Studies

#### Deadline: Rolling

[tinyurl.com/maatgo5](http://tinyurl.com/maatgo5)

This program builds on a long-established tradition of Women's Studies at NUIG. It complements the existing strengths of the School of Political Science and Sociology in development, environmental politics, feminist and gender analyses, globalization, human rights, international relations, and postcolonial studies. Global issues are always simultaneously women's issues and

local issues. This program is committed to the development of undergraduate and postgraduate education, advanced research, and other activities that build cross-disciplinary knowledge and understanding of gender and global issues through a critical human rights lens.

### Simmons College

#### M.A. in Gender and Cultural Studies

#### Deadline: Rolling

[tinyurl.com/mrj2vhu](http://tinyurl.com/mrj2vhu)

This program examines constructions of gender, race, class, and nation in the

United States and across the globe. Their students master cutting-edge theory in feminism, poststructuralism, cultural studies, and postcolonialism, and practice multi-perspective, multi-factored theoretical analyses. Students draw insight and inspiration from Africana studies, communications, economics, education, English, history, modern languages, philosophy, political science, sociology and women's and gender studies. Simmons College students are the next generation of scholars, educators, activists and professional leaders.

# Grants and Fellowships

### The Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD)

#### Funding for Women's Economic Empowerment in Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan

#### Deadline: October 21

[tinyurl.com/nn4otpy](http://tinyurl.com/nn4otpy)

DFATD Canada is accepting proposals for women's economic empowerment in Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan. The goal is to support private sector economic growth by increasing women's entrepreneurship and participation in the work force in Egypt. DFATD will provide funding between C\$3,000,000 and C\$10,000,000. The objectives are: increased women's empowerment for sustainable economic growth; increased growth productivity and job opportunities generated by women entrepreneurs; increased employment of women by businesses; and reduced gender-specific barriers to women's entrepreneurship and to women entering into and remaining in the work force. The projects should focus on increasing skills and access to financial and non-financial services, improving the institutional environment, and assisting women in their ability to make and act upon decisions in order to benefit from economic growth. Canadian, international, multilateral and local organizations working in

Egypt, Morocco and Jordan are eligible to apply for grants. These organizations should have at least five years of organizational experience in managing and delivering initiatives related to international development.

### School for Advanced Research

#### Campbell Fellowship for Transformative Research on Women in the Developing World

#### Deadline: November 1

[tinyurl.com/pktdevm](http://tinyurl.com/pktdevm)

One residential fellowship and one postdoctoral fellowship are available for a female scholar whose research documents the circumstances of women in the developing world and offers paths to concrete, practical strategies for improving their health, prosperity, and general wellbeing. The successful applicant for this fellowship will have completed a doctorate in anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, political science, psychology, or sociology. Sample topics include education and socialization of girls; women's roles in government; reproduction and women's health; impacts of international and civil conflict on women; women's roles in resolving conflicts or sustaining civil society; the practice and process of gender-based development; and women in science and technology.

Although women scholars from any nation are eligible to apply, SAR particularly welcomes and encourages applications from scholars in developing countries. Fellows receive a \$4,500 per month stipend in addition to housing and office space on the SAR campus.

### AmplifyChange

#### Innovation Grant: Break the Silence on Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights

#### Deadline: December 31

[tinyurl.com/pe72dhj](http://tinyurl.com/pe72dhj)

An Innovation grant is EUR 10,000 intended to help small community-based groups pursue new approaches and ideas for advocacy at local levels and to encourage new civil society organizations to embark on sexual and reproductive health and rights advocacy. AmplifyChange funds aim to empower young people, men, and women to realize their sexual and reproductive rights in countries where the needs are greatest, in particular, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

### Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund Grant

#### US/Canada Program

#### Deadline: January 16, 2016

[tinyurl.com/q7fhajb](http://tinyurl.com/q7fhajb)

The MMMF awards \$12,000 education

grants on a competitive basis to exceptional women from developing countries who have financial need and are committed to working to empower women and children. Women age 25 and older who are already enrolled in a U.S. or Canadian college or university are eligible. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to improve the lives of women and children in the developing world through field of study and topic of research.

#### **Point Foundation**

**The National LGBTQ Scholarship Fund**

**Application opens November 1**

**Deadline: January 20, 2016**

**[tinyurl.com/mltadky](http://tinyurl.com/mltadky)**

Point Foundation was established in 2001 to nurture the next generation of LGBTQ leaders. It empowers promising LGBTQ students to achieve their full academic and leadership potential to make a significant impact on society despite the obstacles often put before

them. Point Scholarships are awarded on a last provider basis, filling in the gaps not provided by other scholarships, grants, loans, and work study programs. It is the responsibility of those selected as Point Scholars to secure as much outside funding as possible. To be eligible, applicants are expected to be “out” as a person who identifies within the LGBTQ spectrum.

#### **Global Fund for Women Grants**

**Deadline: January 31, 2016**

**[tinyurl.com/pjzkso](http://tinyurl.com/pjzkso)**

Global Fund for Women believes that women are powerful catalysts for change and that strong women’s organizations and movements make transformative shifts in power that are crucial to women realizing their rights and creating lasting solutions to the world’s problems. We advocate for, and subscribe to, a philanthropy that invests in the human rights of women and girls,

mobilizes resources, and empowers women’s organizations and movements. We actively seek global partnerships that contribute to enabling all people to live in a just and equitable society. To be eligible for this grant, your group must meet all of the following criteria: 1) It is based in a country outside of the United States; 2) Its primary focus is advancing women’s equality and human rights, with these goals clearly reflected in its activities; 3) It is a group of women working together; and it is governed, directed, and led by women.

#### **African Women’s Development Fund Grants**

**Deadline: Rolling**

**[awdf.org/main-grants](http://awdf.org/main-grants)**

The AWDF funds local, national, sub-regional, and regional organizations in Africa working towards women’s empowerment. The AWDF is an institutional capacity-building and program development fund that aims



to help build a culture of learning and partnerships within the African women's movement. The AWDF funds organizations working in six thematic areas: Women's Human

Rights; Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods; Governance, Peace and Security; Reproductive Health and Rights; HIV/AIDS; and Arts, Culture and Sports. Women's organizations that are

local, national, sub regional or regional from any part of Africa may apply. Organizations can apply for grants ranging from \$8000-\$50,000. The AWDF has three grant cycles each year.

# Conferences

## **Third World Conference on Women's Shelters**

**The Hague, Netherlands**

**November 3-6**

[worldshelterconference.org/en](http://worldshelterconference.org/en)

The Global Network of Women's Shelters (GNWS), the Dutch Foundation of Women's Shelters and its partners are coordinating this conference. The main themes are: A) economic independence of women survivors; B) shelter management, financing and advocacy; C) transboundary violence against women; D) strengthening global and regional networks; and E) innovating approaches to eliminate violence against women and to support survivors. The conference aims to exchange knowledge and experience, strengthen women's shelters and the GNWS, promote international cooperation and international projects, form a broad coalition with government and the business community, and generate awareness in the wider community and public arena.

## **Gender Summit 7 Europe 2015: "Mastering Gender in Research Performance, Contexts, and Outcomes"**

**Berlin, Germany**

**November 6**

[gender-summit.com/g7-about](http://gender-summit.com/g7-about)

This summit will advance understandings of when, how, and why gender issues in research can produce different outcomes for women and men, and will demonstrate important intellectual, societal, and economic benefits of gender mainstreaming. It will demonstrate how to apply a gender lens to improve effectiveness of research and innovation, and how to transform policy context through strategic, high-level policy alliances to enable lasting change to take place.

## **NWSA Lesbian Caucus: The Revolutionary Lesbian 1970s**

**Milwaukee, WI**

**November 12**

[tinyurl.com/o38vgko](http://tinyurl.com/o38vgko)

The 1970s is well known as a particularly intense time for radical lesbian activism and new experimental lesbian sexualities, lifestyles, cultural production and living arrangements. The "Lesbian 70s" is now the object of a growing scholarship which has generated panels at professional meetings as well as some conferences on their own. However, until now, specifically revolutionary lesbian-positioned analyses, activists and practices of the 1970s, by lesbians of color and lesbians of all colors, have received less attention. And yet, to remember them and the solidarities they created could be very fruitful for our times. This panel engages with 1970s revolutionary lesbian analyses of how multiple relations of power such as gender, sexuality, capitalism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, genocide, racism, religion, ethnicity and specism, operate together, inseparably. It also addresses the revolutionary activisms and transnational solidarities in the 1970s of lesbians—as individuals and in lesbian groups—within and allied with people's liberation and anti-colonial movements in the US and across the globe.

## **"Religion, Sexuality and Oppression:" 2nd International Conference on Sexual Oppression and Human Rights**

**London, UK**

**January 15-17, 2016**

[tinyurl.com/pqcavca](http://tinyurl.com/pqcavca)

As conservative ideologies infused by religious doctrines continue to hold sway in societies across the globe, the women, gays, lesbians, bisexuals,

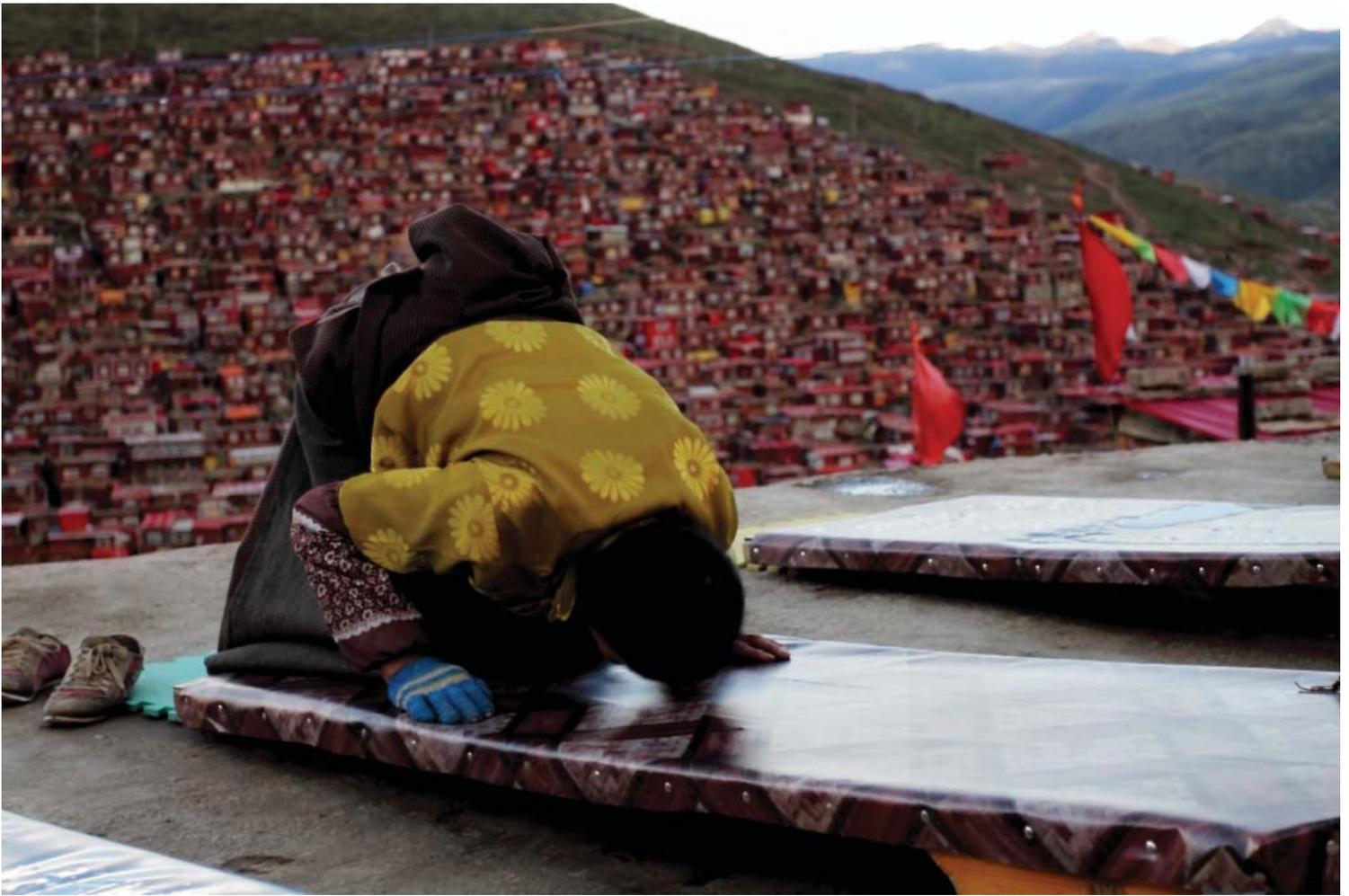
and transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) people remain primary subjects of oppressive laws and practices. This complex issue raises questions about how societies can negotiate to ensure that the arc of history does, indeed, bend toward justice. Those questions form the focus of the 2nd International Conference on Sexual Oppression and Human Rights. In order to facilitate rich, interdisciplinary dialogues, the organizers invite the participation of activists, representatives of NGOs and religious groups, lawyers, civil servants, artists, writers, filmmakers, clinicians, doctors, scholars, and individuals who have direct experience as either victims or facilitators of oppression.

## **Women Deliver 4th Global Conference Copenhagen, Denmark**

**May 16-19, 2016**

[wd2016.org](http://wd2016.org)

This conference will be the largest gathering on girls' and women's health and rights in the last decade and one of the first major global conferences following the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The conference will bring together world leaders, advocates, policymakers, journalists, researchers, and leaders of corporate companies to showcase what it means when girls and women become the focus of development efforts. The focus of the conference will be on how to implement the SDGs so they matter most for girls and women, with a specific focus on health—in particular maternal, sexual, and reproductive health and rights—and on gender equality, education, environment, and economic empowerment.



# Calls for Papers

**Humanities Research Centre,  
University of Warwick**

**“Let’s Hear it For the Girls:” Girlhood,  
Media and Popular Culture,  
1990-Present**

[tinyurl.com/nhetk15](http://tinyurl.com/nhetk15)

**Deadline: October 16**

Many recent novels, movies, songs, and sitcoms have highlighted how the girl, and concern for the girl, have proliferated. While this girl has long been a figure of concern, bearing the weight of cultural hopes and fears, the last twenty-five years have produced a host of discourses surrounding the girl and girlhood. Since the 1990s and the idea of girl power, it seemed that being a girl was increasingly considered a state of empowerment and independence. However they have never experienced such pressure to

look and act a certain way in order to meet an ever-changing, specific ideal. There is also an increased concern regarding the sexualization of girls. What does it mean to be a girl in today’s media landscape? What options and problems are facing today’s girls, how are these presented and resolved in media addressing the girl, and how have these changed (or not changed) since the 1990s, the decade of girl power?

**Journal of Gender Studies**

**Special Issue: Mediated Intimacies**

[tinyurl.com/qzr2ucb](http://tinyurl.com/qzr2ucb)

**Deadline: December 31**

In what ways does media convergence culture represent, intervene in, exploit and enable intimate relations? This special issue on mediated intimacies

aims to explore how understandings of intimacy are (re)constructed and experienced, particularly in digital cultures. In addition, we are interested in the ways in which the apparently alienated entrepreneurial self is constructed through and by forging intimate connections and simultaneously how these networks are mined and monetized by corporate culture. This special issue of *Journal of Gender Studies* is developed from a symposium held in July 2014 on “Mediated Intimacies” where the speakers explored, among other topics, girls’ online friendships, expert sex advice in printed media, male seduction communities, and how pornography reconceptualizes intimacy. A final consideration underpinning this issue is how different intimacies intersect along

axes of class, race, disability, age and geographical location. Please send 7000-word completed essays through Scholar One Manuscripts.

**Transformative Works and Cultures**  
**Special Issue: Queer Female Fandom**  
[tinyurl.com/pw7j6pc](http://tinyurl.com/pw7j6pc)  
**Deadline: March 1, 2016**

studies. As mainstream representation and online platforms have evolved, fan practices around female-female couples are becoming increasingly vibrant and visible, and a proliferation of explicitly lesbian or bisexual characters in film and television has captivated fans and researchers alike. This work points the way to a productive investigation of the

**Deadline: Rolling**  
*Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID)* publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in developing nations. *GPID* cross-cuts disciplines, bringing together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. Our previous series, the



This special issue is the first dedicated to femslash and aims to collect and put in dialogue emerging research and criticism on the subject, from histories of lesbian fandom to current fan activities around queer female characters and pairings. While the male variety (occupying the default label, slash) has received sustained scholarly attention since the 1980s, femslash as a distinct phenomenon continues to exist on the margins of both media fandom and fan

turbulent boundaries between canon and subtext, between femslash and slash communities, between erotic and political interventions, and between different methodological approaches to queer female audience boundaries that femslash itself troubles.

**Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID)**  
[www.gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/](http://www.gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/)

*WID Working Papers* (1981-2008), was among the first scholarly publications dedicated to promoting research on the links between international development and women and gender issues. In this tradition, *GPID* recognizes diverse processes of international development and globalization, and new directions in scholarship on gender relations. The goals of *GPID* are: 1) to promote research that contributes to gendered analysis of social change; 2)

to highlight the effects of international development policy and globalization on gender roles and gender relations; and 3) to encourage new approaches to international development policy and programming. *GPID Working Papers* are article-length manuscripts (9,000-word maximum) by scholars from a broad range of disciplines, disseminating materials at a late stage of formulation that contribute new understandings of women's and men's roles and gender relations amidst economic, social, and political change. Individual papers in the series address a range of topics, such as: gender, violence, and human rights; gender and agriculture; reproductive health and healthcare; gender and social movements; masculinities and development; and the gendered division of labor. We particularly encourage manuscripts that bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice. If you are interested in submitting a manuscript to the *GPID Working Papers* series, please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings to Jessica Ott, Managing Editor, at [papers@msu.edu](mailto:papers@msu.edu). If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for the *GPID Working Papers*,

the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration. Please note that authors retain the copyright to their papers and are encouraged to publish their papers in other journals.

### Trauma, Violence, & Abuse

[tinyurl.com/pvkjdw](http://tinyurl.com/pvkjdw)

#### Deadline: Rolling

Trauma, Violence, & Abuse is devoted to synthesizing, expanding, and organizing knowledge on all forms of trauma, violence and abuse. It is dedicated to professionals and advanced students who work in all forms of trauma, violence and abuse and is intended to compile knowledge that impacts practice, policy, and research. A practitioner-oriented journal, Trauma, Violence, & Abuse (TVA) publishes review manuscripts which cover a body of empirical research, legal case studies, or theoretical/conceptual ideas affecting practice, policy, and research. TVA does not publish case studies nor reports of individual research studies. TVA accepts comprehensive reviews of research, legal cases, or conceptual and theoretical developments in any aspect of trauma, violence or abuse. Each

manuscript must begin with a clear description of the knowledge area that is being researched or reviewed and its relevance to understanding or dealing with trauma, violence, or abuse. Each review manuscript must also provide a clear discussion of the limits of the knowledge which has been reviewed, and must include two summary tables; one of critical findings and the other listing implications of the review for practice, policy, and research. The tables, which summarize critical findings and implications for practice, policy and research, must accompany submission. Manuscripts should be prepared in APA style and may be up to forty typed double spaced pages in length. All manuscripts are peer reviewed and should be submitted with a letter indicating that the material has not been published elsewhere and is not under review at another publication. Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tva> where authors will be required to set up an online account on the SageTrack system powered by ScholarOne. Inquiries may be made via email to [contej@u.washington.edu](mailto:contej@u.washington.edu).

## Online Resources

### ACDI/VOCA and USAID

#### Intervention Guide for the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)

[tinyurl.com/p3u9xha](http://tinyurl.com/p3u9xha)

This tool provides guidance to donors and implementers of agricultural market development programs on how to translate into practice the evidence and insights gained from the WEAI survey results.

### Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)

#### Surveillance Self-Defense

[ssd.eff.org/en](http://ssd.eff.org/en)

Modern technology has provided the powerful new abilities to eavesdrop

and collect data on innocent people. *Surveillance Self-Defense* is EFF's guide to defending yourself and your friends from surveillance at protests or at international borders by using secure technology and developing careful practices.

### FEMNET

#### Men to Men Programme's Training Manual on Masculinities and Engaging Men to End Gender-Based Violence

[tinyurl.com/opptgx7](http://tinyurl.com/opptgx7)

The FEMNET initiative of involving men to combat gender-based violence (GBV) relocates the crusade for gender equality from being seen as

a purely women's issue to a society-wide concern. This strategy and the campaign kit has specific messages targeting men in their various capacities as fathers, husbands, brothers, law makers, religious leaders, politicians, and responsible citizens. The overall goal of the Men to Men Programme is to create a critical mass of African men who are able to influence communities, organizations, and the public to believe in and practice gender equality as a norm. The manual on masculinities provides rich content for trainers and facilitation tips for each session. Overall, the manual is meant to enhance men's knowledge on

the link between masculinities, GBV and the spread of HIV/AIDS, and equip men with practical skills for training other men on combating GBV and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### **The Guardian**

#### **Podcast: Women’s Human Rights Defenders Under Threat** [tinyurl.com/nvgbhxs](http://tinyurl.com/nvgbhxs)

Liz Ford presents this edition of the Global Development Podcast, looking at the challenges faced by women’s rights defenders around the world.

Daysi Flores talks about the situation in Honduras, where the imprisonment of Gladys Lanza, one of the country’s most respected feminists, is a new low.

Nimalka Fernando, president of the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism in Sri Lanka, talks about the misogynist attacks that she has faced.

Maryam Abdulhadi

al-Khawaja, co-director of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights, looks at the situation for women in Bahrain. Khoulood Mahdhaoui, a human rights activist in Tunisia, discusses LGBT attacks in her home country. Phumzile Mlambo Nguka, the executive director of UN Women, explains how the wave of extremism around the world has affected anyone standing up for women’s rights. Lastly, Tania Branigan, *The Guardian’s* China correspondent,

talks about the five women who were arrested in the days before International Women’s Day in China, over their plans to highlight sexual harassment.

### **International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer Youth and Student Organization (IGLYO)**

#### **Guidelines for Inclusive Education: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression** [tinyurl.com/ptg7j6o](http://tinyurl.com/ptg7j6o)

School bullying based on real or

workplace. As with the earlier version of these guidelines, the current document was developed and updated during a joint IGLYO-OBESSU study session. These guidelines supplement IGLYO’s other educational materials, and they should be used in combination with IGLYO’s teachers’ guide to inclusive education, as well as IGLYO’s minimum standards to combat homophobic and transphobic bullying. The guidelines also supplement OBESSU’s guidelines on social inclusion in education, and provide detailed



perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression—referred to as homophobic and transphobic bullying—is a violation of the human right to education. Research commissioned by IGLYO in 2013 highlights the fact that homophobic and transphobic bullying not only impacts individuals while in formal education, but can also have longer-term impacts on an individual’s career chances, both through recruitment and in the

information on creating a more inclusive educational environment for all, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

### **JASS (Just Associates) Feminist Movement Builder’s Dictionary** [tinyurl.com/o3eftav](http://tinyurl.com/o3eftav)

Within the local-to-global context of citizen action, many activists and scholars agree that we face a “crisis of

discourse.” Words that once imparted radical visions of social change have been co-opted by more powerful groups, rendering them devoid of their original meaning or politics. For example, when the World Bank uses terms like “empowerment” or “civil society participation,” they mean something quite different and far less transformative than what activists originally envisioned. Since feminist activists depend on the political meaning of words, JASS decided to generate and claim our own definitions. The idea for this dictionary originated with JASS Mesoamerica, where feminists and women activists from different social movements found themselves creating alternative terms to describe their context and strategies since old ones had lost their meaning. The dictionary is a vehicle for the political act of defining our world based on a distinct feminist political perspective—one that is constantly shifting and recognizes how distortions in social, economic, and political power and privilege form the basis of inequality and injustice.

### Landesa

#### **Women’s Land Rights Infographic** [tinyurl.com/qycqtfh](http://tinyurl.com/qycqtfh)

A simple and effective infographic on the positive repercussions of women’s property and inheritance rights from Landesa to use for advocacy or training purposes. The infographic includes statistics on women and property and inheritance rights, education, and households.

### MADRE

#### **Podcast: Women Out Loud** [ht.ly/LEaJi](http://ht.ly/LEaJi)

This podcast shares the stories of activists who are defining the future of women’s human rights worldwide. Their latest episode focuses on motherhood and activism. Within the podcast, not only will you hear directly from women who are balancing these very important roles as activists and mothers, you will also hear an excerpt from a recent conversation with MADRE’s partner

in Nicaragua, Rose Cunningham Kain, who will discuss how her position as a community activist has inspired her son Otis to become an advocate for the rights of women and girls.

### The Native Women’s Association of Canada

#### **You Are Not Alone: A Toolkit for Aboriginal Women Escaping Domestic Violence**

[tinyurl.com/q5x5v7k](http://tinyurl.com/q5x5v7k)

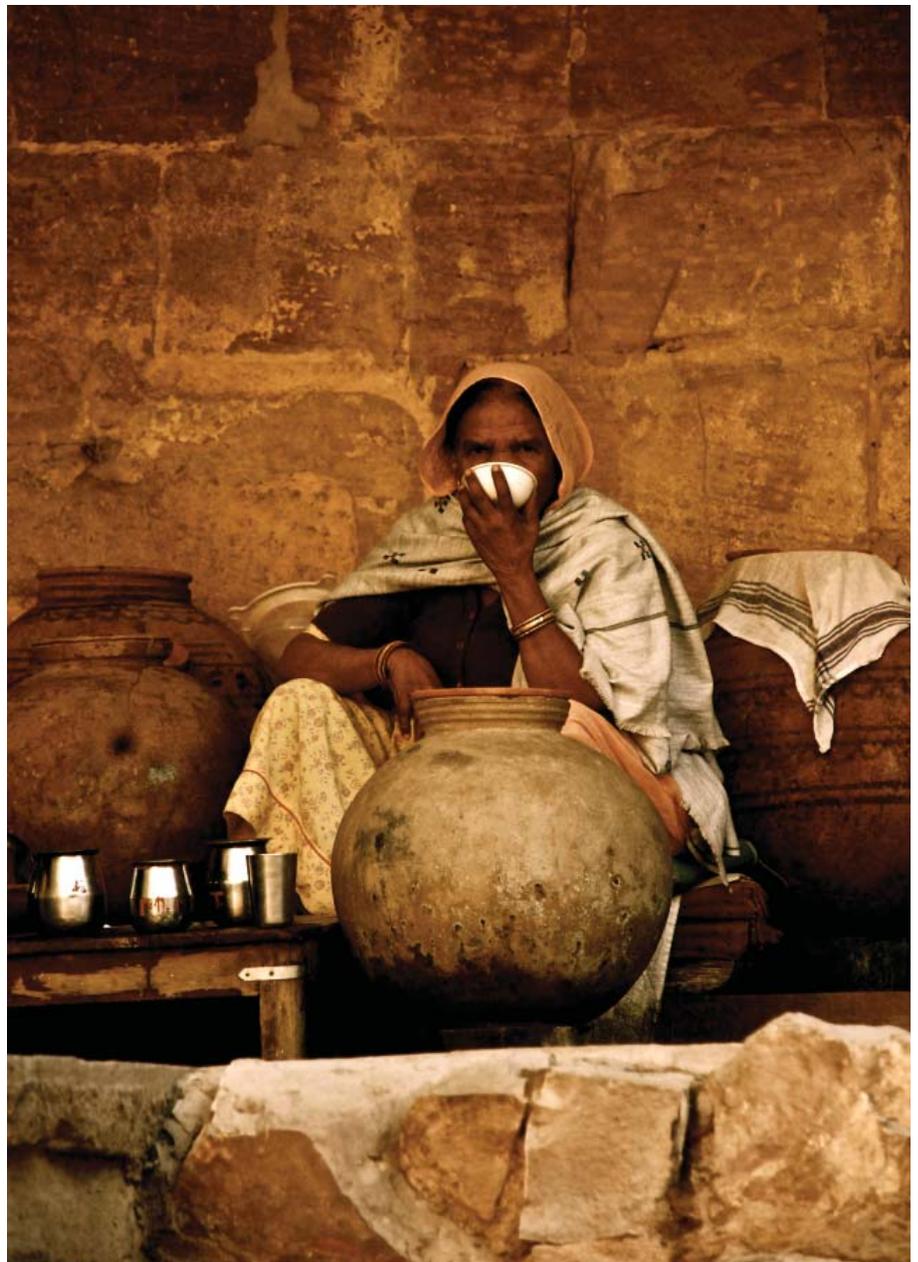
The Native Women’s Association of Canada has created this new toolkit to provide Aboriginal women with community safety planning resources to address domestic violence. This toolkit also includes a domestic violence

resource guide of services available to Aboriginal women in every province and territory.

### Transgender Europe

#### **Trans Rights Europe Map & Index 2015** [tinyurl.com/p7yyw9j](http://tinyurl.com/p7yyw9j)

This map and index reflects the legal situation in areas of equality in gender identity and gender expression in Europe and highlights the legal provisions in gender identity recognition. The map reveals a severe lack of protection and recognition for trans people throughout Europe, with only 37 states recognizing a trans person’s gender identity. It provides an overall reflection of the legal situation



in all European countries in a simple format. It does not attempt to reflect the complex social situations trans people might face.

**The United Nations Statistical Commission Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women: Statistical Surveys**

[tinyurl.com/q28wpggh](http://tinyurl.com/q28wpggh)

This guide will help countries assess the scope, prevalence, and incidence of violence against women. It is now available in both English and Spanish and provides national teams responsible for statistics methodological advice regarding selection of topics, sources of data, relevant statistical classifications of interest, outputs, wording of questions, and other issues relevant for statistical

surveys on violence against women.

**UN Women Women and Armed Conflict Infographic**

[tinyurl.com/pkdm3z](http://tinyurl.com/pkdm3z)

This infographic presents a snapshot of the destructive effects of conflict on women and girls. In the last two decades, the use of violence against women and girls during conflicts, and especially sexual violence, has become more visible. Aside from increased sexual violence, conflict exacerbates many inequalities that can last well after a war ends, and this often affects women disproportionately.

**Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF) 2015 Rural Women 17 Days Campaign Kit**

[tinyurl.com/oqprc93](http://tinyurl.com/oqprc93)

This campaign kit supports increased action by women's groups and networks to gain the backing from partners, local authorities, donors, and academics to bring their positions and practices to the forefront of policy and programming for the reduction of vulnerabilities to disasters, climate change, and poverty. It serves as an additional platform for mobilization and education of the public at large, in particular rural women's groups, grassroots and faith-based organizations, and the media. The "17 Days Campaign Kit" presents brief introductions to each of the 17 themes, selected facts and figures, resources, and ideas for action. The main 2015 theme is "claiming your right to security, safety, and an end to violence."

## Book Review

***Gender, Development, and Environmental Governance: Theorizing Connections*, by Seema Arora-Jonsson. 2013, 272pp, Routledge. Review by Meenakshi Narayan, PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.**

Seema Arora-Jonsson's book brings together aspects of environmental governance, development, and gender into a single field of enquiry. Based on her long term study of two rural locations, Nayagarh, India, and Drevdagen, Sweden, she examines the nuances of the everyday lives of forest communities to demonstrate how gender informs and is informed by aspects of local governance and developmental activities. She then ties these in to larger global narratives about environmental governance.

The main goal of this book is to dispel three constraining development and research discourses: (i) Equitable environmental citizenship needs only open and public participation; (ii) More spaces for collective agency enable greater individual agency; and (iii) Scientific inquiry should maintain a neutral distance from the field and start with the right questions. She argues that if these tropes are not challenged, women will continue to be excluded and development and sustainable environmental governance will suffer.

In dispelling the first constraining discourse, the author turns our attention to the concept of deliberative democracy in aspects of environmental governance and development activities, which is based on the premise that participation in collective decision-making brings about more effective policy outcomes (pp. 17). However, she demonstrates that aspects of participation, no matter how inclusive, continue to be male dominated, and that greater inclusion does not automatically challenge gender inequalities (pp. 46). Women's creation of alternative spaces outside formal decision-making institutions in both India and Sweden demonstrates the lack of inclusion and their desire to be seen and heard. These informal women's collectives provide important contributions to decision-making in forest management and village development. Mainstream analyses of environmental governance and development leave out of their study the examination of such groups who influence decision-making.

She then highlights the intersection of power, agency, and subjectivity in order to challenge the second constraining discourse, namely the agency of women who assert themselves through women-only organizations. While there has been greater collective agency in the two contexts, this has not necessarily translated to greater individual freedoms. Thus, women were compelled to establish collective women's groups in order to assert their agency. In these female spaces they use discourses that have essentialized them as women, which may appear to be problematic to feminists, but she argues that it is a political strategy. Through the use of essentialist discourse, the women demonstrate solidarity towards each other and



affirm themselves (pp. 140). This solidarity shapes women's subjectivities, which the author describes as unfinished, partial, and nonlinear, and argues that women are able to navigate their subjectivities creatively to either use existing discourses and relations or to challenge them, for the goal of asserting themselves, their spaces, and their actions (pp. 107). Development projects should not assume that individuals are being empowered simply because opportunities for collectives have increased.

The third constraining discourse relates to scientific inquiry and the idea of maintaining neutral distance from participants and having clearly defined research questions before collecting data. The author makes explicit that her research is relevant to the people with whom she works. She calls her research participatory and ensures that the questions emerge from and shift through her interaction with the women. Beyond being participatory, her effort on "active theorizing" (pp. 10; 133) seeks to dismiss the artificial divide between theory and practice.

There are some aspects that the author leaves readers unsatisfied with. For example, the author introduces a number of theoretical frameworks in the beginning of the book, but does not adequately tie them in as the book progresses. She also does not define exactly where these constraining discourses originate from. Also, the author does not convince the reader that the women's collectives led to greater individual freedom for women. Finally, though Arora-Jonsson describes her work as participatory, this is for most part restricted to her work in Sweden. It would have been useful to understand the constraints of carrying out collaborative inquiry in India.

The most significant contribution of this book is its unconventional examination of daily life and informal networks, filtered through a gendered analysis, to expand the avenues through which aspects of decision-making in environmental governance and development can be understood. Another important contribution of this work is in its connecting areas in the global South and North, demonstrating similarities in issues and the ways that these are experienced, talked about, and addressed. This is a great effort in undoing the sometimes artificial divide between the North and South. Because of its strengths in analyzing gender dynamics and its comparative nature, this book will be extremely interesting to those interested in issues of environmental governance, development, and gender.

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For information on GenCen's Gender, Development, and Globalization (formerly Women and International  
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**Thank You.**

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