



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editor: Sabrina Perlman, MA
Editorial Assistants: Kristan Elwell, MPH, MA
Shivani Pandya
Edited by: Galena Ostipow

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

GenCen welcomes new *GPID Bulletin* Managing Editor Sabrina Perlman. Sabrina is a Ph.D. student in MSU's Anthropology Department. Her research focuses on gender identities and the barriers to self-management in diabetes patients in Ghana. GenCen also welcomes David Baylis, our new *GPID Working Papers* Managing Editor. David is a Ph.D. candidate in MSU's Geography Department. He researches narrative constructions of place, health, and gender in Ankara during the early decades of the Turkish Republic, exploring the production of the geographical imaginary of homeland and nation. We are saying goodbye to Kristan Elwell and Rowenn Kalman, who are both leaving to complete their dissertations. We wish them luck in their future endeavors. They will be missed.

Additionally, GenCen is pleased to announce the publication of GPID working paper #304, special issue *Anthropological Approaches to Gender-based Violence and Human Rights*. This edition includes four articles by Sheila Dauer, Melissa A. Beske, Janet Chernela, Rebecka Lundgren, Melissa K. Adams, and Shannon Speed.

GenCen is also co-organizing a conference, *Creating Connections to Combat Human Trafficking: Global to Local Perspectives*, on Saturday, November 15. This collaborative conference seeks to raise awareness about current human trafficking issues, highlight anti-trafficking organizational initiatives, provide a forum for further education about the realities of trafficking, and inspire active engagement to tackle human trafficking in our communities. Keynote presentations will be given by Bridgette Carr, Andy Soper, Jane White, and a representative from the United Nations. Registration is required. For more information, visit www.combathumantraffickingconf.com.

We encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers and invite authors/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.

We hope you enjoy the Fall 2014 issue of the GPID Bulletin!



British Journal of Sociology of Education
February 2014

**“Between Returns and Respectability:
Parental Attitudes towards Girls’**

Education in Rural Punjab, Pakistan,” by
Navtej Purewal and Naimatullah Hashmi.

This article focuses upon perceptions of girls’ education in the family context where decisions around children’s education and opportunities are made. The article shows how parental attitudes to girls’ education are shaped by an objective logic framed by the notion of returns, relating to potential benefits of daughters’ education, and respectability, relating to girls’ modesty and threats that education may present to normative expectations for girls. Drawing upon data collected in 2011 in rural areas of the districts of Faisalabad and Chiniot in the province of Punjab, the study highlights how assumptions around the liberating effects of education implicit in global education programs fail to take into account cultural values around gender norms that are central to informing parental attitudes about their daughters’ prospects for education.

Children’s Geographies

March 2014

**“Honduran Boys Confronting
Adversity: Urban Multi-locality and Kin
Mobilization,”** by Leigh Anne Schmidt

and Stephanie Buechler. This article describes ethnographic research with street children and child labor in urban Honduras. Deteriorating social, political, and economic conditions in Honduras have created an increase in child labor. The research shows that a growing number of children are choosing to work and live on the street to escape extreme poverty and hunger in their familial households. Despite the multi-local spaces they inhabit, they have been able to create unique, non-kin relations while often maintaining family linkages. This study, undertaken in two centers for boys in Tegucigalpa and Comayagua, analyzes the contextual dynamics and

decision-making processes of Honduran youth regarding work and living arrangements in urban spaces.

Ethnicity and Health

Volume 18, Issue 1, 2013

**“Preventing HIV by Providing Support
for Orphan Girls to Stay in School:
Does Religion Matter?”** by Denise

Halfors, pp. 53-65. This paper examines the influence of religion on attitudes, behaviors, and HIV infection among rural adolescent women in Zimbabwe. The authors analyzed data from a 2007 to 2010 randomized controlled trial in



rural eastern Zimbabwe and data from the 2006 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS). The study aimed to examine the association between religious affiliation and religiosity on school dropout, marriage, and related attitudes, controlling for intervention condition, age and orphan type. The authors found that Apostolic Church affiliation greatly increased the likelihood of early marriage compared to Methodist Church affiliation. Greater religiosity independently reduced the likelihood of school dropout, increased gender equity attitudes and disagreement with early sex, and marginally reduced early marriage.

Young, rural Apostolic women in the ZDHS were nearly four times as likely to marry as teenagers compared to Protestants, and marriage doubled the likelihood of HIV infection. Study findings contradict an earlier seminal study finding that Apostolics are relatively protected from HIV compared to other Christian denominations. The Apostolic Church is a large and growing denomination in sub-Saharan Africa and many Apostolic sects discourage medical testing and treatment in favor of faith healing. Since this can increase the risk of undiagnosed HIV infection for young married women and their infants in high prevalence areas, further study is urgently needed to confirm this emerging public health problem, particularly among orphan girls.

Gender and Education

Volume 26, Issue 2, 2014

**“Incompatibility between Pregnancy
and Educational Projects, from the
Perspective of Socially Vulnerable
Adolescent Women and Men in
Mexico,”** by Lourdes Campero et

al., pp. 151-167. Research shows that adolescent pregnancy acquires significance and has different consequences according to the context and social subjects who experience it. In this study, through a sample of socially vulnerable adolescent women and men in Mexico, we can see how this reproductive event turns into a factor of educational vulnerability and how their possibilities and expectations with respect to continuing in school are determined differentially, according to gender. The findings show that adolescent pregnancy in vulnerable sectors is scarcely compatible with educational projects and that possibilities and expectations to continue in or re-enter the school system are determined by gender differences; these usually lead to fewer opportunities for adolescent women to return to school during or after pregnancy.

M.C. Hayhurst, pp. 297-315. In recent years, three notable trends have emerged in the gender and development landscape: the increasing use of sport as a tool to achieve gender and development objectives (SGD), the expanding involvement of transnational corporations (TNCs) in creating, funding and implementing development programs, and the “girling” of development. The

last trend has largely been facilitated by the proliferation of the global Girl Effect campaign, “the unique potential of 600 million adolescent girls to end poverty for themselves and the world” (Girl Effect, 2011). This article reports on findings from a global ethnography that considered how sport-oriented Girl Effect interventions impact the lives of the girls they target. Using a Girl Effect-focused partnership among a TNC (based in Western Europe), an international nongovernmental organization (based in Western Europe) and a Southern NGO (based in Uganda) as a case study, this article examines how SGD programs for Ugandan girls encourage them to become “entrepreneurs of themselves” (Rose 1999) equipped to survive in the current global neoliberal climate using social entrepreneurial tactics such as training to be martial arts instructors combined with activities such as cultivating nuts. Girl Effect-oriented SGD programs that focus on social entrepreneurship tend to overlook the broader structural inequalities and gender relations that marginalize girls in the first place. The

author concludes by suggesting that future studies must further explore the socioeconomic, cultural and political implications and consequences that social entrepreneurship and economic forms of SGD interventions hold for girls.



“Negotiating Gender, Power, and Spaces in Masquerade Performances in Nigeria,” by John Thabiti Willis, pp. 322-336. Egungun is a Yoruba ancestral masquerade ritual that has been practiced for centuries. Shifting coalitions of individuals and factions have vied for social and political influence through this practice. Egungun masquerades are understood as vehicles through which individuals and groups can assert influence in their communities. Western scholars have portrayed Egungun as a hegemonic masculine performance space through which men assert their dominance over women. In privileging the writings of English missionaries, explorers, and colonial officials, we have tended to neglect the oral traditions and histories of specific Egungun masquerades in which women feature prominently. The author argues that scholars have oversimplified and misrepresented the complex ways in which these performances are gendered as well as the ways they offer women opportunities to shape the identities of the places they inhabit.

Gundula Fischer, pp. 135-148.

Although female participation in the labor force in Tanzania is growing, little is known about how hiring authorities fill job positions with respect to gender. Qualitative interviews with hospitality and manufacturing managers in Mwanza, Tanzania’s second largest city, reveal that female

deference, sexuality, domesticity, and respectability are important recruitment and job placement criteria. This article examines the various notions behind these criteria and how they serve to include or exclude women in the workforce. It is shown that deference and domesticity are essential elements of female respectability supporting each other in the control of women’s sexuality.

Partner Violence in Jordan,” by Rachael A. Spencer et al., pp. 380-399. Little is known about Jordanian women’s help seeking for intimate partner violence (IPV), despite local and international investment in victim services. Using a clinic-based survey and focus group discussions, the authors explored Jordanian women’s nonfamily help seeking for physical or sexual IPV. The authors evaluated the survey data using bivariate and multivariate regression and examined FGD transcripts using open coding methodology. Nonfamily

help seeking was uncommon, an option only in serious circumstances after familial help was ineffective, and correlated with violence severity and relative violence. Nonfamily resources are underutilized but critical for vulnerable Jordanian women.

“I Get Angry If He’s Always Drinking and We Have No Money:’ Exploring Motivations for Male and Female Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence in the Philippines,” by Jessica A.

Fehringer and Michelle J. Hindin, pp. 476-491. This article describes the context of and motivations for female and male perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV) in Cebu, Philippines, using data from in-depth interviews with nineteen married women. The authors found three categories of IPV motivations—self-defense or retaliation, reactivity, and control. Motivations differed by gender, with women acting out of self-defense more often and men acting out of control more often. Effective IPV prevention and treatment programs should take these gender differences into consideration. Moreover, it is important to look at how IPV occurs within relationships and how this may vary by context and by gender.

IDS Bulletin

Volume 45, Issue 2-3, 2014

“The Disjuncture between Gendered Legislation and the Practice of Urban Planning: A Case Study of the Swaziland Urban Development Project,” by

Hloniphile Y. Simelane, pp. 83-94. This study examines the disjuncture between gender-neutral legislation and the implementation of the Swaziland Urban Development Project (SUDP), an integrated development project co-funded by the World Bank and the Swaziland government. The project provided the opportunity to introduce gender-neutral land-related policies to improve women’s access to land ownership in informal settlements. Using qualitative research methods and empirical evidence from the SUDP, the study assesses the environment in which patriarchal practices are reinforced. The

study also advocates the formulation of gendered policies and a review of the institutions and structures underlying social relations and the control of resources. It argues that legislative measures alone are insufficient to improve the status of women in terms of land ownership. Finally, the study proposes the necessary policy conditions in which the SUDP’s gender neutral approach can effectively foster land redistribution.

International Sociology

January 2014

“Understanding Intra-regional Variation in Gender Inequality in East Asia: Decomposition of Cross-national Differences in the Gender Earnings Gap,” by Young-Mi Kim and Sawako Shirahase, 20 pp. This study examines cross-national differences in gender earnings gaps in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. It applies an extended model of the gender gap decomposition method, and tests four hypotheses, each focusing on a different possible source of the cross-national difference in gender gap. The decomposition results support the hypothesis emphasizing the cross-national difference in the distribution of males and females and the hypothesis emphasizing the difference in pay discrimination. The results do not support the hypothesis that the differences occur because of cross-national differences in females’ human capital. The main reasons for the larger gender earnings gaps in Japan and Korea than in Taiwan are higher segregation by gender and higher degrees of within-job pay discrimination in Japan and Korea. Despite similarities in welfare policies toward women, the difference in employment practices creates a substantial intra-regional variation in gender pay inequality in East Asia.

Journal of Gender Studies

Volume 23, Issue 1, 2014

“Rape and Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo: A Case Study of Gender-based Violence,” by Stacy Banwell, pp. 45-58. The just war tradition is based on two principles:

jus ad bellum (just war-making) and *jus in bello* (just war-fighting). *Jus in bello* contains the non-combatant immunity principle. This purports to protect civilians from the violence of war-fighting. Women are, for the most part, non-combatants. Still, their experiences during war are far from protected. Following the widespread use of rape in the conflicts of Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, the raping of women in combat and occupation zones is now considered a human rights violation and treated as a crime against humanity. Yet the systematic rape of girls and women during armed conflict continues. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), this type of gender-based violence is being perpetrated and facilitated at a macro, meso, and micro level. This article explores these levels through a feminist lens and considers what is necessary to achieve *just post bellum* (just peace) in the DRC.

Journal of Southern African Studies

Volume 40, Issue 1, 2014

“Married to the ANC: Tanzanian Women’s Entanglement in South Africa’s Liberation Struggle,” by Arianna Lissoni and Maria Suriano, pp. 129-150. The end of apartheid has opened up new research possibilities into the history of the African National Congress (ANC). Yet the scholarship on the ANC’s armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), remains largely restricted to questions of strategic, political and military effectiveness. Little is known about the transnational character of the anti-apartheid struggle and the daily lives of the ranks of MK, their interactions with host communities, and the implications of having a large, predominantly male army stationed outside South Africa’s borders for three decades. Morogoro, a small upcountry town in Tanzania, was one of these key sites. In the early years of exile, relationships between ANC/MK cadres and Tanzanian women were not officially sanctioned by the movement, but from the late 1970s they were increasingly formalized through marriage. In this way, the lives of many Tanzanian women became

entangled with the South African liberation struggle. Relationships and marriages between South African exiles and Tanzanian women were not only a significant aspect of everyday life in exile, but also key components of an ANC familyhood, linked in turn to expressions of masculinity in MK and to the making of a national community. This article seeks to illustrate the complex implications and present repercussions of these marriages by tracing the lives of seven Tanzanian women, which reveal a multiplicity of personal and emotional entanglements that are obscured by a narrow focus on military and strategic objectives.

Women's Studies International Forum Volume 42, 2014
"Geographies and Strategies of Caregiving among Skilled Ghanaian Migrant Women," by Madeleine Wong, pp. 28-43. Research on migrant women tends to address the experiences of women located in low skilled, low-paid work like domestic care work in receiving countries. Less attention has been directed towards the mobility and experiences of skilled and elite professional women who, while pursuing their professional careers and livelihood strategies, must also attend to social, reproductive roles. Drawing on research with two groups of skilled Ghanaian women, nurses in England and professionals who have

returned to Ghana, this paper analyzes how they navigate multiple caregiving responsibilities. Among nurses who are not from elite backgrounds, formal care work and competing caring roles are shaped beyond, but in constant reference to, demands placed on them in multiple local and transnational settings. Among highly skilled migrants, their class status, access to resources, and mobility mitigate the challenges of caregiving and the impacts of familial separation. This paper contributes to the literature on skilled migration and care by presenting the gender and class tensions that the combination of professional and personal caregiving create for skilled and mobile African women.

Audiovisuals

Birds Eye View

birds-eye-view.co.uk/film-festival/Bastards

This film is a contemporary morality tale from the Casablanca slums to the High Court. It follows a group of Moroccan women fighting to legitimize their children. As Morocco becomes the first Muslim regime to grant legal rights to single mothers, British filmmaker Perkin gained unprecedented access over several weeks in the community. Weaving together intimate personal stories with strikingly candid footage, the result is a powerful account of their collective struggle to be heard. 2014, 80 min.

Films Media Group

www.films.com

India: A Dangerous Place to Be a Woman

In December 2012, a young medical student was brutally gang raped on board a bus to Delhi. Horrified by the attack, 28 year old British Asian Radha Bedi travels to India to uncover the reality of life for young women there. Radha has been to India before, but this time she's travelling alone and facing some painful truths about her ancestral

homeland. Radha experienced sexual harassment herself in India on past visits and difficult memories return as she meets girls who've suffered appalling brutality. We come face to face with the father of the Delhi rape victim and Radha meets 15 year old Tuba, who has horrific burns all over her body caused in an acid attack from a snubbed male admirer. 2013, 53 min.

Icarus Films

www.icarusfilms.com

Mothers

This is a gripping cinema vérité documentary that shows how China's one-child policy plays out in the daily lives of women in a northern Chinese village, Ma. Town officials must strictly enforce the one-child policy, meeting an annual quota for the sterilization of women who have had more than one child. On one side are the male deputy, mayor Zhang Guo-hong and the female local director of women's care, Zhang Qing-mei. On the other is a schoolteacher named Rong Rong who is a mother of two who has managed so far to avoid sterilization. Now faced with the prospect of failing to meet their quota, Qing Mei and Guo-hong

are determined to make sure Rong Rong doesn't outwit them again. They appear at her house early in the morning, try to track her down through her relatives, and extend a carrot in the form of the residency papers she will need for her second child. Qing-mei travels through town on her red scooter, spreading the gospel of family planning at rallies and celebrations, and trying to exhort as many women as possible to submit to sterilization. This film offers a powerful feminist perspective, as we watch men developing and enforcing reproductive policies for women. Here, women's bodies are not an ideological battleground, but the epicenter of the conflict over the most banal of undertakings: meeting a quota. Eventually, even Guo-hong admits to the camera, "We're just scared of losing our jobs. Do you think I am really committed to this?" 2014, 68 min.

ICRW

tinyurl.com/raiseourvoices

Let's Raise Our Voices

ICRW co-hosted "Let's Raise Our Voices," an event in London that brought together leading experts to discuss strategies for preventing violence

against women. Panelists included Mabel van Oranje of Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, Nata Duvvury, co-director of the global women's studies program at the National University of Ireland Galway, and Ravi Verma, director of the ICRW Asia Regional Office.

Lynne Featherstone, Britain's Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development, delivered the keynote address, and Cherie Blair, former first lady of Britain and founder of the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women, provided welcoming remarks. During the event, ICRW shared new research on gender-based violence in India, which has been in the spotlight globally after the fatal rape of a young woman on a bus in December 2012. ICRW President Sarah Degnan Kambou gave recommendations for how the global community should invest resources to combat violence against women. 2013, 83 min.

IRIN Films (UN)

tinyurl.com/po5yxx5

War on Women

This film explores sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with gripping testimonies from both survivors and perpetrators and insight from analysts and civil society activists. Impunity helps drive the horrific levels of sexual violence in DRC. It is more than a "weapon of war," and is not confined to the battlefield. 2014, 15 min.

The Guardian

tinyurl.com/l3r7rkj

Giving a Voice to Marginalized Women in Tanzania

With the Tanzanian government in the process of formulating a new constitution, women's rights

organizations across the country are urging for improved gender equality. Here, a young woman tells of how she was lured away from her village by the promise of work in Dar es Salaam, only to be forced into sexual slavery. She talks about her ordeal and describes how she



has since received help from a support group formed to give a unified voice to Tanzanian women. 2014, 4 min.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

Casablanca Calling

As political conflict and change sweep the Arab world, this film highlights a quiet social revolution under way in Morocco, where sixty percent of the women have never attended school. For the first time, Moroccan women are trained and employed as official Muslim leaders or *morchidat*.

Charged with teaching Islam based on tolerance, compassion, and equity, they provide vital support and guidance

to communities, especially to girls and women. The film follows three *morchidat* assigned to mosques in different parts of Morocco. It follows them for a year on rounds to schools and other sites to provide advice on marriage and employment, champion education for girls and women, caution against early marriage, and help resolve personal problems. Offering unique access, this film demonstrates how women's empowerment through moderate Islam is transforming a nation. 2014, 70 min.

Maestra

In 1961, over 250,000 Cubans joined their country's National Literacy Campaign and taught 707,000 other Cubans to read and write. Almost half of these volunteer teachers were under 18, and more than half were women. Narrated by Alice Walker, *Maestra* explores the experiences of nine women who, as young girls, helped eradicate Cuban illiteracy within one year. Interweaving recent interviews, archival

footage, and campaign photos, this lively documentary includes one of the first Cubans of her generation to call herself a feminist and one of the first openly proud members of Cuba's LGBT community. With wit and spirit, all recall negotiating for autonomy and independence in a culture still bound by patriarchal structures. This film highlights the pivotal role of women's and youth empowerment in building a new society. 2013, 33 min.

Kismet

Wildly popular Turkish soap operas have taken the world by storm with over 300 million viewers in eighty countries across the Middle East, North Africa, the

Balkans, and Asia. With unprecedented access, this film weaves together excerpts from the major shows, including interviews with their talent and the writers, producers and directors behind the scenes—primarily made up of women—and portraits of everyday viewers in Turkey, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria, and Greece.

Exploring how the soaps captivate, inspire and empower women, the film reveals how they break down negative stereotypes and traditional taboos. The soaps openly discuss rape, sexual and domestic violence, child and arranged marriages, and honor killings, while also sparking change in gender relationships, activism against sexual abuse, and a

wave of divorce across the Middle East. *Kismet* discloses how profoundly Turkish soaps penetrate viewers' social and religious realities while encouraging women to transform their lives and strengthening the debate about women's rights across the region. 2013, 57 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)

tinyurl.com/m2b7774

"Women Moving Mountains: Collective Impact of the Dutch MDG3 Fund,"

by Srilatha Batliwala, et al., 2013, 88pp.

Through decades of collective and individual struggle and determined, conscious design, the women's rights movements have achieved unprecedented shifts in global perception to the notion of gender equality as a desirable goal. Yet these movements still contend with criticism from traditionalist perspectives and minimal financial support. Additionally, many strategies originally advanced have become disconnected and isolated, to the detriment of the study of wider, more gradual cultural shifts that make up the core elements of sustainable change. Resources for such analysis of aggregate institutional and organizational efforts have been lacking to date, and it is only recently that such work began. This document is the third and final installment of AWID's initiative, *Where is the Money for Women's Rights?* Using survey data to analyze the aggregate impacts of organizations that received the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs "MDG3 Fund" grants, this paper demonstrates the kind of large reach and transformative change that is possible when women and gender-focused organizations receive substantial resources for a longer period of time. The Dutch MDG3 Fund dedicated EUR 70 million in 2008 to 45 organizations around the world, chosen through a rigorous and open competition, for a

total of three years and later extended; the largest single fund created for gender equality. AWID, together with the Fund and fund recipients, recognized the opportunity to coordinate monitoring and evaluation in order to analyze the aggregate difference such financial support could make.

tinyurl.com/lk79kpm

"Our Right to Safety: Women Human Rights Defenders' Holistic Approach to Protection,"

2014, 52pp. AWID, in collaboration with the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition, has developed this publication in an effort to assess the various mechanisms that have been developed to provide protection to WHRDs at risk, including initiatives developed by national governments and regional and international human rights bodies. The variety of risks and violations that WHRDs face requires the adoption of differential support programs and gender-specific protection measures, taking into account the contexts in which women defenders live and work as well as other conditions and identities present in the diversity of WHRDs. While these initiatives are encouraging, WHRDs have expressed concerns about the inadequacy of many measures to address all their needs. In AWID's conversations with WHRDs, a number of compelling questions emerged: Do protecting schemes take into account the unequal economic conditions that WHRDs face in most societies and how this increases their vulnerability and their ability to confront

risk? Do they take into account the responsibility that many WHRDs have as the primary or sole caregiver in their families? Do protection measures move beyond physical protection and provide psychosocial support and access to other necessary health services? These questions have helped to develop a more profound understanding of the meaning of gender-sensitive protection measures and the unique security concerns confronting WHRDs. Responding to these questions, WHRDs have emphasized the need to advance an integrated concept of security that takes into account the historical, cultural, political and social contexts in which they live, offering a concept of protection that takes into account how WHRDs experience human rights violations differently because of their gender and other economic, social, and cultural factors.

BRIDGE

tinyurl.com/mub94pn

"Gender and Social Movements Overview Report,"

by Jessica Horn, 2013, 131pp. Across the world, there is an active mass-based demand for an end to gendered injustice in all domains of our social, economic, political and cultural lives. Social movements, led by feminist, women's and gender justice activists, have been pivotal in demanding, making and sustaining these changes. However, while women's rights and gender justice are "on the agenda" in many arenas, activists still encounter strong resistance to changing gendered politics and practices within

movements and allied organizations. This overview report, part of the BRIDGE Cutting Edge Pack on gender and social movements, makes the case for engaging with questions of women's rights and transforming gender power relations across social movements committed to progressive visions of society. The report incorporates both social movement theory and experience and analysis from social justice activists from across the world, who are engaged in supporting the advancement of women's rights and gender justice as part of other social movements working towards development, human rights, justice, sustainability and peace. This approach has resulted in a multiplicity of voices, experiences, and ideas that are articulated in the report.

Evidence and Lessons from Latin America (ELLA)

tinyurl.com/khxxazb

"Tackling Gender Violence in Latin America," 2014, 21pp. Gender violence is not only a severe violation of women's rights, it also affects society as a whole. Unfortunately, gender violence persists worldwide, representing a challenge for many regions and countries. Latin America has adopted a two-fold approach to tackling gender violence. First, the creation of the only regional commitment to eradicating gender violence, which clearly establishes the responsibilities of states to safeguard women's rights. Second, countries in the region have implemented a range of mechanisms at the national level to tackle specific forms of violence, such as domestic violence and femicide law, the creation of gender observatories, and programs for building safer cities for women. This Guide begins with an overview of violence against women in the world and Latin America, before analyzing a selection of Latin American responses, achievements and the lessons learned so far.

ICRW

www.icrw.org

"How Have Fertility Declines Benefitted Women's Lives in Low- and

Middle-Income Countries?," by Kirsten Stoebenau, et al., 2014, 4pp. Fertility rates have declined substantially in many lower- and middle-income countries over the last 40 years due to changes in a wide range of social, economic and health factors. On average, individuals and families across the world now desire fewer children and experience greater access to reproductive information and services, including contraception, than in the past. As a result of these changes, over the course of one or two generations, women in many countries have gone from having on average six or seven children in their lifetime to having only two or three. There is a lack of research on the implications of having fewer children on women's lives, their empowerment, and on gender equality. Through a synthesis of the case studies conducted by F&E Network researchers, and additional research to ensure comprehensive coverage of the evidence base, ICRW found that the overall well-being of women and girls improves as fertility declines, particularly as it relates to their maternal health, educational attainment and workforce participation. ICRW also found that, in many contexts, fertility decline has contributed to the empowerment of women and girls. However, the evidence is less conclusive in demonstrating that fertility decline has led to improved gender relations and gender equality at the societal level.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/ke4nt3v

"Agency and Citizenship in a Context of Gender-based Violence," by Thea Shahrokh and Joanna Wheeler, 2014, 7pp. This pilot evaluation explores how citizenship and agency among social activists can be fostered in the contexts of urban violence at the local level. Many initiatives and approaches to addressing violence, particularly urban violence, tend to focus on security sector reform and policing, infrastructure and livelihoods. The role of citizens living in the slums, informal settlements and housing estates in acting to stop violence and promote peaceful relations is less understood and supported. In the

urban context, violence is often a means of getting access to scarce resources such as employment or political power, as well as enforcing discriminatory social norms such as those surrounding gender, age, race, religion and their ethnicity. The focus of this pilot is to understand how a sense of democratic citizenship and the ability to act on that citizenship at the local level can contribute to reducing different types of urban violence and promote security, and how becoming an activist against violence can contribute to constructing a sense of citizenship. The case study for this analysis is situated in the informal settlement of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, and focuses on community activism against gender-based violence.

tinyurl.com/lfvm33t

"A Critical Analysis of Public Policies on Education and LGBT Rights in Brazil,"

by Ilana Mountian, 2014, 25pp. Tackling homophobia and its cultural and social effects has been highlighted by a number of authors as an important policy strategy. This is because it contributes to the elimination of discrimination and exclusion experienced by LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual) people and curtails the negative effects of homophobia on poverty levels and on people's basic needs (SIDA and Jolly 2013; Armas 2007). This report presents an analysis of public education policies and considers where these policies intersect with programs aimed at preventing and reducing discrimination and violence against LGBT people. The first part of the report details the current Brazilian social context focusing on: levels of inequality and poverty; educational indicators; data on homophobic violence; and an assessment of dogmatic religious discourses that are increasingly affecting policymaking and implementation in areas pertaining to sexuality. The report then considers the intersection of education policies with sexuality, and examines this intersection in relation to national policy measures aimed at tackling homophobia.



as McCoy and colleagues (2010) describe, moving from knowledge of what works to systems that deliver, the program will not be able to improve holistic population health in low-middle income countries (LMIC). This summary describes the context of global health, mental health in South Africa, and a case study of a generalist health intervention (with a maternal mental health component) by a South African NGO, Philani, within the current fluid South African health system. It analyzes what the Philani experience has to offer in terms of lessons to surmount the significant obstacles to holistic and equitable health care delivery that exist in South Africa and elsewhere.

International Alert
tinyurl.com/muh2858

“Re-thinking Gender in Peacebuilding,” by Henri Myrntinen, Jana Naujoks and Judy El-Bushra, 2014, 32pp. This report is based on a three-year research project on gender in peacebuilding, which involved field research in four countries (Burundi, Colombia, Nepal and Uganda), with a thematic focus on four areas of peacebuilding: access to justice (including formal, informal, traditional and transitional justice); economic recovery (especially of ex-combatants and of returnee populations of refugees, abductees or internally displaced persons (IDPs)); inter-generational tensions and conflict; and permutations and continuums of violence (e.g. self-inflicted, interpersonal, domestic, sexual and gender-based, criminal, communal and political violence). In addition to examining the particular gendered dynamics of peacebuilding in the four countries around these four issues, the project also had a

more conceptual aim of broadening and deepening the understanding of gender in peacebuilding. The research confirmed Alert’s starting hypothesis that peacebuilding can be more effective if built on an understanding of how gendered identities are constructed through the societal power relations between and among women, men, girls, boys and members of sexual and gender minorities. This report calls for a more nuanced understanding of the role gender plays in peacebuilding.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

tinyurl.com/mr4cq5s

“Learning from a ‘Paralegals’ Intervention to Support Women’s Property Rights in Uganda,” by Payal Patel, Zayid Douglas, and Kathryn Farely, 2014, 13pp. Restrictions on women’s property rights (WPR) prevent women across the world from achieving their full economic potential. Without comprehensive rights to own, sell or make key decisions about land or other property, women often face difficulty in earning an adequate income and in providing for themselves and their families. On a global scale, women’s limited rights over property hampers progress in economic growth, poverty reduction, and gender equality. A number of social and economic constraints prevent women in the region from fully claiming their legal rights to property. These include women’s lack of awareness about their legal rights, weak access to funding for legal and dispute resolution services, women’s fear of violence from husbands or other family members as a result of claiming property rights, and a mistrust of local law enforcement and legal institutions. To address these challenges, over the last two decades there has been a rise in public and NGO-supported community based legal aid programs. These programs train community members to educate others about existing laws on property rights in order to increase knowledge and change norms related to women’s ownership of property. Referred to as “paralegals”, these legal

tinyurl.com/kvtfphj

“Maternal Mental Health in the Context of Community-based Home Visiting in a Re-engineered Primary Health Care System: A Case Study of the Philani Mentor Mothers Program,” by Mark Tomlinson, 2014, 40pp. This document constitutes a briefing summary of the case study of a maternal mental health intervention in South Africa, the Philani Mentor Mothers Program. In particular, it relates to the sub-theme that focuses on the health of women and girls in rapidly urbanizing settings in South Africa and Kenya. The case study in this sub-theme discusses the particular health conditions that have been identified to affect women and girls in low-income urban settings, with a focus on identifying key ‘good practice’ and cutting edge interventions. In this paper, Professor Tomlinson argues that unless we begin to examine the “how” rather than the “what” of interventions or,

rights workers also help to mediate disputes related to land and other property. This brief discusses lessons learned from an evaluation of one such community based legal aid program in Uganda, carried out by the Uganda Land Alliance (ULA) in collaboration with the ICRW.

tinyurl.com/lELY8ed

“A Price Too High to Bear: The Costs of Maternal Mortality to Families and Communities,” by Family Care International (FCI), ICRW, and the KEMRI/CDC Research and Public Health Collaboration, 2014, 12pp. Across the developing world, a woman dies every two minutes from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. Improving maternal health is widely acknowledged as a global public health priority and an urgent social justice and human rights issue. However, Kenya and other developing countries continue to have a high maternal mortality ratio despite commitment from the government to address the issue. This study, undertaken in three sub-counties in Western Kenya, documents the emotional as well as financial costs of maternal mortality to households in poor remote communities and explores the impact of these costs on family well-being. The study clearly demonstrates the devastating impact of these needless deaths on the well-being of families, the survival of newborns, the health and opportunities of surviving children, and the economic productivity of communities. This study aims to catalyze renewed and strengthened efforts to ensure universal access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health care, improve quality of health services, including emergency obstetric care, strengthen referral services, and improve the financial and support for women and families facing maternal health crises.

tinyurl.com/kr8hdcr

“I Know. I want. I Dream. Girls’ Insights for Building a Better World,” by Ann Warner, et al., 2013, 73pp. In the last two decades, many in the global human rights and development field

have realized that the 250 million adolescent girls living in poverty have unique needs that are not being met by current policies and programs. A diverse group of activists, researchers, donors, policymakers, and adolescent girls themselves have helped to raise awareness of their needs, as well as of their vast potential. Today, there is a new opportunity to ensure that adolescent girls are equipped with the rights and opportunities they need to help make the world more healthy, secure and just. At the dawn of the new millennium, the nations of the world signed on to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which defined a set of global targets to eradicate extreme poverty and promote education, gender equality, health, environmental sustainability and good governance. The specific needs of adolescent girls were primarily addressed under Goal 3: “Promote gender equality and empower women,” which articulated a specific target to, “Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.” Thirteen years later, the results are decidedly mixed: gender parity in primary education has been reached in many countries, but tens of millions of girls of primary school age are still not attending school, and a significant gap remains between boys and girls in secondary school attainment in most regions. Moreover, girls continue to face multiple challenges in the forms of poverty, violence, forced marriage, poor mental and physical health, maternal mortality, legal disenfranchisement, and social isolation. These challenges impact 250 million girls, and families and communities simply cannot thrive when so many girls are not healthy, safe or empowered during their passage between childhood and adulthood. As the end point of the MDGs draws near, leaders of governments, multilateral institutions and civil society groups are convening to assess the world’s progress and establish priorities for the next set of global development goals. The needs and rights of adolescent girls must take a

more prominent role in these goals.

International Food Policy Research Institute

www.ifpri.org

“Land, Assets, and Livelihoods: Gendered Analysis of Evidence from Odisha State in India,” by Vivien Savath, 2014, 24pp. Using data collected from the evaluation of two government land titling interventions in the Indian state of Odisha, this paper examines key relationships linking land and livelihood strategies. The investigation is one of the first to explicitly use the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project framework to gain additional insights on how gender–asset dynamics relate to household livelihood strategies. Our results point to a gender-segregated wage labor market, where employment opportunities for rural women are limited, education for both men and women can enable the adoption of more food secure livelihood strategies, and a significant link exists between households that adopt more food secure livelihood strategies and the amount of land they can access, whether they own the land, and the share of land owned by the woman. These results suggest that development interventions to enable households to adopt improved livelihood strategies must consider the gendered context in which they operate, including men and women’s employment opportunities, their skills and asset holdings, and make explicit efforts to address constraints in order to facilitate improved development outcomes.

Security Council Report

tinyurl.com/lwIw567

“Women, Peace and Security: Sexual Violence in Conflict and Sanctions,” 2013, 44pp. Security Council Report’s third Cross-Cutting Report on Women, Peace and Security analyzes statistical information on women, peace and security in country-specific decisions of the Security Council and developments in 2012, with a particular focus on the nexus between sexual violence in conflict and sanctions imposed by

the Security Council. This report also examines the Council's inconsistency in including language on the UN's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse for UN personnel in resolutions establishing or renewing mandates for peace missions. The report will also briefly touch on key developments on the women, peace and security agenda in early 2013.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/ljrhwjl

"Close the Gap: How to Eliminate Violence against Women Beyond 2015,"

by Daniela Rosche, 2014, 16pp. Violence against women (VAW) is the most widespread and persistent violation of human rights. According to a 2013 study from the World Health Organization (WHO), at least one in three women worldwide will experience physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetime, usually at the hands of someone they know. The elimination of VAW is essential not only for realizing women's rights and gender justice, but for equitable social development. Under international law, states are required to exercise due diligence in confronting violence against women and girls. The large-scale persistence of all forms of VAW and the continuing impunity of its perpetrators shows that the international community is failing women and girls on this issue. There is urgent need for political action. This can be done through developing comprehensive, coordinated and multi-stakeholder interventions aimed at policy implementation.

Oxfam has called for a stand-alone gender equity goal accompanied by a specific target to eliminate VAW, called the Comprehensive International Action Plan. Oxfam believes such a plan could provide a due diligence blueprint for comprehensive and coordinated action by states to eliminate VAW. An international plan of action would also present a much needed roadmap for taking forward interventions by

operationalizing them and establishing urgently needed monitoring mechanisms, such as timelines and targets to track progress in this area.

Oxfam America and Freedom from Hunger

tinyurl.com/k5lz7ps

"Final Impact Evaluation of the Saving for Change Program in Mali, 2009-2012,"

2013, 216pp. Saving for Change (SfC) is a community savings group designed and implemented by Oxfam America, Freedom from Hunger, and the Strømme foundation. The SfC program, which began in Mali in 2005,



enables women to organize simple self-managed savings and credit groups. The program is meant to provide a locally appropriate tool for villagers to manage their finances and to reach populations rarely served by formalized institutional lenders. The overall research objectives were: to understand the role of SfC within the context of larger household livelihood strategies and existing forms of savings and credit in Mali; better

understand who participates in the program and why; provide rigorous evidence on the socioeconomic impacts of the SfC program on the lives of the people in the study region; and discern the relative merits of two different program replication strategies (structured and organic) to see if the cost of providing additional training and support to volunteer replicating agents through structured replication yielded higher levels of outreach and program success as compared to providing replicating agents with informal one-on-one training through organic replication.

Population Council

tinyurl.com/lqdpdwq

"Adolescent Girls and Migration in the Developing World,"

2013, 12pp. Migration is transforming our world: by the end of this decade, most developing countries will have more people living in cities than in rural areas. Most migrants are in their early to mid-20s. Substantial numbers of adolescent girls are also on the move, but more information is needed about them and their journeys. When a migrant girl is successful, she creates a ripple effect through generations: families and future children will be better off because of her ability to finish school, get a job, and stay healthy. When done right – with resources and safety nets in place – migration can be a source of new opportunities and benefits for girls. Despite the positive potential of migration for adolescent girls, migrant

girls are largely ignored in policy and programs designed to reach migrants and adolescents. Because of their age and gender, migrant girls are especially vulnerable to risks such as exploitative employment, but more evidence is needed on how to maximize migration's benefits and minimize its risk for adolescent girls. This brief provides a summary of key findings and recommendations from the Population

Council report, *Girls on the Move: Adolescent Girls and Migration in the Developing World*, from their Girl Count series. By providing a road map for policy makers and program planners, the report focuses on the need to increase the visibility of migrant girls, reduce their vulnerability, and realize their full potential.

Reaching Critical Will

tinyurl.com/pcqphtk

“Women and Explosive Weapons,”

2014, 26pp. Explosive weapons are used in most armed conflicts resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, destroying infrastructure and livelihoods, and wreaking havoc on the lives of women, men, and children. Recent research has investigated the humanitarian effects of explosive weapons and urged states to curb their use in populated areas. However, the specific impact on women that the use of explosive weapons in populated areas has is largely absent from this research. A better understanding of this impact can help improve needs assessment efforts, ensure that all people affected by the crisis are taken into consideration, and allow for a more appropriate and effective response and prevention measures. This paper explores some of the unique impacts on women from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. It seeks to raise awareness about those unique effects and to make recommendations to prevent these impacts. This paper also highlights the importance of including women in leadership and decision-making roles to confront the challenges posed by explosive weapons use and in working towards resolution of armed conflicts and the establishment of sustainable peace.

South Asian Regional Secretariat for Women Parliamentarians (SARSWP)

tinyurl.com/k9dsbxb

“Regional Mechanism for Women’s Political Participation in South Asia: Problems and Perspectives,” 2013, 6pp. A conference, “Women Leading for Gender Responsive Governance,”

was held in Dhaka in 2012 which brought together seventy-three women parliamentarians and development partners from South Asia. During this conference, women Members of Parliament (MPs) developed individual country action plans for the next two years, nominated two focal points from each country, and launched a new regional network among women parliamentarians to strengthen their role to lead representational democracies. A secretariat was created to coordinate activities to support South Asian women MPs in establishing a more effective and informative network, and to strengthen their role in policy making. South Asia Regional Network of Woman Parliamentarians (SARSWP) has already developed a regional action plan based on the inputs received from the participating countries. This brief discusses different aspects of the previous experience of regional mechanisms and endeavors to identify steps to establish a regional parliamentary mechanism for the South Asia region.

UNAIDS

tinyurl.com/k695hel

“Unite with Women—Unite against Violence and HIV,”

2014, 16pp. The AIDS response is producing exciting results and UNAIDS can already foresee a time when the AIDS epidemic could end. Yet, the promises of science, politics and economic development will not be realized if women against violence is not an integral part of the HIV response. Violence is a key risk factor for HIV among young women, including sex workers, transgender women and other women from key populations. Global and regional estimates of violence against women and the related health consequences show that it is a significant public health concern as well as violation of women’s rights. Based on the global and regional estimates for violence against women, the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified 16 programmatic opportunities to address violence against women in the context of HIV.

Building on that work, this advocacy brief provides key messages to inspire actions that respond to the needs and rights of women.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

tinyurl.com/mdcypf4

“Conflicting Priorities in the Promotion of Gender Equality in Ethiopia: Uneven Implementation of Land Registration and the Impact on Women’s Land Rights,”

by Tom Lavers, 2014, 32pp. The current Ethiopian government originated in a Marxist revolutionary movement, which early in its struggle against the Derg regime recognized the widespread discrimination against women in Ethiopian society and placed gender emancipation at the center of its revolutionary strategy. While political expediency and confrontation with patriarchal Ethiopian society has at times challenged its commitment to women, the EPRDF has, nevertheless, introduced a number of reforms which aim to promote gender equality. This includes recognition of equality between men and women in land rights, and a land registration program that requires the names of both husbands and wives on certificates. This paper examines the gendered impacts of these reforms through analysis of three village-level case studies based on fieldwork conducted in 2009-10. The cases highlight the contingent nature of gender outcomes based on local state-society relations, and the government’s political and economic priorities, resulting in considerable variation within Ethiopia.

tinyurl.com/llggp7z

“Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming in United Nations Peacekeeping activities (MONUC/MONUSCO)

in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,” 2013, 35pp. This evaluation is a complementary report by UN Women to the evaluation of the UN Peacekeeping Activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo carried out in 2011-12 by the Inspection and Evaluation Division

(IED) of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). It provides an in-depth analysis of gender mainstreaming resulting in the Peacekeeping Mission along the following questions: How effectively have human rights and gender equality been mainstreamed into the Missions' operations? To what extent have the Missions' mandates and operations been contributing to the goals of Security Council resolutions, including those on women, peace and security and the rule of law? What lessons have been learned in the Missions with respect to addressing human rights and gender equality, the rule of law and other major mandate areas? What are the key challenges? This evaluation applied the SC resolution 1325 on women, peace and security as the analytical framework/theory of change for assessing gender achievements of the Mission in DRC.

tinyurl.com/mzufgdq
“Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage,”

2013, 92pp. This study was undertaken on behalf of the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-working groups in Jordan, established in February 2012 to coordinate prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence against children and adults affected by the crisis in Syria and who are living in camps, sites, and host communities. This assessment was conducted to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the risks that Syrian refugee families – especially women and girls – face in Jordan, and to provide a deeper understanding of Syrian urban refugees' knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards gender-based violence against adults and children, including early marriage. Findings from this report reveal that rates of early marriage are

high, a significant percentage of children contribute to household income or are its main source of income, and restrictions on the mobility of women and girls constrain their participation in social and economic activities and their access to basic services. Given that a number of indicators, ranging from early marriage to school absenteeism and non-enrollment to child labor, are strongly conditioned by the circumstances of refugee life, the assessment concludes that these are likely to increase exponentially as the situation of displacement lengthens and refugee populations continue to grow.



Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation (VIDC)
tinyurl.com/mpr4kyp

“Men as Perpetrators and Victims of Armed Conflicts: Innovative Projects Aimed at Overcoming Male Violence,” by Rita Schäfer, 2013, 97pp. The propensity to violence exhibited by adolescents and young men after wars often causes problems for those responsible for peacekeeping missions,

reintegration and rehabilitation programs, especially when there is a lack of understanding of male identity in armed violence. The focus of this study is on innovative projects to overcome violence and changes in warlike masculinity in African post-conflict countries. The author outlines the formation of the male identity before and afterwards, taking into account the issues surrounding child soldiers. This study illustrates how projects and programs motivate and encourage boys, adolescents and young men to become change agents. Isolated empowerment approaches of women are not enough

to bring about fundamental changes but they could even be counter-productive as men become defensive. Therefore, it is important to actively include men in finding solutions and to win them over as driving forces for change to both diffuse conflicts and to get on a sustainable path for transformation.

Wellbeing and Poverty Pathways

tinyurl.com/lcaevoc
“The Politics of Wellbeing, Conservation and Development in Chiawa, Zambia,” 2013, 12pp.

The challenge of reconciling competing demands for national economic growth, wildlife conservation and the wellbeing of local communities is widely recognized. In Chiawa, Zambia, this challenge is particularly acute, as a new highway and bridge promise to reverse the area's historical marginality, promoting it as a premier site for safari tourism and agribusiness. High profile conflicts over land rights, however, indicate local peoples' fears that this will accelerate dispossession, with profits accruing to outsiders and the community seeing little if any benefit. New research on wellbeing and poverty in Chiawa presents local peoples' struggles to piece livelihoods together amidst a pervasive experience of

insecurity and powerlessness. However, the community understanding of wellbeing and its strong ethic of care and reciprocity constitutes an important resource for building a positive and inclusive future.

World Economic Forum

tinyurl.com/3zwep6t

Global Gender Gap Report: 2012

This report benchmarks national gender

gaps of 135 countries on economic, political, education, and health-based criteria. The report was developed in 2006, partially to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure of gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. The index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that within their region or income group are leaders in dividing resources more equitably

between women and men than other countries, regardless of the overall level of resources available. The 2012 report emphasizes persisting gender gap divides across and within regions. Based on the seven years of data available for the 111 countries that have been part of the report since its inception, it finds that the majority of countries covered have made slow progress on closing gender gaps.

Periodicals

Gender, Technology and Development Volume 18, Issue 1, March 2014

Special Issue: "Bodies, Sexualities and Gender" contains the following articles:

*Patriarchal Bargains and Assisted Reproductive Treatment in Thailand, by Andrea Whittaker

*Bodies at Risk: "Managing" Sexuality and Reproduction in the Aftermath of Disaster in the Philippines, by Kaira Zoe K. Albuero-Cañete

*Erotic Desires and Practices in Cyberspace: "Virtual Reality" of the Non-Heterosexual Middle Class in Bangladesh, by Shuchi Karim

*Migration, Sex Work and Exploitative Labor Conditions: Experiences of Nigerian Women in the Sex Industry in Turin, Italy, and Counter-Trafficking Measures, by Eneze Modupe-Oluwa Baye and Silke Heumann

*Masculine Bodies in the Biocapitalist Era: Compromising Human Rights of Commercial Kidney Donors in the Philippines, by Gina Rocafort Gatarin

Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 21, Issue 6, 2014

*Emotional Geographies of Veiling: The Meanings of the Hijab for Five Palestinian American Muslim Women, by Anna Mansson McGinty

*Identity Challenged: Taiwanese Women Migrating to Australia, by Sabine Krajewski and Sandra Blumberg

*"Filial Son," the Family and Identity Formation among Male Migrant Workers in Urban China, by X. Lin

*Managing Gendered Expectations upon Resettlement: The Experiences of Iraqi Kurdish Muslim Women in the UK, by T. Wright

*Negotiating Gender Dynamics in Heteronormativity: Extramarital Intimacy among Migrant Filipino Workers in South Korea, by Toshiko Tsujimoto

*Gendered Divisions of Labour in Urban Crop Cultivation in a Kenyan Town: Implications for Livelihood Outcomes, by Romborah Simiyu and Dick Foeken

*Confusing the Grid: Spatiotemporalities, Queer Imaginaries, and Movement, by Susan Talburt and Claudia Matus

International Journal of Gender and Women's Studies

Volume 1, Issue 1, June 2013

*Endangering Gender to Engender Gender: The Dynamics of Gender Equity in Education in Kenya and the Challenges of Achieving the International Commitments, by Awuor Ponge

*Gender and Higher Education in Pakistan, By Syeda Qudsia Batool, M. A. Sajid, and Imrab Shaheen

*Traditional Leadership Systems and Gender Recognition: Zimbabwe, by Obediah Dodoi

*The Role of Women in Nigerian Politics: Addressing the Gender Question for an Enhanced Political Representation in the Fourth Republic, by Canice Esidene Erunke and Shuaibu Umar Abdul

*Caste as an Institutionalised System of Social Exclusion and Discrimination: Some Evidences, by Prashant Chaudhry

Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health

Volume 59, January/February 2014

Special Issue "Findings from the Maternal and Newborn Health in Ethiopia Partnership" includes the following articles:

*Reducing Maternal and Perinatal Mortality through a Community Collaborative Approach: Introduction to a Special Issue on the Maternal and Newborn Health in Ethiopia Partnership (MaNHEP), by Marge Koblinsky

*Improving Maternal and Newborn Health Care Delivery in Rural Amhara and Oromiya Regions of Ethiopia through the Maternal and Newborn Health in Ethiopia Partnership, by Lynn M. Sibley, et al.

*Knowledge and Skills Retention among Frontline Health Workers: Community Maternal and Newborn Health Training in Rural Ethiopia, by Abebe Gebremariam Gobeze, et al.

*Factors Shaping Interactions among Community Health Workers in Rural Ethiopia: Rethinking Workplace Trust and Teamwork, by Michelle Dynes, et al.

*The Effect of Community Maternal and Newborn Health Family Meetings on Type of Birth Attendant and Completeness of Maternal and Newborn Care Received During Birth and the Early Postnatal Period in Rural Ethiopia, by Danika Barry, et al.

*Improving Coverage of Postnatal Care in Rural Ethiopia Using A Community-Based, Collaborative Quality Improvement Approach, by Solomon Tesfaye, et al.

*Use of Mobile Video Show for Community Behavior Change on Maternal and Newborn Health in Rural Ethiopia, by Binyam Fekadu Desta, et al.

*A Regional Comparison of Distribution Strategies and Women's Awareness, Receipt, and Use of Misoprostol to

Prevent Postpartum Hemorrhage in Rural Amhara and Oromiya Regions of Ethiopia, by Lynn M. Sibley, et al.

*Interpretation of National Policy Regarding Community-Based Use of Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage Prevention in Ethiopia: A Tale of Two Regions, by Sydney A. Spangler, et al.

*Building District-Level Capacity for Continuous Improvement in Maternal and Newborn Health, by Kim Ethier Stover, et al.

*An Evaluation of Equitable Access to a Community-Based Maternal and Newborn Health Program in Rural Ethiopia, by Sydney A. Spangler, Danika Barry and Lynn M. Sibley

*A Qualitative Study of Attitudes and Values Surrounding Stillbirth and Neonatal Mortality Among Grandmothers, Mothers, and Unmarried Girls in Rural Amhara and Oromiya Regions, Ethiopia: Unheard Souls in the Backyard, by Mitike Molla Sisay, et al.

Books

Cambridge University Press
www.cambridge.org

"Making Citizens in Africa: Ethnicity, Gender, and National Identity in Ethiopia,"

by Lahra Smith, 2013, 275pp. This book argues that citizenship creation and expansion is a pivotal part of political contestation in Africa today. Citizenship is a powerful analytical tool with which to approach political life in contemporary Africa because the

institutional and structural reforms of the past two decades have been inextricably linked with the battle over the "right to have rights." Professor Lahra Smith's work advances the notion of meaningful citizenship, which refers to the way in which rights are exercised, or the effective practice of citizenship. Using data from Ethiopia and developing a historically informed and empirically nuanced study of language policy and ethnicity and gender identities, this book analyzes the contestation over citizenship that engages the state, social movements, and individuals in substantive ways. By combining original data on language



policy in contemporary Ethiopia with detailed historical study and an analytical focus on ethnicity, citizenship, and gender, this work not only brings a fresh approach to Ethiopian political development but also to contemporary citizenship concerns relevant to other parts of Africa.

Columbia University Press

www.cup.columbia.edu

"Buying Beauty: Cosmetic Surgery in China,"

by Wen Hua, 2013, 272pp. Cosmetic surgery in China has grown rapidly in recent years of dramatic social transition. Facing fierce competition in all spheres of daily life, more and more

women consider cosmetic surgery as an investment to gain "beauty capital" to increase opportunities for social and career success. Building on rich ethnography, this book presents the perspectives of women who have undergone cosmetic surgery, illuminating the aspirations behind their choices. Wen Hua explores how turbulent economic, sociocultural, and

political changes in China since the 1980s have produced immense anxiety that is experienced both mentally and corporeally.

"Gendering Global Conflict: Toward a Feminist Theory of War,"

by Laura Sjoberg, 2013, 480pp. This book positions gender and gender subordination as key factors in the making and fighting of global conflict. Through the lens of gender, it examines the meaning, causes, practices, and experiences of war, building a more inclusive approach to the analysis of violent conflict between states. Considering war at the international,

state, substate, and individual levels, the book's feminist perspective elevates a number of causal variables in war decision-making. These include structural gender inequality, cycles of gendered violence, state masculine posturing, the often overlooked role of emotion in political interactions, gendered understandings of power, and states' mistaken perception of their own autonomy and unitary nature. *Gendering Global Conflict* also calls attention to spaces that can be sites of war, such as the workplace, the household, and even the bedroom. Its findings show gender to be a linchpin of even the most tedious and seemingly bland tactical and logistical decisions in violent conflict. Armed with that information, Sjoberg undertakes the task of redefining and reintroducing critical readings of war's political, economic, and humanitarian dimensions, developing the beginnings of a feminist theory of war.

Duke University Press

www.dukepress.edu

"Street Corner Secrets: Sex, Work, and Migration in the City of Mumbai," by Svati P. Shah, 2014, 296pp. Some women who have migrated to Mumbai from India's impoverished rural areas use sex work as a way of supporting themselves and their dependents. For these women, sex work is not necessarily an exclusive or full-time activity. Shah follows some of these women as they seek contracts for construction work and sometimes solicit clients for sexual services in Mumbai brothels, streets, and public day-wage labor markets. As demonstrated in this ethnography, the women migrants contradict notions of sexual commerce and day-wage labor as entirely separate endeavors, practiced by distinct groups of people in some urban spaces but not others. Discussing the precarious lives of migrant day laborers, Shah addresses urban development, slum demolition, rural watershed management, access to potable water in urban areas, and the disjuncture between the law as written and as practiced in the city's

poorest areas. She engages with academic, NGO, and government talk about female migrants in the Global South. Shah portrays the abuse and exploitation that the women migrants do experience, but carefully avoids conflating violence and sex work.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Human Rights Consortium
tinyurl.com/p833vum

"Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Commonwealth: Struggles for Decriminalization and Change," edited by Corinne Lennox and Matthew Waites, 2013, 582pp. Human rights in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity are reaching the heart of global debates. Yet 78 states worldwide continue to criminalize same-sex sexual behavior, and due to the legal legacies of the British Empire, 42 of these are in the Commonwealth of Nations. In recent years, many states have seen the emergence of new sexual nationalisms, leading to increased enforcement of colonial sodomy laws against men, new criminalizations of sex between women, and discrimination against transgender people. This book challenges these developments as the first book to focus on experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) and all non-heterosexual people in the Commonwealth. The volume offers the most internationally extensive analysis to date of the global struggle for decriminalization of same-sex sexual behavior and relationships.

NYU Press

www.nyupress.org

"Contagious Representation: Women's Political Representation in Democracies around the World," by Fran C. James and Margaret S. Williams, 2013, 208pp. Women's participation in parliaments, high courts, and executive offices worldwide has reached record high numbers, but this global increase in women's representation masks significant variation among different democratic political systems. For example, in

2009, Rwanda's legislature contained 56% women, while the U.S. Congress contained only 17% and the Japanese Diet had only 11%. This book presents original data from 159 democratic countries spanning 50 years, providing a comprehensive understanding of women in democracies worldwide. It examines not only the causes of women's representation in the main democratic political institutions but also how women's representation in one institution affects the others. Each chapter contains case studies and examples of the change in women's participation over time from around the world. The authors explain the rise, decline, or stagnation of women's political participation, consider how representation is contagious across political institutions, and gain a better understanding of what factors affect women's political participation.

Ohio University Press

www.ohioswallow.com

"Making and Unmaking Public Health in Africa: Ethnographic and Historical Perspectives," edited by Ruth J. Prince and Rebecca Marsland, 2013, 260pp. Africa has emerged as a prime arena of global health interventions that focus on particular diseases and health emergencies. These are framed increasingly in terms of international concerns about security, human rights, and humanitarian crises. This presents a stark contrast to the 1960s and 70s when many newly independent African governments pursued the vision of public health for all—comprehensive health care services directed by the state with support from foreign donors. These initiatives often failed, undermined by international politics, structural adjustment, and neoliberal policies, and by African states themselves. Yet their traces remain in contemporary expectations of and yearnings for a more robust public health. This volume explores how medical professionals and patients, government officials, and ordinary citizens approach questions of public health as they navigate

contemporary landscapes of NGOs and transnational projects, faltering state services, and expanding privatization. Its contributors analyze the relations between the public and the private providers of public health, from the state to new global biopolitical formations of political institutions, markets, human populations, and health. Tensions and ambiguities animate these complex relationships, suggesting that the question of what public health actually is in Africa cannot be taken for granted.

Palgrave Macmillan

www.palgrave.com

“Migrant Women of Johannesburg: Everyday Life in an In-Between City,”

by Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, 2013, 196pp. Through rich and moving stories of African migrant women living in Johannesburg, this book explores the experience of living between geographies. Author Caroline Kihato draws on fieldwork and analysis to examine the everyday lives of those inhabiting a fluid location “between and betwixt” multiple worlds, suspended between their original home and an imagined future elsewhere. Around them, they create a social world that reflects tensions, risks, and opportunities. By revealing the lives of people who are often hidden from view, the book tells the story of women’s migration to Johannesburg as they experience it. In this interstitial city, we uncover how their relationships with the state, economy, place and community shape contemporary urban life.

Soft Skull Press

www.softskull.com

“Slavery Inc. The Untold Story of International Sex Trafficking,” by Lydia Cacho, 2014, 256pp. Translated and foreword by Roberto Saviano. Illegal, inhuman, and impervious to recession, there is one trade that continues to thrive, just out of sight. The international sex trade crisscrosses the entire globe, a sinister network made up of criminal masterminds, local handlers, corrupt policemen, willfully blind politicians, eager consumers, and countless hapless

women and children. In this groundbreaking work of investigative reporting, the celebrated journalist Lydia Cacho follows the trail of the traffickers and their victims from Mexico to Turkey, Thailand to Iraq, and Georgia to the UK, to expose the trade’s hidden links with the tourist industry, internet pornography, drugs and arms smuggling, the organ trade, money laundering, and even terrorism. This is an underground economy in which a sex slave can be bought for the price of a gun, but Cacho’s powerful first-person interviews with Mafiosi, pimps, prostitutes, and those who have managed to escape from captivity makes it impossible to ignore the terrible human cost of this lucrative exchange.

University of Chicago Press

www.press.uchicago.edu

“Picture This! Painting the Women’s Movement,”

by Radhaben Garwa, 2014, 200pp. From her home in a small village in the Kutch district of Gujarat, Dalit artist Radhaben Garwa has documented the rural women’s movement in Western India and beyond, through her drawings. Her images, more than two hundred of them gathered here, tell stories of the women from her village and from the Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, the NGO she works with, in their campaigns for women’s rights, economic empowerment, and resistance to globalizing corporations. In one sequence of pictures, Garwa depicts the Chipko movement of the 1970s against deforestation. In another, she shows the fragmentation of fields and farming activity as a result of globalization. With an afterword by leading feminist journalist Kalpana Sharma, this full-color compendium of an artist’s work attests to the beauty in female solidarity.

University of Pennsylvania Press

www.upenn.edu/pennpress

“Daughters of Parvati: Women and Madness in Contemporary India,” by Sarah Pinto, 2014, 296pp. In her role as devoted wife, the Hindu goddess Parvati is the divine embodiment of viraha, the agony of separation from one’s beloved,

a form of love that is also intense suffering. These contradictory emotions reflect the overlapping dissolutions of love, family, and mental health explored in this visceral ethnography. It centers on the lives of women in different settings of psychiatric care in northern India, particularly the contrasting environments of a private mental health clinic and a wing of a government hospital. Through an anthropological consideration of modern medicine in a nonwestern setting, Pinto challenges the dominant framework for addressing crises such as long-term involuntary commitment, poor treatment in homes, scarcity of licensed practitioners, heavy use of pharmaceuticals, and the ways psychiatry may reproduce constraining social conditions. Influenced by the author’s own experience of separation and single motherhood during her fieldwork, this book urges us to think about the ways women bear the consequences of the vulnerabilities of love and family in their minds, bodies, and social worlds.

University Press of America

www.rowman.com

“Growing Old in Cameroon: Gender, Vulnerability, and Social Capital,” by Charles Che Fonchingong, 2013, 258pp. For the governments of a developing nation like Cameroon, providing income security for the older population is difficult. This book uncovers the complex problem of pension deficits and difficulties providing welfare and other forms of social assistance. A vast majority of older people in Cameroon remain unassisted and battling to survive, with increasingly fragmented family and community forms of support. As the older population increases, fundamental concerns remain: Is care provided only by family members sustainable? How does gender factor into this situation, and who bears the brunt of these problems? Borrowing from social capital theory, this book discusses how older people struggle to find new forms of social protection. This book articulates that older people display remarkable courage, resilience,

and coping strategies which make them not a burden to society, but rather key players in the development process. It proposes achievable policy options that can make a difference in the lives of Cameroon's older citizens.

Syracuse University Press

www.syracuseuniversitypress.syr.edu

“Performing Democracy in Iraq and South Africa: Gender, Media, and Resistance,” by Kimberly Wedeven Segall, 2013, 288pp. This book reflects on twenty years of research and experience working with guerrilla fighters in the Kurdish region of northern Iraq, Iranian refugees in Istanbul, interreligious reconciliation groups in Morocco, and former political prisoners in South Africa. Segall offers a groundbreaking study of globalization, gender, and resistance in public spaces. With timely correctives to the media lens of the Arab and African Springs, the author views protest not just as an economic and political act but also as a potential space of healing and creativity amidst contentious and gendered territories. Analyzing blogs, graphic novels, performances, and public testimonials, this book is unique in its attention to local expression and creative use of technology to speak of political identities.

UNRISD

www.unrisd.org

“New Perspectives on Gender and Migration: Livelihood, Rights, and Entitlements,” edited by Nicola Piper, 2013, 323pp. This book discusses theoretical and empirical developments in international migration from a gender perspective. Its main objective

is to analyze the diversification and stratification of gendered migratory streams with regard to skill level, labor market integration, and legal status. In turn, a migrant's position in relation to these axes influences access to entitlements and rights. Conceptually, the book builds upon the recent shift in scholarly research on migration,



with women-centered research shifting more toward the analysis of gender. Migration is now viewed as a gendered phenomenon that requires more sophisticated theoretical and analytical tools than sex as a dichotomous variable. Theoretical formulations of gender as relational, and as spatially and temporally contextual have begun to inform gendered analyses of migration. The contributions to this book elaborate in more detail the broader social factors

that influence migrating women's and men's roles, access to resources, facilities and services. Empirically, all major regions are discussed, pointing to common trends such as the increasing significance of the regionalization of migration flows as well as some noteworthy differences.

Vanderbilt University Press

www.vanderbilt.edu/university-press/

“Traumatic States: Gendered Violence, Suffering, and Care in Chile,” by Nia Parson, 2013, 248pp. The end of the Pinochet regime in Chile saw the emergence of an organized feminist movement that influenced legal and social responses to gender-based violence, and with it new laws and avenues for reporting violence that never before existed. What emerged were grassroots women's rights organizations, challenging and engaging the government and NGOs to confront long-ignored problems in responding to marginalized victims. In this book, anthropologist Nia Parson explores the development of methods of care and recovery from domestic violence. She interviews and contextualizes the lives of numerous individuals who have confronted these acts,

as victims, authorities, and activists. She argues that facing the challenges of healing both the body and mind and of fundamental inequalities are part of the same battle.

Zed Books

www.zedbooks.edu.co.uk

“Feminist Activism, Women's Rights, and Legal Reform,” edited by Mulki Al-Sharmani, 2013, 256pp. This groundbreaking collection investigates

the relationship between feminist activism and legal reform as a pathway to gender justice and social change. Since the advent of feminist movements, legal reform has been a popular and yet contentious vehicle for seeking women's rights and empowerment. This book offers comparative insights drawn from field-based research on the processes, challenges, and outcomes of legal reform and feminist activism. The authors bring together case studies from the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia, highlighting the successes and failures of reform efforts concerning the development and implementation of

new family and domestic violence laws.

"Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa: The Impact of Chinese, Indian and Brazilian Investments," edited by Fantu Cheru and Renu Modi, 2013, 280pp. The subject of food security and land issues in Africa has become one of increased importance and contention over recent years. In particular, the focus has shifted to the role new Global South donors, especially India, China and Brazil, are playing in shaping through their increased involvement and investment in the continent. Approaching the

topic through the framework of South-South cooperation, this volume presents a critical analysis of the ways in which Chinese, Indian and Brazilian engagements in African agriculture are structured and implemented. Do these investments have the potential to create new opportunities to improve local living standards, transfer new technology and knowhow to African producers, and reverse the persistent productivity decline in African agriculture? Or will they aggravate the problem of food insecurity by accelerating the process of land alienation and displacement of local people from their land?

Study Opportunities

Oxford University

MSt in Women's Studies

Deadline: November 21, 2014

tinyurl.com/odrdoh4

This program equips students with the critical and research tools needed for women's studies in the humanities. It provides a systematic introduction to feminist theory and the skills necessary to engage in original research into topics relating to women and to gender. Teaching is delivered through close supervision led by specialists from a wide variety of disciplines. This 9-month interdisciplinary program highlights women's contribution to culture and history alongside critical analysis and theorization of the meanings assigned to the category "woman" in philosophical, literary, sociocultural and historical thought. It promotes collaborative work as well as the development of independent and original scholarship.

Emory University

PhD and Graduate Certificate in Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies

Deadline: December 15, 2014

tinyurl.com/m7bwqtr

The Emory Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies 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. The PhD program offers a great deal of flexibility in shaping a student's curriculum and generative mentorship from diverse faculty. All students admitted to the Ph.D. program receive full funding for five years.

University of California, Santa Barbara MA, PhD, and Doctoral Emphasis in Feminist Studies

Deadline: December 15, 2014

tinyurl.com/nm4t8me

This is an interdisciplinary program that has been producing cutting-edge research and innovative teaching for over thirty years. It is interdisciplinary, drawing from and contributing to theories and methodologies throughout the social sciences and humanities.

At the same time, it has developed the institutional accoutrements of an autonomous discipline. Feminist Studies focuses on women's experiences and a critique of their neglect in knowledge production. The subject matter includes more than women: research and teaching focus on the ways that relations of gender, intersecting with race, class, ethnicity, sexuality, nationality, age, religion, ability, and other categories of difference, are embedded in social, political, and cultural formations. Feminist Studies encompasses teaching and research interests in men and masculinities and sexualities, as well as women. The independent MA meets the needs of students interested in careers outside the university in areas such as secondary teaching, community college teaching, public policy, nongovernmental organizations, and other forms of advocacy, as well as students who plan to pursue a PhD in another discipline but first want solid grounding in feminist studies. Students in the MA program may tailor their work to their particular goals. The PhD program offers rigorous interdisciplinary training to potential scholars and teachers of feminist, women's, and gender studies. Increasingly universities and colleges seeking to fill positions in

women's studies expect an interdisciplinary degree, not just a concentration on women and gender within another discipline.

Rutgers University
MA, PhD, and Graduate Certificate in Women's and Gender Studies
Deadlines: PhD: January 5, 2015

MA: February 15, 2015
tinyurl.com/m4vdpo3
The graduate program in Women's and Gender Studies is the joint enterprise of a diverse Graduate Faculty comprised of more than 100 scholars. Our students benefit from the rich resources of the larger feminist community at Rutgers. In addition, the many Rutgers institutes and centers devoted to feminist research—the Institute for Women's Leadership, the Center for American Women and Politics, the Center for Women's Global Leadership, the Center for Women and Work and the Institute for Research on Women—enrich the opportunities for our students to gain practical skills and to broaden their knowledge of feminist research and politics.

Brandeis University
MA in Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies (Joint MAs available)
Deadline: January 15, 2015
tinyurl.com/krqxlk8

Brandeis faculty and alumni are in the vanguard of feminist scholars worldwide. The Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Program (WGS) provides a strong grounding in discipline-specific studies along with an interdisciplinary education in the theories, methods, and scholarship of women's, gender, and sexuality studies. By introducing current research in a range of fields, the MA degrees create cross-disciplinary dialogue and prepare students for intellectual leadership in careers as diverse as public



policy, education, social service, law, management, and writing. Students may also enroll in courses offered by the Graduate Consortium in Women's Studies. The joint master's degree option may be pursued independently, or in conjunction with a PhD in another field.

Central European University, Budapest
MA and PhD in Gender Studies
Deadline: February 1, 2015
tinyurl.com/q2e2rc7

This program focuses on integrative and comparative approaches in Gender Studies and seeks to attract students and young scholars for its MA and PhD programs from a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants should have a genuine interest in developing their knowledge and scholarly perspectives beyond the individual disciplines they have studied. The program promotes a variety of interrelated scholarly interests such as: global perspectives, incorporating an analysis of the interrelation between transnational and local/national/regional developments and the dynamics of creating and contesting global hierarchies, insight into the particular and the general in developments related to gender

in different regions in the world, the complex relationships between symbolic and social order, culture and society, the intertwining of gender with other categories of analysis and interpretation, and the critique of dominant patterns of the construction of knowledge. With an important, but not exclusive, focus on Central and Eastern Europe, both the MA and PhD programs seek to contribute to the development of socially relevant knowledge based on these approaches, and to critically interrogate past and present developments related to gender in culture and society.

Michigan State University
Graduate Specialization in Women's and Gender Studies
Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/bjkzqky

The graduate specialization in Women's and Gender Studies is an elective addition to master's and doctoral degree programs at MSU. 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.

DePaul University

MA in Women's and Gender Studies

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/l2aylvm

This cutting-edge curriculum focuses on the interconnectedness of local, global, and transnational feminist theories, methodologies, research, public policies, and social movements. It attends to interlocking systems of oppression and privilege—gender, race, sexuality, class, nation—to address issues of power, resistance, and social transformation.

It connects feminist theories to activism and social justice and engages communities through research, advocacy, and service. The MA requires completion of 48 credit hours.

National University of Ireland, Galway

MA in Gender, Globalization, and Rights

PhD in Global Women's Studies

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/maatgo5

The program builds on a long-established tradition of Women's Studies at NUIG. It also complements existing strengths of the School of Political Science and Sociology in development, environmental politics, feminist and gender analyses, globalization, human rights, international relations, post-colonial studies as well as expertise in

the sociology and politics of particular countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The Global Women's Studies Program recognizes that globalization and related global issues are always simultaneously women's issues and local issues; they are experienced by women and men differently in context-specific ways. Understanding and challenging the inequalities and exclusions that arise around these and other global issues calls for critical scrutiny of the interplay of local realities and global forces in women's lives in different national and regional contexts. The program at NUIG 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

Dual MS/MA in Management and Gender/Cultural Studies

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/mrj2vhu

This unique dual degree program combines the intellectual rigor of gender studies and cultural theory with the strategic thinking and practitioner approach of management. Responding to a constantly changing professional culture and the increasing number of corporations working to broaden their definitions of diversity, this program incorporates issues including cultural diversity, gender equality, and effective communication strategies, while focusing on management, cultural theory, diversity, gender politics, and the marketplace. Career options for graduates of this program include

positions in diversity consulting, human resources, employee communications, advocacy organizations, and more. Students in the GCS/MSM dual degree program will complete 55 credits of coursework divided between the two programs, and 4 credits will be a capstone project that integrates the two fields of study. Students may specialize in Non-Profit Management, Communications Management, or General Management.

London School of Economics

MSc in Gender, Development, and Globalization

Deadline: Rolling (June preferred)

tinyurl.com/mrfk26o

This distinctive interdisciplinary program focuses on the theoretical analysis of gender, central to developing the necessary analytical understanding to inform policy making, 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 contemporary global world and their gendered outcomes, and a knowledge of how gender is theorized, understood and incorporated into development analysis, practice and policy. The interdisciplinary nature of gender studies means that graduates are equipped with highly desirable gender analysis skills that can be applied to a wide variety of settings, including government departments, international institutions (including the EU and World Bank), the media and publishing, charities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private consultancy firms, education and research.

Grants and Fellowships

School for Advanced Research

Campbell Fellowship for Transformative Research on Women in the Developing World

Deadline: November 1, 2014

tinyurl.com/pktdevm

SAR, with the generous support of the Vera R. Campbell Foundation, offers one 6- or 9-month postdoctoral fellowship for a female scholar whose research both documents the circumstances of women in the developing world

and offers paths to concrete, practical strategies for improving their health, prosperity, and general well-being. The successful applicant for this fellowship will have, by the application deadline, completed a doctorate in

anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, political science, psychology, sociology, or in an interdisciplinary field that incorporates two or more of these disciplines. 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. Applicants should provide compelling evidence of originality of thought, an ability to engage in real-world problems, and skill at communicating ideas effectively to professional

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

Point Foundation

The National LGBTQ Scholarship Fund Application opens November 1, 2014
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, work/study programs, etc. It is the responsibility of those selected as Point Scholars to secure as much outside funding as possible. The



for full-time study or research in the United States to women who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Both graduate and postgraduate studies at accredited U.S. institutions are supported. Applicants must have earned the equivalent of a U.S. bachelor's degree by September 30,

scholarship amounts funded by Point each year depends on other financial support that Point Scholars receive from individuals, other foundations or grants, as well as the financial health of Point. To be eligible, applicants are expected to be "out" as a person who identifies within the LGBTQ spectrum. Email notifications will be sent to applicants who qualify to access Part II of the scholarship application by January 26, 2015.

American Association of University Women (AAUW)

International Fellowships
Deadline: December 1, 2014
tinyurl.com/q498rgx

International Fellowships are awarded

2014, and must have applied to their proposed institutions of study by the time of their application. Up to five International Master's/First Professional Degree Fellowships are renewable for a second year. Recipients are selected for academic achievement and demonstrated commitment to women and girls.

Columbia University

Predocctoral Fellowship in Gender, Sexuality and Health

Deadline: December 1, 2014
tinyurl.com/mxyu6la

Fellowships cover tuition and stipend and include monies for professional meeting travel and academic supplies. To be eligible for this fellowship, applicants

must apply to and be accepted by the Department of Sociomedical Sciences at Columbia University before a training fellowship can be offered. Students should apply directly to the SMS PhD program and should be sure to indicate interest in the fellowship on the External Funding section of the application. Applicants for the fellowship should also note on their personal statement their interest in gender and sexuality and briefly outline a prospective area of research for their doctoral dissertation. NIH regulations stipulate that the Fellowship can only be used to support U.S. citizens or permanent residents in the PhD program.

Georgetown University

Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa (LAWA) Fellowship Program

Deadline: January 9, 2015

tinyurl.com/n8yy8a7

The LAWA Fellowship Program was founded in order to train women's human rights lawyers from Africa who are committed to returning home to their countries in order to advance the status of women and girls in their own countries throughout their careers. The entire LAWA Fellowship Program is approximately 14 months (from July of the first year through August of the following year), after which the LAWA Fellows return home to continue advocating for women's rights in their own countries. The program accepts applications from any country in Africa.

Inter-American Foundation

Dissertation Fellowships

Deadline: January 20, 2015

tinyurl.com/7c5wdkn

IAF Fellowships support dissertation research in Latin America and the Caribbean undertaken by students enrolled in a U.S. university who have advanced to PhD candidacy in the social sciences, physical sciences, technical fields, and the professions as related to grassroots development issues. Awards are based on both development and scholarly criteria. Proposed research should have a focus on grassroots development and only in exceptional

cases will the IAF support proposals reflecting a primary interest in macro questions of politics and economics as they relate to the environment of the poor. The applicant must be a PhD student currently enrolled in a U.S. university and must have advanced candidacy before initiating IAF-funded research.

Open Society Foundations

Open Society Fellowship

Deadline: February 2, 2015

tinyurl.com/d75j6j8

The Open Society Fellowship supports individuals seeking innovative and unconventional approaches to fundamental open society challenges. It funds work that will enrich public understanding of those challenges and stimulate far-reaching and probing conversations within Open Society Foundations and in the world. In evaluating each proposal, the selection committee weighs three factors: the applicant, the topic of the project, and the work product. The Open Society Fellowship accepts proposals from anywhere in the world. Applicants should possess a deep understanding of their chosen subject area and a track record of professional accomplishment. Successful applicants will be eager to exploit the many resources offered by Open Society Foundations and be prepared to engage constructively with Open Society's global network. Among the Foundations' core areas of concern are human rights, government transparency, access to information, access to justice, the promotion of civil society and social inclusion. Project themes should cut across these areas of interest. Full time fellows will receive a stipend of \$80,000 or \$100,000, depending on work experience, seniority, and current income. Stipends will be prorated for part-time fellows. In addition to the stipend, fellows will receive a project budget.

King's College London

Peace, Security and Development Fellowships for African Scholars

Deadline: March 2015

tinyurl.com/lzpfz4l

The program seeks to nurture junior African scholars interested in pursuing a career in Peace, Security and Development, and to equip them with the skills necessary to achieve this. In order to be considered eligible, candidates must be a citizen of an African country. Successful candidates must hold valid travel documents prior to acceptance. This competition is only open to junior faculty members based in universities in Africa from departments of political science, international relations, history, law, development studies, peace, security and conflict studies, and related departments. Candidates need to demonstrate an interest in pursuing careers in the field of Peace, Security and Development. Candidates will be expected to have a clear plan on how to utilize knowledge gained in the fellowship upon returning to their countries and academic institutions. This is a fully funded opportunity and covers tuition, subsistence in the U.K. and Africa, accommodation, research-related costs, and all travel expenses related to the program.

African Women's Development Fund

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/pfn79du

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, which 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 African from any part of Africa may apply. Organizations can apply for grants ranging from \$8000-\$50,000. The AWDF awards grants in three cycles each year.

Conferences

The Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (MCRG) and the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

International Conference on Gender, Empowerment & Conflict in South Asia
Monotel, Kolkata, India

November 8, 2014
tinyurl.com/jwhu9fx

This is the final conference for a collaborative project entitled *Making Women Count for Peace: Gender, Empowerment and Conflict in South Asia*. Funded by the Research Council of Norway's INDNOR and NORGLOBAL

Indian experiences and a comparative look at Nepal, the project addresses the role of women in local governance and politics, particularly within the context of peace and security processes. Registration is free of charge. Travel and hospitality will be offered to a limited number of participants.

Men and Boys for Gender Justice **MenEngage Global Symposium**

New Delhi, India
November 10-13, 2014
tinyurl.com/p66r3f8

This symposium encompasses a holistic approach to understanding masculinities in different domains in a globalizing world. It is arranged around seven key themes on which presentations and discussion will be based: violence, health and well-being, poverty and work, care, relationships and emotions, sexualities and identities, peace building, social justice, inclusion, and making of men. There are three ways to participate in the symposium: attending as a delegate, booking a satellite session to organize a theme or issue

based discussion, or booking an exhibition stall to display research, material or products related to the issues and theme of the Symposium.

Michigan Human Trafficking Taskforce **Creating Connections to Combat Human Trafficking: Global to Local Perspectives**

East Lansing, MI
November 15, 2014
www.combathumantraffickingconf.com

A wide array of Michigan capital area community organizations and Michigan State University departments have partnered to create a day of awareness that will foster community action in the fight against Human Trafficking. Human Trafficking is a form of modern day slavery where people are recruited through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purposes of forced labor, sexual exploitation, or both. It is one of the largest and fastest-growing criminal enterprises in the world, directly affecting as many as 27 million women, children, and men in the United States and worldwide. The creation of connections across organizations and institutions is vital to combating fundamental practices that allow for the trafficking of human beings. This conference seeks to: raise awareness about current human trafficking issues; highlight anti-trafficking organizational initiatives; provide a forum for further education about the realities of trafficking; and inspire active engagement to tackle human trafficking in our communities.

Gender and Education Association **2014 GEA Biennial Interim Conference** **Melbourne, Australia** **December 9-11, 2014** tinyurl.com/kg7deb9

The conference highlights the significance of place in the politics and production of knowledge. It is prompted by, but not restricted to, debates between the global north and global south. It seeks to canvass the diversity of current challenges and emerging possibilities in the field of gender and education and the various forms these take in local and specific contexts and transnationally. It aims to promote critical dialogue on the role of



programs, the project aims to generate new knowledge and debate on women's empowerment and the challenges facing implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nepal and India. With a focus on Northeast

context, place and history in shaping scholarship, practices and policies on gender, feminism and education. In addition to keynote addresses, there will be invited highlight panels and roundtables and early career and doctoral pre-conference workshops.

World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology Conference on Gender, Sexuality and Diversity Studies Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia February 12-13, 2015

tinyurl.com/qy42uut

This conference aims to bring together leading academic scientists,

researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of gender, sexuality and diversity studies. It also provides the premier interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted in the field of Gender, Sexuality and Diversity Studies. Paper submissions are encouraged. For the technical research track, we invite high quality submissions of papers describing original and unpublished results of conceptual, constructive, empirical, experimental, or



theoretical work in all areas of Gender, Sexuality and Diversity Studies. All submitted conference papers will be blind peer reviewed by three competent reviewers. The conference proceedings will be published in the *International Science Index*.

Tomorrow People Organization Women's Leadership and Empowerment Conference 2015 Bangkok, Thailand March 1-3, 2015

tinyurl.com/q4oyabe

This conference is intended to be a forum, discussion, and networking place for academics, researchers, professionals, administrators, educational leaders, policy makers,

industry representatives, advanced students, and others. The program has three components: study session on women's leadership and empowerment of disadvantaged groups, presentations of submitted papers, and open discussions. It is open to those interested in gaining leadership skills and new knowledge as well as those who want to share their own achievements. The official language of the conference is English. This conference will provide resources and opportunities to interact with prominent leaders in the field and network with global scholars and professionals.

PAR Migration Navigator and University of Gdańsk Gender, Culture & Migration Conference University of Gdańsk, Poland March 6-7, 2015

tinyurl.com/omuycwy
The conference themes cover issues relating

to gender with special emphasis on social and cultural changes influencing gender equality. Gender (in)equality is established and maintained at different but intersecting levels, from the more proximal family level to the more distal society level. The goal of the meeting is to analyze how the content of gender roles and egalitarian norms vary across cultures and which cultural and contextual factors lead to support gender equality. The concerns of the conference are to discuss how social change in values and attitudes toward gender equality are fostered, what the role of culture is in forming gender equality within couples, families, organizations and societies as a whole,

and how we can investigate the mutual influences of individual motivations and cultural change, when individuals/couples migrate to more egalitarian countries than their home country.

UN Women

**Commission on the Status of Women
United Nations Headquarters, New York
March 9-20, 2015**

tinyurl.com/lnj8t2k

The 59th session of the Commission on the Status of Women will take place at UN Headquarters in New York. Representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited

nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world attend the session. The Commission will undertake a review of progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 20 years after its adoption at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The review (Beijing+20) will also include the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly, the first five-year assessment conducted after the adoption of the Platform for Action, which highlighted further actions and initiatives. The session will also address current challenges that affect

the implementation of the Platform for Action, as well as opportunities for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-2015 development agenda. The review will be conducted at national, regional and global levels. States are urged to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly. The regional commissions of the United Nations will undertake regional reviews.

Calls for Papers

Lewis & Clark College

Gender Studies Symposium: *Material Conditions: Gender, Sexuality, and Capitalism*

March 11-13, 2015

Deadline: November 7, 2014

tinyurl.com/a5eff2g

The Gender Studies Symposium is accepting proposals for individual papers (each lasting 15-20 minutes), full panels, hands-on workshops, roundtable discussions, readings, and artistic productions. All presentations examining issues of gender and sexuality will be considered, but questions focusing on production and consumption will be especially welcomed. Proposals should consist of a single PDF or Word file containing the following: presenter's name, email address, and institutional affiliation, title of presentation, format of presentation, brief biographical information on presenter(s) or one-page CV, abstract of no more than 200 words, proposal of less than 800 words, brief bibliography or list of sources, and an anticipated AV needs and any other logistical or technical requirements.

Business Ethics Quarterly

Special Issue: *Gender, Business Ethics, and Corporate Social Responsibility*

Deadline: November 14, 2014

tinyurl.com/ojvlmqb

This special issue focuses on gender, organizations, and society through the lens of business ethics and CSR. It aims to bring a variety of feminist theoretical perspectives to bear on business ethics and CSR research and practice. Its purpose is to explore whether and how CSR and business ethics might contribute to wider scholarship concerning how organizations, and particularly corporations, reflect, influence, structure, and impact gender relations at the organizational and societal levels. It seeks theoretical work including analytical, conceptual, and normative articles, as well as qualitative, quantitative, or historical work that makes an original theoretical contribution. BEQ encourages contributions that make use of, and contribute to, one or more theoretical perspectives arising from fields such as gender studies, business ethics, corporate social responsibility, organizational studies, feminist scholarship in politics, economics, sociology, or international relations, and the study of social movements and human rights.

**University of North Carolina, Asheville
Queer Studies Conference: *Navigating Normativities, Queering Institutions and Challenging Inequalities***

April 2-4, 2015

Deadline: November 24, 2014

tinyurl.com/q897qyd

The UNC Asheville Queer Studies Conference attracts an international audience of activists, academics, and artists who showcase a range of creative and scholarly pursuits related to the investigation of genders and sexualities. All LGBTQ-related proposals will be considered. All formats will be considered, including paper presentations (15 minutes), panels (60 to 75 minutes), workshops, exhibitions, film screenings, and performances. Paper presentations will be organized into groups of 3 to 4. Panel proposals, paper abstracts, and proposals for art exhibitions, workshops, film screenings and performances are due as a PDF or .doc file attachment. Email individual paper abstracts (up to 500 words), panel and workshop proposals (up to 700 words) and other proposals (up to 1000 words when appropriate include images, samples, or clips) to qsconf@unca.edu. All proposals should include a title for the presentation, panel or performance, type of format preferred, length of time preferred, audio/visual and accessibility needs as well as full names, email addresses and affiliations of all the authors.

Journal of Research in Peace, Gender, and Development (JRP GD)

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/c79ng3h

This is a multidisciplinary and peer-reviewed journal that aims to link theory and research to educational practice and is committed to furthering original research on Peace, Gender and Development studies. The JRP GD publishes articles monthly in all subject areas in its open access journals. The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence. Papers will be published approximately one month after acceptance. Acceptable submissions should be in one of three formats: regular articles which describe new and carefully confirmed findings and experimental procedures that are given in sufficient detail for others to verify the work; short communications which are suitable for recording the results of complete small investigations or giving details of new models or hypotheses, innovative methods, techniques or apparatuses; and review essays which cover perspectives on current topics of interest within the areas of peace, gender, and development.

openGlobalRights

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/m9saumy

openGlobalRights is a multilingual forum on global human rights movements supported by the Ford Foundation and the University of Minnesota.

openGlobalRights accepts articles on a rolling basis from activists, researchers, academics, and professionals embedded in local, national and international human rights communities. Authors may submit contributions in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, or any other



major international language of their choosing. They will provide extensive editorial support, working with authors to prepare their pieces for global audiences. Contributing authors living in the global South may receive an honorarium of up to \$250 USD for their published work.

RESURJ: Feminist Voices

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/mm95xdj

RESURJ is a global alliance of feminists under 40 years of age, working for sexual and reproductive justice through national, regional and international advocacy and movement building strategies in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East. After struggling to find a central online space that provides feminist perspectives from the Global South on gender justice and women's human rights, RESURJ created their own. Their revamped website hosts a Sexual and Reproductive Justice Resource Center and a South Feminist Voices blog and news roundup. They invite applicants to contribute their own resources, analysis, thought pieces, and other materials so that our collective feminist voices for social change can be amplified.

Online Resources

Engaging Men

www.engagingmen.net

Engaging Men is a gender justice information network that has been converted from a community website into a static website. It hosts an extensive library of resources about gender justice and engaging men in the prevention of violence.

Imagining Equality

www.imagineequality.imow.org/

Imagining Equality is an online media

project that explores thoughts, ideas and visions for the future from women around the globe. Using every medium from creative writing to painting to video to photography and more, women from the world shared their work and what they think when they imagine equality. As the United Nations prepares to create a new set of international development goals, *Imagining Equality* wants these voices and ideas to spark a global conversation about a new decade for women's human rights. From

July through November 2014, they will be launching stories on five different topics, including: body, power, identity, violence, and growth.

Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS)

Staying Safe Online: Gender and Safety on the Internet

tinyurl.com/n9nzve4

This project addresses media violence, particularly in connection with new media technologies and social

networking websites. The overall project aim is the collection of gender related data and awareness-raising about the role of gender in cyber-related-abuse (sexual harassment, stalking, cyberbullying, etc.) associated with the use of the internet and new communication technologies by young people. This project is relevant but not limited to teenagers and young adults, especially girls and young women, potential victims of ICT (information and communication technology) abuse and their significant others, teachers and educators, youth workers, experts and institutions involved in the promotion of safety on the Internet, media, and the wider public. The project's specific objectives include gaining knowledge and understanding of the role of gender in young people's experiences of ICT-related abuse, raising public awareness about gender based violence and the role of ICT, and the dissemination of information about safety in the cyberspace and useful information about available legal and psychological help to young people who experience gender based violence through the use of internet and new communication technologies, particularly social networking websites.

Take Back the Tech!

What Are You Doing About Violence Against Women? Campaign Kit tinyurl.com/nahv3zk

Take Back the Tech! is a campaign kit that poses the question "What are you doing about violence against women?" across social media platforms in order to demand answers and action. Women visit social media sites more often than men and spend more time on them.

Women send more tweets and share more posts. Women drive content, advertising and engagement, but by simply showing up on these platforms, women also face violence, with little support on the part of companies that profit from them. In more than 4,000 cases of cyberstalking reported to Halt Online Abuse since 2000, 70% of victims



were female. These social media sites have made some effort to respond to user concerns: Facebook has been working with women's rights group on hate speech, Twitter has updated their rules on abusive behavior and YouTube is trialing the Deputy Program, which relies on trusted flaggers to notify them of policy violations. But they haven't done enough, especially for women outside of the narrow scope of the U.S. and Europe. *Take Back the Tech!* wants Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube to take a clear stand on violence against women in their terms of service and engage with diverse civil society to find solutions for safer platforms.

Unicef

International Children's Rights

www.unicef-irc.org/CRC/

The importance of accessing relevant information and the need for an efficient system to do so was recognized at the first meeting of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 1991. In this spirit, UNICEF IRC has developed and published the *International Children's Rights Thesaurus* and its companion the *Children's Rights Glossary*, in order to strengthen access to information on the rights of children. We hope that these tools will facilitate closer communication and collaboration among researchers, jurists and academicians, as well as wider dissemination and better understanding of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the fulfilment of their rights globally.

Women's Empowerment and Leadership Development for Democratisation (WELDD)

www.weldd.org

This program was jointly developed by Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Center, Women Living Under Muslim Laws, and the Institute for Women's Empowerment following remarkable changes

in the ways people around the world express their demands for freedom, equality, and justice. Our mission is to support women's empowerment and to boost the capacity to challenge inequality worldwide by nurturing women's leadership. Working with women's rights activists across the Global South, our goal is to create transformative and sustainable feminist leadership in countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia including Pakistan, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Tunisia. The website is a virtual pathway to feminist activists, organizations, and dreamers of a gender-just and egalitarian world. It

is a space to share useful resources, as well as a forum for sharing experiences and holding discussions about how to nurture feminist leadership that is transformative and sustainable.

Duke University

Women's Liberation Movement Online Archive

www.library.duke.edu

The materials in this online archival collection document various aspects of the Women's Liberation Movement in the U.S. during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Items range from radical theoretical writings, to humorous plays, to the minutes of a grassroots group. The items in this collection are from original documents held in Duke's Special Collections Library. Duke is making these documents available online in order to support related teaching and research interests. Further reproduction of these documents may violate copyright law. The documents available at this web site were selected by Duke Professor Anne Valk to support assignments in her class on the Social

History of American Women taught during spring of 1997. Materials available at this web site reflect only a small portion of our holdings related to this topic.

World Bank

eAtlas of Gender

data.worldbank.org/atlas-gender

This new, free mapping tool tells the story—thematically, contextually, historically, and across countries—of gender issues and gender progress through statistical mapping and data visualization, allowing users to easily transform data into customized visual comparisons of time, countries, and regions. The resulting full color maps and graphs can be exported and saved for presentations or other use. Each eAtlas also allows users to map indicators by latest available data or a given year, compare two maps side by side, read descriptions of the thematic groups of indicators, find indicators by word search or through related themes, create time-series graphs for specific countries, view data in a ranking order

table or bar graph, alter map colors, intervals, and more.

World Pulse

www.worldpulse.com

World Pulse is the leading network using the power of digital media to connect women worldwide and give them a global voice. Today nearly 60,000 women and allies from more than 190 countries are connecting through World Pulse and changing their lives, using internet cafes and cell phones from rural villages to urban metropolises. We believe that when women are heard, they will change the world. Through our growing web-based platform, women are speaking out and connecting to create solutions from the frontlines of today's most pressing issues. With a focus on grassroots change leaders, our programs nurture community, provide media and empowerment training, and channel rising voices to influential forums and international speaking opportunities that are changing their lives and lifting their communities.

Book Review

***Theorizing NGOs: States, Feminisms, and Neoliberalism*, by Victoria Bernal and Inderpal Grewal. 2014, 392pp, Duke University Press. Review by Kyle Craig, Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.**

The significance of the contemporary nongovernmental organization (NGO) is hotly debated. Some view NGOs as a magic bullet for poverty alleviation that can successfully subvert the state and more effectively deliver services to disadvantaged populations while simultaneously bringing those populations into the global economic scene. Others assert that NGOs lack a system of accountability and thus are an insufficient replacement of the state as a primary provider of social services. Furthermore, critics argue that NGOs serve as agents of neoliberal agendas, implementing the ideals of Western capitalism on a global scale and perpetuating inequality between the Global North and the Global South. Whether these organizations are seen as a force for helpful or harmful change, the prominence of NGOs isn't likely to diminish anytime soon.

Theorizing NGOs is a collection of essays that address two broad issues. The first is that much of the scholarship on NGOs tends to ignore gender entirely. Women are often primary targets of NGO activities; they are symbols of collective myths of origin in nationalist projects (Chapters 1 and 6), they are recipients of microloans (Chapter 7), and they are professionalized "gender experts," working within global-governing institutions (Chapter 10). Thus scholarship on NGOs that lacks sufficient attention to gender can be misleading and dangerous. The second focus for this book is that both the absolute condemnation or acclaim of NGOs fail to reveal the diverse and complex set of relationships that characterize NGOs' global impact, particularly as they pertain to the experiences of women.

This book consists of eleven chapters organized into three sections, as well as an introduction and conclusion by the editors. Part one interrogates the notion that NGOs can be understood through predetermined formulas for gauging success or failure. In the first chapter, Elissa Helms disrupts previously held beliefs that NGOs have primarily stifled progressive feminist movements (referred to as the "NGOization" of feminism). Rather, Helms asserts that in the proliferation of NGOs in postwar Bosnia-Herzegovina, a "movementization" took place where women used the structures of the NGO to engage in their own acts of advocacy and activism. Lauren Leve (Chapter 2) found that some women who participated in a Paolo

Freire-inspired literacy campaign in Nepal had become supportive of Maoist revolutionaries during the 1996-2006 revolt. The fact that a development project may have contributed to revolutionary militancy calls into question the idea that violence is directly connected to conditions of underdevelopment or a lack of development. Aradhana Sharma (Chapter 3) conducted fieldwork with an NGO in India that focused on empowering women to navigate bureaucracy in a way that would be advantageous to them. However, Sharma questioned the limits of empowerment within a structure built on effective forms of discipline that is often a source of oppression to women. Sharma also examines the tensions that occur when identifying an NGO as government-affiliated provides access to resources and status but also means that projects become limited in scope and are depoliticized (both common critiques of NGOs).

Part two of this volume investigates how these organizations cultivate or perpetuate unequal access to power through the transnational context of neoliberalism. In Chapter 4, Julie Hemment connects the rise of crisis clinics in Russia to the global violence against women campaign that privileged funding for NGOs focusing on domestic violence. She discusses how Russian advocates felt like issues such as structural violence weren't paid adequate attention because international

donors had determined what constituted a worthy feminist issue. Kathleen O'Reilly (Chapter 5) conducted research at an NGO in north India and found that although the organization's focus was on the social well-being and economic empowerment of women through water projects, it had failed in treating its female staff as equals. O'Reilly's "gendered paradox" promotes that all spaces are potential sites of power and oppression with fluid and negotiable, rather than fixed, boundaries. In Chapter 6, LeeRay M. Costa discusses how cosmopolitan definitions of "empowered," "developed," or "modern" imported by NGOs operated as discourses of normalization and perpetuation of social hierarchies between urban middle class and rural Thai women. By privileging expert knowledge and Western definitions of feminism, NGOs were a source of the inequality they were trying to erase. When examining microloans in Bangladesh, Lamia Karim (Chapter 7) found NGOs were operating as "shadow states" by targeting women for small loans with no monetary interest



attached to them. NGOs secured loan repayments through an "economy of shame" that conscripted community members to police their neighbors through fear of exclusion or punishment. Moreover, microcredit had produced what Karim calls the "petty woman moneylender," demonstrating that NGOs not only impact the lives of women but make new categories of women as well.

The third and final part of this anthology examines the relationships between NGOs and feminist social movements. Saida Hodžić's "NGOization paradigm" (Chapter 8) claims that condemnation of NGOs as sidelining feminism is a product of memory-making that both essentializes and romanticizes a feminist past and in the process obfuscates the possibilities for feminist movements inside NGOs. Laura Grünberg (Chapter 9) traces her experiences of working for an NGO in post-communist Romania from 1993 until 2008 and cogently argues that a lack of understanding for the cultural and national contexts that feminisms grow out of severely hinders possibilities for transnational feminist collaborations. In Chapter 10, Sabine Lang explores women's advocacy networks in the European Union (EU), claiming that they operate in a "velvet triangle" of collaboration with other professionalized feminists. Lang sees this type of collaboration as problematic because it excludes feminist movements that do not operate within these professional boundaries. In the 11th and final Chapter, Sonia E. Alvarez claims that the "NGO boom" of Latin America during the 1990s—a period widely criticized for professionalizing feminism and stifling political dissent—produced positive feminist movements. She asserts that during the boom, NGOs were operating intersectionally across class, racial-ethnic, and sociocultural boundaries as producers and disseminators of feminist knowledge and discourse. Secondly, she claims that partly resulting from the NGO boom, feminists are more self-reflexive and active in working within multiple structures in order to assert influence as feminist agents for social justice.

What is refreshing about this anthology is the way that each chapter builds upon the other. The women in Elissa Helms's research prompt readers reflect on how we define "activism" in such a way that resonates with how Laura Grünberg's piece points to the debates surrounding activism and the academy or "expert knowledge" and "grassroots knowledge." When LeeRay M. Costa suggests that NGOs strive to be a more self-reflexive institution, one also thinks of the Russian women in Julie Hemment's chapter or the women NGO workers in Kathleen O'Reilly's piece. This type of scholarship reaches across borders and boundaries in order to stimulate new kinds of discourses in a way that changes the nature of the debates around feminism and globalization. Anyone interested in gender, neoliberalism, development, power, or anthropology more generally should use this book as a resource.

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

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

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

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

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