



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers Series* is pleased to announce the publication of its newest paper, "Introducing Functional Time Use (FTU) Analysis: A Gender-Sensitive Approach to Labor Time," by Lisa Ringhofer. This paper introduces and applies the functional time use (FTU) analysis towards understanding inequalities in a developing country context and the relevant relationships among the use of time, gendered divisions of labor, and the household economy. In so doing, it proposes one way of approaching time poverty, a concept increasingly used in the development literature. An empirical study from the Tsimane' village of Campo Bello, a remote indigenous community in the Bolivian Amazon, provides an analysis of the people's daily time use with special interest in their use of labor time.

This paper will soon be available online for free, along with the rest of the *Working Papers Series*, at gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

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

Remember, the current and most recent back issues of the *Resource Bulletin* are available online for free! Visit gencen.msu.edu/gdg/publications.htm.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Spring 2013 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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

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African Journal of Political Science

Volume 6, Number 8, 2012

“Gender Rights in Post-Colonial Societies: A Comparative Study of Kenya and India,” by Bandini Chhichhia, pp. 204-216. This paper is a comparative legal study undertaken to determine the current status of gender rights in two countries: India and Kenya. The countries were selected on the basis of their similar legal systems, colonial heritage and the demographic dispersion of women in rural areas. Using the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as the international benchmark for state behavior, it examines the existing legal framework, institutions and state policies in both countries to draw similarities and identify differences in each country’s gender rights framework. Drawing from the comparative analysis, the main areas of reform for Kenya are the enactment of anti-discriminatory legislation, new institutions with separate investigative and enforcement powers and an approach away from “mainstreaming” towards gender “empowerment.” For India, the challenge seems to be land reform, particularly with respect to land ownership for women in rural areas. Both countries would benefit from three common measures: a new conceptual legal theory, progressive anti-discrimination legislation and gender awareness education to fight the embedded problem of deep-rooted negative sociocultural norms.

Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology

Volume 10, Number 1, 2013

“Protecting Child Labour in Bangladesh: Domestic Laws versus International Instruments,” by Sharmin Aktar and Abu Syead Muhammed Abdullah, pp. 153-172. This study tries to present the socioeconomic scenario of child labor in Bangladesh which has in recent times attracted concerted attention not

only in Bangladesh but also all over the globe. Indeed, child labor is recognized as a considerable part of the existing labor market and the findings of this study appear to support this statement. There is no question as regards the indispensability of elimination of child labor from the society but the question arises whether it would bring good for any particular society (such as Bangladesh). The child labor problem is a socioeconomic reality in the country which can’t be ignored. Hence steps have to be taken at first to decrease child labor gradually rather removing it diametrically from the society. It should be remembered that if child labor is driven out just now from the country, that would jeopardize the child laborers who earn their own bread or for the families who depend on the child workers. This article attempts to search out the ways through which child labor can be decreased gradually and presents them as suggestions and recommendations.

“Silent Cry of Dying Childhood and Children of Street Based Sex Workers in Dhaka City, Bangladesh,”

by Nazmul Alam and Rizwana Hussain, pp. 127-137. Many female sex workers in Bangladesh get pregnant willingly or even unknowingly but face a dire situation raising the child. Children of the female sex workers in Bangladesh are at risk of many significant threats to their health and wellbeing. While some of these problems are shared with other children of similar social and economic circumstances in Bangladesh, children of sex workers experience a range of problems due to the social stigma and threats associated with their mother’s sex work and the resulting discrimination. Very limited studies have been undertaken to bring to light the life of these children. The current study tries to depict the life of the street based sex workers’ children in Bangladesh.

“Violence Against Women: Nature, Cause, and Dimensions in Contemporary Bangladesh,”

by Kazi Tobarak Hossain and Saidur Rashid Suman, pp. 79-91. Violence against women is no new phenomenon in Bangladesh. But today, its magnitude tends to be alarming, particularly in rural areas—generally among the poorer section. It inevitably involves particular social meaning and occurs in particular social hierarchies. This article is an attempt to discuss some of the major dimensions of violence against women in Bangladesh. Different types of violence against women take place quite frequently in Bangladesh such as domestic violence, acid violence, rape, gang rape, murder, forced prostitution, and “eve-teasing.” The article examines the nature, causes, magnitude and trend of violence against women in Bangladesh using data from various secondary sources.

BMC International Health and Human Rights

Volume 12, Number 38, 2012

“In the Face of War: Examining Sexual Vulnerabilities of Acholi Adolescent Girls Living in Displacement Camps in Conflict-Affected Northern Uganda,” by Sheetal Patel, et al., 12pp. Adolescent girls are an overlooked group within conflict-affected populations and their sexual health needs are often neglected. Girls are disproportionately at risk of HIV and other STIs in times of conflict, however, the lack of recognition of their unique sexual health needs has resulted in a dearth of distinctive HIV protection and prevention responses. Departing from the recognition of a paucity of literature on the distinct vulnerabilities of girls in time of conflict, this study sought to deepen the knowledge base on this issue by qualitatively exploring the sexual vulnerabilities of adolescent girls surviving abduction and displacement in Northern Uganda.

Development

Volume 55, Issue 3, 2012

“No Revolutions without Equality and Justice: The Struggle for Women’s Rights in Rethinking Development in the Arab Region,”

by Kinda

Mohamadieh, pp. 369-381. This article

considers policy practice in the Arab

region, highlighting

some key areas for

consideration in future

policy making in the

region. The peoples’

revolutions and

uprisings in countries

such as Egypt, Tunisia

and Libya have brought

to the surface the need

to better understand

the relationships

between people’s right

to development and

political governance,

social and economic

policies. In previous

decades, national

development was

neglected as those in

power sought to gain

international support

by adopting orthodox

economic policies. This

resulted, the article

argues, in growth

that did not promote

people’s economic

and social rights. Nor

did it help to achieve

women’s rights or to

meet goals on equality.

Now, the challenge in

Arab countries is to

rebuild a national development strategy.

This must include a focus on women’s

civic, political, economic, social and

cultural rights, and this focus must be

an integral part of the development of

policies, not a separate or piecemeal

project. The author argues that

women’s rights groups in the region

must work together with other civil

society actors to ensure that the reforms

being implemented by states fully

include the principles of human rights,

nondiscrimination, justice and equality.

This is especially important in a region

where “multiple forms of violence and

discrimination against women intensify

the challenges facing the debate around

alternative development paradigms”

and women’s rights struggles are already

facing a strong backlash. The article goes

sustainable social-ecological systems.

As societies traverse various temporal

and spatial scales, they are exposed

to differing contexts and precursors

for adaptation. A cursory view of the

response to these differing contexts

and precursors suggests the particular

ability of persistent societies to adapt

to changing circumstances.

Yet a closer examination

into the meaning of

adaptation and its

relationship to concepts

of resilience, vulnerability,

and sustainability

illustrates that, in many

cases, societies actually

manipulate their social-

ecological contexts rather

than adapt to them. It could

be argued that manipulative

behaviors are a subset of a

broader suite of adaptive

behaviors; however,

this paper suggests that

manipulative behaviors

have fundamentally

different intentions and

outcomes. Specifically,

adaptive behaviors are

respectful of the intrinsic

integrity of social-

ecological systems and

change is directed toward

internal or self-regulating

modification. By way of

contrast, manipulative

behaviors tend to disregard

the integrity of social-

ecological systems and

focus on external change or

manipulating the broader

system with the aim of making self-

regulation unnecessary. It is argued that

adaptive behaviors represent long-

term strategies for building resilience,

whereas manipulative behaviors

represent short-term strategies with

uncertain consequences for resilience,

vulnerability, and the sustainability

of social-ecological systems. Of

greatest significance; however, is

that manipulative strategies have the

potential to avoid authentic experiences



on to call for a closer look at the growth

policies that benefit women, and those

that go further—actually helping to

tackle gender inequality.

Ecology and Society

Volume 17, Number 3, 2012

“Adaptation or Manipulation?

Unpacking Climate Change Response

Strategies,” by Dana C. Thomsen,

Timothy F. Smith, and Noni Keys,

9pp. Adaptation is a key feature of

of system dynamics, obscure valuable learning opportunities, create adverse path dependencies, and lessen the likelihood of effective adaptation in future contexts.

Global Health: Science and Practice
Volume 1, Issue 1, 2013

“Meeting the Community Halfway to Reduce Maternal Deaths? Evidence from a Community-Based Maternal Death Review in Uttar Pradesh, India,” by Sunil Saksena Raj, Deborah Maine, Pratap Kumar Sahoo, Suneedh Manthri, and Kavita Chauhan, pp. 84-96. Uttar Pradesh (UP) is the most populous state in India with the second highest reported maternal mortality ratio in the country. In an effort to analyze the reasons for maternal deaths and implement appropriate interventions, the Government of India introduced Maternal Death Review guidelines in 2010. The authors assessed causes of and factors leading to maternal deaths in Unnao District, UP, first by conducting a facility gap assessment in 15 of the 16 block-level and district health facilities to collect information on the performance of the facilities in terms of treating obstetric complications, then by having teams of trained physicians conduct community-based maternal death reviews (verbal autopsies) in a sample of maternal deaths occurring between June 1, 2009, and May 31, 2010. They concluded that life-saving treatment of obstetric complications was not offered at the appropriate level of government facilities in a representative district in UP, and an inadequate referral system provided fatal delays. Expensive transportation costs to get pregnant women to a functioning medical facility also contributed to maternal death. The maternal death review, coupled with the facility gap assessment, is a useful tool to address the adequacy of emergency obstetric and neonatal care services to prevent further maternal deaths.

“Women’s Growing Desire to Limit Births in Sub-Saharan Africa: Meeting the Challenge,” by Lynn M. Van Lith, Melanie Yahner, and Lynn Bakamjian,

pp. 97-107. Demographic and Health Survey data from 18 countries were analyzed to better understand the characteristics of women wishing to limit childbearing. The analysis found that demand for limiting is less than that for spacing but is still substantial. The mean “demand crossover age,” the average age at which demand to limit births begins to exceed demand to space, is generally around age 33, but in some countries it is as low as 23 or 24. Young women often intend to limit their births, contrary to the assumption that only older women do. Large numbers of women have exceeded their desired fertility but do not use family planning, citing fear of side effects and health concerns as barriers. When analysis is restricted to married women, demand for limiting nearly equals that for spacing. Many women who want no more children and who use contraception, especially poor women and those with less education, use less effective temporary contraceptive methods. A sizable number of women in sub-Saharan Africa—nearly 8 million—have demand for limiting future births. Limiting births has a greater impact on fertility rates than spacing births and is a major factor driving the fertility transition. Family planning programs must prepare to meet this demand by addressing supply- and demand-side barriers to use. Meeting the growing needs of sub-Saharan African women who want to limit births is essential, as they are a unique audience that has long been overlooked and underserved.

Global Times
Number 17, 2012

“The Globalization of the Pavement: A Tanzanian Case Study,” by Anders Hog Hansen, Ylva Ekström, and Hugo Boothby. This article investigates examples of citizen media production and communication (blogs and social media sites in Tanzania and its diasporas) in the immediate aftermath of the Gongo la Mbotto blasts in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, February 2011. At the center is the relationship between

media use and communication practices of the pavement—drawing from the notion of pavement radio—and the spaceship, i.e. a metaphor for traditional mass media, exemplified by policies and practices of the BBC and its World Service. The authors argue that new social media practices as digital pavement radio are converging with traditional forms of street buzz and media use. Forms of oral communication are adapting towards the digital and filling information voids in an informal economy of news and stories in which media practices are stimulated by already ingrained traditions. An existing oral culture is paving the way for a globalization of the pavement.

IFPRI Insights Magazine
Volume 2, Issue 3, 2012

“Land Rush,” by Ian Johnson. Large-scale land deals are increasingly common in some developing regions. For some people, these land deals represent attractive opportunities to inject much-needed capital into the agricultural sector of poor developing countries. For others, the deals are a disturbing trend in which investors from wealthy countries snap up land in poor countries for their own benefit, displacing and threatening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and other local people who use the land. Land deals often have different impacts on men and women. This article examines what happens to the poor people who are already there, and what happens to women in the midst of these land deals.

Journal of Health, Population, and Nutrition

Volume 30, Issue 2, 2012

“Violence Against Women with Chronic Maternal Disabilities in Rural Bangladesh,” by Ruchira Naved, Lauren Blum, Sadia Chowdhury, Rasheeda Khan, Sayeda Bilkis, and Marge Koblinsky, pp. 181-192. This study explores violence against women with chronic maternal disabilities in rural Bangladesh. During November 2006-July 2008, in-depth interviews were conducted with 17

rural Bangladeshi women suffering from uterine prolapse, stress incontinence, or fistula. Results of interviews showed that exposure to emotional abuse was almost universal, and most women were sexually abused. The common triggers for violence were the inability of the woman to perform household chores and to satisfy her husband's sexual demands. Misconceptions relating to the causes of these disabilities and the inability of the affected women to fulfill gender role expectations fostered stigma. Emotional and sexual violence increased their vulnerability, highlighting the lack of life options outside marriage and silencing most of them into accepting the violence. Initiatives need to be developed to address misperceptions regarding the causes of such disabilities and, in the long-term, create economic opportunities for reducing the dependence of women on marriage and men and transform the

society to overcome rigid gender norms.

Journal of Scientific Research

Volume 4, Issue 2, 2012

"Mass Media Exposure and its Impact on Fertility: Current Scenario of Bangladesh," by A.M. Fazle Rabbi, pp. 383-395. On the efforts to reduce fertility rates in Bangladesh, mass media plays a significant role in raising consciousness about the family planning program among the general population. In this study the impact of mass media has been measured by examining patterns in television viewing, radio listening and newspaper reading. Using the proportional hazards model, the mass media exposure was found to be a significant differential of fertility even after controlling for the effects of contraception, place of residence, and mother's educational and employment status. This implies that, by taking necessary steps, mass media can be

used much more adequately to reduce fertility rates in Bangladesh.

The Broker Online

Inequality Dossier, 2012

"Stalling Growth and Development," by Naomi Woltring. This article takes an in-depth look at the economic and social consequences of inequality. It explains why inequality hinders sustainable economic growth, allows rich people a disproportionate share of political power, and fosters violence and criminality. Unequal societies also have lower life expectancies and suffer more from diseases than more equal societies. The article looks at unequal opportunities and other consequences of inequality, including criminality, lack of sustained economic growth and democracy, economic crises and political instability. It distinguishes between economic, social and political consequences.

Audiovisuals

Agenda Feminist Media

www.agenda.org.za

The Politics of Women's Health in South Africa

This web documentary comes at a time when a National Health Insurance Policy has been proposed by the state amid the failure of health service delivery to meet demands placed on it. South Africa's women carry a very high burden of disease testified by the relentless rise in the rate of maternal mortality (and the probable failure of South Africa to meet the Millennium Development Goal target on maternal health). The centrality of women to the crisis in health is hard to ignore: women also bear the brunt of inadequate health service provision, nationally, as social norms dictate that they should "naturally" be the caretakers and nurturers who are responsible for the health in the household and often

communities. The filmmakers assert that while as optimists we might believe that the complete transformation of the health platform and the redistribution of available health resources proposed could achieve the sorely needed improvement in women's health care delivery, as feminists we would be guilty of self-delusion if we believe this is possible without interrogation, critique and consultation among ourselves on the new NHI's impact on women, as the policy is neither gender neutral, nor does it provide guarantees that women's gender-specific concerns will be respected and implemented. This documentary was designed to do just that. 2013, 11 min.

Birds Eye View

www.birds-eye-view.co.uk

When I Saw You

This masterful, moving new work by

Palestine's first female feature director Annemarie Jacir follows a free-spirited young boy escaping from a refugee camp in Jordan in 1967. Eleven-year-old Tarek escapes a Palestinian refugee camp determined to return home, and is taken in by a band of freedom fighters. When his mother comes after him, they begin a journey from helpless victimhood to the defiant possibility of hope. 2012, 93 min.

In The Shadow of A Man

In this intimate and politically explosive film by Hanan Abdalla, the Egyptian revolution is seen through the eyes of its women. In the wake of the revolution, four women talk about their fight for the future and what it means to be a woman in Egypt. Internationally acclaimed following its Berlin premiere, this courageous, intimate and politically explosive film weaves together their

stories of marriage, divorce, love and resistance against Egypt's greater struggle for freedom. 2011, 65 min.

Feminist Articulation Marcosur (AFM)

www.sendasal.org/node/1301

Las feministas en la agenda post-2015 (Spanish language)

This interview film was made during the Dialogos Consonantes, a regional meeting organized by Feminist Articulation Marcosur (AFM) where Latin American and Caribbean feminist organizations and networks and donors come together to find common ground to support and advance feminist agendas in the region. This intervention discusses the role of feminists in the post-2015 debate, which according to the UN, should be the result of various processes such as Cairo+20, Beijing+20, an evaluation of the MDGs and the development of a new set of Sustainable Development Goals. According to Ana Cristina Gonzalez, feminist activists should focus on ensuring that there is a significant feminist presence in all those processes, that women's agendas are cross-cutting in all discussion spaces, and that there is coherence between this new development agenda and development cooperation policies. Failing this, there is a risk that the feminist agenda will not be integrated in the MDG review and consequently in the new development agenda in a significant way. Also it is necessary not only to look at what we've learned from the past, but what type of development we want for the future. 2012, 5 min.

Guardian

tinyurl.com/bbqbcyy

Global Development Podcast: Ending Violence Against Women

Condemnation of violence against women is widespread. But how do communities actually eliminate attacks? What works? How effective are global high-level meetings at tackling the problem? Can they be effective or does grassroots community work hold the

key? How can women feel able to access justice? In this podcast, the Guardian Global Development's deputy editor Liz Ford chairs a discussion exploring these issues. She is joined by the director of the International Development Law Organization, Irene Khan, and country director of ActionAid Liberia, Korto Williams, as well as Andrew Long, from Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The discussion also includes contributions from Lakshmi Puri, deputy executive director of UN Women, and Professor Gita Sen, from the Institute of Management in Bangalore, who writes extensively on women's issues. 2013, 32 min.

PBS

www.pbs.org

Makers: Women Who Make America

This documentary tells the remarkable story of the most sweeping social revolution in American history, as women have asserted their rights to a full and fair share of political power, economic opportunity, and personal autonomy. It's a revolution that has unfolded in public and private, in courts and Congress, in the boardroom and the bedroom, changing not only what the world expects from women, but what women expect from themselves. *Makers* brings this story to life with priceless archival treasures and poignant, often funny interviews with those who led the fight, those who opposed it, and those first generations to benefit from its success. Trailblazing women like Hillary Rodham Clinton, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey share their memories, as do countless women who challenged the status quo in industries from coal-mining to medicine. *Makers* captures with music, humor, and the voices of the women who lived through these turbulent times the dizzying joy, aching frustration and ultimate triumph of a movement that turned America upside-down. 2013, 180 min.

UNRISD

tinyurl.com/b85ara4

UNRISD Policy Forum on Migration and Gender

Solutions to the challenges of international labor migration are typically sought at the global level. But in practice, most developments related to migration governance have taken place at the national, bilateral and regional levels. The past few decades have seen many initiatives to remove barriers to intraregional labor movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These have often had more ambitious, rights-based goals—at least on paper—than similar projects in developed regions. Yet implementation of these initiatives has been slow or non-existent, and often triggered other difficulties for migrants. The *Policy Forum on Migration and Gender* brought together a panel of experts from diverse fields and professional experience to discuss the status quo and future potential of the regional governance of migration. Available video recordings include presentations by Christine Verschuur, Karin Pape, and Kristina Touzenis on the feminization of migration, migrant domestic worker's rights, and international migration law and Human Rights respectively. 2013, 24 min.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

The Grey Area

This film by Noga Ashkenazi is an intimate look at women's issues in the criminal justice system and the unique experience of studying feminism behind bars. Through a series of captivating class discussions, headed by students from Grinnell College, a small group of female inmates at a maximum women's security prison in Mitchellville, Iowa, share their diverse experiences with motherhood, drug addiction, sexual abuse, murder and life in prison. The women, along with their teachers, explore the "grey area" that is often invisible within in the prison walls and delve into issues of race, class, sexuality and gender. *The Grey Area* is a great resource for those interested in issues

related to women and the American criminal justice system, as well as for women's studies students to understand the impact of feminism and feminist analysis. 2012, 65 min.

Service: When Women Come Marching Home

Women now compose 15% of today's U.S. military forces and that number is expected to double in 10 years. *Service* portrays the courage of the women in service and once they have left the military: the horrific traumas they faced, the inadequate care they often receive on return and the large and small accomplishments the women work mightily to achieve. Through compelling portraits, we watch these

women wrestle with prostheses, homelessness, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Military Sexual Trauma. The documentary takes the audience on a journey from the deserts of Afghanistan and Iraq to rural Tennessee and urban New York City, from coping with amputations, to flashbacks, triggers and depression to discovering ways to support other vets. 2012, 55 min.

World Bank

tinyurl.com/ack7bya

Africa Gender Innovation Lab Online Launch Event

This recording includes the launch of a new initiative from the Africa Region Research Group of the World Bank. The premise of the initiative is that we don't

know enough about how to effectively address the underlying causes of gender inequality. Correspondingly, the argument follows that if we can get a handle on the "why" of gender inequality, then perhaps we can create policies that target the causes, rather than the symptoms. The newly launched Africa Gender Innovation Lab will include support for the design of innovative interventions that really go after what these underlying causes might be, trying to more effectively mix qualitative and quantitative work, and focusing more on getting whatever results we (and others) come up with used by policymakers. 2013, 116 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

ActionAid

tinyurl.com/aftwuqq

"Making Care Visible: Women's Unpaid Care in Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda, and Kenya," by Deborah Budlender and Rachel Moussie, 2013, 40pp. While all women regardless of class, race, caste and ethnicity are expected to provide care as part of their roles as mothers, wives, and daughters, women living in poverty are disproportionately affected by this responsibility. Unpaid care is more difficult to do in the context of poverty as basic amenities, and access to public services are lacking. Further, the income needed to purchase goods and services to undertake care work may not be available. Women must then rely on their own labor to provide the care that is required. Many women living in poverty carry the dual responsibilities for both unpaid care work and earning an income or subsistence farming. Women's responsibility for care leads to the violation of their basic human rights to an education, political participation, decent work and leisure. It contributes to persistent gender inequalities.

ActionAid designed a multi-country program in Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya focused on women's unpaid care work to respond to these rights violations with the aim of making this work more visible and valued by women and men, community leaders and government. The data collected show that in poor rural and urban areas women work longer hours than men, spend more time on unpaid care work and subsistence agriculture, and have less time to engage in paid work and social and cultural activities.

Asian Development Bank

tinyurl.com/bq4dtgk

"Gender and Urban Poverty in South Asia: Proceedings Report of the 2012 Sub-Regional Workshop," by Tülin Akin Pulley, 175pp. This report is the product of a sub-regional workshop on Gender and Urban Poverty in South Asia. The report highlights key gender issues in urban development and lessons learned from good practices that are achieving both gender equality results and sustainable urban development

outcomes. Demonstrating the links between gender and socially inclusive urban development programs, the paper states that women are particularly vulnerable to the risks associated with urban poverty. Specifically, the findings indicate that most urban development policies do not explicitly address gender and social issues in South Asia developing member countries and that South Asian women have weak participation and a low representation in decision-making structures and processes related to urban services and governance. As a result, women's needs and priorities are rarely considered in urban planning and investments. The author suggests that gender-inclusive delivery of urban infrastructure and services should be strengthened. In particular, the paper emphasizes that gendered investments in this field can have significant impacts on gender equality and women's empowerment. The document illustrates that this can reduce women's time poverty and can also improve their capabilities through access to resources, economic

opportunities, and decision-making power.

BRAC Education Program

tinyurl.com/d23sbo6

“Men’s Knowledge and Practices of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health in Rural Bangladesh: Do they Differ from Women?” Shumona Sharmin Salam, Margaret J. Leppard, Md. Mahfuz Al Mamun, and Hashima-E-Nasreen, 2012, 46pp. Male partner involvement in maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) care has been around for a long time but nothing has been done since nobody has figured out how to do it on a large scale. We assessed men’s knowledge and their awareness of their wives’ actual practices regarding MNCH care issues. The study was conducted in four “improving maternal, neonatal and child survival” (IMNCS) intervention districts (Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha and Mymensingh) of BRAC and two control districts (Naogaon and Netrokona) during October 2008-January 2009. Data were collected from 7,200 men whose wives had experienced a pregnancy outcome in the preceding year of the survey or who had live children aged 12-59 months. Chi-squared tests and t-tests were performed for comparing grouped districts and Cohen’s Kappa was used to assess the level of agreement between men and women regarding MNCH practices and decision-making.

Climate and Development Knowledge Network

tinyurl.com/aj9b2ox

“Women and Climate Change: Time for Change,” by Mairi Dupar, Andrew Norton, and Philip Lewis, 2012, 4pp. Women’s wellbeing and life choices are profoundly influenced by social institutions: even without climate change impacts, they face gender inequalities which typically lead to higher rates of poverty. Resource scarcity imposed by climate change affects women deeply, especially in areas where they are the primary farmers and managers of fuel wood and water. This brief argues that gender

considerations should be at the heart of climate change policies and programs in developing countries because: women are differentially affected by climate change; differences between male and female roles and responsibilities may affect individuals’ capacity for climate action; differences in voice and power mean that women’s priorities may not be recognized; gender-sensitive adaptation programs are more effective in safeguarding livelihoods, as empowered women are generally less vulnerable to disaster impacts; women have the potential to contribute as equal partners to the low carbon transition.

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

www.dawnnet.org

“The Future Asia Pacific Women Want: Women’s and Civil Society Networks Statement,” 2012, 6pp. This outcome statement is from the women’s and civil society networks and organizations presentation at the regional dialogue on sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda in November 2012, Bangkok. The statement argues that while UN agencies have affirmed that the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability should guide discussions on post-2015, it will not be possible to do this without also considering crises around food, climate, finance and fuel and their position within the development model. The paper gives some background on the key gender issues within the Asia-Pacific region, drawing attention to the significant challenges around poverty, inequality, insecurity and violence that must be tackled by the post-2015 agenda.

Femnet

tinyurl.com/bjne5x3

“Communique—Women’s Consultation on the Africa We Want Post 2015,” 2012, 7pp. This communique from the African Women’s Regional Civil Society Consultation on the post-2015 development framework conveys a collective desire for a re-orientation toward issues perceived to have

been neglected by the MDGs. The document notes that Africa is advancing well economically, but that women’s rights must be expanded in areas beyond economic growth, such as structural social inequalities. It then goes on to make a number of recommendations for all actors to accelerate the existing MDGs. These cover a wide range of issues, including: prioritizing reproductive health provision to marginalized groups such as rural women, sex workers, women with disabilities, etc.; increasing freedom of expression and access to transparent information; the eradication of re-canonization of extractive industries and land; and ensuring government accountability and responsibility on women’s rights.

Gender Action

tinyurl.com/a5j6y5d

“Gender, IFIs and Food Insecurity Case Study: Malawi,” by Claire Lauterbach and Isabel Matenje, 2013, 8pp. Women, over 70% of Malawi’s agricultural workforce, are the backbone of Malawi’s agriculture sector and central to Malawi’s economy. But according to Gender Action research, IFI-financed agriculture projects in the country address gender issues inconsistently and risk undermining Malawi’s food security. Gender Action’s new Case Study examines the five World Bank (WB) and African Development Bank (AfDB) investments active in early 2013. We find that though most projects identify gender issues and some have percentage participation targets for women, they frequently lack sex-disaggregated evaluation data and rarely contain project measures that address gender inequalities. Our recommendations include promoting and implementing women’s full and equal participation in project design and implementation, in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and National Gender Program, and designing and collecting sex-disaggregated data to measure projects’ gender impacts. The success of these projects depends on IFIs addressing women’s concerns

and ensuring that they benefit from IFI agriculture investments.

Global Forum on Agricultural Research

www.egfar.org

“Moving Women Out of Poverty Through the Development of Small Fish Processing Enterprises in Malawi,” by D. Jamu, 2012, 2pp. Malawi is one of the countries in Africa which is highly dependent on fish as a source of animal protein. Malawi produces about 70,000 tons of fish annually from its lakes, rivers and swamps. The fishing industry supports the livelihoods of 1.5 million people in Malawi and contributes about 4% to the national GDP. With funding from the Norwegian MFA through the Lake Chilwa Climate Change Adaptation Program, pilot value addition and fish marketing activities targeted at women groups were implemented in three sites. Self selected women groups were formed and trained in group dynamics, business management and fish processing. Experts introduced solar dryers and improved smoking kilns to the groups and conducted collaborative activities to demonstrate how adoption of these technologies could increase women incomes through production of high quality fish that could be sold to market outlets countrywide at a higher price.

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre

tinyurl.com/anhdywb

“Evidence About the Effectiveness of Child Protection Programmes in Developing Countries: GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report,” edited by E. Combaz, 2013, 15pp. There is little evidence on the effectiveness of child protection programs in developing countries. Furthermore, some of the available evidence does not provide information on links between specific practices on the one hand and improved outcomes and impact for children on the other hand. There are, however, some targeted insights into what works and what does not work. Overall, the effectiveness of child protection

programs seems to be only average and highly variable. One commonly cited finding is the importance of contextualizing action: programming, program implementation and program assessment need to be tailored to local situations and practices in child protection. It is also important to acknowledge that child protection is political and reflects political choices by governments and donors. This report first identifies and describes the state of available evidence. It then presents findings on the effectiveness of child protection programs in developing countries in five selected areas: general factors affecting the effectiveness of child protection programs; different types of child protection measures; specific settings and contexts; specific categories of children; cost effectiveness.

Human Security Report Project

tinyurl.com/8cz39r8

“Human Security Report 2012: Sexual Violence, Education, and War—Beyond the Mainstreaming Narrative,” 2012, 239pp. The Human Security Report 2012 challenges a number of widely held assumptions about the nature of sexual violence during war and the effect of conflict on education systems. Both analyses are part of the Human Security Report Project’s ongoing investigation of the human costs of war. Part of the new report examines the impact of wartime sexual violence on adults as well as children, and details some surprising revelations about the impact of war on educational systems. As was the case with the previous report, this year’s counterintuitive findings pose a major challenge to a number of widely held assumptions about the human costs of war. The mainstream narrative on wartime sexual violence that has emerged over the past two decades has been greatly influenced by a series of prominent UN reports and innovative initiatives—in particular, those associated with the Security Council’s Women, Peace and Security policy agenda. But while highly effective in drawing attention to wartime sexual violence and building support

to prevent it, the mainstream narrative rests on a set of assumptions that are partial, misleading, and sometimes flat wrong. Some of the assumptions also have unfortunate implications for policy. This report examines some of the misunderstandings that underpin the mainstream narrative on sexual violence in wartime. It argues that this narrative is biased in two important ways. First, it tends to treat the sexual violence perpetrated in the worst affected countries as if it were typical of all conflict-affected countries. In fact, in the majority of countries in conflict the reported levels of sexual violence are far less than the mainstream narrative suggests. Moreover, the evidence suggests that the level of sexual violence worldwide is likely declining, not increasing as claimed by senior UN officials. Second, the mainstream narrative systematically neglects domestic sexual violence in war-affected countries, even though it is far more pervasive than the conflict-related sexual violence that is perpetrated by rebels, militias, and government forces, and which receives the overwhelming majority of media and official attention.

ICRW

tinyurl.com/cwcsb3l

“Asia Child Marriage Initiative: Summary of Research in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal,” by Ravi Verma, Tara Sinha, and Tina Khanna, 2013, 36pp. The Plan Asia Regional Office invited ICRW to carry out a study in Bangladesh, India and Nepal to inform its programming to prevent child marriage among girls. ICRW gathered qualitative data in each country from girls and boys, parents, community leaders and government officials. This report highlights these stakeholders’ perceptions of the causes and consequences of child marriage and their views about the effectiveness of prevention strategies adopted by Plan, other NGOs and the government. In particular, the study examines education patterns and changing trends among girls and boys; aspirations of young persons and parents; perceptions of the importance

of marriage; decision-making and child rights; and knowledge about and adherence to marriage laws. The report concludes with timely program, policy and research recommendations that are relevant not only in South Asia but in other regions where child marriage is a major health, development and human rights issue.

tinyurl.com/ct3gow3

“Help-Seeking Pathways and Barriers for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in Tanzania,”

by Jennifer McCleary-Sills, Sophie Namy, Joyce Nyoni, Datus Rweyemamu, Adrophina Salvatory, and Ester Steven, 2013, 76pp. Over the last few decades, gender-based violence has gained international recognition as a grave social and human rights concern. In Tanzania, gender-based violence is widespread; the most recent Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey found that 44% of ever-married women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. ICRW and the University of Dar es Salaam’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology, in partnership with EngenderHealth, conducted a qualitative study in three target regions of the country: Dar es Salaam, Iringa, and Mbeya. This report documents community perceptions and attitudes about gender-based violence, identifies the range of informal and formal services currently available to survivors, highlights gaps in service provision, and provides recommendations for improving existing services. The findings are based on 104 key informant interviews conducted with a wide array of stakeholders, service providers, and duty bearers at the national, district, and ward levels, as well as participatory focus group discussions with 96 male and female community members. The research and recommendations currently are informing the overall



design of a multisectoral intervention to scale up the response to gender-based violence in Tanzania under the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS (PEPFAR).

tinyurl.com/blsn96p

“Fertility Decline and Changes in Women’s Lives and Gender Equality in Tamil Nadu, India,”

by Rohini P. Pande, Anju Malhotra, and Sophie Namy, 2012, 46pp. In this paper the authors analyze the relationship between fertility decline, and changes in women’s lives, gender equality and gender relations in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu over the last 40-50 years. Using secondary quantitative analysis, published and unpublished quantitative and qualitative research, and interviews with experts, they examine how fertility decline in Tamil Nadu manifested in changes in the social and economic value of children, the shift from a focus on having a large quantity of children to investing more in fewer children, and the shrinkage of women’s lifespan devoted to childbearing. In turn, they explore how these changes have influenced specific domains of women’s lives, gender equality and gender relations. They also describe how Tamil Nadu’s history of progressive social activism, combined with economic poverty until recently, has influenced these dynamics. They find that, following fertility decline,

women’s lives have improved in the realms of higher education, marriage spousal choice, and to some extent employment opportunities. Gender inequality also has decreased in education and employment. However, these changes have yet to lead to notable shifts in societal gender relations and norms, as manifested in marriage practices, dowry, and intimate partner violence.

tinyurl.com/dxrlc8a

“The Impact of Family Planning on Women’s Educational Advancement in Tehran, Iran,”

by Amir Erfani, 2012, 27pp. The literature documenting drastic fertility declines in developing countries has largely focused on investigating the determinants of contraceptive use and the role contraceptives

have played in declining fertility rates. In contrast, there has been limited research on the impact of family planning use on women’s social status. Using retrospective data from the 2009 Tehran Fertility Survey, this study examined the impact of contraceptive use on women’s educational advancement as an indicator of women’s empowerment. Multinomial logistic analyses indicated that compared with contraceptive nonusers, women using modern contraceptives before a first birth were more likely to experience a one to two year increase in education level after marriage, when controlling for other factors. Women in the most recent marriage cohorts were more likely to continue their education after marriage, especially those who were using modern contraceptives as opposed to traditional methods. Findings of this research clearly indicate that family planning use after marriage enables women to improve their education by freeing them from reproductive activities.

tinyurl.com/bnxx7ms

“Remobilizing the Gender and Fertility Connection: The Case for Examining

the Impact of Fertility Control and Fertility Declines on Gender Equality,” by Anju Malhotra, 2012, 39pp. This study investigates the hypothesis that fertility decline fosters changes in gender equality by investigating macro-level patterns of fertility decline relative to changes in the labor and education sectors using national-level time-series data from approximately 30 low- and middle-income countries. We examine the temporal ordering of changes in women’s labor force participation and fertility, overall and for women ages 25-34, as well as the relative labor force dynamics of men and women to determine if fertility decline preceded changes in these domains and whether the dynamics of the gender gap suggest changing opportunity structures for women. We then examine trends in women’s and men’s educational attainment relative to aggregate fertility decline, focusing on secondary and tertiary education to reflect shifts in the level of schooling most likely to empower women and representing significant parental and societal investments in women and girls. We find that gaps between men’s and women’s labor force participation and post-primary education narrowed following declines in aggregate fertility, and sometimes concurrently. Thus the analysis lends qualified support for the hypothesis that fertility decline fosters shifts in the gender dynamics of two key domains.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/auyftg2

“Gender Equality and Economic Growth: Is there a Win-Win?” by N. Kabeer and L. Natali, 2013, 58pp. The evidence that gender equality, particularly in education and employment, contributes to economic growth is far more consistent and robust than the relationship that economic growth contributes to gender equality in terms of health, wellbeing and rights. From a growth perspective, therefore, the promotion of certain dimensions of gender equality may appear to offer a win-win solution but from a gender equity perspective, there is no guarantee that growth on its own

will address critical dimensions of gender equality. Either growth strategies would need to be reformulated to be more inclusive in their impacts or redistributive measures would need to be put in place to ensure that men and women benefit more equally from growth.

IFPRI

www.ifpri.org/gfpr/2012

“2012 Global Food Policy Report,” 2013, 142pp. In 2012, the world food system continued to be in a vulnerable position. As the 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals approaches, even the modest goal of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger is not on track. A number of countries made important and promising changes in food-related policies, and the global community made noteworthy commitments to strengthen aspects of food security. What remains is for these commitments to be translated into action. Chapter 4 in the report, entitled “Closing the Gender Gap,” focuses on women in agriculture. It points to the growing attention that was given to gender in 2012, particularly through the FAO’s State of Food and Agriculture Report 2010-2011, and the World Bank’s Development Report 2012. In addition, it highlights the development and rollout of the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index, which is being used to measure progress towards inclusive agricultural growth in the 19 USAID Feed the Future countries, as well as the issuance of a CGIAR gender strategy by the Consortium Board in November 2011. Research and development programming is thus moving from gender-blind to gender-aware, though more needs to be done. In particular, a more solid evidence base on gender in agriculture needs to be built (in particular through more detailed, robust, and longer-term analyses of both quantitative and qualitative gender data); women’s control over assets needs to be strengthened (including natural resources, tools and technologies, and financial, human and social capital); and partnerships with women’s organizations need to be formed (though enlisting

men’s support is crucial). A commitment to gender-responsive and gender-transformative agriculture can improve agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition and thus cannot be ignored.

tinyurl.com/ack88yg

“The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index,” by Sabina Alkire, Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Amber Peterman, Agnes R. Quisumbing, Greg Seymour, and Ana Vaz, 2012, 76pp. The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) is a new survey-based index designed to measure the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agricultural sector. The WEAI was initially developed as a tool to reflect women’s empowerment that may result from the US government’s Feed the Future Initiative, which commissioned the development of the WEAI. The WEAI can also be used more generally to assess the state of empowerment and gender parity in agriculture, to identify key areas in which empowerment needs to be strengthened, and to track progress over time. The WEAI is an aggregate index, reported at the country or regional level, based on individual-level data collected by interviewing men and women within the same households. This technical paper documents the development of the WEAI and presents pilot data from Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Uganda, so that researchers and practitioners seeking to use the index in their own work would understand how the survey questionnaires were developed and piloted, how the qualitative case studies were undertaken, how the index was constructed, how various indicators were validated, and how it can be used in other settings.

Media Monitoring Project, Zimbabwe

tinyurl.com/aug44bx

“Gender an Inconvenient Sideshow: Media and the Constitution-Making Exercise,” 2012, 12pp. A constitutional document embodies a society’s highest aspirations. As such, a constitution presents a powerful emancipatory tool in women’s struggle to shatter

the centuries-long “glass” ceilings of patriarchal oppression. This study examines the role played by the country’s mainstream media as a key stakeholder in giving significance and visibility to Zimbabwean women’s fight for gender equality in the ongoing constitution-making exercise. This report shares findings from Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe’s (MMPZ) research to assess the mainstream media’s role in giving space and visibility to women’s concerns, voices, and participation in Zimbabwe’s constitution-making process. It is intended as both a yardstick for measuring, and an advocacy tool for enhancing, the media’s role in giving impetus to the gender equity principle in the constitution-making process for the full realization of women’s rights.

National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (NIACE)

tinyurl.com/azlv6xh

“Women’s Right to Literacy: Advocating Women’s Right to Access Learning Literacy Through International Development,” 2012, 16pp. The authors of this document assert that learning literacy is a global human right, which contributes to personal, community, familial, and economic development as well as social and political engagement. Therefore, in this document, the authors call upon international development organizations and agencies to develop strategies for improving women’s access to learning literacy and numeracy, through financial and technical support and policy development; provide technical and resource support to

developing countries in order to build upon their developments in family and intergenerational learning, taking particular account of their association with early years and primary education; offer technical assistance to heighten and accelerate the effectiveness of social



and economic development policies and programs, through strategies which integrate women’s literacy in vocational and enterprise skills training, as well as in health information and training; and ensure that teacher-training curricula, both initial and in-service, give adequate attention and time to teachers’ own literacy development.

Nobel Women’s Initiative and Just Associates (JASS)

tinyurl.com/d9jd6vx

“From Survivors to Defenders: Women Confronting Violence in Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala,” by Jody Williams and Rigoberta Menchú Tum, 2012, 48pp. In this report, Nobel Peace Laureates write that the levels of violence against women in Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala have reached crisis dimensions. They describe their work leading a women’s rights fact-finding delegation that traveled to these countries in January 2012 to investigate

the crisis. This investigation found many consistencies among women’s stories across the three nations (for example regarding sexual violence or forced disappearances), and noted inadequate government responses to these crimes—the vast majority of cases are never even investigated. The delegation concluded that the international community must urgently respond to the growing crisis of violence against women in Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala. They find the problem to have many causes, including increasingly militarized and patriarchal societies and current security policies supported by the US and Canadian governments, as well as the lack of justice and economic pressures in the region.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

tinyurl.com/bbtmuffl

“Building Blocks for Equitable Growth: Lessons from the BRICS,” by Milo Vandemoortele, Kate Bird, Andries Du Toit, Minquan Liu, Kunal Sen and Fábio Veras Soares, 2013, 50pp. Five key emerging market economies, commonly termed the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), have been lauded for their stellar economic growth and resilience through the 2008/09 financial crisis. They are becoming models of development for development practitioners, researchers and other emerging economies. Scratch beneath the surface, however, and you will notice that not all people in these countries have benefited equally from growth. Some countries have seen enormous increases in income inequality—specifically China, India and South Africa; Brazil has enjoyed a

reduction. What can be learned, in terms of the challenges and successes of reconciling growth and equity, from the BRICS' recent growth? This paper examines the experiences of four of the BRICS—Brazil, China, India and South Africa—and identifies four key factors shaping the countries' pattern of growth: people having access to assets; investment in productive activities; social transfers; and a political economic context where inclusion is a priority.

OXFAM

tinyurl.com/d4xa7cd

“Unregulated and

Unaccountable: How the Private Health Care Sector in India is Putting Women's Lives at Risk,” 2013, 4pp. This Oxfam

briefing reveals that decades of appallingly low investment in the public health sector has left India with a health system which is unable to meet the needs of its citizens. Despite recent efforts to strengthen the public health system, India has one of the lowest levels of government investment in health in the world. The gap left by the public health system, combined with a government policy of proactively promoting the private sector, has led to the proliferation of unregulated private health providers. Oxfam urges India to prioritize strengthening and scaling-up of a universal public health care system, designed to improve accountability and promote community participation in planning and monitoring health services. The brief recommends that the regulation of private providers must be properly enforced, and further promotion and funding of public-private partnerships must cease until quality and equity performance standards have improved.

tinyurl.com/abm3d66

“Ending Violence Against Women: The Case for a Comprehensive



International Action Plan,” by Daniela Rosche, 2013, 10pp. What progress has been made towards ending violence against women worldwide? Violence against women is a violation of human rights, a barrier to women's active citizenship, and a fundamental constraint to the eradication of poverty. When governments meet at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 2013 their commitment is urgently needed to expedite the implementation of existing frameworks to eliminate all forms of violence against women. This Oxfam policy paper outlines a proposal for a comprehensive international action plan that addresses this issue politically, with time-bound targets and explicit accountability mechanisms—a roadmap to fast-track existing agreements.

Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), & WHO

tinyurl.com/a2rzzfh

“Violence Against Women in Latin

America and the Caribbean: A Comparative Analysis of Population-Based Data from 12 Countries,” by

Sarah Bott, Alessandra Guedes, Mary Goodwin, and Jennifer Adams Mendoza, 2012, 186pp. Over the past 30 years, researchers, women's organizations, governments, and the broader international community have increasingly recognized violence against women as a public health problem and a barrier to economic development. Evidence indicates that violence against women is a leading cause of injury and disability for women in many parts of the world, as well as a risk factor for other physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health problems; has long-term, intergenerational

consequences for the

health, development, and wellbeing of children of women who are abused; and has negative social and economic consequences for the whole society. The report highlights the intersections between violence against women and violence against children. Across the 12 countries studied, women who were beaten in childhood reported experiencing partner violence in adulthood at significantly higher rates than those who did not suffer violence in childhood.

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)

www.path.org

“Evaluation Summary: Changing Gender Norms Among Young Men and Reducing Violence in Chongqing, China,” 2012, 4pp. This document is

an evaluation summary of the project which was run in Chongqing, China by PATH, in partnership with the China Family Planning Association and the Nike Foundation. The objective of the

project was to critically examine gender-related attitudes and norms in order to reduce harmful behaviors such as sexual harassment and partner violence. The project was implemented in factories and vocational schools and its target audience was male workers and students between the age of 15 and 24. The key findings of the evaluation were: the majority of participants felt the project was useful (92% of students and 98% of workers) and that participation led to a change in their opinions and behavior (82% and 68%); gender related attitudes as measured by the GEM scale improved significantly when baseline and end line survey responses were compared; some violent or harassing behavior improved (according to self reported incidents of partner violence); and female colleagues reported that they had noticed changes in the male participants, in terms of losing their temper less quickly.

UN

tinyurl.com/boqt768

“A Renewed Global Partnership for Development,” 2013, 33pp. In this new report the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development looks at the possible features for the global partnership for development in the post-2015 era. Building on a review of the current global partnership for development, as crystallized in Millennium Development Goal 8, the report provides recommendations on potential dimensions and contours of a renewed global partnership for development. In addition the report also provides some suggestions for a robust mutual accountability system.

tinyurl.com/ajhm7ck

“The Millennium Development Goals Report: Gender Chart 2012,” 2012, 8pp. The biennial MDGs Gender Chart depicts the situation of women and girls in developing regions as reflected in a number of indicators that are used to monitor the MDGs. It shows that although there has been some progress in a number of the gender dimensions

of the Goals, more needs to be done, in every country and at every level, to achieve the pivotal third MDG and to reduce persisting levels of inequality based on sex, wealth, location ethnicity and other markers of disadvantage.

UNDP

tinyurl.com/cdxmxg8

“Human Development Report 2013—The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World,” by Khalid Malik, et al., 2013, 216pp. The 2013 report looks at the evolving geopolitics of our times, examining emerging issues and trends and also the new actors which are shaping the development landscape. The report argues that the striking transformation of a large number of developing countries into dynamic major economies with growing political influence is having a significant impact on human development progress. The report notes that, over the last decade, all countries accelerated their achievements in the education, health, and income dimensions as measured in the Human Development Index (HDI)—to the extent that no country for which data was available had a lower HDI value in 2012 than in 2000. As faster progress was recorded in lower HDI countries during this period, there was notable convergence in HDI values globally, although progress was uneven within and between regions. Looking specifically at countries which lifted their HDI value substantially between 1990 and 2012 on both the income and non-income dimensions of human development, the report examines the strategies which enabled them to perform well. In this respect, the report makes a significant contribution to development thinking by describing specific drivers of development transformation and by suggesting future policy priorities that could help sustain such momentum.

UNHCR

tinyurl.com/cgrhxx2

“Syrian Women and Girls: Fleeing Death, Facing Ongoing Threats and

Humiliation—A Gender-Based Violence Rapid Assessment,” 2012, 10pp. At the time this assessment was written, estimates suggested that up to 90,000 Syrian refugees had crossed the border into Lebanon. The International Rescue Committee conducted a rapid assessment on the situation faced by Syrian women and girl refugees in Lebanon, and came up with a number of key findings related to violence. Rape and sexual violence was often reported, with many stories of women and girls being tortured and raped, in their homes and in prison, often in front of family members. Linked to this is an increase in early marriage, as a way to “protect” girls from rape and violence. Intimate partner violence was reported as increasing since the conflict, due to men’s stress and feelings of powerlessness. Survival sex was also noted, with women and girls being forced to sell sex in exchange for food, accommodation or services. Many women reported that they were not accessing services in Lebanon for fear of violence and mistreatment by service providers. There were also concerns about women’s safety when travelling to locations where help is offered, and in the accommodation where they have settled. In addition, women survivors of sexual violence faced an extra level of danger; they feared their families would reject or kill them, or that they would be married to family members for reasons of “honor.”

UNRISD

tinyurl.com/b7wn8wq

“World and Welfare: Revisiting the Linkages from a Gender Perspective,” by Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi, 2012, 40pp. This paper examines the relationship between employment and social policy specifically from a gender perspective. It first lays out the conceptual ground, drawing on a range of heterodox economic and feminist analyses to suggest alternative ways of understanding institutions and labor markets as gendered structures. Indeed, the empirical evidence

reviewed in terms of the persistence of gender hierarchies within both paid (in terms of earnings/wages) and unpaid work (in terms of time), despite significant “masculinization” of women’s working lives (that is, their increasing participation in the labor force), does not fit comfortably within the predictions of standard labor market models. Gendered stratifications are also evident within the welfare system, where entitlements are linked to paid employment (social insurance) and ability to pay provide stronger claims to welfare, compared to needs-based (social assistance) entitlements delinked from employment. Given the gendered structures and processes that limit women’s formal employment opportunities and weaken their labor force attachment, and in turn compromise their access to social security and protection, the report explores relationships and interactions between work, employment and social policies. The conclusion draws out some of the policy implications

from the preceding analysis for more gender-egalitarian policy agendas. It also connects the gendered analysis of welfare and work back to arguments about the difficulties of fully delinking rights to social protection from employment. From a gender perspective, the critical challenge is to rethink labor markets/work to bring unpaid work, and particularly the reproductive sector, within the frameworks of analysis of the economy and markets, while also addressing the inequalities inherent in welfare systems that privilege market- and labor-based “contributory” entitlements over “needs-based” claims to social assistance.

World Economic Forum

tinyurl.com/9vm2qwr

“The Global Gender Gap Report 2012,”

by Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson, Saadia Zahidi, 2012, 381pp. The Global Gender Gap Index is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking

their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, and over time. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. The report’s index assesses 135 countries, representing more than 93% of the world’s population, on how well resources and opportunities are divided among male and female populations.

Periodicals

Development and Change

Volume 44, Issue 1

This issue includes the following articles:

- *Decontextualized Knowledge, Situated Politics: The New Scientific-Local Politics of Rice Genetic Resources in Thailand, by Witchuda Srang-iam
- *Rethinking Power and Authority: Symbolic Violence and Subjectivity in Nepal’s Terai Forests, by Andrea J. Nightingale and Hemant R. Ojha
- *Enclosing Ethnic Minorities and Forests in the Golden Economic Quadrangle, by Janet C. Sturgeon, et al.
- *Agricultural Modernization and Climate Change in Vietnam’s Post-Socialist Transition, by François Fortier and Tran Thi Thu Trang
- *Environmental Mis-Assessment, Development and Mining in Orissa, India, by Heather P. Bedi

*No Way Back? Adaptation and Urbanization of IDP Livelihoods in the Darfur Region of Sudan, by Helen Young and Karen Jacobsen

- *Social Capital and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Burundi: The Limits of Community-Based Reconstruction, by Thomas Vervisch, Kristof Titeca, Koen Vlassenroot and Johan Braeckman
- *Review Essay: The Global Financial Crisis: Views from Asia, by Amitava Krishna Dutt

Gender & Development

Volume 21, Number 1, 2013

The special issue *Working with Men on Gender Equality* includes the following articles:

- *Introduction: Working with Men on Gender Equality, by Caroline Sweetman
- *“I Can Do Women’s Work:” Reflections

on Engaging Men as Allies in Women’s Economic Empowerment in Rwanda, by Henny Slegh, Gary Barker, Augustin Kimonyo, Prudence Ndolimana, and Matt Bannerman

*Promoting Male Involvement in Family Planning in Vietnam and India: HealthBridge Experience, by Lisa MacDonald, et al.

*“Before the War, I Was a Man:” Men and Masculinities in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, by Desiree Lwambo

*Sympathetic Advocates: Male Parliamentarians Sharing Responsibility for Gender Equality, by Sonia Palmieri

*“Because I Am a Man, I Should Be Gentle to My Wife and my Children:” Positive Masculinity to Stop Gender-Based Violence in a Coastal District in Vietnam, by Tu-Anh Hoang, Trang Thu

Quach, and Tam Thanh Tran
*Domestic Violence Prevention Through the Constructing Violence-Free Masculinities Programme: An Experience from Peru, by Rhoda Mitchell
*“One Man Can:” Shifts in Fatherhood Beliefs and Parenting Practices Following a Gender-Transformative Programme in Eastern Cape, South Africa, by Wessel van den Berg, et al.

*Whose Turn to do the Dishes? Transforming Gender Attitudes and Behaviours Among Very Young Adolescents in Nepal, by Rebecka Lundgren, Miranda Beckman, Surendra Prasad Chaurasiya, Bhawna Subhedi, and Brad Kerner
*Where the Boys Are: Engaging Young Adolescent Boys in Support of Girls’ Education and Leadership, by Stephanie Baric

*Men’s Involvement in Gender Equality—European Perspectives, by Sandy Ruxton and Nikki van der Gaag

Book reviews:

*Prostitution, Harm and Gender Inequality: Theory, Research and Policy, by Kat Banyard

*Anti-Porn: The Resurgence of Anti-Pornography Feminism, by Deborah Eade

*Women, Power and Politics in 21st Century Iran, by Haideh Moghissi

*Thailand’s Hidden Workforce: Burmese Migrant Women Factory Workers, by Therese M. Caouette

*Gender and Society in Turkey: The Impact of Neoliberal Policies, Political Islam and EU Accession, by İpek İlkkaracan

*Women Reclaiming Sustainable Livelihoods: Spaces Lost Spaces Gained, by Julie Newton

*Gender, Roads and Mobility in Asia, by Roselle Leah K. Rivera

Gender, Technology, and Development

Volume 17, Number 1, 2013

This issue includes the following articles:

*Theorizing Patriarchy: Development Paradoxes and the Geography of Gender

in South Asia, by Holly M. Hapke
*Accounting the Unaccounted: A Case of Women’s Participation in Shellfish Harvesting in the Sultanate of Oman, by Shekar Bose, Farha Al-Kindy, Abdullah Al-Balushi, and Mohammed Maadood Rajab

*Hope for Gender Equality? A Pattern of Post-Conflict Transition in Masculinity, by Md. Mozammel Haque

*Rethinking Gender: Negotiating Future Queer Rights in Thailand, by Witchayanee Ocha



Indian Journal of Gender Studies

Volume 20, Issue 1, 2013

This issue includes the following articles:

*The Burden of Intelligibility: Disabled Women’s Testimony in Rape Trials, by Saptarshi Mandal

* Gender Violence in Portugal: Discourses, Knowledge and Practices, by Mariana Azambuja, Conceição Nogueira, Sofia Neves, and João Manuel de Oliveira

*Changing Gender Preference in China Today: Implications for the Sex Ratio, by

Zhou Chi, et al.
*Still Heard: Echoes from a Colonial Past, by Tulsi Vatsal
*Rising Women’s Status, Modernisation and Persisting Son Preference in China, by Wang Xiaolei, et al.

*Gender Roles in Agriculture: The Case of Afghanistan, by Srinivas Tavva, et al.

*Exploring Domestic Violence in an Indian Setting, by M.N. Vranda

*The Iron Lady of Manipur, by Sonia Sarkar

Book Reviews:

*Identities and Histories, Women’s Writing and Politics in Bengal, by Indu Agnihotri

*Sentiment and Self, by Suparna Banerjee

Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

Issue 64, 2012

The special issue *Young Citizens: Youth and Participatory Governance in Africa* includes the following articles:

*Seeing Like a Young Citizen: Youth and Participatory Governance in Africa, by Rosemary McGee and Jessica Greenhalf

*Digital Mapping: A Silver Bullet for Enhancing Youth Participation in Governance?, by Linda Raftree and Judith Nkie

*Kenema Youth Change Lives and Perceptions with Participatory Video in Sierra Leone, by Sallieu Kamara and Abdul Swarray

*Our Time to Be Heard: Youth, Poverty Forums and Participatory Video, by Anderson Miamen and

Annette Jaitner

*Youth Participation in Capturing Pastoralist Knowledge for Policy Processes, by Charles Kesa

*What business do Youth Have Making HIV and AIDS Laws in Nigeria?, by Fadekemi Akinfaderin-Agarau and Temitope Fashola

*How Far Have We Come with Youth in Governance?, by Jennifer Tang

*Lesotho’s Shadow Children’s Parliament: Voices that Bridged the Policy Gap, by Lipotso Musi and Maseisa

Ntlama

*Catch Them Young: The Young Female Parliament in Northern Ghana, by Edward A.J. Akapire, Alhassan Mohammed Awal, and Rahinatu Fuseini

*Young, But Capable: Youth Lead the Struggle Against Violence in Mali, by Bedo Traore

*As of Now, We are Stakeholders in Local Governance, by Young People from Louga, Senegal and Serigne Malick Fall

*Seeing From Our Perspectives: Youth Budget Advocacy in Ghana, by Charlotte Bani-Afudego, George Cobbinah Yorke, and Anastasie Ablavi Koudoh

*Local Champions: Towards Transparent, Accountable Governance in Embakasi, Kenya, by Edwine Ochieng and Cynthia Ochola Anyango

*Silent Voices, Unrealised Rights—Championing Youth Participation in Zimbabwe, by Talita Ndebele and Leila Billing

*Exploring Expressions and Forms of Power in Youth Governance Work, by Salim Mvurya Mgala and Cathy Shutt

*Youth as Drivers of Accountability: Conducting a Youth Social Audit, by

Kenyatta Maita Mwawashe

*The Community Scorecard Process: Methodology, Use, Successes, Challenges, and Opportunities, by Jephter Mwanza and Nina Ghambi

*Government Budget Monitoring: As Easy as Child's Play, by Christina Nomdo and Alexander Henry

*Drawing Up a Participatory Youth Situation Analysis in Kenya, by Edwinah Orowe and Richard Mabala

Turkish Policy Quarterly

Volume 11, Number 4, 2013

The Special issue *Gender Rights and Freedoms in Turkey and the Arab World: Spring or Winter?* includes the following articles:

*From the Desk of the Editor, by Diba Nigâr Göksel

*Being a Woman in Turkey and in the Middle East, by Sedef Küçük

*Turkey and Egypt: Where is the Model?, by Moushira Khattab

*Syrian Women's Two-Pronged Battle, by Arwa Damon

*The Political Participation of Women in Bahrain, by Bahiya Jawad Aljishi

*Gender and Development in Turkey, by Selma Acuner

*Iranian Women as a Warning and a Model, by Haleh Esfandiari

*Beyond the Headscarf, by Umut Azak

*Women and Modernity: Turkey's Conundrums, by Fatma Benli

*Women as Drivers of Change in the Arab World, by Haifa Fahoum Al Kaylani

*Queering Conservative Democracy, by Mehmet Sinan Birdal

*The New Constitution: A Blessing or a Curse for LGBTs?, by Volkan Yılmaz

*Public Morality and Human Rights: The LGBT Case, by Sedef Çakmak

*Turkey and LGBT Rights: A Historical and Global Perspective, by Louis A. Fishman

*Women's Liberties in Tunisia: The Asthma of the Arab Spring? By Pelin Gönül Şahin

*Digitization in Jordan's Post Arab Spring Reform Struggle, by Rana F. Sweis and Dina Baslan

*Women and the Welfare State Regime of Turkey, by Tuğba Bozçağa

*The Polish Case: Do Gender Quotas Work? By Małgorzata Druciarek and Aleksandra Niżyńska

Books

Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org

Informal Labor, Formal Politics, and Dignified Discontent in India, by Rina Agarwala, 2013, 272pp. Since the 1980s, the world's governments have decreased state welfare and thus increased the number of unprotected "informal" or "precarious" workers. As a result, more and more workers do not receive secure wages or benefits from either employers or the state. What are these workers doing to improve their livelihoods? This book offers a fresh and provocative look into the alternative social movements informal workers in India are launching. It also offers a unique analysis of the conditions under which these movements succeed or fail. Drawing from 300 interviews with informal women workers in construction and tobacco,

government officials, and union leaders, the author argues that Indian informal workers are using their power as voters to demand welfare benefits (such as education, housing, and healthcare) from the state, rather than demanding traditional work benefits (such as minimum wages and job security) from employers. In addition, they are organizing at the neighborhood level, rather than the shop floor, and appealing to "citizenship," rather than labor rights. She concludes that movements are most successful when operating under parties that compete for mass votes and support economic liberalization (even populist parties), and are least successful when operating under noncompetitive electoral contexts (even those tied to communist parties).

Center for Secular Space

www.centerforsecularspace.org

Double Bind: The Muslim Right, Anglo-American Left, and Universal Human Rights, by Meredith Tax, 2013, 123pp.

In a period of right wing attacks on Muslims—or people thought to be Muslims—how does one respond to human rights violations by the Muslim Right without feeding hate campaigns? When US diplomats invoke the oppression of Muslim women to sanctify war, how do we practice feminist solidarity without strengthening Orientalism and neocolonialism? When the US targets jihadis for assassination by drone, should human rights defenders worry about violations perpetrated by those same jihadis or focus on violations by the state? These are some of the questions raised in this book.

Lexington Books

www.rowman.com/Lexington

Voices of Privilege and Sacrifice from Women Volunteers in India: I Can Change, by Aditi Mitra, 2013, 200pp.

This book is the outcome of a study conducted in the eastern city of Kolkata in India in the mid-2000s. It is an ethnographic study that looks closely at women from the upper and middle classes who work with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that help empower women from all classes of society. Unlike many studies that focus on grassroots women who are the beneficiaries of NGO and developmental projects, this book looks at those women who, as volunteers and activists, help carry out these projects to the best of their abilities. These women are often overlooked from mainstream studies on women in developing nations. But their role is invaluable and crucial in defining the agendas and strategies used to enhance feminist consciousness and developing organizational structures. This book is significant because it offers awareness and alternative views to the challenges (and motivations) faced by middle and upper class women volunteers and activists in building a career in the nonprofit sector of NGOs in Kolkata. Through the testimonies of these women, it examines alternative processes of agency and change in order to define these challenges and motivations. This book examines the various ways urban, educated Indian women construct a feminist praxis in terms of their everyday lived experiences as volunteers and activists. In terms of their lived experiences, the women in this study reflect on the social challenges

they encounter and motivations they experience as volunteers and activists, while also discussing their understanding of feminism and views on the image of a “feminist” in the postcolonial context. The results demonstrate the power of feminist standpoint theorizing and how it raises consciousness, empowers women and stimulates resistance to patriarchal oppression and injustices. Finally, this book produces



new knowledge and research on the conception of feminism among women volunteers and activists in a non-western setting and how they construct the image of a feminist. It offers directions for research in transnational feminism, international women’s movement, womanism, and social inequality studies.

Oxford University Press

www.oup.com

Cosmopolitan Sex Workers: Women and Migration in a Global City, by Christine B.N. Chin, 2013, 256pp.

This book offers a groundbreaking look into the phenomenon of non-trafficked women who migrate from one global city to another to perform paid sexual labor in Southeast Asia. Through a new, innovative framework, the book shows that as neoliberal economic restructuring processes create pathways connecting major cities throughout the world, competition and collaboration

between cities creates new avenues for the movement of people, services and goods. Loosely organized networks of migrant labor grow in tandem with professional-managerial classes, and sex workers migrate to different parts of cities, depending on the location of the clientele to which they cater. But while global cities create economic opportunities for migrants (and depend on the labor they provide), states react

with new forms of securitization and surveillance. As a result, migrants must negotiate between appropriating and subverting the ideas that inform global economic restructuring. The book argues that migration allows women to develop intercultural skills that help

them to make these negotiations. This book is innovative not only in its focus on non-trafficked women, but in its analysis of the complex relationship between global economic processes and migration for sex work. Through fascinating interviews with sex workers in Kuala Lumpur, the book shows that sex work can provide women with the means of earning income for families, for education, and even for their own businesses. It also allows women the means to travel the world—a form of cosmopolitanism “from below.”

Shattered, Cracked, or Firmly Intact? Women and the Executive Glass Ceiling Worldwide, by Farida Jalalzai, 2013, 336pp.

How do men’s and women’s paths to political office differ? Once in office, are women’s powers more constrained than those of men? The number of women in executive leadership positions has

grown substantially over the past five decades, and women now govern in vastly different contexts around the world. But their climbs to such positions don't necessarily correspond with social status and the existence of gender equity. This book outlines important patterns related to women executive's paths, powers, and potential impacts. In doing so, she combines qualitative and quantitative analysis and explores both contexts in which women successfully gained executive power and those in which they did not. Women, compared to their male counterparts, more often ascend to relatively weak posts and gain offices through appointment as opposed to popular election. When dominant women presidents do rise through popular vote, they still almost always hail from political families and from within unstable systems. This book asserts the importance of institutional features in contributing positive representational effects for women national leaders. Analysis offers both a broad understanding of global dynamics of executive power as well as particulars about individual women leaders from every region of the globe over the past fifty years. Viewing gender as embedded within institutions and processes, this book provides an unprecedented and comprehensive view of the complex, contradictory, and multifaceted dimensions of women's national leadership.

Palgrave MacMillan

www.palgrave.com

The Whistleblower: Sex Trafficking, Military Contractors, and One Woman's Fight for Justice, by Kathryn Bolkovac and Cari Lynn, 2011, 256pp. When Nebraska police officer and divorced mother of three Kathryn Bolkovac saw a recruiting announcement for private military contractor DynCorp International, she applied and was hired. Good money, world travel, and the chance to help rebuild a war-torn country sounded like the perfect job. Bolkovac was shipped out to Bosnia, where DynCorp had been contracted to support the UN peacekeeping mission.

She was assigned as a human rights investigator, heading the gender affairs unit. The lack of proper training provided sounded the first alarm bell, but once she arrived in Sarajevo, she found out that things were a lot worse. At great risk to her personal safety, she began to unravel the ugly truth about officers involved in human trafficking and forced prostitution and their connections to private mercenary contractors, the UN, and the US State Department. After bringing this evidence to light, Bolkovac was demoted, felt threatened with bodily harm, was fired, and ultimately forced to flee the country under cover of darkness—bringing the incriminating documents with her. Thanks to the evidence she collected, she won a lawsuit against DynCorp, finally exposing them for what they had done. This book is her story and the story of the women she helped achieve justice for.

Rawat Publications

www.rawatbooks.com

Issues in Women's Development, by Anjali Kurane, 2012, 240pp. In a developing country like India, women are the most important national resource, as half of the population constitutes women. Despite successive decades of activism and a large number of movements and legislation in the country, the efforts at improving the status of women have not been successful and women continue to suffer social and physical stigmas. This book contains research conducted among the Maharashtrian women in India's city of Pune. It examines issues—sociocultural, educational, economic, and political—and the role of mass media in women's development. Women who attain an education and better economic status are found to be developing what the author identifies as new and modern outlooks and opinions. They have started to question the traditional image of a submissive Indian woman, moving away from this image by asserting their rights through participation in the decision-making process within the family—opposing many traditional customs, beliefs, and practices; having

a positive attitude towards role fluidity between husband and wife; and striving for education, employment, economic independence, political participation, etc.

Routledge

www.routledge.com

Rethinking Agency: Developmentalism, Gender and Rights, by Sumi Madhok, 2013, 256pp. This book proposes a new theoretical framework for agency thinking by examining the ethical, discursive and practical engagements of a group of women development workers in northwest India with developmentalism and individual rights. It asks an underexplored question, tracks the entry, encounter, experience and practice of developmentalism and individual rights, and examines their normative and political trajectory. Through an ethnography of a moral encounter with developmentalism, it raises a critical question: how do we think of agency in oppressive contexts? Further, how do issues of risk, injury, coercion and oppression alter the conceptual mechanics of agency itself? The work will be invaluable to research organizations, development practitioners, policy makers and political journalists interested in questions of gender, political empowerment, rights and political participation, and to academics and students in the fields of feminist theory, development studies, sociology, politics and gender studies.

The Singapore Water Story: Sustainable Development in an Urban City-State, by Cecilia Tortajada, Yugal Kishore Joshi, and Asit K. Biswas, 2013, 305pp. This book describes the journey of Singapore's development and the fundamental role that water has had in shaping it. What makes this case so unique is that the quest for self-sufficiency in terms of water availability in a fast-changing urban context has been crucial to the way development policies and agendas have been planned throughout the years. The authors analyze plans, policies, institutions, laws and regulations, water demand and water supply strategies,

water quality and water conservation considerations, partnerships and importance of the media. They assess overall how all these issues have evolved in response to the dynamic needs of the city-state. The study of Singapore shows how a dynamic society can address development without losing its focus on the environment. In the city-state, environmental concerns in general, and water concerns in particular, have played a major role in its transformation from a third world to a first world country. How and why this transformation took place is the main focus of this authoritative book.

Bill Gates, George Soros, Save Darfur, Medecins Sans Frontières). This book examines this new phenomenon, arguing that celebrity humanitarianism legitimates, and indeed promotes, neoliberal capitalism and global inequality. Drawing on Slavoj Žižek's work, the book argues how celebrity humanitarianism, far from being altruistic, is significantly contaminated and ideological: it is most often self-serving, helping to promote institutional aggrandizement and the celebrity "brand;" it advances consumerism and corporate capitalism, and rationalizes the very global inequality

literature. This book explores how three key factors—institutions, discourse, and agency—influence the formation of state policy on gender and development in India in the post-1990 period. Spary goes on to examine how this issue plays out at multiple levels of governance—at both the national and the sub-national (state) level in federal India. This comparative aspect is particularly important in the context of increasing autonomy in development policy-making in India in the 1990s, divergent development policy approaches and outcomes among states, and the emerging importance of

Women in the Age of Economic Transformation, edited by Nahid Aslanbeigui, Steven Pressman, and Gale Summerfield, 2013, 256pp. Changes are sweeping the world economy and are most apparent in post-socialist Europe and in the developing world. This volume examines the impact these changes are having on women. The authors discuss the evidence of gender bias and reach some telling if unsurprising conclusions. Regardless of the country involved, the findings point to consistent female disadvantage in the transformation process.



it seeks to redress; it is fundamentally depoliticizing, despite its pretensions to "activism;" and it contributes to a "postdemocratic" political landscape, which appears outwardly open and consensual, but is in fact managed by unaccountable elites.

Gender, Development, and the State in India, by Carole Spary, 2012, 240pp. This book offers an original contribution in two ways: firstly as an explicitly gender-focused study of the politics of development policy-making in India, and secondly, as an empirical study of the Indian case which rarely finds mention in the gender mainstreaming

sub-national state development policies and programs for women. Spary argues that the state is not a monolith but a heterogeneous, internally differentiated collection of institutions, which offers complex and varying opportunities and consequences for feminists engaging the state. The book demonstrates that the Indian empirical case is illuminating for studies of the gendered politics of development as it highlights the politics of negotiating gender equality strategies in the contemporary context of neo-liberal development, and brings together complex issues of modernity, postcolonialism, identity politics, and equality within the broader context of the world's largest democracy. This book will be of interest to scholars interested in the politics of gender equality, state feminism, and gender mainstreaming as well as development studies and gender in South Asia.

Celebrity Humanitarianism: The Ideology of Global Charity (Interventions), by Ilan Kapoor, 2012, 160pp. In the last two decades especially, we have witnessed the rise of "celebrity" forms of global humanitarianism and charity work, spearheaded by entertainment stars, billionaires, and activist NGOs (e.g. Bob Geldof, Bono, Angelina Jolie, Madonna,

Study Opportunities

African Regional Sexuality Resource Centre

tinyurl.com/d5syne7

Sexuality Leadership Development Fellowship Program (Short Course) **Deadline: April 30, 2013**

The Sexuality Leadership Development Fellowship addresses contemporary sexuality issues and emerging best practice in policy and programming for sexual wellbeing in Africa. The curriculum focuses on sexuality, sexual health and rights, sexual diversity, pleasure, HIV/AIDS and vulnerabilities, gender and violence against women. The two-week course is scheduled to take place in Lagos, Nigeria from July 14-27, 2013. It is designed for young professionals in public service, civil society activists, program officers/managers in health and social development organizations including media practitioners. Applicants should be aged 35 years or younger. Minimum educational qualification required is a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent and demonstrable experience/interest in the area of sexuality, sexual health and rights.

International Peace & Security Institute (IPSI)

tinyurl.com/bsd8ava

2013 Bologna Symposium on Conflict Prevention, Resolution, & Reconciliation **Deadline: May 1, 2013**

The 2013 Bologna Symposium will bring together the globe's brightest minds from top graduate institutions, NGOs, international organizations, grassroots peace movements, and the armed services. Over a four-week period, participants undergo intensive training by the field's premier political leaders, academic experts, practitioners, and advocates in the practical skills necessary to foster peace and security in their communities and the world. For the first time, a select number

of participants in 2013 who choose to undertake additional rigorous assignments will have the opportunity to earn a Post-Graduate Certificate in "International Conflict Management with Distinction." All participants will receive a Post-Graduate Certificate in "International Conflict Management" upon successful completion of the course. In addition, qualified participants may apply to earn graduate-level MA course credit from SAIS, one of the world's premier graduate schools for international affairs.

tinyurl.com/car7xj4

2013 The Hague Symposium on Post-Conflict Transition & International Justice

Deadline: May 20, 2013

Over a four-week period this summer in The Hague, The Netherlands, 60 participants will undergo intensive training from 25 of the field's premier political leaders, academic experts, practitioners, and advocates in the skills necessary to holistically restructure a post-conflict society, as well as serve justice to those responsible for human rights violations. Participants will gain a broad understanding of concepts, controversies, and institutions in this emerging field, as well as critically examine historical and contemporary justice interventions through direct interactions with the actual decision makers. In light of the "Arab Spring" and the increasing reach of the International Criminal Court, this training could not be more timely or necessary. For the first time, a select number of participants in 2013 who choose to undertake additional rigorous assignments will have the opportunity to earn a Post-Graduate Certificate in "Post-Conflict Transitions & International Justice with Distinction." All participants will receive a Post-Graduate Certificate in "Post-Conflict Transitions & International Justice" upon completion of the course.

In addition, qualified participants may apply to earn graduate-level LLM course credit from the Grotius Center for International Legal Studies at the University of Leiden, one of the world's premier graduate schools for international law.

Erasmus Mundus

tinyurl.com/yf6p3h7

Master Course in Economic Development and Growth (MEDEG) **Deadline: Rolling until June 30, 2013**

MEDEG combines the complementary expertise existing at three leading European Universities (Universidad Carlos III Madrid, Spain; University of Warwick, UK; University of Lund, Sweden) into a common platform of graduate education and training. The MEDEG gives students with high academic and professional potential, coming both from the EU and Third-countries, the opportunity to specialize in an exciting area of economic studies and spend two years in an international academic environment oriented towards the promotion of research and teaching excellence. One of MEDEG's key traits is its original approach to the subject of Economic Development and Growth, which emphasizes the importance of long-run and institutional factors. MEDEG's ambition is to train a new generation of professionals in the field of Economic Development and Growth endowed not only with solid economic analytical skill but also with a proper understanding of the constraints and opportunities provided by institutions and history.

UCLA

tinyurl.com/d7p8s9t

Global Women's Health and Empowerment Summer Institute **Deadline: July 26, 2013**

The Institute is an intensive 4-unit interdisciplinary program offered by the University of California Global

Health Institute, under the aegis of the Center of Expertise in Women's Health & Empowerment. The Institute's main purpose is to provide post-undergraduate students interested in improving women's health and wellbeing with foundational knowledge and skills from several disciplines. Instructors will be drawn from UCLA and UCSF. Upon completion of the WH&E Summer Institute, students will be able to do the following: Explain gender health disparities globally; Describe and apply interdisciplinary empowerment frameworks to women's health issues; Analyze diverse case studies; Develop a grant proposal for advancing women's health and empowerment; and Identify various career paths and resources, and interact with potential mentors. Admission to the program is by instructor consent. As part of the registration process, applicants will be asked to submit a 250 word essay, a current CV, provide a current G.P.A, and a reference. Incoming or currently enrolled UC graduate students are eligible for half-tuition scholarships.

University of East Anglia
tinyurl.com/8pnmglz

MA in Gender Analysis in International Development
Deadline: July 31

The Gender Analysis of International Development MA degree incorporates a number of topics including concepts used in gender analysis of development, social justice, gender and power, poverty and inequality, and gendered approaches to social and human development such as capabilities, social exclusion and human rights, and violence, religion and identities. The program offers a broad training, integrating theory and development policy experience that is both sectoral (i.e. education; land and property; credit and finance; rural

livelihoods; sustainable development, environment and conservation; HIV/AIDS) and cross cutting, (i.e. migration, and male gender identities and masculinities in development). Students on the course will study both the theory and practice of gender in development, to provide the skills and knowledge needed to work in an advisory capacity for organizations concerned with integrating gender awareness into their programs and policies. The course emphasizes the development of research techniques and methods that are essential not only for further academic research, but also in



practical development work and policy formulation such as gender planning, and gender policy approaches such as mainstreaming.

Human Rights Education Association

tinyurl.com/cnqp3h5

Third Annual Indigenous Peoples' Rights Course & Field Visit

Deadline: Rolling Until Full

HREA and the University for Peace Human Rights Center annually organize a blended learning and field experience program about the protection and emerging rights of indigenous populations. This program which runs from June 5-July 15 and August 5-11, 2013, is recommended for staff of human rights NGOs and other civil society organizations, practitioners, academics, and students studying in areas of indigenous peoples' rights, human rights, environment, gender, and development. Past participants have come from a wide range of fields with diverse professional and educational experiences. Program organizers believe that for a course of this nature, the greater the diversity, the better. Please note it is possible to participate in only the e-learning or only the field components of this program. The 6-week e-learning course will address the broad spectrum of issues involved in the field of indigenous peoples' rights, beginning with who qualifies to be "indigenous peoples," the scope of their right to self-determination, the international and regional legal frameworks for the protection of their rights, the challenges associated therewith, and the debates surrounding the concept of indigenous governance. The course will also look closely into human security and human development issues relating to indigenous peoples, the role of extraction and other business corporations in indigenous reservations/areas, and the effect of intellectual property rights on the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples. The field visit will build upon the 6-week e-learning course, and will increase participants' knowledge and understanding about international law, environmental law, human rights law, and religious and gender-specific issues as they relate to indigenous communities.

Grants and Fellowships

The Gender and Disaster Network & Natural Hazards Center

2013 Mary Fran Myers Gender and Disaster Award

Deadline: April 30, 2013

tinyurl.com/a66ezrm

The Gender and Disaster Network and the Natural Hazards Center invite nominations of women and men who should be recognized for their efforts to advance gender-sensitive policy, practice, or research in the areas of disaster risk reduction. The intent of the Award is to recognize women and men whose advocacy, research, or management efforts have had a lasting, positive impact on reducing disaster vulnerability. All whose work has added to the body of knowledge on gender and disasters, is significant for gender-theory or practice, or has furthered opportunities for women to succeed in the field are eligible. The Selection Committee is especially interested in soliciting nominations from outside the United States and nominations of both men and women.

Grand Challenges Explorations Innovative Solutions Grant

Deadline: May 7, 2013

tinyurl.com/6a3ebzu

Grand Challenges Explorations, an initiative to encourage innovative and unconventional global health and development solutions, is now accepting grant proposals for its latest application round. Applicants can be at any experience level; in any discipline; and from any organization, including colleges and universities, government laboratories, research institutions, nonprofit organizations and for profit companies. Proposals are being accepted on the following topics: The "One Health" Concept: Bringing Together Human and Animal Health for New Solutions; Increasing Interoperability of Social Good Data; Develop the

Next Generation of Condom; New Approaches for Detection, Treatment, and Control of Selected Neglected Tropical Diseases; and Labor Saving Strategies and Innovations for Women Smallholder Farmers. Initial grants will be US \$100,000 each, and projects showing promise will have the opportunity to receive additional funding of up to US \$1 million.

Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Native American Crime, Victimization, and Justice Studies: Postdoctoral Fellowship

Deadline: May 20, 2013

tinyurl.com/c489nym

A Postdoctoral Fellowship opportunity has been announced for Native American Crime, Victimization, and Justice Studies. The goal of this program is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. The program offers scientists an opportunity to participate full-time on research addressing tribal crime, victimization, and justice issues relevant to the work of NIJ and public policy. This solicitation is expected to further the Department's mission by facilitating collaboration between academic scholars and government researchers. The mission of this solicitation is to provide support for NIJ's Violence Against Indian Women (VAIW) Program. Working with other Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders, NIJ has developed a program of research that will: produce a deeper understanding of the issues faced by Native American women in tribal communities; evaluate the response to violence against American Indian (AI) and Alaskan Native (AN) women at all levels of government; and help formulate public policies and crime-prevention strategies to decrease the incidence of violent crimes against AI and AN women.

European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR) Country-Based Support Scheme—Egypt

Deadline: May 23, 2013

tinyurl.com/bn6s7me

The main focus of this program is to strengthen and support civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reforms in Egypt. The objectives for this funding project include the following: promote women's rights and women's political participation through non-partisan activities; combat violence and harmful practices against women, including sexual harassment; support freedom of association and strengthen civil society organization's role and capacities as human rights advocates; encourage dialogue between the government and civil society on the adoption and implementation of international human rights conventions; promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief; build a culture of dialogue, tolerance and coexistence; build the capacity of the media to promote a culture of democracy and human rights; combat torture and other forms of ill treatment and improve pre-detention and detention conditions, including through the monitoring of detention centers; protect the rights of refugees and vulnerable migrant communities, including victims of trafficking; and protect human rights defenders, including journalists covering human rights violations.

Rotary International Rotary Peace Fellowship

Deadline: July 1, 2013

www.rotary.org

Rotary Peace Fellows are leaders promoting national and international cooperation, peace, and the successful resolution of conflict throughout their lives, in their careers, and through service activities. Fellows can earn either

a master's degree in international relations, public administration, sustainable development, peace studies, conflict resolution, or a related field, or a professional development certificate in peace and conflict resolution. Fellows are chosen from countries and cultures around the globe based on their ability to have a significant, positive impact on world peace and conflict resolution during their careers. For more information regarding eligibility criteria and the application process, please visit the website provided above.

State University of New York/ University at Albany

Fellowship on Women & Public Policy

Deadline: September 1, 2013

tinyurl.com/cur4ngv

Now in its 30th year, the Fellowship is a premiere, intensive leadership development, skill building and educational program designed to encourage highly qualified graduate and post graduate women to pursue careers in public policy. The mission of the Fellowship is to fortify and fill the pipelines of women's leadership so that public policy is informed by the unique experiences of women. The Fellowship experience blends theory with practice through direct policy field placement, academic coursework, professional development sessions, conferences, and community service activities. Fellows are provided with opportunities to gain specific skills and develop an extensive network of people working in their subject area as well as related professional arenas. The program runs annually from mid-January through the end of June. Participants are selected on a competitive basis based on academic achievement and work/life experience. Fellows receive a \$10,000 stipend, tuition waivers and receive nine graduate credits from the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy,

University at Albany, SUNY.

African Women Development Fund Annual Grants

Deadline: Rolling (awarded annually in March, August, and November)

tinyurl.com/82xsat5

African Women Development Fund (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 local, national, sub-regional and regional organizations in Africa working towards women's empowerment. In addition to awarding grants, the AWDF attempts to strengthen the organizational capacities of its grantees. The funds work in six thematic areas: Women's Human Rights; Political Participation; Peace Building; Health, Reproductive Rights; HIV/AIDS; and Economic Empowerment. Local,

national, sub-regional or regional African women's organizations from any part of Africa may apply, and local women's organizations should send in the names of two referees, one of who should be a member of a women's organization that operates nationally. For more information, please visit the website provided above.

Global Fund for Women General Support Grants

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/d9pnl6c

The Global Fund for Women invests in women's groups that advance the human rights of women and girls. It strengthens women-led groups based outside the United States by providing grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$30,000 per year for operating and project expenses. First-time grant awards generally range from \$5,000 to \$13,000 per year. The Global Fund for Women values local expertise and believes that women themselves know best how to determine their needs and propose solutions for lasting change. It welcomes proposals that may fall into, but are not limited to, the following broad thematic areas: Building Peace and Ending Gender-Based Violence; Advancing Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights; Expanding Civic and Political Participation; Ensuring Economic and Environmental Justice; Increasing Access to Education; and Fostering Social Change Philanthropy. Please note that groups that apply MUST meet all the following criteria to be eligible for a grant: be based in a country outside the United States; have a primary focus in advancing women's equality and human rights, with these goals clearly reflected in group's activities; consist of a group of women working together; be governed, directed, and led by women.

Conferences

Gothenburg Centre of Globalization and Development, University of Gothenburg

The Men Question in Gender and Global Governance

May 10, 2013

tinyurl.com/bpk3gue

The language of “gender” in global governance implies inclusivity. In practice, both gender policy and much of the academic literature in the field tends to focus on the needs and interests of women, particularly poor and violated women (and girls) in the developing world. Scholars have argued that boys and men are part of the development equation; they can help tackle gender equality and must be included in the conversation on equality. But what real difference would the inclusion of men and boys make in practice? And what would this inclusion look like? This one-day workshop interrogates what might be at stake in “bringing in” men and masculinities into the theorization and practice of gender in global governance.

Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

International Conference on Gender and Migration: Critical Issues and Policy Implications

May 11-13, 2013

tinyurl.com/auh3a8p

Irrespective of the causes of migration, there is a combination of factors that may play out differently for men and women at every stage of the migration cycle. While in many cases migration can improve the conditions of women’s life by providing more income and social status, in other cases—especially if they are irregular migrants—they may also face abuse and discrimination. Approaches that link theory, policy and practice are needed in the global policy agenda to address the gender equality concerns in the migration context. This international conference

will bring together expert contributions on the following areas: transnationalism, diasporas, and gender; gender and labor migration; gender-based violence and forced migration; migration and gender in the media; healthcare and migrant women; gender and migrant family relations; and gendered experiences in Turkish migration.

University of Helsinki, Finland

Feminist Thought—Politics of Concepts

May 23-25, 2013

tinyurl.com/9pkj4wo

The conference focuses on the role of concepts in feminist thought. Concepts are crucial in all research, and also often deeply political, as feminist scholarship creates and circulates conceptual innovations which transform social realities transnationally. Concepts such as “gender” and “queer” have already showed their transformational power. A plethora of others contest realities, but are also prone to creating conflicts and politics of their own within feminist thought, for instance: “equality,” “sexual difference,” “representation,” “sex work,” “transgender,” “social construction,” “materiality,” “affect,” “masculinity,” “body,” “performativity,” or “intersectionality.” The choice of concepts in research is always a political choice, and it also takes part in the politics of concepts within feminist scholarship. The conference will bring together feminist scholars of all disciplines to present papers in which they discuss conceptual choices and the role of concepts in their work.

Democratic Free Women Movement (DÖKH), Amed (Diyarbakır), Turkey

DÖKH’s 1st Middle East Women’s Conference

May 31-June 2, 2013

tinyurl.com/ajyrlyo

The Democratic Freewomen Movement is organizing its first Middle East Women’s Conference with the motto

“Woman, Life, Freedom.” The conference aims to: elicit a perspective of common stance and struggle based on the comprehensive evaluation of the lived political and social developments in the region from the viewpoint of women; arrive at a perspective of effective struggle against racist nation-state structures, the hegemonic capitalist system, and problematic approaches to women by religions and political Islam which are instrumentalized by tyrannical powers; weave the lines of a common democratic women’s struggle and enhance the existing organizational capabilities by extending women’s will and struggle for freedom from local to the regional level; and create a common ground for discussion, acquaintance and sharing of mutual experiences in the current process of regional reshaping, with a view to take part in this newly emerging system as Middle Eastern women, with the rights, color, will and identity, as well as justice, of their own.

St Anne’s College, Oxford, UK

Inequalities in Children’s Outcomes in Developing Countries

July 8-9, 2013

tinyurl.com/aw9faz9

This conference will bring together papers that discuss the extent of inequalities in key indicators of children’s human capital and wellbeing, especially how inequalities change and evolve, and the factors that mitigate or reinforce early inequalities and explain their evolution over time. Paper addressing these and other questions relating to child wellbeing and development in developing countries are anticipated. Potential questions for discussion include: What is the extent of inequalities in key indicators of children’s human capital and wellbeing over the child’s life-course across gender, socioeconomic status, ethnic group, rural-urban residence, and other dimensions? How do inequalities evolve

and change over the child's life-course? What are the factors that mitigate/reinforce early inequalities and explain the evolution of inequalities over time?



Nottingham University Business School, Nottingham, UK

Gender and Responsible Business— ICCSR Annual Symposium

June 20, 2013

tinyurl.com/cpr3zoa

Gender equality is recognized internationally as a human right, and identified as key to economic, social and democratic development in the 21st century by, among others, the World Economic Forum. Core CSR issues cannot be tackled effectively without increased attention to gender, as evidenced by the feminization of poverty; the importance of gender analysis in addressing environmental degradation; and long-standing recognition of gender equality as a key to development. Yet despite acknowledgement by companies and CSR standards, the status of gender equality within CSR and other systems of responsible business research and practice appears modest. The purpose of this symposium is to bring insights together from research and practice which examine and challenge this modest status. Exploring gender issues through a responsible business lens requires us to examine not only corporate governance and workplace issues, which have been addressed by some researchers, policymakers and

companies. It also requires attention to the wider gender impacts of business including in the marketplace, the community, the ecological environment, and through corporate value chains. This symposium brings together researchers to address these agendas, in order to explore how we conceptualize and research responsible business with regard to gender issues. It will also provide an opportunity to learn from corporations, NGOs and policymakers about leading responsible business practice, in order to inform a more coherent research agenda in this field.

Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Spain

International Congress on Gender Violence: Intersectionalities

July 10-12, 2013

tinyurl.com/bl7mzwx

This congress is aimed at examining the main conceptual frameworks for thinking about gender violence. Organizers invite participants to consider how useful the concept of gender violence is for tackling violence against women. Organizers also particularly encourage papers that will examine the intersections of gender violence with other determinants of inequalities. Papers are anticipated from researchers working in the area of gender violence, as well as policymakers, practitioners and activists. We feel that this interdisciplinary approach may help to produce new conceptualizations of gender violence. Session themes will include the following: new theoretical models of gender violence: questioning the primacy of gender inequality; the persistence of gender violence as a gendered phenomenon; the intersection of gender, race and ethnicity; giving voice to marginalized women: disabled women's experiences of violence; debunking stereotypes of battered women: intersections of gender and class; and sexuality and violence.

University Of Surrey, UK

Behind the Lines: Gender in the Bunker of Defence and Security Studies?

September 11, 2013

tinyurl.com/c7l887g

This one-day conference, funded in part by the British International Studies Association Postgraduate Network (BISA-PGN), draws together postgraduate scholars from across the discipline of International Relations to examine the role of gender and power in shaping the production of dominant narratives in security studies, by addressing three themes: women in the military; gender and nuclear nonproliferation regimes; gender and security institutions. The conference provides an opportunity to discuss your research and network with researchers interested in issues relating to gender and security studies.

Mansfield College, Oxford, UK

3rd Global Conference on Gender and Love

September 13-15, 2013

tinyurl.com/conbecf

The study of gender is an interdisciplinary field intertwined with feminism, queer studies, sexuality studies, postcolonial studies, cultural studies, and many more. This project calls for the consideration of gender in relation to various kinds of love with regard, for example, to self, spirit, religion, family, friendship, ethics, nation, globalization, environment, and so on. How do the interactions of gender and love promote particular performances of gender; conceptions of individual and collective identity; formations of community; notions of the human; understandings of good and evil? These are just some of the questions that occupy this project. This conference will feature papers which seek to understand the interaction and interconnection between the concepts of love and gender; and whether, when, how and in what ways the two concepts conceive and construct each other. Papers, presentations, workshops and pre-formed panels on issues related to the following themes will be included: Love as a Disciplinary Force: Productions of Gender; Norms, Normativity, Intimacy; Gendered Yearnings; Global Perspectives on Gender and Love; and Representations of Gender and Love.

Calls for Papers

ThirdFront Journal of Humanities & Social Science (TJHSS)

Deadline: May 5, 2013

tinyurl.com/ctmm7c7

ThirdFront Journal of Humanities and Social Science (TJHSS) is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal published by ThirdFront. The main objective of TJHSS is to provide an intellectual platform for the Indian and international scholars. TJHSS

aims to promote interdisciplinary studies in humanities and social science and become the leading journal in humanities and social science in the world.

The journal publishes research papers in the fields of Humanities and Social Science such as Anthropology, Communication Studies, Cross-cultural Studies, Education, Law, Linguistics, Media Studies, Methodology, Philosophy, Psychology, Political Science,

Population Studies, Literature, Film Studies, Conflict Studies, Women Studies and so on. ThirdFront publishes original papers, review papers, case studies, empirical research, fiction, poetry and book reviews. Special Issues devoted to important topics in humanities and social science will occasionally be published.

35th Annual North American Labor History Conference: Geographies of Labor

Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

Deadline: May 15, 2013

tinyurl.com/ct2zddw

Proposals are invited for sessions, papers, and roundtables on "Geographies of Labor" for the meeting to be held on October 24-26,

2013. Over the last several centuries, transformations in technology and in economic, social, political, and cultural practices have created new spatial regimes within and across geographic boundaries. Whether negotiating the changes around them or taking advantage of new possibilities to shape alternatives, workers have been central to remapping this emergent environment. Inspired by the "spatial



turn" in the social sciences, this conference will explore the myriad ways in which workers have interacted with a variety of geographic categories. Conference organizers welcome projects that seek to understand these interactions through a number of lenses, including, but not limited to: empire, globalization, uneven development, mobility, and migration/immigration at the transnational, national and/or local level. We invite proposals from a wide variety of disciplines, especially history, geography, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, and cultural studies.

Women and the Arab Spring: Resistance, Revolution, Reform—Edited Volume

Deadline: June 3, 2013

Jennifer Heath, independent scholar, author, and editor, and Rita Stephan, researcher at the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University, are assembling an edited volume about women's initiative and actions up to and during the so-called Arab Spring. This comprehensive collection will examine historical roots of Arab women's

leadership from antiquity to the present, giving voice to women's voices by exploring wideranging topics such as tweeting in Tunisia, graffiti in Egypt, the campaign for driving in Saudi Arabia, the "women's revolution" in Syria, the *raisons d'être* of Islamist women, the roles of minority women, and more. The book will feature essays, interviews, and artwork describing women's leadership (and threats to it), resistance,

mobilization, rights, and reforms from numerous points of view and contexts throughout the region, culminating in analysis of what this can mean for the future, its opportunities and challenges. Our purpose is to produce a crossover book that will appeal to both scholarly and general audiences and that realistically illustrates Arab women's agency and strengths. Please submit 500-word abstracts, interview proposals, and images, with 300-word author biographies. Articles (no longer than 5,000 words) will be due September 9, 2013. Please send all written materials as WORD.doc and all images as JPEGs to Jennifer Heath, HeathCollom@comcast.net and Rita Stephan, rita.stephan@gmail.com, subject heading SPRING.

University Of Surrey, UK

Behind the Lines: Gender in the Bunker of Defence and Security Studies?

Deadline: June 21, 2013

tinyurl.com/c71887g

This one-day conference draws together postgraduate scholars from across the discipline of International Relations to examine the role of gender and power in shaping the production of dominant narratives in security studies, by addressing three themes: women in the military; gender and nuclear non-proliferation regimes; gender and security institutions. Papers related to the conference's three themes are invited. Conference organizers also invite poster presentations within these themes. The conference provides an opportunity to discuss your research and network with researchers interested in issues relating to gender and security studies.

Journal of Gender Studies

Special Issue: "Feminisms, Academia, Austerity"

Deadline: June 30, 2013

tinyurl.com/d6k46zc

The current age of austerity is posing significant challenges to feminist scholarship within academia. Recent government funding cuts to higher education are jeopardizing the future of research in the arts and humanities more broadly, but the decline of centers, institutes and courses devoted to gender and women's studies has the potential to threaten the future of feminism in the academy. Retirements and redundancies may signal the end of feminist teaching and research in certain higher education institutions. The dearth of employment opportunities for postgraduates and early career researchers has the potential to elide the next generation of feminist scholars. The increasingly competitive environment of employment in higher education is generating divisions and inequalities which put pressure upon the networks of support, cooperation and community which have been integral to feminist research, teaching and practice. This special issue of the Journal of Gender Studies, 'Feminisms, Academia,

Austerity," provides a multidisciplinary space to critically investigate such concerns from a range of perspectives. In what ways are these changes affecting our work and lives? What potential is there to resist these narratives of decline? How might feminist teaching, research, theory and activism engage with and combat such challenges? The guest editors invite articles of 5000-7000 words in length which might address these themes.

African Journal of Political Science and International Relations

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/chw7mo5

The Journal is an open access journal that is currently accepting manuscripts for publication. AJPSIR publishes rigorous theoretical reasoning and advanced empirical research in all areas of the subjects. We welcome articles or proposals from all perspectives and on all subjects pertaining to Africa, Africa's relationship to the world, public policy, international relations, comparative politics, political methodology, political theory, political history and culture, global political economy, strategy and environment. The journal will also address developments within the discipline. Each issue will normally contain a mixture of peer-reviewed research articles, reviews or essays using a variety of methodologies and approaches.

Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID)

Working Papers Series

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/cmr433g

Michigan State University's Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) Working Paper Series invites you to submit your manuscript for review. GPID publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in the Global South. The series crosscuts disciplines and brings together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. The goals of GPID are to promote research that contributes to

gendered analysis of social change; to highlight the effects of international development policy and globalization on gender roles and gender relations; and to encourage new approaches to international development policy and programming. Individual papers in the series address a range of topics including gender, violence, and human rights; gender and agriculture; reproductive health and healthcare; gender and social movements; masculinities and development; and the gendered division of labor. GPID editors particularly encourage manuscripts that bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice. For more information on submissions please visit the website provided above.

Journal of Research in Peace, Gender, and Development (JRPGD)

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/c79ng3h

The Journal is a multidisciplinary and peer-reviewed journal. It aims to link theory and research to educational practice and is committed to furthering original research on Peace, Gender and Development studies. The JRPGD 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. All articles published in JRPGD will be peer-reviewed. 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.

Online Resources

AWID

Feminist Economics Toolbox

tinyurl.com/cglzdpz

AWID announces a new section of its Transforming Economic Power website. The mainstream economic system and the economic policies derived from it have significant impacts on women's livelihoods and are a strong force in shaping their possibilities to fully exercise their rights and live a life with dignity. The Feminist Economics Toolbox sessions presented during the 2012 AWID Forum were dedicated to information sharing, awareness-raising, and skills-building on themes linked to economics, economic policies and other issues of key concern for feminists interested in transforming economic power. This new section of the website has been shaped from the ideas, resources, debates and materials shared during these sessions.

Updated Resource: ICTs for Development

tinyurl.com/bof5bx5

This resource particularly profiles work that originates from the developing world, research, policy, and practice in the field of Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D). Produced in partnership with CSDMS, India this guide update highlights the latest global research, policy and practice in the field of ICT4D. Its primary target audience is researchers, policymakers and practitioners working in the ICT4D sector.

IDEA and UN Women

A Media Monitoring Manual from a Gender Perspective

tinyurl.com/b48uz7p

This manual presents a methodological tool for monitoring media coverage during election campaigns. It focuses on a gender perspective using objective and verifiable information, and is based on experiences of six Latin

American institutions. Some of the issues addressed in the manual include the following: Why monitor the media in electoral campaigns from a gender perspective? What are the objectives and characteristics of a study such as this? Which media outlets will be monitored? What and how? Initial steps for understanding the methodology.

Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Checklist for Climate Change Mitigation/REDD+ Program

tinyurl.com/bay3tlw

Women and men, owing to their gendered responsibilities, possess unique knowledge sets about forest resources. This knowledge can be applied to achieving successful sustainable forest management. Accrediting this unique knowledge provides both legitimate recognition of their engagement in decision-making processes and equitable share of benefits. This holds enormous significance in climate change mitigation programs (such as REDD+- Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) since these programs provide benefits to stakeholders based on their recognition of regulated performance to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Yet the paucity of relevant tools that facilitate translating gender principles into climate change mitigation projects/REDD+ practice is evident. Development practitioners implementing those projects require better understanding about the tools that facilitate achieving development benefits to both women and men, while also reducing emissions. This document primarily serves as a practical implementation tool to mainstream gender mainstreaming into climate change mitigation/REDD+ programs. This strategy and checklist developed in the document come from the direct and practical experience of

gender mainstreaming into USAID/ASIA's supported climate change mitigation project, named "Lowering Emissions in Asia Forests" that runs in 6 countries (Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea) of Asia-Pacific. However, this document can be useful to implement and monitor gender issues in climate change mitigation project in other regions as well.

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

www.unsdsn.org

The SDSN will work together with United Nations agencies, other international organizations, and the multilateral funding institutions including the World Bank and regional development banks, to mobilize scientific and technical expertise to scale up the magnitude and quality of local, national and global problem solving, helping to identify solutions and highlighting best practices in the design of long-term development pathways. The global network will accelerate joint learning and help to overcome the compartmentalization of technical and policy work by promoting integrated approaches to the interconnected economic, social, and environmental challenges confronting the world. The network should therefore spawn a new kind of sustained problem solving, in which experts, leaders, and citizens in all parts of the world work together to identify, demonstrate, and implement the most promising paths to sustainable development.

USAID

Addressing Gender-Based Violence through USAID's Health Programs: A Guide for Health Sector Program officers

tinyurl.com/ax5gpul

This guide provides specific programming advice for USAID staff. It is split into two main parts; setting the context and rationale and actions. It notes that

evidence suggests rates of GBV are highest in contexts where social norms support gender inequality. It argues that “from a public health perspective, community-level risk factors may be the most helpful for identifying promising ways to

reduce violence against women” (2006:8). It lists some guiding principles for GBV programming in the area of health: ensure that all initiatives respect survivors’ safety and autonomy; ensure the relevance and appropriateness of interventions to the local setting; employ both a public health and a human rights perspective; encourage

multisectoral interventions at multiple levels; and invest in evaluation. The guide also examines how community mobilization programs can address gender-based violence. It asserts that such programs should integrate community mobilization around GBV into existing health and development programs; reduce tolerance to GBV by working with boys and men; mobilize a broad cross section of the community at the grassroots level; mobilize partnerships among community leaders, government officials and NGOs; and seek to improve survivors’ access to services.

Voice Male Magazine Website

www.voicemalemagazine.org

“Voice Male” chronicles the social transformation of masculinity. Since its modest beginnings in 1983 as a newsletter for the pioneering Men’s Resource Center for Change, “Voice Male” has evolved into a magazine exploring critical issues relevant

to men’s growth and health while cataloguing the damaging effects of men’s isolation and violence. Think of it as a navigational tool assisting men and boys on the voyage to healthy manhood. In its pages readers discover a chorus of men’s voices—fathers, father



figures and mentors; men of color; activist men; gay, bisexual, questioning, and trans-men; and younger men. Accounts of men learning about their inner lives, men overcoming violence and men who have survived abuse are published alongside stories championing women’s rights and girls’ and women’s safety. Reviews of edgy books and films on new masculinity and the latest in men’s health are augmented by in-depth features: from men speaking honestly about violence in sports to pornography’s manipulation of men; from manhood in a time of war to how women and men can work together for gender justice. “Voice Male” shines a bright light on a male positive, pro-feminist, gay-affirmative, anti-racist future for men, women, families and communities.

West Africa Civil Society Institute Influential Leadership: A Handbook for African Women

tinyurl.com/axm521b

This 80-page handbook, published by West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACI), is a training manual with eight sessions designed to guide the empowerment of African Women with leadership skills. According to the

publication, leadership is a process by which a person influences others to accomplish an objective and directs the organization in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent. The handbook can be used by trainers, training and capacity building institutions, and researchers.

Women’s Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, & Peace

Victories Over

Violence: Ensuring Safety for Women and Girls—A Practitioner’s Manual

tinyurl.com/cthvfxj

This manual was developed by the Women’s Learning Partnership, a group that trains and supports women in the global south, primarily in Muslim-majority countries, to become leaders and advocates for a just, peaceful world. The manual begins by explaining that despite positive legal and policy developments worldwide on ending violence against women and girls, there are many challenges in implementing laws on this area. For example, in many countries women have less access to legal and political systems than men. They are also, in many contexts, prevented from reporting violence because of cultural or traditional constraints. The fact that women are usually economically disadvantaged also means that their ability to escape or eliminate violence is lessened. The aim of the manual is to help close the gaps between legislation and

the achievement on an operational level of women's human rights. As an educational tool kit examines the prevalent forms of violence against women around the world and it aims to spark conversation, build commitment and inspire activism to end gender based violence.

World Bank

Toolkit on How to Protect and Promote the Nutrition of Mothers and Children tinyurl.com/chfg97f

Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to major crises and emergencies. The resultant economic and human costs can set back countries' development for years. These crises and emergencies take a toll on the nutritional status of the most vulnerable, especially poor

mothers and children. The poorest often live in a constant state of crisis as they are confronted with recurring financial, environmental, and social shocks. The malnutrition that ensues leads to irreversible negative impacts and generates high human, social, and economic costs that contribute to perpetuating poverty. The aim of this toolkit is to inform changes in countries' policies and practices and to guide their attempts to deal with persistently high prevalence rates of malnutrition among their poorest, least educated, and indigenous populations. In a single-source compilation, it offers clear guidance on cost-efficient interventions to assist countries in safeguarding the nutritional status of mothers and children during times of stability, crisis, and emergency.

Woman Stats Project

www.womanstats.org

The Woman Stats Project is a comprehensive compilation of information on the status of women in the world. The authors comb the extant literature and conduct expert interviews to find qualitative and quantitative information on over 310 indicators of women's status in 174 countries. The database expands daily and is accessible free of charge. While the database is very complex, there are tutorials for first-time users. The principle investigators for the project are from Brigham Young University, the University of Minnesota, Brown University, the University of Kent at Canterbury, and Ohio State University, in the fields of international relations, political psychology, geography, psychology, and sociology.

Book Review

Gender and Sustainability: Lessons from Asia and Latin America, edited by María Luz Cruz-Torres and Pamela McElwee. 2012, 240 pages. The University of Arizona Press. Reviewed by Marisa A. Rinkus, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University.

As separate terms, "gender" and "sustainability" have been in the spotlight of development and academic discourse on and off for a few decades. However, less has been written regarding the relationship between the two. The edited volume, *Gender and Sustainability: Lessons from Asia and Latin America*, provides an ethnographic look at the intersection of sustainability, gender and livelihoods across the two regions. The aim of the book is to demonstrate the importance of gender analysis in understanding how communities adapt to globalization and environmental change using sustainability and livelihoods as conceptual frameworks to address social, economic and environmental sustainability at multiple scales and "contextualize people's relationship with their environment" (p. 5). The chapters highlight the various ways in which men's and women's roles and relationships are connected to livelihood procurement and sustainability, particularly in relation to natural resources. This collection contributes to the literature on gender and environment by specifically addressing gender and the linkages between social, economic, and environmental sustainability. The case studies are presented in three parts, divided by resource as follows: gender and forests, gender and water, and gender and fisheries.

In Part I, *Gender and Forests*, Linda D'Amico and Neera Singh examine how women's participation in natural resource management evolved through exclusion and resistance struggles for more civil and social rights. D'Amico's case study of resistance to copper mining in Ecuador looks at how environmental, cultural and gender identities can evolve over time in response to global changes, local action, and transnational support. Singh's scalar approach reveals that the barriers and possibilities for women's participation vary across spatial and political scales. In her study, women in Orissa, India were able to navigate beyond local gender and power issues by participating at the meso-scale of the region, which in turn increased confidence and skills, creating a democratic space for participation among women. In the final chapter of Part I, Patricia McElwee reminds us that gender analysis should ideally present a balanced examination of the roles of both men and women. In her study of the illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam, McElwee argues that ignoring gender influences on the hunting and consumption of wild animals, such as cultural norms of masculinity and cultural taboos against women handling or consuming

bushmeat, may inhibit our ability to achieve long-term sustainable solutions.

Part II focuses on Gender and Water, with three chapters representing different aspects of the relationship between gender, water scarcity and livelihoods. Amber Wutich's research in Cochabamba, Bolivia explores how severe water scarcity can blur gender norms when household water needs become urgent. Wutich concludes that the community's prioritization of environmental sustainability over social and economic sustainability influenced the expanded gender roles in water management and consequently provided women with more control in some aspects of decision-making. The second chapter by Stephanie Buechler shifts the reader's attention to the role of water resources in agricultural production and the gender differences of visions and concerns for the future under a changing climate. Her research also highlights the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on agricultural production in Sonora, Mexico where small-scale home enterprises primarily operated by women face increasing vulnerability. Georgina Drew, in the final chapter of Part II, argues for an approach to sustainability that incorporates cultural and religious belief systems by examining human reactions to changes along the Bhagirathi, a major tributary of the Ganges River in India. Even though both men and women expressed concern over threats to the river's health and sociocultural significance, Drew found that development projects increased physical hardships for women while endangering "their honored connections with the river, their personal sense of belonging, and their cultural sense of place" (p. 148). While some may see this as an essentialist view of women and nature, Drew does not advocate for essentialism but instead a greater examination of the relationship between culture, religion, and environmental action.

In Part III, Gender and Fisheries, case studies by Hong Anh Vu, James Eder, and Maria Luz Cruz-Torres explore the intersecting livelihoods for men and women in fishing communities, capturing the main themes of the volume well. Vu's study of aquaculture in Vietnam highlights that women support environmentally destructive and friendly activities based on the amount of perceived risk to their household. In general, women were more risk-adverse in guarding and garnering household resources, leading them away from the riskier enterprise of shrimp aquaculture despite the higher economic potential. In the next chapter, Eder examines the role of gender in reducing fishing effort in the Philippines through alternative livelihood programs for fishermen that involve household enterprises instead of wage work. Eder presents profiles of household enterprises run by women that contribute to household income and have partially or wholly redirected the productive labor of men away from fishing and redefined gender roles. The final chapter of Part III, by Cruz-Torres, brings the reader back to the discussion on collective action and women's resistance, in this case to gain control over access and use of shrimp resources in northwestern Mexico. Despite their awareness that working as shrimp traders contributes to the decline of wild shrimp stocks and their livelihood relies on the sustainability of shrimp resources, the women in the study view themselves as one of many actors in the production chain and did not see why they should bare the blame for the illegal shrimp trade. The strengths of this volume are the unique stories each case study tells of the complex and intertwining relationships between men, women, livelihoods, and sustainability. The studies represent the diversity of social, economic and environmental issues that intersect with gender and its effect on natural resources (and vice versa), while also demonstrating the dynamism within the system. The political ecology approach taken by many of the volume's contributors is also a strength that allows for examination of scalar and power issues in gender relations and natural resource management. While there is no doubt a need for more research focused on women in the area of sustainability (environmental, social, and economic), Lisa Gezon's focus on women in the conclusion does not entirely match with the gender analysis focus of Cruz-Torres in the introduction. Not uncommon to the literature in general, this volume does not present an entirely equal examination of the roles and relationships of both men and women. However, this does not diminish the value of the knowledge and information the book contributes to the literature or the reader. This book, either the individual case studies or in its entirety, will interest gender and environment scholars, easily serving as a resource for graduate-level or advanced undergraduate courses.

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

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

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

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

Thank You.

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