



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. greatly missed.

We would like to take this opportunity to bid a fond farewell to editorial assistants Varsha Koduvayur and Michael Gendernalik, both of whom have finished their coursework and are moving on from MSU. We'd also like to introduce our new editorial assistants Marie Rose and Shivani Pandya. Welcome!

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

Remember, the current issue of the Resource Bulletin, along with the most recent back issues, is available for free online. Visit www.gencen.msu.edu/publications/bulletin.htm.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Spring 2014 Issue!

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Development and Change

Volume 45, Issue 1, 2014

“For Richer, for Poorer: Marriage and Casualized Sex in East African Artisanal Mining Settlements,”

by Deborah Fahy Bryceson, Jesper Bosse Jønsson, Hannelore Verbrugge, pp. 79-104. Migrants to Tanzania’s artisanal gold mining sites seek mineral wealth, which is accompanied by high risks of occupational hazards, economic failure, AIDS and social censure from their home communities. Male miners in these settlements compete to attract newly arrived young women who are perceived to be diverting male material support from older women and children’s economic survival. This article explores the dynamics of monogamy, polygamy and promiscuity in the context of rapid occupational change. It shows how a wide spectrum of productive and welfare outcomes is generated through sexual experimentation, which calls into question conventional concepts of prostitution, marriage and gender power relations.

Gender, Technology and Development

Volume 17, Issue 3, 2013

“Masculine Modernity Trumps Feminine Tradition: A Gendered Capacity-Building Operation in China,”

by Cecilia Milwertz and Wang Fengxian, pp. 259-280. This article analyzes the case of a capacity-building technology offered by two North American organizations to a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in the People’s Republic of China. The analysis responds to calls for critical investigation of the practices of development agencies, and questions the roots of the so-called NGO-ization practices that aim to create modern and sustainable NGOs according to new public management paradigms. The two US-based organizations that were offering capacity building, and the Chinese NGO that was receiving it, were all strongly committed to

addressing gender issues and practicing gender awareness. Drawing on Sandra Harding’s understanding of the gender coding of modernity, we argue that the capacity-building process was nevertheless implemented with a paradoxical lack of gender awareness. We suggest that recognition of gender as an implicit element of modernity—in this case, in the form of a masculine-coded, capacity-building technology—may serve as a possible entry point to challenging the unequal global North-South relations and the valorization of Western knowledge.

Gender, Work, & Organization

Volume 21, Issue 2, 2013

“Tanzanian Women’s Move into Wage Labor: Conceptualizing Deference, Sexuality and Respectability as Criteria for Workplace Suitability,”

by Gundula Fischer, pp. 135-148. Although female labor force participation in Tanzania is growing, little is known about how hiring authorities fill job positions with respect to gender. Qualitative interviews with hospitality and manufacturing managers in Tanzania’s second largest city reveal that female deference, sexuality, domesticity and respectability constitute important recruitment and job placement criteria. This article examines the various notions behind these criteria and how they serve to include or exclude women in the workforce. It is shown that when the interaction of these criteria is conceptualized, deference and domesticity emerge as essential elements of female respectability, supporting each other in the control of women’s sexuality.

International Feminist Journal of Politics

Volume 15, Issue 4, 2013

“Legible Identities and Legitimate Citizens: the Globalization of Transgender and Subjects of HIV-AIDS Prevention in Eastern India,” by Aniruddha Dutta, pp. 495-514. The

article analyzes how conjunctures between Indian activism for gender/sexual rights, the governmental state and transnational developmental agencies create bounded and exclusionary rubrics of gender and sexual identification. The author argues that such institutional linkages serve to consolidate rubrics of legible identification that legitimize certain forms of gender/sexual difference for inclusion within developmental programs and citizenship, while other forms of subjecthood and community formation are rendered unintelligible or illegitimate. Drawing from ethnographic research conducted in eastern India between 2007 and 2012, the article focuses on male-assigned gender variant same-sex desiring subjects and their interpellation within identitarian categories like transgender and MSM (men who have sex with men). While the globalization of transgender as a form of political identity has promised greater rights and governmental inclusion for gender variant persons, it entails a broader MSM-transgender schema of identification based on a standardized divide between cisgendered homosexuals and male-to-female transgender persons. Various expressions of lower class/caste gender/sexual variance are rendered illegible in this rubric, delegitimizing associated subjects who are left without access to constitutional rights and protections and/or treated as exploitable populations within the development and HIV-AIDS industries.

Latin American Perspectives

Volume 41, Issue 3, 2014

“Indigenous Women and Violence in Colombia: Agency, Autonomy, and Territoriality,”

by Marcela Tovar-Restrepo and Clara Irazabal, pp. 39-58. The violence and de/reterritorializing strategies used by armed groups in Colombia disproportionately affect indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women,

whose ethnogender roles, forms of territoriality, agency, and autonomy are being altered. Conflict and new forms of territoriality restrict the satisfaction of ethnogender-based material needs and interests, with negative impacts on women's and their families' lives. At the same time, they offer some women new roles, agency, and autonomy and empowerment through individual and collective action. Policy makers should strive to open up these windows of opportunity for indigenous women while protecting them from the depredations of war.

Politikon: South African Journal of Political Studies

Volume 40, Number 1, 2013

“Masculinities without Tradition,” by Kopano Ratele, pp. 133-156. “The fear of being perceived as gay, as not a real man, keeps men exaggerating all the traditional rules of masculinity, including sexual predation with women.” This view, expressed by Kimmel, on men's sexual and gender practices in relation to “the traditional” is shared with other leading scholars on masculinities. Yet in situating queer sexualities against “the traditional” or outside tradition, studies on masculinities have engendered a paradox which needs untangling in any serious attempt to unsettle traditionalist positions that clash with claims for the recognition of sexual equality. The main purpose of this article is to offer a different reading of the relation between masculinities and “the traditional.” Arguing that it is at the moment that the word “critical” is uttered that a tradition leaks through, the article offers a critique of anti “traditional masculinity” critiques which reinforce the homogenization and retribalization of African tradition and culture. The article examines and seeks to undo arguments of patriarchal heteromasculinist traditionalism resistant to the recognition of the desires and rights of women and men attracted to others of the same sex.

Reproductive Health Matters
Volume 21, Number 41, 2013

“Gendered Norms, Sexual Exploitation and Adolescent Pregnancy in Rural Tanzania,” by Jennifer McCleary-Sills, et al., pp. 97-105. Adolescent pregnancy places girls at increased risk for poor health and educational outcomes that limit livelihood options, economic independence, and empowerment in adulthood. In Tanzania, adolescent pregnancy remains a significant concern, with over half of all first births occurring before women reach the age of twenty. A participatory research and action project (Vitu Newala) conducted formative research in a rural district on the dynamics of sexual risk and agency among eighty-two girls aged twelve to seventeen. Four major risk factors undermined girls' ability to protect their own health and well-being: poverty that pushed them into having sex to meet basic needs, sexual expectations on the part of older men and boys their age, rape and coercive sex (including sexual abuse from an early age), and unintended pregnancy. Transactional sex with older men was one of the few available sources of income that allowed adolescent girls to meet their basic needs, making this a common choice for many girls, even though it increased the risk of unintended (early) pregnancy. Yet parents and adult community members blamed the girls alone for putting themselves at risk. These findings were used to inform a pilot project aimed to engage and empower adolescent girls and boys as agents of change to influence powerful gender norms that perpetuate girls' risk.

Signs: Journal of Women and Culture in Society

Volume 39, Number 2, 2013

“Providing Women, Kept Men: Doing Masculinity in the Wake of the African HIV/AIDS Pandemic,” by Sanyu A. Mojola, pp. 341-363. This article draws on ethnographic and interview-based fieldwork to explore accounts of intimate relationships between widowed women and poor young men that emerged in the wake of an economic crisis and a devastating HIV epidemic among the Luo ethnic group in

western Kenya. This article shows how the co-optation of widow inheritance practices due to the presence of an overwhelming number of widows during a period of economic crisis has resulted in widows becoming “providing women” and poor young men becoming “kept men.” Mojola illustrates how widows in this setting, by performing a set of practices central to what it meant to be a man in this society—pursuing and providing for their partners—were effectively doing masculinity. The author also shows how young men, rather than being feminized by being kept, deployed other sets of practices to prove their masculinity and live in a manner congruent with cultural ideals. Mojola argues that, ultimately, women's practice of masculinity in large part seemed to serve patriarchal ends. It not only facilitated the fulfillment of patriarchal expectations of femininity but also served, in the end, to provide a material base for young men's deployment of legitimizing and culturally valued sets of masculine practices.

“‘Bitches Killing the Nation’: Analyzing the Violent State-Sponsored Repression of Sex Workers in Zambia, 2004–2008,”

by Anna-Louise Crago, pp. 365-381. In 2004, the Zambian government ushered in a period of increased state repression of sex work that took place in the name of protecting the nation from HIV. Repression was articulated through the application of a new curfew ordinance, detention, and high levels of violence against sex workers by state actors in the public sphere. This article critically examines the context of overlapping prohibitionist and abolitionist approaches in transnational and domestic anti-prostitution policy in which the repression occurred. This research is based primarily on in-depth interviews with twenty-six Zambian sex workers in Lusaka and Kabwe, as well as on media reports and institutional records.

Violence Against Women
Volume 19, Issue 7, 2013
“Violence Against Women and HIV

Risk Behaviors in Kampala, Uganda: Baseline Findings from the Sasa! Study,” by Leilani Francisco, et al., pp. 814-832. This article presents baseline data from the Sasa! (Swahili for “now”) Study, a cluster randomized trial of a community-mobilization intervention to prevent violence against women and HIV/AIDS in Kampala, Uganda. Logistic regression was used to explore



associations between intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual risk behaviors, among 1206 ever-partnered men and women (eighteen to forty-nine years old).

Twenty-seven percent of women reported past-year experience of physical and/or sexual IPV. Female experience and male perpetration of IPV were strongly associated with sexual risk behaviors. Findings confirm the importance of the Sasa! intervention in this setting and endorse integrated strategies for IPV and HIV prevention.

Women’s Studies International Forum Volume 40, 2013

“Persistent Women and Environment Linkages in Climate Change and Sustainable Development Agendas,” by Bernadette P. Resurrección, pp 33-43. Since the 1980s, the discourse that women are intrinsically closer to nature, are hardest hit by environmental degradation, and have special knowledge of natural resource systems has influenced development policy circles and intervention programs globally. Despite criticism being leveled time and again at the discourse’s potential risk of passing on the burden of environmental care onto women while letting men off the hook, the argument still holds strong sway in

current climate change debates. Women are once again being singled out as climate victims and “powerful agents of change as they are seen to lead early warning systems and identify water supplies that have saved climate change-affected communities” (GenderCC, 2008: 1). This article explores why and how women-environment linkages remain seductive and influential, and forwards three arguments for this: first, for gender to muster entry into climate politics, women’s identities are projected as fixed, centered, uniform and tied to nature; second, the discourse of climate change vulnerability has proven to be a strategic entry point for feminist advocacy; and finally, inertia associated with past environmental projects has reinstated the women-environment discourse in contemporary climate change discussions and possibly, future interventions.

World Development Volume 57, 2014

“Women’s Access to Labor Market Opportunities, Control of Household Resources, and Domestic Violence: Evidence from Bangladesh,” by Rachel Heath, pp. 32-46. While there are many positive societal implications of increased female labor force participation, working may increase a

woman’s risk of domestic violence. Using data collected from Bangladesh, the author documents a positive correlation between work and domestic violence, but only among women with low education or young age at marriage. These results suggest that women with low bargaining power face increased risk of domestic violence upon entering the

labor force as their husbands seek to counteract their increased bargaining power. Consequently, policies that increase women’s baseline bargaining power will decrease the risk that they face domestic violence upon beginning work.

“Stepping into Formal Politics: Women’s Engagement in Formal Political Processes in Irrigation in Rural India,” by Alexandra M. Girard, pp. 1-18.

Gender quotas, decentralization of irrigation management, and reliance on MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) for labor provision challenge the traditional patriarchal canal management system by institutionalizing women as formal decision-makers and members of the irrigation labor force in northern India. Based on a survey of 592 women in rural Himachal Pradesh, this paper quantitatively analyzes how these policies affect women’s engagement in formal political processes. Results indicate that factors from the private and individual domains influence female participation in formal political processes. Most importantly, India’s gender-inclusive policies provide women with the opportunity to legitimately engage in formal political processes governing resource management.

ActionAid International

www.actionaid.org

“Stop Violence Against Girls in School: A Cross-Country Analysis of Change in Ghana, Kenya, and Mozambique,” by Jenny Parkes and Jo Heslop, 2013, 84pp.

This report is the culmination of five years’ implementation of ActionAid’s multi-country project, “Stop Violence against Girls in School,” an initiative in Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique. The project was financed by the UK’s Big Lottery Fund and aimed at empowering girls and enabling them to enjoy their rights to education and participation in a violence-free environment.

Agenda Feminist Media

www.agenda.org.za

Gender and Rurality [Podcast]

Discussion of the issue “gender and rurality” is long overdue. As Guest Editors Relebohile Moletsane and Sithabile Ntombela point out at the outset—rurality and the inter-relationships therein are seldom viewed as worth studying in their own right, never mind the gender dynamics that characterize the rural condition. This podcast takes a trip to Umbumbulu, which is situated forty minutes outside of Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal. We hear the views of Susan Nkomo, independent consultant and founder of the South African Observatory on women’s rights; Taryn Powys, legal officer at South Africa’s Commission for Gender Equity; and Sizani Ngubane, founder of the Rural Women’s Movement. 2013, 11 minutes.

Men and Violence [Podcast]

For heterosexual women, lesbians and gay men in South Africa, the subject of men as perpetrators of violence permeates their everyday lives. In response, they express outrage at headline-grabbing instances of brutality; and they mobilize public demonstrations to convey support both for survivors and victims of violent crimes. Yet tacit acceptance of male violence

continuously presents itself across lines of race and class. Evidently, problematizing the sexist, misogynist culture that informs the concept of what it means to “be a man” has been neglected. 2013, 12 minutes.

Women’s Sexuality and Pornography [Podcast]

Pinning down the understandings of current feminist debates on pornography may be long overdue for South African feminists and feminisms, the subject having not attracted much attention since the 1990s. In South Africa post-1994, feminists paused for a moment to reflect on what the new freedom of expression meant under the new Constitution. They further reflected on how the emergence of pornography from the underground where it had been illegal under apartheid possibly related to women’s rights and freedom. 2013, 12 minutes.

Icarus Films

www.icarusfilms.com

Bittersweet Joke

There remains a strong social taboo against single parenthood in South Korea, where single mothers are still referred to as “unwed.” *Bittersweet Joke* is the first Korean film in which single mothers appear with their faces unobscured, and speak frankly about problems they face in a society that treats them as a problem. Hyunjin, 27, was abandoned by her boyfriend when she became pregnant and decided to keep her baby. Her daughter’s father refuses to pay child support, and she struggles to navigate a legal system that is not designed to accommodate the needs of single parents. Hyungsook, 40, is more outspoken. She avoided marrying the father of her son, Junseo, who is now 6. She works as an activist fighting for women’s rights, and the rights of single mothers in particular, speaking at conferences, and volunteering at Seoul’s “Human Library,” where people are invited to

talk with representatives of groups against whom they harbor prejudice. But while Hyungsook is not ashamed of the choices she has made, she still faces social pressure. When she decided to raise her son alone, her family stopped speaking to her, and when a television program on which she appeared showed the exterior of her beauty parlor, business dropped 50%, forcing her to close the shop. Intertwined with these stories are segments in which groups of single mothers speak together on both the difficulties and joys of raising a child alone in South Korea. This film sheds light on the experiences of single mothers who live in a society that treats their lives as shameful. 2013, 52 minutes.

Man for a Day

Performance artist and gender activist Diane Torr has appeared on stages around the world as a drag king, performing male characters and raising issues of gender and performativity. Now she holds workshops for other women in which they develop their own male characters and live as men for a day in an attempt to better understand the dynamics of gender in contemporary society. This film brings us inside Torr’s workshop in Berlin. The artist guides a group of women from diverse backgrounds through the theoretical underpinnings of her work, and helps them develop male characters of their own. Insisting that each participant ground her character in observation, Torr takes them out to the streets of the city to watch men, noting their gestures, their gait, and their sense of ownership of the world they walk through. From these models, the women develop personas for their own characters. Torr then helps them transform themselves: adopting the gestures and physicalities they observed, locating appropriate clothing, and concocting a voice for the character. The women then venture out into the world, travelling among strangers in

public spaces, and visiting their own families, as men. A practical, hands-on exploration of some of the key theories in gender studies, this film is an investigation of how masculinity and femininity are constituted today. 2013, 59 minutes.

They Would all be Queens

The stories of several Soviet women living in or around Camaguey, Cuba who married Cuban men and moved to Cuba in the 1980s before the dissolution of the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union fell and Cuba entered “The Special Period” where food and all other goods became scarce if nonexistent, these women found themselves trapped in a situation they could have never imagined. This film provides a unique insight into the fallout of a geopolitical relationship forged during the Cold War and the individuals whose lives were deeply affected by it. 2013, 55 minutes.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/men3464

Why Gender Matters in Social Justice Activism

Gender should never be an afterthought. That was the message expressed by writer and activist Jessica Horn and leader of the Green Party in England and Wales Natalie Bennett at a recent IDS seminar to launch a new “Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Social Movements.” Gender equality is as basic a human right as any other, and in the context of social justice activism, it requires much more consideration. Jessica Horn and Natalie Bennett present a seminar to launch the report on gender in social justice activism. 2013, 47 minutes.

International Center for Research on Women

tinyurl.com/n6alskw

Let’s Raise Our Voices [Podcast]

On June 3, 2013, ICRW cohosted “Let’s Raise Our Voices,” an event held in London that brought together leading experts to discuss strategies for preventing violence against women and girls. Panelists included Mabel van Oranje, advisory committee chair of Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage; Nata Duvvury,



Co-Director of the global women’s studies program at the National University of Ireland Galway; and Ravi Verma, Director of the ICRW Asia Regional Office. Lynne Featherstone, Britain’s Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development, delivered the keynote address, and Cherie Blair, former first lady of Britain and founder of the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women, provided welcoming remarks. During the event, ICRW also shared new research findings on gender-based violence in India, which has been in the spotlight globally after the fatal rape of a young woman on a bus December 2012. ICRW President Sarah Degnan Kambou also gave recommendations for how the global community should invest resources to combat violence against women.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

The Mosuo Sisters

A tale of two sisters living in the shadow of two Chinas, this documentary by

award-winning filmmaker Marlo Poras follows Juma and Latso, young women from one of the world’s last remaining matriarchal societies. Thrust into the worldwide economic downturn after losing jobs in Beijing and left with few options, they return to their remote Himalayan village. But growing exposure to modernity has irreparably altered traditions of the Mosuo, their ethnic minority, and home is not the same. Determined to keep their family out of poverty, one sister sacrifices her educational dreams and stays home to farm, while the other leaves, trying her luck in the city. The changes test them in unexpected ways. This visually stunning film highlights today’s realities of women’s lives and China’s vast cultural and economic divides while offering rare views of a surviving matriarchy. 2013, 80 minutes.

My Stolen Revolution

A student activist in Iran’s 1979 revolution that overthrew the dictatorial Shah, Nahid Persson Sarvestani fled to Sweden with her baby after Islamists seized power and began persecuting leftists who had been their revolutionary allies. Three decades later, prompted by brutal crackdowns on protests in Iran and long-suppressed guilt for abandoning a younger brother to imprisonment and death, the internationally acclaimed filmmaker locates and reunites with five women who were tortured in the jails she so narrowly escaped. Now living in exile, they share gripping yet dignified accounts of their experiences and what sustained them during horrible ordeals. With their support, Sarvestani finally finds answers to haunting questions about her brother’s last days. Shifting skillfully between present and past, *My Stolen Revolution* is a powerful testament to the survivors’ unbroken spirit, an eye-opening look at the history of Iran and a potent reminder of the repression and injustices inside Iran

today. 2013, 75 minutes.

I am a Girl

There is a group of people in the world today who are more persecuted than anyone else, but they are not political or religious activists. They are girls. Being born a girl means you are more likely to be subjected to violence,

disease, poverty and disadvantage than any other group on Earth. In this film, we meet fourteen year-old Kimsey from Cambodia, forced to sell her virginity at twelve; Aziza from Afghanistan, who will be shot if she goes to school; Breani, a teen living in a ghetto of NYC and dreaming of stardom; Katie from Australia, who is recovering

from a suicide attempt; Habiba from Cameroon, betrothed to a man twenty years her senior; and Manu from Papua New Guinea, about to become a mother at 14 following her first sexual encounter. The portraits in this poetic, observational documentary underscore the urgent need for education for young girls. 2013, 88 minutes.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women (ARROW)

www.arrow.org.my

“Resource Kit,” 2014, 195pp. The ARROW Resource Kit (ARK) is a compilation of some of ARROW’s most effective governance and management tools and resources that have been developed by the organization over the past twenty years. ARROW first discussed the idea of this publication nearly a decade ago, and although enthusiasm for the project never waned, it took a significant amount of energy, resources and time to finally get the project off the ground. ARK is part of ARROW’s long-term objective of strengthening women’s NGOs and the women’s movement at large.

Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID)

www.awid.org

“New Actors, New Money, New Conversations,” by Julia Miller, Angelika Arutyunova, and Cindy Clark, 2014, 54pp. Investing in women and girls as “smart economics” has become a favored strategy in development and philanthropy over the past several years, resulting in a host of campaigns and initiatives—including from actors in the private sector that had not previously been seen as “development” players—dedicated to supporting girls and women. With AWID’s long history in research, analysis and advocacy around resources for women’s rights organizing, we sought to understand how this trend was impacting women’s organizations, given the important role they play in advancing sustainable, long term change

for women around the world. Building on the latest *Where is the Money for Women’s Rights* report, “Watering the Leaves, Starving the Roots,” and as part of a three-part interrelated research series on women’s rights organizing, the purpose of this report is to contribute to filling a gap, particularly among women’s rights organizations, in understanding the current landscape of the corporate sector and other actors that are new to supporting women and girls, and the role they are playing in shaping related funding discourse and practice. This report is not an exhaustive account of these actors’ involvement in development funding, but it unpacks some of the most visible trends impacting women and girls and offers important considerations for women’s rights organizations interested in influencing and engaging with these trends.

Center for Development Policy and Research

tinyurl.com/m7na6wg

“Productive Safety Nets for Women in Extreme Poverty: Lessons from Pilot Projects in India and Pakistan,” by Naila Kabeer et al., 2012, 70pp. Conventional government schemes and microfinance interventions have struggled to reach the poorest and help them escape the confines of extreme poverty. In response, BRAC, Bangladesh’s largest NGO, developed an innovative approach that combined livelihood creation, financial services and safety nets in order to “graduate” participants out of extreme poverty and toward a sustainable livelihood.

Inspired by BRAC’s success, CGAP and the Ford Foundation launched an initiative to test and adapt BRAC’s approach in a diversity of countries and contexts through their Graduation Program. This paper focuses upon two Graduation Program implementations—one by Trickle Up in West Bengal, India, and the other by Orangi Charitable Trust (OCT) in Sindh, Pakistan. The paper uses the “critical moments” framework developed by Kabeer (2008) to understand the conceptualization of this project in response to a particular set of constraints (and opportunities), its translation into a concrete set of proposals for action, the implementation of these proposals, the monitoring and evaluation of the process of implementation, and finally, the utilization of the lessons thus learned. As a part of this process, the authors explain the way in which individual participants have experienced the Graduation Program—the extent to which they benefited, the extent to which it is not so clear, and the many factors behind these dynamics.

Center for Reproductive Rights

www.reproductiverights.org

“Forced Out: Mandatory Pregnancy Testing and the Expulsion of Pregnant Students in Tanzanian Schools,” 2013, 187pp. This publication documents the forced pregnancy testing and expulsion of pregnant school girls in mainland Tanzania. Launched in 2013 and based on in-depth interviews with young women who have undergone these practices, as well as teachers, government officials, and health care

providers, this report provides concrete evidence and compelling stories of the numerous human rights violations many Tanzanian girls face in the pursuit of education. In addition, the report provides key recommendations to the Tanzanian Government, regional human rights bodies, and the international donor community. *Forced Out* comes at a critical period as the Tanzanian Government prepares to finalize its new education policy after years of advocacy from numerous organizations and statements from various human rights bodies.

Central American Women's Network

www.cawn.org

"Women Renegotiating Power Paradigms in Central America: Their Struggles in the Second Half of the 20th Century,"

by Lisa Rodan and Virginia Lopez Calvo, 2014, 9pp. Since the 1960's, the political landscape of Central America has changed drastically, a result of both internal revolutions and externally imposed economic restructuring. These changes facilitated the increased participation of women in public affairs. The result was a shakeup of traditional gendered power paradigms, represented by the birth of an extensive network of women's organizations in the region,

supported by solidarity organizations worldwide. CAWN aims to give a historical context of how and why this participation was able to flourish in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua during the second half of the 20th century.

Equality Now

www.equalitynow.org

"Protecting the Girl Child: Using the Law to End Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Related Human Rights Violations,"

2014, 56pp. Building on the body of Equality Now's work for the protection of girls' and women's rights, this report illustrates the impact of child

marriage through eleven case studies and includes an analysis of the laws and issues surrounding child marriage from eighteen countries.

"Journey to Equality: 10 Years of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa," 2013, 162pp. Journey to Equality commemorates the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the landmark treaty, the "Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa," in Maputo, Mozambique. The book is a joint initiative of the Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition (SOAWR), of which Equality Now serves as Secretariat, The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and Make Every Woman Count.



Institute of Development Studies

www.ids.ac.uk

"Connecting Unpaid Care Work and Childhood Development for Gains in Women and Children's Rights,"

by D. Chopra, 2014, 4pp. Women's rights and children's rights directly influence each other, yet there have been few successes at tackling the agendas collaboratively, thus limiting the quality of policy and practice in both areas. Integrating unpaid care concerns into early childhood development policies has the potential to positively reinforce both women's and children's rights. Addressing this challenge involves recognizing the value of unpaid

care work in relation to childcare, redistributing childcare responsibilities from women to men, and recognizing that responsibility for children goes beyond the immediate family to the collective community and the state.

Instituto Promundo

www.promundo.org.br/en

"Programs for Men who Have Used Violence Against Women: Recommendations for Action and Caution,"

by Alice Taylor et al., 2013, 26pp. This briefing explores how programs for men who have used IPV can be part of comprehensive approaches to ending IPV but that they must be implemented with considerable caution. The brief

reviews the literature on approaches and common program components, summarizes the emerging evidence including evaluation trends, and discusses the challenges with implementing such programs as well as alternative models for holding men accountable for violence. A section dedicated to implications for Global South settings follows, and the final section presents considerations for the field.

International Center for Research on Women

www.icrw.org

"Masculinity, Son Preference, and Intimate Partner Violence,"

by Priya Nanda et al., 2013, 8pp. A preference for sons over daughters has a detrimental impact on women's and girls' health and well-being. It also affects society by driving gender-biased sex selection resulting in a skewed ratio of females to males at birth in favor of males. This report presents the findings of a large-scale study that examines men's and women's underlying attitudes and behaviors around son preference, with a particular focus on

how they conceptualize manhood and masculinity. The study was conducted in seven Indian states (Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) involving more than nine thousand men and three thousand women, aged eighteen to forty-nine. The study identified key factors that influence men's views about masculinity, as measured by their support for gender equality and control of women's behavior, and how these views impact on their preference

particularly pervasive across South Asia and Africa, where fifty to seventy percent of girls in some countries are married before the age of eighteen. This technical note highlights the prevalence of child marriage in South Asia and its adverse social, health and developmental impacts on girls' lives. It reviews legislative and other responses in the form of government policies and frameworks as well as programs adopted by different South Asian countries to address child marriage.

with women separately from men and stresses the need to provide space for women and men to engage in joint decision making. It also calls for practitioners to engage in iterative learning processes to improve gender equity and outcomes from projects. The brief notes that moving activities away from an emphasis on carbon finance and instead focusing on climate-smart smallholder agriculture may promote more equitable benefit distribution for women.



Oxfam
www.oxfam.org
“Minimum Standards for Gender in Emergencies,” 2013, 12pp. This brief has been developed to be used as a tool for humanitarian program practitioners to ensure a consistent approach to promoting gender equality in humanitarian preparedness and response programming. The minimum standards are built on four areas: Using gender analysis throughout the project cycle to inform program planning, design, implementation, and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning; Ensuring participation, dignity, and empowerment; Promoting gender equality through internal practices; Addressing Gender-based

Violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

“Child Marriage in South Asia: Realities, Responses and the Way Forward,”

by Tina Khanna, Ravi Verma and Ellen Weiss, 2013, 19pp. Child marriage is a serious human rights crisis and one of the most pressing development concerns in the world today. Defined as marriage under the age of eighteen, child marriage disproportionately and negatively affects girls who are more likely to be married as children than boys. Currently over sixty million girls and women are affected by child marriage globally. Child marriage is

Additionally, it offers a way forward for both policymakers and development practitioners in terms of policy and program recommendations to eliminate child marriage in the region.

Land Portal
tinyurl.com/mjx44nc
“Addressing Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture,” by Q. Bernier et al., 2013, 4pp. This Policy Brief underscores the importance of social norms and intrahousehold decision making in influencing whether and how women are able to participate in, and benefit from, sustainable agriculture. The brief cautions practitioners from working

“Violence Against Women and Girls in Emergencies,” 2013, 6pp. This Humanitarian Policy Note contains information on violence against girls and women that occurs during emergencies, such as during or after natural disasters. Beginning with a background on gender-based violence and violence against women and girls, the Note then addresses Oxfam's position on the issue and the things that can be done to combat and curb violence against women and girls during emergencies,

including examples and case studies of policies in place in states which seek to address this issue.

Peace and Conflict Monitor

tinyurl.com/kf9btbl

“Movement: Women, Desertification, Participatory Democracy, Mobile Pastoralists, and Iran,” by Sierra Ramirez, 2013, 2pp. This paper focuses first on the local history of mobile pastoralists and their relation to the Iranian state, then examines a new participatory democracy movement, and concludes with an analysis of the underexplored intersection between women in these mobile pastoralist societies and the encroachment of the desert itself. The author argues that at the heart of these intersections is a relatively new element: liberation ecology, a framework that expands in scope from the body to the planet. Liberation ecology is difficult to define succinctly, but generally it is considered to be a radical dialectic that observes how domination and the economic premise of scarcity lead to individual, social, political and environmental degradation. It asks how that reality might be shifted to one of ecologically balanced social interdependence and potential, which could then represent a state of “liberation.” Institutional structures, individual decisions, and various other phenomena may then be analyzed with respect to the extent to which they contribute to movement toward or away from justice and liberation. The dialectic provides an excellent opportunity to examine real-world dynamics at work between political ecology, environmental history, environmental justice, and ecofeminism. The participatory democracy movement developing among several subtribes of the nomadic Qashqa’ illustrates how these concepts and tensions are emerging in the Iranian desert. In analyzing the movement, the author describes the tribe’s rocky path to a liberation that aspires to both affirm the dignity of their community and reverse the degradation of their homeland.

Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

www.sida.se

“Study on SIDA’s Work on Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons,” by Annika Nilsson, Klara Lundholm, and Erik Vågberg, 2013, 41pp. SIDA started supporting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons (LGBTI) in 2006 after commissioning a study on the subject in 2005. This study aims at taking stock of developments and results so far, and describing the present situation and observed successes and challenges.

UNIFEM

tinyurl.com/kvdzl67

“Voices Against Violence, by World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and UN Women,” 2013, 124pp. This is a co-educational curriculum developed by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and UN Women, with inputs from young people. Designed for various age groups ranging from five to twenty-five years, it provides young people with tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if violence is experienced. The curriculum includes a handbook for peer educators that will help them deliver age-appropriate sessions, as well as age-appropriate informal educational activities. The youngest groups may start out with storytelling and games that prompt them to think about gender bias and stereotypes, while older age groups can organize poster competitions, visit and volunteer with local shelters, or develop local community-based campaigns and projects to address specific forms of violence against girls and women. It can be adapted to national contexts, translated into local languages, and rolled out in schools and communities in partnership with youth organizations, UN partners and governments.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

tinyurl.com/7gnu4xx

“On Course: Mainstreaming Gender into National HIV Strategies and Plans,” edited by Sonja Boezak, 2012, 84pp. The current context of the global HIV response is one with a rapidly changing social, cultural and resource environment. Increasingly, HIV is being understood as a chronic disease requiring long-term solutions rather than an emergency response. This shift in understanding has important implications for mainstreaming gender into national HIV strategies and plans. Indeed, planning for HIV is taking on diverse forms, in some cases as a stand-alone HIV strategy and plan, and in other cases as a component of other national planning processes, such as health or development. Regardless of the form, addressing the gender dimensions of HIV is essential to constructing effective and sustainable strategies that can “halt and reverse the spread of HIV” well beyond the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals. The relationship between gender and HIV is complex and constantly evolving, and is influenced by interactions with other equity and equality variables such as education, income, ethnicity, race, and sexual orientation, among others. Bearing these in mind, it is important to consider how gender influences a variety of factors such as susceptibility and vulnerability to contracting HIV, health and clinical outcomes of HIV, and effective actions to address HIV in the health sector and beyond. At the same time, it is crucial to understand how HIV—and the response to it— influences gender inequality and human rights more generally as development synergies. Indeed the HIV epidemic and response has the potential to help change harmful social norms and practices and transform gender relations, based on principles of equity and equality. This report will assist governments, civil society and other HIV actors to make clear, concerted and sustainable efforts to address



multi-dimensional gender and human rights issues in their national HIV efforts and support increased capacity to achieve gender equality results. It provides an explanation of why a gender-transformative approach is vital to curbing and reversing the spread and impact of HIV and a tool for a long term, gender-transformative national response, with “high-impact, high-value strategies.” Attention to gender equality as a critical enabler and a development synergy will facilitate more successful and cost-effective results. Finally, work to integrate gender equality into HIV plans and programs is connected to efforts to ensure that national HIV plans, policies and programs are human-rights based.

United Nations Population Fund
tinyurl.com/k6nlkk6
“Breaking the Silence on Violence Against Indigenous Girls, Adolescents and Young Women: A Call to Action Based on an Overview of Existing Evidence from Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America,” edited by Beatrice Duncan et al., 2013, 75pp. Violence against women and girls is a pervasive violation of human rights that persists

worldwide and cuts across all socio-economic groups. This new collaborative study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the magnitude, nature and context of violence experienced specifically by indigenous girls, adolescents and young women. Drawing on examples from Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, the study assesses the interface between the historical, political, economic, social and cultural contexts of indigenous peoples, and examines the types of violence they face, their prevalence and the settings in which they take place. The report looks at different interventions underway and offers insights and comprehensive recommendations—including a set of guiding principles—to accelerate progress and action to protect and prevent violence against indigenous girls and women in all its forms. The study provides clear evidence that indigenous girls, adolescents and young women face a higher prevalence of violence, harmful practices, labor exploitation, and harassment, and are more vulnerable to sexual violence in armed conflicts. It also underscores that violence against indigenous girls and women cannot be

separated from the wider contexts of discrimination and exclusion to which indigenous peoples as a whole are often exposed in social, economic, cultural and political life. Addressing discrimination and engaging with indigenous girls and women to implement accessible initiatives geared towards ending the unacceptable cycle of violence and impunity is an imperative for all countries.

tinyurl.com/ldw4rc7
“Engaging Men and Boys: A Brief Summary of UNFPA Experience and Lessons Learned,” 2013, 55pp. A large and growing body of research has shown how gender inequality undermines health and development. Research has also demonstrated how working with men and boys as well as women and girls to promote gender equality contributes to achieving health and development outcomes (Barker et al., 2010). UNFPA organizational directives have built upon this evidence and provide a strong logical and institutional rationale for working with men and boys to promote gender equality as well as sexual and reproductive health (SRH)

and reproductive rights. This report illustrates how this has been done in the past, whether for the promotion of gender equality or for the support of women's reproductive health and rights. Even though there is wide recognition within UNFPA that working with men and boys is important, there is not always a shared understanding on how best to engage them in the issues UNFPA supports. Various reasons for involving men and boys have given rise to varied approaches and programs. The key principle to bear in mind—whether programs are working with men as supportive partners or as agents of social change—is that working with men represents an opportunity to address gender inequality and improve health outcomes. In guiding future UNFPA work with men and boys, this sampling of highlighted experience aims at serving as inspiration and ideas for regional and country offices, which can tailor it to their local needs.

United Nations University

tinyurl.com/kjgdk7l

“Women in the Informal Economy: Experiments in Governance from Emerging Countries,” by Shyama V. Ramani, 2013, 8pp. Women entrepreneurs in the informal economy need business engagements with other women (and men) that offer “spaces” for dialogue to learn and build business capabilities. While formalization of entrepreneurial activity is favorable under some circumstances, it can be detrimental under others, necessitating a case-by-case evaluation. Many top-down actions for women's empowerment in the informal sector are only effective in gender-neutral economic development programs. This Policy Brief argues that although policy interventions may be favorable, they are neither necessary nor sufficient for change, as successful women role models are often the best agents for sweeping change.

United States Institute of Peace

www.usip.org

“The Other Side of Gender: Men as Critical Agents of Change,” by Joseph Vess et al., 2013, 12pp. In the context of violent conflict, men have often been perceived through a singular lens as perpetrators of violence. This oversimplified approach fails to address the full gamut of men's experiences in conflict, including as witnesses, victims, survivors, and perpetrators. This report aims to complement and further the work of the women, peace, and security agenda through a discussion of the formation of male identities, drivers of conflict, and the effects of conflict on male identities. Understanding the varied perceptions and experiences of men and how they can positively contribute to peace and security efforts, this report recommends better inclusion of male issues and their experiences in the shaping of gender-sensitive peace and security policies.

Periodicals

Agenda

Volume 27, Issue 4, 2013

- *Gender and Human Rights: Biology and Bodies, by Lou Haysom
- *Biology, Bodies and Human Rights, by Elaine Salo and Benita Moolman
- *Rethinking Gender and Human Rights through Transgender and Intersex Experiences in South Africa, by Nadzeya Husakouskaya
- *Challenging Medical Knowledge at the Source—Attempting Critical Teaching in the Health Sciences, by Alexandra Müller and Sarah Crawford-Browne
- *Informed Consent for Sterilization of Women and Girls with Disabilities in the Light of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, by Willene Holness
- *Ensuring Women's Right to Choose: Exploring Nurses' Role in the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, by Makhosazana Xaba and Laetitia Rispel
- *Corporeal Codices, Religious Lives, and “Women's Rights:” Engaging Islamic Body Politics Among Muslim Women in

South Africa, by Nina Hoel

- *Women for Cows: An Analysis of Abductions of Women in South Sudan, by Lizzie Lacey
- *The Think/Thin Body Ideal: Zulu Women's Body as a Site of Cultural and Postcolonial Feminist Struggle, by Winifred N. Ogana and Vivian B. Ojong
- *Excavating the Archive: Centering Women's Experiences and Voices in the South African Transformation Discourse, by Susan Nkomo

Volume 28, Issue 1, 2014

- *HERstory: Writing Women into South African History, by Mthunzi Zungu et al.
- *“Stories are Data with Soul:” Lessons from Black Feminist Epistemology, by Sarojini Nadar
- *#FillThisSpaceIfYou'reAnAfrican Woman, by Kagure Mugo and Christel Antonites
- *Teachers Learning About their Sexual Identities through Collaborative Storytelling: Mandla and Sihle's story, by Lungile Masinga

- *Embroidery as Narrative: Black South African Women's Experiences of Suffering and Healing, by Puleng Segalo
- *Things Always Leak Out of Everything Else—the Sham of “Masculinity” and the Dissolving of Subjectivities, by Akinyi Margareta Ocholla.
- *Losing, Using, Refusing, Cruising: First-Generation South African Women Academics Narrate the Complexity of Marginality, by Grace Idahosa and Louise Vincent
- *Religion and Patriarchy Hurt My Libido; My Mother Saved it: The Confession of a Burundian Woman, by Immaculée Harushimana
- *Expanding the Memory Catalogue: Southern African Women's Contributions to Memory-Work Writing as a Feminist Research Methodology, by Claudia Mitchell and Kathleen Pithouse-Morgan
- *“We're All Finding Places:” ILM-SA and Middle-Class, Indian, Muslim Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa, by Safiyya Goga

Feminist Africa

Issue 18, 2013

Special Issue “E-spaces: E-politics” includes the following articles:

- *Feminist Engagements With 21st-Century Communications Technology, by Jennifer Radloff
- *Disrupting Patriarchy: An Examination of the Role of E-Technologies in Rural Kenya, by Brenda Nyandiko Sanya
- *Digital as an Enabler: A Case Study of the Joburg Pride 2012 Clash, by Nyx McLean
- *Exploring New Media Technologies Among Young South African Women, by Desiree Lewis, Tigist Shewarega Hussen and Monique van Vuuren
- *The Asikana Network, by Chisenga Muyoya
- *Digital Visual Activism: A Profile of Inkanyiso, by Kylie Thomas
- *African Feminist Uprisings: Getting Our Knickers in Knots, by Sarita Ranchod
- *Erotics: Sexuality, Freedom of Expression and Online Censorship, by Caroline Tagny and Jac S.M. Kee
- *Supporting Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Intersex Human Rights Defenders in the Digital Age, by Daniel O’Clunaign
- *Mobiles for Development in Africa: Are We in Danger of Losing Sight of the Bigger Picture?, by Kutoma J. Wakunuma
- *Panty-Slapped: Cyberactivism and African Feminism Join Forces, by Bella Hwang
- *Digital Security as Feminist Practice, by Jennifer Radloff
- *Is the Success of M-Pesa Empowering Kenyan Rural Women?, by Oumy Khairy Ndiaye

Gender and Development

Volume 21, Issue 3, November 2013

Special Issue “Conflict and Violence” includes the following articles:

- *Introduction to Conflict and Violence, by Caroline Green and Caroline Sweetman
- *War and Security, Women and Gender: An Overview of the Issues, by Cynthia Cockburn
- *From the Private to the Public

Sphere: New Research on Women’s Participation in Peace-Building, by Zohra Moosa, Maryam Rahmani and Lee Webster

- *Girl Soldiers: Towards a Gendered Understanding of Wartime Recruitment, Participation, and Demobilization, by Myriam Denov and Alexandra Ricard-Guay
- *“When Does the End Begin?” Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Post-Conflict Societies: Case Studies from Zimbabwe and El Salvador, by Alivelu Ramisetty and Muthoni Muriu
- *From Spoils to Weapons: Framing Wartime Sexual Violence, by Kerry F. Crawford
- *Political Transition and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in South Africa, Kenya, and Zimbabwe: A Comparative Analysis, by Kylie Thomas, Masheti Masinjila, and Eunice Bere
- *Gender, Conflict, and Peace Building: How Conflict can Catalyze Positive Change for Women, by Julie Arostegui
- *Gender-Based Violence and the Arms Trade Treaty: Reflections from a Campaigning and Legal Perspective, by Caroline Green et al.

Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 21, Issue 8, 2013

- *Cross-Border Childcare Strategies of Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand, by Kyoko Kusakabe and Ruth Pearson
- *Gender (Plays) in Tanjung Bara Mining Camp in Eastern Kalimantan, Indonesia, by Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt
- *Working the Yucatan in the Neoliberal Landscape: Household Management, Consumption and the Lives of Intellectual Elite Women, by Nila Ginger Hofman
- *Stigma, Stereotypes and Brazilian Soap Operas: Road-Blocks to Ending Human Trafficking in Vietnam, Ghana and Ukraine, by Ramona Vijayarasa

Volume 21, Issue 1, 2014

- *The Gender, Place and Culture Jan Mock Distinguished Annual Lecture: Gentrification, Assassination and Forgetting in Mexico: A Feminist Marxist Tale, by Melissa W. Wright

- *Spaces of Hidden Labor: Migrant Women and Work in Nonprofit Organizations, by Nina Martin
- *Hien’s Shed: (Re)Framing Images of Female Immigrant Home-Based Clothing Workers, by Maree Pardy
- *Mission Statement: Militarized Discourses in Women’s Advocacy Organizations, by Kathleen Marchetti

Volume 21, Issue 2, 2014

- *The Way of the Flesh: Life, Geopolitics and the Weight of the Future, by Deborah P. Dixon
- *Transnational Abductions and Transnational Responsibilities? The Politics of “Protecting” Female Muslim Refugees Abducted from Spain, by Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh
- *Gendered Meanings and Everyday Experiences of Violence in Urban Brazil, by Polly Wilding
- *Global Governance and the Politics of Culture: Campaigns Against Female Circumcision in East Africa, by Jonneke Koomen

IDS Bulletin

Volume 4, Issue 1

Special Issue “Undressing Patriarchy: Men and Structural Violence” includes the following articles:

- *Introduction: Undressing Patriarchy and Masculinities to Re-Politicize Gender, by Jerker Edström, Abhijit Das and Chris Dolan
- *“Money has More Weight than the Man:” Masculinities in the Marriages of Angolan War Veterans, by John Spall
- *Poor Man’s Patriarchy: Gender Roles and Global Crises, by Alexandra Kelbert and Naomi Hossain
- *Are Masculinities Changing? Ethnographic Exploration of a Gender Intervention with Men in Rural Maharashtra, India, by Ahonaa Roy and Abhijit Das
- *Homophobia and Patriarchy in Nicaragua: A Few Ideas to Start a Debate, by Patrick Welsh
- *Sex Work Undresses Patriarchy with Every Trick!, by Meena Saraswathi Seshu and Aarthi Pai
- *The HIV Blind Spot: Men and HIV Testing, Treatment and Care in Sub-

Saharan Africa, by Tim Shand, Hayley Thomson-de Boo, Wessel van den Berg, Dean Peacock and Laura Pascoe

*Male Engagement in Deconstructing Institutional Violence in Kenya, by Phil Erick Otieno

*Changing Me: Challenging Stereotypes. Reflections on Working with Men on Gender Issues in India, by Abhijit Das and Satish K. Singh

*Has Patriarchy Been Stealing the Feminist's Clothes? Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and UN Security Council Resolutions, by Chris Dolan

*A Radical Agenda for Men's Caregiving, by Gary Barker

*Gender and Development Cooperation: Scaling up Work with Men and Boys, by Paul Dover

*The Male Order Development Encounter, by Jerker Edström

Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific

Issue 33, December 2013

*Vernacularizing Political Participation: Strategies of Women Peace-Builders in Solomon Islands, by Rebecca Monson

*"Raits Blong Mere?" Framing Human Rights and Gender Relations in Solomon Islands, by Anna-Karina Hermkens

*Gender Operationalized?

Understanding the NGO Gender Response to Papua New Guinea's Cholera Crisis, by Katherine Smith

*Refracted "Awareness:" Gendered Interpretations of HIV and Violence against Women Prevention in Papua New Guinea, by Stephanie Lusby

*"She Grows to Be Just a Woman, Not a Leader:" Gendered Citizenship and the 2007 General Election in Kenya, by Christina Kenny

*Is the Pen Mightier Than the AK-47? Tracking Shan Women's Militancy Within and Beyond the Ongoing Internal Conflict in Burma, by Jane M. Ferguson

*From the Academy to the UN and Back Again: The Travelling Politics of



Intersectionality, by Kathryn Henne

International Feminist Journal of Politics

Volume 15, Issue 4, 2013

Special Issue "Murderous Inclusions" includes the following articles:

*Murderous Inclusions, by Jin Haritaworn, Adi Kuntsman, and Silvia Posocco

*Neoliberal Geopolitical Order and Value: Queerness as a Speculative Economy and Anti-Blackness as Terror, by Anna M. Angathanegelow

*Murderous Men: MSM and Risk-Rights in the Caribbean, by Andil Gosine

*The Globalization of Transgender and Subjects of HIV-AIDs Prevention in Eastern India, by Aniruddha Dutta

*Navigating the Left Turn: Sexual Justice and the Citizen Revolution in Ecuador, by Amy Lind, Mary Ellen Heintz, and Christine Keating

*The Distance between Death and Marriage: Citizenship, Violence, and Same-Sex Marriage in South Africa, by Jessica Scott

International Journal of Women's Studies

Volume 14, Issue 5, 2013

Special Issue "Children and Arab Spring" includes the following articles:

*Introduction: Children and Arab

Spring, by Sangeeta Sinha, Emilia Garofalo and Muhamad Olimat

*Women Lost, Women Found: Searching for an Arab-Islamic Feminist Identity in Nawal El Saadawi's Twelve Women in a Cell in Light of Current Egyptian "Spring" Events, by Ebtehal Al-Khateeb

*Nation, Gender, and Identity: Children in the Syrian Revolution 2011, by Manal al-Natou

*Lessons Gleaned from the Political Participation of Children in Bahrain Uprising, by Hae Won Jeong

*Libya's Implosion and its Impact on Children, by Lere Amusan

*"We Thought We Were Playing:" Children's Participation in the Syrian Revolution, by Layla Saleh

*Syrian and Palestinian Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: the Plight of Women and Children, by Lorraine Charles and Kate Denman

Journal of International Women's Studies

Volume 1, Issue 1, 2014

*The Palestinian Women's Movement Versus Hamas: Attempting to Understand Women's Empowerment Outside a Feminist Framework, by Sara Ababneh

*Pinched Lives and Stolen Dreams in Arab Feminist Short Stories, by Rula

Quawas

*“You Keep Yourself Strong:” A Discourse Analysis of African Women Asylum Seekers’ Talk about Emotions, by Maria Clare et al.

*Work-Life Balance, Family-Friendly Policies and Quality of Work Life Issues: Studying Employers’ Perspectives of Working Women in Oman, by Shweta Belwal and Rakesh Belwal

*Stealing Women, Stealing Men: Co-Creating Cultures of Polygamy in a Pesantren Community in Eastern Indonesia, by Bianca J. Smith

*Women’s Political Participation in China: Improved or Not?, by Benxiang Zeng

*Rhetoric and Politics of the Female Body and Sex in Two Contemporary Chinese TV Drama Serials: The Place Where Dreams Start and Blow the North Wind, by Lauren E. McKee

*Housewives and the Sex Trade —A Desperate Strategy to Save the Household: A Study of Housewives of Industrial Workers, by Harasankar Adhikari

Journal of Southern African Studies

Volume 39, Issue 3, 2013

*Working through a Paradox about Sexual Culture in South Africa: Tough Sex in the Twenty-First Century, by Jonny Steinbeg

*“Respectable Women” Versus “Small Houses:” Feminist Negotiations of Sexual Morality, Marriage and the Challenge of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe, by Lene Bull Christiansen

*The Medical History of Abortion in South Africa, c. 1970-2000, by Rebecca Hodes

*Cross-Border Lives, Warfare and Rape in Independence-Era Botswana, by Maitseo M.M. Bolaane

Latin American Perspectives

Volume 41, Issue 1, January 2014

Special Issue “Violence against Women in Latin America” includes the following articles:

*Violence against Women in Latin America, by Tamar Diana Wilson

*Violence against Women and the Contradictions of Rights-in-Practice in

Rural Ecuador, by Karin Friederic

*Indigenous Women and Violence in Columbia: Agency, Autonomy, and Territoriality, by Marcela Tovar-Restrepo and Clara Irazábal

*Regina José Galindo’s Body Talk: Performing Feminicide and Violence against Women in 279 Golpes, by Emilia Barbosa

*“Together We Have Power:” Personal Traumas and Political Responses among Activist Oaxaqueñas, by Molly Talcott

*The Lives of Lupe/Lupín: A Queer Mexican Story in the Time of Neoliberalism, by Margaret Cerullo and Raziél Valiño

*Putting Prostitutes in their Place: Black Women, Social Violence, and the Brazilian Case of Sirlei Carvalho, by Christen A. Smith

*Protecting a Woman’s Honor or Protecting Her Sexual Freedom? Challenging the Guatemalan Patriarchal State through Reforms to Sexual Violence Legislation, by Sarah England

*Patrimonial Violence: A Study of Women’s Property Rights in Ecuador, by Carmen Diana Deere, Jacqueline Contreras, and Jennifer Twyman

Reproductive Health Matters

Volume 21, Issue 42, November 2013

*A New Development Paradigm Post-2015, a Comprehensive Goal for Health that includes Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, and Another for Gender Inequality, by Marge Berer

*Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: the Next Twenty Years. Keynote Address, ICPD beyond 2014, International Conference on Human Rights 7-10 July 2013, Netherlands, by Nafis Sadik

*Bookshelf: Breaking through the Development Silos: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equity: Experiences from Mexico, India and Nigeria, by Bhavya Reddy and Gita Sen

*Meeting Targets or Saving Lives: Maternal Health Policy and Millennium Development Goal Five in Nicaragua, by Birgit Kvernflaten

*The Right to Health in the Post-2015 Development Paradigm, by Anand

Grover

*Universal Health Coverage: Necessary but Not Sufficient, by Susana T Fried et al.

*Ensuring the Inclusion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights under a Sustainable Development Goal on Health in the Post-2015 Human Rights Framework for Development, by Marianne Haslegrave

*Embedding Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in a Transformational Development Framework: Lessons Learned from the MDG Targets and Indicators, by Alicia Ely Yamin and Vanessa M. Boulanger

*No Risk, No Gain: Invest in Women and Girls by Funding Advocacy, Organizing, Litigation and Work to Shift Culture, by Theresa McGovern

*Act Global, but Think Local: Accountability at the Front Lines, by Lynn P. Freedman and Marta Schaaf

*From Millennium Development Goals to Post-2015 Sustainable Development: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in an Evolving Aid Environment, by Peter S. Hill et al.

*A Global Social Contract to Reduce Maternal Mortality: The Human Rights Arguments and the Case of Uganda, by Gorik Ooms et al.

*Reproductive Health Financing in Kenya: An Analysis of National Commitments, Donor Assistance, and the Resources Tracking Process, by Estelle M. Sidze et al.

*The Kenyan National Response to Internationally Agreed Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Goals: A Case Study of Three Policies, by Rose N. Oronje

*Brazilians have Different Views on When Abortion Should be Legal, but Most do not Agree with Imprisoning Women for Abortion, by Anibal Faúndes et al.

*Mobilizing Women at the Grassroots to Shape Health Policy: A Case Study of the Global Campaign for Microbicides, by Anna Forbes

*Discrepancies Between National Maternal Mortality Data and International Estimates: The Experience of Papua New Guinea, by Glen Mola and

Barry Kirby

*Changes in Pregnancy and Childbirth Practices in Remote Areas of Lao PDR within Two Generations of Women: Implications for Maternity Services, by Helle M. Alvesson et al.

RFR/DRF: A Journal of Feminist Scholarship

Volume 34, Issue 1

Special Issue "Gender and Education in Mexico" includes the following articles:

*Feminism, Gender and Education in the Mexican Context, by Karla K. Kral et al.

*The Normal School for Women and Liberal Feminism in Mexico City, Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century, by Rosa María González Jiménez

*Montefalco School for Women: An Opes Dei Institution in Mexico, by Virginia Ávila García

*Between Tolerance and Respect: A Case Study of Gender-Based Violence in a Mexico City Middle School, by Antonio Gómez Nashiki and Florentina Preciado Cortés

*Family, School, and the Media: Violence against Children and Youth in Colima, by Celia Cervantes Gutiérrez

*Access to Elementary Education for Indigenous Girls, by Lourdes C. Pacheco,

Ladrón de Guevara and María del Refugio Navarro Hernández

*Gender Inequality and School Dropout at the Secondary Level, by Josefina Pantoja Palacios

*Gender Differences in Academic Performance at UNAM, by Valeria Millán et al.

*Gossip, Sexuality and Hegemonic Masculinity at the Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, Mexico, by Verónica Vázquez García and María Eugenia Chávez Arellano

*Gender Roles in Two Student Federations in Western Mexico, by Karla K. Kral, Antonio Gómez Nashiki and Florentina Preciado Cortés

Signs

Volume 39, Issue 2, Winter 2014

*"How Lucky I was to be Free and Safe at Home:" Reading Humor in Miné Okubo's Citizen 13660, by Sarah Dowling

*Providing Women, Kept Men: Doing Masculinity in the Wake of the African HIV/AIDS Pandemic, by Sanyu A. Mojola

*"Bitches Killing the Nation:" Analyzing the Violent State-Sponsored Repression of Sex Workers in Zambia, 2004-2008, by Anna-Louise Crago

*Trapped in the Wrong Theory:

Rethinking Trans Oppression and Resistance, by Talia Mae Bettcher

*Threatened Identities and Gendered Opportunities: Somali Migration to America, by Cawo Mohamed Abdi

*Haunted by the Somatic Norm: South African Parliamentary Debates on Abortion in 1975 and 1996, by Rachel E. Johnson

*Inter-American Encounters in the Travel and Migration Narratives of Mayra Montero and Cristina Garcia: Toward a Decolonial Hemispheric Feminism, by Laura Gillman

Studies in Family Planning

Volume 44, Issue 4, December 2013

*The Efficacy of Interventions to Reduce Adolescent Childbearing in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review, by Kate McQuestion, Rachel Silverman and Amanda Glassman

*Effect of Village Midwife Program on Contraceptive Prevalence and Method Choice in Indonesia, by Emily H. Weaver et al.

*Managing the Double Burden: Pregnancy and Labor-Intensive Time Use in Rural China, Mexico, and Tanzania, by Amber Peterman et al.

*Stakeholder and Provider Views

Regarding Pericoital Contraceptive Pills in India and Uganda, by Jane K. Cover et al.

Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 41, Issue 2

Special Issue "Democratization and Gender Quotas in Africa" includes the following articles:

*The Effect of Gender Quota Laws on the Election of Women: Lessons from Niger, by Alice Kang

*Gender Quotas, Democracy, and Women's Representation in Africa: Some Insights from Democratic Botswana and Autocratic



Rwanda, by Gretchen Bauer and Jennie E. Burnet

*Women Changing Policy Outcomes: Learning from Pro-Women Legislation in the Ugandan Parliament, by Vibeke Wang

*The Women's Quota in Conflict Ridden Sudan: Ideological Battles for and against Gender Inequality, by Liv

Tønnessen and Samia al-Nagar

*Sustainable Representation of Women Through Gender Quotas: A Decade's Experience in Morocco, by Hanane Darhour and Drude Dahlerup

*Special Seats for Women in Parliament and Democratization: The Case of Tanzania, by Mi Yung Yoon

*The Reversed Contagion Effect:

Explaining the Unevenness of Women's Representation Across South African Municipalities, by Ragnhild L. Muriaas and Happy M. Kayuni

*Gender Quotas and Democracy: Insights from Africa and Beyond, by Mona Lena Krook

Books

Harvard University Press

www.hup.harvard.edu

"Do Muslim Women Need Saving?,"

by Lila Abu-Lughod, 2013, 336pp.

Frequent reports of honor killings, disfigurement, and sensational abuse have given rise to a consensus in the West, a message propagated by human rights groups and the media: Muslim women need to be rescued. This book boldly challenges this conclusion. An anthropologist who has been writing about Arab women for thirty years, the author delves into the predicaments of Muslim women today, questioning whether generalizations about Islamic culture can explain the hardships these women face and asking what motivates particular individuals and institutions to promote their rights. In recent years, the author has struggled to reconcile the popular image of women victimized by Islam with the complex women she has known through her research in various communities in the Muslim world. Here, she presents detailed vignettes of the lives of ordinary Muslim women, showing that the problem of gender inequality cannot be laid at the feet of religion alone. Poverty and authoritarianism—conditions not unique to the Islamic world, and produced out of global interconnections that implicate the West—are often more decisive. The standard Western vocabulary of oppression, choice, and freedom is too blunt to describe these women's lives. This book is an indictment of a mindset that has justified all manner of foreign interference, including military invasion, in the name of

rescuing women from Islam—as well as a moving portrait of women's actual experiences, and of the contingencies with which they live.

Lynne Rienner

www.rienner.com

"Women and Development in Africa: How Gender Works, 2nd Edition,"

by Michael Kevane, 2014, 20pp.

This new edition incorporates the results of more than a decade of new empirical and theoretical research, providing a broad overview of the sources of underdevelopment in Africa and the role of gender in economic transactions, as well as a cogent analysis of the gendered realities of such issues as land rights, the control of labor, the marriage market, health care, education, and political representation.

Palgrave MacMillan

www.us.macmillan.com

"Folklore, Gender, and AIDS in Malawi: No Secret Under the Sun,"

by Anika Wilson, 2013, 204pp. Informal folk narrative genres such as gossip, advice, rumor, and urban legends provide a unique lens through which to discern popular formations of gender conflict and AIDS beliefs. This is the first book on AIDS and gender in Africa to draw primarily on such narratives. By exploring tales of love medicine, gossip about romantic rivalries, rumors of mysterious new diseases, marital advice, and stories of rape, among others, it provides rich, personally grounded insights into the everyday struggles of people living in an era marked by social upheaval.

"Gender, Class, and Reflexive

Modernity in India," by Jyothsana

Belliappa, 2013, 200pp. This book examines how middle class women in India engage with divergent cultural discourses of respectability and individualism to make sense of their work and family lives. Based on in-depth interviews of women employed in the Indian IT industry, it argues that women attempt to conform to the individualist values of reflexive modernity by drawing on collective bonds within their families. It contends that the expansion of personal and professional choices does not always result in greater individualization but increases women's sense of responsibility for the consequences of their choices. As a result, women's narratives of self are collective rather than individual projects, which are created in relationship with others. In this manner, the book highlights the gender specific and culturally specific consequences of reflexive modernity in neo-liberal India.

University of Chicago Press

www.press.uchicago.edu

The Business of Sex, edited by Laxmi

Murthy and Meena Saraswathi Seshu, 2014, 236pp. Mainstream feminist discourse has failed to fully engage with commercial sex work. In a series of groundbreaking, previously unpublished essays, this volume corrects this lacuna. Moving beyond the traditional feminist focus on slavery and trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and other health issues, the contributors



garment industry, where displaced and undocumented women are more likely to work. Because such informal labor markets are unregulated, many of these workers face abusive working conditions that are not reported for fear of job loss or deportation. In examining the complex dynamics of how immigrant women navigate political and economic uncertainties, this collection highlights the important role of citizenship status in defining immigrant

women's opportunities, wages, and labor conditions.

ZedBooks

www.zedbooks.edu.co.uk

“Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa: The Impact of Chinese, Indian and Brazilian Investments,” edited by Fantu Cheru and Renu Modi, 2013, 280pp. The subject of food security and land issues in Africa has become one of increased importance and contention over recent years. In particular, the focus has shifted to the role new Global South donors—especially India, China and Brazil—are playing in shaping through their increased involvement and investment in the continent. Approaching the topic through the framework of South-South cooperation, this volume presents a critical analysis of the ways in which Chinese, Indian and Brazilian engagements in African agriculture are structured and implemented. Do these investments have the potential to create new opportunities to improve local living standards, transfer new technology and know-how to African producers, and reverse the persistent productivity decline in

to this volume engage fully with the political and theoretical implications of sex work. Dismissing old antagonisms, they argue that feminism—thanks to its role in revolutionizing perspectives on sexuality and labor—is a natural ally for the sex workers' rights movement. In the process, these innovative scholars provocatively critique the dominant moral paradigm of heterosexual monogamy, which has created a pervasive “victim” discourse and limited our understanding of sex work's complex realities. Drawing on first-hand stories of sex workers and prostitutes, this volume gives voice to newly articulated movements such as “whore feminism” and “queer feminism”—feminisms that have the potential to move discussions about sex work onto new and fruitful terrain.

“We Also Made History: Women in the Ambedkarite Movement,” by Urmila Pawar and Meenakshi Moon, 2014, 360pp. Originally published in Marathi in 1989, this book details the history of women's participation in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Dalit movement. Focusing on the involvement of women in various Dalit struggles since the early twentieth

century, the book goes on to consider the social conditions of Dalit women's lives, daily religious practices and marital rules, the practice of ritual prostitution, and women's issues. Drawing on diverse sources including periodicals, records of meetings, and personal correspondence, the latter half of the book is composed of interviews with Dalit women activists from the 1930s. These first-hand accounts from more than forty Dalit women make the book an invaluable resource for students of caste, gender, and politics in India. A rich store of material for historians of the Dalit movement and gender studies in India, this book remains a fundamental text of the modern women's movement.

University of Illinois Press

www.press.uillinois.edu

“Immigrant Women Workers in the Neoliberal Age,” edited by Nilda Flores-González et al., 2013, 320pp. To date, most research on immigrant women and labor forces has focused on the participation of immigrant women in formal labor markets. In this study, contributors focus on informal economies such as health care, domestic work, street vending, and the

African agriculture? Or will they simply aggravate the problem of food insecurity by accelerating the process of land alienation and displacement of local people from their land?

“The Sexual History of the Global South: Sexual Politics in Africa, Asia and Latin America,” edited by Saskia Wieringa and Horacio Sivori, 2013, 288pp. This book explores the gap between sexuality studies and post-colonial cultural critique. Featuring twelve case studies, based on original historical and ethnographic research from countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the book examines the sexual investments underlying the colonial project and the construction of modern nation-states. Covering issues of heteronormativity, post-colonial amnesia regarding non-normative sexualities, women’s sexual agency, the policing of the boundaries between the public and the private realm, sexual citizenship, the connections between LGBTQ activism and processes of state

formation, and the emergence of sexuality studies in the global South, this collection is of great geographical, historical, and topical significance.

“Feminist Activism, Women’s Rights, and Legal Reform,” edited by Mulki Al-Sharmani, 2013, 256pp. This groundbreaking collection investigates the relationship between feminist activism and legal reform as a pathway to gender justice and social change. Since the advent of feminist movements, legal reform has been a popular and yet contentious vehicle for seeking women’s rights and empowerment. This important book looks at comparative insights drawn from field-based research on the processes, the challenges, and the outcomes of legal reform and feminist activism. It brings together cases from Middle East, Latin America, and Asia of the successes and failures of reform efforts concerning the promulgation and implementation of new family laws and domestic violence codes.

“Gender and Social Protection in the Developing World: Beyond Mothers and Safety Nets,” by Rebecca Holmes and Nicola Jones, 2013, 256pp. This book introduces a much-needed gender lens to debates around social protection. Millions of dollars are invested annually in social protection policies and programs addressing poverty and vulnerability in the developing world. Despite this, little attention has been paid to social protection’s role in tackling gendered experiences of poverty and vulnerability. This book argues that gender-sensitive policy and program design and implementation are essential. Drawing on empirical evidence from Africa, Asia and Latin America, it provides rich insights into the effects of a broad range of social protection instruments. It concludes that with relatively simple design changes and investment in implementation capacity there is potential for social protection to contribute to transforming gender relations at the individual, intra-household and community levels.

Study Opportunities

**Alliant International University,
California School of Professional
Psychology (CSPP)**

**Graduate Certificate in LGBT Human
Services and Mental Health**

tinyurl.com/km8jvgx

Offered online to all CSPP students, this program is designed to meet the growing need for behavioral health professionals to develop competencies in working with lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals, couples and families. The program focuses on multicultural competencies specific to the intersecting identities of LGBT clients, historical and cultural influences impacting LGBT clients, and best practice procedures for assessing and addressing issues in LGBT mental health. The certificate provides courses that address the competencies recommended by the American Psychological Association’s ethical guidelines for the treatment of

lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations. The courses are offered as electives through the Office of Online Education for CSPP and are available to students in all CSPP programs and on all Alliant campuses. The courses may be taken individually or as part of the certificate. Required certificate courses are offered annually and elective courses will be offered at least once every three years. Placing the courses in the online environment creates the unique opportunity for engaging faculty from all of our campuses, as well as national and international experts in the provision of course materials. All students are required to take the Foundations of LGBT Mental Health Course. The remaining required units are divided into two Groups: Advanced Study Courses (where one group within the LGBT community is explored in a more exhaustive way) and LGBT Electives (which examine therapeutic

interventions across all of the LGBT community). Students are required to take at least one Advanced Study Course and at least two LGBT Electives. Additional courses may be taken from either group to round out the 12 unit requirement. The philosophy behind this distribution is based upon the student’s preference for breadth versus depth. For example, some students may choose to take the Foundations, Advanced Study in Transgender Issues, and all of the LGBT Electives—thus given breadth for therapeutic interventions with all groups, but deeper understanding of Transgender Issues. Another student may focus on the Advanced Study courses, taking the Lesbian, Bisexual and Gay Male courses while being exposed to Transgender issues in two elective courses. This assures minimal competence with all LGBT groups, but allows for greater knowledge and competence with one

group. The certificate is awarded when the student completes 12 units of the coursework during their graduate matriculation.

Institute for Development Studies/ University of Sussex

M.A. in Gender and Development tinyurl.com/m6weyva

This Masters course is one of the longest running and most popular courses on gender and development. It situates the study of gender and development within an academic social science framework, as well as in the context of policymaking and implementation. The course aims to equip students with the analytical and conceptual skills needed to understand gender issues in both contexts, enabling them to participate effectively in gender and development-related research, policymaking and implementation. The MA course is taught jointly by IDS and University of Sussex faculty members as well as external specialists, with extensive experience in teaching, research, consultancy, and operational work, across a range of social science disciplines. IDS and Sussex are home to some of the world's leading thinkers on gender and development, and IDS coordinates a five year DFID-funded Research Partnership Consortium on Pathways to Women's Empowerment which brings together researchers, activists, policy makers and NGOs from the UK, Egypt, Brazil, Ghana and Bangladesh. A broad range of teaching methods are employed to create a varied learning experience. These include lectures and seminars, workshops, intensive project-work in small groups, and use of videos. Supervision is provided through group tutorials and individually.

London School of Economics

M.Sc. in Gender, Development, and Globalization

Deadline: Rolling (June preferred)
tinyurl.com/mrfrk26o

This distinctive interdisciplinary program focuses on the theoretical analysis of gender, central to developing the necessary analytical understanding

to inform policymaking, and prepares students for independent research leading to an academic career. This program aims to: 1) give students a thorough understanding of economic and social processes that shape the contemporary global world and their gendered outcomes; a knowledge of how gender is theorized, understood and incorporated into development analysis, practice and policy; 2) be of great intellectual value to any student seeking to understand gender issues in a global and transnational context and those seeking to do further research in this field. The interdisciplinary nature of gender studies means that graduates are equipped with a broad range of knowledge and skills that can be applied in a variety of areas. They are able to bring highly desirable gender analysis skills to a wide variety of settings, including: government departments, international institutions (including the EU and World Bank), the media and publishing, charities, NGOs, private consultancy firms, education and research. Many of our graduates continue to study for PhDs and go on to work in academia.

National University of Ireland, Galway

M.A. in Gender, Globalization, and Rights/Ph.D. in Global Women's Studies tinyurl.com/maatgo5

The program builds on a long-established tradition of Women's Studies at NUIG. It also complements existing strengths of the School of Political Science and Sociology in development, environmental politics, feminist and gender analyses, human rights, globalization, international relations, post-colonial studies as well as expertise in the sociology and politics of particular countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The Program recognizes that globalization and related global issues are always simultaneously women's issues and local issues. Armed conflict, environmental destruction, disease pandemics, economic globalization, fundamentalisms, global governance, organized transnational crime, and

migration, for example, are not gender-neutral. They are experienced by women and men differently in context-specific ways. Understanding and challenging the inequalities and exclusions that arise around these and other global issues, therefore, calls for critical scrutiny of the interplay of local realities and global forces in women's lives in different national and regional contexts. Toward this end, the Program is committed to the development of education, advanced research, and other activities to build understanding and cross-disciplinary knowledge of gender and global issues through a critical human rights lens.

Simmons College

Dual M.S./M.A. in Management and Gender/Cultural Studies tinyurl.com/mrj2vhu

This unique dual degree program combines the intellectual rigor of gender studies and cultural theory with the strategic thinking and practitioner approach of management. Responding to a constantly changing professional culture and the increasing number of corporations working to broaden their definitions of diversity, this program incorporates issues including cultural diversity, gender equality, and effective communication strategies, while focusing on management, cultural theory, diversity, gender politics, and the marketplace. Students in the program will be asked to complete 55 total credits of coursework, 27 of which will be completed in the MSM program, 24 in the GCS program, and 4 a capstone project that integrates the two fields of study. Additionally, students will specialize in one of the following areas of study: Non-Profit Management, Communications Management, or General Management.

University of Cambridge

MSc in Gender, Development and Globalization tinyurl.com/kzdrhky

This distinctive interdisciplinary program focuses on the theoretical analysis of gender, central to developing the

necessary analytical understanding to inform policy making and prepares students for independent research leading to an academic career. This program aims to give students a thorough understanding of economic and social processes that shape the contemporary global world and their gendered outcomes; a knowledge of how gender is theorized, understood and incorporated into development analysis, practice and policy, and be of great intellectual value to any student seeking to understand gender issues in a global and transnational context and those seeking to do further research in this field. The program will consider applicants with a good first degree in any discipline who have and can demonstrate a special interest and/or practical experience in this area. The program is composed of two



compulsory courses and a dissertation, plus optional courses to the equivalent of one full unit. The program provides students with a thorough knowledge of gender and development and gender

and globalization. It enables students to become familiar with the fullest range of gender theories with particular attention to the intersections of gender, sexuality and race.

Grants and Fellowships

National Institute of Justice

Grant on Research and Evaluation on Violence against Women (VAW): Teen Dating/Sexual/Intimate Partner Violence

Deadline: April 25
tinyurl.com/l6zthyw

The US National Institute of Justice invites applications for funding of research and evaluation related to violence against women in the areas of teen dating violence, sexual violence, and intimate partner violence. The purpose of the grant program is to encourage and support research, development, and evaluation to improve criminal justice policy and practice in the US. Research proposed may be focused at the state, local, tribal, federal, juvenile justice policy and/or practice level. The major objective of this call is to fund high-quality research projects in the areas of teen dating violence, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, custody for cases in which intimate violence is present, and an environmental scan of Family Justice Centers. For additional information, please visit the above link.

Women's Philanthropy Institute at Indiana University

Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship

Deadline: April 30
tinyurl.com/lyqkerf

The Women's Philanthropy Institute will offer a one year doctoral dissertation fellowship of \$5,000 for the academic year 2014-2015. This doctoral dissertation fellowship will be awarded to a scholar whose primary research focus is in the area of women's philanthropy or gender differences in philanthropic behavior and giving. The fellowship is intended to support research and dissertation writing. The fellowship stipend will be paid at the beginning of the 2014-2015 academic year. For additional information, please refer to the above website.

Niwano Peace Foundation

Activity Grant 2014

Deadline: April 30
tinyurl.com/mnr65va

Niwano Peace Foundation invites applications from individuals and/or organizations with any religious or grassroots social activities deployed

locally in their community. The grant's major purpose is to support activities that emerge from a religious or spiritual conscience for the peace and greater good of the community, such as: 1. Those based on a religious spirit: physical or spiritual activities for individual and community welfare and peace based on a religious spirit that emerges from a reverence for God, Buddha, or other Universal Spiritual reality; 2. Grassroots activities deployed to revitalize local communities through interdisciplinary workshops and meetings with particular emphasis on collaboration between groups and individuals from diverse organizations. Please find the application form at the website.

National Endowment for the Humanities

Challenge Grants

Deadline: May 1
tinyurl.com/827bkkm

NEH invites eligible institutions and organizations to apply for Challenge Grants that help them secure long-term support for their humanities programs

and resources. Recipients may use the grant amount to establish or enhance endowments or spend-down funds that generate expendable earnings to support and enhance ongoing program activities. This can also be utilized as the capital directly supporting the procurement of long-lasting objects, such as acquisitions for archives and collections, the purchase of equipment, and the construction or renovation of facilities needed for humanities activities.

Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation

“Blue Skies” Research Project

Deadline: May 14

tinyurl.com/my9mwfn

ESPA invites applications for research projects designed to significantly advance global understanding of the way that ecosystem services are linked to poverty alleviation, with specific emphasis on generating new understanding that can benefit persons living in poverty within low-income countries. Research funded under ESPA is expected to inform thinking and practice over the next decade, representing a step-change in the knowledge and evidence that will underpin future activities in ESPA's sphere of activity. Applicants are encouraged to think creatively and to consider innovative research approaches where it can be shown that the potential returns are significant. Projects will be funded for a maximum duration of 12 months, with an expected start date between December 1 2014 and February 1 2015. Projects will be eligible to delay their start from this date by up to three months only.

Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice

Women PeaceMakers Program

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/laatouw

The Women PeaceMakers Program documents the stories and best practices of international women leaders who are involved in human rights and peacemaking efforts in their home countries. Women on the frontlines

of efforts to end violence and secure peace seldom record their experiences, activities, and insights as generally there is no time, or no formal education that would help women record their work. The Program offers an opportunity for women leaders who want to document, share and build upon their unique peacemaking stories. In addition to documenting their stories, the women give presentations on their work both at the IPJ and in the San Diego community and have opportunities to exchange ideas and approaches to peacemaking and justice, increasing their capacity to participate in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts and in post-conflict decision making. As one of the IPJ's flagship programs, the Program seeks to present awardees as experts and advocates in gendered peacebuilding processes locally, regionally and internationally.

L'Oreal USA Women in Science Program Women in STEM Research Fellowship

Deadline: May 19

tinyurl.com/6ez9nzv

Now entering its eleventh year, the national awards program annually recognizes the contributions women make in Science Technology Engineering and Math (STEM) fields. Five US-based women researchers committed to serving as role models for younger generations will receive a fellowship grant up to \$60,000 each for their postdoctoral research. Candidates should have exceptional academic records and intellectual merit, clearly articulated research proposals with the potential for scientific advancement, and outstanding letters of recommendation from advisers. New to the program this year, applicants will also be evaluated in part on their commitment to supporting women and girls in science.

United States Department of Health and Human Services

International Research in Infectious Diseases, including AIDS

Deadline: May 22

tinyurl.com/k47tgxg

The US Department of Health and

Human Services is accepting applications from institutions in eligible foreign countries to conduct studies in Infectious Disease Research. Studies may be proposed on any aspect of infectious disease research (except clinical trials), including but not limited to: 1. Epidemiology, natural history, pathogenesis, immunopathogenesis of infectious diseases; 2. Epidemiologic studies to define the incidence, clinical presentations, and outcomes of diseases; 3. Identification of resistance patterns; 4. Characterization of susceptible cohorts for a particular pathogen; 5. Pilot and feasibility studies in preparation for larger studies. Applicants are strongly encouraged to establish multi-institutional collaborations and to include in their research plans activities that involve the transfer of technologies and research methods, sharing of core resources including the administration of research grant programs, and expansion of linkages to other sites via attendance at national and international meetings and other methods of communication.

American Physical Society

M. Hildred Blewett Fellowship

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/kog22ws

Developed to enable women to return to physics research careers, the fellowship consists of a one-year award of up to \$45,000 (applicants can apply in a subsequent year for one additional year of support). Allowed expenses include dependent care (limited to 50% of the award), salary, travel, equipment, and tuition and fees. Overhead charges by the institution are not allowed. Applicants must currently be a citizen, legal resident, or resident alien of the US or Canada, have completed work toward a PhD, and provide written proof from a US or Canadian institution that the applicant will have institutional affiliation during the tenure of the grant. Institutional affiliation at the time of application is not necessary. If applicants have questions regarding their eligibility, or special circumstances they would like to discuss, they should see the above website for more information.

**Global Studies Foundation
Grant for Student Travel and Study
Abroad**

Deadline: July 1

tinyurl.com/lj4fe9a

Designed to support foreign language training and other academic studies abroad, this grant provides

supplemental funds for US students who already are studying abroad under the auspices of an official study abroad program conducted by an accredited academic institution. As with faculty grants, GSF seeks to support a formative experience abroad for the recipient, who also must share this

experience with others upon his or her return, ideally with multiple audiences and varied media. GSF is particularly interested in funding the study of strategically important countries and languages (as defined by the US Departments of State and Defense).

Conferences

**Gender Economics Global Conference
Sydney, Australia**

June 10-11

www.centreforgendereconomics.org

The Centre for Gender Economics is pleased to present the inaugural global conference which will bring together international speakers, leading academics and practitioners in the fields of Diversity, Economics, Sociology, Business Investment, Innovation, and Leadership. Gender Economics is a new field of study that looks at the way that economic policy is formed and how this flows through to business and society. By looking at things differently, we will create sustainable and positive change with the conference working to uncover new discourses to existing issues, and develop positive and practical solutions for business. Conference program streams include Policy, Investment, Environment, and Health.

**International Society for Justice
Research Conference**

New York, NY

June 19-22

tinyurl.com/qhesfrt

The 15th biennial conference of ISJR will have three major conference themes: 1. Economic inequality; 2. Law, justice, and social science; and 3. Progress, social stability, and change. ISJR is an interdisciplinary organisation with an international membership, representing over 25 countries and a range of disciplines. ISJR is among the most important professional organizations worldwide, representing social and behavioral scientists working in the field of justice. Its biennial scientific meetings aim to stimulate interdisciplinary

dialogue and share the most recent developments and discoveries in theory and research on social justice.

**Global Peace Workshop
Centre for Strategic Research and
Analysis (CESRAN), Turkey**

June 23-27

tinyurl.com/p8yhcbz

The second annual Global Peace Workshop (GPW 2014) will explore the role of young people in promoting peace through arts, culture, and tourism and welcome people from all countries to come together to identify the challenges and opportunities facing young people in building a culture of peace. GPW 2014 will bring together practitioners, academics, and students of peace and conflict studies from institutions worldwide. It will provide participants with the opportunity to explore one of five following workshop themes: 1. Connecting Communities through Theatre, Poetry and the Spoken Word, 2. Cultural Diplomacy and Dialogue—Where Next? 3. Safeguarding Culture, 4. Travelling and Tourism During and After Conflict, 5. Picturing Others: Portraying Conflict through Fine Art and Photography.

**Gender & STEM Conference
Berlin, Germany**

July 3-5

tinyurl.com/lyefnlh

The first conference in 2012 focused on individual gendered pathways towards and away from STEM fields. In 2014, we highlight the roles of schools, families and workplaces for supporting or constraining girls/women and boys/men to choose and persist in STEM

versus other pathways. This conference aims to present empirical research and educational policies concerning how individual and social aspects impact individuals' motivation, attitudes, performance, educational, and career choices and pathways into STEM fields. Complementary perspectives will address how such pathways can be facilitated at various points along students' and young adults' educational and occupational development.

**International Standing Conference
for the History of Education (ISCHE):
Education, War and Peace**

London

July 23-July 36

www.ische2014.org

The 36th conference, at the centenary of the outbreak of World War I, aims at addressing relationships between education and war, and also the role of education in fostering peace. War includes armed conflict between nations, but also other forms of belligerence between rival forces within and across states such as civil wars, culture wars, cold wars, and types of warfare such as ideological warfare, economic warfare, and physical combat in all its forms. Peace includes a formalized state of harmony, and also embraces reconciliation and collaboration towards shared goals. Education in many forms, institutional and informal, contributes to war and to peace through formal systems at all levels from school to university, military training, through civics and citizenship, museums, peace movements, art, the media, and official propaganda.

KANITA
Postgraduate
International
Conference on
Gender Studies
Penang, Malaysia

August 13-14

tinyurl.com/ptorb8w

The Women's Development Research Centre (KANITA) in Malaysia has more than 30 years of accumulated expertise in the field of women's and gender studies, which encourages students to understand the social relations



between women and men, their structural positions in society, and how these shape issues of power and control. The gendered dimension of analysis has historically been lacking and it is important therefore to emphasize it in order to achieve a more complete understanding of social processes and systems. A gendered analysis of society is an important basis for recognizing the social injustice in gender inequality and for taking steps towards change. The conference aims to bring together students and young scholars all over the world to share insights and experiences in researching women's and gender issues.

Gender Odyssey 2014

Gender Odyssey, Seattle, WA

August 14-17

tinyurl.com/lgsq2s3

Gender Odyssey's conference programming is focused on the needs and interests of transgender and gender non-conforming people from across North America and around the world. Gender Odyssey is a place where we can gather together, learn from one another, and celebrate our growing communities. By creating a place where

we can share our collective experience, Gender Odyssey's primary objective is to offer tools to navigate obstacles and provide pathways to individual and community empowerment. Our successful track record of continuous growth and innovative programming has inspired a very high attendee return rate as well as a solid reputation for thought provoking, quality workshops. Gender Odyssey is open to all. Anyone may attend regardless of gender identity or gender expression. We embrace the presence and participation of our families, partners, and allies. We encourage the attendance of those who serve this community to expand their knowledge and understanding of gender nonconformity and transgender issues.

International Conference on Law, Policy, and Social Justice

Penang, Malaysia

September 10-11

www.iclaps.org

This international conference will provide numerous opportunities for participants to share up to date information and research, and to discuss common concerns with colleagues from around the world on current key

issues and developments affecting law, policy, and social justice. This exchange of information is vital to promote interdisciplinary discussion on the interaction between norms, rules, and law and their contribution to the fulfillment of social needs and aspirations. It is hoped that the conference will provide a broad platform for academicians, policy makers, researchers, and practitioners to interact and share their knowledge, experience, and expertise.

International Conference on Women's Studies

Center for Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, Vienna, Austria

September 27-28

tinyurl.com/pegglww

It has been a long time since feminists started to debate women's rights, and the differential treatment women receive in politics, the labor market, and other social sectors. Even though feminists are vocal, and continue to warn about the inferior position of women compared to men in all aspects of life, have we reached true equality? Statistics and events represented in the international media show we have not

reached the goal of equality. Yet certain movements are claiming that feminists are too vocal and that men's rights need to be protected due to the enormous influence of the "women's lobby."

Panels may include: Women and labor; Women and discrimination; Women and sexual violence; Women and religion; Women in the media; Women and politics; Women and sexuality; Theory

and methodology in women's studies; Women: East vs West; Women and reproductive rights; Women and education; Women and leadership; Movement for men's rights.

Calls for Papers

Gender, Empowerment and Conflict in South Asia Conference

Kolkata, India, November 7-8

Deadline: May 1

tinyurl.com/kndop5e

The Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (MCRG) and the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) are jointly organizing the final conference for a collaborative project entitled "Making Women Count for Peace: Gender, Empowerment and Conflict in South Asia," which aims to generate new knowledge and debate on women's empowerment and the challenges facing implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nepal and India. With a focus on Northeast Indian experiences and a comparative look at Nepal, the project addresses the role of women in local governance and politics, particularly within the context of peace and security processes. Papers are invited on the following themes: women as activists and agents of peace and change; women as actors in institutionalized politics and governance in conflict zones; gender, women's empowerment, and society in times of conflict. The best papers presented at the conference will be included in an edited volume with the aim of contributing new insights to the debate on gender and political change in conflict-ridden societies. The volume would generate awareness about the empowerment of women in peacebuilding efforts and their roles as political activists, members of social movements, politicians or writers. Those who are interested in presenting a paper are requested to submit an abstract of maximum 500 words to Åshild Kolås (ashild@prio.no), Paula Banerjee (paulabanerjee44@gmail.com) and Debarati Bagchi (debarati@mcr.ac.in).

Gender, History and Society Conference

University of Winchester, UK

September 4-5

Deadline: May 1

tinyurl.com/oy53ddy

This conference aims to draw together scholars and postgraduate students from different disciplines who share a common interest in the study of gender to explore the impact and interaction of gender with both history and society. This includes but is not limited to: history, religious studies, theology, psychology, sociology, literature studies, archaeology, and the Arts. Conference planners are also willing to accommodate both paper and poster formats for presenting your research and would also consider alternative forms of presentation. We would also be to hear from students and academics who are willing to participate in a roundtable session on pedagogy. Please send a proposal of approximately 250 words for a paper or poster and approximately 500 words for a complete three-paper panel to CGSevents@winchester.ac.uk.

Northeast Popular Culture Association Conference: "Gender, Identity and Sexuality"

Providence College, Rhode Island

October 25-25

Deadline: May 26

tinyurl.com/pfpaxtk

Papers may deal with any aspect of gender and identity, sex, and sexuality in popular culture. Papers focusing on recent public and media discourses about discriminatory legislation or sexuality in professional sports are especially welcome, though papers on all topics within the areas listed are encouraged. Please submit a 250-word

abstract, as an MSWord attachment, to Dr. Donald P. Gagnon at GagnonD@wcsu.edu.

Association of Graduate Liberal Studies Programs "Revolutions!" Conference

University of Pennsylvania

October 9-11

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/kqzods

For the 2014 AGLSP conference, we will explore the theme of revolutions. Appropriately, the conference will take place in Philadelphia, birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, at the University of Pennsylvania. We invite papers that explore a wide range of viewpoints on the topic of revolutions, including the following: political, technological, economic, scientific, religious, cultural/artistic, educational, social, sexual, present and future revolutions. What might be the next revolution? We welcome papers from multiple disciplines, including history, literature, the social sciences, the arts, and science, but in the spirit of Liberal Studies, special consideration will be given to papers which combine the perspectives of various disciplines, and which engage academic but non-specialist audiences. Proposals that address the integration of this theme into Liberal Studies curricula and classes are also welcome. Consideration will also be given to complete panels. Please send a one to two page abstract to the conference organizers Marylu Hill (marylu.hill@villanova.edu) and Chris Pastore (cpastore@sas.upenn.edu).

Film & History Conference: "Golden Ages: Styles and Personalities, Genres and Histories"

Madison, WI

October 29-November 2

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/ng4ygb1

Special topic on “The Golden Age of LGBT Representations in Film and Television.” The GLAAD media report for the 2012-2013 television season reported the highest number of LGBT characters and storylines ever. In the current season, as well, LGBT characters and stories continue to make up a percentage of mainstream film and television that is roughly equivalent to the population of Americans who identify as LGBT. Is this shift in representation merely a function of changing politics, or have politics been changed by what we’ve been exposed to on screen? This area invites twenty-minute papers that investigate the proliferation of LGBT characters

In what ways do LGBT characters and stories deepen, complicate, reinforce, or dispute mainstream narratives? In what ways do they engender new narratives and social constructs? What are the implications of greater inclusivity for the political economy of the film and television industries? What can be said about the persistence of stereotypes and resistance to change in mainstream film and television? What are the effects of more LGBT-inclusive mainstream media on independent films? Proposals for complete panels are also welcome, but they must include an abstract and contact information, including an email address, for each presenter. Please email your 200-word proposal to the area chair: Bridget Kies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, bkies@uwm.edu.

identify objectives to be achieved in the session. Abstracts that do not contain objectives will not be considered. Conference planners also request that individuals submit a brief personal/professional biography of fifty words or less. Biographies must include educational background, your experience, and any other information that demonstrates your expertise in the area of which you are presenting. Bios will be used to secure continuing educational credits for professionals attending the conference. Submissions should be emailed to traffickingconference@gmail.com.

Southern Association for Women Historians Conference: “Re-membering /Gendering: Southern Women, Historical Tourism, and Public History”

**College of Charleston, SC
June 11-14, 2015
Deadline: August 1**

thesawh.org/triennial-conference/
The Southern Association for Women Historians (SAWH) invites proposals for its tenth triennial conference, which provides a stimulating and congenial forum for discussing all aspects of women’s history. Its program seeks to reflect the best in recent scholarship and the diversity of



and stories on screen. Papers may investigate individual films, television series, or web series, or may explore trends within a single medium or across media. Questions to consider include: What kind of diversity within the LGBT community is being depicted on screen? Is representation on screen really reflective of the community or is it homogenized for broad audiences?

**International Human Trafficking, Prostitution and Sex Work Conference
The University of Toledo, OH
September 18-19
Deadline: June 2**

www.conference.lchtc.org/

The 11th annual conference is pleased to announce a call for abstracts. The length of abstracts should be no more than 250 words. The abstract must

our profession, including university professors, graduate students, museum curators, public historians, and independent scholars. We invite sessions on all aspects of women’s and gender history and particularly welcome presentations that explore the conference themes: public history, tourism, memory, historic commemoration, and marketing

southern history. The program committee seeks proposals for the following: 1. Panels: the Committee prefers to receive proposals for

complete, 3-paper sessions but will consider individual papers as well. 2. Roundtables: informal discussions of a historical or professional issue. 3.

Working Group Discussions: informal discussions of pre-circulated papers. 4. Scholarly Shorts: five-minute presentations of a research project.

Online Resources

BRIDGE and Genre en Action

Observ'action

tinyurl.com/knpvzep

Observ'action, a program run by BRIDGE and Genre en Action, is a Francophone web project and resource, written in French, that focuses on gender equality in development in Francophone countries. This resource aims to emphasize the knowledge, experiences and expertise that are being developed in Francophone countries. To date, Observ'action has written on two thematic areas, in conjunction with BRIDGE's cutting edge program: gender and climate change and gender and social movements.

ENERGIA

Gender and Energy

tinyurl.com/nxquzwr

ENERGIA, an organization committed to contribute to the empowerment of women—both rural and urban—through a specific focus on energy, has created an online course that highlights the intersections of gender and energy. They believe that this intersection is crucial because of the different gender roles present in the energy system: women bear the invisible burden of the human energy crisis. The online course they offer introduces participants to concepts in gender and energy for project planning and policymaking. The first two segments focus on the fundamental building blocks of gender and energy. The final two segments discuss the significance of gender in energy interventions and energy projects and women. To access this course, an account must be made.

Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Gender and Land Rights Database

tinyurl.com/l6ar8d7

It is important to recognize that

disparities to land access is one of the major factors associated with gender and social inequalities in rural areas. The FAO has created a database to address this issue by categorizing land access issues into six categories: National legal framework, International treaties and conventions, Customary law, Land tenure and related Institutions, Civil society organizations, and Selected land related statistics. The database offers three ways to view the aggregated data: a full country report, topic selection, and a comparative report.

GISWatch Report

Women's Rights, Gender and ICTs

tinyurl.com/kbkd3k5

This online report, which focuses on Women's Rights, Gender, and ICTs, is the product of a joint initiative by the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and the Humanist Institute for Development (Hivos). Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) is a collaborative community created to oversee the developments that are being made in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) action agenda and other international and national commitments related to information and communications. This edition of GISWatch shows that gains in women's rights made online are not always certain or stable. While access to the internet for women has increased their participation in the social, economic and governance spheres, there is another side to these opportunities: online harassment, cyberstalking, and violence against women online, all of which are on the increase globally. This edition explores women's rights and gender through the lens of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

It includes a series of expert thematic reports on issues such as access to infrastructure, participation, online disobedience, and sexuality online, as well as 46 country reports on topics such as the rights of domestic workers, trafficking in women, participation in governance, child brides, and the right to abortion.

Institute of Development Studies

BRIDGE: Gender and Social Movements

tinyurl.com/l39qv2w

BRIDGE has created a new innovative online resource to present their latest Cutting Edge program. This particular program's emphasis is on gender and social movements; therefore, it wishes to construct more effective and efficient gender-social movements. This is incredibly important because without having gender equality involved and valued in social movements, the social movements would ultimately be rendered unsuccessful as they are not working towards equality for all. Additionally, there is still a great amount of resistance that activists face when trying to implement a gender focus onto the politics and practices of movements. This BRIDGE guide seeks to address such resistance and help activists build gender-just movements. This resource contains the program overview report, including the In Brief Bulletin which includes a short summary of the report, along with a wide variety of multimedia resources that touch on how gender-just movements can be built, the experiences and challenges faced by activists and advocates in different movements, and ideas on what can be done in the future.

International Women's Health Coalition

tinyurl.com/mmy38hj

The Coalition promotes and protects

the sexual and reproductive rights and health of women and young people—particularly adolescent girls—in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The Coalition provides young feminists the tools and training they need to advocate effectively with their own governments and at the United Nations. They advance this agenda by supporting and strengthening local leaders and organizations working within their communities at the national and regional levels; by advocating for international policies, programs, and funding; and by seeking to influence US policy on these matters. Since their founding, they have helped build and strengthen nearly 80 organizations in their targeted areas.

Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA)

Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture tinyurl.com/bq8kfnk

The MICCA Program is hosting an online series that discusses the intersections of gender, climate

change and agriculture. There are three 90-minute webinars coupled with online discussions. The website has links to the recordings of the lecture, the presentation slides, and the discussions. Webinar One sets the tone for what the online lecture series is concerned with: gender equality in agriculture and changing climate. Webinar Two seeks to question what would be the “gender-sensitive practices for Climate-Smart Agriculture?” Finally, Webinar Three wants to develop the “Next steps for Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture”. The program ran from January 30-February 18, 2014; however, videos and online discussions are still accessible.

Pathways of Women’s Empowerment Learning Platform

tinyurl.com/ksl4ft7

Pathways Learning Platform is a creative educational website that has been created particularly for the teaching and learning of a multitude of subjects related to women’s empowerment.

Through four modules (Empowerment and Women’s Work; Politics, Equality and Voice; Women, Representation and Sexuality; and Understanding and Evolving Empowerment), readers can explore case studies from ten countries, a wide range of resources (including interactive comics, galleries, info graphics, text, timelines, and videos), and a variety of activities that differ in time, learning styles, and skills involved. Two of the models are still forthcoming. This website is easy to use and can be accessed without an Internet connection—all the resources and activities are compiled in equally creative workbooks which can be saved or printed for offline usage. Furthermore, the information on this site is completely flexible—allowing users to choose how they decide to teach and engage with the materials.

Tactical Technology Collective

Women’s Rights Campaigning: Info-Activism Toolkit

tinyurl.com/mxe5w7c

The Women’s Rights Campaigning: Info-Activism Toolkit is a new guide for women’s rights activists, advocates, NGOs, and community-based organizations who want to use technology tools and practices in their campaigning. With the proliferation of digital tools and platforms available to activists, it can sometimes be difficult to know where to start and which tools are best suited (or not) for different kinds of campaigns. This toolkit has been developed as part of CREA’s New Voices/ New Leaders: Women Building Peace and Reshaping Democracy project, whose initiatives are to promote security by combating violence against women in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, actively involve women in processes of peace, security



and reconstruction, and to enhance the participation of women in politics and public administration. This site will soon be translated into Arabic, Swahili, Bengali, and Hindi.

UN Women

Constitutional Database tinyurl.com/l8ympjs

UN Women has created an interactive constitutional database that analyzes constitutions from countries across the world, which they have sorted out through regions (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania). The manner in which topics of gender are approached in the constitutions have a pivotal role in the treatment of women. Furthermore, the database also provides the means for comparison of the constitution data. Users can sift through all the constitutional data either by using keywords to limit their search results or by utilizing the groupings UN Women has already created. Legal provisions have been grouped into 16 categories: Citizenship and Nationality, Education, Employment, Equal Before the Law, Equality, General Human Rights Guarantees, Human Rights Duties, Limitations and or Derogations, Marriage Family Life, Non-Discrimination, Political Participation and Freedom of Association, Public Authorities Institutions and Services, Reproductive Rights, Right to Property and inheritance, Rights of Women, Status of International Law including human rights law, and Status of Religious or Customary Law. Additionally, these constitutions can be accessed in their original language as well as officially approved English translations. So

far, there are 195 constitutions that UN Women has accounted for. The database is intended to be updated annually.

UN Women/World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)

Voices against Violence

tinyurl.com/lknyun6

“Voices against Violence” is a curriculum



created by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and UN Women. In 2011, WAGGGS began a global campaign that will run until 2020 whose main initiative is to “stop the violence—speak out for girls’ rights.” The campaign’s five main goals are: global awareness campaign; education program; research and policy; lobbying; and community action. “Voices against Violence” was subsequently created

to provide a curriculum that peer educators could follow. This curriculum aims to ensure that the age groups will be able to identify different forms of violence, understand their rights, and gain the skills in advocacy and leadership to claim these rights and end violence against girls. It provides people with the tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if violence is experienced.

World Bank

GenderStats: Gender Equality Data & Statistics tinyurl.com/mjahjdo

The World Bank offers a website that has compiled information and data on issues related to gender equality and world development. This gender data portal is a one stop for gender information, catering to a wide range of users and providing data from a variety of sources. Data at the country level are organized under six thematic headings, which are aligned to the themes identified by the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The portal includes gender datasets from the UN compiled by its Regional Commissions and Sectoral Agencies, as well

as World Bank conducted or funded surveys and reports. The data should enable assessment of World Bank funding of gender-informed activities, as well as monitoring of country progress on key development agendas such as the Millennium Development Goals, IDA 16 and the World Bank’s Corporate Scorecard. This portal is a work in progress—the database will be continuously updated as new

information becomes available, and as new gender priorities are identified.

World Pulse

Women Weave the Web Campaign tinyurl.com/lbdch3f

This newly launched campaign is poised to crowd source the wisdom of grassroots women leaders on issues related to digital inclusion and empowerment. The first phase involves discerning what issues are present in terms of access to the Internet as

well as solutions that communities and community organizations have been developing. The next step focuses on digital literacy and digital empowerment—World Pulse wants to gather users' ideas on tools needed to fully promote the web, as well as how the Internet empowers users to create real and powerful change, on the ground. World Pulse will analyze the submitted testimonies and, in conjunction with their partners, present these ideas and recommendations to

important international forums, policy leaders, media outlets, and technology companies. There are many ways to get involved with the campaign, from writing a journal entry on digital access to uploading a photo of your local library or mapping internet cafes that are safe for women. There is more information on the website that describe all the ways the voices of grassroots women leaders can be heard on this issue.

Book Review

***Being Maasai Becoming Indigenous: Postcolonial Politics in a Neoliberal World*, by Dorothy Hodgson, 2011, 288pp, Indiana University Press. Review by Brian Geyer, Doctoral Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.**

In her book *Being Maasai Becoming Indigenous: Postcolonial Politics in a Neoliberal World*, Dorothy Hodgson tracks and analyzes how Maasai activists in Tanzania have positioned, and then repositioned, themselves within the Tanzanian nation-state. Hodgson draws upon her extensive experience in development work and research among Tanzanian Maasai. She creates for herself a new type of site for ethnographic inquiry, which she terms “nodal ethnography” (pp. 17–18), whereby organizations and individuals each serve as a point of networked intersections for analysis. Ultimately Hodgson shows how Maasai activists engaged with the global indigenous network as a means of positioning themselves as seeking “indigenous rights” from the Tanzanian government, but later repositioned themselves as desiring to maintain “pastoralist livelihoods” as a way of reducing the confrontational nature of their rights claims with the government (pp. 213).

Hodgson begins by outlining the history of Maasai activists positioning themselves as indigenous. She shows how the indigenous label came to be viewed globally as an acceptable one for specific African peoples, including the Maasai. By adopting the indigenous label, Maasai activists connected themselves to the global indigenous activist network as a means of gaining access to the plethora of resources available within it. Hodgson briefly covers the history of the Maasai identity construction through colonial occupation, moving on to discuss how the Maasai identity allowed activists to initially adopt the indigenous label and develop nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) around it as a response to the global proliferation of resources available for NGOs—and especially indigenous NGOs. These NGOs, Hodgson shows, grappled with one another in competition for the ability to represent the Maasai identity both nationally and globally and to build what one chapter title calls “Precarious Alliances” with transnational indigenous organizations (pp. 105). However, their attempts to claim rights as an indigenous people were met with hostility by the Tanzanian government; after all, many government officials would repeat the claim that “we are all indigenous in Africa” (pp. 27). Finally, Hodgson shows how activists have ultimately repositioned themselves as seeking the right to maintain pastoral livelihoods, as well as how they have rebranded their NGOs as civil society organizations, a positioning and rebranding that has been met with far less hostility in Tanzania since it does not utilize the indigenous label, nor does it involve a global alliance of indigenous rights activists.

Hodgson’s analysis does a wonderful job of turning a critical eye to the politics involved in NGO construction in Tanzania. By highlighting the various contentions between NGOs with regards to such topics as women’s rights and community development, Hodgson renders visible the political calculations made by those running various NGOs and their often personal motivations for connecting to the international indigenous community. Her construction of the “positionings” concept is especially useful as it makes clear that groups and individuals can position and reposition themselves strategically with regard to the perceptions of their positioning by others (pp. 4).

On a more critical note, Hodgson does not go deeply enough in outlining the Maasai identity construction and their historical marginalization. Those that have not read her first book, *Once Intrepid Warriors*, will not know quite how thorough an argument can be made for historical marginalization of the Maasai within Tanzania. Without such depth in this work, Hodgson is asking readers to accept the full severity of her claim of Maasai marginalization, a crucial component to her exploration of the tension between Maasai activists and the Tanzanian state. However, when taken in the context of her other works, *Being Maasai Becoming Indigenous* is an excellent addition to the discussion of Maasai identity construction and its importance in rights claims with the Tanzanian government.

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

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

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

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