



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles	1
Audiovisuals	3
Monographs and Technical Reports	5
Periodicals.....	13
Books.....	15
Study Opportunities.....	18
Grants and Fellowships	21
Conferences.....	22
Calls for Papers.....	25
Online Resources	26
Book Review	29

Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editor: Sabrina Perlman, MA
Editorial Assistant: Shivani Pandya
Edited by: Galena Ostipow

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

We are pleased to announce that *GPID Working Papers* Managing Editor David Baylis has completed his PhD and has accepted a faculty position at Delta State University in Mississippi. We will miss him here at GenCen and wish him the best! Previous *GPID Bulletin* Managing Editor Kristan Elwell has also successfully defended her dissertation on women's participation in prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) programs in Malawi. Congratulations to David and Kristan! Current *GPID Bulletin* Managing Editor Sabrina Perlman has been awarded a Fulbright IIE grant to conduct dissertation research in Ghana on the gender dynamics of managing diabetes, and she will depart in Spring 2016.

Congratulations also to all the MSU undergraduate students graduating from our Women's & Gender Studies Major and Minor programs as well as from our LGBTQ & Sexuality Studies Specialization. GenCen undergraduate interns Marie Rose and Shivani Pandya are also graduating this semester and will be departing GenCen. Marie graduates MSU with a BA in Social Work, a Women's & Gender Studies Minor and an LGBTQ & Sexuality Studies Specialization, and Shivani graduates with a BS in Interdisciplinary Studies with a focus on Health and Society and a cognate in Sociology, as well as two Specializations in Cognitive Science and Bioethics, Humanities, and Society. We wish them well and look forward to seeing where they go in the future.

We thank everyone who helped make this another successful academic year! We held a number of important campus events, including a one-day conference on combatting human trafficking in fall 2014 with 150 attendees. A number of our faculty presented colloquia on their research, and in April we hosted a one-day Gender, Justice and Environmental Change (GJEC) field trip on migrant farmworker justice in Michigan. Barbara Sutton from SUNY Albany came to MSU in April—as part of our annual *GPID Editors Series* highlighting the research of members of our *GPID Working Papers* Editorial Board—to give a talk entitled “Stories of Survival: Women's Testimonies of State Terrorism in Argentina.” In her research she analyzes the testimonies of women who survived state terrorism and what these voices reveal about the nature of state violence and its relation to gender and power.

Please enjoy the Spring 2015 issue of the *GPID Bulletin*!



Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences

Volume 1331, 2014

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

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

British Journal of Sociology

Volume 65, Issue 4, 2014

“Gendering Inequality, a Note on Piketty’s Capital in the Twenty-First Century,” by Diane Perrons, pp. 667-677. Thomas Piketty’s *Capital in*

the Twenty-First Century is remarkable for moving inequality to mainstream debate through detailed analysis of longitudinal statistics by advocating an interdisciplinary perspective and writing in a witty and accessible style. With reference to the post-1970 period, when wage increases are largely responsible for the increase in inequality, Piketty shows how patrimonial capitalists appropriated a growing share of social wealth. A Feminist Economics perspective would enrich Piketty’s analysis in two main ways. First, by paying greater attention to the processes and social norms through which inequalities are produced and justified and second, by highlighting the ways in which inequality is experienced differently depending not only on class, but also on other aspects of identity including gender. This approach also suggests that it is necessary to supplement the ex-post redistributive policies recommended by Piketty: a global wealth tax and more steeply progressive income tax, with ex-ante measures to stop the rise in wage inequality in the first place, especially by bridging the huge gulf that exists between those who care for people and those who manage money.

Development and Change

Volume 46, Issue 1, 2015

“Modernity and Matrilocality: The Feminization of Kinship?”

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

International Migration Review

Volume 48, Issue 4, 2014

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

by Sorana Toma and Sophie Vause, pp. 972-997. This paper uses recent longitudinal data collected within the Migration between Africa and



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

The Lancet

Volume 385, 2015

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

by Deanna Kerrigan et al., pp. 172-185. This article is a comprehensive review of community empowerment approaches for addressing HIV in sex workers. It presents a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of community empowerment in sex workers in low-income and middle-income countries. Community empowerment-based approaches to addressing HIV among sex workers were significantly associated with reductions in HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and with increases in consistent condom use with all clients. Despite the promise of a community-empowerment approach, we identified formidable structural barriers to implementation and scale-up at various levels. These barriers include regressive

international discourses and funding constraints, national laws criminalizing sex work, and intersecting social stigmas, discrimination, and violence. Furthermore, social and political change are needed regarding the recognition of sex work as work, both globally and locally, to encourage increased support for community empowerment responses to HIV.



“Human Rights Violations against Sex Workers: Burden and Effect on HIV,” by Michele R Decker et al., pp. 186-199. This review of more than 800 studies reports on the burden and HIV implications of human rights violations against sex workers. Widespread abuses of human rights are perpetrated by both state and non-state actors, which directly and indirectly increase HIV susceptibility, and undermine effective HIV-prevention and intervention efforts. Abuses occur across all policy regimes, although most profoundly where sex work is criminalized through punitive law. Protection of sex workers is essential to respect, protect, and meet their human rights, and to improve

their health and well-being. Research findings affirm the value of rights-based HIV responses for sex workers, and underscore the obligation of states to uphold the rights of this marginalized population.

Studies in Family Planning

Volume 45, Issue 4, 2014

“HIV Status, Gender, and Marriage

Dynamics among Adults in Rural

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

Awareness of and responses to HIV health risks stemming from relations between sexual partners have been well documented in sub-Saharan Africa, but few studies have estimated the effects of observed HIV status on marriage decisions and outcomes. This is a study of marriage dissolution and remarriage in rural Malawi using longitudinal data with repeated HIV and marital status measurements. Results indicate that HIV-positive individuals face greater risks of union dissolution (via both widowhood and divorce) and lower remarriage rates. Modeling studies suggest that the exclusion of HIV-positive individuals from the marriage or partnership pools will reduce the spread of HIV.

“Induced Abortions and Unintended Pregnancies in

Pakistan,” by Zeba Sathar et al., pp.

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

“Queering the Pashtun: Afghan Sexuality in the Homo-Nationalist Imaginary,” by Nivi Manchanda, pp. 130-146. A certain pathologized image of the Afghan man now dominates the mainstream Western imaginary. This article interrogates representations of Pashtun males in Anglophone media, arguing that these representations are embedded in an Orientalist, homo-nationalist framework. Through a specific focus on the construction of the Taliban as sexually deviant, (improperly) homosexual men, the paper underscores the tensions and contradictions inherent in the hegemonic narrative of Pashtun sexuality. It also revisits the debate about homosexuality as a minority identity, arguing that the act versus identity debate is deployed in this context simultaneously to make the Pashtun Other legible and to discredit

his alternate ways of being.

World Development

Volume 65, 2015

“Female Migration for Marriage: Implications from the Land Reform in Rural Tanzania,” by Yuya Kudo, pp. 41-61. Using the longitudinal household panel data drawn from rural Tanzania (1991–2004), this study investigates impacts of the land reform on women’s marriage-motivated relocation. During the period under study, several villages that initially banned a widow’s land inheritance abolished this discrimination. Taking a differences-in-differences approach, this study finds that the probability of males marrying in a village increased by altering its customary land inheritance rule in favor of widows. In the light of the traditional system favoring exogamous and patrilocal marriage, this finding indicates that females relocate at marriage in

response to the favorable land tenure system at the destination.

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

Audiovisuals

Films for Action

tinyurl.com/mbjxbup

Young and Gay in Putin’s Russia

When Russian President Vladimir Putin banned gay propaganda in June last year, Russia’s LGBT community went from being a stigmatized fringe group to enemies of the state. Turning homophobia into legislation means it is not only accepted in Russia but actively encouraged, which has led to a depressing rise in homophobic attacks and murders. The main aim of the law, which essentially bans any public display of homosexuality, is to prevent minors from getting the impression that being gay is normal. Which means that, if you’re young and gay in Putin’s Russia, you are ostracized and cut off from any kind of legal support network. The documentarians traveled to Russia ahead of February’s Sochi Winter Olympics to investigate the effects of the country’s state sanctioned homophobia. They take a ride in Moscow’s gay taxi service, hear

about the rise of homophobic vigilante groups, and meet Yulia, who runs LGBT self-defense classes. This documentary is divided into five episodes. 2014, 35 minutes.

Icarus Films

tinyurl.com/II525hf

Madame Phung’s Last Journey

Where does theatre begin and real life end? Madame Phung and her transvestite singers travel around Vietnam, sparking fascination and hostility from the local people. They have makeshift fairground attractions and perform songs and sketches. The film is a poignant look at a mostly unglamorous life featuring the struggles of the head troubadour Phung, a former monk who fell in love with another monk and embarked on a unique type of migrant work. Amid ups and downs, hostility and discrimination, the touring party makes a living and forms a bond, captured candidly by documentarian Tham. 2014, 87 minutes.

tinyurl.com/k9kzyf3

Congo: The Doctor Who Saves Women

Dr. Denis Mukwege is a gynecologist and the founder of Panzi, a hospital whose primary mission is treating women who have been raped and are thus casualties in the Democratic Republic of Congo’s decades long war. At the hospital, in the Kivu district of the country, Mukwege and his mostly female team provide reconstructive surgery and psychological counseling, as well as literacy and other programs designed to help patients reintegrate into a society that has a history of shaming and ostracizing rape survivors. Mukwege and others call the rape epidemic in DRC a crime of war. The widespread sexual assaults create a climate of terror that rival groups use to their advantage, with the ultimate goal of laying their hands on valuable resources. Through the work of Dr. Mukwege, the film highlights the atrocities perpetrated on Congolese women, but also offers



people lack the necessary information and services that respect their confidentiality and autonomy. Women, men, and transgender people are being sexually harassed, intimidated, repressed, and even imprisoned or killed for protesting or gathering publicly in many countries around the world. Gender based violence continues to harm people and communities everywhere. On this Human Rights Day, RESURJ invites individuals to join them in asking: What would the world look like when sexual rights are upheld and enjoyed by all? What does it take to create an enabling environment where all people, in all their diversity, can exercise their sexual rights? RESURJ has called this world *#SexRightsTopia*. 2014, 3 minutes.

vivid accounts of their resilience and determination to not be defined by the crimes committed against them. From Senegalese filmmaker Angèle Diabang, this film offers the intimate testimonies of women who have been treated at Panzi, along with the perspectives of psychologists and doctors who work there. 2015, 52 minutes.

International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE)

tinyurl.com/lisdmeum

Sex Workers are the Solution not the Problem

In this video, sex workers from Serbia, Macedonia, Spain, Turkey, and Romania talk about the human rights violations they face. Agata Dziuban from ICRSE presents powerful evidence that states should decriminalize sex work and that in order to achieve an effective global HIV response, sex workers must be involved and heard. 2014, 11 minutes.

The NEST Collective

www.thisisthenest.com/sool

Stories of Our Lives

On June 30, 2013, The NEST Collective

began collecting and archiving the stories of persons identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex from Kenya. They wanted to do this project to tell stories that are not often heard and to characterize the queer experience in Kenya. After several months of touring and collecting hundreds of vivid, compelling stories, they decided to turn some of these stories into short films. The resulting shorts were strung together into this anthology film based on true stories about queer life in Kenya. 2014, 60 minutes.

Resurj

tinyurl.com/resurj

#SexRightsTopia

People across the world continue to experience violence, stigma and discrimination due to their real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity. Women are often denied access to sexual and reproductive health services, or are treated badly when they do. Many undergo unsafe and criminalized abortions, which place their health and lives at risk. Young

South by Southwest Film Festival

boxeadorathemovie.com

Boxeadora

Since Castro's revolution, Cuba has won more Olympic gold medals in boxing than any other country in the world. Although this boxing powerhouse has more than 19,000 male boxers, female boxing is nonexistent on the island as a result of a ban on female boxing. *Boxeadora* follows Namibia, a Cuban woman who has been boxing in secret for five years. Because she is 38 and only has two years left of boxing eligibility, Namibia tries to leave the island to follow her dream to compete as a boxer. 2014, 16 minutes.

Tribeca Film Festival

tinyurl.com/oocklsl

Mala Mala

In a celebration of the trans community in Puerto Rico, the fissure between internal and external is an ever-present battle. This film is a unique exploration of self discovery and activism, featuring a diverse collection of subjects that include LGBTQ advocates, business

owners, sex workers, and a boisterous group of drag performers who call themselves “The Doll House.” *Mala Mala* portrays a fight for personal and community acceptance paved with triumphant highs and devastating lows. Through riveting cinematography that encapsulates the candy-colored, vivacious personalities as well as their frequently dark personal experiences, directors Antonio Santini and Dan Sickles dynamically present the passion and hardship reflective of this distinctively binary human experience. 2014, 89 minutes.

Women Make Movies

tinyurl.com/povyxlg

India’s Daughters

This film is making international headlines in an ongoing heated debate ignited by the ban of the film in India. The film and its censorship prompted the *New York Times* to publish a full editorial. It is the powerful story of the 2012 brutal gang rape on a Delhi bus of a 23-year-old medical student, who later died from her injuries. BAFTA award-winning filmmaker Leslee Udwin,

inspired by the protests against the sexual assault, travelled to India where she and an all-Indian crew got exclusive and chilling on-camera interviews with the rapist and defense attorneys, none of whom express remorse for the crime committed. An impassioned plea for change, this film pays tribute to a remarkable and inspiring young woman and explores the compelling human stories behind the incident and the political ramifications throughout India. But beyond India, the film lays bare the way in which societies and their patriarchal values have spawned such acts of violence globally. As Udwin states, “This is not just an India problem; this is a problem that inflicts almost every country in the world. There’s not a single country in 2015 that is free of sexual violence against women.” 2015, 62 minutes.

tinyurl.com/oyr4I54

Feminism Inshallah: The History of Arab Feminism

The struggle for Muslim women’s emancipation is often portrayed stereotypically as a showdown between

Western and Islamic values, but Arab feminism has existed for more than a century. Its unique history is shaped by, and inseparable from, assertions of national identity and the fight for liberation from colonialism. This groundbreaking documentary recounts Arab feminism’s largely unknown story, from its taboo-shattering birth in Egypt by the feminist pioneers up through viral Internet campaigns by today’s tech-savvy young activists during the Arab Spring. Moving from Tunisia to Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, filmmaker and author Feriel Ben Mahmoud tracks the progress of Arab women in their long march to assert their rights and achieve empowerment. The film also considers the paradoxes of limited championship by conservative forces and regimes, as well as the setbacks imposed by Arab geopolitics and the rise of religious fundamentalism. Featuring previously unreleased archival footage and exclusive multigenerational interviews, this film is an indispensable resource for Women’s Studies, Global Feminism, Middle East, and Islamic Studies. 2014, 52 minutes.

Monographs and Technical Reports

ActionAid

tinyurl.com/ncab3xb

“Close the Gap! The Cost of Inequality in Women’s Work,” 2015, 24pp.

Women’s labor in and outside the home is vital to sustainable development and the well-being of society. Without it, the world economy would not function. Yet it is undervalued and mostly invisible. Women’s economic inequality and exploitation of women’s work prevails because of unjust policies that are rooted in and further drive wider gender discrimination in society. Governments, businesses, and international institutions all have the power to create the conditions that are needed to give women in developing countries the chances that they deserve in and at work. ActionAid calls on governments, international institutions and businesses

to: (1) guarantee women’s access to and enjoyment of decent work opportunities; (2) recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care responsibilities that fall disproportionately on women; (3) ensure that economic policies work for women, not against them, and to end the pursuit of growth at any cost; (4) promote women’s voices, agency and leadership at all levels; and (5) ensure women’s economic equality is high on the agenda of the new *Sustainable Development Goals*.

Amnesty International

tinyurl.com/m24ozhv

“Review of Reports and Recommendations on Violence against Indigenous Women in Canada,” by Pippa Feinstein and Megan Pearce, 2015, 35pp. Indigenous women

and girls in Canada are assaulted, abducted, and murdered at alarmingly high rates. Indigenous leaders, national Indigenous organizations, provincial and territorial governments, nongovernment organizations, international human rights bodies, and individual activists have repeatedly called for a national inquiry to examine the disproportionately high rates of violence against Indigenous women. The federal government has rejected these calls on the basis that violence against Indigenous women and girls is not a sociological phenomenon, but is rather just a series of crimes, and that it has already been adequately studied. The authors have reviewed 58 studies that have examined the causes of this violence and made recommendations about how to best respond.

The African Women’s Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)

tinyurl.com/p6pu2cz

“Africa Civil Society Shadow Report on Beijing+20,” by FEMNET, 2015, 50pp.

2015 marks the 20th anniversary of the agreement signed by 189 countries at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. Over the last two decades, African countries have made significant strides in developing progressive frameworks to advance the rights of women. This has been evident in the African Union’s adoption of the gender equality policy statements.

There has been significant progress in critical areas such as girls’ education, women’s political participation, maternal health, and violence against women, amongst others. In this regard, African states must be commended for continued efforts to sustain initiatives towards gender equality generally and women’s rights specifically. As this report demonstrates, there is much more that can

be done, not only by governments accelerating the allocation of adequate financial and human resources towards implementation and responding to contemporary internal and external threats that hinder the transformation of structural inequality.

BRIDGE

tinyurl.com/ngrue62

“Balancing Paid Work and Unpaid Care Work to Achieve Women’s Economic Empowerment,”

by Deepta Chopra, 2015, 4pp. This policy briefing argues that though women’s economic empowerment can lead to economic growth, it is important to understand

it as not simply about labor force participation, but also about the choice to work and the choices of sector, location, and working hours. It looks at the interactions between the market and the household and the consequences of unpaid care work on the type, location, and nature of paid work that women and girls can undertake, thereby impacting their economic empowerment. Further, the briefing outlines policy actions that can help prevent women from being forced into making choices that have negative social, economic and political outcomes.



Eldis

tinyurl.com/o3tfxql

“Gender and Identity on Social Media,”

by Nishtha Gautam, 2015, 8pp. Over the years, feminist critiques of Habermas’s conceptualization of the public sphere have been published by various theorists, which alerted us to the physical exclusion of women from the public sphere. Additionally, their responses have flagged a bigger problem: Habermas’s own unwillingness to accept the challenge and make a critical examination of the subject of women’s exclusion. Portuguese sociologist Filipe Carriera da Silva, in his contribution to what Lisa McLaughlin

calls “the feminist project of revising the Habermasian public sphere,” makes a formulation of how such gendered exclusion is interlinked with the sexual split between public and private. It is within this context that this *Issue Brief* looks at digital public spaces to observe the process of identity formation, its occasional bifurcation, and even the obfuscation of the same, in the context of gender-specific issues. The paper limits itself to women-centric concerns, as any discussion on alternate sexual identities is a complex one and merits a separate study. Through social media

many women have found their voice and many have reinvented themselves. But the most important contribution of social media for women’s empowerment is providing a platform for speaking what was once unspeakable. Be it domestic violence or sexuality or even a discussion on bodily functions, women are increasingly encouraged to speak out.

Gender and Development Network

tinyurl.com/qeunto4

“Untangling Gender Mainstreaming: A Theory of Change Based on Experience and Reflection,”

by the GADN Gender Mainstreaming Working Group, 2015, 21pp. This paper explores the concept and practicalities of gender mainstreaming in practice. Our aim is to support staff in NGOs, community-based organizations, and donor agencies to better understand gender mainstreaming, learn from experience, to implement and scale up impact more effectively. A further aim is to assist communications and complementary working relationships between women’s

rights and gender equality advocates inside mainstream development organizations and those campaigning for change in wider society.

Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security

tinyurl.com/osqvpxg

“Women Human Rights Defenders in Mesoamerica: Their Gender-Based Vulnerabilities and Role of the U.S.,” 2015, 33pp. Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) are integral to the promotion of human rights in their communities and fostering regional stability. However, WHRDs often face violent repercussions for their work, including physical attacks, death threats, and assassinations. The danger faced by WHRDs is particularly acute in Mesoamerica, where there were 1,375 reported attacks against WHRDs in Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala between 2012 and 2013. When assessing how to protect WHRDs, it is important to understand their unique vulnerabilities, which stem from their gender and the subject of their advocacy efforts. This paper recommends that the U.S. begin to strengthen its commitment to WHRDs by (1) Improving access to existing funds for human rights defenders, and (2) Increasing availability of temporary humanitarian relocation within the U.S. through longer term B1 or B2 visas, or by implementing a Temporary Protected Status (TPS) type program for WHRDs. The implications of these recommendations would allow WHRDs to access available funds with greater ease and seek temporary respite in the U.S. until safety concerns were eliminated and they could return home to continue their work. This report analyzes the situation of WHRDs in the Mesoamerican region and offers several recommendations to help strengthen the United States’ commitment to WHRDs.

Global Greengrants

tinyurl.com/pxeu2mp

“Climate Justice and Women’s Rights,” by Global Greengrants, 2015, 64pp. From rising seas to super storms,

climate change’s effects are real and are increasingly devastating. Women and people in marginalized communities are the hardest hit, but these same people are also coming up with effective and affordable solutions. Only .01% of foundation funding goes to projects that address both climate and women’s rights. This report explains why supporting grassroots women is so important if we really want to make a difference on climate change. It is also the first report of its type to offer case studies and practical tips on how to get resources to local people working at the nexus of women’s rights and climate change.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

tinyurl.com/na8gbyh

“MASVAW Movement Mapping Report: Movement Mapping and Critical Reflection with Activists of the Men’s Action to Stop Violence Against Women Campaign, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, August 2015,” by Thea Shahrokh et al., 2015, 28pp. This movement mapping report introduces a collaborative research project between the Centre for Health and Social Justice, India, their local activist partners in the Men’s Action to Stop Violence Against Women campaign and the Institute of Development Studies to explore the effectiveness of men’s collective action in addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV). The research is premised on the notion that challenging patriarchy and working towards gender equality must include working with men and boys to understand their privileges as well as the designation, coercion, and subjugation that they also face within a patriarchal system. The authors aim to improve understanding and knowledge of the changing roles of men in addressing GBV and how and why collective action holds possibilities as an effective strategy to support this in the Indian context. This research is exploring the actors, strategies, challenges, collaborations and pathways for future engagement of the MASVAW campaign that works across the state of Uttar Pradesh.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

tinyurl.com/q6ulfjy

“Are Schools Safe and Equal Spaces for Girls and Boys in Asia?” 2015, 24pp. A new executive summary of a report released by ICRW and Plan International highlights that seven out of every ten children surveyed in Asia have experienced some form of violence at or on the way to school. The report presents data collected from more than 9,000 girls and boys studying in grades 6 through 8, parents, teachers, NGO workers, and other stakeholders in Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Nepal, and Indonesia, gauging levels of school-related gender based violence (SRGBV) experienced and reported. Findings showed that students’ overall experience of violence is strikingly high, with 84 percent of students in Indonesia reporting violence. The lowest incidence of reported violence among the countries surveyed is still a shocking 43 percent of students in Pakistan. Many forms of violence are reported more from boys, as compared to girls. The report highlights how there are very few systems in place at school to respond to violence and those that are, are often ineffective at addressing and reducing violence, and makes a host of recommendations on how to address SRGBV.

tinyurl.com/pop6klt

“Review of Australian Aid Initiatives in the Pacific Aimed at Ending Violence against Women,” by Stella Mukasa et al., 2014, 109pp. Violence against women (VAW) is a global epidemic that infringes on the rights of women and has a devastating impact on their lives, families, and communities. The Pacific Island countries have some of the highest rates of violence against women in the world, and acceptance of this violence is pervasive. In Fiji and Vanuatu, 60-66% of women have been abused by a husband or partner. While no current national statistics are available for Papua New Guinea (PNG), a 1992 study reported that 66% of husbands beat their wives. A 2010 study shows that

53% of women in Vanuatu believe that women become husbands' property after bride price is paid. Despite growing attention to the issue over the last few decades, such violence remains a significant threat to millions of women, and a burden on the health, justice, and social sectors of governments. To strengthen its programming to end violence against women, AusAID's Pacific

Division commissioned the ICRW in 2012 to conduct a review of the relevance and effectiveness of four violence against women initiatives in Fiji, Vanuatu and PNG. The purpose of this review was to improve Australian aid program's ability to make strategic investments in efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women in the Pacific region by assessing four initiatives: (1) the Male Advocacy Program in Fiji (regional) and Vanuatu; (2) Fiji Women's Crisis Centre's Regional Training Program; (3) Vanuatu Women's Centre's Committees Against Violence Against Women; (4) activities supported by the PNG Australia Law and Justice Partnership and the Strongim Gavman Program.

International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE)

tinyurl.com/pvk4s46

Structural Violence: Social and Institutional Oppression Experienced by Sex Workers in Europe, 2014, 17pp. Sex workers throughout Europe report



being subjected to systematic direct or behavioral violence by different actors including the police, clients, people posing as clients, third parties, co-workers, intimate partners, and family members. However, sex workers' suffering and vulnerability is also caused by a much more subtle form of violence inscribed in the very social structures in which sex workers live and work. This form of violence is often described as structural violence. What is often made invisible is that sex workers' safety, life, and well-being is also severely affected by unjust and violent structural arrangements that manifest themselves in stigma, silencing, and misrepresentation of sex workers, criminalization, and institutional oppression. This *Community Report* aims to offer an overview of the structural violence faced by sex workers in Europe and Central Asia. It also provides suggestions for challenging such violence in order to build a society where the lives, livelihoods, and rights of sex workers are respected and protected.

IT for Change

tinyurl.com/kpa5n6d

"How Digital Pathways Can Work for Inclusive Local Governance: Insights from the Women-gov Project of IT for Change," by Anita Gurumurthy and Nandini Chami, 2014, 4pp. The promise of the network society for deepening democracy has not been adequately harnessed in the global South. On one hand, the online public sphere has enabled the emergence of a new grammar of political action that is diffuse, decentralized, and fluid. On the other hand, there has been a proliferation of e-governance initiatives adopting technology for governance reform that are top down and technocratic. The assumption in these efforts is that the very introduction of technology can, by disintermediation of human idiosyncrasies, enhance transparency and efficiency in existing administrative systems. Through the Women-gov project (2012-2014), IT for Change undertook a systematic inquiry into the conditions under which local governance in the network society

can deliver on the goals of equity and social justice. Using a feminist research approach, it analyzed how ICTs in local governance can work to include women from socially marginalized groups. The study sought to test out the affordances of digital technologies for building local institutional cultures that can further women's substantive participation and transformative public-political action. It also aimed at identifying the policy priorities for an inclusive ICT-enabled governance paradigm.

Make Every Woman Count

tinyurl.com/n6n97sm

"African Women's Decade 2010-2020," 2014, 142pp. Concerned that the critical issues confronting African women are being obscured again, MEWC embraced the principles of the AWD and stepped up to the challenge of tracking results and demanding that long overdue attention to gender parity in Africa not become derailed. This report presents each country on the continent with a background and a presentation of progress and developments made within different areas during each year of the African Women's Decade 2013. MEWC evaluated each of the levels around central gender issues: Women, Peace and Security; Violence Against Women; Political Participation and Leadership; Economic Empowerment; Education; HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health. The report is divided into sections according to regional visions of the African continent, and then reports on each country are presented individually. Countries are classified by region based on the United Nations country groupings. The objective of MEWC's AWD Monitoring program is to hold African governments accountable to the commitments they have made to gender equity in policy decisions in the context of the Africa Women's Decade.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/omqmqty

"Building Capacity to Make a Difference: Oxfam and the Sexual Rights Centre in Zimbabwe," by Sian Maseko, 2015, 7pp. Sex workers and

lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people are among Zimbabwe's most marginalized and vulnerable populations, frequently facing stigma and abuse. Oxfam partners with the Sexual Rights Centre in Bulawayo, an innovative grassroots organization which works with these communities, to empower them and enable them to demand their rights. Through Oxfam's funding, training, and support, the staff of the SRC have been able to reflect, grow the organization, and develop their capacity to carry out this challenging but essential work.

tinyurl.com/nhu4lh6

"I Care About Her: Building a Movement of Champions in Zambia to End Violence against Women and Girls," by Alison Channon and Emmanuel Ngulube, 2015, 7pp. Over half of women in Zambia have experienced physical or sexual violence. Oxfam is partnering with several local organizations to implement I Care About Her, a program which works to end violence against women and girls by transforming attitudes and beliefs and mobilizing men and boys to champion nonviolence. The program has been successful in organizing men to speak out against violence, and has engaged national media, traditional leaders, the police, the military, and the government of Zambia. Initial results have been promising, and the program has potential to be an effective model to scale up in the fight to end violence against women and girls in Southern Africa.

tinyurl.com/pl6vktz

"Putting the Power in Women's Hands: The WOGIVES Project in Malawi,"

by Alison Channon and Anthony Malunga, 2015, 7pp. Two thirds of the population of Malawi lives in poverty, and rural women are the poorest of the poor. Limited access to resources and exclusion from decision making at all levels contribute to women's ongoing inequality and lack of empowerment. Oxfam is partnering with the Women's Legal Resources Centre and the Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation to

change this. Under the Women and Girls' Voice Enhancement in Essential Services Project (WOGIVES), Oxfam and partners are using diverse approaches, including community discussion groups, small loans, legal aid clinics, and gender equality workshops, to equip women and their communities with the tools they need to claim their rights, empower themselves economically, and fight gender inequality.

tinyurl.com/l3ma88e

"The Birds and the Bees: Training a New Generation of Activists against Sexual Violence in South Africa,"

by Alison Channon, Glenise Levendal and Renee Jeftha, 2015, 7pp. South Africa has globally unprecedented levels of violence against women. Despite the country's progressive constitution and support for women's rights, the Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust estimates that up to 500,000 women are raped each year. Oxfam is partnering with Rape Crisis to support their peer education program, which trains high school students as peer counselors and educators to support rape survivors and fight sexual violence in their schools and communities.

Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

tinyurl.com/ng8urug

"Abused & Abducted: The Plight of Female Migrants from the Horn of Africa in Yemen,"

2014, 98pp. In reviewing, compiling and analyzing existing information on the migration of female migrants from the Horn of Africa to Yemen, the study provides insight into why women and girls from the Horn of Africa migrate, who they are, and their experiences during the journey and on arrival in Yemen. The study expounds on particular risks that they face and the existing protection gaps. Formed in 2011 and based in Nairobi, the overall objective of the RMMS is to support agencies, institutions and for the Horn of Africa and Yemen sub-region to improve the management of protection and assistance to people in mixed migration flows in the Horn of Africa and across the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea in Yemen.



The study aims to provide visibility to individuals who have until now been an invisible and particularly vulnerable group.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

tinyurl.com/q2fj32j

“Sustainable Development from a Gender Perspective: A Glossary,”

2014, 63pp. Can there be sustainable development without gender equality? Too often sustainable development is still seen primarily as environmental sustainability. This narrow approach overlooks some complex social, economic and ecological dimensions without adequately acknowledging gender concerns. The discussions leading up to the elaboration of a post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals are good opportunities to include a gender perspective in the conceptualization of the term sustainable development. This glossary serves as a first step, highlighting the various issues a sustainable development agenda should address, as well as some concepts and ideas that have been put forward by different actors as solutions for some of the challenges facing the world community. It also serves to emphasize the gender relations underlying all

different fields of action. There are a number of internationally binding human rights conventions that promote and protect women’s human rights and some of them make explicit reference to sustainable development. This glossary also provides a critical perspective on the current development paradigm and tries to integrate a strong human rights approach across all subject areas. This is also done by wherever applicable referencing important UN human rights conventions and resolutions, on which the world community could build when devising possible pathways to sustainable development.

UN Women

tinyurl.com/ls3hdv5

“Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls,”

by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women, 2014, 192pp. Prosecutors play a critical role in the criminal justice response to violence against women and girls. In December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which provides a comprehensive policy framework to assist States in developing

responses and carrying out actions to eliminate violence against women and to promote gender equality within the criminal justice system. Drawing upon the recommendations and guidance contained in the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, UNODC and UN Women, in cooperation with Thailand Institute of Justice, have drafted the “Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls” with a view to assist prosecutors in their duty to uphold the rule of law, firmly protect human rights and serve their community with impartiality and fairness in cases involving violence against women and girls. Recognizing that prosecutors work in different legal systems, this handbook is meant to be a resource to build on for individual prosecutors and prosecution services.

tinyurl.com/ky6gxud

“Beijing+20: Past, Present and Future. The Representation of Women and the United Nations System,”

by UN Women and Coordination Division, 2015, 20pp. The Beijing Platform for Action remains the most overarching blueprint for advancing women’s rights. Significantly, it mandates the full participation of women “in all spheres of society, including participation in

the decision-making process and access to power, [as] fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace.” This includes women’s participation in decision-making processes within the UN system. The 20th anniversary of this landmark document represents an occasion to reaffirm the principles of equal representation of women in all institutions and assess progress and challenges. The UN system continues to face significant challenges in achieving the equal representation of women, particularly at senior decision making levels. Past statistical trends and future projections on the representation within the UN system are analyzed, and action points to overcome obstacles and accelerate progress are presented. Past trends show that progress has been slow and uneven, and that it will take another 14 years to achieve overall parity at the current average rate of annual growth. To close the gap, strong temporary special measures and a multi-pronged approach articulated in a comprehensive policy are necessary, backed by the active, consistent and sustained support of executive heads and officials.

tinyurl.com/nsk2lcc
“Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming,” by UN Women, 2015, 42pp. Gender mainstreaming is mandated by the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action as a strategic approach for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment at all levels of development. This publication displays how the platform commits all stakeholders in development policies and programs, including United Nations entities, member states, the international development community, and civil society actors to take action.

tinyurl.com/kucq1bu
“Towards a Logical Framework Methodology with a Gender Perspective,” by UN Women and INMUJERES, 2015, 63pp. This publication provides the tools to identify inequalities between women and men and girls

and boys, beginning with the analysis of the problem, its causes and effects, and the construction of solutions to this problem through policies, programs, and public budgets. It also deals with how to formulate objectives explicitly aimed at eliminating these gaps, implementing activities, monitoring progress, and evaluating impacts. It contains the main elements for mainstreaming gender in planning public budgets. It explains the importance of gender mainstreaming and the step-by-step methodology, and includes an example of a problem tree and logical framework matrix with a gender perspective. This tool used by the federal public administration in Mexico for planning and programming its public actions and budgets across the country. Since 2009, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, with the participation of the National Institute for Women, established the basis for integrating gender equality in this methodology.

tinyurl.com/pzy8xgz
“World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014: Gender Equality and Sustainable Development,” by UN Women, 2014, 132pp. This flagship UN study highlights the links between the causes of gender inequality and unsustainability and makes the case for the importance of recognizing and building on the synergies between sustainable development and gender equality. The report argues that it is vital to forge a sustainable development pathway that has

an explicit commitment to gender equality and seeks to enhance women’s capabilities, respect and protect their rights, and reduce and redistribute their unpaid care work. Women must have full and equal participation in decision making and policy development to create this pathway. This report has chapters on the green economy and care work, food security, population dynamics, and investments for gender-responsive sustainable development. This survey uses three criteria to assess whether policy actions and investments for sustainable development adequately address gender equality. Do they support women’s capabilities and their enjoyment of rights? Do they reduce, rather than increase, women’s unpaid care work? And do they embrace women’s equal and meaningful participation as actors, leaders and decision-makers? It offers a comprehensive set of recommendations





for gender-responsive policy actions and investments towards sustainable development.

Womankind Worldwide

tinyurl.com/m6skmxk

“Prevention is Possible: The Role of Women’s Rights Organizations in Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Zambia,”

2014, 83pp. This synthesis report draws together key findings from three linked research studies that examine the contribution of community and rights based approaches to the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The research studies examine three different programs implemented by partner women’s rights organizations (WROs): The Women’s Empowerment and Reduction of Harmful Practices program implemented by Siiqqee Women’s Development Association

in Ethiopia, The Nkyinkyim (COMBAT) project implemented by Window of Hope Foundation (with the Gender Studies and Human Rights Documentation Centre) in Ghana, and the Popular Education and Community-led Mobilization approach implemented by Women for Change in Zambia. Based on participatory research with key stakeholders, program participants, and other community members in two target communities in each country, the report analyzes the factors and processes that impede or enable change at a community level and assesses the

contribution of the three programs to prevention of VAWG. It also reflects on the factors that contributed to successful outcomes as well as the challenges faced by WROs in implementing the programs. The final section of the report presents conclusions and a number of recommendations for donor agencies, national governments and international NGOs and civil society organizations.

tinyurl.com/m6skmxk

“At the Crossroads: Women’s Rights After 2015,” 2015, 16pp. Women’s rights organizations have thrived in the last two decades and have been at the center of progress on women’s rights and gender equality. In every country they are campaigning for justice for women and for wider change. They raise awareness of women’s rights, provide frontline services, support women to organize for collective action, and urge government bodies

to act on commitments. This policy briefing has been developed following a survey and in-depth interviews with 13 of Womankind Worldwide’s partner organizations. It interrogates progress on the BPfA, the MDGs and UNSCR 1325. It highlights the work of Womankind’s partner WROs in three crucial areas: violence against women and girls, women’s leadership and political participation, and women’s peace and security. It examines the areas in which Womankind and our partners have evidence and expertise. The paper concludes with an overview of the political and practical challenges WROs face and proposes recommendations for urgent action.

World Health Organization

tinyurl.com/nx4wolu

“Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2015,” by WHO, the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2014, 292pp. This report reflects data from 133 countries and is the first report of its kind to assess national efforts to address interpersonal violence, namely child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, and elder abuse. This report takes stock of how governments are making a difference by assessing the measures countries are taking to prevent and respond to interpersonal violence. The report finds that considerable violence prevention activity is underway around the world. For instance, on average, each of the prevention programs surveyed was reported to be implemented in about a third of countries; each of the services to protect and support victims surveyed was reported to be in place in just over half of countries; and some 80% of countries were found to have enacted each of the prevention laws surveyed. The report builds on existing commitments by several UN agencies to support countries in their violence prevention efforts. It identifies clear gaps and opportunities and inspires us to action. Further, it provides a baseline and a set of indicators to track future violence prevention progress.

Australian Feminist Studies

Volume 29, Issue 81, 2014

Special Issue: "Sex and Violence"

*Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Definitions, Contexts, Meanings, by Amanda Kaladelfos and Lisa Featherstone

*Critical Events, Incremental Memories and Gendered Violence: The 'Delhi Gang Rape,' by Anupama Roy

*The Impossibility of Martial Rape: Contestations around Marriage, Sex, Violence and the Law in Contemporary India, by Saptarshi Mandal

*Conflicting Interpretations of 'Sexual Violence' in the International Criminal Court: Recent Cases, by Rosemary Grey

*When Rape Goes Unnamed: Gay Malawian Men's Responses to Unwanted and Non-Consensual Sex, by Ashley Currier and Rashida A. Manuel

*Hierarchies of Harm and Violence: Historicising Familial Sexual Violence in Australia, by Lisa Featherstone and Amanda Kaladelfos

*Victim, Risqué, Provocateur: Popular Cultural Narratives of Rihanna's Experience of Intimate Partner Violence, by Annette Houlihan and Sharon D. Raynor

Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 21, Issue 10, 2014

*Gender, Migration, Mobility and Transnationalism, by Brenda S.A. Yeoh and Kamalini Ramdas

*Thinking Arab Women's Spatiality: The Case of 'Mutanazahat' in Nablus, Palestine, by Mokarram Abbas and Bas van Heur

*Mother's Business, Work/Life and the Politics of 'Mumpreneurship,' by Carol Ekinsmyth

*Trafficking in Women? Or Multicultural Family? The Contextual Difference of Commodification of Intimacy, by H. Lee

*Role Playing: A Feminist-Geopolitical Analysis of the Everyday Workings of the Mexican State, by Lindsey Carte and Rebecca M. Torres

*Mapping Women in Tehran's Public

Spaces: A Geo-Visualization Perspective, by Nazgol Bagheri

*'A Good Wife Stays Home:' Gendered Negotiations over State Agricultural Programmes, Upland Vietnam, by Christine Bonnin and Sarah Turner

Gender and Development

Volume 22, Issue 2, July 2014

Special Issue: "Gender, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning"

*Introduction to Gender, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, by Kimberly Bowman and Caroline Sweetman

*Building Capacity to Measure Long-Term Impact on Women's Empowerment: CARE's Women's Empowerment Impact Measurement Initiative, by Nidal Karim et al.

*A Review of Approaches and Methods to Measure Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls, by Paola Perezniето and Georgia Taylor

*Still Learning: A Critical Reflection on Three Years of Measuring Women's Empowerment in Oxfam, by David Bishop and Kimberly Bowman

*Reflections on Womankind Worldwide's Experiences of Tackling Common Challenges in Monitoring and Evaluating Women's Rights Programming, by Helen Lindley

*Capturing Changes in Women's Lives: The Experiences of Oxfam Canada in Applying Feminist Evaluation Principles to Monitoring and Evaluation Practice, by Carol Miller and Laura Haylock

*A Survivor Behind Every Number: Using Programme Data on Violence Against Women and Girls in the Democratic Republic of Congo to Influence Policy and Practice, by Marie-France Guimond and Katie Robinette

*Learning about Women's Empowerment in the Context of Development Projects: Do the Figures Tell Us Enough? by Jane Carter, Sarah Byrne, Kai Schrader et al.

*Using the Social Relations Approach to Capture Complexity in Women's Empowerment: Using Gender Analysis in the Fish on Farms Project in Cambodia,

by Emily Hillenbrand et al.

Volume 22, Issue 3, 2014

Special Issue: "Gender, Development and Care"

*Introduction to Gender, Development and Care, by Deepta Chopra and Caroline Sweetman

*Policy Advocacy for Women's Unpaid Care Work: Comparing Approaches and Strategies in Nepal and Nigeria, by Deepta Chopra, Patience Ekeoba, Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, Rachel Moussié and Mona Sherpa

*What Does Care Have to do With Human Rights? Analysing the Impact on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, by Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona and Kate Donald

*Transforming Gender Roles in Domestic and Caregiving Work: Preliminary Findings from Engaging Fathers in Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health in Rwanda, by Kate Doyle, Jane Kato-Wallace, Shamsi Kazimbaya and Gary Barker

Intersections: Gender, History and Culture in Asia and the Pacific

Issue 36, 2014

*Introduction: Troubling Gender, Vexing Sexualities in Singapore and Malaysia, by Adeline Koh and Yu-Mei Balasingamchow

*Localised Voices of Feminism: Singapore's Association of Women for Action and Research, by Lenore Lyons

*Women, Jungle and Motherhood, by Mahani Musa

*Politics of Shari'ah Reform and Its Implications for Muslim Women in Malaysia, by Shahirah Mahmood

*The Burden of Proof: Gender, Cultural Authenticity and Overseas Chinese Women's Education in Diaspora, by Karen Teoh

*Gendered Tensions, Resistances and Confusions in Malaysia's Pursuit of Economic Competitiveness: The Case of Women's Labor Force Participation, by Juanita Elias

*Continuities and Dis-continuities:

The Gendered Experiences of Malay Workers and Migrant Workers in the Manufacturing Industries of Malaysia, by Vicki Crinis

*Troublesome Women and the Patriarchal State: Bifurcated Belonging in Singapore, by Eugene Tan

*Stories that Refuse to be Told: Overseas Singaporean Women, Foreign Husbands and the Citizenship Terrain, by Elaine Ho

*We the Citizens of Singapore, Pledge Ourselves as One United People ... 'But What If I'm Gay?': The Homosexual as a Discursive Citizen in Singapore, by Melvin Chng

*Sexual Citizenship in Singapore: The Politics of Population, by Natalie Oswin

Journal of International Women's Studies

Volume 15, Issue 2, 2014

*Learning to Organize Globally, by Dongxiao Liu

*Tunisian Women's Activism after the January 14 Revolution: Looking within and towards the Other Side of the Mediterranean, by Giulia Daniele

*Fragmented Histories, Fragmented Selves: Body Weight Preoccupation among Women in Post-Communist Romania, by Boróka Bó

*Faux Feminism: France's Veil Ban as Orientalism, by Emily Crosby

*Gender Responsive Budgeting and the Aid Effectiveness Agenda: Experiences from Mozambique, by Nathalie Holvoet and Liesbeth Inberg

*Colonial Policies and the Rise of Transactional Sex in Kenya, by Felix M. Muchomba

*Trivializing the Female Body: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Representation of Women in Sports Journalism, by Diane Ponterotto

*Gender Differences in Aspirations for Career and Marriage among Japanese Young Adults: Evidence from a Large National University in Japan, by Yukiko Inoue-Smith

*The Earning Power of Mothers and Children's Time Allocation in Lao PDR, by Sevinc Rende

*Gender Neutrality and the Pakistani Bureaucracy, by Maryam Tanwir



*Battle of Books! Diverse Trends in Muslim Thought on Women's Issue, by Zeenath Kausar

*On 'Sisterhood': What Iraqi Kurdish Women Migrants Have to Say about Women and the Commonalities They Share, by Tony Wright

*Evolving Role of Women in Terror Groups: Progression or Regression, by S.V. Raghavan and V. Balasubramanian

*Safety in the Urban Outdoors: Women Negotiating Fear of Crime in the City of Kolkata, by Piyali Sur

*Gender Difference and Poverty in the City of Douala, by Nanche Billa Robert

*Involvement and Labor Efficiency of Rural Women in Agricultural Sector: A Study in Darrang District of Assam (India), by Ghana Kanta Sarma, Purabi Sarmah Baruah, and Pabitra Kr. Bordoloi

*Dowry in Bangladesh: A Search from an International Perspective for an Effective Legal Approach to Mitigate Women's Experiences, by Afroza Begum

*Women's Liberation in Turkey before the 1980s: The Case of Nezihe Kurtiz, by Fatma Fulya Tepe

Resources for Feminist Research/ Documentation sur la recherche féministe (RFR/DRF)

Volume 34, Nos. 1 and 2

Special Issue: "Gender and Education in Mexico"

*Feminism, Gender, and Education in the Mexican Context, by Karla 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 Opus 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 Alicia Estela Pereda Alfonso

*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, E. Atenógenes Villaseñor, Nieves Martínez de la Escalera and Humberto Carrillo

*Gossip, Sexuality and Hegemonic Masculinity at 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

Duke University Press

tinyurl.com/o4texuy

“Willful Subjects,” by Sara Ahmed, 2014, 320pp. In this book, Sara Ahmed uses feminist, queer, and antiracist politics to explore willfulness. One history of will is a history of attempts to eliminate willfulness from the will. Delving into philosophical and literary texts, Ahmed examines the relation between will and willfulness, ill will and good will, and the particular will and general will. Her reflections shed light on how will is embedded in a political and cultural landscape, how it is embodied, and how will and willfulness are socially mediated. Attentive to the wayward, the wandering, and the deviant, Ahmed considers how willfulness is taken up by those who have received its charge. Grounded in her sui generis analysis of the willful subject, the figure who wills wrongly or wills too much, she suggests that willfulness might be required to recover from the attempt at its elimination.

tinyurl.com/ovha4b5

“Give a Man a Fish: Reflections on the New Politics of Distribution,” by James Ferguson, 2015, 296pp. Ferguson examines the rise of social welfare programs in southern Africa, in which states make cash payments to their low income citizens. More than thirty percent of South Africa’s population receive such payments, even as analysts elsewhere proclaim the neoliberal death of the welfare state. These programs’ successes at reducing poverty under conditions of mass unemployment provide an opportunity for rethinking contemporary capitalism and for developing new forms of political mobilization. Interested in an emerging “politics of distribution,” Ferguson shows how new demands for direct income payments require us to reexamine the relation between production and distribution, and to ask new questions about markets, livelihoods, labor, and the future of progressive politics.

tinyurl.com/omrws5

“Women’s Cinema, World Cinema: Projecting Contemporary Feminisms,” by Patricia White, 2015, 312pp. This book explores the dynamic intersection of feminism and film in the twenty-first century by highlighting the work of a new generation of women directors from around the world: Samira and Hana Makhmalbaf, Nadine Labaki, Zero Chou, Jasmila Zbanic, and Claudia Llosa, among others. The emergence of a globalized network of film festivals has enabled these young directors to make and circulate films that are changing the aesthetics and politics of art house cinema. Extending formal analysis to the production and reception contexts of a variety of feature films, White explores how women filmmakers are both implicated in and critique gendered concepts of authorship, taste, genre, national identity, and human rights. *Women’s Cinema, World Cinema* revitalizes feminist film studies as it argues for an alternative vision of global media culture.

Palgrave Macmillan

tinyurl.com/mk7e3co

“Gender Inequality in the Public Sector in Pakistan: Representation and Distribution of Resources,” by Khalid Chauhan, 2014, 272pp. As gender training is increasingly applied as a development solution to gender inequality, this book examines gender inequality in Pakistan’s public sector and questions whether a singular focus on gender training is enough to achieve progress in a patriarchal institutional context. It points to the significance of a parallel process of critical understanding and interventions that improve women’s equitable representation and redistribute resources.

tinyurl.com/mt3w8eq

“Gender, Empire, and Postcolony: Luso-Afro-Brazilian Intersections,” edited by Hilary Woen and Anna M. Klobucka, 2015, 240pp. This collection of essays

on gender in Portuguese colonialism and Lusophone postcolonialism engages systematically with postcolonial and gender theory as it examines the diverse universe of cultural production that has directed itself to Lusophone colonial and postcolonial experience and legacy, including literature, cinema, and other visual arts. The volume builds on existing critiques of Lusotropicalism while affording important new space for Lusophone dialogue with mainstream postcolonial theory. Beyond its core audience of Luso-Afro-Brazilian studies specialists, this book will interest scholars and students of colonial history and postcolonial theory, African and Latin American studies, and film studies and art history.

tinyurl.com/one9amx

“Gender and Violence in British India: The Road to Amritsar, 1914-1919,” by Robert McLain, 2014, 184pp. By the outbreak of the Great War, conventional wisdom in the British Empire held that it alone possessed the “manly” traits of logic and self-control necessary for good governance. Coupled with this was the belief that India’s Western-educated nationalist elite suffered from a crippling effeminacy of body and mind that precluded political power and independence. During the First World War, however, the colony sent over one million troops abroad to fight, upsetting this symmetry and allowing Indian nationalists to challenge the tenets of colonial masculinity. What had been a moment of imperial unity in 1914 deteriorated into an increasingly bitter dispute over the relationship between “native” effeminacy and India’s postwar fitness for self-rule. This study demonstrates that this dispute assumed a rhetorical ferocity that culminated in the actual physical violence of the Amritsar Massacre of 1919, when British-led troops shot hundreds of unarmed Indian civilians. In this way, the Empire’s reliance on gender as an ideological apparatus was deeply



to provide a nuanced picture of women in power. This reader will have wide international appeal to students, academics, government officials, women's and political activists as well as anyone interested in international affairs, politics, social issues, gender and equality.

Routledge
routledge.com
"A Political Ecology of Women, Water and Global Environmental Change," edited by Stephanie Buechler and Anne-Marie S. Hanson, 2015, 262pp.

This edited volume explores how a feminist

interwoven with the use of violence as an inherent and persistent feature of imperial power.

tinyurl.com/lf29qpc

"The Securitization of Rape: Women, War and Sexual Violence," by Sabine Hirschauer, 2014, 272pp. This book is the first full length treatment of the ways that conflict-related sexual violence can be understood through the lens of securitization theory. Uniquely applying Barry Buzan and Ole Waever's theories of securitization to mass sexual violence atrocities, Hirschauer reveals the wide-ranging complexities of the securitization of rape. Using the Bosnia war and Rwandan genocide as events which set new, unprecedented legal frontiers, this book explores the inherent links between systematic rape, war and global security. Bosnia initiated the first convictions of rape as a crime against humanity, whilst the Judges of the Tribunal of Rwanda further expanded these legal parameters by viewing rape as a distinct feature and mechanism of genocide. Hirschauer's analysis seeks to provide a progressive research agenda that addresses the incentives and disincentives for the continued securitization of rape in

violent conflict, and will be a valuable resource to scholars of Security Studies, International Relations, Gender Studies and Transitional Justice.

Policy Press at University of Bristol

tinyurl.com/qx32en2

"Women of Power: Half a Century of Female Presidents and Prime Ministers Worldwide," by Torild Skard, 2014, 576pp. Do women national leaders represent a breakthrough for the women's movement, or is women's leadership weaker than the numbers imply? This unique book is the first to provide a comprehensive overview of how and why women in 53 countries rose to the top in the years since World War II. It presents all 73 female presidents and prime ministers from around the world, organized by chronology and geography. Written by an experienced politician and academic, the introduction outlines the five forerunners on different continents from 1960 to 1975, then goes on to discuss world developments, concepts and methodological issues. The motives, achievements and life stories of the female top leaders, including findings from interviews carried out by the author, are then described and analyzed

political ecology framework can bring fresh insights to the study of rural and urban livelihoods dependent on vulnerable rivers, lakes, watersheds, wetlands and coastal environments. Bringing together political ecologists and feminist scholars from multiple disciplines, the book develops solution-oriented advances to theory, policy and planning to tackle the complexity of these global environmental changes. Using applied research on the contemporary management of water in Central and South Asia, Northern, Central and Southern Africa, and South and North America, the authors draw on a variety of methodological perspectives and new theoretical approaches to demonstrate the importance of considering multiple layers of social difference as produced by and central to the effective governance and local management of water resources. This unique collection employs a unifying feminist political ecology framework that emphasizes the ways that gender interacts with other social and geographical locations of water resource users. In doing so, the book further questions the normative gender discourses that underlie policies and

practices surrounding rural and urban water management and climate change, water pollution, large-scale development and dams, water for crop and livestock production and processing, resource knowledge and expertise, and critical livelihood studies.

“The Routledge Handbook of Gender and Development,” edited by Anne Coles, Leslie Gray, and Janet Momsen, 2015, 594 pp. This handbook provides a comprehensive reference point for

gender and development policymaking and practice in an international and multidisciplinary context. It provides critical reviews of the current state of gender and development, including theoretical, practical, and empirical approaches, and considers future trends. The handbook contains over 50 contributions from leading

scholars looking at conceptual and theoretical approaches, environmental resources, poverty and families, women and health related services, migration and mobility, the effect of civil and international conflict, and international economies and development. This Handbook provides a wealth of interdisciplinary information and will appeal to students and practitioners in Geography, Development Studies, Gender Studies and related disciplines.

“Footbinding and Women’s Labor in Sichuan,” by Hill Gates, 2014, 238pp. Gendering is not simply preparation for reproduction; its primary significance lies in preparing children for their

places in the division of labor of a particular political economy. Drawing on extensive fieldwork and interviews with almost 5,000 women, this book examines footbinding as Sichuan women remember it from the final years of the empire and the troubled times before the 1949 revolution. It focuses on two key questions: What motivated parents to maintain this custom, and how significant was girls’ work in China’s final pre-industrial century? In answering these questions, Hill Gates



shows how footbinding was a form of labor discipline in the first half of the twentieth century in China, when it was a key institution in a now much-altered political economy. Countering the widely held views surrounding the sexual attractiveness of bound feet to Chinese men, footbinding as an ethnic boundary marker, its role in female hypergamy, and its connection to state imperatives, this book instead presents a compelling argument that footbinding was in fact a crucial means of disciplining of little girls to lives of early and unremitting labor. This study will be of interest to students and scholars working across a wide range of fields including Chinese history, oral history, anthropology and gender

studies.

University of California Press

www.ucpress.edu

“The Trouble with Marriage: Feminists Confront Law and Violence in India,”

by Srimati Basu, 2015, 280pp. This book is part of a new global feminist jurisprudence around marriage and violence that looks to law as strategy rather than solution. In this ethnography of lawyer-free family courts and mediations of rape and domestic

violence charges in India, Srimati Basu depicts everyday life in legal sites of marital trouble, reevaluating feminist theories of law, marriage, violence, property, and the state. Basu argues that alternative dispute resolution, originally designed to empower women in a less adversarial legal environment, has created new subjectivities, but has also reinforced oppressive socioeconomic norms that leave

women no better off, individually or collectively.

University of Chicago Press

press.uchicago.edu

“Tourist Attractions: Performing Race and Masculinity in Brazil’s Sexual Economy,”

by Gregory C. Mitchell, 2015, 272 pages. While much attention has been paid in recent years to heterosexual prostitution and sex tourism in Brazil, gay sex tourism has been almost completely overlooked. This book presents a pioneering ethnography that focuses on the personal lives and identities of male sex workers who occupy a variety of roles in Brazil’s sexual economy. Mitchell takes us into

the bath houses of Rio de Janeiro, where rent boys cruise for clients, and to the beaches of Salvador da Bahia, where African American gay men seek out hustlers while exploring cultural heritage tourist sites. His ethnography stretches into the Amazon, where indigenous fantasies are tinged with the erotic at eco-resorts, and into the homes of “kept men,” who forge long-term, long-distance, transnational relationships that blur the boundaries of what counts as commercial sex. Mitchell asks how tourists perceive sex workers’ performances of Brazilianness, race, and masculinity, and, in turn, how these two groups of men make sense of differing models of racial and sexual identity across cultural boundaries. He proposes

that in order to better understand how people experience difference sexually, we reframe prostitution—which Marxist feminists have long conceptualized as sexual labor—as also being a form of performative labor. *Tourist Attractions* is an exceptional ethnography poised to make an indelible impact in the fields of anthropology, gender, and sexuality and research on prostitution and tourism.

Zed Books

zedbooks.co.uk

“Voicing Demands: Feminist Activism in Transitional Contexts,” by Sohela Nazneed and Maheen Sultan, 2014, 280pp. *Voicing Demands* is a collection of analytical narratives about what has happened to feminist voice, a key

pathway to women’s empowerment. These narratives depart from the existing debate on women’s political engagement in formal institutions to examine feminist activism for building and sustaining constituencies through raising, negotiating and legitimizing women’s voice under different contexts. Bringing together the reflections and experiences of feminist researchers and activists in South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, this unique volume explores how various global trends, such as the development of transnational linkages, the rise of conservative forces, and the NGOization of feminist movements, have created opportunities and challenges for feminist voice and activism.

Study Opportunities

Rainbow Leaders Training

A Global Program for Sustainable LGBTI Leadership

Deadline: May 15
tinyurl.com/Inttsrh

Rainbow Leaders is a leadership training program, offered to activists and leaders in the Global LGBTI movement, in order to gain increased LGBTI organizational visibility to secure LGBTI rights in regional and international areas. To contribute successfully to this objective, the Rainbow Leaders strive for the following outcomes: LGBTI leaders have the professional training, capacity, and tools to manage, sustain, and guide their organizations; Leaders participating in the training have increased knowledge relevant to securing LGBTI rights in local, regional and international arenas; LGBTI organizations have sustained resources and capacities to engage in successful long-term human rights efforts & campaigns; increased capacity to seek resources from a diverse pool of funders; and increased access to sustainable networks of collaborators, allies, and strategic support systems. For each training, 22-25 leader participants will be selected. 80% will be from target countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Kenya, Peru, Serbia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. 20% may be from non-target countries.

Loyola University of Chicago

**M.A. in Women and Gender Studies/
Dual MA with Social Work or Theology,
Concentration**

Deadline: June 1 for Fall
tinyurl.com/o8abnd3

Founded in 1979, this was the first WSGS program at a Jesuit institution and has since served as a model for WSGS programs at other Jesuit and Catholic universities. Their mission is to introduce students to feminist scholarship and gender theory across the disciplines and the professional schools, to provide innovative, challenging, and thoughtful approaches to learning, and to promote social justice. This interdisciplinary program includes courses in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, business, law, theology, and social work.

**School of Oriental and African Studies
M.A. in Gender Studies**

Deadline: June 30
tinyurl.com/l2lh9rb

This unique program refocuses Western gender studies on the complex specificities of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Drawing on the expertise of staff across all SOAS faculties, it offers a specialized study of gender together with rigorous training in and questioning of contemporary gender theory. This program can provide: (1) specialized research training M.A. in Gender Studies, perhaps including a relevant language. This pathway is suitable for students contemplating advanced postgraduate research in Gender Studies with regard to regional specialization; (2) a broad M.A. program for students with some background in Women’s Studies, Gender Studies, and Area Studies, etc. who wish to enhance their knowledge of gender in relation to cross-cultural studies with or without language study; and (3) a special interest M.A., which enables students to study in-depth gender issues in relation to a particular region or disciplinary specialization.

American University

**L.L.M in International Legal Studies,
Specialization in Gender and
International Law**

Deadline: July 1

tinyurl.com/kr7d6vc

Defending women's rights requires a commitment to justice, creative approaches to the law, and specialized knowledge of the legal challenges facing women. American University's Washington College of Law offers the only L.L.M. degree in International Legal Studies with a specialization in Gender and International Law. This advanced program offers holders of law degrees the opportunity to explore issues that have a deep impact on the lives of women, yet which are often overlooked in law school:

women's human rights; reproductive justice; domestic violence; comparative family law; sexual and gender-based crimes in armed conflict; sexuality; human trafficking; gender inequality in employment and education; and female workers in a globalized economy.

Ohio State University
M.A./PhD in Women's, Gender and Sexuality Studies

Deadline: July 24
wgss.osu.edu/graduate

This is an interdisciplinary field of research that focuses on gender, sexuality, race, ethnicity, disability, and class. Students learn about the ways in which gender functions as a socially and culturally constructed phenomenon that affects personal lives, artistic expression, social relationships, politics, and the ways individuals think about themselves and the world. It integrates scholarship and methodology from the humanities, social sciences, sciences, and legal



studies in order to teach students how to approach questions from multiple perspectives. The M.A. program is a two year program that prepares students for careers in agencies and institutions that serve women. The PhD program prepares students for careers in research, teaching, government agencies, political and educational organizations, and foundations.

City University of New York
M.A. in Liberal Studies, Concentration in Women's Studies

Deadline: Spring Enrollment, November 15; Fall Enrollment, March 15
tinyurl.com/kubfxlb

The M.A. in Liberal Studies Program is a thirty credit interdisciplinary degree program that allows students to design and pursue individual courses of study at the Graduate Center, CUNY. With this program, a Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies track is offered. The core courses offered within this track prepare students for doctoral

level courses with faculty that are pioneers and eminent scholars in the fields. Depending on their interests and expertise, students take courses in such disciplines as literature, history, psychology, and sociology, as well as in the various interdisciplinary programs for doctoral students.

The Jewish Theological Seminary
M.A. in Jewish Gender and Women's Studies

Deadline: December 1 for Spring
tinyurl.com/kxnuwud

This program offers an interdisciplinary array of courses that allow students to examine the history, literature, image, and culture of Jewish women and men through the perspective of gender. A rich array of course offerings by the regular faculty and visiting professors focuses on Jewish women's history, Yiddish and Hebrew literature, women in the Bible, and other women or gender-centered subjects. In addition, their gender studies seminar teaches

students to apply a gender studies approach to all the biblical and rabbinic texts they will encounter, and to raise gender-focused questions in any of the classes they may choose to take in the course of their studies. Students in this program ordinarily focus on one historical period or discipline while choosing courses from among the many areas of study offered. They will also take complementary courses in women's studies, feminist studies, or queer studies at neighboring institutions. The Program in Jewish Gender and Women's Studies prides itself on its commitment to combining feminist and Jewish perspectives.

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

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/bjkzqky

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

Institute for Development Studies,
University of Sussex

M.A. in Gender and Development
Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/m6weyva

This master's course is one of the longest running and most popular courses on gender and development. It situates the study of gender and development within a social science framework in the context of policymaking and implementation. The course aims to equip students with the analytical and conceptual skills needed to understand gender issues in both contexts, enabling them to participate effectively in gender and development related research, policymaking, and implementation. It 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.

London School of Economics
M.Sc. in Gender, Development, and Globalization

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/mrfk26o

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, the media and publishing, charities, NGOs, private consultancy firms, education, and research.

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

PhD in Global Women's Studies
Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/maatgo5

This program complements existing strengths of the School of Political Science and Sociology in development, environmental politics, feminist and gender analyses, globalization, human rights, international relations, post-colonial studies as well as expertise in the sociology and politics of particular countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The 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, but 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, including Ireland and Europe, and transnationally. Toward this end, the program is committed to the development of undergraduate and postgraduate education, advanced research, and other activities that build cross-disciplinary knowledge and understanding of gender and global issues through a critical human rights lens.

Grants and Fellowships

National Women's Studies Association (NWSA)

Graduate Scholarship

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/pkzwwj44

NWSA will award \$1,000 to a student who will be in the research or writing stages of a master's thesis or PhD dissertation in the interdisciplinary field of women's studies. The research project must enhance the NWSA mission. This opportunity is open to current NWSA members. Two letters of recommendation must be emailed to awards@nwsa.org no later than May 15 of each calendar year.

Lesbian Caucus Award

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/pkzwwj44

The annual NWSA Lesbian Caucus Award provides a \$500 research award in recognition of a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation research project in areas of Lesbian, Queer, and LGBT Studies that resonate with the mission of NWSA. Letters of recommendation must be emailed to awards@nwsa.org.

Center for LGBTQ Studies

CLAGS Fellowship Award

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/nzo2rgw

This award is given annually to a graduate student, academic, or independent scholar for work on a dissertation, a first book manuscript, or a second book manuscript contributing to the field of LGBTQ studies. The \$2,000 fellowship provides support for research,

travel, or writing.

Sylvia Rivera Award in Transgender Studies

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/nzo2rgw

This award, which honors the memory of transgender activist Sylvia Rivera, will be given for the best book or article to appear in transgender studies this past year (2014). Applications may be submitted by the author of the work or by nomination. The recipient will be awarded \$1,000.

The Gender Institute, London School of Economics

Visiting Fellowships

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/ltan9b7

The Gender Institute recognizes the value of a wider academic community to the research life of the Institute and welcomes visiting fellows. They will consider requests from individuals who are working in one of the Gender Institute's research priority areas: bodies and sexualities; gender and social policy; representation, narrative and culture; and globalization, development and inequalities. If you are interested in this opportunity, please contact Hazel

Johnstone at johnstone@lse.ac.uk.

The Visiting Fellow scheme is aimed at scholars (pre-Major Review or early postdoctoral status), practitioners of equivalent standing in an appropriate profession, and researchers in the early stages of their career. Applicants may take part in this opportunity as a Visiting Fellow, as a Visiting Senior Fellow, or as a Visiting Professor.

International Gender Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Visiting Research Fellow

Deadline: currently accepting for

program beginning June 2016

tinyurl.com/p5zn69o

The Visiting Fellowship Programme is a core activity of the International Gender Studies Centre. The Programme has been successfully running since 1983 and has hosted Visiting Fellows from all over the world on a broad range of topics under the general theme of gender, culture and social change. The Fellowship provides an important opportunity for those wishing to take advantage of the University's educational facilities outside the formal degree awarding structures. Fellows join a multidisciplinary academic community of Research Associates with

backgrounds in research and fieldwork in, among other specializations, gender studies, social anthropology, history, geography, sociology, literature and development. In addition to ongoing research activities, the Centre organizes a stimulating



program of weekly seminars, lectures and occasional workshops and conferences. It also has a long established program of publications. One of the primary objectives of the Centre is to strengthen the position of Visiting Fellows in their academic careers as well as in their professional activities, thus helping Fellows to make a difference upon return to their home countries. Visiting Research Fellows (VRF) should have gained their doctorate and/or occupy senior positions within their home institutions. VRF applicants will be assessed based on their project submission and academic and research achievements.

AmplifyChange Innovation Grant

Deadline: Rolling
amplifychange.org/grant-model/innovation

An Innovation grant is a small grant intended to serve a catalytic role in helping groups develop new approaches and ideas or encourage new CSOs to engage in SRHR advocacy. To be eligible, the project must be implemented in one of the AmplifyChange eligible countries and the project must respond to one or more of the thematic areas. The thematic areas are: gender based violence; access to comprehensive reproductive health services; addressing the causes of unsafe abortions; sexual health of young people and girls; and challenging stigma, discrimination, attitudes and laws that undermine human rights. Each Innovation grant can be up to EUR 10,000; there is no lower limit. The maximum duration of these grants is up to one year. AmplifyChange will start the application review process the first week of every month.

Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender and Women's Studies

Research Grant

Deadline: February, April, and October of each year

tinyurl.com/myabskw

The Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender and Women's Studies offers grants to support research in gender and women's studies by undergraduate and graduate students. Typical grant amounts range from \$100 – \$1000, however they will consider larger requests. Proposals may be for such items as publication subventions, research materials, travel for research, and travel to professional conferences in cases where the applicant is on the program; research grant funding may not be used to pay for participant incentives. Grant recipients are encouraged to present their material in SBAI seminars and conferences.

Conferences

The Evil, Women and the Feminine Project: 7th Global Meeting

Dubrovnik, Croatia

May 6-8

tinyurl.com/lgetyzb

From Medea and Lady Macbeth, to Mary Tudor and Eva Peron, to Myra Hindley and Dorothea Puente, to human rights activists working to prevent violence targeted at women, the human imagination has been captured by the complex relationship between women and evil. We are fascinated by stories of real and fictional women who perpetrate evil deeds, experience evil as victims, fight against evil and take the blame as scapegoats for evil that exists in the world. These accounts raise a host of questions about the nature of evil itself and why cultural cues encourage us to see the relationship between women and evil in very different terms from the way we understand the relationship between men and evil. What distinguishes evil from something that is simply at odds with gender roles, laws and other means of regulating

behavior? Why are women vilified as monsters, temptresses, bitches, and evil incarnate when they break the rules? Is the emotionally and ideologically loaded language of evil even useful in this context, or is an entirely different framework needed?

9th European Feminist Research

Conference: Sex & Capital

Rovaniemi, Finland

June 3-6

tinyurl.com/oyqtfkj

Issues that feminist research and politics have promoted are now realities for a large number of women: multicultural life, diversification of family forms and sexual identities, and the women's economy. Despite this progress, the need for equality politics and feminist activism has not diminished. We are living in a global world where different, and differently gendered, material and cultural realities coexist. "Sex & Capital" will engage with recent feminist thinking on gender politics, economics and futures to ask questions such as:

What are the different, sexualized forms of capital? What are the gendered dynamics and outcomes of barefaced capitalism? And how should we understand and re-conceptualize material realities, embodiment and subjectivities? The conference invites scholars, students, policy makers and activists to gather and discuss and reflect upon these themes.

CODESRIA Gender Institute 2015

Dakar, Senegal

June 8-26

tinyurl.com/n4xc72u

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce the 2015 session of its annual Gender Institute. Its theme this year is "Gender, Land Management, and Food Security in Africa." Launched in 1994 by CODESRIA, the Gender Institute is an interdisciplinary forum which brings together every year about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well

as some non-African scholars who are undertaking innovative research on topics related to the general theme of Gender. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender in the social science research community, the Institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

2nd International Conference on Advances in Women's Studies

Toronto, Canada

June 9-10

womenstudies.info

AWS 2015 is the premier forum for the presentation of new trends, advances, and research results in the fields of Women Studies. It will bring together leading academics, scientists, and researchers from around the world. This year's theme is "Women and Globalization." Conference topics includes Women and Leadership; Women and Gender; Women and Media; Women and Politics; Women and Aging; and Women and Family.

Gender and Education Association Conference: "Feminisms, Power and Pedagogy"

University of Roehampton, London, United Kingdom

June 24-26

tinyurl.com/ksjwe4p

The 10th international biennial conference of the Gender and Education Association will be hosted by the School of Education, the Centre for Educational Research in Equalities, Policy and Pedagogy (CEREPP) and the Paulo Freire



Institute (PFI) UK. The conference aims to address the following key questions from feminist perspectives: How can feminist theories of gender, education and pedagogy benefit from scholars from different parts of the world working together? How do feminist activists around the world work to promote equality? How can activists and

academics work together to develop and promote equality through feminist and other approaches to pedagogy? How can we build our understandings of education and/or pedagogy through critical analyses of power relations drawing on, for instance, feminist,

subaltern, critical race and postcolonial theories? How does power play out in educational and pedagogic processes, at local, national and global levels? How do the political, economic and organization contexts for the production of knowledge impact on the knowledges produced by feminist researchers and others, and what are the implications for social justice? How can feminist and other approaches (e.g., Freirean, subaltern, critical race and postcolonial) to education and pedagogy reinforce, enrich and build on each other?

Gender Odyssey 2015

Seattle, Washington

August 20-23

tinyurl.com/5m8un5

Gender Odyssey's conference is focused on the needs and interests of transgender and gender nonconforming people from across North America and around the world. 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. keynote speaker is Sara Ahmed.

The Sex and the State Project: 4th Global Meeting
Mansfield College, Oxford, United Kingdom
September 20-22
tinyurl.com/pwlp3lf

The social organization of sexuality reflects cultural, economic, educational, legal, and religious ideologies and practices. These commitments are especially evident in the ways in which the state and its agents regulate sexuality. This conference asks the questions: Who are 'good' sexual citizens and who are the outlaws? How does the state respond and deter sexual crimes and sexual violence?

How do economic, educational, legal, and religious practices and movements reinforce and/or resist state sanctioned sexual hierarchies? How do regulatory practices reflect politics of inclusion/exclusion?

II International Rit Vimarsh Conference on Gender and Violence
Okhla, New Delhi, India
October 9-21
tinyurl.com/n7xrpvr

This conference seeks to explore the facets of gender and violence that have emerged or are being studied in the social sciences and humanities, and bring together not only academics, but also social workers, activists, and media. The tentative subthemes are as follows: gender and the widening scope of 'violence'; violence within the household; gender, spaces and violence; gender, violence and mass media; language, gendered violence, and the gendering of violence; gender and violence in pre- and early modern

societies; colonialism, violence and gender; postcolonial discourse and gendered violence; gender, violence and economic resources; violence within the household and law; sex and violence; gender, violence and the victim; and gender, violence and the state.

Foundation for Psychoculture Research/UCLA Sex & Gender Conference 2015
University of California, Los Angeles
October 23-24
www.conference2015.org

This conference occurs at a critical juncture in sex/gender research in neuroscience, anthropology, psychology, and related disciplines. New theories are utilizing a conception of the brain as dynamic, plastic, and adaptable, and of sex/gender brain and behavioral differences as subject to the influence of a broad range of biological, cultural, and social or environmental factors. In organizing this conference, our aim is to bring the neuro- and social sciences

together to consider three crosscutting questions on sex/gender: Why now? What's fixed/changing/changeable? What's at stake? The proposed conference is the sixth in a series of meetings hosted by the Foundation for Psychocultural Research (FPR) at UCLA. Seating at this conference is very limited. Please note that the previous conferences have sold out before the end of early registration. The general public may register: online, by mail, by fax, or in person. Early registration ends on June 30. Late registration is from July

1 to September 30.

**National Women's Studies Association
Annual Conference: Precarity
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 12-15
tinyurl.com/kx2p8nx**

This annual conference draws more than 1,600 attendees and is the only annual meeting in the US exclusively dedicated to showcasing the latest feminist scholarship. The 2015 conference will open up with two pre-conferences hosted by the Program

Administration and Development and the Women's Centers Standing Committees. These daylong events offer networking and professional development opportunities for women's and gender studies and women's center administrators. The General Conference will feature concurrent breakout sessions, receptions, and professional development sessions for graduate students and junior faculty. This year's keynote speaker is Sara Ahmed.

Calls for Papers

Frontiers

Special Issue: "Women Digitizing Revolution: Race, Gender and the Technological Turn"

Deadline: May 1

frontiers.osu.edu/submissions

Frontiers invites your submission to their special issue on women and technology. This special issue of *Frontiers* is not only interested in scrutinizing the persistent and ongoing gender divide in technology, but also to highlight and recognize women's proactive and interventionist activities already underway as they represent best practices for how women scholars and independent technology workers collaborate today to make technological shifts and changes responsive and accountable to women and girls on our own terms. Topics include but are not limited to: women and social media; biotechnology and the new women's reproductive rights movement; YouTube feminism; feminist media archaeology and women as technological innovators; feminism and online learning; "Lean In" feminism: labor, time, and the gendering of digital industries; feminist twitter, black twitter: hashtag activism and performativities; women and the open-source movement; feminist digital pedagogy and the conservative backlash against race/gender studies; women, privacy, surveillance, and mobile technology; race, feminism,

and the digital humanities; politics, technology and feminist activism; digital feminism and disability; gender and serious learning games. All special issues submissions and questions should be directed to frontiers@osu.edu.

**Center for Human Rights and Justice,
University of Texas School of Law
Audre Rapoport Prize for Scholarship
on Gender and Human Rights
Deadline: July 1**

tinyurl.com/6bzmgky

The Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice extends a call for papers for the Audre Rapoport Prize for Scholarship on Gender and Human Rights. The \$1,000 prize will be awarded to the winner of an interdisciplinary writing competition on international human rights and women. The prize is made possible by a donation from University of Texas linguistics professor Robert King in honor of the work of Audre Rapoport, who has spent many hours dedicated to the advancement of women in the United States and internationally, particularly on issues of reproductive health. It is also meant to further the Center's mission to serve as a focal point for critical, interdisciplinary analysis, and practice of human rights and social justice. We welcome papers from any discipline

that address gender and human rights from an international, transnational, or comparative perspective. The selection committee will be multidisciplinary and international, comprising of faculty from areas such as law, anthropology, literature, and government. To be eligible, an author must either be an enrolled student or have graduated from a university within the past year. The paper should be between 8,000 and 15,000 words and must be in English. The winning paper will be published on the Center's website.

Kohl: a Journal for Body and Gender Research

Deadline: July 9

Special Issue: "The Non-Exotic Erotic: Questions of Desire and Representation"

gsrc-mena.org/kohl/call-for-papers

Misrepresentations of the bodies, desires, and sexualities of people in the Middle East, South West Asia, and North Africa are embedded in the colonial histories, and in the social, economic and political complexities of the region, with all their racial, ethnic, class and religious diversity. Exploiting the erotic is a foundational aspect of hegemonic knowledge production, war and colonization. This issue of Kohl will explore the ways in which the erotic has been used as a means of economic and political exploitation with papers

that break away from the West vs. East dichotomy and that engage with the erotic/exotic in relation to “others.” *Kohl* will also highlight spaces of the erotic that have been reclaimed by women, feminists, and queer people as a means of survival, pleasure, and change.

Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Humanities: “Second International Conference on Women’s Studies”

September 12-13, 2015, Vienna Austria

Deadline: August 10

tinyurl.com/lme788u

Papers are invited but not limited to the following panels: women and labor; women and discrimination; women and sexual violence; women and religion; 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; and movement for men’s rights. Prospective participants are also welcome to submit proposals for their own panels.

Journal of West African History

Deadline: January 2016

Special Issue: “Women and Gender in West Africa”

jwah.msu.edu/?page_id=574

The study of women and gender in African history has yielded new analytical frameworks as well as an

impressive body of original research. Scholarship on women and gender in West Africa’s past has made key contributions to the study of the region as well as to theoretical conceptions of the role of women and gender. To this end, the journal invites scholars to submit papers for a special issue on “Women and Gender in West Africa” broadly conceived. Papers may address, but are not limited to any one of the following themes: the role of women in state building; West African women and the economy; women and socioeconomic development; gender and colonialism; sex and sexuality; histories of production and consumption; domesticity and the gender division of labor; women and nationalism; intellectual and cultural histories; slavery and the slave trade; West Africa and the Diaspora. Manuscripts should be submitted online. All articles will undergo a double blind peer review.

Online Journal of African Affairs (OJAA)

Deadline: Rolling

www.onlineresearchjournals.org/OJAA/

Online Journal of African Affairs is an open access, double blind peer-reviewed, multidisciplinary international journal that provides rapid monthly publication of academic articles covering African studies with relation

to African politics, heritage studies and management, archaeology, musicology, cultural landscape, traditional knowledge systems, anthropology and ancient history, literature, arts, cultural and social studies, history, economic and security matters, international affairs with linkage to immediate regions, colonization, ethnicity, regionalization, media, religion, races and racial discrimination, education, military, growth and development, health and medical issues peculiar to Africans. One of the aims of *OJAA* is for us to have centralized information for Africans and Africa countries that will bring about growth and development. *OJAA* is an international journal, which aims to appeal to a wide African audience. It welcomes submissions from all over the world, in particular from Africa. It accepts articles not only from professional academics, but from authors in a variety of occupations. *OJAA* accepts manuscripts in all fields as related to issues in Africa. Researchers are invited to submit manuscripts reporting original research, reviews, essays, proposals, and opinions relating to the continent Africa and the countries in Africa in any field of study. Open Access Policy: *OJAA* provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

Online Resources

Center for Reproductive Rights

Moving in a New Direction: A Proactive State Policy Resource for Promoting Reproductive Health, Rights, and Justice Guide

tinyurl.com/m93lkdm

The time has come to stand strong in our commitment to women’s health, rights, and dignity by pushing proactive policies that reflect our priorities and values. We need to stand up for a vision of a just and equitable society and reclaim power as a movement for justice and freedom. This guide shows that

there is great innovation, commitment, and energy in the movement that can be further harnessed in order to spread and expand throughout the country. This guide will serve as a resource and inspiration for state advocates throughout the country who are advancing or considering proactive state policies to improve the reproductive health of women in the United States. The innovation and commitment shown in this resource can serve as a much needed inspiration for all advocates.

European Women’s Lobby (EWL)

Lobbying Kit on the Istanbul Convention

tinyurl.com/n2s2ebu
EWL Observatory on Violence against Women publishes *Lobbying Kit on the Istanbul Convention* for a transparent monitoring process of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Istanbul Convention is an internationally recognized, visionary treaty with great potential to become an effective tool for ending violence against women and girls. This

new Council of Europe Convention is an extremely important step towards equality between women and men, and considering this, it is believed that the process of monitoring this Convention should be transparent, and take into account the views of NGOs and experts with full understanding and knowledge on violence against women. To access and learn more about the lobbying kit, please refer to the website listed above.

Forest Peoples Programme Indigenous Women's Rights and the Inter-American System: A Toolkit on Mechanisms

tinyurl.com/lqz15l6

In order for the Inter-American human rights system to adequately recognize, protect and fulfill the human rights of indigenous women, it is necessary for indigenous women to engage with the system, and make their voices heard with all their complexities. This toolkit, which contains a series

of information notes explaining different aspects of the Inter-American system, is designed to help indigenous women and their advocates to use the system effectively. It is the result of a collective effort by indigenous women from Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay, among other countries. They have worked together for many years to raise awareness

about the opportunities offered by the Inter-American human rights system with regard to the rights of indigenous women. Between 2011 and 2014, Forest Peoples Programme, with the financial support of Oxfam Novib, worked with indigenous women to create this



training resource, which can be updated in the future and further developed by indigenous women and indigenous peoples organizations.

Toolkit on Indigenous Women's Rights in Africa

tinyurl.com/cr9kprm

Forest Peoples Program has created this toolkit to help indigenous women in Africa to better understand the African human rights system and how

to use it effectively to secure their rights. Indigenous women form one of the most vulnerable groups on the African continent. They face multiple forms of discrimination associated especially with their indigenous identity, their gender, culture, religion, and

language. This multiple, or intersectional, discrimination is a significant obstacle to the ability of indigenous women to exercise their rights. As such, it limits their access to education, healthcare and justice along with their participation in political and decision-making processes. Throughout Africa, indigenous women are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual violence. They live in precarious conditions and in extreme poverty. The situation of indigenous women is worrying and action must be taken. This information toolkit is intended to achieve this objective and to introduce indigenous women, and the organizations which represent them, to the African system of human and peoples' rights. It highlights the different routes available to ensuring that the

rights of indigenous women are valued and taken into account by the African Commission.

Girls Not Brides Post-2015 Advocacy Toolkit

tinyurl.com/q3c8tsc

This toolkit is for members of Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage and other civil society organizations that want to take action to call for the inclusion of child, early

and forced marriage in the post-2015 development framework. The main target audience is staff members who include advocacy in their work, including those working in communications, policy and research. The toolkit has been created to support advocacy activities at the national level. It consists of a mixture of theory and practical examples. As you go through the toolkit, you will be able to choose which parts are most relevant to your work and dip into the sections that you find useful. The toolkit should equip you with the knowledge and tools to enable you to design and effectively implement a child, early and forced marriage post-2015 advocacy strategy. In particular the toolkit will help you to: understand the post-2015 development agenda process and how to engage; understand the status of child, early and forced marriage in the post-2015 process; understand the basic components of advocacy and lobbying; develop a post-2015 advocacy strategy; and develop a media and communications plan for advocacy.

Role of Parliamentarians in Ending Child Marriage

tinyurl.com/ohzek89

Members of Parliament (MPs) are key players in ending child marriage, as they can take the lead on developing relevant legislation and policies, allocate resources from national budgets, monitor implementation, and guarantee accountability. This toolkit aims to provide MPs with an overview of what child marriage is, including its prevalence around the world, key drivers and consequences. Specific focus is placed on existing legal instruments that prohibit the practice, as well as concrete recommendations for MPs to take action.

Interights

Remedies for Forced Marriage—A Handbook for Lawyers

tinyurl.com/kk2ovlg

“Remedies for Forced Marriage—A Handbook for Lawyers” brings together expert commentaries by lawyers and activists working on the issue of forced

marriages and interference with choice in marriage in four different countries: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. The handbook is intended to assist those seeking legal remedies in such cases, and in particular to prevent forced marriages, and protect those affected. While aimed at lawyers, we hope that it will also be useful for voluntary sector workers, social workers and women’s rights advocates and activists seeking to identify available legal remedies. It discusses available remedies in four countries for securing the right to choice in marriage. While focusing on legal remedies—available through the courts—it also identifies practical steps to be taken prior to or alongside any attempted legal action.

WomanStats Project Database

womanstats.org

The WomanStats Project began in 2001 with the aim of investigating the link between security and behavior of states and the situation and security of the women within them. Since that time, it has grown to include thirteen principal investigators at nine universities across four countries, representing six fields of study: international relations, geography, psychology, sustainable development, statistics, and sociology. The project has also been a source of mentoring to over 120 students, many of whom have gone on to post graduate work. The goals of this project are to develop the most comprehensive database on the situation and the status of women in the world; to develop innovative indices and measures to describe the situation and status of women, which will allow for empirical analysis, assessment, monitoring, and evaluation activities; and to perform empirical and spatial analysis of the relationship between the situation and status of women in the world with the behavior and security of states. The database expands daily, and access to it is free of charge.

Women’s Refugee Commission

Facilitator’s Kit: Community Preparedness for Reproductive Health and Gender

tinyurl.com/lwh3rfr

This facilitator’s kit includes training preparation, a three day curriculum with information and activities, handouts for participants, PowerPoint presentations, and an appendix of resources. Day One focuses on introducing localized risks; Day Two teaches understanding of reproductive health, including gender based violence in emergencies; and Day Three takes participants from knowledge to action. At the end of this three day training, community members produce reproductive health and gender action plans that should then be discussed with Barangay officials and representatives of the Local Government Units. Community driven action plans can inform and complement government focused activities, such as contingency planning, emergency preparedness, and resilience building initiatives.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

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

tinyurl.com/lbpoujc

This guide provides guidance to donors and implementers of agricultural market development programs on how to translate into practice the evidence and insights gained from the WEAI survey results. The WEAI was developed by USAID Feed the Future Initiative, the International Food Policy Research Institute, and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative as a direct measure of economic empowerment and gender parity at the individual and household levels. This guide assists practitioners in selecting and designing evidence based interventions that are most relevant to the domains of empowerment prioritized in the WEAI, using a market-systems and gender-responsive approach. While the primary users of this guide are expected to be implementers and managers of Feed the Future projects, it may also be relevant to local stakeholders and other donors and implementers who are engaged in livelihoods and gender.

***Defying Victimhood: Women and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*, edited by Albrecht Schnabel and Anara Tabyshalieva, United Nations University Press, 2012, 386pp. Review by Emily Maiden, PhD Student, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame.**

Across the world, women of all races, ethnicities, religions, and social classes are the victims of numerous forms of violence and marginalization. In times of conflict, women are often labeled as the vulnerable group or as passive victims. This has led to a general trend in scholarship and practice where women are understood and analyzed only through their suffering. This book, *Defying Victimhood*, seeks to add to the existing literature by addressing the main flaw in the design and application of peacebuilding: the general tendency to underestimate, underutilize, and purposely marginalize women's roles in peacebuilding activities at local, national, and international levels. From changing international laws and norms to engaging with the government and military, promoting grassroots peacebuilding to proliferating women's empowerment, each chapter examines how women can and are contributing to sustainable peace, stability, and development across the world.

Defying Victimhood examines a number of important themes that individually and collectively seek to portray women in their full complexity, not simply as helpless victims, but as both victims and active agents of change. The introduction chapters provide a conceptual framework for thinking about women as both victims and peacebuilders. Part One examines the experiences of women moving from victimhood to empowerment. Krishna Kumar outlines the roles women play in mass violence from a cross-national perspective, while Sumie Nakaya and Rose Kadende-Kaiser examine the experiences of women as peacebuilders in Cambodia, Timor-Leste, and Burundi. Part Two examines the interrelationship between women and children as an essential partnership for survival and peace through case studies in the Balkans, Tajikistan, and Macedonia. Part Three looks at how policies that promote the engagement of women in post-conflict peacebuilding are actually put into practice by focusing on women's engagement with transitional justice activities and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325. Part Four aims to deconstruct the notion of victimhood by highlighting the important roles of women in political and security institutions. In this section, Vanessa Farr provides a detailed look at women peacebuilders in Palestine; Kari Karame examines women in politics in Lebanon; and Kristin Valasek explores the integration of women into post-conflict security forces.

As the editors argue in the introduction, to defy victimhood means to be recognized as an activist, peacebuilder, and a full participant in post-war social, economic, political, and security structures. By the final chapter, the reader sees how the individual contributions made by each author bring us to a strong conclusion that in the immediate post-conflict moment, society is offered a rare window of opportunity to reconsider and rewrite many rules and patterns that may have previously governed relations between men and women, and between women and society at large. If women can take advantage of this open window and leap through it, they will find themselves faced with a whole range of opportunities to actively engage in crafting a new and sustainable peace.

This book is useful in a number of contexts. First, it adds significantly to an otherwise small pool of research that focuses on women as active actors in peace and conflict, not merely passive victims. Second, the book is useful for gauging the myriad ways that women from different world regions engage in peace and conflict. Third, the backgrounds of each author are so diverse that it provides examples of a number of interdisciplinary methods for conducting gender research. Finally, the authors examine each topic in such an approachable way that this is exactly the type of book I would recommend to a layperson who would not necessarily be heavily grounded in theory or have detailed knowledge about gender or area studies, but are interested in the topic of women in peace and conflict.



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.

Thank You.

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