Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

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

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers Series* is pleased to announce the publication of its newest paper, "Women, Men, Children and Livestock: Partnerships and Gendered Negotiations in the Ful'be Household Livestock Enterprise," by Karen Marie Greenough. The author's research in Tanout, Niger, has shown that resources, rights, and responsibilities in pastoralist households are gendered in negotiable partnerships between hearthholders and chief herders. Through a successful partnership, essential for the viability of houshold enterprises, wife, husband, and children benefit from livestock and dairy production to maintain the household's overall well-being. Correspondingly, this paper illustrates that programs that disregard these partnerships and household/herd integrity risk failure and harm to project participants.

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

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

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

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

GenCen
CENTER FOR GENDER IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

Articles

African Crop Science Journal

Volume 20, Issue Supplement S2, 2012

"**Local Knowledge and Adaptation to Climate Change in Ouémé Valley, Benin**," by R.A.B. Kpadonou, P.Y. Adegbola, and S.D. Tovignan, pp. 181-192. This paper highlights the local dimension of adaptation to climate change and the importance of local knowledge in adaptation planning. It points out that, like climate, climate change adaptation is a dynamic and evolving process in which the main determinant is the degree of vulnerability. The paper presents a case study on farmers' strategies for adapting to climate vulnerability in the low valley of Ouémé, Benin, which showed that local people have developed a remarkable ability to adapt to climate threats, or in some cases, have turned threats into opportunities. The people of Ouémé managed to take advantage of their natural vulnerability through adaptation strategies mainly based on local knowledge. This paper argues that the trend of these local strategies confirms that the dynamic nature of adaptation to climate change is mainly determined by the extent of vulnerability caused by continued depletion of the environment.

Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology

Volume 9, Number 2, 2012

"**Domestic Violence Against Women in Bangladesh: Analysis from a Socio-Legal Perspective**," by Taslima Khatun and Khandaker Farzana Rahman, pp. 19-30. In Bangladesh, patriarchal capitalism puts women in such a position within their communities that they always remain subordinate under male domination and in many cases this is reflected through violence. Thus a woman commonly has a risk of experiencing domestic violence within her family and the husband is more likely to assault and/or batter his wife if she fails to meet his dowry demands or to perform household work. Given

the scale of the human rights violations against women within the family structure, this article concentrates on the sociolegal concerns of the domestic violence problem in Bangladesh. The study, in the beginning, focuses on the socioeconomic cost due to domestic violence in Bangladesh and then explores the domestic violence prevention mechanisms through national law and international human rights standards as obligations of the state.

"**A Socio-Economic Study of Informal Sector Workers of Dhaka City**," by Nazmul Alam, pp. 101-108. The informal sector is a very important area of the economy for any developing country. It is a growing occupational sector for less skilled people living both in urban and rural areas. A considerable amount of employment is ensured by this sector. What is specific to the informal economy is the absence of rights and social protection of the workers involved in it. Living in extensive poverty; exploited, with no place to go for protection; lacking access to basic social services; no basic safety conditions at work; holding little or no hope that life can be better; struggling on a daily basis just to survive. They are street vendors, wage laborers working in small enterprises on a regular, casual or contract basis; unpaid workers including family workers and apprentices, home-workers, paid domestic workers and more; and a smaller number are the owners of tiny enterprises. This study concentrates on the workers and their work life and living standards.

Gender and Sexuality

Number 07, 2012

"**The Changeability of Widowhood: A Study of Widows in Tamil Nadu, India**," by Aya Kubota, pp. 37-50. The meaning of "widows" and the social norms associated with them are continuously produced and consumed in particular

social and historical circumstances, although they seem clearly defined, fixed, and stable. Based on performance studies which assume that all of the social reality is constructed by actions, behaviors and events, this study reveals the dynamism of widowhood in Tamil Nadu, in the southern part of India. Specifically, the focus is on widows in a rural scheduled caste village. The study shows how Hinduism, Dravidian culture, the state government's policies, community attitudes toward widows and the caste system affect and shape widowhood. Certain behaviors and rituals which are learned, rehearsed, and presented over time form a widow's identity as a "shadow." The study presents a possibility of changing widowhood by focusing on a widow and demonstrating that her performative acts function as making the dominant discourse of widows unstable.

Globalization and Health

Volume 8, Number 19, 2012

"**Global Health and National Borders: The Ethics of Foreign Aid in a Time of Financial Crisis**," by Mira Johri, Ryoa Chung, Angus Dawson, and Ted Schrecker. The governments and citizens of the developed nations are increasingly called upon to contribute financially to health initiatives outside their borders. Although international development assistance for health has grown rapidly over the last two decades, austerity measures related to the 2008 and 2011 global financial crises may impact negatively on aid expenditures. The competition between national priorities and foreign aid commitments raises important ethical questions for donor nations. This article aims to foster individual reflection and public debate on donor responsibilities for global health.

Health and Human Rights

Volume 14, Number 2, 2012

"**Integrating Interventions on Maternal**

Mortality and Morbidity and HIV: A Human Rights-Based Framework and Approach," by Susana Fried, Brianna Harrison, Kelly Starcevich, Corinne Whitaker, and Tiana O'Konek. Maternal mortality and morbidity (MMM) and HIV represent interlinked challenges arising from common causes, magnifying their respective impacts, and producing related consequences. Accordingly, an integrated response will lead to the most effective approach to both. Shared structural drivers include: gender inequality; gender-based violence (including sexual violence); economic disempowerment; and stigma and discrimination in access to services or opportunities based on gender and HIV. Further, shared system-related drivers also contribute to a lack of effective access to acceptable, high-quality health services and other development resources from birth forward. HIV and MMM are connected in both outcomes and solutions: in Sub-Saharan Africa, HIV is the leading cause of maternal death, while the most recent global report on HIV identifies prevention of unintended pregnancy and access to contraception as two of the most important HIV-related prevention efforts. Both are central to reducing unsafe abortion—another leading cause of maternal death globally, and particularly in Africa. This article asserts that a human rights-based framework helps to identify these shared determinants. Moreover, it argues that a human rights-based approach works to establish the health-related human rights standards to which all women are entitled, as well as to outline the indivisible and intersecting human rights principles which inform and guide efforts to prevent, protect from, respond to, and provide remedy for human rights violations-in this case related to HIV and maternal mortality and morbidity.

Health and Place
Volume 18, Issue 5, 2012
"**Poverty and Postnatal Depression: A Systematic Mapping of the Evidence from Low and Lower Middle Income Countries**," by Ernestina Coast, Tiziana Leone, Atsumi Hirose, and Eleri Jones, pp. 1188-1197. There is no systematic assessment of how poverty

or socioeconomic status and postnatal depression (PND) might be related in low and lower middle income countries (LLMICs). The objective of this paper is to describe the extent of research in LLMICs that deals with the relationships between poverty and PND, including how poverty affects PND and how PND affects poverty. The paper finds that PND can impact negatively on a wide range of outcomes including maternal deaths due to suicide, the mother-infant relationship, child psychological development and infant nutrition and growth. High housing density and overcrowding, particularly where housing conditions are poor, is a source of stress, and is associated with common mental disorders, including PND. How poverty is defined and used in research relating to PND is critical for the relevance of research findings for policy and planning. Finally, this paper asserts that longitudinal research

that incorporates qualitative research is needed to better understand not only causal mechanisms between PND and poverty, but also the underlying processes that underpin them. In addition, the authors conclude that

if research is to reflect how people live, then an increasing proportion of PND-related research and the management and treatment of PND in LLMICs will need to focus on the urban poor.

Journal of Development Studies
Volume 48, Issue 4, 2012
"**Cultural Capital and Sustainable Livelihoods in Sri Lanka's Rural Villages: Towards Culturally Aware Development**," by Chandima Daskona and Andrew McGregor, pp. 549-563. Increasing attention is being directed toward the role of culture in the development and well-being of rural communities. Systems of knowledge, beliefs, customs, norms and a wide range of culturally related activities, such as arts, crafts and music, can play a significant role in the everyday lives of people and contribute to the sustainability of human societies. The means through which culture can be effectively incorporated into development processes requires further research. This article develops the concept of "cultural capital" to explore how cultural assets sustain an artisan class in three rural villages close to the city of Kandy in central Sri Lanka. The field research found that embodied cultural traditions and subsequent material outputs are vital "resources" in achieving livelihood objectives and meeting family aspirations. The authors argue that the development industry needs to reconsider cultural assets and traditions and incorporate them into its work at conceptual and programmatic levels. Conceptually development needs to see itself as a cultural as much as an economic or social process. For this reason, the authors point to programmatic openings within sustainable livelihoods approaches for a greater explicit appreciation and

awareness of locally-specific cultural traditions, strengths and perspectives.

Lancet
Volume 12, Issue 7, 2012
"**Burden of HIV among Female Sex Workers in Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**," by S. Baral, C. Beyrer, and K. Muessig, pp. 538-549. Female sex workers are a population who are at heightened risk of HIV infection, but understanding the burden of HIV among these women remains limited. This paper assesses the burden of HIV in this population compared with that of other women of reproductive age, depending on hundreds of selected articles and surveillance reports. The report shows that HIV infection in female sex workers varies by geographical epidemic typology, structure of sex work, and overlapping nature of HIV-risk behaviors such as injection drug use. The paper suggests an urgent need to scale up access to quality HIV prevention programs and services among female sex workers.

PanAfrican Medical Journal
Volume 12, Number 35, 2012
"**Access to Health Care: The Role of a Community Based Health Insurance in Kenya**," by J.W. Mwaura and S. Pongpanich. Out-of-pocket payments create financial barriers to health care access. There is an increasing interest in the role of community-based health insurance schemes in improving equity and access of the poor to essential health care. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of Jamii Bora Health Insurance (JBHI) on access to health care among the urban poor in Kenya. Data was obtained from the household health interview survey in Kibera and Mathare slums, which consisted of 420 respondents, aged 18 and above, who were registered as members of Jamii Bora Trust. The members of Jamii Bora Trust were divided into two groups: the insured and the non-insured. The article found that in total, 17.9% of respondents were hospitalized and

women (19.6%) were more likely to be admitted than men (14.7%); those in the poorest quintile had the highest probability of admission (18.1%); those with secondary school education, large household size, and aged 50 and above also had slightly greater probability of admission (p<0.25); 86% of admissions among the insured respondents were covered by JBHI and those in the poorest quintile were more likely to use the JBHI benefit; and results from the logistic regression revealed that the probability of being admitted, whether overall admission or admission covered by the JBHI benefit was determined by the presence of a chronic condition (p<0.01). The article concludes that utilization and take up of the JBHI benefits was high. Overall, JBHI favored the members in the lower income quintiles who were more likely to use health care services covered by the JBHI scheme.

PNLA Quarterly
Volume 76, Number 3, 2012
"**Information and Communication Technologies and Women's Education in Nigeria: Challenges and Future Directions**," by Stella N.I. Anasi, pp. 1-10. In the last decade women's education and development has attracted the attention of the international community. A number of conferences, seminars and workshops have been organized at international, national and local levels to issues related to women's education and development. Recognizing the transforming power of information and communication technology in educational processes, countries such as Canada have linked electronically over 10,000 schools for the provision of a host of online services. In fact, educators and policy makers affirmed that information and communication technologies are of paramount importance to the future of education anywhere in the world and Nigeria cannot afford to lag behind. The deployment of information and communication technologies at all levels of education—primary, secondary and tertiary institution—no doubt

will contribute to the meeting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of gender parity in education. With this in mind, this article examines the challenges and possible future directions of ICTs and women's education in Nigeria.

PloS Medicine
Volume 9, Issue 9, 2012
"**Who Sets the Global Health Research Agenda? The Challenge of Multi-Bi Financing**," by Devi Sridhar, pp. 1-5. A major challenge in the governance of research funding is priority-setting. As a former health minister in Sub-Saharan Africa noted, ''everyone is chasing the money—reputable universities, the UN agencies, partnerships, civil society groups, so who is actually doing what developing countries really need, rather than what donors want?'' The past 15 years have been called revolutionary in global health in terms of the funding raised and the number of initiatives launched. One of the side effects of having more money, institutions, and initiatives in global health is increased competition among the various parties. And the priorities of funding bodies largely dictate what health issues and diseases are studied. Sridhar argues that the challenge of agenda-setting that occurs in research funding is a consequence of a larger phenomenon in global health, ''multi-bi financing.''

Russian Social Science Review
Volume 52, Issue 2, 2011
"**Gender Stereotyping in Studying Pressing Social Problems**," by O.I. Kliuchko, pp. 16-32. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu, Anthony Giddens, and a growing literature in Russian gender studies, this article shows that "gender stereotypes and attitudes affect the process and results of social cognition." Gender is discussed as interwoven with ideas about the family, and as contingent on demographic and political changes in Russia. Hot issues of Muslim gender norms, domestic violence, prostitution, and other gender-related crimes are analyzed.

Audiovisuals

Fuuse Films/Hardcash Productions
www.fuuse-films.com
Banaz: A Love Story
This documentary includes a searing "inside look" into the life of Banaz Mahmod, a young British woman in suburban London in 2006 who tried over and over again to get protection from the London police before being killed and "disappeared" by her own Kurdish family, with the agreement and help of a large section of her own community. It includes never-before seen footage recorded by Banaz's boyfriend Rahmat. The film also includes interviews with Banaz's sister Bekhal, and an up-close look at the Scotland Yard detective, Chief Inspector Caroline Goode, who worked tirelessly to track down the killers of Banaz.

IFPRI
tinyurl.com/99fb9xo
Talk by Betty Achan Ogwaro
During a talk hosted by IFPRI in October 2012, the Republic of South Sudan's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Betty Achan Ogwaro, described the great potential that South Sudan holds for increasing food security for its people and neighboring nations, as well as for economic growth more broadly, and encouraged partners from both private and public sectors to help the country reach it. A formidable presence in South Sudanese politics, Dr. Ogwaro is also a leader for women's rights in her country, and one of the key negotiators of a constitutional right for 25% representation of women at all levels of government. "Now we are no longer talking of 25%," she told the audience. "We are now talking of 50-50, so that we share equally in development." The minister emphasized the crucially important role of women in agriculture in South Sudan, where 60% of the rural population are women who till the land, grow crops, reap, harvest, store, and feed the family. Dr. Ogwaro also mentioned the need to encourage women to pursue research careers in higher education. 2012, 41 min.

Mobility International USA (MIUSA)
www.miusa.org
Creating a World as it Should be: The Power of Disabled Women Activists
The video documents the power of women leaders with disabilities in their quest to be included in international development programs. Interviews with highly accomplished women with disabilities highlight the

vision, determination, challenges and recommendations for including women and girls in international development programs. Their eloquent and passionate message resonates with the need for the international development community to form partnerships with disabled women activists so that women and girls with disabilities can be included in all programs, such as health, microcredit, HIV/AIDS and violence prevention, education, and emergency response. The video also focuses on MIUSA's unique model of international leadership training, the Women's Institute on Leadership and Disability, which has brought together 176 women with disabilities who are grassroots leaders from over 80 countries. Sharing strategies across borders, this powerful, uplifting and invigorating documentary portrays activists who are paving the way for women and girls in their own countries to achieve their human rights. 2012, 18 min.

Plan UK
tinyurl.com/a2o4t8x
Choices for Girls: Ending Child Marriage
Every three seconds a girl is forced, coaxed or coerced into marriage. One in seven girls in the developing world is married by the age of 15—some at just five years old. Child marriage can mean dangerous early pregnancies and increased risk of violence, spelling the end of girls' education, dreams, opportunities and choices. Child marriage has complex interlinked causes—from cultural norms to poverty. But there are solutions. We can end it. Plan UK is working with governments, teachers, parents, community leaders and boys and girls themselves, to do just that. The first in this series of short films shows the impact that marrying very young has had on some young women, while the following five films in the series look at how sustainable change is possible focusing on the role of governments, cultural leaders, education, and community members in ending child marriage. 2012, 21 min.

Real World Program
tinyurl.com/95ht5yj
30% (Women and Politics in Sierra Leone)
As a child, Bernadette Lahai of the Sierra Leone People's Party was told not to whistle; like politics, decision-making, and so many other aspects of the national culture, whistling was felt to be the sole preserve of men. For a decade, Lahai and many other women have been fighting a campaign to increase female representation in parliament. Though disappointed not to achieve their target of a 30% quota ahead of November's elections, they have made significant headway in the battle for gender equality—and with their goal in sight, they won't rest until the struggle is won. This short film is their story. 2012, 10 min.

UNRISD
www.unrisd.org/podcasts
Catching Up with the "Quiet Revolution?" Work-Family Policies in Latin America
As part of UNRISD's seminar series, Juliana Martinez Franzoni and Merike Blofield give a talk on policies in Latin America that help to reconcile work and family. They chart the changes in policies adopted between 2000 and 2011 across several dimensions, including conditional cash transfers, services and regulations for paid and unpaid workers, especially domestic workers. 2012, 67 min.

Solidarity Economy and Alternative Finance: A Different Development Model?
During the 2012 Social Forum of the UN Human Rights Council, UNRISD and the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) organized a side event examining the potential and challenges of solidarity economy and how alternative finance could support or help scale up such development models. A full recording of the event is available as part of the UNRISD podcast series. 2012, 100 min.

Women Make Movies
www.wmm.com
Skydancer
Renowned for their balance and skill, six generations of Mohawk men have been leaving their families behind on the reservation to travel to New York City, to work on some of the biggest construction jobs in the world. Jerry McDonald Thundercloud and his colleague Sky shuttle between the hard drinking Brooklyn lodging houses they call home during the week and their rural reservation, a grueling drive six hours north, where a family weekend awaits. Their wives are only too familiar with the sacrifices that their jobs have upon family life. While the men are away working, the women often struggle to keep their children away from the illegal temptations of this economically-deprived area. Through archival documents and interviews, Academy Award-nominated director Katja Esson explores the colorful and at times tragic history of the Mohawk skywalkers, bringing us a nuanced portrait of modern Native American life and a visually stunning story of double lives. 2011, 75 min.

Going Up the Stairs: Portrait of an Unlikely Iranian Artist
Warm, revealing and often surprisingly funny, the award-winning Going Up the Stairs tells the story of Akram, an illiterate 50-year-old Iranian woman who became a painter unexpectedly late in life, hiding her powerful art under the carpet from possibly disapproving eyes. She finally tells her Western-educated children about her work and they arrange for her to have an exhibition in far-off Paris. The only hitch in this plan is that Akram must obtain permission from her husband—who she married when she was 8 and he was in his 30s—in order to attend. This film is an inspiring resource for courses on contemporary Muslim and Islamic studies, women's studies, art and more. 2011, 52 min.

ActionAid

tinyurl.com/ao6gp5n

"**Righting the MDGs: Contexts and Opportunities for a Post-2015 Framework**," 2012, 7pp. This report outlines how political, social and economic landscapes have shifted since the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were conceived in the 1990s and how the follow-up framework should best address these changes. Environmental concerns, the changing demographics of poverty, and the persistence of gender inequalities are among the key concerns, as is the need to deepen the impact of a new framework by ensuring that human rights lie at its core. The report also explores how new sources of development finance, including progressive taxation, could fund a post-2015 framework helping to end aid dependency for developing countries.

Bangladesh Development Research Center (BDRC)

tinyurl.com/bpjlv9p

"**Why Highly Educated Women Face Potential Poverty: A Case Study in Dhaka, Bangladesh**," by Syeda Umme Jakera Malik, 2012, 22pp. Although highly educated women in Bangladesh expect to achieve gender equality, compared to highly educated men, they experience poverty in disproportionate scales. Various educational and motivational programs have been successfully working in Bangladesh. Subsequently, many women have broken out of the common social problems like illiteracy, early marriage, etc. For example, Bangladesh has already achieved gender parity in education levels. Many women are getting proper family support, achieve higher education, and gain more respect in family life. However, a huge number of highly educated women are not in positions that would allow them to use their education as a capital to fulfill their basic needs, and subsequently, they are leading a life which is at risk of being poor. Professional identity is not only a source of income but also a way of social interaction and social security. This paper aims to explore Bangladeshi women's potential poverty despite being highly educated.

BRAC Education Program

tinyurl.com/9djk835

"**Changing Expectations of Gender Roles in Bangladesh: The Case of Female Field Staff of BRAC**," by R. Ali, 2012, 47pp. This study aims to analyze the situation of female staff of BRAC working in the field. Here, the study tries to find out how women negotiate between their traditional gender roles and the new roles offered by the organization, as well as the gap between gender policies of the organization and the reality women experience. The study took theoretical reference of different forms of patriarchy, gender division of labor, the public-private dichotomy, national imaginary of ideal woman of Bangladesh, as well as the literature about the endeavor of BRAC to bring out women from their traditional image. Data was collected using qualitative techniques such as in-depth interviews and informal discussions. Content analysis was used to interpret and analyze the content of both interviews and discussion.

Center for Global Development

tinyurl.com/9vjmm6x

"**Commitment to Development Index**," by D. Roodman, 2012, 6pp. The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's richest countries on their dedication to policies that benefit the 5.5 billion people living in poorer nations. Moving beyond standard comparisons of foreign aid volumes, the CDI quantifies a range of rich-country policies that affect poor people in developing countries: quantity and quality of foreign aid; openness to exports; policies that encourage investment; migration policies; environmental policies; security policies; and support for technology creation and dissemination. Why does the CDI matter? Because in an increasingly integrated world, the behavior of rich countries can profoundly affect the lives of people in poor countries and because poverty and weak institutions in developing countries can breed public health crises, security threats, and economic crises that know no borders. Committing to policies that promote development and well-being is a global imperative.

Central American Women's Network (CAWN)

www.cawn.org

"**Maternal Health, Reproductive Rights, and

the Criminalization of Abortion," 2012, 14pp. This briefing paper examines the criminalization of abortion throughout Central America. El Salvador and Nicaragua have the most stringent bans on abortion, which allow for no exception for cases of rape, incest, threat to the mother's health or severe fetus abnormality—not even to save a woman's life in immediate risk. Honduras and Guatemala share similar legislations although emergency abortion—to save the mother's life—is permitted. The effects of this criminalization are causing widespread human rights violations and reflect systemic discrimination against women in the region. Women and girls are forced to continue with pregnancies which endanger them and can be left to die from an ectopic pregnancy or obstetric emergency, denied life-saving treatment while pregnant if it could provoke a miscarriage, and are often reluctant to seek medical help after a miscarriage in case they are accused of procuring an abortion. CAWN's report outlines the current situation in Central America, as well as recommendations for improvement moving forward.

CREA

tinyurl.com/9w2g3sr

"**Count me in! Research Report on Violence Against Disabled, Lesbian, and Sex-Working Women in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal**," by S. Faiz Rashid, T. Hasan, and S. Camellia, 2012, 178pp. Based on the first ever multicountry research study on violence against disabled, lesbian and sex-working women, this report from CREA, in partnership with University College London, collates the findings that have emerged and presents recommendations. Three countries were studied: Bangladesh, with contributions by BRAC University; India, with help from Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action; and Nepal, via the Centre for Research on Environment Health and Population Activities. Of the three groups of women interviewed in this study, it is disabled women that are most likely to attract policy attention,

with lesbians less likely if they were identified as such. Sex-workers face a particular struggle to gain political or civil legitimacy. Other findings are that the likelihood of interpersonal violence increases alongside social exclusion. Service providers were also interviewed as part of the study, with discussion on barriers to providing services, how to encourage more women to seek help, and their knowledge of and attitudes towards laws on violence against women. This report concludes that societies should view and address social exclusion, stigma, discrimination and violence through a more deeply-rooted equality-based approach.

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

tinyurl.com/d63347y

"**The Challenge of, and Opportunities for, Inclusive and Sustainable Development**," by Andrew Norton, 2012, 9pp. This first paper aims to support high-level discussion on the challenges facing global development. It reviews four key challenges: persistent poverty; globalization and socioeconomic transitions; sustainable development in the context of climate change; and human security, violence and conflict. The author points to major potential risks, including shocks in the world economy, civil conflict and fragility, long-term resource scarcities and climate change. As a result, he argues that policy needs to engage with change, focusing on the supra-national level to deliver global public goods. He asserts that the most significant contemporary challenge is at a meta-level—how to improve the weak capacity of global institutions, processes and relationships to act coherently to address collective action problems in an increasingly multipolar world.

"**The Policy and Institutional Response to Development Challenges: Forging New Partnerships**," by Andrew Rogerson, 2012, 8pp. This second paper picks up the themes emerging from the first paper to address the policy and institutional responses that are

needed for inclusive and sustainable development. The paper argues that the challenges outlined in the first paper call for collective action of an unprecedented scale, scope and speed. It examines the complex institutional space occupied by the many actors, policies and instruments available to tackle these challenges, and their varied motivations and capabilities. It outlines three main options available to development agencies: concentrating on being an efficient disburser of official development assistance (ODA); becoming brokers and managers of ODA and ODA-like funds, concentrating on financial issues and building stronger partnerships with the private sector and non-traditional donors; and becoming deal-makers and brokers across government and internationally, providing a unique perspective and resources (financial and non-financial) on issues that shape global well-being. Together, these two challenge papers aim to illuminate the context of the current development paradigm, and outline potential responses.

Equality Now

tinyurl.com/95h5j4q

"**Learning From Cases of Girls' Rights**," 2012, 48pp. Representing the knowledge gained from cases undertaken as part of Equality Now's Adolescent Girls' Legal Defense Fund (AGLDF), this paper identifies and addresses the common obstacles faced by adolescent girls in their pursuit of justice. Since its inception in 2008, the AGLDF has taken up nine cases involving various forms of sexual violence, the most common abuse suffered by girls, in seven countries. This paper consolidates and aggregates the lessons learned from these cases in an effort to establish legal precedents to prevent and better address future violations of girls' rights.

FAO Animal Production and Health

tinyurl.com/cwac8xj

"**Invisible Guardians: Women Manage Livestock Diversity**," by I. Köhler-Rollefson, 2012, 74pp. This paper highlights the important role of women

in maintaining livestock diversity by analyzing global trends in the livestock sector from the perspective of their influence on gender roles in livestock keeping and animal genetic resources management. Global case studies illustrate that while, to a degree, women acquire their role as guardians of diversity by default because of global trends, many also make an active and conscious contribution to livestock management. The report also highlights opportunities to enhance women's roles as guardians of livestock diversity. It provides recommendations to integrate gender issues into projects and policies through: collecting disaggregated data on the roles of women; designing extension and training to be accessible to women; investigating family structures of women and how they influence the ability of women to interact in projects; and investigating problems women have in accessing markets for animal products.

Global Network of Sex Work Projects
tinyurl.com/9u9wfg6

"**UNAIDS Guidance Note on HIV and Sex Work (updated)**," 2012, 56pp. This Guidance Note has been developed to provide the UNAIDS Cosponsors and Secretariat with a coordinated human-rights-based approach to promoting universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in the context of adult sex work. It provides clarification and direction regarding approaches by UNAIDS to reduce HIV risk and vulnerability in the context of sex work. It provides a policy and programmatic emphasis that rests on three interdependent pillars: access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for all sex workers and their clients; supportive environments and partnerships that facilitate universal access to needed services, including life choices and occupational alternatives to sex work for those who want to leave it; and action to address structural issues related to HIV and sex work. Sex workers include female, male and transgender adults and young people who receive

money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally. This paper states that many sex workers do not seek nor have access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support advice, or services, including in humanitarian and post-conflict settings. It states that the delivery of effective services to sex workers and their clients often encounters barriers that reflect complex cultural, religious, and social dynamics. Additionally, sex workers may be further victimized by membership in other populations that are highly vulnerable to HIV exposure, such as injecting drug users.

ICRW
tinyurl.com/9r248kf

"**Agrodealerships in Western Kenya: How Promising for Agricultural Development and Women Farmers?**" by Bell Okello, Silvia Paruzzolo, Rekha Mehra, Adithi Shetty and Ellen Weiss, 2012, 10pp. Agriculture is a critical driver of economic growth in Kenya. Agrodealers link input suppliers to farmers and farmers to output markets. Unfortunately, access to, and appropriate use of, agricultural inputs is often cited as one of the biggest challenges facing most small-scale farmers, especially women. This paper highlights findings from an assessment of the agrodealership model in Western Kenya and the model's potential to deliver inputs and services to women farmers.

ICRW, Gender-based Violence Prevention Network, South African Medical Research Council
tinyurl.com/cfj8skn

"**Strengthening Research and Action on Gender-Based Violence in Africa**," by Ellen Weiss, Stella Mukasa, Mary Ellsberg, Naeemah Abrahams, Shanaaz Mathews, Lori Michau, Jean Kemitare, and Margo Young, 2012, 28pp. Research provides needed evidence to advocate for strong laws and programs to combat gender-based violence. Yet research capacity is lagging in many parts of the world, including Africa. In response, ICRW, the Gender-based

Violence Prevention Network and the South African Medical Research Council undertook a capacity building program that paired NGOs with research institutions in the region. Their experience shows that partnering violence prevention organizations with researchers has strengthened the formers' skills to carry out relevant action research, and directed evidence into the hands of those best positioned to use it, namely activists and program implementers. This paper outlines these experiences and findings.

ICRW, UNFPA, AusAID, AFPPD
tinyurl.com/8n8y562

"**Child Marriage in Southern Asia**," 2012, 24pp. Child marriage is not only a violation of a girl's rights; it also seriously compromises efforts to reduce gender-based violence, advance education, overcome poverty and improve health indicators for girls and women. In these just-released policy and advocacy briefs, the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and its partners highlight the life-threatening situations girls in nine Southern Asian countries face on account of child marriage and recommend ways in which policymakers can prevent the practice. The nine countries included in the briefs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

ICRW, UNFPA, AusAID, ISDS, CREHPA
tinyurl.com/9mug2yt

"**Study on Gender, Masculinity, and Son Preference in Nepal and Vietnam**," by Priya Nanda, Abhishek Gautam, and Ravi Verma, 2012, 98pp. This report provides the results of the study undertaken by International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) in partnership with Center for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities (CREHPA) in Nepal and Institute for Social Development Studies (ISDS), Vietnam. The study was commissioned by UNFPA, Asia and Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok and funded by Australian Government, AusAID. The objective of the study was to explore

the gender norms, masculine behavior and attitude towards son preference in Nepal and Vietnam. This study was the first of its kind in both countries that explored men's attitudes on a wide range of issues related to gender equality, son preference, the levels and types of intimate partner violence and knowledge and attitude towards laws and policies related to women's rights. The study affirms that high son preference, conservative gender roles, and inequitable attitudes persist in both countries.

International Civil Society Action Network for Women's Rights, Peace, and Security (ICAN)
tinyurl.com/a8u4k4y

"**What the Women Say: Egypt's Fitful Revolution— Women in the Balance**," 2012, 12pp. From the outset of the revolution, Egyptian women from all sectors of society were central to the events. They were in the streets alongside men from the early days of the protests. They initiated their own protests. They have borne a large share of the violence dispensed primarily by state security forces, and are frequently the target of hostility and regressive measures introduced by some Islamists. They have also been a critical constituency in the elections—as voters and to a lesser extent as candidates. Yet few of the women who participated in the uprisings could imagine how quickly their contributions to the revolution could be overlooked and how rapidly women's rights gains of the past could be threatened with reversal. But their experiences with the military establishment and the Islamists have put many women—both long-time and newer activists—on high alert. Reflecting on the experiences of women in the uprising and transitional months, this brief provides a snapshot of developments in the past eighteen

months including their security concerns, the constitutional process and evolving political landscape and its implication for women. It highlights key recommendations to international and domestic actors with regard to women's rights, peace, and security.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

tinyurl.com/6qa5xdw

"**Mobilizing Men in Practice: Challenging Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Institutional Settings**," by A. Grieg and J. Edstrom, 2012, 114 pp. This document brings together stories, tools and lessons from the work of the Mobilizing Men program, a partnership looking at ways of engaging men as gender activists. Set up in 2009, the program involves country partners in Kenya, India, and Uganda who identify, recruit, train, and support teams of male activists who then work with women to challenge and change institutional settings that enable and enact violence against women. The program is supported by the Institute of Development Studies and the United Nations Population Fund.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Welthungerhilfe, & Concern Worldwide
tinyurl.com/967sc3k

"**2012 Global Hunger Index**," 2012,

72pp. The Global Hunger Index assesses the state of world hunger and identifies the countries and regions where hunger and malnutrition are most severe. Twenty countries were found to have hunger levels at "alarming" and "extremely alarming" levels. Burundi, Eritrea, and Haiti fell in the "extremely alarming" category. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa topped the list of regions suffering from the highest levels of hunger. This year's report, released for the seventh year, focuses on the threat of unsustainable land, water, and energy use to the food security of the world's poorest and most vulnerable—and makes clear policy recommendations to improve food security under this growing pressure. These include securing land and water rights, phasing out inefficient subsidies, scaling up technical solutions to conserve natural resources, and taking action to address the drivers of natural resources scarcity—such as demographic change, income inequality, and climate change.

International Institute for Sustainable Development
tinyurl.com/8doq66q

"**Moving Beyond the Tool: ICTs in the Sustainable Development Discussion at Rio+20**," by S. Finnegan, 2012, 7pp. Rio has a long history with information and communication technology (ICT). The Earth Summit in 1992 was one of the first United Nations conferences to be set up with "communications centers," which facilitated online discussion and kept civil society around the world informed about the UN talks. Twenty years later, ICTs featured prominently in the day-to-day activities of the Rio+20 conference. ICTs could be found everywhere: from interactive information kiosks and super-WiFi demonstrations for participants, to overflowing computer labs, blogging rooms and media areas, with rows of

wireless devices plugged into every available electrical outlet. People were connected, and the Internet was a vital part of the daily interactions and work being carried on throughout the summit. Participants tweeted, blogged, uploaded photos, shared and gathered information at rates far greater than could ever have been possible at the original Earth Summit. Ironically, despite the dependence on, and ubiquity of, technology at the Rio+20 conference, there was very little reflection on the ways that technology has shaped economic, social and political structures in the 20 years since the first Earth Summit or on the challenges to sustainable development that ICTs present. This paper examines the ways in which ICTs were addressed in the formal and informal summits, noting critical discussion points as well as highlighting gaps and missed opportunities.

NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
tinyurl.com/8ugf4me

"**Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points For 2011-2012**," by Sarah Taylor, Kristina Mader, and Deborah Accurso, 2012, 180pp. Efforts have been made to make progress on the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Indeed, those who live in areas affected by conflict, particularly women, have long been working without sufficient recognition on these issues. Policy makers at the international level have increasingly recognized the importance of this work, and have begun to embed support for it in international obligations. Frameworks for action, the development of good policy practice, and commitments to end sexual violence in conflict have all been part of national, regional, and global initiatives in recent years. In the situations examined in this report one sees that while there are areas of significant normative progress, the necessary and consistent action by the international community remains acutely insufficient. The report provides an in-depth, qualitative analysis of the women, peace and security work

in reports, meetings, presidential statements, and resolutions of the UN Security Council over a 12 month period, from 1 August 2011 through 31 July 2012, demonstrating the need for consistent information, analysis and recommendations to flow into the Council, and for the Council to ensure it acts with consistency and with commitment on its women, peace and security obligations.

Oxfam
tinyurl.com/8obzoq6

"**Cash Transfers in Nairobi's Slums: Improving Food Security and Gender Dynamics**," by Claire Harvey, 2012, 14pp. In Kenya, a combination of factors led to the food crisis of 2008-9, which put around 9.5 million people at risk of starvation. About 4.1 million of those affected were living in informal settlements (slums) in the capital, Nairobi. Oxfam and Concern Worldwide developed a joint program to address this unfolding emergency. The program, implemented with local partners in two slums, aimed to improve access to food in the short term via cash transfers and to provide further income opportunities and improve livelihoods in the longer term. This paper examines this cash transfer program in Nairobi.

tinyurl.com/cx4gkkl

"**Effectiveness Review: Raising Poor and Marginalized Women's Voices, Liberia**," by Gwendolyn Heaner, 2012, 37pp. The project is part of Oxfam's global Raising Her Voice (RHV) program, which seeks to promote the rights and capacity of poor women to engage effectively in governance at all levels through increased voice and influence and more effective institutional accountability. Oxfam Liberia, with two local partners, Women of Liberia Peace Network (WOLPNET) and Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL), has been working to support the establishment of a vibrant coalition for poor and marginalized women in eight counties and encourage more responsive governance through greater compliance with the African Women's

Rights Protocol. This report documents the findings of a qualitative impact evaluation, completed in April 2012, which used process tracing to assess the effectiveness of the project at increasing government's responsiveness to women's concerns, and decreasing incidence of gender based violence (GBV) and rape.

tinyurl.com/9kxc95u

"**Flood Preparedness in Viet Nam: A Systematic Gender-Aware Approach**," by Dung Le Thi My and Hai Vu Minh, 2012, 10pp. In flood-prone areas of Viet Nam, most people are at high risk of drowning either because they cannot swim or lack information about how to protect themselves in the event of a flood. Women and children are particularly vulnerable—the former because many of them commute to work by boat. Oxfam and the governments of Viet Nam and Australia have worked with affected communities to develop and implement a participatory disaster management program with a systematic gender-aware approach. The program raised awareness of disaster preparedness activities and also built knowledge, skills, and capacity at provincial, district, and community levels.

tinyurl.com/98t576l

"**Post-Earthquake Response and Reconstruction: Gender-Sensitive Advocacy in Indonesia**," by Claire Harvey and Ines Smyth, 2012, 10pp. Around 1 million Indonesians are affected by natural disasters every year. Despite significant government investment in early warning systems and disaster management, the impact of the 2009 earthquake in West Sumatra showed that much more needs to be done. Oxfam's post-earthquake advocacy work aimed to build understanding of how gender inequality shapes vulnerability and to promote women's participation in designing the emergency response. This document presents the insights gained through the work done by Oxfam.

tinyurl.com/9ftag24

"**Protecting Communities in the DRC:**

Understanding Gender Dynamics and Empowering Women and Men," by Emma Fanning and Rachel Hastie, 2012, 15pp. Armed conflict has devastated large swathes of the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1997. Civilians in many parts of the eastern provinces still face constant threats of forced displacement, sexual violence, abduction, and extortion, not only from militia groups but in many cases from those who are mandated to protect them. Oxfam's protection program in the DRC aims to strengthen the ability of communities to advocate for their rights, including the right to protection from violence and exploitation. This evaluation of the program's impact shows that in a situation where so many people's rights are abused and violated, empowering women often means including and empowering men in the humanitarian response too.

"**Restoring Livelihoods After Floods: Gender-Sensitive Response and Community-Owned Recovery in Pakistan**," by Davina Jeffrey, 2012, 17pp. Following unprecedented flooding in 2010, Oxfam and partners launched an early recovery program in Sindh Province, Pakistan. As well as directly supporting food security, this program included support for women and men to establish livelihoods and rebuild assets when they began to return to their villages. This also offered some opportunities to promote improved livelihoods. It was intended that interventions should benefit the entire household, including women. This paper examines the extent to which this was achieved. In particular it considers and evaluates the following: the involvement of women in program planning and implementation; constraints that limited their involvement; and program outputs and outcomes, and the views of women on these.

Pathways of Women's Empowerment
"**What Makes Domestic Violence Legislation More Effective?**" by C. Sardenberg, 2011, 18pp. This policy paper, developed as part of the Pathways of Women's Empowerment program, considers four key questions: What is domestic violence and how is it manifested? What role has women's organizing played in confronting domestic violence? What should domestic violence legislation encompass? What are the major issues to address to guarantee the effectiveness of laws on domestic violence? The paper draws on several pieces of research conducted by Pathways partners, particularly the Observatory for Monitoring the Implementation of Maria da Penha Law (OBSERVE) in Brazil, but also from partners in Bangladesh, Egypt and Ghana. The paper presents four policy messages: Domestic violence is multifaceted, complex and devastating to women. It demands appropriate legislation to confront it and remove pressure from the victims; women's organizing is vital for publicizing the harmful nature of domestic violence and for formulating and monitoring domestic violence legislation. Donors should support feminist organizations and initiatives to confront domestic violence; comprehensive legislation packages are needed to confront domestic violence against women. They should include punitive, protective and preventative measures and provisions for the monitoring of legislation implementation, effectiveness of domestic violence legislation depends on appropriate training of all service providers, cross-agency coordination, public opinion support, monitoring of policies by civil society organizations, and adequate budgets at all levels.

Stockholm Environment Institute
"**Climate Policy and Development: an Economic Analysis**," by F. Ackerman, E. Stanton, and R. Bueno, 2012, 13pp. This paper describes the use of the Climate and Regional Economics of Development (CRED) model to explore the interconnections between climate and development policy. CRED scenarios, based on high and low projections of climate damages, and high and low discount rates, are used to analyze the effects of varying levels of assistance to the poorest regions of the world. The authors find that climate and development choices are almost independent of each other, if the climate threat is seen as either very mild or very serious. The optimal

climate policy is to do very little in the former case, and a lot in the latter case, regardless of development. In the latter case, however, assistance may be required for the poorest regions to respond to serious climate threats in the globally optimal manner. Under intermediate assumptions about the severity of climate risks, development policy plays a greater role.

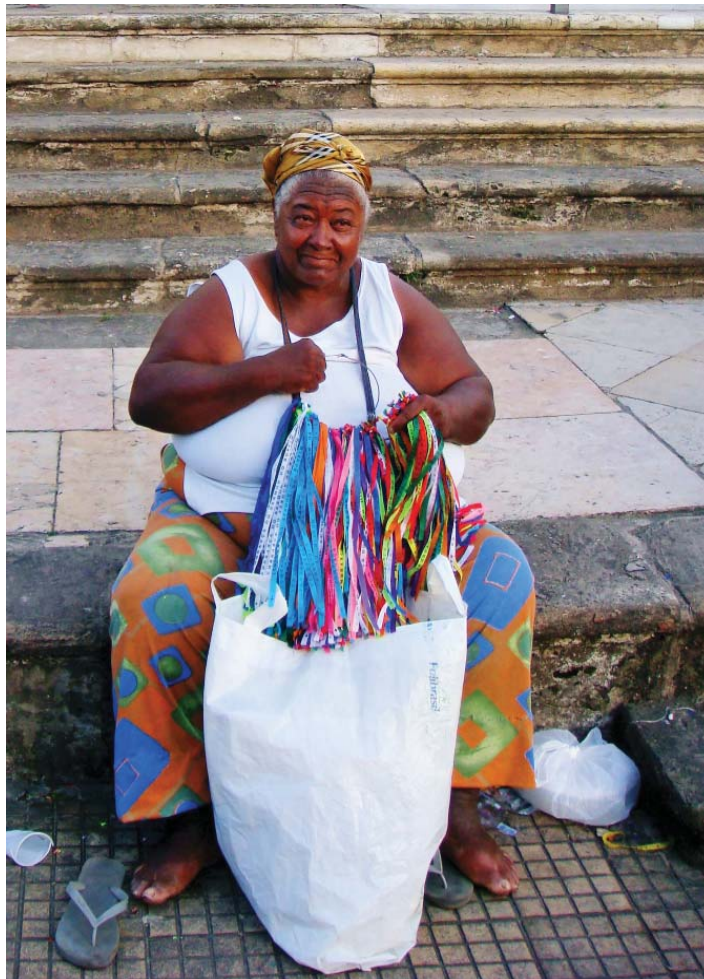## Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research
tinyurl.com/c527lsz

"**Governing Clean Development in Least Developed Countries: Do CDM Rules Promote Renewable Energy in Ethiopia?**" by S. Hoch, 2012, 21pp. Climate policy is becoming more important for the sustainable development of non-Annex I countries, for instance by supporting access to renewable energy. In order to better adapt the CDM and future climate policy instruments to the circumstances of low-income countries, it is important to understand how the CDM's institutional dimensions impact governance processes in host countries. Hence, this paper presents a case study on how CDM rules for renewable energy generation impact climate and energy governance in Ethiopia. First, the paper develops a theoretical approach to analyze climate governance processes which is grounded in sociological institutionalism. Second, the paper applies these concepts to the CDM as a governance institution that is nested within the overarching regime, in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of CDM rules. CDM rules for renewable energy are discussed with regard to their relevance for LDCs in a process-oriented perspective that accounts for ongoing CDM reforms. Third, these preparations guide the inductive analysis of the impact of these CDM rules on climate and energy governance in Ethiopia. This case study draws on a comprehensive analysis of academic and grey literature, content analysis of key documents, and a series of semi-structured expert interviews conducted in Ethiopia and Kenya during several sessions of climate negotiations between 2009 and 2011.

UN
tinyurl.com/9py3d5t

"**Realizing the Future We Want for All: Report to the Secretary-General**," 2012, 58pp. The central challenge of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's peoples of present and future generations. Globalization offers great opportunities, but its benefits are at present very unevenly shared. The continuous striving for improvements in material welfare is threatening to surpass the limits of the natural resource base unless there is a radical shift towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production and resource use. Persistent inequalities and struggles over scarce resources are among key determinants of situations of conflict, hunger, insecurity and violence, which in turn are key factors that hold back human development and efforts to achieve sustainable development. Business as usual thus cannot be an option and transformative change is needed. As the challenges are highly interdependent, a new, more holistic approach is needed to address them. Accordingly, this first report prepared by the UN System-wide Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda recommends a vision for the future that rests on the core values of human rights, equality and sustainability.

UNDP
tinyurl.com/9nvckvf

"**Powerful Synergies: Gender Equality, Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability**," 2012, 212pp. This collection of contributions by gender and sustainable development experts explores the interconnections between gender equality and sustainable development across a range of sectors and issues such as energy, health, education, food security, climate change, human rights, consumption and production patterns, and urbanization. The articles provide evidence on how women's equal access and control over resources not only improves livelihoods, but also helps ensure the sustainability of the environment. Recommendations for policy makers and practitioners include: develop a participatory and gender-responsive consultation process to inform and ensure equitable decision-making; commit to building a green

economy based on gender equality, poverty eradication, and technological and social systems that reduce the environmental impact of production and consumption; decrease women's growing burden of unpaid labor by increasing their access to appropriate technologies and natural resources.

UNFPA
tinyurl.com/a9a52gp

"**Marrying Too Young: End Child Marriage**," 2012, 76pp. Despite near-universal commitments to end child marriage, one in three girls in developing countries (excluding China) will probably be married before they are 18. One out of nine girls will be married before their 15th birthday. Most of these girls are poor, less-educated, and living in rural areas. Over 67 million women 20-24 years old in 2010 had been married as girls. Half were in Asia, one-fifth in Africa. In the next decade 14.2 million girls under age 18 will be married every year. This will rise to an average of 15.1 million girls a year, starting in 2021 until 2030, if present trends continue. International conventions declare that child marriage is a violation of human rights because it denies girls the right to decide when and with whom to marry. This report is intended to help policymakers prevent this violation of girls' rights. It summarizes available data and evidence, while offering advice on the thicket of issues involved, and suggests prioritized actions to reduce and eventually eliminate child marriage.

tinyurl.com/c2xok3x

"**State of World Population 2012—By Choice, Not by Chance: Family Planning, Human Rights, and Development**," 2012, 128pp. All human beings—regardless of age, sex, race or income—are equal in dignity and rights. Yet 222 million women in developing countries are unable to exercise the human right to voluntary family planning. This flagship report analyzes data and trends to understand who is denied access and why. It examines challenges in expanding access to family planning

and it considers the social and economic impact of family planning, as well as the costs and savings of making it available to everyone who needs it. The report asserts that governments, civil society, health providers and communities have the responsibility to protect the right to family planning for women across the spectrum, including those who are young or unmarried. Nevertheless, the report finds that financial resources for family planning have declined and contraceptive use has remained mostly steady. In 2010, donor countries fell $500 million short of their expected contribution to sexual and reproductive health services in developing countries. Contraceptive prevalence has increased globally by just 0.1% per year over the last few years.

UNISDR and Plan International
tinyurl.com/dxhhfyu

"**Children's Action for Disaster Risk Reduction: Views from Children in Asia**," 2012, 50pp. This report indicates that Asian children and youth have been involved in hazard mapping, raising awareness through radio and games, as well as influencing other children, their teachers, parents and communities on how to reduce the effects of disasters. The report underscores that children should not be seen only as victims in disasters, though they are vulnerable and face particular risks to their health, protection, and access to education and nutrition. The aim of the publication is to provide children and youth in Asia a platform to report on progress made towards these commitments from their own point of view. It documents the perspective of children from seven Asian countries on how disasters and climate change affects their lives and their rights. The report also supports the implementation of the Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Unnayan Onneshan
tinyurl.com/aneq6ak

"**Social Connection of Street Girls in the Context of Dhaka City, Bangladesh**," by Jannatul Mozdalifa, 2012, 24pp. The

2012 theme of International Women's Day was "Connecting Girls, Inspiring Futures." Following this theme, this paper studies a deprived but major segment of girls who are "street girls" and their social connections in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, much progress has been made to protect and promote adolescent girls and girl children's rights in recent times. However, girls are found in continuous victimization of violence, deprivation of basic human needs and rights. This study finds that the majority of the street girls (37.5%) are flower sellers whereas, 18.8% are prostitutes, 6.25% are garment workers, 6.25% are beggars, 12.5% are shopkeepers and 6.25% are paper-hawkers. Authors assert that in order to reduce the gender gap not only between men and women but also among women and girls, participation must be increased at all tiers of Bangladeshi society.

UNRISD
tinyurl.com/9rjhf4q

"**Gender Patterns and Value of Unpaid Work: Findings from China's First Large-Scale Time Use Survey**," by Xiao-Yuan Dong and Xinli An, 2012, 32pp. Women throughout the world bear major responsibilities for unpaid work, which includes housework and taking care of people at home and in communities for no explicit monetary reward. Unpaid work is essential to the development of human capabilities and well-being. However, due to time constraints, unpaid work limits women's ability to participate equally with men in the labor market and reduces the time available to them for self-care, human capital investment, socializing with other people, political participation and relaxation. Despite its important implications for well-being and gender equality, unpaid work is not counted in conventional income and labor force statistics. The provision of household and care services, viewed as "the natural duty of women," is commonly taken for granted in policy making. The authors take a close look at unpaid work using

data from China's first large-scale time use survey (TUS) conducted in 2008. They document the gender patterns of time allocation over three activities: paid work, unpaid work and non-work activity (self-care and leisure). The analysis reveals the tension between paid and unpaid work in China's new market economy. While both paid and unpaid work are essential to national well-being, as the analysis shows, the overriding concern of the Chinese government in the post-reform period has been to improve the productivity of paid work and maximize growth of per capita GDP, assuming that the provision of domestic and care services will adjust itself accordingly. Consequently, market reforms have severely eroded the support and protection of both the government and employers for women's reproductive roles, exacerbating the work-family conflicts that Chinese women face. This development strategy is unfair to women and is also unsustainable in the long run. Hence, the authors call for greater policy attention to supporting the reproductive economy to ensure that the socially adequate supply of domestic and care services can be provided in a more gender-equitable manner.

Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)

tinyurl.com/bphh46d

"**Samyukt Mahila Samiti (SMS): Powerful Institutional Tool to Make Women Prominent in the Watershed Development**," by E. Kale, 2012, 9pp. Although women's significant role in natural resource management is widely acknowledged in watershed development programs in India, the discussion rarely goes beyond the formation of self-help groups (SHG) and conventional credit and saving activities. This paper presents five case studies of Samyukt Mahila Samiti (SMS), an institutional policy tool initiated by the Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR) to actively involve women in watershed development by providing them a space to mobilize and unite for rural development. The SMS is an apex body of women's SHGs, which generally consist of 15-20 women who come together to organize savings and credit activities. The paper argues that SMS should be integrated as an institutional tool into the nationwide integrated watershed management program (IWMP) for making women prominent in watershed development and management in India.

Periodicals

Anthropology in Action
Volume 18, Number 1, 2011
Special issue *Feminism and Anthropology* includes the following articles:
*Feminist Anthropology Anew: Motherhood and HIV/AIDS as Sites of Action, by Pamela J. Downe
*Introduction: Feminist Anthropology Confronts Disengagement, by Robin Whitaker and Pamela J. Downe
*Feminism and the Anthropology of "Development:" Dilemmas in Rural Mexico, by Julia E. Murphy
*Editorial by Christine McCourt
*Engaging Feminist Anthropology in Vanuatu: Local Knowledge and Universal Claims, by Jean Mitchell
*Establishing a Cultural Red Book for Endangered Cultures, NOW, by David Lempert
*The Politics of Friendship in Feminist Anthropology, by Robin Whitaker
*Engaging with an Invisible Politics: Gender Mainstreaming as a Practice in Newfoundland and Labrador, by Glynis George

Chinese Sociology and Anthropology
Volume 43, Number 4, 2011
Special Issue *Contemplating Inequalities: An Intersectional Perspective on Gender Dynamics, Marriage Patterns, and Housing Practices in Contemporary China* includes the following articles:
*China in the "Post-Patriarchal Era," by Shen Yifei
*Contemplating Inequalities: An Intersectional Perspective on Gender Dynamics, Marriage Patterns, and Housing Practices in Contemporary China, by Shen Yifei
*The Powers of Intimate Companions, by Xu Anqi
*Place Matters, by Pan Tianshu and Liu Zhijun
*New Migrants in Urban China, by Zhou Daming and Yang Xiaoliu
*Marriage Pattern in the City of Shanghai, by Cheng Yua, Han Xuehui, and John K. Dagsvik
*An Empirical Analysis of the Community Life of New Urban Migrants, by Liu Zhaohui
*Social and Individual Perspectives on Migrants Immersed in the Old Industrial Base of Shenyang, by Jiang Fan
*Migrant-Worker "Intergenerational Relationships," by Zhou Daming and Sun Xiaoyun
*Empirical Research on Factors Influencing Whether New Laborer-Type Migrants Settle in the Cities, by Wang Xingzhou
*University Graduates from the Countryside Drifting in the City, by Han Heng
*The Transformation, Adaptation, and Self-Identity of New Urban Migrants, by Chen Shaojun, Zhang Yiquan, Zhang Huashan, and Yang Ruijuan
*A General Description of Research on New Migrants in Urban China, by Qin Hongzeng and Huang Peng
*Housing Conditions and Housing Determinants of New Migrants in Chinese Cities, by Zhigang Li
*Research on "Job Hopping" by Migrant Workers from the Countryside, by Zhou Daming and Sun Xiaoyun

Gender and Development

Volume 20, Number 3, 2012

Special issue *Beyond Gender Mainstreaming* includes the following articles:

*Introduction: Beyond Gender Mainstreaming, by Caroline Sweetman

*Gender Mainstreaming: Recognizing and Building on progress. Views from the UK Gender and Development Network, by Helen Derbyshire

*'It's Just Been Such a Horrible Experience': Perceptions of Gender Mainstreaming by Practitioners in South African Organizations, by Jenevieve Mannell

*Mainstreaming Women's Safety in Cities into Gender-Based Policy and Programs, by Caroline Moser

*Looking Through an Equity and Inclusion Lens in Tanzania: The Experience of WaterAid, by Joyce Ndesamburo, Erin Flynn and Samantha French

*The Micro-Politics of Gender Mainstreaming: The Administration of Policy in Humanitarian Work in Cambodia, by Franz F. Wong

*From the Bottom Up: Lessons About Gender Mainstreaming in the Andes from Digni's Women Empowerment and Gender Equality (WEGE) Program, by Heidi Holt Zachariassen

*Substantive Gender Mainstreaming and the Missing Middle: A View from Dutch Development Agencies, by Anouka van Eerdewijk and Ireen Dubel

*"…The Donor Community, They are Not Sensitized about These Kind of Gender Things:" Incorporating "Gender" into the Work of a Ghanaian NGO, by Hannah Warren

*Fixing Women or Fixing the World?

"Smart Economics," Efficiency Approaches, and Gender Equality in Development, by Sylvia Chant and Caroline Sweetman

*"Measuring the Unmeasurable:" Gender Mainstreaming and Cultural Change, by Jeanette Kloosterman, Esther Benning, and Rex Fyles

*The Elephant in the Room and the Dragons at the Gate: Strategizing for Gender Equality in the 21st Century, by Joanne Sandler and Aruna Rao

*Intersectional Mainstreaming and Sightsavers' Lady Health Workers Program in Pakistan, by Clara Fischer

*Mainstreaming from Beijing to Ghana—The Role of the Women's Movement in Ghana, by Diana Hojlund Madsen

*Better than the Sum of Our Parts?

Reflections on Gender Mainstreaming in a Confederation, by Shawna Wakefield

Book reviews:

*Men and Development: Politicizing Masculinities, reviewed by Dean Peacock, Angelica Pino, and Mark Weston

*Harvesting Feminist Knowledge for Public Policy: Rebuilding Progress, reviewed by Kristine Goulding

*The New Maids: Transnational Women and the Care Economy, reviewed by Deborah Eade

*Transformative Policy for Poor Women: A New Feminist Framework, reviewed by Naomi Hossain

*The Women of Katrina: How Gender, Race, and Class Matter in an American Disaster, reviewed by Sarah Bradshaw

Journal of Lesbian Studies

Volume 16, Issue 4, 2012

Special issue *Lesbians, Sexuality and Islam* includes the following articles:

*Introduction: Lesbians, Sexuality, and Islam, by Huma Ahmed-Ghoshpages

*Naming to Empower: Lesbianism in the Arab Islamicate World Today, by Sahar Amer

*My Qarina, My Self: The Homoerotic as Islamic Feminism in Alifa Rifaat's "My World of the Unknown," by Diya M. Abdo

*The "Invention" of Lesbian Acts in Iran: Interpretative Moves, Hidden Assumptions, and Emerging Categories of Sexuality, by Elizabeth M. Bucar and Faegheh Shirazi

*Islam, Sexuality, and the Marginal Positioning of Pengkids and Their Girlfriends in Malaysia, by Yuenmei Wong

*"I Don't Want to Taint the Name of Islam:" The Influence of Religion on the Lives of Muslim Lesbians, by Asifa Siraj

*Siraat-e-Mustaqeem or the Straight Path, by Nighat M. Gandhi

Books

Women's Roles in Sub-Saharan Africa (Women's Roles through History), by Toyin Falola and Nana Akua Amponsah, 2012, 232pp. Women play essential, critical roles in every society; African women south of the Sahara are certainly no different. This book adds significantly to our understanding of the ways in which women contribute to the fabric of human civilization. It provides an in-depth exploration of African women's roles in society from precolonial periods to the contemporary era. Topical sections describe the roles that women play in family, courtship and marriage, religion, work, literature and arts, and government. Each of the six chapters has been structured to elucidate women's roles and functions in society as partners, as active participants, as defenders of their status and occupations, and as agents of change. The authors present a thought-provoking work that looks at the complicated victimhood/powerful-female paradigm in women and gender studies in Africa, and challenge ideological interest in African historiography that privileges male representation.

Gendered Experiences of Genocide (Voices in Development Management), by Choman Hardi, 2012, 232pp. This book examines Kurdish women's experience of violence, destruction, the disappearance of loved ones, and incarceration during the Anfal campaign. It explores the survival strategies of these women in the aftermath of genocide. By bringing together and highlighting women's own testimonies, Choman Hardi reconstructs the Anfal narrative in contrast to the current prevailing one which is highly politicized, simplified, and nationalistic. It also addresses women's silences about sexual abuse and rape in a patriarchal society which holds them responsible for having been a victim of sexual violence.

Women in Developing Countries: A Reference Handbook, by Karen L. Kinnear, 2011, 348pp. This volume, the most recent in ABC-CLIO's Contemporary World Issues series, broadly addresses topics like the status of women in developing countries; their access to education, health care, and the political process; their legal status; the extent to which they are considered property; female genital mutilation and other harmful practices; and other timely issues. This book also provides statistical information, data on selected nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other organizations set up to improve the lives and advance the status of women, and sources of further information in print and non-print media.

Rights Out of Reach: Obstacles to Health, Justice, and Protection for Displaced Victims of Gender-Based Violence in Colombia, 2012, 103pp. In recent years, Colombia has made important progress in constructing a legal and policy framework to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and to promote the rights to health and justice for survivors. In 2008, the Congress passed some of the most comprehensive legislation on violence against women in the region, although some small gaps in legal protections remain. The same year, the Constitutional Court ordered various ministries to address gender-based violence against displaced women and girls. In 2011, the government issued regulations to implement the laws and court orders, and developed a comprehensive "referral pathway" to ensure that service providers can guide victims of gender-based violence to all of the services available in the government's integrated, multisector response to the problem—including health services, justice, protection, and psychosocial support. To find out if this legal framework and pathway has made a difference for displaced victims of gender-based violence, Human Rights Watch conducted fieldwork in four major cities in Colombia, interviewing 80 displaced women and girls, nearly all of whom had been victims of gender-based violence: ranging from individual and gang rape by members of armed groups to violence and rape by spouses or intimate partners. They also interviewed 46 government officials and health care practitioners, 65 rights advocates, service providers, and other civil society representatives who have worked extensively with victims. These interviews revealed that while existing legal pathways have potential for effectiveness when applied properly, more often than not, the framework and pathway are not properly applied, the victims do not receive the medical attention they are entitled to, and the perpetrators are not brought to justice.

(Un)Covering Men: Rewriting Masculinity and Health in South Africa, edited by Melissa Meyer and Helen Struthers, 2012, 216pp. This volume explores how men can be considered in all their diversity and guises. By positioning itself within a broader health media context, this book shows how narrowly defined notions of masculinity often facilitate and reinforce risk-taking behavior. Over a three year period, journalism fellows of the HIV & AIDS Media Project undertook in-depth research looking to write about men, masculinity and HIV in a new way. The result is this compendium of articles, blogs and photo essays that showcases a diversity of men, each facing a unique

context and dealing with sexual health and relationships differently. Structured around four central themes, the four sections in this book bring men's varied roles in the HIV epidemic to the fore: men as lovers, men as partners and fathers, men who have sex with men, and men's relationship to traditional and medical male circumcision.

Lynne Rienner Publishers
www.rienner.com
Understanding Contemporary Africa, 5th ed., edited by April A. Gordon and Donald L. Gordon, 2013, 511pp. This new edition has been thoroughly revised to reflect the many significant events and trends of the past six years—seismic political changes, the impact of the new information technology, the strong presence of China and other foreign powers, and much more. The authors provide current analyses not only of history, politics, and economics, but also geography, environmental concerns, population shifts, and social and cultural issues. Each topic is covered in an accessible style, but with reference to the latest scholarship. Maps, photographs, and a table of basic political data enhance the text, which has made its place as the best available introduction to this diverse and complex continent.

Manchester University Press
www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk
Masculinities, Militarisation and the End Conscription Campaign: War Resistance in Apartheid South Africa, by Daniel Conway, 2012, 176pp. This book explores the gendered dynamics of apartheid-era South Africa's militarization and analyzes the defiance of compulsory military service by individual white men, and

the anti-apartheid activism of the white men and women in the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the most significant white anti-apartheid movement to happen in South Africa. Military conscription and objection to it are conceptualized as gendered acts of citizenship premised on, and constitutive of, masculinities. Conway draws upon a range of materials and disciplines to produce this sociopolitical study.

Sources include interviews with white men who objected to military service in the South African Defence Force (SADF); archival material, including military intelligence surveillance of the ECC; ECC campaigning material, press reports and other pro-state propaganda. The analysis is informed by perspectives in sociology, international relations, history and from work on contemporary militarized societies such as those in Israel and Turkey. This book also explores the interconnections between militarization, sexuality, race, homophobia and political authoritarianism.

New York University Press
www.nyupress.org
Intimate Migrations: Gender, Family, and Illegality among Transnational Mexicans, by Deborah A. Boehm, 2012, 188pp. In her research with

transnational Mexicans, Boehm has often asked individuals: if there were no barriers to your movement between Mexico and the United States, where would you choose to live? Almost always, they desire the freedom to "come and go." Yet the barriers preventing such movement are many. Because of the United States' rigid immigration policies, Mexican immigrants often find themselves living long distances from family members and unable to easily cross the U.S.-Mexico border. Transnational Mexicans experience what Boehm calls "intimate migrations," flows that both shape and are structured by gendered and familial actions and interactions, but are always defined by the presence of the U.S. state. This book is based on over a decade of ethnographic research, focusing on Mexican immigrants with ties to a small, rural community in the Mexican state of San Luis Potosí and several states in the U.S. West. By showing how intimate relations direct migration, and by looking at kin and gender relationships through the lens of illegality, Boehm sheds new light on the study of gender and kinship, as well as understandings of the state and transnational migration.

Oxford University Press
www.oup.com
The Role of Elites in Economic Development, edited by Alice H. Amsden, Alisa DiCaprio, and James A. Robinson, 2012, 352pp. Elites have a disproportionate impact on development outcomes. While a country's endowments constitute

the deep determinates of growth, the trajectory they follow is shaped by the actions of elites. But what factors affect whether elites use their influence for individual gain or national welfare? To what extent do they see poverty as a problem? And are their actions today constrained by institutions and norms established in the past? This volume looks at case studies from South Africa to China to seek a better understanding of the dynamics behind how elites decide to engage with economic development. Approaches include economic modeling, social surveys, theoretical analysis, and program evaluation. These different methods explore the relationship between elites and development outcomes from five angles: the participation and reaction of elites to institutional creation and change, how economic changes affect elite formation and circulation, elite perceptions of national welfare, the extent to which state capacity is part of elite self-identity, and how elites interact with non-elites.

Palgrave McMillan
Spatial Literacy: Contemporary Asante Women's Place-Making, by Epifania Akosua Amoo-Adare, 2013, 192pp. This book makes the case for an urgent praxis of critical spatial literacy for African women. It provides a critical analysis of how Asante women negotiate and understand the politics of contemporary space in Accra and beyond and the effect it has on their lives, demonstrating how they critically "read that world." Additionally, the book provides insight into Asante women's perspectives on their urban living conditions, their sense of place in Ghana's capital and the world at large, and how they make sense of these contemporary spaces, which are the result of transnational economic and cultural flows. In other words, the author discusses and recounts experiences surrounding her development and execution of a renegade African-feminist architecture project that reveals Asante women's critical literacy of contemporary space in terms of what they describe as its significant sociospatial effects of

akwantu, anibuei, ne sikasɛm: that is, travel, "civilization," and economics.

Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India: Is Inclusive Growth Possible?, edited by R. Nagaraj, 2012, 256pp. This book critically examines economic development, social justice and the political economy of development in post-independence India. It offers a detailed and empirically rich study of India's record of macroeconomic growth during the last six decades. Chapters address a range of issues, including income distribution, poverty reduction, social development (with a special focus on basic services such as sanitation and drinking water) and social protection. The role of class relations in the development process and their influence on the trajectory of policymaking is also highlighted as the contributors seek to bring out the preconditions for a more broad-based and inclusive growth path.

Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana (Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction Series), by Onalenna Selolwane, 2012, 272pp. This book examines how Botswana overcame the legacies of exceptional resource deficiency, colonial neglect and a harsh physical environment to transform itself from one of the poorest nations of the world to a middle-income economy with significant reductions in people's poverty. It reviews the interactions of economic, social and institutional policies and how these reinforced one another to produce the poverty outcomes that they did from the initial socioeconomic conditions. In particular it illustrates how the chosen development strategies consistently tied social and economic policies to achieve, on the one hand, redistribution, protection and reproduction and, on the other, investment in production and human capabilities. The substantive areas covered include trends in economic development strategies and outcome; social policies and strategies and their impact on poverty and productive capacity; income and wealth distribution;

the role of organized interest groups in policy development; and institutional development, state capacity and politics.

Women and Leadership in West Africa: Mothering the Nation and Humanizing the State, by Filomina Chioma Steady, 2011, 284pp. This book offers an insightful exploration of the factors that give rise to different types of female leadership in West Africa. It does so through an in-depth look at the Mano River Union countries of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, which have all directly or indirectly experienced civil wars over a decade long. It presents a compelling indigenous theoretical framework for understanding female leadership. It offers an alternative to male-dominated and politically-inspired authoritarian and war-prone leadership and also provides a powerful narrative for humanizing the state.

Polity
Women and Wars, by Carol Cohn, 2012, 256pp. Where are the women? In traditional historical and scholarly accounts of the making and fighting of wars, women are often nowhere to be seen. With few exceptions, war stories are told as if men were the only ones who plan, fight, are injured by, and negotiate ends to wars. As the pages of this book tell, though, those accounts are far from complete. Women can be found at every turn in the (gendered) phenomena of war. Women have participated in the making, fighting, and concluding of wars throughout history, and their participation is only increasing at the turn of the 21st century. Women experience war in multiple ways: as soldiers, as fighters, as civilians, as caregivers, as sex workers, as sexual slaves, refugees and internally displaced persons, as anti-war activists, as community peace-builders, and more. This book at once provides a glimpse into where women are in war, and gives readers the tools to understood women's (told and untold) war experiences in the greater context of the gendered nature of global social and political life.

Women's Human Rights Education Institute
Deadline: January 31 & March 31, 2013
www.learnwhr.org

This unique educational institute brings feminist perspectives and an activist orientation to the inextricably related issues of peace, human rights, and life-sustaining development. Participants will gain an understanding of the global economic, ecological, legal, cultural and political contexts of this work, as well as of the groundbreaking work that is currently being done and has been done over decades by women and men around the world. Participants will develop a practical understanding of the UN Human Rights system and how to apply a women's human rights framework to a multiplicity of issues. Participants will also develop practical facilitation skills to help them become human rights educators in their own regions and organizations. The deadline for applications is January 31st for those requiring visas or applying for tuition scholarships, and March 31st for general applicants. For more information please visit the program website.

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
Summer 2013 Legal Internship, Women's Rights Project
Deadline: February 8, 2013
tinyurl.com/b3khrql

The Women's Rights Project has overall responsibility for implementing ACLU policy in the area of gender discrimination. WRP conducts direct litigation, files amicus curiae briefs, provides support for ACLU affiliate litigation, serves as a resource for ACLU legislative work on women's rights and seeks to advance ACLU policy goals through public education, organizing and coalition advocacy. WRP has been an active participant in virtually all of the major gender discrimination litigation in the Supreme Court, in Congressional efforts to promote gender equality, and in significant communications and public education efforts on behalf of women and girls. The Summer 2013 Legal Internship offers Interns the opportunity to work on all aspects of litigation. The Internship is full-time. WRP prefers a minimum commitment of 10 weeks for the internship, but the commitment is not required. Because this is an unpaid internship, students are highly encouraged to seek support for Public Interest Fellowship stipends. Arrangements can also be made with the student's law school for work/study stipends or course credit. Interns who do not secure funding will be eligible for a stipend provided by the Project.

Michigan State University
Study Abroad: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Sexual Politics in the Netherlands
Deadline: March 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/ahxguzo

In this program, students will learn about sex and gender politics and policy in the Netherlands, one of the most sexually liberal countries in the world. This nation was the first to legalize same sex marriages, grants sex-workers legitimate status, and covers sex reassignment surgeries through its government health plan. Yet tolerance for sexual and gender diversity is counter-balanced by a pervasive social intolerance of Muslim immigrants. Students will study sexual and gender politics with Dutch scholars and speakers working in organizations relating to sex workers, sex education, transgender advocacy, and LGBTQ rights in order to advance their knowledge of these topics in a comparative context.

Gender and Development: NGO Internships in Malawi
Deadline: March 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/a9v5kjl

This program is a cooperative venture among the College of Social Science, the College of Agriculture and Natural

Resources, and the Center for Gender in Global Context, which allows students an opportunity to carry a full semester course-load while participating in a non-governmental organization internship. In Africa, thousands of NGOs work on development projects related to agriculture, environment, and health. In examining these projects, program organizers have found that gender relations often determine who has access to critical resources. By studying complex issues such as women's access to land and other natural resources, health care, household divisions of labor, and national and international economic development policies, students will gain an understanding of the cultural and societal forces at work in Malawi and beyond that constrain and, in some cases, empower families as they attempt to improve their well-being.

University of Cambridge
MPhil in Multi-Disciplinary Gender Studies
Deadline: March 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/8m465ox
The course seeks to provide rigorous advanced training in the multi and interdisciplinary gender analysis of human society. It is designed for those who wish to go on to prepare for PhD or further research and also for students who want to enhance their understanding of "gender" by undertaking a one-year MPhil only.

Brandeis University's Heller School for Social Policy and Management
Joint MA in Sustainable International Development and Women's and Gender Studies
Deadline: Rolling until March 1 (Annually)
tinyurl.com/98vbbgf
The joint master of arts program in Sustainable International Development and Women's and Gender Studies provides a strong grounding in development along with an interdisciplinary education in the theories, methods and scholarship of women's and gender studies. Please

note that the joint Master of Arts class is limited in size and offers of admission are made on a space-available basis. Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their completed applications and to respond to offers of admission as early as possible.

Erasmus Mundus
MA in Sustainable Territorial Development (STeDe)
Deadline: March 30, 2013 (For non-scholarship seeking applicants)
tinyurl.com/cy3z8md
STeDe Master aims to create experts in the area of sustainable territorial development. More concretely it trains professionals to be able to help organizations acting in the territory (enterprises, local communities, civil society organizations) to draft sustainable development policies for environmental and intercultural management. The masters program concerns the environmental and intercultural challenges of territorial development focusing not only on local communities, but also on enterprises, non-state actors, and civil society organizations. It also aims to offer an example of sustainable territory involving all local organizations, which should have human resources available and able to promote sustainable development. Students spend the first semester of their curriculum at the University of Padua (Italy), the second at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), the third at the Université Paris 1 Panthéon—Sorbonne (France), and the fourth in one of the three European Universities or at the Universidade Catolica Dom Bosco (Brazil).

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.

University of York
MA in European Gender and Equality Studies
Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/9axut5z
The MA in European Gender and Equality Studies is a two-year, full-time program of 240 UK credits (120 ECTS). It is run in conjunction with six other European partner universities: Abo Akademi, Finland; Université de Lausanne, Switzerland; Université de Lyon 2, France; Université Toulouse-Le Mireil, France; Universidad Autonoma Barcelona, Spain; and University of Bucharest, Romania. Students who apply to the University of York (their "home" university) spend the first and last terms at York but will undertake at least one mobility period, and if they wish two. Each mobility period will be spent at a different partner university. The first mobility period will occur in the spring/summer of the first year, the second in the autumn term of the second year. At the University of York, students take two compulsory modules (Difference, Diversity and Change; Work, Politics and Culture) as well as a selection of research methods and optional modules.

Grants and Fellowships

Agris Mundus Master in Sustainable Development: Agriculture Scholarships
Deadline: January 25, 2013
tinyurl.com/cshpk8v

The Agris Mundus Master in Sustainable Development in Agriculture Scholarships are provided by the Erasmus Mundus program of the European Union. Scholarships are offered to select non-European candidates. The amount is 21,000 Euros per year which should cover the living costs, transportation costs and subscription fees. Scholarship and admission criteria include the following: a B.S. in a field related to agricultural development or, alternatively, a B.A. in the Social Sciences or equivalent, and sufficient language level in English, Spanish, or Italian, depending on specific program being pursued. Preference will be given to candidates with appropriate professional experience and strong recommendations.

International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF)
2013 Women Entrepreneurs in The Digital News Frontier Grant Program
Deadline: January 25, 2013
tinyurl.com/c2zr4hd

Limited access to capital and training threaten women's full participation as entrepreneurs in the digital news media. The Women Entrepreneurs in the Digital News Frontier Grant Program is aiming to diversify the digital news media landscape by expanding the voice and role of women entrepreneurs. IWMF will award three $20,000 grants to entrepreneurial women journalists proposing to use digital media in innovative ways to deliver the news. In addition to seed funding, the program provides coaching from leading entrepreneurs and digital news media experts. A successful applicant will pitch an innovative digital news media enterprise with a well conceived plan for sustainability after initial funding has ended. She will clearly demonstrate how the enterprise delivers news in new ways, and she will outline tangible benchmarks for her success as a digital news media entrepreneur.

Cultural Survival
Ellen L. Lutz Indigenous Rights Award
Deadline: January 31, 2013
tinyurl.com/ccj6gqz

Cultural Survival is seeking nominations for Indigenous individuals who work to further Indigenous rights, protect Indigenous lands, and revitalize Indigenous languages. The Ellen L. Lutz Indigenous Rights Award will be given to a courageous advocate who is pursuing the rights of Indigenous Peoples with an Indigenous community. The Award is intended to recognize Indigenous activists for their dedication, passion, and commitment to human rights and their struggle for Indigenous Rights. Giving this award also recognizes the challenging and often dangerous conditions and situations that activists face in pursuing their work. The recipient of the ELL Indigenous Rights Award will receive $10,000. The award will be presented in May 2013 at an honoring reception held in New York City at the time of the UN Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous People. Nominations for the award may be received from any individual or group by the deadline and should include a letter about why a person is being nominated, a bio of the nominee, and contact information for the nominee. Please submit nominees to Miranda Vitello at mvitello@cs.org or by mail to her attention at 215 Prospect Street, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Erasmus Mundus MA in Sustainable Territorial Development (STeDe)
Deadline: February 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/c2fasgq

The Erasmus scholarship will include contributions to travel costs, participation costs, and a monthly allowance for chosen students in the STeDe Masters program. STeDe Master aims to create experts in the area of sustainable territorial development. More concretely it trains professionals to be able to help organizations acting in the territory (enterprises, local communities, civil society organizations) to draft sustainable development policies for environmental and intercultural management. The masters program concerns the environmental and intercultural challenges of territorial development focusing not only on local communities, but also on enterprises, non-state actors and civil society organizations. It also aims to offer an example of sustainable territory involving all local organizations, which should have human resources available and able to promote sustainable development. Students spend the first semester of their curriculum at

the University of Padua (Italy), the second at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), the third at the Université Paris 1 Panthéon—Sorbonne (France), and the fourth in one of the three European Universities or at the Universidade Catolica Dom Bosco (Brazil).

American University Washington School of Law

Essay Scholarship on the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, And Transgender Peoples And International Human Rights Law
Deadline: February 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/addz44f
The Human Rights Essay Award is an annual competition sponsored by the Academy and seeks to stimulate the production of scholarly work in international human rights law. Participants have the flexibility to choose any subject related to the assigned topic. The essay has to be a legal article. The Academy will grant two Awards, one for the best article in English and one for the best article in Spanish. The Award in each case will consist of: a scholarship to the Program of Advanced Studies in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; travel expenses to Washington D.C.; housing at the university dorms; and a per diem for living expenses. The best articles may be published in the American University International Law Review. For more information please visit the website provided above.

Open Society Foundations

Open Society Fellowship
Deadline: February 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/d75j6j8
The Open Society Fellowship was founded in 2008 to support individuals pursuing innovative and unconventional approaches to fundamental open society challenges. The fellowship funds work that will enrich public understanding of those challenges and stimulate far-reaching and probing conversations within the Open Society Foundations and in the world. A fellowship project might identify a problem that has not

previously been recognized, develop new policy ideas to address familiar problems, or offer a new advocacy strategy. Project themes should cut across at least two areas of interest to the Open Society Foundations. Among these are human rights, government transparency, access to information and to justice, and the promotion of civil society and social inclusion. Fellows are expected to take full advantage of the foundations' expansive reach and work to bring new people and fresh ideas into the organization's ambit. Successful projects should push the boundaries of current thinking and carry lessons that can be applied to a variety of settings. Fellows may produce a variety of work products, including publications such as books, reports, or blogs; innovative public-education projects; or the launch of new campaigns or organizations. The Open Society Fellowship accepts proposals from anywhere in the world. Applicants should possess a deep understanding of their chosen subject and a track record of professional accomplishment.

International Development Research Centre

International Partnerships for Sustainable Societies (IPaSS) Joint Initiative
Deadline: February 15, 2013
tinyurl.com/dyobucz
The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) are pleased to announce the International Partnerships for Sustainable Societies (IPaSS) joint initiative. This initiative will support international partnerships that will produce high-quality research to inform academic, public, and policy debates in ways that can help create just, inclusive, and sustainable social and economic development. The IPaSS thematic areas include: Information and Networks; Inclusive Growth; Governance, Security, and Justice; and Green Growth. Partnerships must be led by a project director based in an eligible low- or middle-income country (LMIC) and a

project director based in Canada. For more information regarding application submission and procedure, please visit the website provided above.

The Royal Agricultural College

Marshall Papworth Scholarship Fund
Deadline: March 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/bowhmq9
This scholarship is awarded by a UK charity on a competitive basis to students from developing countries studying sustainable development/ land management. There are two programs at the College which are eligible; MSc International Rural Development and the MSc Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security. The primary aim is to support students who will return to their home country after their year of study, and use their knowledge for the benefit of their countrymen. Scholarships vary from £14,000-£21,000, and are designed to fund the majority of your tuition fees, living expenses and travel costs but you are expected to either make some contribution or seek the remainder of your costs from another supporting organization. Scholarship monies are paid to the College, not to the student. You can't apply directly to the Marshall Papworth Trust. If you wish to apply, you should first complete the normal Royal Agricultural College international postgraduate application form for the MSc IRD/SAFS and ask for an MP Scholarship. If your application is accepted for a place on the program, you can then request the Marshall Papworth application form to be sent to you.

Moremi Initiative for Empowerment and Leadership Development (MILEAD)

Fellows Program
Deadline: March 15, 2013
tinyurl.com/744jksa
The MILEAD Fellows Program is a one-year leadership development program designed to identify, develop, and promote emerging young African Women leaders to attain and succeed in leadership in their community and Africa as a whole. The program targets

dynamic young women interested in developing transformational leadership skills that help them tackle issues affecting women in their communities and society as a whole—by equipping them with the world class knowledge, skills, values and networks they need to succeed as 21st century women leaders. Applications are welcome from young African women living in Africa and the Diaspora. The MILEAD Fellowship will be awarded to 25 outstanding young women with exceptional qualities who have exhibited leadership potential in their community, organization, and/or profession. To be eligible for the one-year program, an applicant must be African, living on the continent or in the Diaspora; agree to participate in all required activities related to MILEAD, including a three-week residential Summer Institute in Ghana; and commit to a community change project. Applicant must be between 19-25 years of age.

Aga Khan Development Network
International Scholarship Program
Deadline: March 31, 2013
tinyurl.com/co6hghh

The Aga Khan Foundation provides a limited number of scholarships each year for postgraduate studies to outstanding students from developing countries who have no other means of financing their studies. Scholarships are awarded on a 50% grant-50% loan basis through a competitive application process once a year in June or July. The Foundation gives priority to requests for Master's level courses but is also willing to consider applications for PhD programs, when doctoral degrees are necessary for the career objectives of the student. Requests will also be considered for travel and study awards for PhD students doing their research in Third World countries on topics judged to be of interest to the Aga Khan

Development Network. Applications for short-term courses are not considered; neither are applications from students who have already started their course of study. The Foundation accepts applications from countries where it has branches, affiliates or other AKDN agencies which can help with processing applications and interviewing applicants.

At present, these are Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Syria, Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Madagascar, France, Portugal, UK, USA and Canada.

AusAID
Australian Development Scholarships
Deadline: April 30, 2013
tinyurl.com/cnsb72q

Australian Development Scholarships (ADS) are long term development awards administered by AusAID. ADS aim to contribute to the long-term development needs of Australia's partner countries in line with bilateral and regional agreements. They provide opportunities for people from developing countries to undertake

full-time undergraduate or postgraduate study at participating Australian universities and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions. The study and research opportunities provided by ADS develop skills and knowledge of individuals to drive change and contribute to the development outcomes of their own country. ADS are offered for the minimum period necessary for the individual to complete the academic program specified by the Australian higher education institution, including any preparatory training as well as all tuition fees, air travel, and other associated costs. Please check the website provided above for country specific deadlines and further application information.

Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF)
WWSF Prize for Women's Creativity in Rural Life
Deadline: April 30, 2013
tinyurl.com/43vws2r

The WWSF Prize aims to draw international attention to laureates' contributions to sustainable development, household food security, and peace, thus generating recognition and support for their projects. While rural women are vital in providing examples of sound practice in their communities, they still do not have full access to tools needed for development, such as education, credit, land rights and participation in decision making. By highlighting and awarding creative development models, innovations and experiences enhancing the quality of rural life, WWSF participates in addressing the eradication of rural poverty, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. Nearly 20 prizes are distributed to winners and each of the prizes carries a cash award of $1000. In addition to this, one women's organization from Africa receives a cash donation of $3000.

Conferences

UCLA Center for the Study of Women
23rd Annual Graduate Research Conference: Thinking Gender
February 1, 2013
tinyurl.com/c6sjajv

Thinking Gender is a public conference highlighting graduate student research on women, gender and/or sexuality across all disciplines and historical periods, including future ones. Organizers anticipate papers and panels on various topics pertaining to women, gender, and sexuality, with special focus on the following: new directions in social movements (Occupy, Tea Party, Arab Spring, and other uprisings); new directions in feminist theory (the new materialisms, animal studies, disability, affect studies); debt (housing, medical, educational, generational); the archive (transformations in the historical, recycling, repurposing, reviving); social media (marketing, aggression, sexuality); intimacy politics (reproduction, kinship, caretaking labor, healthcare, marriage); and feminist representations now (media, politics and the arts).

20th Annual Midwest Bisexual Lesbian Gay Transgender Ally College Conference (MBLGTACC)
Mosaic: Putting the Pieces Together
February 8-10, 2013
www.mblgtacc2013.org

The three-day conference, which began in 1993,is the largest LGBTA college conference in the U.S. and has grown to include over 90 educational workshops on various topics that affect LGBTA people, as well as a variety of inspirational plenary speakers and entertainment. The 2013 conference will be hosted by a coalition of Michigan State University students and will be held in Lansing, Michigan. Workshop topics will include the intersections of LGBTA identities and race; religion; gender; sex; disability; history; education and schools; health; politics; ally-ship; homelessness; professionalism; leadership; HIV/AIDS; and more.

International Association for Women's Mental Health (IAWMH)
5th World Congress on Women's Mental Health
March 4-7, 2013
www.iawmh2013.com

This multidisciplinary Congress (now biennial) is expected to attract in excess of 800 mental health professionals, researchers, educators, healthcare workers, administrators, policy makers, academics, consumers, careers and field workers from across the globe. IAWMH will present an innovative program focusing on the psychosocial, biological and clinical sciences of women's mental health from individual, family, society, community and global perspectives. Through a series of keynote lectures, symposia, plenary sessions, paper sessions, posters and workshops, we will explore the psychosocial, economic and cultural contexts of women's mental health as well as the genetic, cellular, neural, hormonal, pharmacologic and other basic science aspects. Clinicians of all disciplines including psychiatry, psychology, obstetrics, gynecology, family healthcare, social work, nursing and community health will contribute their knowledge on best practices and innovative developments to improve women's mental health across the lifespan. Social issues—such as war, violence, abuse, discrimination, social roles, education, aging, work, relationships—vital to understanding women's mental health will be examined from international perspectives.

UC Santa Barbara Islamic Studies Program
Reconstituting Female Authority: Women's Participation in the Transmission and Production of Islamic Knowledge
March 8-10, 2013
tinyurl.com/d87s8ef

This conference, by emphasizing women's participation in the transmission and production of Islamic knowledge from pre-modern to contemporary contexts, is an inquiry into the various ways in which the reconstitution of female authority is advancing egalitarian principles within the Islamic tradition and creating a heightened gender consciousness in Islamic discourses. Organizers anticipate papers that explore one of three central themes: the traditional and emergent representations of women and gender in Islamic intellectual thought; expanded domains of religious authority and knowledge that allow a greater engagement of Muslim women with the Islamic tradition; and how increased interpretative authority among women activists impacts legal and ethical reform in Islamic law and influences conversations of female agency in both Muslim majority and non-Muslim majority countries.

Refugee Studies Centre: University of Oxford
International Conference on Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Bridging Research and Practice, Filling the Knowledge Gaps
March 22-23, 2013
www.didrconference.org/index.html

There is virtually no limit to what can be called a development project. It can range from a small-scale infrastructure or mining project to a mega hydropower plant construction; be public or private, well-planned or rushed into. Land-based development initiatives may and often do cause physical and economic displacement that results in impoverishment and disempowerment of affected populations. Despite

decades of experience and study on development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR), the severity of the problem persists, with its adverse impacts not yet being effectively addressed. DIDR has been intensifying in frequency and scope propelled by the increasing needs of growing populations and globalization, whereas the discussions on the subject have become disproportionately scant. Different interests and ethical considerations pull the academia, private and civil sectors apart, creating inescapable traps and sources of bias in research, policy and practice. This disconnection manifests itself in knowledge gaps. While controversies in policy-making and practice remain understudied, academic findings endure unincorporated. This conference is a volunteer initiative of PhD Candidates and hosted by the Refugee Studies Centre. It aims to revive the discussions on DIDR and to facilitate critical engagement with the current impasse. It will facilitate cross-communication between different stakeholders, disciplines and perspectives, and will seek to bridge research and practice with a view to fill the knowledge gaps and move the DIDR studies forward.

MTSU Women's and Gender Studies Program

Global Discourses in Women's and Gender Studies: An Interdisciplinary Conference
April 4-6, 2013
tinyurl.com/bv3jq6d
The conference theme reflects the MTSU WGS program's interest in promoting feminist perspectives that foreground the influence of global forces on women's and/or gendered existence and in examining connections between local/national and global issues that relate to women's and/or gendered existence. Organizers welcome scholars, activists, non-profit professionals, students, and others who engage issues of social justice, particularly those related to women and gender. The conference will

include keynote address by Gender Pay Equity Activist Lilly Ledbetter.

Michigan State University, Center for Gender in Global Context

2nd Biannual Undergraduate Research Showcase on Gender, Women, and Sexuality
April 5, 2013
www.gencen.msu.edu
This biannual conference, organized by MSU's Center for Gender in Global Context, highlights the work of Michigan State University undergraduates' work on gender, women, and sexuality in local and global contexts. Morning and afternoon panels will focus on a variety of themes, including: Intersections of Gender and Sexuality with Race, Ethnicity, Nationality, Religions, Class, Health/Illness, and Disability; Gender and Sexuality in Film, Literature, History, Popular Culture, and the Arts; Feminist Theories in Diverse Cultural Contexts; and Theories and Explorations of Men and Masculinities. A luncheon keynote address entitled "Health Disparities among Same-Sex Couples" will be given by Professor Cathy Liu of MSU's Department of Sociology. Registration is free, open to the public, and is required to reserve lunch (also free). To register, please email gencen@msu.edu with your full name, department or major, and institution by March 29, 2013; title your email "Undergrad Showcase."

Marshal University, Women's Studies Program

Weaving Communities, Crossing Boundaries: Stand for Women Conference
April 5-6, 2013
tinyurl.com/ca2vfpu
The Women's Studies program at Marshall University will host the second biennial Stand for Women Conference in Huntington, West Virginia, under the theme "Weaving Communities, Crossing Boundaries." Conference organizers seek to explore intersectionality, which affirms that the strength of women is in the many facets of our lives and our

histories: race, class, disability, age, sexual orientation, transgender identity, citizenship status, body size, and much, much more. This is an interdisciplinary event that also encourages participation from outside the academy.

Governors State University and DePaul University

3rd Annual Gender Matters Conference: Continuities & Instabilities
April 12-13, 2013
tinyurl.com/co66pqq
"Gender Matters" is an academic conference highlighting research on gender, women, and sexuality across all disciplines and historical periods. Conference planners seek to bring together students, activists, and researchers to discuss the ongoing role of gender in structuring society. This year's theme, "Continuities & Instabilities," focuses on the ways gender and sexuality stay the same and change over time and in relation to cultural shifts at the macro level, as well as how they are (re)constructed moment to moment through unstable micro-practices. While conference planners invite work on all matters of gender, they are particularly interested in work that explores how the mutable character of gender and/or sexuality is used to both maintain and resist existing social relations historically and contemporarily. Potential topics for papers or panels include, but are not limited to: politics of representation; gendered health and medicine; feminist geographies; futurity and queer temporalities; queer intimacy and kinship; health disparities; illness narratives; globalization; postcolonial feminism; new media; gendered, racialized, and sexualized bodies; parenting; social justice; performativity; intersectionality with ethnicity, race, and/or citizenship; sexual subcultures; activism; public/private spheres; transgender rights; queer(ed) histories and historically queer; feminisms; drag performance; masculinities; gender and/or sexuality as studied in any field.

Calls for Papers

Berkshire Conference on Women's History

Histories on the Edge/Histoires sur la brèche
Deadline: January 15, 2013
tinyurl.com/c95sq67

The 16th Berkshire Conference on Women's History will be held in Toronto on May 22-25, 2014.The major theme of "Histories on the Edge/Histoires sur la brèche" reflects the growing internationalization of the Berkshire conference. It recognizes the precariousness of a world in which the edged-out millions demand transformation, as well as the intellectual edges scholars have crossed and worked to bridge in the academy and outside of it. The conference prompts engagement with critical edges—sharpening, de-centering, decolonizing histories. Edges are spatial: impenetrable borders, stifling or protective boundaries, and spaces of smooth entry. Edges are temporal; they also evoke the creative and the avant-garde. Entangled in the idea of edges are rough encounters, jagged conflicts as well as intimate exchanges. It speaks to the alternative spaces the "edged-out" have carved for themselves and to efforts made to create a common ground, or commons, on which to make oppositional histories. Conference organizers invite in particular histories of the Caribbean and Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East, and Indigenous, francophone and diasporic cultures around the world. They welcome papers that focus on bodies and objects on edges of all kinds. The theme also invites work that queers gender and sexual binaries. How can we historicize emergent, residual, and ongoing gender constructs such as 'masculine' and 'feminine' as well as gender performances, sexual practices, and social identifications that challenge binary modes of gender and sexuality?

UN Trust Fund

Proposals on Violence Against Women and Girls as Areas of Action
Deadline: January 21, 2013
tinyurl.com/ac5muew

The UN Trust Fund invites proposals in the following areas of action: closing the gap on the implementation of national and local laws; policies and action plans that address violence against women; and addressing violence against adolescent and young girls. Through its grants, the UN Trust Fund aims to expand the global knowledge base on "what works" by supporting the piloting, testing, up-scaling, evaluation, documentation and dissemination of catalytic, innovative and promising approaches on ending violence against women and girls. The ideal proposal will ensure rigorous documentation of effective approaches addressing violence against women, with a view to sharing lessons learned and providing practical guidance for other programmers. In all cases, emphasis will be placed on the applicant's ability to clearly articulate the contextual challenges, expected results and strategies to achieve them, with a focus on tailored approaches to address the proposed form of violence or beneficiary age group targeted through the intervention. Programs reaching especially marginalized populations including the internally displaced, refugees, victims of trafficking, and women with disabilities will receive special consideration.

Current Issues in Comparative Education

Special Issue: Education for Social Change and Transformation: Case Studies of Critical Praxis
Deadline: January 30, 2013
tinyurl.com/brosgu5

This Spring 2013 special issue will be guest edited by Dr. Amra Sabic-El-Rayess, Teachers College, and Dr. Dierdre Williams, Open Society Foundations.

Submissions are not restricted to scholars and practitioners/activists in the field of comparative and international education; those from other fields (e.g., anthropology, cultural studies, history, philosophy, political science, religious studies, sociology, and women's studies) are welcome to submit papers relevant to this call. This special issue seeks to illuminate, through critical case studies, the ways in which education, in a variety of contexts, can promote social change and transformation. We are particularly interested in case studies describing and analyzing initiatives at the classroom, school, community, national, or international level that promote and/or have resulted in progressive social change. For full details on this call for papers, please visit the website provided above.

Marshal University Women's Studies Program

Weaving Communities, Crossing Boundaries: Stand for Women Conference
Deadline: January 31, 2013
tinyurl.com/cy5oprv

Following the theme of this conference, conference organizers seek to draw connections between the issues of women's lives, be it race, class, disability, age, sexual orientation, transgender identity, citizenship status, body size, and much more. To this end, they are seeking academic and creative work from faculty, staff, students and community members exploring questions such as the following: What do intersections have to do with feminism, or with our lives as women and girls? How do our identities get in the way of crossing boundaries? What parts of our identity are relevant to feminism as a movement to end the oppression of women and girls? Why are some parts seen as relevant while others are dismissed or discounted in feminist organizing?

American Philological Association Annual Meeting 2014

Lambda Classical Caucus Panel: Stifling Sexuality
Deadline: February 8, 2013
tinyurl.com/c6yhtxs

Setting to one side the often uncertain status of pederasty, panel organizers note that many classical authors react to same-sex sexual conduct with distaste or even disgust, and subliterate attitudes, emerging in papyri or Pompeian graffiti, exhibit similar levels of hostility. How should we evaluate expressions of disdain? How effective are they likely to have been, either in conjunction with legal restrictions or independent of them? How did social views interact with legal restrictions? Were social controls successful in deterring at least public displays of same-sex conduct? Did social controls modulate displays in certain respects, or lead to the expression of same-sex desire in oblique ways? Papers are invited on the widest possible basis consistent with this general theme. They may examine norms (alone or in conjunction with law), or look more closely at particular authors or particular forms of sexual conduct, including not just sexual intercourse but also behavior or dress identified with sexual minorities. Organizers also welcome papers that consider connections between these norms and expectations of gender performance conforming to roles for women or men. The general aim of the panel will be to focus closely on this topic of informal modes of control and resultant expression, and so to encourage the development of scholarship concerning them.

Gender and Development Network (GADN)

Blog Posts on Gender and Development
Deadline: Rolling
www.gadnetwork.org.uk

The Gender and Development Network is currently looking for blog posts from GADN members, newsletter readers, and those working in gender and development, to post on our website. We would like to hear about your experiences in the field or thoughts on all topics relating to gender and development. Please direct submissions to Kate Stonehill at the following address: kate.stonehill@gadnetwork.org.uk.

Journal of Research in Peace, Gender and Development

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/8ogr5wp

The Journal of Research in Peace, Gender and Development (JRPGD) is a multidisciplinary and peer reviewed journal. It aims to link theory and research to educational practice and is committed to furthering original research on Peace, Gender and Development studies. JRPGD is an Open Access, peer-reviewed journal that considers scientific papers in all areas of subject and related fields. The journal is dedicated to increasing the depth of research in peace, gender, development studies and other related disciplines. Specifically, topics include conflict resolution, global issues, disarmament, gender equality, antidiscrimination/racism, global citizenship, leadership and policymaking, civic responsibility, human rights, social justice, cultural diversity, etc. Our dedicated technical and editorial team members from different fields of the subject ensure the quality and review standard of our publications. JRPGD publishes original articles, brief reports, letters to editor and reviews.

Online Resources

Climate & Development Knowledge Network
www.cdkn.org
The Climate and Development Knowledge Network supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. It does this by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. It works in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. We hold strongly to the ideals of human development and environmental sustainability. CDKN is able to provide support through its alliance organizations and procure services from around the world. They strive to deliver the highest quality technical advice, forge uniquely effective partnerships, and drive the latest and best thinking on climate compatible development. Within the broad scope of climate compatible development, CDKN works across four strategic themes: Climate compatible development strategies and plans; Improving developing countries' access to climate finance; Strengthening resilience through climate-related disaster risk management; and Supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most vulnerable countries.

Communicating for Conservation: a Communication Toolkit for Caribbean Civil Society Organizations Working in Biodiversity Conservation
tinyurl.com/bnexer4
As the threats to the world's natural resources have multiplied, the role of civil society has increased in importance. This is especially true within the Caribbean region, which is a "biodiversity hotspot" and where the livelihoods of many are tied to natural resources. However, communicating the risks to decision-makers and the wider public is often challenging. This toolkit was developed to provide civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in biodiversity conservation with a guide that will help them to develop a strategic approach to building the critical knowledge, attitudes and behaviors (KAB) of the public and policymakers, as they take action to respond to these challenges. It provides options to strengthen advocacy, address key decision-makers and influence policy. The toolkit underlines that CSOs should use both the products of their work and current scientific information to promote action which supports international commitments and local priorities for biodiversity.

Cultural Survival's New Language Gathering Website
www.languagegathering.org
While UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Language in Danger demonstrates the challenging future for the world's Indigenous languages, and pinpoints only 139 spoken Native American languages in the U.S., this site showcases and links visitors directly to dozens of incredible language preservation and revitalization programs across Indian Country in America, and soon will incorporate the 400+ tribal language projects documented by Cultural Survival's Endangered Languages Program since summer 2008. Further, as Cultural Survival's network of supporters, advisors, and partner communities spans the globe, the website's developers envision adding numerous international profiles as they are contacted by communities, and these communities develop and upload profile content and provide photos, videos, and other language revitalization information (to which they will always retain comprehensive distribution rights and ownership).

Ecosystem Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in South Asia: A Toolkit for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
tinyurl.com/arlhqjl
This toolkit offers a step-by-step guide to integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into coastal and marine ecosystem management in the coastal sub-region of South Asia, which includes Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The sub-region faces increasing occurrence of natural hazards and the integrated management of its coastal and marine environment is thus crucial to ensuring long-term sustainability of the region. The toolkit is intended to serve as a source for taking an integrated approach to ecosystem management for effective risk reduction and to inform the ongoing consultations on a post-2015 development agenda and disaster risk reduction frameworks. The publication is an outcome of a South Asian Regional Consultation of Experts held in New Delhi, March 2012, organized jointly by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) India, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Asia and the Pacific Secretariat.

Fifth World Conference on Women (5WCW)
www.5wcw.org
This site was created as a clearing house of information and grassroots activism opportunities for those who support and wish to advocate for a United Nations-sponsored 5th World Conference on Women. The stated goals of this site's managers include: sparking and sustaining inter-generational global feminism; bringing the energy of the millennial generation and the experience of the baby-boomers together in a world-changing 21st Century 5th World

Conference on Women (5WCW); actively promoting grassroots activism growth in all of the 193 UN member states by the mid-21st century; remembering that attitudes and behavior change when a critical number of women change their perception about themselves, and that a woman's right to vote is a significant beginning to women's equality, empowerment, and full participation with men in decision-making; bringing what mothers universally want for their children to everyone: a peaceful world, good food, air, and water, universal education, medical care, the chance to develop and grow physically, intellectually, and spiritually.

The GDNet Global Research Project
www.agripolicyoutreach.org
The GDN Global Research Project, Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, aims to help shape North-South and South-South debates on agricultural policies. Designed as a policy research project, it seeks to enrich the body of knowledge related to agricultural issues. In doing so, it draws from the existing knowledge base, especially cross-country research findings, in a scientifically rigorous manner yet one which is both timely and easily accessible to policymakers and the informed public. The project attains significance as it explores innovative ways of bridging the research and policy gap. The outreach strategy and implementation plan embraces new media technology and intends to leverage its prowess on a global scale. On the one hand, the project will provide the supply push to the policymaking process. On the other hand, its intent will be to generate a strong demand pull for the findings amongst the policymakers.

The GDNet Connect South Campaign
www.connectsouth.org
GDNet has launched Connect South to encourage members of the development research and policy communities to adopt a more inclusive approach to southern researchers' knowledge. The Connect South campaign calls on people and organizations working in development to pledge their support and re-establishes GDNet's own commitments to southern researchers. Moreover, the Connect South campaign has created a lively network space on LinkedIn for supporters to discuss the issues concerning southern research. Here you will find people from all over the world sharing ideas of how to promote southern researcher's knowledge and pledging their support. Interested researchers and organizations can join by visiting www.linkd.in/ConnectSouth.

Gender Resource Portal of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
tinyurl.com/c2rmh2b
Gender research is critical to IFPRI's mission of contributing effectively to food and nutrition security and poverty reduction. This includes both research in which gender analysis is a key focus of the methodology and research in which gender is a significant variable in the analysis. For the past 15 years, IFPRI has collected data, tested models, and generated important findings on how gender relates to food and nutrition security, power and resource allocation within the household, market development and trade, institution-building, land tenure, natural resource management and overall economic development and poverty reduction. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) gender resource portal includes many resources on gender, food and nutrition security. It contains a number of links to publications on gender and agricultural growth and technologies; childcare and work; education; health and nutrition; household resource allocation; natural resource management; property rights; and collective action. Key resources include: Helping Women Respond to the Global Food Price Crisis; and Strengthening Women's Control of Assets for Better Development Outcomes.

SendasAL (Spanish-language)
www.sendasal.org
SendasAL is a jointly-run initiative between BRIDGE, and its partner in Uruguay, CIEDUR, a non-governmental centre for interdisciplinary development studies. SendasAL provides a web space that hosts materials from BRIDGE Cutting Edge Programs and resources identified by CIEDUR on the same thematic areas from Latin American organizations, governments and institutions. Such resources include case studies, good practice examples, research papers and reports. The SendasAL site has now been completely revamped. It has been redesigned to include a new thematic page on gender and climate change (which includes BRIDGE's and CIEDUR's resources, as well as resources produced by organizations in the LAC region), pictures and new sections, including a multimedia section with videos, and a directory of organizations and government bodies working on gender issues in the region.

AWID's Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice
tinyurl.com/bsgfpbu
AWID (Association for Women's Rights in Development) has recently launched the initial phase of its new online resource and learning hub: Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice. Building on the content generated by participants for the 2012 AWID Forum in Istanbul in April, the website aims to help readers explore key issues and debates that came out of the Forum and learn more about some of the key elements of economic power and the connections with diverse women's rights issues and agendas. The website features the following: An easy way

to browse the rich array of articles on the website; Ten Critical Issue pages providing readers with an introduction to some of the main issues and the links between economic power and diverse women's rights agendas; A Big Ideas section focusing on the four 2012 AWID Forum Plenary Sessions; and a Forum at a Glance section providing readers with a quick reference to understanding the different program components of the 2012 AWID Forum. The website will be updated regularly, providing readers with multimedia resources from different parts of the 2012 AWID Forum program including the in-depth, feminist economic toolbox and top ten breakout sessions as voted for by Forum participants, as well as the latest analysis from women's rights and other social justice organizations around the world.

UNDP's Integrating Gender in Disaster Management in Small Island Developing States: A Guide
tinyurl.com/8uh3wtu

Climate risk cannot be adequately mitigated or managed without understanding and acting on the basis of how these risks play out on the ground among men and women. As women and men have different socially prescribed roles and therefore, to a large extent, engage in different types of activities, and occupy different spaces, the exposure to risk and its impact on women and men cannot be considered or treated in the same manner. If risk management policies and practices are to be effective, there must be sensitivity to these differences in exposure and impact. We must also acknowledge, in the search for solutions, the various coping and adaptation strategies men and women undertake at the local level. For fragile countries and communities living in precarious situations, the way forward requires recognizing and mobilizing the talents and capacities of all, and moving beyond stereotypes. The guide seeks to support existing international frameworks that advocate gender equality. In the area of risk management and its relation to development, the defining international instrument is the Hyogo Framework of Action, approved as a result of the 2005 UN's International Conference on Disaster Reduction. The Hyogo Framework holds the "inclusion of a gender perspective and cultural diversity" as cross-cutting principle and considers these to be fundamental for successfully increasing local, national and regional capacities to anticipate and deal with risks, and minimize their impact.

Book Review

Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics, written and edited by Judith Lorber. 5th Edition, 2012, 329 pp. Available from: Oxford University Press, New York, NY. Review by Ian Werkheiser, Doctoral Student, Department of Philosophy, Michigan State University.

Introducing students to feminism can be very difficult. Even leaving aside the problems involved in convincing others of the importance and relevance of feminist analyses to their lives, there is the further difficulty of presenting the widely varied theories and practices that are commonly called feminisms. It is not easy to do justice to the profoundly different approaches while still showing the common themes that run throughout. The fifth edition of Judith Lorber's book, Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics is a fantastic resource for this project. It will also be useful to anyone looking for an accessible way into any particular feminism with which they are currently unfamiliar. Lorber is not neutral in this book (not necessarily a disadvantage), but she always tries to let the voice of each particular discipline come through.

The book is divided into three sections, each on what Lorber sees as one of the main uniting themes in the feminisms discussed in the book. In each thematic unit, she discusses some influential feminisms by describing their theoretical analyses of gender, their politics, their shortcomings, and their contributions to social change. She also includes two excerpts using that particular feminism's perspective, one more theoretical and one more pragmatic. She also ends each section with a long list of suggested further readings for those interested in learning more about any of the theories she discusses.

The first theme is "Gender Reform," which she defines as those feminisms which "accept the existing gender structure (two classes of people) and work toward erasing the inequalities between the two classes" (11). To Lorber, Gender Reform feminisms crucially pursue gender balance in important social institutions like schools, workplaces, and government. These feminisms also fight for gender mainstreaming, in which gender issues are always considered in policy discussions. Included within the Gender Reform umbrella are "Liberal Feminism," "Marxist Feminism," "Socialist Feminism," and "Transnational Feminism."

The second unifying theme Lorber discusses is "Gender Resistance," by which she means feminisms which do not just argue for equality between genders, but instead push for "a perspective based on women's experiences. This perspective resists

male-dominated values and their legitimation in a male-dominated gendered social order" (11). Gendered Resistance, for Lorber, includes those feminisms which she says critically deploy the concepts of patriarchy, gender ideology, phallocentrism, and standpoint theory in their analyses. In this section she discusses "Radical Feminism," which she takes to include "Ecofeminism," "Lesbian Feminism," "Psychoanalytic and Cultural Feminism," and "Standpoint Feminism."

The final type of feminisms she discusses is "Gender Rebellion." Lorber uses this phrase to describe those feminisms that have the goal "to challenge gender categories [in order to] undercut the gendered social order and ultimately create a non-gendered social order" (12). Gender Rebellion feminisms, for Lorber, go further still with a more radical critique than either of the other two themes discussed. She argues that the key concepts for these feminisms are how we as a society and as individuals "do" gender, how different kinds of oppression intersect in any one body to form a matrix of oppression, yet how connections can still be made for womanist culture and resistance. She further asserts that many of these feminisms undermine and attack gender roles through deconstruction and gender queering. The feminisms she identifies as falling into this group are "Social Construction Feminism," "Multiracial/Multiethnic Feminism," "Feminist Studies of Men," "Postmodern Feminism and Queer Theory," and "Third-Wave Feminism."

In any broad survey of different controversial theories, especially a survey committed to offering a critical analysis of shortcomings as well as strengths, it is probably inevitable that some will end up being portrayed in ways to which their supporters might object. Certainly Lorber's implied ranking of her different themes in order of the profundity of their analysis from reformism to resistance to rebellion might make those subscribing to the "shallower" analyses feel slighted. Moreover, people who see intersectionality as absolutely inextricable—with racial, religious, class-based, and other forms of identity as an integral part of their feminist theory and praxis—will no doubt disagree (but be very familiar) with Lorber's dismissal and insistence that at the bottom, regardless of race or other identity, there is always fundamentally gender.

However it is only third-wave feminism which she actively mischaracterizes. At many points, both in the section for third-wave feminism and the introduction, she states that third-wave feminism "Reject[s] the idea that women are oppressed by men," and that "They assume that gender equality is the norm" (4). She also equates third-wave feminism with "Girl Power," and implies that what she sees as its greatest strength—its ability to attract young women today—comes out of its origin, which she says is just an attempt by these young women to define themselves differently from their mothers and grandmothers. This analysis of third-wave feminism's supposed shallowness, and a psychological explanation for a social and political movement, are presumably not descriptions with which self-described third-wave feminists like Jessica Valenti, quoted in the book, would agree. Lorber at no point provides direct evidence of her strongest (and often-repeated) critique of third-wave feminism, that "to this generation of feminists, women have achieved equality" (14) and no longer believe that women are oppressed by men. When laying out her critique that younger feminists today do not participate in long-term political organizations, she does not mention the responses from the women she is criticizing. She also oddly puts in a discussion of black third-wave feminism as a variant (as opposed to black feminism proper which she includes in multiracial/multiethnic feminism). She doesn't motivate this move, but seems to be criticizing mainstream third-wave feminism as failing to recognize black women who might agree with many of the modern, third-wave feminist ideas, but who feel dis-included because they have not had three "waves" in their history. This feels like an odd critique, in that it could be similarly leveled at most of the other feminisms she describes, but she only does it for this chapter. Further, she implies that only black feminists might have this issue, ignoring (for example) Chicana feminists who have also written on this topic.

It might be argued in Lorber's defense that, as she says in the introduction, she is describing particular feminisms, not particular feminists, and that individuals may use many of these different analyses at different times or in different contexts. However if she is creating a feminism which she stipulates to be third-wave, but to which presumably no one who self-identifies as a "third-wave feminist" would assent, it loses much of its force as a useful category. Further, the possibility that she is not critiquing individual people is undercut when she says things like many third-wave feminists (i.e. actual people) see themselves as "sexy girls" (305).

Yet even in what I would say is her weakest section, she does a good job identifying important texts for further reading and chooses good primary sources as quotes, so if her section on third-wave feminism or any of the other feminisms sparks a reader's interest, they have good resources to learn more. Overall it is this ability to present a wide range of information in an accessible way and put it into relationship with the entire constellation of feminisms that makes her book so valuable for people new to feminist thought, or just new to any particular piece of it.