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!

The *GPID Resource Bulletin* has recently received a number of new titles which are available for review, including:
• *The Gender Politics of Development: Essays in Despair and Hope*, by Shirin M. Rai, 2008, 210 pp. ZED Books.
• *Gender and Natural Resource Management: Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions*, by Bernadette Resurreccion and Rebecca Elmhirst, eds., 2008, 288 pp. International Development Research Center.
• *Development with a Body: Sexualities, Development and Human Rights*, by Andrea Cornwall, Sonia Corra and Susie Jolly, eds., 2008, 256 pp. ZED Books.
• *Latina Activists Across Borders: Women's Grassroots Organizing in Mexico and Texas*, by Milagros Peña, 2007, 174 pp. Duke University Press.
• *Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Conflict and its Consequences*, by Chris Coulter, Mariam Persson and Mats Utas, eds., 2008, 51 pp. Nordiska Afrikainstituet.
• *Empathy and Rage: Female Genital Mutilation in African Literature*, by Tobe Levin and Augustine H. Asaah, eds., 2009, 218 pp. Ayebia Clarke Publishing Ltd.
• *African Women's Movements: Changing Political Landscapes*, by Aili Mari Tripp, et al., eds., 2009, 280 pp. Cambridge University Press.
• *African Women And ICTs: Investigating Technology, Gender and Empowerment*, by Ineke Buskens and Anne Webb, eds., 2009, 320 pp. Int. Development Research Center.
• *Global Governance: Feminist Perspectives*, by Shirin M. Rai and Georgina Waylen, 2008, 272 pp. Palgrave Macmillan.
• *Women's Sexualities and Masculinities in a Globalizing Asia*, by Saskia E. Wieringa, Evelyn Blackwood, and Abha Bhaiya, eds., 2009, 296 pp. Palgrave Macmillan.

Book reviewers are able to keep a copy of any book they review for the *Bulletin.* If you are interested in reviewing a book for the *GPID Resource Bulletin*, please contact us at bulletin@msu.edu.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Winter 2010 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

Note: all photos courtesy of Global Focus, International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University

Articles

"Responding to the Complex and Gendered Needs of Refugee Women," by Zermarie Deacon and Cris Sullivan, pp. 272-284. Refugee women's experiences and needs are qualitatively different from those of men. However, women's experiences have long been overlooked in favor of a male-centered paradigm that governs the response to survivors of warfare. To close this gap in science and practice, a needs assessment was conducted with 31 refugee women. The findings revealed the importance of considering the impact of refugee women's sociodemographic characteristics on their experiences in resettlement and the significance of their need for basic resources. Meeting these needs may facilitate the resettlement process and ameliorate the gendered effects of resettlement on refugee women.

"ICT and Empowerment of Rural and Deprived Women in Asia," by D. A. Patil, A. M. Dhere, and C. B. Pawar, pp. 1-22. This paper examines some key Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based initiatives in India which are specifically designed for the empowerment of rural and deprived women. This article shows how ICT-based initiatives empower rural women. The authors also clarify a theoretical dilemma between the meaning and measurement of empowerment. Finally, it focuses on the twofold need to address some of the social and technical challenges as well as policy suggestions to use ICTs proactively and effectively to promote gender equality and for the empowerment of rural and deprived women. The study used observations, focus group discussions, and reviewed documents to collect secondary and primary data.

"Accessibility of Women to Productive Resources in Farm-Households of Kaduna State, Nigeria," by S. A. Rahman and F. A. Ajayi, pp. 59-66. Women in Nigeria form an active labor force, contributing about 80 percent of agricultural labor but rarely owning the means of production, making them the key human resources in farm production. This study examines the accessibility of women to farm resources in farm households in two geographical regions of Kaduna State in Northern Nigeria. It was observed through interviews that women who were less involved in farm decision-making had low accessibility to productive resources compared to those who were more involved in the farm decisions.

"Why Are We Addressing Gender Issues in Vision Loss?" by Paul Courtright and Susan Lewallen, pp. 17-19. This short article explores the gender dimensions of vision loss. Increasingly it is evident that women are affected by blindness and visual impairment to a much greater degree than men. In 1980, a systematic review of global population-based blindness surveys carried out showed that blindness is about 40 percent more common in women than men. The document considers the different risk factors faced by men and women, including social, cultural, and biological differences. Issues concerning the limited access women have to services are examined, as well as the implications of women usually having a longer life expectancy. Cataract and trachoma are considered, in addition to childhood blindness, glaucoma, and diabetic

retinopathy. The authors emphasize the importance of understanding these problems at community, country, and global levels, and recommend that future eye health reports be provided which are disaggregated by sex.

"Working With Women to Improve Child and Community Eye Health," by Gopa Kothari, pp 20-21. In the slums and rural areas of India, visual impairment, blindness, and childhood blindness are usually more prevalent. In order to improve the eye health of children and the community in these areas, it is important to understand the influence women and mothers have over children's eye health and the eye health of the community as a whole. This article examines the social context and highlights how slums and rural areas consist mostly of poor families. Women also tend to have lower levels of education, less financial independence, and lower social status than men. A cultural preference towards men and boys has decreased women's ability to influence how family resources are allocated, and women are less able to
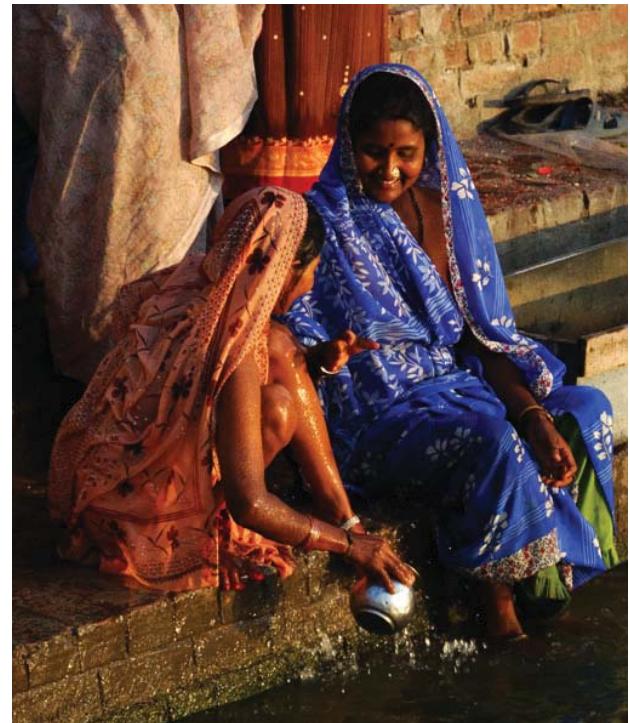
ensure that their children, daughters in particular, will receive the eye care they need. They also have less influence in community decisions that affect eye health. To address these issues, the author recommends a broad approach to women's empowerment, including literacy and vocational training, to allow women to improve their financial independence and, as a result, their influence in family decisions. She also notes the importance of involving key community leaders, representatives, and men in the programs to enhance success.

"Gender Dimensions of Surgery for Cataract Problems," by Annie Bronsard and Silvia Shirima, pp 28-29. Surgical intervention is necessary if children with cataracts are to regain their sight. In many low- and middle-income countries, cataracts are the leading cause of avoidable blindness among children. This article considers the gendered dimensions of surgery in Tanzania where only half as many girls as boys receive treatment. In addition, girls tended to be brought for surgery much later than boys and those who did receive surgery were less likely than boys to be brought for the appropriate two-week follow-up visit. Analysis showed that women's level of education, their socioeconomic status, and the decision-making power they had within their household and their community all played a major role in determining whether and when their children would receive cataract surgery and whether they would be taken for follow-up visits. A number of ways forward are discussed, including mass media efforts which may provide the first opportunity for rural villagers to learn about the need for early referral of young children with vision loss.

"Reaching Women in Egypt: a Success Story," by Ahmed Mousa et al., pp 22-23. In Egypt, women do not access eye care services as frequently as men, especially in rural areas. This article considers how women can be reached within the community and their level of access to eye health services improved. In Egypt there are a large number of eye care providers, even in rural and suburban areas, but very low utilization of eye care services. The article details an intervention which used women to reach women in the community and strengthen the local eye care system. The document shows how the team established a good relationship, through various meetings and presentations, with local policy makers, local health authorities, community leaders, local nongovernment organizations, and local health and eye care providers. Women were trained and used to reach out and provide information to other women within communities and encouraged to use eye services. The document

also recommends that health systems should also be strengthened to absorb the increased demand for services; otherwise, communities may get more frustrated and mistrust eye care providers.

"Women Cross-Border Traders in Africa: Rethinking Global Trade," by Manisha Desai, pp. 377-386. The objective of this paper is to look at how poor women have used global economic openings to become cross-border traders. Desai argues that in the process they have developed regional socioeconomic networks that have enabled them to raise their standard of living. Cross-border trade has also enabled women to become independent, to articulate a new collective identity, and to develop local and regional economies based on creative responses to the uncertainties created by the structural adjustment programs in the region.

"Economic Development, Marine Protected Areas and Gendered Access to Fishing Resources in a Polynesian Lagoon," by Barbara Louise Endemano Walker and Michael A. Robinson, pp. 467-484. This study examines the potential sociospatial impacts of new marine protected areas (MPAs) on fishers in Moorea, French Polynesia. The establishment of the MPAs is contextualized within recent and historical processes of economic development and theories of women in culture, gender and development. Analysis of interviews with seventy adults from three Moorea neighborhoods provides new information about the characteristics of fishing in Moorea. Unlike most Pacific Islands fishing communities, men and women in Moorea have similar, as opposed to segregated, spatial patterns of fishing activities and fishing methods. The study also points out the potential negative impacts of the MPAs on both men and women, particularly younger and lower-income fishers.

"Fluid Lives: Subjectivities, Gender and Water in Rural Bangladesh," by Farhana Sultana, pp. 427-444. Drawing from fieldwork conducted in Bangladesh on arsenic contamination of drinking water, this article looks at the ways that gender relations are influenced by not just direct resource use/control/access and the implications of different types of waters, but also by the ideological constructs of masculinity/femininity, which can work in iterative ways to influence how people relate to different kinds of water. The article demonstrates that gender-water relations are not just intersected by social axes, as is generally argued by feminist scholars, but also by ecological change and spatial relations vis-à-vis water, where simultaneously socialized, ecologized, spatialized, and embodied subjectivities are produced and negotiated in everyday practices.

Journal of Southern African Studies
Volume 35, Issue 3, September 2009
"Soliciting Sailors: The Temporal Dynamics of Dockside Prostitution in Durban and Cape Town," by Henry Trotter, pp. 699-713. Two distinct temporal regimes define sailors' experiences in South Africa: the rapid turnaround cycle of Durban's container ship sector and the slower turnaround cycle of Cape Town's deep sea trawling sector. This article examines the effects of those temporal regimes on dockside prostitution, particularly how sailors' movements influence prostitutes' solicitation strategies, economic calculations, risk management procedures, and investments in learning foreign languages. The author makes three sequentially related arguments: that the time sailors spend in port dictates which solicitation techniques prostitutes use; that these techniques determine how culture is transmitted between the two parties; and that the style of cultural transmission affects how prostitutes and their communities receive the sailors' cultures. The article concludes by considering the social implications as well as the cultural legacies of these dockside engagements.

Health Affairs
Volume 28, Number 4, July/August 2009
"Dying to Give Birth: Fighting Maternal Mortality in Peru," by Nellie Bristol, pp. 997-1002. This field report gives a general overview of the reproductive and maternal health care infrastructure in Peru, and discusses the Peruvian government's efforts to expand access to prenatal care. In Peru, the maternal mortality rate stands at 240 for every 100,000 live births. Reducing maternal mortality worldwide by 75 percent from 1990-2015 is a key target of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the UN in 2000. Advocates are calling for implementation of interventions proven to improve maternal health. With better access to birth control, improved conditions in health facilities, better-trained staff, and more culturally appropriate care, more Peruvian women than ever are likely to celebrate childbirth as a time of joy rather than as a moment of tragedy.

Social Science and Medicine
Volume 69, Issue 8, October 2009
"Empowering Sex Workers in India to Reduce Vulnerability to HIV and Sexually Transmitted Diseases," by Dallas Swendeman et al., pp. 1157-1166. The Sonagachi Project was initiated in Kolkata, India in 1992 as an HIV/STD intervention for sex workers. The project evolved to adopt strategies common to women's empowerment programs globally (e.g., community mobilization, rights-based framing, advocacy, microfinance) to address common factors that support effective, evidence-based HIV/STD prevention. This article examines the intervention's impact on 21 measured variables reflecting five common factors of effective HIV/STD prevention programs to estimate the impact of empowerment strategies on program goals. The study results demonstrate that, compared to narrowcast clinical and prevention services alone, empowerment strategies can significantly impact a broader range of factors to reduce vulnerability to HIV/STDs.

Third World Quarterly
Volume 30, Issue 5, July 2009
"The Unhappy Marriage between Gender and Globalisation," by Tine Davids and Francien Van Driel, pp. 905-920. This article examines the rather awkward relationship between gender and globalization. In particular, within development studies, doubts and confusion with respect to the coherence and interpretation of gender as a concept underlie this uneasy relationship. The authors demonstrate how persistent orthodoxies and dichotomous thinking characterize the unhappy marriage between gender and globalization. Instead of doing away with gender, they encourage a multidimensional gender approach, which is needed from a scientific perspective as well as to enhance the political potential of feminist positions and analyses. Their approach situates gender within the global/local nexus; this is illustrated by a case study of gender and political representation in Mexico.

"The Future of Gender and Development after 9/11: Insights from Postcolonial Feminism and Transnationalism," by Marianne H. Marchand, pp. 921-935. The area of gender and development has been a site of critical contributions to the field of development studies and has been characterized as bridging practice, policy, and theory. However, since the policy of gender mainstreaming has been accepted, much of the originality and issues raised by the gender and development field have been marginalized and excluded from the development (policy) agenda. Some even argue that gender has been written out of the post-9/11 development agenda thanks to the new global security regime. This article goes beyond these debates and suggests new ways of thinking about gender and development. Instead of arguing that it is "dead," the author argues that it is the site of innovative and critical thinking about development issues in

a transformed and globalized world. The starting point for the argument is the insights provided by postcolonial feminism and transnationalism. While the former has contributed to feminist theorizing through such concepts as representation, "othering," and the silencing of Third World women's voices, the latter helps us understand new global realities resulting from migrations and the creation of transnational communities.

Violence Against Women
"Gendered War and Gendered Peace: Truth Commissions and Postconflict Gender Violence: Lessons from South Africa," by Tristan Anne Borer, pp. 1169-1193. War as profoundly gendered has long been recognized by feminist international relations scholars. What is less recognized is that the postwar period is equally gendered. What is currently under-theorized is how truth-seeking exercises in the aftermath of conflict should respond to this fact. What happens to women victims of war violence? The difficulties of foregrounding gendered wartime violence in truth-telling are illustrated by the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The article explores some consequences of the failure to uncover gendered truth, including its impact on the government's reparations policy, and continued "peacetime" violence perpetrated against women in South Africa.

Audiovisuals

Berkeley Media LLC
www.berkeleymedia.com
Making Maasai Men: Growing Courage Toward Circumcision
One aspect of traditional Maasai culture that remains central to the passage from boyhood to manhood is circumcision. This ethnographic documentary explores the complex meanings of masculinity and Maasai ethnicity, and the place of circumcision and its attendant rituals in their cultural construction. This film illustrates the important differences between the contexts of male and female genital-cutting among the Maasai. Boys are altered outside in public, surrounded by dozens of their age mates who taunt and goad them to avoid the disgrace of expressing hesitation or pain. Girls are cut inside their mother's house, in privacy, surrounded by only four women who whisper encouragement. Women initiates stand and walk to the bed where they will rest and heal; men are carried. These differences are iconic of the distinctions that will differentiate Maasai women and men from this point forward in their lives. While females pass directly from initiate to woman, males must be tested again and again: attaining adult manhood is a complex process that challenges and changes both body and mind. 2006, 32 min.

The Cinema Guild
www.cinemaguild.com
Me Broni Ba (My White Baby)
Weaving together sequences of hair-braiding salons in Ghana, voice-overs of Oprah rhapsodizing brown-skinned dolls, and animated clips of signature hairstyles, this film investigates the fraught relationship between images of beauty and power. It unfolds through a series of intricately structured vignettes and potent images, none more so than that of young African girls playing with white baby dolls from the West. The film incorporates audio snippets of beauty instruction and tips (circa 1950s) as well as an emotionally resonant story of a young child's migration from Africa to the United States and her painful efforts to fit in. This documentary subtly reveals the tangled legacy of European colonialism in Africa in the context of an illuminating discussion of race, beauty, and identity. 2009, 22 min.

Documentary Educational Resources
www.der.org
Poto Mitan: Haitian Women, Pillars of the Global Economy
Told through the compelling lives of five courageous Haitian women workers, this film gives the global economy a human face. Each woman's personal story explains neoliberal globalization, how it is gendered, and how it impacts Haiti. And while *Poto Mitan* offers in-depth understanding of Haiti, its focus on women's subjugation, worker exploitation, poverty, and resistance makes it clear that these are global struggles. Initiated by the women themselves, the film aims to inspire solidarity activism to end injustice in the global economy. 2009, 50 min.

Filmakers Library
www.filmakers.com
Behind Forgotten Eyes
While Korea groaned under the harsh colonial rule of Imperial Japan from 1932 until 1945, the Japanese military coerced, tricked, and forced more than 200,000 women of Korea into a brutal and systematic form of sexual slavery. Forbidden to leave the rickety shacks hastily constructed near the front lines of Imperial Japan's aggressive wars, they were forced to have sex with up to 40 men every day. This film presents the stories of a few brave Korean women who have come forward and broken the silence exposing a past that some may want to stay buried. To this day, the Japanese government has yet to formally apologize or pay compensation to these women. Along with the first-hand accounts from Korean women, we hear from Japanese soldiers who used and abused them. 2008, 78 min.

Compañeras

This film follows the 12 member Mariachi Reyna de Los Angeles, the first all female mariachi band, as they break the gender barrier to perform mariachi music in America, long the purview of male musicians. Since their inception in 1994, other female groups have been formed who perform professionally, expanding the popularity of the music, which is an important part of their cultural heritage. Along with a brief history of mariachi music, the film interweaves portraits of the women who often find their personal lives in conflict with their desire to be full-time musicians. The issues raised are universal to women everywhere: how to balance family life with career, how to achieve equal pay, and how to deal with emotional conflict. 2009, 59 min.

Divorce Sharia Style

From a terraced house in East London, the Sharia Council presides over hundreds of cases every year, mainly marital disputes. The Sharia Council is a parallel legal system that remains unknown to many people, although it has existed for years. This documentary takes us inside the workings of Sharia law in a Western society, especially as it affects women seeking divorce. Presiding over the court are two Sheikhs who are both respected members of the Muslim community with an intimate knowledge of Islamic law. Their rulings are not recognized by British law, but for the Muslim community their judgments carry the word of God. 2008, 49 min.

Films Media Group
www.films.com
Women's Rights

Despite the progress of the international women's movement in exposing and correcting human rights abuses against females, in many countries women are still fighting to attain the most basic of civil liberties. This program contextualizes that struggle by comparing women's rights in the U.S. with the status of women in China, Afghanistan, and Kenya. Hopeful signs such as rising levels of education for girls, female representation in government, and business opportunities for women are contrasted with the continuing practice of age-old antithetical abuses that have yet to be eliminated—nonconsensual marriage and severe domestic violence, to name two—and the demoralizing effect of seeing hard-won rights overturned. 2009, 26 min.

Tongzhi in Love

"Frog" Cui and his gay friends are torn between the lures of city life and the stern demands of Chinese tradition. They live in cosmopolitan Beijing, reveling in the freedom that it affords them. But traditionally, a Chinese son's solemn duty is to produce a child and carry forward the family line. That China's laws limit most families to a single child only compounds the pressures on gay men, leading many to resort to sham marriages. This film explores the complexities surrounding being gay in China, touching on the variety of sentiments held by members of the gay community. 2008, 30 min.

The Women of Brukman

During the 2001 economic collapse in Argentina, the owners of Brukman's Clothing Company abruptly closed their factory and shipped the management overseas, without so much as a single word to their laborers. Spurred on by devotion to their craft and out of simple necessity, the workers of Brukman, almost entirely women, took over the abandoned business. The workers reorganized the business on a self-management model, taking the name "Brukman's" from being a symbol of worker exploitation to being a site of revolutionary labor participation—all workers, no bosses. The Brukman seamstresses managed to turn the flailing business into a profitable one, which is when the original owners returned to stake their claim. A lengthy legal fight ensued, leading the workers to stage a grueling but peaceful protest for the simple right to earn a decent living. This film follows these courageous women for several years, documenting their struggle to get the operation running again and bring dignity back into their working lives. This is the story of a venture that began as a means of survival, and became an inspiring story of determination and perseverance. 2008, 52 min.

Roskilde University Department of Society and Globalisation
tinyurl.com/yj6sykn
Angels On Our Shoulders

Out of the destruction and trauma caused by xenophobic violence in South Africa, a small group of Zimbabwean teachers have tried to establish some

structure and healing for displaced children and for themselves. Their approach, through the establishment of the Good Hope School situated in an unused double-decker bus at the Rand Displacement Camp, is to let victims learn from victims. 2008, 24 min.

Third World Newsreel
www.twn.org

Who Gives Kisses Freely from Her Lips
This film weaves together fiction and documentary to tell the story of a filmmaker determined to make a film on temporary marriage, a taboo subject in Shia Iran. Documentary interviews are conducted with real Iranians who have engaged in temporary marriage.

They speak frankly about the pros and cons of this type of union as opposed to permanent marriage. In the process of learning about Salomé's alienation from the customs of her homeland, the audience learns about the complexities of this institution. 2009, 41 min.

In My Genes
What is it like to be "white" in a "black" society? This film shares the lives of eight people with albinism in Kenya. It reveals the uplifting life story of Agnes, a woman with albinism of few means who heads a household of seven children. During the course of the documentary, Agnes discovers she has skin cancer and finds out the real reason why she

lost both of her eyes. Yet Agnes keeps going, trusting in the work of her hands and the strength of her God. Interviews with seven other individuals intercut Agnes' narrative to share their unique experiences of living with albinism. They ponder questions about the effects of their condition on aspects of their childhood, adolescence, sexuality, race, and dreams. This intimate introduction to albinism asks us to consider how it feels to be a member of one of the most hyper-visible and yet invisible groups of people in a predominantly black society. It is a film on disability, minority discrimination, identity, issues of representation, confidence, and perception of the other. 2009, 78 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Amnesty International
tinyurl.com/yho7gwj

"Georgia: Thousands Suffering in Silence: Violence Against Women in the Family," 2006, 18 pp. Thousands of Georgian women are subjected to domestic violence on a regular basis; many more endure psychological violence and a lack of control over money. With a specific focus on legal frameworks and commitments in the

Georgian context, this report provides an overview of its areas of concern, including: the lack of prosecution for perpetrators; insufficient infrastructure to protect the victims of domestic violence; the lack of mandatory government training programs on violence against women for police, judges and medical staff; and the failure to date by law enforcement officers and the courts to record cases of domestic violence in a systematic manner to create reliable and comprehensive statistics. The report finds that in order to put in place a system that provides protection to women and aims at eradicating domestic violence, strong political will is needed and concerted action must be taken by the authorities.

Carolina Population Center and National AIDS Control Commission Rwanda
tinyurl.com/yjs2zc4

"Exploring HIV risk among MSM in Kigali, Rwanda," 2009, 38 pp. Internationally, men who have sex with men (MSM) have been identified as a high risk group for HIV acquisition, due to a tendency towards higher-risk

sexual behaviors and greater numbers of casual (and often commercial) sexual partners. This report presents findings from a behavioral surveillance study (BSS) of men who have sex with men in Kigali, Rwanda. It was found that MSM in Kigali are at elevated risk for HIV infection compared to the general population, and require specific HIV/STI prevention services/support. The research uncovered a high level of commercial and transactional sex among MSM in Kigali and a high degree of overlap of sexual networks between MSM living in different regions. Approximately one-quarter of respondents reported sex with a woman in the past 12 months. The authors suggest that further research is urgently needed to assess HIV/other STI prevalence among MSM. They also recommend additional research into MSM sexual networks such as commercial and transactional sex, sex with women, and sex and travel. The document additionally highlights that health services should be reoriented to ensure that they are MSM-friendly and focused on the specific sexual and psychological health needs of MSM.

Center for Global Development

"Moving Beyond Gender as Usual," 2009, 194 pp. In the 1980s, at the beginning of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, it was estimated that about a third of all people infected worldwide were women; today, in sub-Saharan Africa, 61 percent of all people infected with HIV are female. This report examines national policies and then focuses on how three influential donors, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the World Bank's Africa Multi-Country AIDS Program (MAP) tackle the risks, vulnerabilities, and consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic for women and girls. The report, concentrating on Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia, finds that while national policies contain an understanding of gender and HIV/AIDS issues, they are lacking strategic action. Reasons for these failures include inadequate funding, limited access to gender analysis, inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems for gender, and inadequate staffing. Against this environment it is found that the donors need to do much more to support policies and address the epidemic. The report suggests that while each of the donors have strong points, they also need to address their weaknesses to become more effective and increase collaboration with other agencies to avoid duplication. The report concludes with donor-specific recommendations to increase future success.

Households in Conflict Network

"The Human Capital Consequences of Civil War: Evidence from Guatemala," 2008, 49 pp. This paper investigates the impact of the worst period of Guatemala's civil war (1979-1984) on educational outcomes of individuals. It looks at the political history of civil war in Guatemala and the impact of the war on civilians, compiles data and estimation, performs an empirical analysis, and presents the results. The paper employs empirical identification which compares the difference in the schooling of those who were of school age between 1979 and 1984 with those who had completed school before 1979 in departments that experienced high and low war intensity. It also includes interactions between year of birth indicators and the availability of basic services in a department prior to the war. The paper presents a number of findings, including the negative yet differential impacts the conflict had on male and female student cohorts. The study also addresses the effects of ethnicity, class, and geography on students and schooling outcomes. The paper concludes that due to losses suffered during the war, resources may have been diverted from education and the schooling of older boys and particularly older girls.

Hunt Alternatives Fund

"Strategies for Policy Makers: Bringing Women into Governments," 2009, 16 pp. This guide provides the international community with concrete strategies for bringing women into government. Involvement of women in peace processes brings skills, attributes, and perspective to government processes. Postconflict governments that have involved women have tended to build governance systems which are stable and transparent. However, despite their documented contributions, women are often largely excluded from these processes. UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which mandates women's full participation in peace building, is little known and consequently not fully implemented by policy makers. The guide points out various policies and programs that can be used to increase women's participation in government. Success stories from postconflict democracies that have used these mechanisms are highlighted. They include Rwanda, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

InfoResources

"Disaster Risk Reduction: a Gender and Livelihood Perspective," 2009, 16 pp. This paper highlights gender as a very important factor in determining vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The degree of vulnerability to disaster is determined by social variables like gender, age, health status, ethnicity, religion and socioeconomic status. Understanding these variables is necessary to identify the underlying causes of disasters and thus try to prevent them. In most countries, women are particularly at risk from disasters. The paper also looks at

DRR in relation to livelihoods. People, especially in developing countries, are particularly vulnerable to disasters as they often live in high-risk areas, have lower coping capacities, and have no form of insurance or other safety nets. Furthermore, they are heavily dependent on climate-sensitive primary industries like agriculture and fishing. A disaster can eradicate livelihoods or years of local development efforts in a very short time. The paper explores issues such as coping with disasters; resisting disasters; natural assets, land tenure and droughts; and addressing DRR through a livelihood approach.

International HIV/AIDS Alliance
tinyurl.com/ya4cu6d

"A Handbook for Network Support Agents and Other Community Workers Supporting HIV Prevention, Care Support and Treatment," 2009, 120 pp. Like many other developing countries, Uganda suffers from inequitable distribution of health workers between rural and urban areas and between public and private sectors. To strengthen the referral systems, people living with HIV have been trained as Network Support Agents (NSA) to work alongside health care workers in health facilities. This handbook has been designed to help NSAs and other community-based volunteers/providers be more effective in disseminating standardized HIV and AIDs information at grassroots levels. The handbook emphasizes the importance of the acquisition of knowledge, skills and the right attitude needed to identify the psychosocial needs of people living with HIV/AIDS and address these needs by providing information, counseling and appropriate referrals. The handbook provides key information on a broad range of areas affecting people living with HIV/AIDS including basic communication skills for counseling; food and nutrition basics and home-based care; integrating family planning into prevention; working with orphans and vulnerable children, and preparing a will; and understanding gender roles in the context of HIV/AIDS.

International Women's Rights Action Watch
tinyurl.com/yjl6z2h

"Our Rights Are Not Optional: Advocating for the Implementation of CEDAW Through its Optional Protocol," 2008, 143 pp. The Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (OP-CEDAW) can help ensure that State Parties to CEDAW are accountable for its implementation. This publication aims to strengthen existing efforts around the ratification and effective use of the OP-CEDAW at the national level. This resource guide contains practical information and tools that can be used by individuals, government officials, institutions and NGOs committed to the promotion of women's human rights. It also aims to provide a holistic approach to research, training, action and advocacy around the OP-CEDAW. The document provides tips for NGOs on the ratification of the OP-CEDAW and how to use it strategically beyond ratification and getting involved in the global campaign for the ratification and use of the OP-CEDAW. The guide also includes

handouts which summarize key points, as well as supplementary materials such as a glossary of human rights terms, a list of signatories and State Parties to the OP-CEDAW, and further resources.

Norwegian University of Life Sciences
tinyurl.com/yk3h4w7

"Contract Renewal Differentials of Female- and Male-Owned Farms in Ethiopia," 2009, 23 pp. This paper assesses the differentials in contract renewal behavior between male and female land owners in Ethiopia, and the sociocultural and economic factors that determine this behavior. The paper suggests that search and eviction costs as well as tenure insecurity are important determinants of contract renewal. Accordingly, female landowners' higher tenure insecurity might discourage contract renewal. In addition, because the main agricultural activities are undertaken by men, there are tendencies in such settings to disregard the role of women as farmers. This, in turn, might undermine women's landownership and weaken their bargaining position in the land lease market. For instance, female landlords may lack the power to evict tenants they deem unproductive. Also the findings show that female landowners exhibit significantly higher tendency to renew land contracts than their male counterparts, owing to females' lower bargaining power and tenure insecurity. The paper concludes that a full stride towards empowering rural women in land rights requires their proper recognition as farmers.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
tinyurl.com/y8vu6y7

"Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change," 2009, 151 pp. Poor women's limited access to resources, restricted rights, limited mobility and muted voice in shaping decisions make them
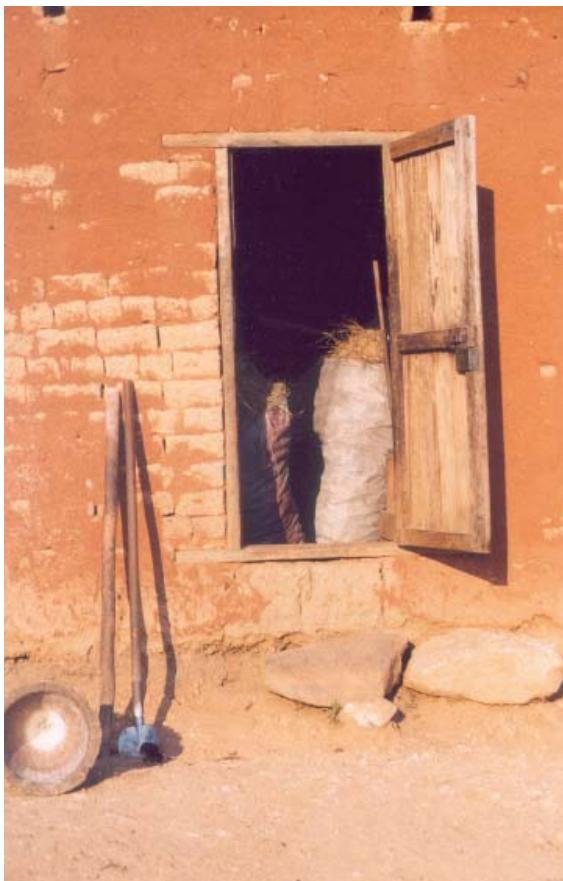
highly vulnerable to climate change. This guide aims to inform practitioners and policy makers of the linkages between gender equality and climate change and their importance in relation to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The guide examines the definition and principle causes of climate change, gender equality and MDGs in the context of climate change, the lack of explicit recognition of gender considerations in international instruments, and the prospects for gender equality in adaptation and mitigation strategies. The guide concludes with recommendations for best practice.

tinyurl.com/ye2xxrx

"Including Women's Voices in Climate Change Policy and Programming," 2009, 151 pp. This guide makes the case for why it is necessary to include women's voices, needs and expertise in climate change policy and programming. It examines gender equality and MDGs in the context of climate change, the lack of explicit recognition of gender considerations in international instruments, and prospects for gender equality in adaptation

and mitigation strategies. The guide stresses the need to act and makes the following recommendations: improve understanding of gender and climate change by analyzing gender relations when examining the causes and consequences of climate change; gather, document and produce information on the differentiated impact of climate change on men and women; invest in effective communication to disseminate information to women and other marginalized members of society; and influence international and national policies to explicitly include gender equality considerations.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs
tinyurl.com/yz5gmwm

"The IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action: Women, Girls, Boys and Men—Different Needs and Equal Opportunities," 2006, 126 pp. This handbook sets forth standards for the integration of gender issues from the outset of a complex emergency or disaster, in order that humanitarian services reach their target audience, have maximum positive impact, and neither exacerbate the situation nor

inadvertently put people at risk. This handbook is aimed at field practitioners responding to humanitarian emergencies that result from conflict or natural hazards; however, it also provides guidance on how to analyze situations from a gender perspective and implement effective responses. The handbook outlines fundamental principles and covers specific areas of humanitarian work written in the context of gender and emergencies, including camp coordination and camp management; education; food issues including food insecurity, food distribution, and nutrition; health; livelihoods; non-food items; registration; shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene. Each section is available as separate PDF and Word documents, which are smaller files and easier to download. The handbook is also available in Arabic, Farsi, French, Mandarin and Spanish.

UNDP with the International Labor Organization
tinyurl.com/yerdezl

"Decent Work in Latin America and the Caribbean—Work and Family: Towards New Forms of Reconciliation with Social Co-Responsibility," 2009, 148 pp. For most of the 20th century, productive and reproductive work were organized according to rigid gender roles that have become inappropriate in today's world. As a result, the interplay between work and family—both central to people's lives—has also changed radically. This has brought enormous tension, at a high cost not only to women and those for whom they provide care (children, the elderly, the infirm, and the handicapped), but also in terms of economic growth, the proper functioning of the labor market, and companies' productivity. The report provides public policy proposals and recommendations for how different social actors can respond to promote a better balance between work and family life, incorporating a gender perspective.

United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS

tinyurl.com/yk3oquc

"UNAIDS Guidance Note on HIV and Sex Work," 2009, 32 pp. In a world where the overwhelming majority of HIV infections are sexually transmitted, sex workers and their clients are at heightened risk of HIV, in large measure as a result of a larger number of sex partners. This Guidance Note from UNAIDS 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. The document provides clarification and direction regarding approaches of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS 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: (1) access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for all sex workers and their clients; (2) 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 (3) action to address structural issues related to HIV and sex work. In addition, the Guidance Note affirms the human right to the liberty and security of person, recognizing each individual's agency over her/his body and sexuality as well each individual's right not to be trafficked or held in slave-like conditions.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

tinyurl.com/ya7oulf

"Gender, Religion and Democratic Politics in India," 2009, 29 pp. This is the Final Research Report on India in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. The paper explores the interplay of gender, religion and democratic politics in India, an avowedly democratic society characterized by high levels of cultural and religious pluralism in which politicized religion has become an important element in politics, legal debates and everyday life. It particularly explores the roles played by women in Hindutva politics and campaigns, and the impact of this on the rights and empowerment of women. It furthermore raises the issue of identity politics on minority women's rights.

tinyurl.com/yaczja6

"Gender, Religion and the Quest for Justice in Pakistan," 2009, 42 pp. This is the Final Research Report on Pakistan in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. The paper explores how Islam in Pakistan metamorphosed from the religious identity of the majority population to become the central defining parameters for state and society. Privileging religion as the yardstick for all political, juridical, and social activities seriously undermined women's already weak position in society. Today, it continues to challenge the quest for gender equality. Frequently, the impact on women of fusing politics and religion is considered as a self-contained matrix. This paper starts from the premise that the ultimate aim of politico-religious elements is to capture state power in which disempowering women is only one effective tool in seeking legitimacy and asserting influence, and women become markers of appropriated territory in wider power contestations. It is therefore not possible to understand the impact of fusing politics and religion on women without understanding the context within which this takes place.

tinyurl.com/ybfj4k6

"Religion, Politics and Gender in Serbia: The Re-Traditionalization of Gender Roles in the Context of Nation-State Formation," 2009, 40 pp. This is the Final Research Report on Serbia in the Religion, Politics and Gender Equality Project. This paper argues that the intersection of national and religious identities and ideologies in the context of nation-state formation in Serbia which started in the 1990s made religion an integral part of the political process. The Serbian Orthodox Church has been using this newly opened political space to assert itself as the moral and spiritual arbiter and to impose its norms in all areas of social life. The abortion issue, which serves as a case study, is an example of the Church's attempt to influence legal reforms and to impose patriarchal social values. It is argued that religious-cum-nationalist discourses that shaped nationalist politics of reproduction were more successful in destabilizing the ideology of women's emancipation and gender equality developed during state socialism. It is further argued that

the abortion debates of the early 1990s are illustrative of the nature of the political system and of the relationship between religion and nationalism at the time: the pseudo-democratic regime of Slobodan Milošević instrumentalized religion and the Church in order to create a cohesive national body and to mobilize the population for its own political aims while keeping the Church and its leadership at arms' length. The change of regime in 2000, which marked the beginning of the democratization process, brought about a much tighter connection between the church and the state. The new relationship between the Church and state has been sanctioned by the Law on Religion and Religious Communities (2006) which follows the model of "collaborative separation" between the two institutions. As a result, in addition to cultural domination, Orthodoxy earned institutional recognition and influence while the Church was able to register for itself greater political and economic power. Any tangible consequences of this strengthening of the Church and of religious forces for gender equality remain to be seen.

"A Debate on the Public Role of Religion and its Social and Gender Implications," 2009, 72 pp. In feminist as well as mainstream thinking, there has been a reassessment of the relationship between religion and politics. For much of the twentieth century, it was assumed that religion was at odds with gender equality, and campaigners for women's rights looked to the spread of secular principles and attitudes as an important engine of change. But the notion that secularism, understood as the complete separation of politics from religion, is the precondition for progressive politics has been challenged by some. Specifically within feminism, it has been challenged by the importance attached to women's agency and the need to respect the choices of religious as well as non-religious women. Yet religions can and do threaten gender equality, and particularly so when their authority over their members is enhanced by a formal or informal role in the political system. This paper addresses the relationship between religion, politics and gender equality through four aspects: (1) what authority, if any, states can cede to religious communities or groups without beginning to threaten gender equality; (2) the informal impact of religions on attitudes and lives, beyond any institutionalized power; (3) the possibilities and limits of internal reform; and (4) the possibilities and difficulties of alliances between religious and secular groups. The central theme running through the essay is that religions most threaten gender equality when they are conceived of and conceive of themselves as corporate bodies, capable of speaking with a unified voice. The key protection for women is a strong politics of individual rights.

"Religion, Politics and Gender Equality in Turkey—Implications of a Democratic Paradox (Draft)," 2009, 32 pp. Turkey is going through a revolutionary experiment with Islam in liberal democratic politics, the results of which are not yet clear. The process of democratization dictated the relaxing of a statist hold on religion which, in turn, revived the spectrum of restrictive sex roles for women. The country is thus struggling with a democratic paradox where the expansion of religious freedoms accompanies potential and/or real threats to gender equality. This paper explores the implications of this paradox. It first traces how religion and politics are intertwined in Turkey and then examines the social and political effects of this intertwining in contemporary politics from a gender perspective. The paper argues that although the ban on the Islamic headscarf in the universities has been the most visible source of public controversy, it is not the uplifting of the headscarf ban in the universities that we should prioritize as a danger, but the propagation of patriarchal religious values (through the public bureaucracy, the educational system and civil society organizations) that sanction secondary roles for women.

University of Colorado Institute of Behavioral Sciences
"Headship of Older Persons in the Context of HIV/AIDS in Rural South Africa," 2009, 34 pp. This paper examines older persons' living arrangements in an area with 32% HIV prevalence in South Africa. The paper aims to assess indirect effects of income on status by exploring the extent to which pensioners are being thrust into positions of responsibility when deaths occur in households. In particular, the paper questions whether HIV/AIDS is
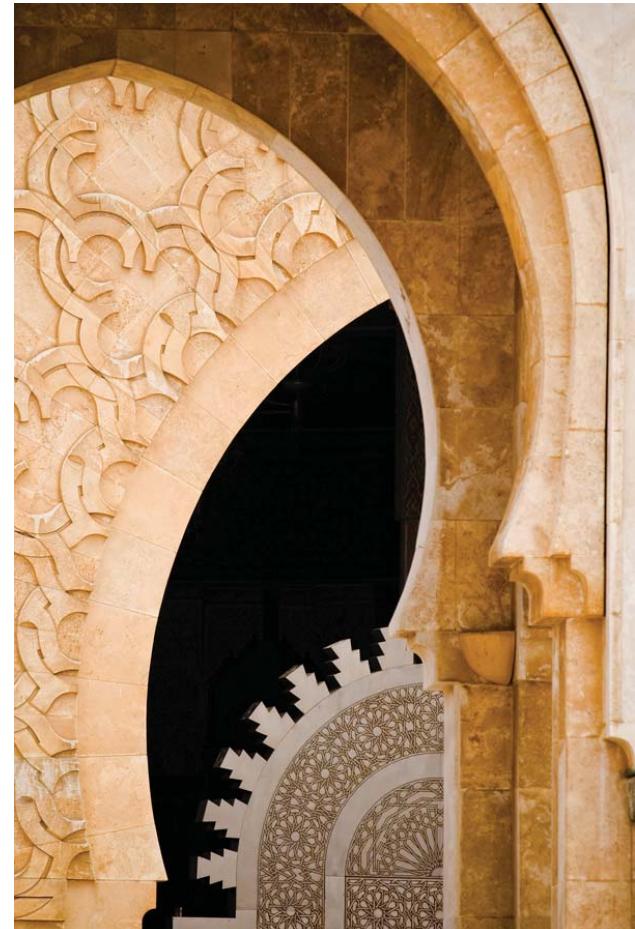
different from other types of death in terms of older persons' presence as heads and transitions into headship status. Nevertheless, the HIV/AIDS-deaths reflect an age and sex pattern in the older age-set, where men are dying of HIV/AIDS much more than women. Thus, if this pattern continues, older women may be the only ones available to fill the role as household heads. The authors recommend that programs need to bolster support differently for older women and men and call for further investigations aimed at understanding how HIV/AIDS is affecting the lives of older persons.

tinyurl.com/y8et8wg

"The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South," 2009, 39 pp. In the past decade there has been considerable interest in issues of funding and provision of care in public and social policy. The almost universal domination of women in caregiving, the growth in number of women in waged labor and the resulting withdrawal of some women from caregiving has led to opening up new fields of paid care work for other women. Women have migrated across the world to take over these tasks, leaving care gaps in their own households and thus fuelling further migration. Yet the analytical focus of much of the literature on caring activities, concepts and models has largely been limited to the global North, with the result that knowledge of migration, gendered labor and care regimes has significant gaps and omissions, especially as they relate to the global South. Migration is taking place not just from the South to the North, but also between contiguous countries in the South, where income levels between countries may not be much higher, and especially to some of the migration poles in middle-income countries, such as Argentina, Jordan, Malaysia and parts of Eastern Europe. Internal migration within countries may also be a significant element of migratory flows. Whatever the reasons and direction of migration, the mobility of women has raised concerns about the

resultant rearrangements of care. This paper extends discussions of migration and care to the global South and lays out some questions that need to be addressed to help reflect local realities in discussions of care in the South.

tinyurl.com/yhz3ouf

"Rethinking Gender Politics in a Liberal Age: Institutions, Constituencies and Equality in Comparative Perspective," 2009, 32 pp. While women have gained significant access to state bureaucracies and legislatures, particularly in developing countries, access and inclusion do not appear to have delivered the kinds of equality outcomes that many would like to see. Feminist scholarship remains confounded by the question of how and when claims for gender equality are facilitated and/or constrained by engagement with the state. This paper makes a start at addressing this conundrum.

tinyurl.com/ygw2mzh

"The Gendered Character of Social Care in the Non-Profit Sector in South Africa," 2009, 54 pp. Since nonprofit organizations (NPOs) are the major providers of care services for particular target groups in South Africa, especially in poor communities, they are conceived of by government as their main partners in the delivery of services. Over the past decade, various public policies have been adopted and implemented, and this has resulted in increasing numbers of paid and unpaid care workers—many of whom are volunteers—performing care work in a wide range of programs funded by both government and private donors. This trend has been accelerated by the need to respond to the enormous HIV/AIDS crisis in the country. High poverty levels and rising unemployment have increased the burden of care on poor families, households, and communities, with women carrying the greatest responsibility in domestic life. This situation is exacerbated by inadequate and ineffective public services that contribute to the burden of care and gender exclusion.

tinyurl.com/yb4enp6

"Political and Social Economy of Care," 2009, 20 pp. The parameters of caregiving have changed tremendously over the past two to three decades, as women's entry into the workforce has intensified across diverse regional contexts, family structures have been transformed, and demographic, epidemiological and sociocultural changes have created new demands for care as well as a new understanding of what "good care" should entail. But unpaid care work involves many additional tasks, such as meal preparation and cleaning of homes, clothes and utensils, which are particularly time-consuming in many poorer countries where access to appropriate infrastructure and labor-saving technology is limited. This is what economists would call a "free-rider" problem, with some individuals and social groups (mostly women and girls, especially those in low-income households) doing the bulk of the work and the rest of society benefiting from the outputs of this work. That most care work is done on an unpaid basis does not mean that it comes without costs. Because women and girls take on the lion's share of unpaid care, they have less time for paid employment, self-care, rest, leisure, organizing and political participation. The political and social economy of care is therefore central to gender equality.
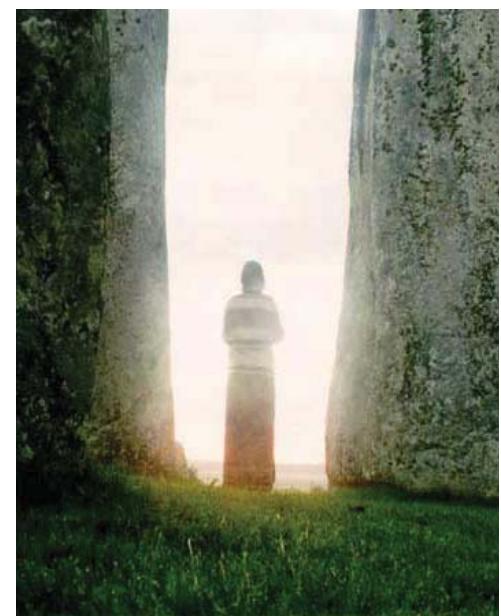
WIDE

"Financing for Development and Women Rights: A Critical Review," 2009, 35 pp. This report aims to analyze the UN Monterrey Agenda and the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness in regard to gender equality as a development objective. Changing conceptualizations of what development is and how it should be actualized have had profound effects on gender equality and women´s empowerment. The publication reviews the current debates about development as well as the background for this new aid architecture, and analyzes the international frameworks for financing for development and women rights as well as governments´ commitments for resources. It also summarizes and analyzes all the contributions to the aid effectiveness agenda from a gender perspective. The publication concludes that a dual track could be followed in the immediate future. On the one hand, it is necessary to expand on the existing demand for gender equality as laid out in current agendas and fulfill the agreed international commitments on aid reform. On the other hand, it is important to review the feminist agenda and its link to development from a wider angle. The possible key aspects to making progress in the current debates are the re-politicization of the feminist project and its responsibility towards development, providing answers in a currently intricate international arena; the revitalization of the rights discourse and practice based on the ethics of economic justice and not on an instrumental reading where women are regarded as useful to development policies; and the encouragement of a true gender architecture within the global development system.

Women's Aid

"The Power to Change: How to Set Up and Run Support Groups for Victims and Survivors of Domestic Violence," 2009, 221 pp. When working with survivors of domestic violence, it is important to deal with the many social issues surrounding abuse rather than concentrating solely on the personal difficulties of the victim. Group work fosters a social approach and provides a safe place for women to talk about what are felt to be unspeakable experiences. This manual was written and produced by five partner women's organizations across Europe and is aimed at facilitators who aim to set up self-groups for survivors of domestic violence. The manual outlines some of the practical and organizational considerations required to set up support groups for survivors of domestic violence in a way that enhances their safety and self esteem. It also presents three possible models, any of which can be used as a basis for running such groups. Two of these models are facilitated support group programs while the third is that of an unfacilitated self-help group. The manual provides information on both the practical and strategic aspects of these support group programs.

World Health Organization

"Integrating Gender into HIV/AIDS Programs in the Health Sector: Tool to Improve Responsiveness to Women's Needs," 2009, 143 pp. This tool helps program managers and health care providers in the public and private sectors integrate gender into HIV/AIDS programs so they are more responsive to women's needs. In addition to describing basic steps in gender-responsive programming, which can be applied to all HIV/AIDS programs, the tool suggests practical actions to address key gender issues in four service delivery areas: HIV testing and counseling; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; treatment and care; and home-based care and support for people living with HIV. The tool also provides examples of gender-responsive interventions from the field, and resources such as counseling role plays for risk reduction and HIV treatment adherence, examples of gender-sensitive communication messages, and protocols for addressing the risk of violence among women as a result of HIV status disclosure.

Periodicals

Feminist Review

Special issue on South Asian Feminisms: Negotiating New Terrains, Volume 91, Issue 1, February 2009, includes the following articles:
• Gendered Islam and Modernity in the Nation-Space: Women's Modernism in the Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan; by Amina Jamal
• The Reinvention of Feminism in Pakistan; by Afiya Shehrbano Zia
• Same-Sex Weddings, Hindu Traditions and Modern India; by Ruth Vanita
• The Politics of Conflict and Difference or the Difference of Conflict in Politics: The Women's Movement in Nepal; by Seira Tamang
• Interrogating the 'Political': Feminist Peace Activism in Sri Lanka; by Malathi de Alwis
• Sexuality, Caste, Governmentality: Contests Over 'Gender' in India; by Nivedita Menon
• The Conditions of Politics: Low-Caste Women's Political Agency in Contemporary North Indian Society; by Manuela Ciotti
• The Ethical Ambivalence of Resistant Violence: Notes from Postcolonial South Asia; by Srila Roy
• Do Bangladeshi Factory Workers Need Saving? Sisterhood in the Post-Sweatshop Era; by Dina M. Siddiqi

Gender & Development

• Trade Unions and Women's Empowerment in North-East Brazil; by Ben Selwyn
• Lipstick Evangelism: Avon Trading Circles and Gender Empowerment in South Africa; by Catherine Dolan and Linda Scott
• Women Home-Based Workers Organising for Economic Rights: Case Studies from Bulgaria and Turkey; by Ruth Bergan
• Exploring Women's Daily Lives and Participation in the Informal Labour Market in Mumbai, India; by Ranjeeta Basu and Marie D. Thomas
• Paying Back Comes First: Why Repayment Means More than Business in Rural Senegal; by Amelia Duffy-Tumasz
• Maternal Employment and Fatherhood: What Influences Paternal Involvement in Child-Care Work in Uganda?; by Apollo Nkwake
• Gendered Perceptions of Migration Among Skilled Female Ghanaian Nurses; by Joanne Nowak

• Workers Not Maids—Organising Household Workers in Mexico; by Marilyn Thomson
• Legal Protection Against Gender Discrimination in the Workplace in China; by Sadie Yang and Ao Li
• Caring for People with HIV: State Policies and Their Dependence on Women's Unpaid Work; by Anesu Makina

Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism

• Islamic Political Activism as a Means of Women's Empowerment? The Case of the Female Islamic Action Front Activists; by Sara Ababneh
• "Beauty Will Save the World:" Beauty Discourse and the Imposition of Gender
• Hierarchies in the Post-War Chechen Republic; by Francine Banner
• From Rhetoric to Reality: A Critical Analysis of the National Action Plan for the Achievement of Gender Equality in Kosovo; by Abigail Hunt and Rosario Undurraga
• Gender and Education in Pakistan: The Shifting Dynamics Across Ethnic Groups; by Marie Lall
• Gender and Nationalism in Latin America: Thoughts on Recent Trends; by Sarah A. Radcliffe and Megan Rivers-Moore

Surfacing

• Surfacing Contextualized Contours of Gender and Conflict in the Global South; by Yasemin Ozer
• Engendering Forced Migration: Victimization, Masculinity and the Forgotten Voice; by Hebah Farrag
• Obscuring the Realities of Gender-Based Violence: European Policies on Iraqi Asylum Claims; by Mallory Wankel
• Verbal Abuse: Anti-Trafficking Rhetoric and Violence Against Women; by Sherief Gaber
• Gendered Contestations: An Analysis of Street Harassment in Cairo and Its Implications for Women's Access to Public Spaces; by Nadia Ilahi
• Review of ECWR's Seminar on Sexual Harassment and Egypt's Tourism Industry; by Azita Azargoshasb.

Books

Ashgate
www.ashgate.com

The Gender Question in Globalization: Changing Perspectives and Practices, by Tine Davids and Francien van Driel, eds.; 2008, 246 pp. Orthodox views of globalization assume that it has the same features and impact everywhere, i.e. the feminization of poverty, labor and even peace. As these ideas circulate in official documents and scientific writings, they settle practically as truths. This book is among the first to deconstruct these orthodoxies, using a multilayered gender analysis where globalization is not treated as a linear and top-down process with a known outcome and a preconceived definition of gender. Instead, the authors scrutinize the dynamics of each context on its own merits, including the agency of women and men, resulting in unexpected and groundbreaking insights into the variety of differences apparent even in sometimes seemingly similar global processes. Through this gender lens, different and new meanings of gender appear, rooted in multiple modernities.

Commonwealth Secretariat
tinyurl.com/y9rn5ct

Indigenous Women's Rights: Challenging Social and Gender Hierarchies, by Helena Whall and Meena Shivdas, eds.; 2009, 320 pp. This work brings together, for the first time, the perspective of indigenous peoples from across the Commonwealth, and particularly indigenous women, on matters of public policy that particularly concern them. The Commonwealth, with one-third of the world's population, is home to some fifty percent of the world's indigenous peoples. The book presents the lived experiences of indigenous women in their own words, combined with policy analysis, information briefs on each Commonwealth country with an indigenous population, and a policy brief for government officials. This book will help indigenous peoples to share their different experiences and identify common themes, and will assist governments in creating an enabling environment for indigenous peoples to participate to the full.

Cape Verdean Women and Globalization: The Politics of Gender, Culture, and Resistance, by Katherine Carter and Judy Aulette; September 2009, 208 pp. This work employs critical ethnography and critical discourse analysis to explore what Cape Verdeans have to say about women's lives in the era of twenty-first century globalization. The authors investigate the economic and personal difficulties they face, such as poverty, managing single mother-headed households, and violence. They also examine the ways women resist globalization has, especially through cultural expressions of batuku dancing and Creole language. Using Patricia Hill Collins' intersectionality theory, this book concludes that scholars need to make central the links among the concepts of oppression, resistance, culture, and gender in order to "see" the lives of women and especially in order to identify the bridges to political change. Each chapter also includes a "reflections on methods" section to reveal the journey the authors took in undertaking this project.

Surviving Bhopal: Dancing Bodies, Written Texts, and Oral Testimonials of Women in the Wake of an Industrial Disaster, by Suroopa Mukherjee; April 2010, 224 pp. On December 2-3, 1984, India witnessed arguably one of the world's worst industrial disasters in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, which continues to this day as an economic, medical, environmental, and political disaster. *Surviving Bhopal* draws on oral testimonials of the affected community and analyzes the cause and aftermath of the disaster from the perspective of those who suffered the severe consequences of systemic failure and travesty of justice. The event resulted in a resistance movement, led by women, against corporate and state power. The author explores the underlying gender politics of the movement, showing how activism challenged and redefined the contemporary model of development.

Women's Citizenship in Peru: The Paradoxes of Neopopulism in Latin America, by Stéphanie Rousseau; November 2009, 272 pp. Neopopulism is central to understanding women's citizenship construction in many countries of contemporary Latin America. As a specific type of political rule based on an unmediated appeal by a powerful state leader to the masses, neopopulism provides both constraints and opportunities for women's organizations to advance their claims. In Peru, President Alberto Fujimori's neopopulist politics (1990-2000) relied on a gendered set of strategies and policies that are analyzed in relation to three different sectors of the women's movement. The findings illustrate that some of the organized women that were most directly mobilized by Fujimori (the poorest) were also those who lost the most during his decade-long rule, while other women in NGOs and parties made more substantial gains. This is the first book-length case study of the gender dimensions of populism that explains the paradoxes entailed for women's participation and citizenship rights in Latin America.

Women's Sexualities and Masculinities in a Globalizing Asia, edited by Saskia E. Wieringa, Evelyn Blackwood, and Abha Bhaiya; March 2009, 296 pp. This book presents a unique collection of writings by both academic and activist scholars on women's same-sex sexualities and female masculinities in a globalizing Asia. Through richly detailed studies, contributors explore the emergence of contemporary lesbian and butch/femme relationships in communities throughout Asia and their location within the context of nationalist struggles, religious fundamentalism, state gender regimes, and global queer movements.

Becoming Modern, Becoming Tradition: Women, Gender, and Representation in Mexican Art, by Adriana Zavala; 2009, 375 pp. Becoming Modern, Becoming Tradition examines the relationship between women, nationalism, racial identity, and modernity before, during, and after the Mexican Revolution. In this innovative study, Adriana Zavala demonstrates that the image of Mexican womanhood—whether stereotyped as Indian, urban,

modern, sexually "degenerate," or otherwise—was symbolically charged in complex ways both before and after the so-called postrevolutionary cultural renaissance, and that crucial aspects of postrevolutionary culture remained rooted in nineteenth-century conceptions of women as the bearers of cultural and social tradition. Focusing on images of women in a variety of contexts—including works by such artists as Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, Maria Izquierdo, and Frida Kahlo, as well as films, pornographic photos, and beauty pageant advertisements—this book explores the complex and often fraught role played by visual culture in the social and political debates that raged over the concept of womanhood and the transformation of Mexican identity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Rowman and Littlefield
www.rowmanlittlefield.com/index.shtml
Food and Gender in Fiji: Ethnoarchaeological Explorations, by Sharyn Jones; 2009, 222 pp. This book examines the social relations surrounding foodways on the island of Nayau in Fiji. Offering a comprehensive and rigorous example of ethnoarchaeology at work, Jones's book has major implication for archaeological interpretations of foodways, gender, identity, and social organization in the Pacific islands and beyond.

Gender and the Politics of Possibilities—Rethinking Globalization, by Manisha Desai; 2009, 138 pp. This book explores the lesser-known side of globalization beyond the effects of national governments and multinational corporations by taking a look at grassroots movements by women that have and continue to shape globalization today. The author highlights the significant role than women play in cross-border trade in Africa, in transborder activism on issues that affect women, and in cultural change and social justice.

Making Feminist Sense of the Global Justice Movement, by Catherine Eschle and Bice Maiguashca; 2009, 288 pp. Challenging the neglect of feminism in accounts of the global justice movement, this book explores the origins, ideas, and practices of what Eschle and Maiguashca term "feminist antiglobalization activism." Drawing on their fieldwork at the World Social Forum, the authors convincingly show that feminists constitute a distinct, if diverse, facet of the global justice movement. Taking feminism seriously, they argue, points us toward a richer and more theoretically nuanced understanding of the movement and its struggle for other possible worlds. Their book offers vital insights not only for feminists, but also for all those interested in contemporary social movements and in global governance and resistance.

Women Fielding Danger: Negotiating Ethnographic Identities in Field Research, edited by Martha K. Huggins and Marie-Louise Glebbeek; 2009, 408 pp. This volume shows how identity performances can facilitate or block field research outcomes. Focusing on ethnographic research across a wide range of disciplines and world regions, this deeply informed book presents practical "to-dos" and technical research strategies. In addition, it offers unique illustrations of how the political, geographic, and organizational realities of field sites shape identity negotiations and research outcomes.

Routledge
www.routledge.com
Gender Equity in Health: The Shifting Frontiers of Evidence and Action, by Gita Sen and Piroska Östlin; 2009, 340 pp. This volume brings together experts from a variety of disciplines, such as medicine, biology, sociology, epidemiology, anthropology, economics and

political science, who focus on three areas: health disparities and inequity due to gender, the specific problems women face in meeting the highest attainable standards of health, and the policies and actions that can address them. Highlighting the importance of intersecting social hierarchies (e.g. gender, class and ethnicity) for understanding health inequities and their implications for health policy, contributors detail and recommend policy approaches and agendas that incorporate but go beyond commonly acknowledged issues relating to women's health and gender equity in health.

University of Chicago Press
www.press.uchicago.edu
Illegal Migration and Gender in a Global and Historical Perspective, edited by Marlou Schrover, Joanne van der Leun, Leo Lucassen, and Chris Quispel, eds.; 2009, 256 pp. This incisive volume combines two important issues in contemporary debates over migration: gender and illegal migration. The authors reconsider migration scholarship through the lens of gender in order to investigate definitions of citizenship and the differences in mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion
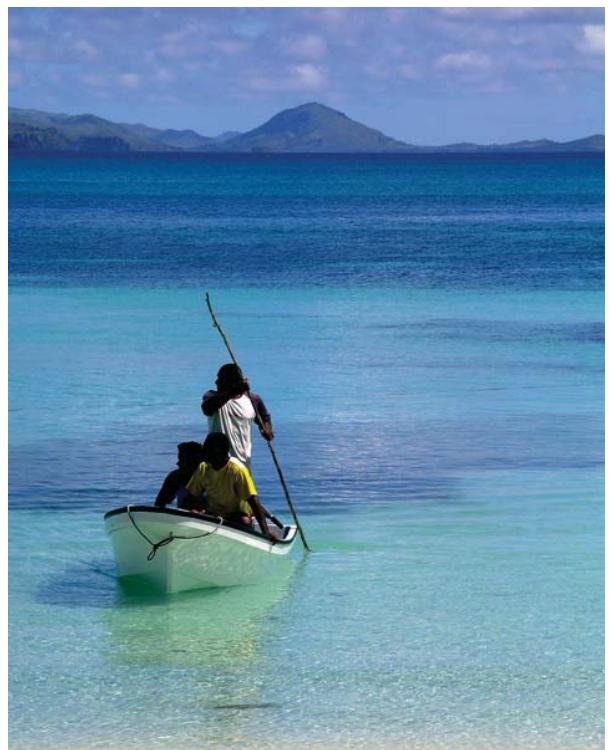
for men and women. Additionally, through applying an interdisciplinary and comparative historical framework that spans the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the volume also produces a comprehensive account of illegal migration in nations and regions such as the United States, the Middle East, Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Mexico, Malaysia, Pakistan, and the horn of Africa.

Transforming Displaced Women in Sudan: Politics and the Body in a Squatter Settlement, by Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf; 2009, 208 pp. Over twenty years of civil war in predominantly Christian Southern Sudan has forced countless people from their homes. This book examines the lives of women who have forged a new community in a shantytown on the outskirts of Khartoum, the largely Muslim, heavily Arabized capital in the north of the country. The author delivers a rich ethnography of this squatter settlement based on personal interviews with displaced women and careful observation of the various strategies they adopt to reconstruct their lives and livelihoods. Her findings debunk the myth that these settlements are utterly abject, and instead she discovers a dynamic culture where many women play an active role in fighting for peace and social change. She also examines the way women's bodies are politicized by their displacement, analyzing issues such as religious conversion, marriage, and female circumcision.

University of New Mexico Press
Women's Migration Networks in Mexico and Beyond, by Tamar Diana Wilson; 2009, 232 pp. Despite their presence in migration streams since the mid-nineteenth century, research on Mexican women's migration has a significantly shorter history than that which focuses on Mexican men. In this contemporary anthropological study, Tamar Diana Wilson couples an analytical migratory network analysis with an intimate ethnography and oral

history to explore the characteristics, development, and dynamics of migration networks for Mexican women. Centering on the story of doña Consuelo, a woman Wilson met in a Mexicali squatter settlement in 1988, as well as on the stories of her two daughters in the United States, this study examines the vital role that women's networks play, both within Mexico and transnationally, not only in assisting other women to migrate but also in providing support for male family members. Following a summary of the history of Mexican migration and women's increasing participation in the migration stream to the United States, Wilson provides a brief history of women's labor in Mexico and changes in gender relations during the last few decades. She then introduces key concepts in migration theory, such as network mediation, social capital formation, and transnational migration, which are revisited throughout the book. Subsequent chapters are dedicated to the migration and adaptation experiences of doña Consuelo and her family members.

W.W. Norton and Company
The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights, by Irene Khan; 2009, 272 pp. Ending poverty has become the rallying cry of international organizations, political and business leaders, philanthropists and rock stars. But it is almost certainly doomed to fail if it is driven solely by the imperative of boosting economic growth through investment, trade, new technology or foreign aid. Giving people a say in their own futures and demanding that they be treated with dignity and respect for their rights is the way to make progress. Through personal reflection and case-studies, the author shows why poverty is first and foremost not a problem of

economics but of human rights. More than half a million women are dying every year due to complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, and the majority of these are in the developing world due to discrimination and denial of essential health care. By raising the issue of rights, this work provides a formula for sustainable and equitable solutions, giving people the means to change the power imbalance that keeps them poor.

Zed Books
Palestinian Women: Narrative Histories and Gendered Memory, by Fatma Kassem; 2010. This is the first book to examine and document the experiences and the historical narrative of ordinary Palestinian women who witnessed the events of 1948 and became involuntary citizens of the State of Israel. Told in their own words, the women's experiences serve as a window for examining the complex intersections of gender, nationalism and citizenship in a situation of ongoing violent political conflict. Known in Palestinian discourse as the "Nakbeh," or the "catastrophe," these events of 60 years ago still have a powerful resonance in contemporary Palestinian-Jewish relations in the State of Israel. In the act of narrating these stories, the author argues that the realm of memory is a site of commemoration and resistance.

Study Opportunities

International Council on Human Rights Policy

Internships for Graduate Students
Deadline: March 15, 2010
www.ichrp.org/en/internships
The International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) is seeking interns for a six month period from July to December 2010 to work at the Secretariat Office in Geneva, Switzerland. Internships are for graduate students with an interest in specific areas of the ICHRP's current work. Interns may be involved with researching human rights issues, drafting analytical papers and reports, providing substantive and technical servicing of meetings, providing support on communication, mailing and databases, and supporting other activities, depending in ICHRP's needs. Applications are welcomed from candidates from all countries; the ICHRP particularly welcomes applications from outside Europe.

Programme on Women's Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

Unpaid Internship/Volunteer
www.pwescr.org
The Programme on Women's Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (PWESCR) works to promote women's human rights, especially in the context of economic, social and cultural rights by bringing a gender framework to policy, law and practice at local, national, regional and international levels through ever-evolving strategies and activities in both conceptual and practical realms. PWESCR has a four-month volunteer internship working in their Delhi, India office. Responsibilities include legal and social research, support in PWESCR's advocacy efforts, and general support on various projects. Interns gain valuable exposure to a wide range of women's human rights issues as well as knowledge of Southern Asia.

Sirleaf Market Women's Fund

Unpaid Internship/Volunteer
tinyurl.com/ybvrclj
The Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Market Women's Fund (SMWF) works to provide financial and other support for the empowerment of women market traders. SMWF strives to improve existing markets and construct new ones, create credit facilities for use by market women, and train market women in literacy and small basic concepts. SMWF occasionally has unpaid internships or volunteer opportunities in New York, USA or Monrovia, Liberia during the year. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis and applicants should possess excellent writing skills, be attentive to detail, and able to work independently, including off site.

United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women UN-INSTRAW

Unpaid Internship
tinyurl.com/ydomzby
Students and recent graduates are invited to apply for the various internship opportunities with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW). The Internship Program is designed to acquaint students or recent graduates with gender issues and the work of UN-INSTRAW and of the United Nations in general. Students spend anywhere from three to six months (or longer) at the Institute's headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, although some internships can also be carried out virtually (from the intern's home base). In line with the Institute's focus on applied research, knowledge management and capacity-building, interns assist in a variety of tasks such as preparation of policy briefs, background research, internet searches, database development, preparation of abstracts of books and articles, organization of chats and discussion forums, and corresponding with focal points and other networks, among other activities. Please visit the website for specific internship opportunities available with UN-INSTRAW throughout 2010, and make sure to check out the Program requirements listed on the website.

Women Thrive Worldwide

Global Development Policy Internship
www.womenthrive.org
Women Thrive Worldwide (formerly Women's Edge Coalition) develops, shapes, and advocates for U.S. policies that foster economic opportunity for women living in poverty around the world. The Global Development Policy program seeks an enthusiastic intern for Spring 2010. Specific duties of the Global Development Policy Intern include: researching and drafting advocacy materials on gender, women's poverty, and women's empowerment in international development programming; organizing Women Thrive Worldwide's members for meetings with Congress; organizing and attending coalition meetings for various initiatives; tracking current legislation; database management of coalition partners; helping with small administrative tasks, as needed. Interns may also be involved in current projects, including Foreign Aid Reform. Activities will include research on relevant issues, attending external and internal meetings, drafting campaign materials, reaching out to Congressional offices and the new Administration, and coordinating with Thrive coalition partners. To apply, please send a cover letter, resume, a 2-3 page writing sample, and contact information for 3 references. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis until the position is filled.

Danish International Development Agency (Danida)
Gender Mainstreaming Course
February 8-26, 2010
tinyurl.com/ydrywn5
This three-week course is designed to improve course participants' capacity to deal with special interventions for gender equality and mainstreaming of gender equality when designing, implementing and monitoring development cooperation interventions. Participants will benefit from systematic training in state-of-the-art gender analysis and planning as well as by relating the training contents to their own home situations through an individual assignment. The course also provides rich opportunities for creating a network of colleagues and counterparts in many countries of the world. Topics include gender equality rights, opportunities and influence; international frameworks for gender equality; gender equality in sector program support; partnership for gender equality; special interventions for gender equality; mainstreaming gender equality; monitoring gender equality; and action planning. The course is designed for policy- and decision-makers from government institutions, NGOs or private institutions involved in interventions supported by Danida, and persons responsible for implementation of gender policies in sector programs and projects in their home countries are encouraged to participate. Total funding needs are DKK 7,500 per participant. This includes study fees, accommodation, allowances, insurances and international transport.

Grants and Fellowships

The New Field Foundation
Grant Funding
www.newfieldfound.org/grants.priorities.html
The New Field Foundation is now accepting applications for grants funding local and regional projects that will support positive change within the foundation's focus areas and more broadly across Africa. The majority of the grants go to support dynamic local groups that are organizing collectively to create thriving, equitable and peaceful communities for rural African women and their families. Such local grant topics include: enabling rural African women's leadership and active participation in all levels of decision-making; ensuring that rural African women and their organizations benefit from, control and maximize financial, material and technical resources and more. The foundation is particularly interested in groups that are African-led, women-led and Africa-based (or, in the case of international organizations, their Africa programs are African-led and women-led).

Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS)
Joint Research Grants
www.twas.org
The OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) in conjunction with TWAS is offering grants awarded to high-level and promising research projects carried out by young individual scientists in OIC countries. A research grant of $15,000 for a period of 18 months may be used to purchase scientific equipment, consumables and specialized literature. The program seeks to identify and support the best young scientists in OIC countries to promote scientific research. The program provides support for research projects in the following fields of science and technology: earth sciences, engineering sciences, information technology and computer sciences, materials science including nanotechnology, pharmaceutical sciences and renewable energy.

International Federation of University Women (IFUW)
International Fellowships and Grants
tinyurl.com/yb5n639
The IFUW offers 16 to 25 international fellowships and grants to women graduates for postgraduate research, study and training. Applicants should present originality and feasibility of proposed plan and research and have the potential for the specialized knowledge and skills to benefit women and girls. The fellowship is intended for 8 to 12 months of work and research. Applicants must have planned work or activity after completion of the research, study or training, for the funding from IFUW is nonrenewable. The 2011/2012 competitions will be open for applications in March 2010.

Association for Women in Mathematics (AWM)
Education and Research Travel Grants
tinyurl.com/yerv7wa
The AWM announces a call for applications for two separate grants,
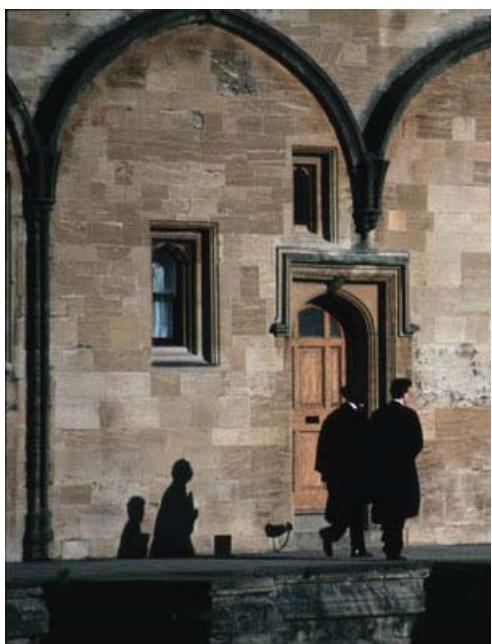
focused on advancing candidates' mathematics research and education abroad. Women mathematicians are rarely included in high profile panels and as educational researchers, and these grants attempt to change those statistics. The Mathematics Education Research Travel Grants and the Mathematics Travel Grants for Women Researchers provide full or partial support for travel and subsistence for a meeting or conference in the applicant's field of specialization to address the lack of women speakers at some research conferences. For more a more thorough description of the grants, please visit the website.

Population Council
India Health and Population Innovation (HPI) Fellowship Program
tinyurl.com/ybra7fj
The Population Council presents a fellowship program that addresses problems and issues in the areas of reproductive and sexual health and rights. The fellowship looks to support individuals who are located in India and wish to develop innovative approaches to including action and/or research initiatives and advocacy in reproductive and sexual health rights. Past fellowship research has been on topics such as understanding the role of husbands as supportive partners during pregnancy and childbirth in Mumbai, as well as understanding the health and mental health needs of lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals. Funded by the MacArthur Foundation, projects last from 12 to 24 months.

Conferences

International Conference on Good Governance and Human Rights (CGGHR)
February 26, 2010
tinyurl.com/y9a5s32
The aim of this conference is to have a forum with research results and development activities in Good Governance and Human Rights, by researchers, engineers, academicians, and industrial professionals worldwide. This venue provides opportunities for attendees to exchange ideas, establish business or research relation, and to find global partners for future collaboration. The conference will take place in Singapore.

Tehrik-e-Niswan Cultural Action Group
Workshop on Performance, Politics and Gender in Karachi
March 8-10, 2010
tinyurl.com/yca42bz
Tehrik-e-Niswan (The Women's Movement) was formed by a group of women in 1979, during the oppressive days of Pakistan's General Zia ul Haq's military dictatorship. Through its plays and performances, Tehrik-e-Niswan has addressed themes and topics such as domestic violence, sexual assault, women's rights, freedom of speech, religious persecution and other civic liberties. Tehrik will honor the 30th anniversary of the formation of the movement through this workshop to explore the interconnections between performance art and the politics of gender and class in South Asia. Conference organizers are looking for arguments that explore how cultural forms and performances interrogate the construction of gender and class in the South Asian context and provoke us to think beyond stereotypical representations of gendered experiences. The conference will be held in Karachi, Pakistan.

African Water Association
The International African Water and Sanitation Congress and Exhibition
March 15-18, 2010
www.aae-event.com
The African Water Association will hold its 15th African Water Association Congress in Kampala, Uganda. The exhibition will examine projects that address the Millennium Development Goals in the areas of water, environment, and climate. The conference also looks to strengthen commercial links between African countries and increase knowledge on technologies and services in the field of water.

Arab Planning Institute
International Conference on Women and Youth in Arab Development
March 22-24, 2010
tinyurl.com/ycpjmoj
The Arab Planning Institute introduces its 9th annual International Conference on Women and Youth in Arab Development. The conference aims to provide a forum to debate issues related to the process of empowering Arab women and children and to discuss various strategies and approaches for development by countries in the region. Some of the themes that will be addressed: development of relevant empirical methodologies for estimating the economic and social costs of excluding women and youth during the process of development, unemployment in the Arab countries, the exploration of non-conventional approaches to reduce such rates in the future, and policy implications. The conference will be held in Cairo, Egypt.

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute (Italy)

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region
March 24-27, 2010
tinyurl.com/yjrlfb6

This workshop will explore GBV in Middle Eastern communities from a comparative perspective. Workshop participants, scholars who have contributed significantly to the knowledge base on GBV in Middle Eastern communities, will share their knowledge of the magnitude of and attitudes towards GBV and its social, economic and health consequences in the MENA region. Individuals, organizations, and institutions currently wrestling with issues related to research, policy, advocacy, and prevention of GBV are invited to attend. The workshop will also be a forum to communicate examples of effective interventions and policies to prevent GBV, identifying constructive steps to overcome current gaps in knowledge and barriers to reform. Proceedings from the workshop will contribute to existing literature on the topic through inclusion in the Mediterranean Program RSCASEUI Working Papers series as well as through inclusion in an edited volume on GBV in the region, a proposed output of the workshop selection and presentation process.

University of Texas at Austin

10th Annual Africa Conference: Women, Gender and Sexualities in Africa
March 26-28, 2010
www.utexas.edu/conferences/africa

Academic discourses on women, gender, and sexualities in Africa have increased by leaps and bounds since the 1980s when they began to establish root as veritable fields of professional,

systematic, and academic endeavor. New directions have emerged in response to a variety of stimuli, which include but are not limited to the politics of the "public" and politics of production of knowledge. Old ideas have been challenged, repackaged, and redelivered in a multitude of manners. While some researchers and scholars see women, gender, and sexuality as three distinct subjects of inquiry, others emphasize interconnectivity and seek to put them into a single, coherent, and all-embracing dialogue. Yet, neither of these methods of inquiry is faulty. The centrality of issues around women, gender, and sexualities to the African experience will continue to configure and reconfigure discourses.

North Eastern Workshops on Southern Africa (NEWSA)

April 9-11, 2010
tinyurl.com/ydnakqt

The ninth NEWSA will take place at the Bishop Booth Center in Burlington, Vermont, bringing together an

interdisciplinary group of scholars from around the world who work on southern Africa. Papers are circulated prior to the event, allowing participants to become familiar with the topics to be discussed, and in turn, encouraging lively discussions among the attendees.

Global Health Education Consortium

1st Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Global Health
April 9-11, 2010
tinyurl.com/pco84k

The first annual Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Global Health will analyze the current relationships, differences and successes between South/South collaborations and North/South alliances. Such topics in the conference will include: International Agencies and Global Health Alliances; Accidents, Violence and Trauma; and Regional Perspectives on Global Health Education. Through various panels and speakers, the conference will aim to discuss global health lessons that can be learned and adopted by the North. The conference will be held in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

London School of Economics

AIDS Scenarios Workshop
April 21-23, 2010
tinyurl.com/y9duhwk

This conference aims to bring together senior professionals in the private and public sectors and from NGOs. To grasp the long term effects of HIV/AIDS and policy decisions, dialogue must be opened up between professionals on a political, social, and economic basis. The conference will guide participants through a methodology of building/using scenarios as well as how to work with existing scenarios. The workshop will take place at the London School of Economics, with a registration deadline of March 14, 2010.

9th Annual Critical Islamic Reflections Conference

The (Muslim) Woman Question: Competing Representations, Contested Futures
April 10, 2010
www.yale.edu/cir

Contemporary discussions around the role of Islam in foreign and domestic policy, civil society and democracy, war, globalization, human rights, and the private sphere increasingly hinge upon the semiotics of gender. However, despite the race to represent the Muslim woman, prevailing debates on gender and Islam remain trapped in neo-Orientalist discourses and occluded by political ideologies worldwide. As symbols of both oppression and liberation, Muslim women have historically been agents of political change and subjects of restrictive state policies in the West as well as in Muslim-majority societies. This conference explores how representations of Muslim women within visual and material cultures and in historical and contemporary literatures inform popular imagination and public policy on Islam even as they are influenced by them. Presentations will explore not only how Muslim women have been represented and have engaged in practices of representation, but will critically examine the structures of power such representations may serve, subvert, create, negotiate, or complicate. This conference has four central goals: to further interdisciplinary discussions about women and Islam beyond the discursive plateau of American popular culture; to anchor that discussion in particular representations, their politics and histories; to explore how religious identities are formed alongside gendered ones; and to explore how representations of the Muslim woman shape political activism and religious practice. The conference will take place on Yale University's campus in New Haven, Connecticut.

The 4th Christina Conference on Gender Studies

Gender, Nature and Culture
May 20-22, 2010
http://tinyurl.com/yevbc3z

The University of Helsinki will host the 4th Christina Conference on Gender Studies, exploring the relationships among gender, nature, and culture. The conference asks how the intertwining of nature, culture and gender has been theorized, represented and experienced in the past as well as the present. This conference also aims to be a meeting point for researchers from different disciplines.

2nd International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development

June 22-26, 2010
tinyurl.com/ylskgvn

Heritage 2010 aims at establishing a state-of-the-art event regarding the relationships between forms and kinds of heritage and the framework of sustainable development concepts. The four dimensions of sustainable development—

environment, economics, society, and culture—are brought here to define a singular approach on how to deal and go behind the traditional aspects of heritage preservation and safeguarding. Heritage is often seen through its cultural definition. However, sustainable development brings heritage concepts to another dimension, as it establishes profound relationships with economics, environment, and social aspects. Thus, "Heritage 2010—Heritage and Sustainable Development," a global view on how heritage is being contextualized in relation with the four dimensions of sustainable development. This conference will provide a forum for the discussion of current research, future directions, methodologies, and working tools of both theoretical and field approaches for integrating heritage and sustainable development.

Athens Institute for Education and Research

9th International Conference on Health Economics, Management and Policy
June 28-July 1, 2010
tinyurl.com/ybm7oaf

The University of Athens in collaboration with the Health Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) present their 9th International Conference. The objective of the forum is to bring together scholars, researchers and students from all areas of health economics, management and policy. Such areas of interest include: Equity and Poverty in Health, Pharmaceutical Economics, Quality of Life, Economic Evaluation, Health Care Reforms, Social Security, School Health Programs, Health Law and Health Related Business. The conference will take place in Athens, Greece.

4th Oceanic Conference on International Studies (OCIS)

June 30-July 2, 2010
tinyurl.com/ye7lb7t

The University of Auckland and Victoria University of Wellington are pleased to jointly host OCIS IV. The fourth OCIS conference will engage with a wide range of themes, true to the original objectives of OCIS of advancing a pluralistic regional community of international studies scholars. Included among them: aid and development; America and the World; Asia-Pacific

and East Asian Politics and IR; Europe and the World; gender and feminism; global crises, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding; global governance; indigenous politics; international history; international relations theory; justice and rights; the future of multilateralism; postcolonialism; regions and regionalism; scholarship, policymaking, and activism; and sovereignty and security issues.

The Birbeck Institute for Social Research

Beyond Citizenship: Feminism and the Transformation of Belonging
June 30-July 2, 2010
www.bbk.ac.uk/bisr/beyondcitizenship
This conference is part of the European Union's Research Framework Programme (FP6) project on "Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: The Impact of Contemporary Women's

Movements." The focus will be on examining the language of citizenship, its effects on increasingly diverse societies and feminist politics. How have feminists historically and cross-culturally imagined and prefigured a world beyond citizenship? Is a feminist, queer or global citizenship thinkable, or should we find a new language for new forms of belonging? What are the restrictions and exclusions of contemporary forms and practices of citizenship? The conference will take place in Birbeck at the University of London.

9th CIVICUS World Assembly
August 20-23, 2010
tinyurl.com/yhxabbz
The CIVICUS World Assembly, to be held in Montreal, Canada, will bring together civil society, donors, government, business, and media to act collaboratively toward strengthening

the rights of every individual. The overall theme of the World Assembly is "Acting Together for a Just World," and the focus theme for 2010 is "Seeking Out Solutions," addressing issues of economy, development, and climate. Several cross-cutting themes will influence the programmatic activities: human rights; social responsibility; inclusive and participatory governance; and the participation of women, young people, and indigenous people. The World Assembly will convene various stakeholders of society to debate and engage on possible solutions to the challenges facing society today. The program will be comprised of plenary sessions, interactive discussions, knowledge sharing and training workshops, learning exchanges, social events, film screenings, and exhibitions.

Calls for Papers

Journal of Black Studies

Afro-Optimism and Afro-Pessimism: 50 Years Since "The Year of Africa"
Deadline: February 17, 2010
tinyurl.com/yc49cvl
This special issue of The Journal of Black Studies will focus on politics, protest, and popular culture in Africa during the transformative year of 1960. From the Sharpeville Massacre, the end of the Mau Mau resistance in Kenya, and the independence of 17 African nations, 1960 is appropriately referred to as "The Year of Africa." To commemorate fifty years, editors invite essays from throughout the disciplines that offer critical examination of the personalities, politics, events, ideas and transformation that helped define that year.

Asia Research Institute

Transnational Labor Migration, Remittances and Changing Family Structures and Relations in Asia

Deadline: February 26, 2010
tinyurl.com/ybvpd7e
Although labor migration is a complex socioeconomic process, there is no doubt that much of it is driven by economic considerations. In general, there is some consensus about the economic benefits of transnational labor migration for labor-sending communities; however, there is far less agreement on the long-term impact of remittances on labor-sending societies, especially at the level of the family. While there is now some recognition that migration is a gendered process, the relationships between remittances and gender, marital and intergenerational relations within the family are under-researched. As the family is a site of cooperation and conflict over the distribution of resources, the question of how gender and intergenerational relations in the family mediate the use and distribution of remittances, as well as

how remittances trigger changes in family structure and relations, is of particular importance. It is the aim of this conference to explore how economic outcomes of transnational labor migration impact on family relations and structures in both empirical and theoretical terms. The discussion at the conference is expected to revolve around but not necessarily be restricted to the following questions: How do gender, marital and intergenerational relations mediate the family decision-making about remittances? How do economic costs and benefits of transnational labor migration affect family structure and (gender, marital and intergenerational) relations? Selected papers presented at the workshop will be considered for publication as a Journal Special Issue. The conference will be held on July 27-28, 2010 at the National University of Singapore.

Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Context

Intersections on Race and Gender
Deadline: February 28, 2010
www.raceethnicity.org/call4paper4-1.html
The editorial staff is seeking submissions that explore the multiple points where race and gender intersect across the globe, the range of consequences that meet those intersections, and the dynamics that occur at those intersections. Topics of inquiry may include: What is the relationship between gender and racial discrimination? Is gender discrimination likely to be most severe in places where racial discrimination is also severe, or are the two largely independent phenomena? Why is that the case? More generally, what are the consequences of discriminatory behaviors, institutions and structures acting at the intersection of race and gender? Organizers also welcome the viewpoints of activists, advocates, researchers, and other practitioners working in the field.

European Association of Social Anthropologists

11th Biennal Conference: Crisis and Imagination
Deadline: March 1, 2010
tinyurl.com/ylqow5p
In a context marked by an increasing economic insecurity and spatial mobility, family dynamics have become a hotly debated issue both in African households and African studies. However, this topic would certainly gain from a focus on the influence of everyday relationships in the redefinition of family roles and networks. By taking practical kinship as a point of departure, this workshop aims at reflecting upon changes (a) in gender identities, (b) in relations between generations, and (c) in the place of extended families, or lineages, in the everyday life of African households. This tridimensional focus on practical kinship is meant to allow discussion about larger issues such as trust, respect, reciprocity, domesticity,

or belonging. The decline of living conditions and the transnationalization of families in the last twenty years show just how important a detailed study of these topics is for our understanding of contemporary Africa. The following are possible areas of investigation for this workshop: how various family models, or ideologies, influence actual relationships between relatives? What changes do we observe in the reciprocity practices between generations? How did definitions of motherhood and fatherhood evolve in the past thirty years? In African societies historically marked by slavery, do past slave relations still matter in the organization of lineages? The aim of this workshop is to offer empirical data and theoretical insight about family dynamics in Africa. Proposals dealing with this subject are welcome. The conference will take place August 24-27, 2010 in Maynooth, Ireland.

Culture, Society & Masculinities
Deadline: Rolling
www.mensstudies.info/CSM.html
The journal brings together synoptic as well as "micrographic" ideas and views on men/boys, masculinity and genders. It provides a forum for emergent explorations of masculinities, specifically those that situate local

(microethnographic) findings and theories in broader historical, political and/or sociological frameworks. Important themes, for instance, include the overarching relevance of South/North, East/West and local/global relations, as well as the Anglo-American hegemony in theory building around themes of masculinity/gender. Editors encourage comparative views and work that rethinks, elaborates or critiques existing ideas and concepts of locality, globalization and regionalization in/of gender studies, both as a subject area and as a field of academic and political performance. Priority is given to reviews and critical discussions in theory development, policy trends and/or area studies. For 2010's two issues, editors invite short or long manuscripts, research notes, conference reports, and review essays, which can be submitted electronically.

Journal of Children and Poverty

Deadline: Rolling
www.icpny.org/jcp
Organizers are currently welcoming manuscripts that address issues surrounding children and families in poverty. JCP seeks papers that will impact policy and practice in the fields of child and family welfare. Submissions should include empirically-based applied research issues surrounding children and families in poverty. JCP publishes research in the areas of education, health, public policy, and the socioeconomic causes and effects of poverty.

The Essex Human Rights Review (EHRR)

Deadline: Rolling
www.ehrr.org
This student-led peer-reviewed international journal welcomes original scholarly works addressing issues and debates in human rights as well as submissions from topics such as law,

philosophy, political science, sociology, anthropology and economics. The EHRR aims to highlight new human rights developments through academic papers, reports on key conferences, reviews of relevant literature, and original interviews with leading figures in the field. Submissions from academics, practitioners and postgraduate students are encouraged.

Feminist Review

Special Issue on Gender and Conflict
Deadline: February 1, 2010
www.palgrave-journals.com/fr
Feminist Review is an interdisciplinary, agenda-setting publication that insists on the theoretical and strategic centrality of gender in all its complexity. By encouraging special attention to the ways in which gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality intersect, this special issue seeks to explore the complex and multiple ways in which gender as an analytical lens can enhance interdisciplinary understandings of conflict and political violence. Contributions might include explorations of the following

questions: What methodologies and theoretical approaches are best suited to illuminating the ways in which gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality intersect or become mutually constitutive in conditions of political violence? In seeking to better understand both gender and political violence, how can the relationships between feminist theory(ies) and activism be conceived? How do ideas about gender identity figure in personal narratives of conflict? How do these relate to the various ways in which gender identities are strategically represented by state and non-state actors? How do experiences and practices of political violence organize the production and maintenance of gender roles? How do women and men differently accommodate and acclimatize to prolonged conflict? How do media forms construct particular gendered understandings of actors in conflict? The above list is not exhaustive, and the guest editors would welcome submissions from scholars in politics, anthropology, gender and sexuality studies, history, human rights studies,

science and technology studies, international relations, development and other interdisciplinary fields. The special issue invites contributions that offer new theoretical insights into and/or empirical observations of the violent practices that regulate gender and the gendered logics that sustain conflict.

Ankara University Women's Studies Centre (KASAUM) Fe-Journal: Feminist Critique

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/ybkqy7o
Submissions are now being accepted for KASAUM's new biannual journal. Fe-Journal: Feminist Critique is a peer-reviewed electronic journal which will be openly accessible via internet and will be opened for English and Turkish articles. The organizers invite papers on sociology, history, literature, and medical sciences on gender studies, as well as creative writing and visual materials, field notes, political narratives, personal narratives and book reviews. Contributions from within and between Mediterranean and Balkan as well as Asian countries are encouraged.

Online Resources

Facilitator's Guide on Gender Training

tinyurl.com/lwgnff
Originally developed for Gendernet, this online guide is aimed at gender focal points (GFPs) and other staff in the Gendernet member organizations with a responsibility to train others on gender. It has been developed to support the design and delivery of gender training by GFPs. As a resource, the guide provides "building blocks" which facilitators can use to design customized training workshops and has been designed with the assumption that potential learners have little or basic understanding of gender and development concepts. There are three sections following the introduction: an overview of gender training, the training modules, and

sessions and suggested workshop plans and further resources. There are also suggested workshop plans which provide ideas for how this guide can be used to design workshop outlines.

MADRE

www.madre.org
Over the past 25 years, MADRE has built a network of community-based women's organizations worldwide. This network encompasses thousands of women and families—in Sudan, Iraq, Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Kenya, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Palestine and elsewhere—who are on the frontlines of the global crisis. The web site has updates on current projects as well as newsletters and links to other resources.

Gender CC Network

www.gendercc.net
Gender CC features an international collaborative effort of women from Africa, India, and South America to increase public attention to climate change by focusing on women's perspectives and the various policies and measures being enacted on a global scale. Their website offers research on gender and climate change, case studies that clarify and illustrate the gendered aspects of climate change, activities and campaigns to make women's contributions to climate protection visible and further the integration of the gender dimension in climate policy, and mechanisms and tools to put the integration of gender dimensions in climate change policies and measures

into practice. Also accessible via their website is a literature database containing information relating to gender and climate change and a gender tools section with links to methodologies and practical tools to support the integration of gender aspects and improve equal participation.

Inter Press Service: Communicating Millennium Development Goal 3
www.ips.org/mdg3

The website is part of a major global media and communication project of Inter Press Service (IPS) running through 2009-2011 called "Communicating for Change: Getting Voice, Visibility and Impact for Gender Equality." The project is financed by the Dutch MDG3 Fund, set up to finance activities that advance Millennium Development Goal 3: Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. This website, which is part of their MDG3 communication commitment, documents the publications, meetings, and outputs resulting from the whole initiative, and intends to provide a knowledge center about the activities of other women's organizations working for gender equality. The website reports about IPS activities, many of them in partnership with other women's organizations, and it gives all the MDG3 Fund grantees a chance to tell their own stories. Other IPS activities within the project include an increase in the news agency's independent coverage of stories related to gender equality, a series of op-ed columns, and newsletters. Selections from the back catalogue of IPS training publications related to gender, including the Gender Glossaries, will be revised and republished. IPS will also work on customized media and communication plans with other NGOs working for women's empowerment to strengthen the visibility of their own work, and co-host national or regional media and civil society seminars with these partners.

Palestinian Women's Research & Documentation Center (PWRDC)
www.pwrdc.ps

Founded in 2005 as a Special Project of the Social and Human Sciences Sector of the UNESCO, the PWRDC meets the urgent need for an institution capable of promoting women's rights and activating the roles of Palestinian women in the economic, political, and cultural domains. They offer information on the latest news impacting Palestinian women, provide research and publications relevant to this topic, and highlight useful databases pertaining to gender.

Book Review

Body Politics in Development: Critical debates in gender and development, by Wendy Harcourt: 2009, 226 pp. Available from Zed Books, www.zedbooks.co.uk.
Reviewed by Amanda Abramson, Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University

Body Politics in Development, by Wendy Harcourt, encompasses a range of feminist issues at play throughout international development work. Harcourt takes the female body as a central theme of analysis and demonstrates how bodies become understood as gendered subjects through which international development schemes are played out. Using Foucault's notion of biopolitics, she demonstrates how contemporary processes of development produce a range of strategies and tactics that shape individuals into gendered and social subjects.

Harcourt begins by questioning the link between scholars and development experts in the Global North and the bodily outcomes produced by policy recommendations and guidelines. She examines the ways in which development experts, often trained in western academies, recommend interventions that affect women of the Global South without giving these women a voice. Harcourt also traces the genealogy of feminist voices in development work, illuminating how failures on the part of the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank (WB) led to the rise of social movements and civil society in development work.

In her chapter on reproductive bodies, Harcourt looks at four points where development and reproduction overlap, including the goals set forth by the Cairo Agenda, the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), neo-Malthusian politics, and the silence surrounding nonreproductive bodies. Harcourt contends that the goals set forth in the Cairo Agenda— including area-specific notions of reproductive rights—fall back on neoliberal free market thinking. Instead of translating the resolutions into actions, which must involve reshaping cultural norms that produce barriers to reproductive rights, money was thrown at the problem, producing few tangible results and causing the resolutions to become ineffective. The UN's MDGs fall short of untangling the complex intersections of economic and cultural inequality and have failed to produce any substantial results. Harcourt argues that neo-Malthusian thinking targets poor women as the producers of populations and can lead to surveillance of and interventions in the sex and reproductive lives of women. These interventions treat poor women as a problem and distort views of the Global South, leading to justifications of military interventions and population control

campaigns which can impede reproductive rights. Lastly, she notes that the silences surrounding men and nonreproductive bodies need to be addressed. While for a short time there was a focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, she argues that other issues, such as male responsibility for fathering and caring for children, are overlooked. Harcourt illuminates the ways that development work becomes less than effective when ignoring the bodies of women who are the targets of such work.

Harcourt's chapter on productive and caring bodies shows how notions of embodiment can change and have impacted population and development discourse. When the structural adjustment policies of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were implemented to improve economic growth and efficiency, women became a cheap supply of labor. Improving economic efficiency meant governments had to cut investments on infrastructure, education, health, and public services. Women stepped in to fill these roles, often working for less pay than their male counterparts. Harcourt also notes the plight of migrant women, who are often left out of development schemes. These migrants challenge notions of "ideal motherhood" by leaving their children behind. Moreover these women are blamed if their children exhibit poor behavior. Harcourt argues that women of the Global South are actively engaging with the politics of place, including the body, home, communities, and public spaces, to understand how globalization works shapes local level processes. International development work often ignores the productive work of migrant women, mothers, and unpaid caregivers.

In "Violated Bodies," Harcourt's chapter on violence of men against women, she demonstrates the myriad ways gender-based violence is deeply seeded in cultural norms and laws. She critiques development organizations for simply throwing money at the problem, rather than investigating and actively working to change the acceptable behavior in a given culture. Furthermore, she critiques gender-based violence campaigns that depict women as victims or simply reduce their lived experiences to statistics. Harcourt also takes men to task and notes that men must be engaged in ending gender-based violence and deconstructing hegemonic masculinities, which condone violent actions against women.

Harcourt's chapter on sexuality address how heteronormative bodies are central in development work, ignoring bodies and sexual behaviors that fall outside the dominant framework and keeping sexual pleasure and identity on the margins. The discourse on violence against women obscures women's right to sexual pleasure, which is important to cultural norms and behaviors. Additionally, Harcourt also addresses competing feminist notions of sex work, noting that sexual and reproductive rights are often separate from economic rights in development strategies. When they are addressed, sex in the Global South is constructed as a problem. Regulation of sex has shifted from preventing poor women from having children to Bush Administration policies of preventing poor women from having sex at all through abstinence-only AIDS prevention policies and the scaling-back of reproductive health care.

Lastly, Harcourt's discussion of techno-bodies demonstrates the ways that science has changed notions of the body. The genetic commons have been enclosed by profit-driven schemes for privatization through intellectual property rights and the Human Genome Project. Moreover, women's bodies are now subject to new tests and techniques that denaturalize reproduction and bodily processes. In her discussion of biobanking and the desire for stem cells, Harcourt shows how female bodies become owned and exploited. Scientists discovered that an aborted female fetus contains 7 million eggs. Now researchers are looking into genetically engineering fetuses so that girls are born with more eggs which can be harvested for stem cell research, further denaturalizing birth. Because of these shifts, women's bodies are objectified and commodified in new and disconcerting ways.

Throughout her analysis, Harcourt advocates for development specialists to listen to feminist voices and include women's issues at the center of their work. However, the question remains: how can we effectively do development work while addressing the range of positionalities of women all over the world? While Harcourt offers some suggestions for improving development work, her examples are mostly abstract and not grounded in specific proposals for concrete interventions which could be implemented instead. While Harcourt was specific in addressing some of the failures of development work, her analysis would be improved by offering explicit suggestions for change. However, Harcourt's study is laced with personal stories of her own uncertainty and positionality in development work in which she retells her own feelings about being a white, Western academic speaking for women of the Global South. These personal stories add a layer of depth to her work that is often absent in academic and development writing. Harcourt's analysis suggests that it is important to consider our own position and that we can move past this uncertainty by engaging with women of the Global South. Moreover, Harcourt challenges some deeply held feminist assumptions and advocates for listening to the voices of women who are the targets of development.

Harcourt's book is a valuable tool for anthropologists, feminists, and anyone engaged in development work. The text moves beyond theoretical issues and is useful for anyone doing applied work to gain perspective on the challenges of working with marginalized women and incorporating their agency into development planning. Her text provides a brief overview of several topics either ignored or marginalized in development planning and implementation. Harcourt brings careful and thoughtful insight to some of the deepest problems plaguing development work.