



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles	1
Audiovisuals	4
Monographs and Technical Reports	6
Periodicals	12
Books	13
Study Opportunities	16
Grants and Fellowships	18
Conferences	19
Calls for Papers	24
Online Resources	26
Book Review	30

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

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers* series is pleased to announce the publication of its newest paper, "Why Bother the State? Transnational Activism, Local Activism, and Lessons for a Women Workers' Movement in Mexico," by Rachel K. Brickner. By examining the increasingly difficult political and economic context of women in Mexico, this paper argues that the state ought to remain an important target for women labor activists.

This paper, along with the entire working paper series, is now available free online at: gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

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

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

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Winter 2011 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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

Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editors: Heather Yocum, MA
Meskerem Glegziabher
Editorial Assistants: Elizabeth Petoskey
Rebecca Farnum
Edited by: Galena Ostipow



Africa Today

Volume 57, Number 1, Fall 2010

“Addressing the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Women and Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: PEPFAR, the U.S. Strategy,”

by Patricia Rodney et al., pp 65-76.

Estimated worldwide deaths caused by HIV/AIDS total approximately 25 million. This epidemic has harmed the African continent in numerous ways and has profoundly changed its demographic profile. Globally, women who are most physiologically and socially vulnerable to infections are devastatingly affected by it. The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, launched by the administration of President George W. Bush, was the largest U.S. investment in any disease; however, its strategies were flawed by its failure to coordinate efforts with other global partners and to engage local indigenous organizations. This paper examines the impact of HIV/AIDS on women and children in sub-Saharan Africa and reviews the U.S. response to this epidemic.

Development and Change

Volume 41, Issue 6, November 2010

“Ethnicity, Development and Gender: Tsáchila Indigenous Women in Ecuador,”

by Sarah Radcliffe and Andrea Pequeño, pp. 983-1016.

In recent decades, indigenous populations have become the subjects and agents of development in national and international multicultural policy that acknowledges poverty among indigenous peoples and their historic marginalization from power over development. Although the impact of these legal and programmatic efforts is growing, one persistent axis of disadvantage, male–female difference, is rarely taken into account in ethno-development policy and practice. This article argues that assumptions that inform policy related to indigenous women fail to engage with indigenous women’s development concerns. The

institutional separation between gender and development policy (GAD) and multiculturalism means that provisions for gender in multicultural policies are inadequate, and ethnic rights in GAD policies are invisible. Drawing on post-colonial feminism, the paper examines ethnicity and gender as interlocking systems that structure indigenous women’s development experiences. These arguments are illustrated in relation to the case of the Tsáchila ethnocultural group in the South American country of Ecuador.

Gender, Place and Culture

Volume 17, Issue 6, December 2010

“Culture, Emotional Transnationalism and Mental Distress: Family Relations and Well-Being Among Taiwanese Immigrant Women,”

by Chien-Juh Gu, pp. 687-704. Immigrant women’s vulnerability to mental distress has been recognized in the literature and yet the socio-cultural causes of their distress have rarely been explored. On the basis of a case study of Taiwanese immigrants residing in Chicago, this article illustrates the dynamic contexts within which Taiwanese immigrant women’s distress is produced at home and explains the social and cultural factors that engender the women’s distress. In this article, the author argues that Taiwanese immigrant women frequently shift back and forth between Taiwanese and American cultural norms in an effort to apply effective behavioral guidance and justifications to interactions with their spouses, children and in-laws. The term “emotional transnationalism” is used to describe the psychological experience associated with transnational cultural practices. Distress is often generated as these women struggle with feelings of ambivalence and contradictions that confront them in their search for cultural identities. The severity of distress is largely determined by the power hierarchies between women

and those with whom they interact. Married women’s status as subordinate to their in-laws creates more negative experiences than any other status.

Volume 17, Issue 6, December 2010

“Fighting for Recognition: Feminist Geography in East-Central Europe,”

by Judit Timár and Eva G.Fekete, pp. 775-790.

In East-Central Europe (ECE), the evolution of feminist geographies began after the end of state socialism. Aiming to identify individual and shared characteristics, this study outlines the development of gender/feminist geography in ECE countries. The topics, methods and theories of feminist geography that have developed in ECE is significantly influenced by the resistance that advocates of feminist geography have to contend with from representatives of mainstream post-socialist geographies. The second part of the article presents the major characteristics of gender/feminist geography in Europe’s post-socialist region, while providing an outline of the various methods used in an attempt to earn positive recognition for gender studies. The concluding section maps some lessons to be learnt on the relationship between the production of feminist geographical knowledge and post-socialism.

IDS Bulletin

Volume 41, Issue 4, July 2010

“Women’s Participation in the NREGA: Some Observations from Fieldwork in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan,”

by Ratna M. Sudarshan, Rina Bhattacharya, and Grace Fernandez, pp. 77–83. The broad objective of this study was to understand the reasons behind the wide variations in participation by women in the NREGA and the policy implications that follow. Based on fieldwork in two states where women form a high proportion of the workers, Kerala and Rajasthan, and one where

the proportion was low, Himachal Pradesh, emerging policy implications include the need to develop a wider range of activities that acknowledge life cycle issues and bodily ability; in sparsely populated and remote areas a different design or even a cash transfer program may be better able to meet the objective of assuring minimum income; creation of spaces that allow non-governmental local groups to be participants in implementation and outreach work and not just watchdogs; immediate revision of the schedule of rates and implementing the revised rates to allow better earning, or else payment on a daily wage basis.



Volume 41, Issue 6, November 2010
“Women’s Empowerment, Development Interventions and the Management of Information Flows,” by Naila Kabeer, pp. 105–113. This article takes gender inequalities in the distribution of power as its point of departure. Given the widespread evidence of the extent to which women, particularly poor women, have been marginalized in processes by which development policies are designed and implemented, it suggests that explicit attention needs to be given to strengthening women’s capacity for voice and action at different stages of

the planning cycle. In particular, there are certain “critical moments” in the life of any intervention when the ideas, values and knowledge of key decision-making actors have a profound impact on how the intervention plays out in practice. The article sets out to develop a theory of change that addresses the issue of women’s empowerment. It applies this theory to the critical moments framework. Finally, it draws on case studies of interventions funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to illustrate key lessons for their transformative potential for women’s empowerment.

Journal of Development Studies

Volume 46, Issue 3, March 2010
“Women’s Empowerment across Generations in Bangladesh,” by Sidney Ruth Schuler and Elisabeth Rottach, pp. 379-396. This study uses qualitative data to examine young women’s relationships with their mothers and mothers-in-law to understand how these relationships foster empowerment in the younger generation or fail to do so. The data consist of ethnographic interviews with 20 triads of women: young married women, their mothers, and their mothers-in-law. Findings show that the influence of empowerment across generations was greater in the sphere of economic empowerment and education than in relation to marriage and childbearing. The study illustrates how patriarchal institutions resistant to change can limit the effects of women’s empowerment on the next generation.

Volume 46, Issue 7, August 2010
“Grounding ‘Responsibilisation Talk’: Masculinities, Citizenship and HIV in Cape Town, South Africa,” by Christopher J. Colvin, Steven Robins, and Joan Leavens, pp. 1179-1195. This paper investigates how the South African state has understood the relationship between HIV and poverty and how individuals and community-based organizations have responded to these state interventions. It considers the ways in which liberal forms of government

frame people living with AIDS as a particular category of “deserving” and “entrepreneurial” citizens, and then re-frames them through a package of health and welfare interventions. Based on ethnographic research with the members of Khululeka, a support group for HIV-positive men, the study pays particular attention to how masculinity has shaped the ways these men have experienced and transformed these state interventions.

Volume 46, Issue 8, September 2010
“Are Women as Likely to Take Risks and Compete? Behavioural Findings from Central Vietnam,” by Diana Fletschner, C. Leigh Anderson, and Alison Cullen, pp. 1459-1479. Using controlled experiments to compare the risk attitude and willingness to compete of husbands and wives in 500 couples in rural Vietnam, we find that women are more risk averse than men and that, compared to men, women are less likely to choose to compete, irrespective of how likely they are to succeed. Relevant to development programs concerned with lifting women out of poverty, our findings suggest that women may be more reluctant to adopt new technologies, take out loans, or engage in economic activities that offer higher expected returns, in order to avoid setups that require them to be more competitive or that have less predictable outcomes.

Volume 46, Issue 9, October 2010
“Part-Time Work, Gender and Job Satisfaction: Evidence from a Developing Country,” by Florencia Lopez Bóo, Lucia Madrigal, and Carmen Pagés, pp. 1543-1571. This paper investigates the relationship between part-time work and job satisfaction in Honduras. In contrast to previous work for developed countries, this paper does not find higher job satisfaction among women working part-time. Instead, for both women and men, job satisfaction is higher when in full-time work, although this finding is stronger for men. Consistent with an

interpretation of working part-time as luxury consumption, the paper finds that partnered women with children, poor women or women working in the informal sector are more likely to report higher job satisfaction when working full-time than single women, partnered women without children, non-poor women or women working in the formal sector.

Sexualidades

Number 5, July 2010

“Trajectories of Male Coupling:

An Exploration Based on Sexual Biographies,” by Gabriel Gallego

Montes, 46 pp. This paper is based on a survey conducted in Mexico City in 2006 among 250 gay/homosexual men between the ages of 16 and 55. Based on full biographical data collected on their experiences of being in couples, the author identified three types of trajectories or modes of sexual interaction: 1) trajectories of coupling: exclusively with men, with women, rhizomatic, transitive, and without a history of being in a couple; 2) styles of coupling: mono and polyamorous; and 3) trajectories of sexual relationships: closed or exclusive, open, and fluid or mixed. These constructions constitute typologies or ways of understanding a sociosexual reality in relational terms. The results indicate that the gay/homosexual men interviewed are highly monoamorous, (e.g. 84% reported being monogamous), a finding that is relatively constant across cohorts. With age and as the number of sexual partners and relationships increases, however, the preponderance of monoamory as the culturally accepted way to construct affective ties decreases slightly, giving way to polyamory. The preponderance of monoamory is an indicator of the norms and discourses about the nature of affective ties in Mexican society, which extends to the field of homoeroticism. Regarding sexual exclusivity, the number of men in closed relationships is significantly lower (42%) than those who identified as monogamous (84%). This difference

confirms that the cultural construction of monogamy, generally speaking, is not synonymous with sexual exclusivity. This working paper is available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Number 4, October 2009

“The Architecture of Desire: Spatial Grammars of Lesbian Socializations,”

by Andrea Lacombe, 47 pp. This article describes the use of space in the bailes da Mary (Mary’s dances), held at the Olímpico Club, located in the Copacabana neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. Through this dance, it is possible to reconstruct the grammars of socialization of lesbian women in the context of a space of entertainment. The importance of analyzing the spatiality and architecture of the site is related to the notion of the “construction of space,” which occurs in a dialectical relationship with grammars of socialization: the “who” and the “how” depend on the “where.” And the “where” contains a public whose use of the space invests it with certain meanings.

Number 1, July 2007

“The Social Construction of Sexuality in Two Groups of Men that Have Sex with Men from Two Poor Peruvian Cities,”

by Percy Fernández-Dávila et al., 58 pp. This study describes the meanings ascribed to sexuality in two groups of MSM (men who have sex with men)—“mariconas” and “mostaceros.” Twenty-three individual interviews were conducted, and seven discussion groups were organized. The results reveal that the sexual identity of these MSM crosses aspects of social class with aspects of the traditional gender divide. A heteronormative view of sexuality imposes rigid sexual roles, with a marked impact on understandings of the body and the experience of pleasure. An understanding of the social constructions of sexuality among MSM is important to design health programs and public policies that contemplate sexual diversity.

Signs: Journal of Women and Culture in Society

Volume 35, Number 4, Summer 2010

“Women Left Behind? Migration, Spousal Separation, and the Autonomy of Rural Women in Ugweno, Tanzania,”

by Caroline S. Archambault, pp. 919-942. For some time, scholars have argued that migration research has neglected women. The young male migrant in search of wage labor has long been the model actor for demographic, economic, and sociological theories of migration. Through its disregard for women’s roles in migration and migration decisions, this male-centered scholarship has suggested that women are either passive followers or “left behind” wives. In recent years, scholars from several disciplines have responded to this neglect of women by emphasizing their mobility and their experiences as emigrants in international and internal migration. By and large, these studies have recognized the agency of female migrants. Nevertheless, rural dwellers, those apparently “left behind” by migrant husbands, still receive little attention. This article investigates why women in Ugweno, Tanzania, have remained on their farms while their husbands have migrated out. Through detailed migration histories and in-depth interviews with a randomly selected group of couples, this author explores how the label “left behind” does injustice not only to the ways in which Ugweno women are involved in migration and migration decisions but also to the fact that, for many women, remaining on the rural farm is part of an empowering strategy, offering women a degree of economic autonomy and social wellbeing that they would not necessarily have found as migrants.

Social Science and Medicine

Volume 71, Issue 10, November 2010

“Confronting Maternal Mortality, Controlling Birth in Nepal: The Gendered Politics of Receiving Biomedical Care At Birth,”

by Jan Brunson, 28 pp. One way of reducing maternal mortality in developing

countries is to ensure that women have a referral system at the local level that includes access to emergency obstetric care. Using a 13-month ethnographic study from 2003-2005 of women's social positions and maternal health in a semi-urban community of Hindu-caste women in the Kathmandu Valley, this paper identifies impediments to receiving obstetric care in a context where the infrastructure and services are in place. As birth in Nepal predominantly takes place at home, this paper identifies the following areas for potential improvement in order to avoid the loss of women's lives during childbirth: the frequency of giving birth unaided, minimal planning for birth or obstetric complications, and delayed responses at the household level to obstetric emergencies. Focusing particularly on the last item, this study concludes that women do not have the power to demand biomedical services or emergency care, and men still view birth as the domain of women and remain mostly uninvolved in the process. As the cultural construction of birth shifts from a "natural" phenomenon that did

not require human regulation toward one that is located within the domain of biomedical expertise and control, local acceptance of a biomedical model does not necessarily lead to the utilization of services if neither women nor men are in a culturally-defined position to act.



Violence Against Women

Volume 16, Number 7, July 2010

"Suicidality Among Battered Women in Tajikistan,"

by Robin N. Haarr, pp. 764-788. This study examines the relationship between suicide rates and women's experiences with marital violence in Tajikistan, including the type of abuser and help-seeking behaviors of battered women. This is a descriptive study that also includes comparisons

based on women's demographics. Four hundred women in three districts of Khatlon Oblast, Tajikistan participated in this general population survey. Overall, women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their marriage and who told someone about the abuse were more likely to have suicidal thoughts and attempt suicide. The study's implications for future research on issues of marital violence and female suicide are discussed.

Audiovisuals

IPAS

www.notyetrain.org

Not Yet Rain

This short film by Emmy award-winning filmmaker Lisa Russell, produced in association with Ipas, explores abortion in Ethiopia through the voices of women who have faced the challenge of finding safe care. Through their stories, we see the important role that safe abortion care plays in the overall health of women and their families. Every year, millions of women around the world risk their lives to end unintended pregnancies. While a law enacted in 2006 marked great progress toward reproductive freedom in Ethiopia, Not Yet Rain shows that changing the law is just the first

step; much more needs to be done as women continue to die from unsafe abortions. Training for health workers and increased availability of care could save the lives of women in Ethiopia and around the world. 2009, 23 min.

Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs

www.jhuccp.org

Call to Life

This documentary highlights the potential of Ulama, Muslim religious scholars, in improving the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAIN). PAIMAIN is a six-year USAID-funded project designed to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality

in Pakistan and address issues of family planning. This unique intervention is implemented through a strategy that was created by Ulama themselves. A "Central Committee" of influential Ulama is spearheading the project. The documentary emphasizes the importance of Ulama as a medium for behavior change communication by assuring that religion and development can go hand-in-hand. An impact evaluation of this intervention affirms that the level of knowledge among respondents exposed to health messages by Ulama was generally 25% higher than those who were not exposed. This film is available online. 2010, 13 min.

Norwegian Refugee Council

vimeo.com/17083011

Another War

This film follows 20 year old Liberian university student Kula Fofana on her journey as she seeks to understand the realities of life for those that have survived physical and sexual violence in Liberia and tries to understand the beliefs and causes surrounding sexual violence. The level of violence against women in Liberia has remained alarmingly high since the end of the conflict, even as the nature of violence has changed. What has also remained is the impact of such high rates of sexual violence. For many such survivors they have been forced to live alongside known perpetrators; whilst others have been disowned by their families once it became known that they were sexually assaulted. Alternatively, other survivors have deliberately chosen not to return to their former homes so as to avoid such traumatic situations. For many Liberian women and girls the war in Liberia continues. 2010, 31 min.

The Open Society Institute

tinyurl.com/32zums3

Rights Not Rescue

Sex workers are subjected to widespread human rights abuses, including police violence and unequal access to health care. Despite enormous challenges, sex workers are organizing to protect

their rights and demand an end to violence and discrimination. A report published by the Open Society Institute, Rights Not Rescue is based on a series of interviews and focus groups with sex workers and advocates throughout Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. In this animated short film, sex workers who participated in the research and related roundtable discussions tell their personal stories and share the challenges they encounter as well as a collective call for hope and change. This film is available online. 2010, 9 min.

United Nations

tinyurl.com/383h9ys

UN1325 Engage Understand Act

The animated film UN1325 Engage Understand Act intends to provoke thought on the disproportionate impact, inequalities and struggles faced by women in war. UN1325 was passed unanimously and is the first formal and legally binding instrument from the United Nations Security Council that requires parties at war to: respect women's rights, protect women and girls in conflict, increase the influence of women in decision making and peace negotiations and involve women in post-conflict rebuilding. The resolution underscores the responsibility to protect women and girls from human rights abuses, including gender-based violence. This film calls for the urgent implementation of UN1325. The video is available on YouTube and Facebook.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

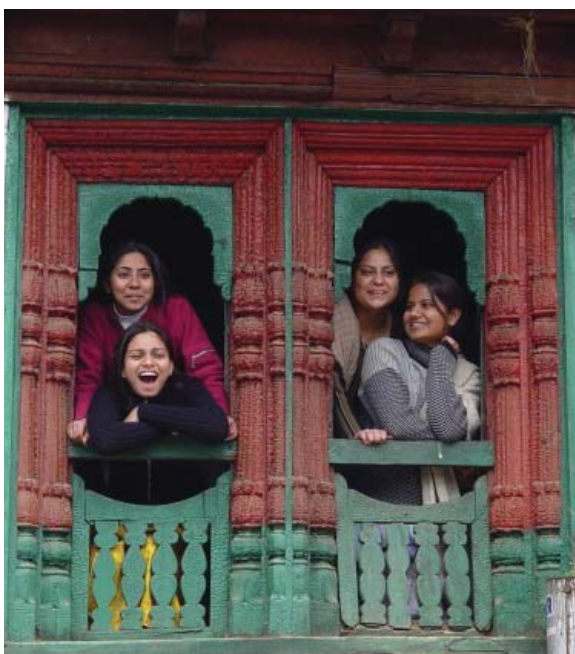
A Crushing Love: Chicanas, Motherhood and Activism

A Crushing Love, Sylvia Morales' sequel to her groundbreaking history of Chicana women, *Chicana* (1979), honors the achievements of five activist Latinas: labor organizer/farm worker leader Dolores Huerta; author/educator Elizabeth "Betita" Martinez; writer/playwright/educator Cherrie Moraga; civil rights advocate

Alicia Escalante; and historian/writer Martha Cotera. The film considers how these single mothers managed to be parents and effect broad-based social change at the same time. Historical footage and recent interviews with each woman reveal their contributions to key struggles for Latino empowerment and other major movements of our time. Both they and their grown children thoughtfully explore the challenges, adaptations, rewards, and missteps involved in juggling dual roles. Scenes of Morales at work and at home, often humorously overlaid with her teenage daughter's commentary, bring the dilemma up to date. 2009, 58 min.

Antonia Pantoja: ¡Presente!

Antonia Pantoja (1922-2002), visionary Puerto Rican educator, activist, and early proponent of bilingual education, inspired multiple generations of young people and fought for many of the rights that people take for granted today. Unbowed by obstacles she encountered as a black Puerto Rican woman, she founded ASPIRA to empower Puerto Rican youth, and created other enduring leadership and advocacy organizations in New York and California, across the United States, and in Puerto Rico. In 1996, Dr. Pantoja was awarded the prestigious Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor bestowed upon civilians in the US. In this important documentary, Pantoja's compelling story is told through never-before-seen home movies, archival footage, and personal passionate testimony from Pantoja herself and some of her countless protégés, as well as her life partner. Highlighting major landmarks in Pantoja's biography and long, productive career, the film shows her profound commitment to transforming society, her pivotal role in the Puerto Rican community's fight to combat racism and discrimination, and her pioneering work in securing a bilingual voice in the US. An eloquent tribute to a remarkable woman, the film sheds new light on the Puerto Rican community's far-reaching triumphs. 2009, 53 min.



Miss Gulag

Miss Gulag is a rare look at the lives of the first generation of women to come of age in post-Soviet Russia, where women's unemployment and incarceration rates are very high. When the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, the economy collapsed almost overnight and many unemployed women turned to crime, especially drug running, robbery and prostitution. There are now 35 women's prisons in Russia and the female incarceration rate is one of the highest worldwide. Director Maria Yatskova was inspired to make this film after discovering an Internet item about an annual beauty pageant staged by

the women inmates at Siberian prison UF91-9 in which the reward was early release for the winner. *Miss Gulag* is an absorbing documentary that traces the individual paths of three young women prisoners and their journeys from serving long prison sentences in dire conditions to returning to free life in an equally harsh state. Shot inside a Siberian prison camp and the surrounding countryside, this absorbing documentary traces the individual paths of three young women now at different points in their lives: Tatiana, whose parole hearing and early release are captured on film; Natasha, living in freedom with her family in a remote

village; and Yulia, not yet twenty and facing still more prison time. Like their individual circumstances, the shared experience of long jail sentences has made them vigilant about their own destinies. Incarceration and an environment of constant surveillance are harsh, but no less so than life outside. Yet all three women, their families, and loved ones are sustained by hope. The film's compelling, moving stories of survival shed light on democracy's darker side and offer a look at the issues facing women in post Soviet Russia. The DVD is in Russian, with English subtitles. 2007, 62 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

tinyurl.com/35rn5th

"The Impact of Microfinance

Programmes on Women's Lives: a Case Study in Parwan Women's Participation in Microfinance Changing Gender Relations in Afghanistan,"

by Sogol Zand, 2010, 52 pp. This case study is a part of a larger study that explores women's participation in different development programs and projects in Afghanistan. The current paper looks at women's participation in a microfinance (MF) program in a northeastern Afghan village and explores its impact on the gender relations both within the family and the community. The paper illustrates that women's participation can be translated to changes in gender relations if and when other enabling factors are guaranteed.

AWID

tinyurl.com/2wb5ogr

"Towards a Future without

Fundamentalisms: Analyzing Religious Fundamentalist Strategies and Feminist Responses,"

by Cassandra Balchin, 2010, 115 pp. This report examines the range of strategies used by religious fundamentalists to influence society and

politics, and explores feminist strategies to confront the growing power of these movements. Presenting a cross-regional, cross-religion synthesis, it seeks to enable more effective resistance and challenge to fundamentalists by women's rights activists and their allies in other movements. Building upon the views and experiences of women's rights activists across the world, the three chapters in this report examine: the historical, economic, political, and social factors that help religious fundamentalisms grow; the strategies used by religious fundamentalist actors; feminist strategies of resistance and challenge through communications, movement and alliance building; and promoting secularism, citizenship and reinterpretations of religion. The report also shares forward-looking analysis of ways to enhance the effectiveness of feminist strategizing.

Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town (UCT)

tinyurl.com/3xzdv4k

"Is Intimate Partner Violence Associated with HIV Among Women in Zimbabwe?"

by Tafara Ngwaru, 2010, 23 pp. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is now recognized as a significant

public health problem, particularly for the claimed association with sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV. This study investigates the association between IPV and HIV status among Zimbabwean women. The study found that there is no universal definition of what IPV entails, and no universal methods on how to measure it. In addition, study findings indicate that both women and men perpetrate violence against their partners. The author argues that without controlling for the sexual behavior of the respondent women, there is no way to ascertain whether the observed HIV risk levels are mainly due to the effect of IPV, or are due to other risk factors.

Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific (CAPSA)

tinyurl.com/33y2ass

"Food Insecurities Faced by Women and Girl Children,"

by Amitava Mukherjee, 2010, 22 pp. Millions suffer from food insecurity in South Asia. Achieving food security means not just ensuring that sufficient food is available in the system, but also that everyone has economic, social, cultural and

physical access to it, and that food has adequate nutritive value. Achieving food security also means people have the right physiological condition to absorb and utilize food, which is contingent upon access to potable water and the availability of promotive and preventive health care.

Chronic Poverty Research Centre

tinyurl.com/36nbtz4

“Stemming Girls’ Chronic Poverty: Catalysing Development Change by Building Just Social Institutions,”

by Nicola Jones et al., 2010, 156 pp.

Childhood, adolescence and early adulthood remain for many girls and young women a period of deprivation, danger and vulnerability, resulting in lack of agency and critical development deficits. How to effectively include male and female children in development agendas remains under-researched, especially in debates around chronic poverty, which have in general paid relatively limited attention to gender dynamics. This report addresses this gap by placing girls and young women center stage, highlighting ways in which five context-specific social institutions inform and determine their life opportunities and agency. Based on the OECD’s Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), these are: discriminatory family codes, son bias, limited resource rights and entitlements, physical insecurity and restricted civil liberties.

East African Community Secretariat and Republic of Rwanda

tinyurl.com/39vmnsy

“Gender and Community Development Analysis in Rwanda,”

2009, 43 pp. This analysis by the East African Community Secretariat looks at gender equality, equity promotion, and community development in Rwanda. The document reviews the existing gender and community development policies and programs in areas that include trade, health, legal mechanisms, water, cultural concerns and empowerment of households and communities. Each sector is considered separately with background information, progress

and obstacles to the participation of women. For example, in the agricultural sector the paper shows that a lack of farming techniques easily accessible to women is hindering progress and that initiatives incorporating the private sector may help to decentralize services and expand opportunities for women.



Overall, the Government of Rwanda is found to be highly committed to the cause of gender equality and women’s empowerment, as demonstrated by its 2003 Constitution, the approval of the National Gender Policy and the establishment of National Gender Machineries. The document argues that significant legal changes—for example on women’s legal right to own land—have the potential for a gender-sensitive transformation of the Rwandan society. The authors also find that improvements have been made in the areas of women’s economic empowerment, employment and poverty reduction based on the constitution and enacted laws. Credit and finance mechanisms have been initiated to empower women economically and move them out of the poverty trap. However, much still needs to be done in the area of microfinance, land acquisition and other asset ownership by women in order

to improve their economic situation. Recommendations include the building of data banks for gender-disaggregated data.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

tinyurl.com/349cdr1

“Farmers in a Changing Climate: Does Gender Matter?”

by Yianna Lambrou and Sibyl Nelson, 2010, 82 pp. This report presents the findings of research undertaken in six villages in two drought-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, India, Mahbubnagar and Anantapur. The study used gender, institutional, and climate analyses to document the trends in climate variability men and women farmers are facing and their responses to ensure food security in the context of larger socioeconomic and political challenges to their livelihoods and wellbeing. The report’s findings confirm that there is a strong gender dimension to the way in which climate variability is experienced and expressed by farmers in their coping strategies to ensure their livelihoods and food security. It also demonstrates that gender analysis enhances our understanding of what farmers perceive as risks and how they respond to climatic changes. Finally, it makes recommendations for future research and for incorporating gender issues into adaptation to long-term climate change.

Freedom House

tinyurl.com/27molck

“Hard-Won Progress and a Long Road Ahead: Women’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa,”

by S. Kelly and J. Breslin (eds), 2010, 21 pp. This paper summarizes the main findings of the 2010 edition of Women’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The country reports presented in the edition detail how women continue to face systematic discrimination in both laws and social customs. Deeply entrenched societal norms, combined with conservative interpretations of Islamic law, continue to relegate women to a subordinate status. They

are significantly underrepresented in politics and the private sector, and completely absent from the judiciary. They face gender-based discrimination in personal-status laws—which regulate marriage, divorce, child guardianship, and inheritance—and gender-based violence remains a significant problem. The paper highlights the progress that has been made in improving the status of women since 2005. Some countries have demonstrated a greater degree of improvement in women’s lot than others. In some, women have become more visible participants in public life, education, and business. They have gained more freedom to travel independently, as laws requiring a guardian’s permission for a woman to obtain a passport have been rescinded in some countries. The paper identifies findings on several obstacles that prevent women in the MENA region from enjoying the full range of political, civil, economic, and legal rights.

Gender Action

tinyurl.com/35e2m6n

“Critique of the World Bank’s Applying Gender Action Plan Lessons: A Three-Year Road Map for Gender Mainstreaming (2011-2013),”

by Elizabeth Arend, 2010, 3 pp. The World Bank’s Road Map evaluates the Bank’s implementation of the Gender Equality as Smart Economics (GAP) Action Plan (2007-2010), and presents a plan for the Bank to strengthen gender mainstreaming in its operations. The Road Map includes significant improvements compared to the GAP, such as an increased focus on maternal mortality and reproductive health, as well as a more comprehensive plan for gender-focused monitoring and evaluation. However, while the Bank claims that gender “coverage” has increased since the GAP was first implemented in 2007, the Road Map still fails to respond to multiple civil society criticisms, including its lack of a human rights framework, its incomprehensive approach to reproductive health, and its lack of robust, transparent gender-related data. In addition, the Road

Map almost exclusively focuses on economic empowerment as the sole means to achieve gender equality, and does not include a plan to build gender mainstreaming capacity in Bank country offices.

IIED

tinyurl.com/2wglb6t

“Empowering Maasai Women in Tanzania,” by Maanda Ngoitiko, 2010, 24 pp. Maasai women are among the poorest and most marginalized groups in Tanzanian society. A local women-led organization—the Pastoral Women’s Council—works to improve the lives of Maasai pastoralist women and children by increasing their access to social services and economic empowerment. Research from the Pastoral Women’s Council (PWC) in Tanzania, and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in the UK, examines how the work of the PWC helps women to claim their rights and address their basic livelihood needs.



International Journal for Equity in Health

bit.ly/8Zy87K

“Sub-National Assessment of Inequality Trends in Neonatal and Child Mortality in Brazil,” by Angelica Sousa, Kenneth Hill, and Mario R Dal Poz, 2010, 10 pp. Brazil’s large socioeconomic inequalities together with the increase in neonatal

mortality jeopardize the MDG-4 child mortality 2015 target. Using data from the 5,507 municipalities in 1991 and 2000, the authors measured inequality trends in neonatal and under-five mortality across municipalities characterized by their socioeconomic status in a period where major pro-poor policies were implemented in Brazil to infer whether policies and interventions in newborn and child health have been successful in reaching the poor as well as the better-off. The authors found that child health policies and interventions have been more effective in reaching the better-off than the poor. Also, reduction of mortality rates under age five at the national level has been achieved by reducing these levels among the better-off. Overall, poor municipalities suffer from worse newborn and child health than richer municipalities and the poor/rich gaps have increased. The authors’ analysis highlights the importance of monitoring progress on MDGs at sub-national levels and

measuring inequality gaps to accurately target health and inter-sectoral policies. Further efforts are required to improve the measurement and monitoring of trends in neonatal and under-five mortality at sub-national level, particularly in developing countries and countries with large socioeconomic inequalities.

The Institute for Inclusive Security

tinyurl.com/2uyqhh0

“Sustaining Women’s Gains in Rwanda: The Influence of Indigenous Culture and Post-Genocide Politics,” by P. Uwineza and E. Pearson, 2009, 32 pp. In 2003, Rwanda elected 48.8% women to its lower house of parliament, giving it the world’s highest percentage of women in a national legislature. This paper from the Institute for Inclusive Security highlights the importance of policies, mechanisms, and institutions that can provide a structural framework for sustaining women’s gains. For example, the constitutionally mandated quota, which guards against reversals of women’s gains, is discussed. The paper notes that the most important function of these institutions is that they help fundamentally challenge gender culture by normalizing women’s presence in political life. The authors show how mechanisms such as quotas help guard against reversals of political will and reinforce ongoing cultural shifts that are reshaping gender relations in Rwanda. The paper provides a discussion of various Rwandan cultural practices that either support gender equality, such as the deep respect for motherhood, and other practices which have undermined gender equality such as bride price or polygamy. It then analyzes how Rwandan activists and politicians may refer to indigenous practices and traditions as a way to promote women’s empowerment—for example the tradition of women as peacemakers which is frequently invoked in relation

to women’s roles in rebuilding Rwandan society. Ultimately, this paper contends that modern references to practices that focused on women’s value in Rwanda’s pre-colonial era aim to generate support for women’s political participation by emphasizing its continuity with traditional culture. This has the effect of reducing potential opposition to women’s political empowerment.

tinyurl.com/yewj288

“Bringing Women into Governments,” 2009, 16 pp. This document consists of a set of best practices on bringing women into government, highlighting policies and programs proven to increase women’s participation, as well as stories of countries that have shown how these mechanisms better involve women in all stages of peace-building processes. The Rwandan example highlighted in the document shows how the majority of survivors from the 1994 genocide were women who had suffered extreme physical and emotional hardship. From 1994 to 2003, the Rwandan Patriotic Front’s transitional government directed a reform process to decentralize authority and broaden participation in government. Women’s political engagement became a principle part of the government’s agenda. In 2008, women were elected to 56% of seats in the lower house of parliament, making Rwanda the first and only country in the world to have a majority of women in its parliament. A number of mechanisms for promoting women’s inclusion were utilized, including at the local level

where women were guaranteed a percentage of seats via a triple ballot on which voters choose one general candidate, one female candidate, and one youth candidate. The document also shows how the encouragement from civil society and the international community helped realize the current gains. International actors supported an inclusive constitutional drafting process. Training for women leaders to help ensure women’s meaningful participation in all levels of government also contributed. The document also analyzes examples from Cambodia and Afghanistan.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

www.ifad.org/gender/thematic/nepal

“A Study of Change in the Gender Dynamics in the Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Project in Nepal,” by Jeannette D.

Gurung and Kanchan Lama, 2009. This study analyses the gender impact of the Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Project (HLFFDP) in Nepal. The project was situated within a society where gender ideologies that privilege men are dominant and where relationships between community members and government workers are often steeply hierarchical. These conditions present serious obstacles to the encouragement of men professionals within men-dominated organizations to carry out plans to achieve the participation, much less the empowerment, of uneducated rural women. Through the initiatives of a few hard workers, this change did occur, at least at some level, within the Department of Forestry and other line agencies associated with the HLFFDP in Nepal. How this occurred and the obstacles that remain in the path of the institutionalization of this innovative approach are the topics of this study. The empirical data for this study were collected in Kathmandu and in Hetauda, Makawanpur district, over a period of two weeks from April 14 to 28, 2002, by two women members of a team of IFAD consultants.



University of Washington Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

bit.ly/bf1Ny4

“Increased Educational Attainment and its Effect on Child Mortality in 175 Countries Between 1970 and 2009: A Systematic Analysis,” by Emmanuela Gakidou, Krycia Cowling, Rafael Lozano, and Christopher J.L. Murray, 2010, 15 pp. In addition to the inherent importance of education and its essential role in economic growth, education and health are strongly related. The authors updated previous systematic assessments of educational attainment, and estimated the contribution of improvements in women’s education to reductions in child mortality in the past 40 years. Methodology included compiling 915 censuses and nationally representative surveys, and estimating the mean number of years of education by age and sex. By using a first-differences model, the authors investigated the association between child mortality and women’s educational attainment, controlling for income per person and HIV seroprevalence. They then computed counterfactual estimates of child mortality for those countries for the years between 1970 and 2009. Interpretation of the findings shows that a substantial increase in education, especially of women, and the reversal of the gender gap have important implications not only for health but also for the status and roles of women in society. The continued increase in educational attainment even in some of the poorest countries suggests that rapid progress in terms of Millennium Development Goal 4 might be possible.

WIDE

tinyurl.com/2uvykh6

“Women’s Labor Migration in the Context of Globalization,” by Anja K. Franck & Andrea Spehar 2010, 83 pp. This publication offers an introduction to important contemporary political analysis on the influence of globalization on women’s work, mobility and empowerment. The authors highlight how globalization shapes women’s labor migration. An analysis of internal

and intraregional migration patterns of women shows that many of them find work in agriculture and export-oriented sectors, where women’s relatively low wages constitute a comparative advantage. In these sectors, working conditions are often exploitative and employment is insecure and informal. This report highlights that the hiring of (young, flexible, cheap) women workers forms an explicit strategy of governments and big corporations in the export sector. The low wages of women and women migrant workers have been fundamental to economic growth and export-oriented development strategies in many developing countries. This study offers entry points for an in-depth discussion around these issues. It tries to understand and bridge the gaps between feminist analysis and practice on both economic and migration issues. It concludes by formulating a number of recommendations looking at short-term objectives that strengthen the normative and legal frameworks to safeguard women migrants’ human and labor rights, and long-term recommendations seek structural change to the current unsustainable and unjust economic development model.

World Bank Group

tinyurl.com/2u6ux7q

“Information and Communication Technologies for Women’s Socio-Economic Empowerment,” by S. Melhem, N. Tandon and C. Morrell (eds), 2009, 96 pp. The advancement of ICTs has brought new opportunities for knowledge sharing and knowledge gathering for both women and men. This report provides an overview of some of the issues relating to women and ICTs in the developing world in contrast to the developed world. The authors provide a brief overview of major themes for women and ICTs, including issues of access and education for girls versus women, inclusion in ICT workforce, qualifications and appetite for ICT career adoption, and opportunities versus the threat of ICTs for women’s lives. The authors recommend that implementation

efforts should refrain from transforming models and studies into formulated approaches or prescriptive measures in order to ensure that the innovative character of ICTs remains in the hands and control of the users themselves. Women should not wait for policymaking alone to bridge the “digital divide” but rather take action through ICTs to access information sources and engage in the communication processes to achieve their socioeconomic development goals.

World Economic Forum

tinyurl.com/33ja2kx

“The Global Gender Gap Index 2010,” by Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson, and Saadia Zahidi, 2010, 334 pp. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, as well as over time. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 of this Report give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country’s performance compared with that of other nations. The first page of each profile contains detailed information on over 30 gender-related variables, presenting both the original data used to create the Index and other variables that reflect some of the legal and social factors affecting gender disparity in each country.

World Health Organization

tinyurl.com/36jem92

“The World Health Report—Health Systems Financing: the Path to Universal Coverage,” 2010, 108 pp. Good health is essential to human welfare and to sustained economic and social development. WHO’s Member States have set themselves the target

of developing their health financing systems to ensure that all people can use health services, while being protected against financial hardship associated with paying for them. In this report, the World Health Organization maps out what countries can do to modify their financing systems so they can move more quickly toward universal coverage and sustain the gains that have been achieved. The report builds on new research and lessons learned from country experience. It provides an action agenda for countries at all stages of development and proposes ways that the international community can better support efforts in low-income countries to achieve universal coverage and improve health outcomes.

The WHO Collaborating Centre for Knowledge Translation and Health Technology Assessment in Health Equity

tinyurl.com/3abuekj

“Equity-Oriented Toolkit for Health Technology Assessment (HTA),” 2010, 70 pp. The Equity-Oriented Toolkit is based on a needs-based model of HTA. It provides tools that explicitly consider health equity at each of the four steps of health technology assessment: 1) Burden of Illness, 2) Community Effectiveness, 3) Economic Evaluation, 4) Knowledge Translation and Implementation. It also incorporates concepts of health impact assessment within the HTA process. They are seeking suggestions on validated and widely disseminated HTA tools that explicitly consider health equity and that are relevant to the toolkit. These tools may be specific analytical methods.

WHO, UNAIDS, & UNICEF

tinyurl.com/3ysk4tx

“Towards Universal Access: Scaling Up Priority HIV/AIDS Interventions in the Health Sector (Progress Report 2010),” 2010, 150 pp. Since 2006, when United Nations Member States committed to scaling up services and interventions towards the goal of universal access to

HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, the WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS Secretariat have sought to monitor key components of the health sector response to the HIV epidemic worldwide. This report, the fourth annual progress report published since 2006, assesses the situation at the end of 2009, one year before the universal access target. It compiles information from 183 of the 192 United Nations Member States, comprising 144 low- and middle-income countries and 39 high-income countries, on the status of the global health sector response to HIV, progress made and remaining challenges to achieving universal access.

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank

tinyurl.com/4mb9hdk

“Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008,” 2010, 55 pp. Millennium Development Goal 5, Target 5A, calls for the reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. It has been a challenge to assess the extent of progress due to the lack of reliable and accurate maternal mortality data—particularly in developing-country settings where maternal mortality is high. As part of ongoing efforts, the WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank revised and improved earlier methods to estimate maternal mortality in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2008; and developed methodology to present trends in maternal mortality from 1990 to 2008 at country, regional, and global levels. This report highlights the following: 1) 10 out of 87 countries with maternal mortality ratios over 100 in 1990 are on track with an annual decline of 5.5% between 1990 and 2008, while at the other extreme, 30 countries made insufficient or no progress since 1990; 2) the study shows progress in sub-Saharan Africa where maternal mortality decreased by 26%; 3) In Asia, the number of maternal deaths is estimated to have dropped from 315,000 to 139,000 between 1990 and

2008, a 52% decrease.

Women’s Empowerment in Muslim Contexts

tinyurl.com/25ek539

“Women’s Empowerment in Muslim Contexts: Gender Poverty and Democratization from the Inside Out,” 2010, 47 pp. This report details the activities of WEMC over the past several years. The WEMC Research Program Consortium conducted research in Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran and China as well as on Indonesian migrant women workers and Afghan refugees.



Feminist Theory

Volume 11, Number 2, August 2010

Special Issue on Arab Feminisms contains the following articles:

- Dialogue Section: Arab Feminist Research and Activism: Bridging the Gap Between the Theoretical and the Practical, by Hoda Elsadda, Haideh Moghissi, Miriam Cooke, and Anastasia Valassopoulos
- The Private is Political: Women and Family in Intellectual Islam, by Ellen McLarney
- The Conundrums of Post-Oslo Palestine: Gendering Palestinian Citizenship, by Islah Jad
- Imprisonment, Freedom, and Literary Opacity in the Work of Nawal El Saadawi and Assia Djebar, by Jane Hiddleston
- Female Physical Illness and Disability in Arab Women's Writing, by Abir Hamdar

Gender and Development

Volume 18, Issue 3, November 2010

The following articles appear in the Special Issue on Gender and Food:

- Challenging Gender Inequality in Farmers' Organisations in Nicaragua, by Beatriz Gonzalez Manchón and Morna Macleod
- Agricultural Livelihoods and Nutrition—Exploring the Links with Women in Zambia, by Rebecca Kent and Mairi MacRae
- Transforming Gender in Homestead Food Production, by Emily Hillenbrand
- Maize Diversity and Gender: Research from Mexico, by Jon Hellin, Alder Keleman, and Mauricio Bellon
- The Nutrition Transition: a Gender Perspective with Reference to Brazil, by Frances Hansford
- Gender, Large-Scale Development, and Food Insecurity in Lesotho: an Analysis of the Impact of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, by Yvonne A. Braun
- Women Trading in Food Across the Zimbabwe-South Africa Border: Experiences and Strategies, by Patience

Mutopo

- Gender Inequality, Mothers' Health, and Unequal Distribution of Food: Experience from a CARE Project in India, by Suniti Neogy
- Food Price Hikes, Food Security, and Gender Equality: Assessing the Roles and Vulnerability of Women in Households of Bangladesh and Ethiopia, by Zenebe Bashaw Uraguchi
- New Agribusiness Investments Mean Wholesale Sell-Out for Women Farmers, by Nidhi Tandon
- "Fat Eggs:" Gender and Fertility as Important Factors in HIV/AIDS Prevention in Botswana, by Rebecca L. Upton

IDS Bulletin

Volume 41, Number 5, October 2010

Special Issue entitled, "Quotas: Add Women and Stir?" includes the following articles:

- Introduction: Quotas—Add Women and Stir?, by Mariz Tadros
- Implementing Affirmative Action: Global Trends, by Julie Ballington;
- The Limits of Women's Quotas in Brazil, by Clara Araújo
- Does the Political Participation of Women Matter? Democratic Representation, Affirmative Action and Quotas in Costa Rica, by Montserrat Sagot
- A Silver Lining: Women in Reserved Seats in Local Government in Bangladesh, by Sohela Nazneen and Sakiba Tasneem
- Towards a Politics of Collective Empowerment: Learning from Hill Women in Rural Uttarakhand, India, by Divya Sharma and Ratna M. Sudarshan
- Women in Local Government: The Pakistan Experience, by Saba Gul Khattak
- Forging Ahead without an Affirmative Action Policy: Female Politicians in Sierra Leone's Post-War Electoral Process; by Hussaina J. Abdullah
- The Will to Political Power: Rwandan

Women in Leadership, by Juliana Kantengwa

- Palestinian Women Contesting Power in Chaos, by Islah Jad
- Quotas: A Highway to Power in Egypt... But for Which Women?, by Mariz Tadros
- The Sudanese Women's Movement and the Mobilisation for the 2008 Legislative Quota and its Aftermath, by Sara Abbas
- A Missed Opportunity: Women and the 2010 UK General Election 2010, by Sarah Childs
- Quotas as a Path to Parity: Challenges to Women's Participation in Politics, by Ana Alice and Alcântara Costalo

Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 33, Issue 5, September-October 2010

This issue contains the following articles:

- The Gendered Desire to Become Cosmopolitan: South Korean Women's Motivations for Migration to the UK, by Young Jeong Kim
- A Gendered Analysis of Land Reforms in Zimbabwe, by Dominic Pasura;
- Lebanese Women Disability Rights Activists: War-Time Experiences, by Samantha Wehbi
- Back to the Future: Feminist Theory, Activism, and Doing Feminist Research in an Age of Globalization, by Brooke Ackerly and Jacqui True
- A Fine Balance: Women, Work and Skilled Migration, by Carina Meares;
- Motherhood and Social Network: Response Strategies of Internally Displaced Karen Women in Taungoo District, by Zin Mar Oo and Kyoko Kusakabe
- The Lombok Process: Challenging Power in a Transnational Comparative Research Project, by Marilyn Porter

First Forum Press

www.firstforumpress.com

Identity Politics in the Age of

Globalization, edited by Roger Coate and Markus Thiel, 2010, 207 pp.

Despite the homogenizing effect of globalization, identity politics have gained significance—numerous groups have achieved political goals and gained recognition based on, for example, their common gender, religion, ethnicity, or disability. Are each of these groups unique, or can comparisons be drawn among them? What is the impact of globalization on identity politics? The authors of this book offer a comprehensive analytical framework and detailed case studies to explain how identity-based collectives both exploit and are shaped by the new realities of a globalized world.

Fountain Publishers and the International Development Research Centre

www.fountainpublishers.co.ug

www.idrc.ca

Natural Resource Management: The Impact of Gender and Social Issues,

edited by Fiona Flintan and Shibu Tedla, 2010, 246 pp. This book explores new trends and drivers in natural resource management and rural poverty in an age of rapid environmental, economic, political, and social change. Drawing

from research throughout eastern and southern Africa, the contributing authors present a synthesis of lessons from both policy and practice. Authors examine various multistakeholder approaches to natural resource management, showing which ones have worked and why; describe how researchers and development practitioners navigate the dynamics of complex socioecological systems; and analyze the outcomes and impacts of development projects and present comparative insights on methodological, technological, policy, and institutional innovations.

International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and Zubaan

www.idrc.ca

Land Tenure, Gender, and Globalization: Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia, and Latin America,

edited by Dzodzi Tsikata and Pamela Golah, 2010, 312 pp. Drawing from field research in Cameroon, Ghana, Vietnam, and the Amazon forests of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru, this book explores the relationship between gender and land, revealing the workings of global capital and of people's responses to it. A central theme is the people's resistance to global forces, frequently through an insistence on the uniqueness of their livelihoods. For instance, in the Amazon, the focus is on the social movements

that have emerged in the context of struggles over land rights concerning the extraction of Brazil nuts and babaçu kernels in an increasingly globalized market. In Vietnam, the process of "decollectivizing" rights to land is examined with a view to understanding how

gender and other social differences are reworked in a market economy. The book addresses a gap in the literature on land tenure and gender in developing countries. It raises new questions about the process of globalization, particularly about who the actors are (local people, the state, NGOs, multinational companies) and the shifting relations amongst them. The book also challenges the very concepts of gender, land, and globalization.

Palgrave Macmillan

www.palgrave.com

South-South Migration: Implications for Social Policy and Development,

by Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper, 2010, 256 pp.

In an increasingly globalized and interconnected world, migration has emerged as one of the central policy challenges of the future, fermenting debates on a national and international level. This book moves beyond the migration-development nexus by exploring the neglected issue of South-South migration, and its implications for social policy and development. This book brings together leading experts from a wide variety of disciplines to examine the linkages and impact of migration on gender and care regimes, human resource flows, remittances, poverty, and political organizations by or for migrants.

Women and Change in Cyprus:

Feminisms and Gender in Conflict,

by Maria Hadjipavlou, 2010, 288 pp.

Following its entry into the EU in 2004, Cyprus has become a major migrant destination. The influx of migrant workers has introduced a more complex ethnic dynamic into a country traditionally considered in light of its history of conflict between its Greek and Turkish ethnic nationals. Hadjipavlou argues that the focus on Cyprus's national problem has long prevented Cypriot women to challenge Cyprus's largely patriarchal and



militaristic order to pursue women's rights and public visibility. While many Cypriot women are now liberated from the home, this is often due to female migrant domestic workers, in effect reproducing patriarchal practices. Hadjipavlou examines the experiences of women from Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Maronite and Latin communities and migrant domestic workers in the context of ethnonational conflict, ethnic divisions, nationalism and militarism, and argues for a multicomunal feminist movement in Cyprus to better promote women's rights.

Women, War, and Violence: Personal Perspectives and Global Activism, edited by Robin Chandler, Linda K. Fuller, and Lihua Wang, 2010, 240 pp. This book draws upon a wide global community of activists, scholars, NGOs, and clinicians to expand the definition of how war and its violent underpinnings affect everyday women and families around the world. Benefiting from first-hand research and definitive assessments of gender-based violence interventions, it invites diverse perspectives of interdisciplinary documentation and storytelling beyond traditional academic writing. Reflecting on anti-militarist activism, structural violence, post-war atrocities, government commissions and policy solutions, this book sheds new light on war-related gender oppression at the intersections traditional academic writing. Reflecting on anti-militarist activism, structural violence, post-war atrocities, government commissions and policy solutions, this book sheds new light on war-related gender oppression at the intersections of race, national identity, religion, and social class and the need to promote a new paradigm of the equality of men and women.

Routledge

www.routledge.com

Sex Trafficking in South Asia: Telling Maya's Story, by Mary Crawford, 2009, 208 pp. This book is a critical feminist analysis of sex trafficking. Arguing that trafficking in girls and women is

a product of the social construction of gender and other dimensions of power and status within a particular culture and at a particular historical moment, this book offers the necessary locally grounded analysis. Focusing on the case of Nepal, from where 5,000 to 7,000 Nepali girls and women are trafficked each year primarily to India, Crawford assesses how the social construction of trafficking—the concept and its representation in discourse—are influenced by the dynamics of gender, caste, and the development establishment. The trafficking victim is portrayed as “backward;” however, she is “backward” in specific ways that resonate with Nepal's struggle to resist and yet encompass Western influence. This view may lead to paradoxical effects in which efforts to protect girls and women instead restrict their human rights. Rather than seeing women as universalized victims, Crawford assesses how the social construction of trafficking in a particular society affects girls and women who live in that society.

Rural Women in the Soviet Union and Post-Soviet Russia, edited by Irina Mukhina, 2010, 226 pp. Filling a significant gap in the literature on rural studies and gender studies of twentieth century Russia, this book offers a comprehensive overview of regulations concerning rural women: their employment patterns; marriages, divorces and family life; and issues with health and raising children. Rural lives in the Soviet Union were often dramatically different from the common narrative of the Soviet history, and even during the Khrushchev “Thaw” in the late 1950s and early 1960s, rural women were excluded from its reforms and liberating policies. The author, a leading expert in the field of rural gender history in Russia, includes material from previously unavailable or unpublished collections and archives, interviews, sociological research and oral traditions. Overall, the book is a history of all rural women, from ordinary farm girls to agrarian professionals to prostitutes and paints

a unique picture of rural women's life in the Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia.

Sex-Trafficking, Human Rights, and Social Justice, edited by Tiantian Zheng, 2010, 250 pp. This book offers case studies on sex trafficking, migration, and sex workers in the U.S., Iran, Denmark, European Economic Area, Hong Kong, Paris, China, Sarajevo, Southeast Asia, Mexico, French Colonial Cameroon, and Spain. This book explores the lived experiences of women in “trafficked” terrains, and critically analyzes not only the conflation of trafficking with sex work in international and national discourses and its effects on migrant women, but also the global anti-trafficking policy and the root causes for the undocumented migration and employment. The book pinpoints: the relationships between the human rights of the vulnerable population and the state approaches to trafficking; the effects upon the migrant population as a result of the ways in which the state and international policies define “trafficked persons” and “undocumented migrants;” the denial of human rights of sex workers, anti-prostitution policy, and the complicated intersections of forced and voluntary labor and migrations at the national and international level. The authors in this volume suggest more effective anti-trafficking interventions that will ameliorate social justice and human rights violations of the migrant populations.

Women in the Middle East and North Africa: Agents of Change, edited by Fatima Sadiqi and Moha Ennaji, 2010, 204 pp. This book examines the position of women in the contemporary Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Although it is culturally diverse, this region shares many commonalities with relation to women that are strong, deep, and pervasive: a space-based patriarchy, a culturally strong sense of religion, a smooth coexistence of tradition and modernity, a transitional stage in development, and multilingualism/multiculturalism. Experts from within

the region and from outside provide both theoretical angles and case studies, drawing on fieldwork from Egypt, Oman, Palestine, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Spain. Addressing the historical, sociocultural, political, economic, and legal issues in the region, the chapters cover five major aspects of women's agency: political agency, civil society activism, legal reform, cultural and social agencies, and religious and symbolic agencies. Bringing to light often marginalized topics and issues, the book underlines the importance of respecting specificities when judging societies and hints at possible ways of promoting the MENA region.

Women's Movements in Asia: Feminisms and Transnational Activism, edited by Mina Roces and Louise Edwards, 2010, 288 pp. This book is a comprehensive study of women's activism across Asia. With chapters written by leading international experts, it provides a full overview of the history of feminism, as well as the current context of the women's movements in 12 countries: the Philippines, China, Indonesia, Japan, Burma, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Korea, India and Pakistan. For each of these countries, the manner in which feminism changes according to cultural, political, economic, and religious factors is explored. The contributors investigate how national feminisms are influenced by transnational factors, such as the women's movements in other countries, colonialism, and international agencies. Each chapter also considers what Asian feminists have contributed to global theoretical debates on the woman question, the key successes and failures of the movements, and what needs to be addressed in the future.

Young Muslim Women in India, by Kabita Chakraborty, 2011, 192 pp. The reality for marginalized Muslim girls in the city of Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) in India is far more complex than the one that is often constructed during

discussions that view the lives of Muslim girls through a lens of repression and poverty within the patriarchal Islamic community. Based on extensive original research, this book portrays a different and underrepresented perspective of young Muslim girls in the bustees (shanty towns) of Kolkata. Through a series of personal narratives, photos, and artwork, it demonstrates that in spite of the dominant discourse surrounding their lives, the consumption and behavior patterns of young women in these bustees challenge the monolithic representations of what it means to be a Muslim girl in Indian society. It explores the ways in which the young Muslim women live, manipulate, and resist the stereotypes of Islamic femininity by carefully negotiating the risks and performing multiple identities inspired by modernity, globalization and, most of all, Bollywood culture.

United Nations University Press
www.unu.edu/unupress

Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons, edited by Vanessa Farr, Henri Myrntinen, and Albrecht Schnabel, 2009, 480 pp. Every day, small arms and light weapons (SALW) kill, wound, and threaten millions of adults and children. Due to their widespread availability, mobility, and ease of use, prolific SALW have become central to maintaining social dislocation, destabilization, insecurity, and crime in the build-up to war, during wartime, and in the aftermath of conflict. Small arms are misused within domestic settings, as well as in public spaces, affecting everyone in the community without regard to sex or age. The impact of these weapons can be vastly different for women and men and for girls and boys. However, careful consideration of gender and age is rare in the formulation of small arms policy, of planning small arms collection or control, or even in small arms research. To counter the effects of prolific SALW, their role in gender- and age-specific violence must be more deeply analyzed and the results applied at the policy and

operational level. Contributors to the book draw on experience and research from around the world on the nexus of gender, age, violence, and small arms in developing and developed countries.

UNIFEM with Women from the Asia-Pacific Network (WAPN)

www.unifem.org

Diamonds: Stories of Women from the Asia-Pacific Network of People Living with HIV, edited by Susan Paxton, 2009, 118 pp. This is a compilation of the personal narratives of ten women and one girl who are HIV-positive. The publication is accompanied by a documentary that focuses on four of these stories. Like diamonds, formed under immense pressure to become the strongest and most brilliant natural substance known on earth, these women have overcome incredible challenges to emerge as shining examples. *Diamonds* plots the key moments in the lives of these women, from diagnosis to the realization that their voices could be part of the change, highlighting each woman's journey to empowerment. Collectively, they emerge as a powerful voice in the global dialogue on AIDS. This book is available for free and can be used for advocacy, training and education in the region. The documentary is also available online.

University of Illinois Press
www.press.uillinois.edu

Contesting Archives: Finding Women in the Sources, edited by Nupur Chaudhuri, Sherry J. Katz, and Mary Elizabeth Perry, 2010, 248 pp. The contributors challenge the assumption that an archive is a neutral, immutable, and historical repository of information. Instead, these historians view it as a place where decisions are made about whose documents—and therefore whose history—is important. Finding that women's voices and their texts were often obscured or lost altogether, they have developed many new methodologies for creating unique archives and uncovering more evidence by reading documents "against the

grain,” weaving together many layers of information to reveal complexities, and working collectively to reconstruct the lives of women in the past. Global in scope, this volume demonstrates innovative research on diverse women from the sixteenth century to the present in Spain, Mexico, Tunisia, India, Iran, Poland, Mozambique, and the United States. Addressing gender, race, class, nationalism, transnationalism, and migration, these essays’ subjects include indigenous women of colonial Mexico, Muslim slave women, African American women of the early twentieth century, Bengali women activists of pre-independence India, wives and daughters of Qajar rulers in Iran, women industrial workers in communist Poland and socialist Mozambique, and women club owners in modern Las Vegas.

Vanderbilt University Press

www.vanderbiltuniversitypress.com

The Woman in the Violence: Gender, Poverty, and Resistance in Peru

by M. Cristina Alcalde, 2010, 264 pp. This book draws on fieldwork conducted in Lima, Peru, one of the largest cities in Latin America, and the life stories of

dozens of women to examine multiple forms of violence and how it interrelates with their lives. Gender-based violence continues to blight the landscape of South American urban centers, and this book unravels the personal experiences of those impacted. Alcalde explores the everyday lives of these women before, during, and after an abusive relationship to explore the impact of, and response to, structural, institutional, and interpersonal violence.

Wilfrid Laurier University Press

www.wlupress.wlu.ca

Textual Mothers, Maternal Texts: Motherhood in Contemporary Women’s Literatures

edited by Elizabeth Podnieks and Andrea O’Reilly, 2010, 387 pp. This collection examines how authors use textual spaces to accept, negotiate, resist, or challenge traditional conceptions of mothering and maternal roles, and how these texts offer alternative practices and visions for mothers. Further, it illuminates how textual representations both reflect and help to define or (re)shape the realities of women and families by examining how mothering and being a mother

are political, personal, and creative narratives unfolding within both the pages of a book and the spaces of a life. The range of chapters maps a shift from the daughter-centric stories that have dominated the maternal tradition to the matrilineal and matrifocal perspectives that have emerged over the last few decades as the mother’s voice moved from silence to speech.

Dead Woman Pickney: A Memoir of Childhood in Jamaica

by Yvonne Shorter Brown, 2010, 187 pp. This book chronicles life stories of growing up in Jamaica from 1943 to 1965 and contains both personal experience and history. The author’s coming of age parallels the political stages of Jamaica’s moving from the richest Crown colony of Great Britain to an independent nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Taking up the haunting memories of childhood, along with her astonishment at persistent racial marginalization, both locally and globally, the author sets out to construct a narrative that at once explains her own origins in the former slave society of Jamaica and traces the outsider status of Africa and its peoples.

Study Opportunities

University of the Witwatersrand and Bard College

International Human Rights Exchange (IHRE)

Deadline: March 1

www.ihre.org

The International Human Rights Exchange (IHRE) is the world’s only full-semester, multidisciplinary program in human rights. The program is housed at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa and is a joint venture with Bard College. Each year, starting in July and ending in November, students and faculty from Africa and North America come together to participate in a deep and multifaceted intellectual engagement in human rights. In addition to a required

core course, students choose from 12 or more electives exploring human rights from the perspective of a variety of academic disciplines. IHRE also opens up possibilities for substantive participation in human rights work. Students intern with an NGO working on contemporary rights in post-apartheid South Africa. Students also explore human rights challenges in rural South Africa through a Community Human Rights Workshop, visit the Apartheid Museum and other relevant sites, and attend guest lectures from human rights experts from South Africa and around the world.

Asian Institute of Technology

Gender and Development Studies

Deadline: July 31

www.serid.ait.ac.th/academic/academic_programs/gds.php

Gender and Development Studies (GDS) is a center for graduate studies, research and outreach in the School of Environment, Resources and Development. Within the overall gender specific framework, GDS highlights both the need for specialized academic degree awarding studies in gender and development, and the integration of gender analysis and gender relations perspectives in AIT’s other fields of study. GDS offers graduate level courses and provides substantial input to student’s dissertation research. Short courses and workshops are also offered on gender planning and gender analysis in various development fields.



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

**University of the West Indies
Gender and Development Studies
Deadline: Rolling**

www.uwi.edu/cgds/teaching.aspx

The Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) is a multidisciplinary department of the University of the West Indies (UWI), and is engaged in teaching, research, outreach and publication on issues relating to women, men/masculinities and gender, particularly in Caribbean society. The program offers graduate and undergraduate courses of study. In its outreach activities, IGDS embraces institutions and organizations at all levels throughout the region, sensitizing educators, policy makers and the general public, and providing strategies to enhance awareness of the critical role played by the study of gender in personal life and national development. Gender and Development Studies programs are offered at several UWI campuses. For more information, contact igdsruc@uwimona.edu.jm.

**Birzeit University
Master's Program in Gender and Development**

Deadline: Summer 2011

<http://tinyurl.com/4hnrquh>

The Institute of Women's Studies and the Institute of Law have combined efforts to present an academic program that leads to a Master's degree in the field of gender and development. Program foci include widening and deepening the scope of their theoretical and conceptual knowledge of gender, development and legal issues; developing methodological capabilities that depend on critical analysis in evaluating developmental and legislative

policies; developing the capability to place programs and draw up policies for a wide range of sectors within society in order to shape a developmental process utilizing an in depth research methodology that reveals the needs and obstacles faced by these sectors within Palestinian society; and developing the capability to envision the legislative process and its continuous impact on social and developmental policies.

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

Deadline: Rolling Applications

<http://tinyurl.com/4f56x6c>

Grants and Fellowships

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)–Gender & Diversity Program

African Women in Agricultural Research and Development

Deadline: Rolling

www.awardfellowships.org

Female farmers play a vital role in African agriculture, accounting for 60 to 80 percent of the agricultural workforce. However, agricultural research and higher education are disproportionately led by men. There is an urgent need for a greater representation of women in the field of agricultural science and technology in sub-Saharan Africa. Female scientists, professors and senior managers offer different insights and perspectives to help research institutes to more fully address the unique and pressing challenges of both female and male farmers in the region. AWARD offers tailored, two-year fellowships designed to fast-track the careers of African women scientists and professionals delivering pro-poor agricultural research and development that benefits rural communities, especially women. The program selects women scientists already working closely with the rural poor on tackling poverty and hunger; focuses on career development, adding value to existing academic training programs; nourishes the talent pipeline for agricultural R&D through carefully tailored fellowship packages for women with bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees; and engages with African leaders of agricultural R&D, both men and women, to raise awareness and build networks.

Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre (ARSRC)

Visiting Fellows Programme

Deadline: Rolling

www.arsrc.org/training/fellows/index.htm

The Visiting Fellows Programme has been established to further the ARSRC's

commitment to increase Africa-focused research and publications on sexuality issues, as well as build links between scholars and practitioners working in this area in Africa. The fellowships of 1 to 4 months will be based at the ARSRC's office in Lagos, Nigeria. The call targets fellows from African countries. Visiting fellows will be expected to contribute to the building of knowledge through critical thinking and research, and facilitate information and knowledge dissemination through seminars and publications. During their stay at the Regional Centre, fellows will review several ARSRC materials, make at least a presentation and complete a publishable paper focusing on conceptual, contextual or methodological issues in the field of sexuality. This may be an opportunity for scholars who need serene and equipped working space to write their publication. The sponsorship covers the fellow's (not including dependants) roundtrip, economy airfare and/or ground transportation, single-room accommodation, health insurance and a monthly stipend to cover living expenses, supplies, communication and local transportation costs. Questions should be addressed to info@arsrc.org.

Association for Progressive Communications

Gender, Agriculture, and Development in the Information Society (GenARDIS)

Deadline: Rolling

genardis.apcwomen.org/en

GenARDIS makes small grants to address gender issues in information and communication technologies (ICT). The grants support agricultural and rural development in the ACP Countries (African, Caribbean, and Pacific regions). Projects in GenARDIS promote innovative use of ICTs by or for rural women to improve the wellbeing of their families and communities. Grants address the constraints encountered by rural women with respect to

using ICT. Funded activities include training, publications, broadcasts, theater productions, promotion materials, and other approaches to strengthen women's use of ICT for rural development.

Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)

Gender in African Education

Postdoctoral Research Fellowship

Deadline: Unspecified

www.fawe.org

The Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) is pleased to announce a call for applications for the Gender in African Education Research Fellowship. The fellowship program targets female scholars who have either completed or are completing doctoral study, and aims to provide scholars with an opportunity to conduct research while contributing to building African research capacity on gender in education in Africa. The fellowship will accommodate one female researcher per year who has completed or is in the final stages of doctoral study. The role of the fellow will be to coordinate the research initiative with the following objectives: establish a research arm that can generate reliable, up to date qualitative and quantitative data on gender in African education; develop a research agenda that supports its evidence-based advocacy initiatives and that will be carried out through a collaborative gender research network, specifically focused on gender and education research; and act as a clearinghouse for gender research funding from various funding partners.



Conferences

Australian Association for Caribbean Studies (AACS)

Caribbean Narratives of Race, Place and Migration

February 16-18

sites.google.com/site/austassocaribstudies

The AACS will host their ninth biennial Conference in Newcastle, Australia.

Interdisciplinary papers are welcome, especially those that focus on cultural studies, historical approaches, film and television, and gender and sexuality studies. For further information, please contact Dr. Rhona Hammond (rhona.hammond@gmail.com.) or Dr. Karina Smith (karina.smit@vu.edu.au).

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Twelfth Annual Graduate Symposium on Women's and Gender History

March 3-5

tinyurl.com/2wwubtt

This year's theme, "Genealogies," references two trends in the field—the emergence of kinship and the family as tools for interpreting the past, on the one hand, and the continuing importance of the method Foucault called "genealogy," on the other—and seeks to ask a question about the connections (and contentions) that might unite them. How might a history of the family be affected by Foucault's insistence on refusing origin stories, and how might the new scholarship on intimacy-kinship influence an understanding of the instability and discontinuity of history? Is it possible, in other words, to construct a genealogy of genealogy? In gathering together what we hope will be a geographically, temporally, and disciplinarily diverse body of papers, the conference will create opportunities for dialogue and discussion across these different fields.

University of York's Centre for Women's Studies

A Carnival of Feminist Cultural Activism **March 3-5**

www.feminist-cultural-activism.net

Can feminist art save the world, and if so, how? This carnival will be part festival, part conference. Artists, activists, and academics from many nations will come together to learn from each other, celebrate creativity, and advance feminist work. The event encourages cultural modes addressing issues of power and gender. The carnival's "art" might include media such as community theater, film, poetry, music, blogs, dance, writing, textiles, digital fiction, zines, podcasts, comedy, performance, puppetry, frockmaking, weaving, painting, gardening, cooking, pottery, cartoons, sketching, sculpture, posters, comics, and even Twitter. Attendees will explore questions about what kinds of changes are needed in the world right now and how needs and responses might vary in different cultures. Other questions to be addressed include: Can feminist art practices affect people in order to make changes? Are art practices enough in themselves, or does art need to move people to social action in order to be worthwhile? How does Third Wave Feminism deploy artistic and craft practices as part of its philosophy? What kinds of feminist community art practices are effective, and what does "effective" mean?

Association for Women in Psychology

Generating Feminisms: Building Partnerships, Recognizing Continuity, and Growing Community Across the Feminist Generation(s)

March 3-6

awp2011.blogspot.com

The theme of the 2011 conference is intended to honor and reflect on the many ways in which feminists have collaborated in the ever-diversifying, ever-changing projects of feminisms. This year's conference is centered on building partnerships, recognizing the continuity of our ideas, and helping

our community grow. Toward these goals, participants and presenters are encouraged to play with the variety of meanings of "generation."

University of Texas at San Antonio Women's Studies Institute

Black and Brown Feminisms in Hip Hop Media

March 4-5

tinyurl.com/37ze2h8

This interdisciplinary conference will feature unpublished work on women in Hip Hop to exchange ideas, share research, and initiate a sustained conversation by and about Black and Brown women in Hip Hop media. Vital to this discussion is attention to the blurring lines between Black and Latina feminist studies and a dialogue that attempts to understand an interweaving history of objectification, struggle, and potential for agency. How do we read Black and Brown women in Hip Hop culture? What readings of Black and Brown women other than conventional black feminist readings and Latina feminist analyses are cogent? What theories enable those readings? A select number of accepted papers will be included in a one-day, academic conference at the University of Texas at San Antonio as a part of UTSA's celebration of Women's History Month on March 4 with a Hip Hop performance from local Texas as well as national hip hop artists on the evening of March 5. This conference will be an opportunity for presenters to share views and concerns on the growing intersections between Black and Brown women in hip hop culture. For more information, email blackandbrownfeminisms@gmail.com.

Middle Tennessee State University's Women's and Gender Studies Program

Global Discourses in Women's and Gender Studies

March 24-26

www.mtsu.edu/womenstu/conference

Scholars, activists, nonprofit professionals, students, and others who engage issues of social justice are invited to gather to promote feminist perspectives in examining connections between local/national and global issues relating to gendered existence. The keynote speaker will be internationally-renowned Cambodian sex slave trade survivor and anti-human trafficking activist Somaly Mam, one of Time Magazine's "100 Most Influential People of 2009." The Conference will include a professional development workshop and a film series.

Southeastern Women's Studies Association

Structural Adjustments: Queering Privatization, Framing Disaster **March 24-26**

sewsa.nwsa.org/sewsa2011.html

Recent devastation in Haiti and Chile, and its resonance with the breached levees in New Orleans, compel us to put these events in sociopolitical context. Crumbled edifices, flooded and abandoned neighborhoods, and sensationalized images of the newly displaced surrounded by piles of rubble speak less to the physical weaknesses of buildings and more to the bankruptcy of social institutions that determine which populations and communities will be most affected. As with official narratives of war and militarization (cast as "just" or "necessary"), or development and democracy (cast as "progress" or "inclusion"), the recourse to the framework of "natural disasters" overlooks the realities of systemic inequalities, and their gendered, sexualized, racialized, and classed dimensions. The theme sheds light on such issues as the structural adjustment programs that have devastated indebted economies, the impact on buildings of these (un)natural disasters, and the shifting spaces resulting from gentrification and privatization. SEWSA 2011 will bring together scholars interested in asking how feminist, womanist, and queer modes of analysis can intervene in these narratives and open up possibilities for revisioning

alternatives. The Conference will take place at Georgia State University.

University of Missouri Kansas City and the American Men's Studies Association

Men, Masculinities and the Common Good in an Era of Economic Uncertainty **March 31-April 3**

mensstudies.org/?page_id=941

The Nineteenth Annual "Men and Masculinity Conference" of the American Men's Studies Association will take place March 31-April 3 at the University of Missouri Kansas City. Pre-conference workshops will take place March 31. Professor Michael Kimmel (SUNY Stony Brook), author of *The Politics of Manhood* and *The Invisible Sex: Masculinity in Contemporary America*, will keynote.

NYU's Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality

Beyond Don Juan: Rethinking Iberian Masculinities

March 31-April 1

mensstudies.org/?p=829

This conference will focus on both tracing and revisiting archetypes of masculinity from medieval Iberia to the present, by placing them in the context of the divergent counter-images that exist, and have always existed, below the radar. The conference will be especially concerned with the exploration of alternative models for being a man which examine or challenge the traditional links between machismo and Hispanic culture, and/or suggest more egalitarian models of manhood. Papers will investigate both the construction and deconstruction of masculinity in Iberian cultures and literatures, from any genre and historical period, from different disciplines and methodological perspectives. The conference is particularly interested in revisions of Iberian masculinities, especially as they are manifested in Catalonia, the Basque country, and Galicia, in non-Christian cultures in the Iberian Peninsula, and in the Americas, including Latino cultures in the U.S. and Canada.



German Historical Institute of Warsaw

Dynamization of Gender Roles in Wartime: An East European Perspective on World War II and its Aftermath

March 31-April 2

tinyurl.com/34uem71

The East European theatre of war is known to have been, in many ways, quite distinct from the other theatres of war: most East European countries experienced not one, but two occupying forces during the war, being either occupied by NS-Germany and Soviet Union, or being occupied by Germany and then "liberated" by the Soviet Union with the effect of becoming part of the socialist bloc in the Cold War. While numerous studies have explored the effects of the occupying regimes on the respective societies, the impact of World War II on gender relations has generally been treated as a rather marginal issue. This conference intends not only to piece the existing puzzle together, but to explore the interplay of World War II and gender roles in East Europe in a broad context.

Associated Colleges of the South's Gender Studies/Women's Studies and the University of Richmond

Emancipatory Knowledge: Women's and Gender Studies NOW

April 1-2

tinyurl.com/2voj997

This conference will explore feminism and issues in education. The theme is

inspired by the work of keynote speaker Dr. Patricia Hill Collins, sociologist, feminist scholar, and author of *Black Feminist Thought*. Dr. Collins is a social theorist whose research and scholarship have examined issues of race, gender, social class, sexuality and nation.

The conference will also feature a plenary session on Feminist Media led by Courtney E. Martin and Samhita Mukhopadhyay.

Cornell University Department of Music

Music, Gender, and Globalization

April 1-2

www.musicgenderglobalization.org

This conference seeks to examine the relationship between music, gender, and globalization. While attention to gender and sexuality has become mainstream in Western music, academic research often isolates this issue from those of globalism, imperialism, travel, and migration. Anthropological research examining the flow of music too often neglects Western articulations of gender and sexuality. The conference will focus on academia that has combined these three areas, answering questions such as how can we develop accounts of cultural globalization in which “gender” does not simply act as a placeholder for “the feminine” or “the local” and how music, gender, and globalization can be taught together or in relation to one another.

University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

Conference on Religion, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

April 1-3

www.denverconference.net

What is human trafficking exactly? Why is it a central and increasingly compelling agenda not only for international justice agencies, but for women’s groups, latter-day abolitionists, religious groups, and NGOs? What are some of the identifiable factors and causes that have propelled the global spread of human trafficking? What institutions, ideologies, or social mechanisms are primarily to blame? What causes many governments or enforcement agencies to be

ineffective, or simply to look the other way? Why are so many contemporary societies complicit in, or tolerant of, this human tragedy? What is the history of human trafficking or modern slavery, including efforts to address these issues?

University of Missouri St. Louis

Race, Gender and Sexuality in the State of Missouri

April 7-8

tinyurl.com/37ramgg

This two-day conference will confront and interrogate the gendered, raced, and/or sexualized positions of individuals and groups in political, legal, historical, social, educational, and creative arenas in the state of Missouri from the pre-colonial period through the 1820 Missouri Compromise to the present day. Situated in the middle of the U.S., comprised of the old South, the frontier West, and lower Midwestern values and cultures, Missouri is an intersectional border state. Its ongoing debates on race, gender and sexuality have often led to compromised positions, negotiations and agreements that mark the sites of multiple, often muffled purposes and meanings that have had unsettling or sustaining ramifications for individuals, groups, and the state.

Northeast Modern Language Association (NeMLA)

NeMLA 2011 Convention

April 7-10

www.nemla.org/convention/index.html

The NeMLA 2011 Convention will include a wide variety of topics and disciplinary perspectives. Proposed sessions include: Women, Love, and Eroticism in Latin American Poetry; Queer Ecocriticism and Literature; Transnational Relations: Sexuality and Body Traffic across the Global Village; When

Motherhood Studies Meets Other Disciplines; When Documentary Film and Pornography Collide; LGBTQ Identities in Latin America; Homosexual Women in Italian Literature, Cinema and other Media; (Re)Imagining Expatriates: Queer Transnationalisms in American Literature; Transnational Women’s Writing in 20th-Century Europe; Not Through My Skin: Sexuality and the Female Body in East-Central European Film; Contemporary Black British Women’s Writing; and Womanhood and freedom of choice: rethinking Arab women as keepers of the tradition.

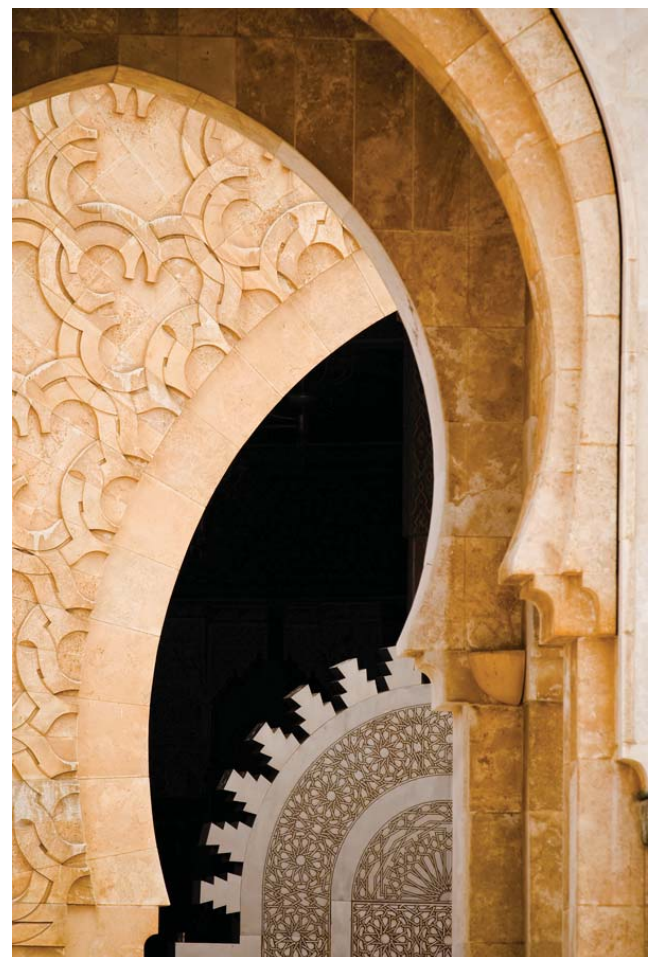
Feminism and Teaching Network

Feminism and Teaching Symposium

April 8-9

feminismandteaching.org

This interdisciplinary symposium held at the University of Nottingham will explore the relationships between feminism and teaching. Presentations will be made by postgraduates, early career researchers, teachers, artists and activists of all genders.



University of Sunderland Centre for Research in Media and Cultural Studies and the Women's Film History Network

Doing Women's Film History: Reframing Cinema Past and Future

April 13-15

<http://tinyurl.com/4dj22v9>

This conference seeks to assemble researchers, archivists, librarians, filmmakers, website and database designers to discuss developments in women's involvement in filmmaking and film history. Issues explored will include gender-oriented film research, the impact of women on cinema as audiences, women's careers in the filmmaking process, relationship of film to feminism and women's history, cross-national connections and comparisons, and using film to teach women's issues and history. The conference will also consider how globalization, digital media, and changes in archiving and databasing may change the future of women's film history. The conference will take place in Sunderland, UK.

The Association for Theatre in Higher Education's LGBT Focus Group

A Queerer Time, A Queerer Place

April 11-14

www.athe.org/conference/index

The Conference (themed "Performance Remains, Global Presence: Memory, Legacy, and Imagined Futures") will include a session on LGBTQ issues in theater and higher education. As the conference challenges participants to transcend national borders and disciplinary lines, as well as to think about theatre's ostensible insistence on repetition and presence, the LGBT Focus Group is interested in sessions exploring the specific ways in which LGBTQ scholars, performers, audiences, educators, and students negotiate the local, the global, time, space, and their queer interpenetrations.

Gender and Education Association International Gender and Education Conference

April 27-30

tinyurl.com/38nbzy5

The theme this year is "Gender and Education: Past, Present and Future." Conference attendees and presenters will "take stock" of the field, looking backwards and forwards in order to assess what has previously constituted the field of gender and education, what is shaping it now and what it may look like in the future.

Simon Fraser University's Department of Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies

The Medicalization of Sex

April 29-30

www.sfu.ca/gsws/MedicalizationofSex.html

Topics will include sexual "normalcy" and deviancy, sexual "function" and dysfunction, sexual "hygiene" and pollution, the sexuopharmaceutical industry, sexology, queer sexualities, and intersexualities.

Macquarie University's Department of Media, Music, Communication and Cultural Studies

"The Unacceptable" Conference

April 29-May 1

<http://tinyurl.com/4vd3d4c>

It wasn't so long ago that with heroin chic and SM clubbing what had been considered unacceptable became a voguish pretext for mass marketing. Now, with global hysteria about violent computer games and increasing calls for internet censorship, the unacceptable is being reinvented as an object of policing. The issue of what is "fit to" present has always haunted culture, especially in its relationship with social institutions: the proscription of heresy, the erasure of bodies (because of their age, gender or race), the silencing of sexualities, the purging of languages, the classification of desires as pathologies marking things as well as the practice of everyday life. Conversely, resistance to the banning of texts and practices has long been one of the hallmarks of movements for liberalization.

Understanding how bodies, images and practices are judged unacceptable is key to understanding how culture, communication and creativity fit into

society. "The Unacceptable" Conference, held in Sydney, Australia, will seek to gain this understanding. Issues will include body modification, homophobia, obesity, pornography, sexual subculture, and racism.

Ohio State's English Department Women Reading/Writing the (King James) Bible

May 5-7

kingjamesbible.osu.edu

The English Department at The Ohio State University will host an international conference on the 400th anniversary of the publication of the King James (or Authorized) Version of the Bible. The conference will focus on the making of the KJV in the context of Reformation Bible translation and printing as well as on the KJV's long literary and cultural influence from Milton and Bunyan to Faulkner, Woolf, and Toni Morrison. Papers may focus on authors from the seventeenth century to the present. Topics might include modes and methods of allusion and adaptation, biblical women, and negotiating the patriarchal text and its language. Specific texts are open within the general area, but should encourage wide-ranging thematic discussion, which will comprise much of the actual conference.

Lille 3 University's Center for Studies in Civilizations, Foreign Languages and Literature (CECILLE)

"Women of the World:" Women's International Activism in National Contexts from the 19th to the Mid-20th Century

May 13

tinyurl.com/36l4ntf

This workshop seeks to understand to what extent women's mobilizations at international conferences (either informal or institutional ones) since 1945 and in particular after the 1970s have helped to consolidate collective consciousness-raising, reinforced interaction and the comparison of their respective situations and claims. Topics of interest will include: anti-slavery, pacifist, feminist, imperialist, suffragist groups; professional

organizations; “regional” bodies; political organizations; and other national or local bodies involved in this process of internationalization including trade unions, single-issue pressure groups, political movements, whether female-only or mixed. Papers may cover one or more national spaces, as long as the analysis focuses on the articulation between trans- or international mobilizations and national political and institutional contexts.

The Interdisciplinary Research Center on Family Violence and Violence Against Women (CRI-VIFF)

Violence Against Women: Complex Realities and New Issues in a Changing World

May 29-June 1

tinyurl.com/3ybu8fy

Topics will include violence against women in vulnerable situations, institutional violence, domestic violence (including same-sex couples), honor crimes, forced marriage, spousal and family homicide, sexual violence, parenting in a violent situation, intergenerational violence, and children exposed to domestic violence. The Conference will also explore social reactions to violence, including issues such as legislation against violence, government policies, psychosocial programs and therapy for women, men, or children, police, court and penal system responses, possibilities for preventing violence, intersectoral dialogue and partnership, and the assessment of effects and impacts of various social responses.

The International Development Ethics Association (IDEA)

Gender Justice and Development: Local and Global

June 9-11

community.eldis.org/.59deebce

Many organizations at the local, national, and global levels now understand gender to be a central factor in policies for alleviating poverty or promoting economic growth. The changes wrought by measures such as improving health care for women

and children and increasing women’s access to education, property, and work show the key role that women can play in development processes. Moreover, these processes help to remove discrimination on the basis of gender and to alleviate the inequalities and injustices that discriminatory practices and traditions produce. Scholars and activists in development are increasingly using the concept “gender justice” to replace the terms “gender equality” and “gender mainstreaming.” However, there is no single definition of gender justice and much disagreement among local, national, and international power-holders about what constitutes gender injustice and how to alleviate or eliminate it. This conference will explore these controversies and work towards finding solutions.

Women’s Worlds

Inclusions, Exclusions, and Seclusions: Living in a Globalized World

July 3-7

www.womensworlds.ca

Around the world, women are grappling with changing political, cultural, economic, social, and environmental realities. And the effects of numerous crises—economic, ecological, or health-related—intensify obstacles to women’s equality. Globalization has contributed to the destabilization and marginalization of women and communities. Yet certain consequences have yielded positive results for women. Globalization has meant enhanced communications and organizing—transnational connectivity that must be deepened as women’s organizations and networks struggle to sustain themselves and maintain resilience in the face of forces that oppose women’s equality. The conference will explore these complex matters through reflection, learning, and sharing a variety of ideas and experiences—especially those of women most deeply affected.

International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society (IASSCS)

Naming and Framing: The Making of

Sexual (In)Equality

July 6-9

www.iasscs.org/2011conference

The 2011 Conference theme focuses on the multiple ways that equality and inequality are articulated through sexuality. This year presentations will explore diverse situations of (in)equality in sexuality around the world and critically share proposals, approaches, possibilities, victories, inspirations, and challenges that inform and inspire new forms of action and thinking about sexuality. Themes will include HIV/AIDS and sexual inequality; beyond heterosexuality: LGBTQI challenging and reproducing sexual hegemonies; sexualized states, from sexual repression to sexual democracies: the role of the law, public policies, education, medicine and religion; development work and the reproduction of sexual inequality; sexual tourism: tensions between development and cultural colonization; the races, ethnicities, social classes and ages of sexual (in)equality; translating (in) equality: cultural globalization of both sexual discrimination and sexual rights.

Gender Leadership and Social Sustainability (GLASS) Research Unit, Monash University

Gender and Climate Change: Women, Research and Action

September 15-16

apo.org.au/node/22873

Gender and Climate Change is an international conference that seeks to bring together the latest research in key areas of gender and climate change, to highlight impacts of climate change on women, and to draw together a body of knowledge for input into the 2011 United Nations Framework Convention (COP 17) and the Earth Summit 2012. The conference aims to bring together researchers, advocates, and policy makers and to form a coherent picture of the differential impacts of climate change and to convey that knowledge in formats that assist in policy development. The conference will take place in Prato, Italy.

Calls for Papers

Women's Studies Journal

Deadline: February 15

<http://tinyurl.com/4f9opc>

This special issue focuses on the motivations, modes, and meanings of women's travel in the 20th and early 21st centuries. Submissions dealing with any intersections of gender, space, and mobility are welcome. Transformations in technologies of transportation, an expanding economy, and advances in women's rights legislation collided in the early 20th century, increasing women's participation in forms of travel ranging from tourism to careerism. Growing numbers of women moved increasingly further from family homes to attend colleges and establish careers. Possible topics include: Women, Global Volunteerism, and Social Entrepreneurism; Gender and Sustainable Tourism; Gendered Spaces at Home and Abroad; Gay and Lesbian Tourism; Women's Virtual Travel Communities; and Women and Surgical Tourism. Book reviews related to the topic are welcome. Manuscripts and questions should be addressed to Shealeen Meaney at meanes@sage.edu.

Women and Environments International Magazine (WEI)

Deadline: February 15

www.weimag.com

The objective of this issue is to critically examine women's labor (paid and unpaid) in the context of the environment—natural, built, social. WEI aims to gather content from both the North and the South. Submissions may be in the form of critical studies, essays, case studies, book or film reviews, poetry, photography, and or visual art. Submissions should be sent electronically to weimag@yorku.ca using "Women, Environment and Labor" as the subject heading. WEI is a magazine that examines women's relations to their natural, built, and social environments from feminist and anti-racist perspectives. It has

provided a forum for academic research and theory, professional practice and community experience since 1976.

The Association for Feminist Ethics and Social Theory (FEAST): Crossing Borders

Deadline: February 28

<http://tinyurl.com/4dtuw5v>

Organizers are now accepting submissions for the 2011 "Crossing Borders" conference. The conference will have special panel topics such as immigration and transnational feminism. Theoretical papers on all topics within the areas of feminist ethics and social theory are welcome. Proposals for presentations other than papers (e.g., workshops, discussions, etc.) should include detailed descriptions demonstrating that the ideas are as developed as they would be in a paper. FEAST strongly encourages members of groups that are underrepresented in both the discipline of philosophy and at feminist philosophy conferences to send submissions. The conference will be held September 22-25 at Illinois Beach Resort and Conference Center, in Zion, Illinois.

Thirdspace: A Journal of Feminist Theory and Culture

Generations of Feminism

Deadline: February 28

www.thirdspace.ca/journal/index

The editors of Thirdspace invite submissions for a themed issue of their journal, "Generations of Feminism." Papers on the following topics are welcome: contemporary and historical debates and discussions about generational divides within feminism(s); reflections on geographic and global distinctions within debates and discussions about generationality and feminism; the politics of seniority and generation in feminist organizations, activist groups, and academic communities; the notion of feminist "waves" and its remaking, conceptualization, and contemporary

relevance; the issue of "mother-daughter" dynamics within feminist movements and theories, and in society more broadly; the ways in which race, class, and sexuality impact (or are left out of, or marginalized within) debates about feminism and generationality; and how different generations of feminists define and reshape ideologies and practices of feminism(s). The editors welcome submissions from a wide range of disciplinary and geographical perspectives. Submissions from emerging feminist scholars, including graduate students, researchers from the social sciences, humanities, education, law, and women's/gender studies are particularly encouraged. All submissions to the journal must be submitted electronically through the online submission process.

International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE)

Reorienting Economic Theory, Policies, and Institutions: Feminist Perspectives in the Aftermath of the Global Economic Crisis

Deadline: March 1

tinyurl.com/2gyy5f3

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 has resulted in widespread critiques of mainstream economic thinking. This has created intellectual and policy space to rethink economic theory and policies in a variety of critical areas: economic development and industrialization; growth, environment and climate change; inequality by gender and ethnicity; and the role of the state. Feminist economic thought has a great deal to contribute at this period of ripe intellectual ferment. Further, feminists are positioned to be able to contribute to ongoing debates on how to reform the global financial architecture, and with that, institutions of global economic regulation, such as the World Bank, World Trade Organization, and International Monetary Fund. The theme of the

2011 IAFFE annual conference offers an opportunity to bring together scholars whose contributions can stimulate thinking in these critical areas. Paper submissions on the theme of the conference as well as topics of interest to feminist economics are welcome. Papers do not have to explicitly address gender, but should be gender-relevant. The conference will take place June 24-26 in Hangzhou, China.

Iran and the World: Contemporary Developments

Deadline: March 1

www.iranoworld.ir

This virtual conference will be held October 5-7. Though common with other nations in the world, Iran has unique characteristics too such as its ancient history, oil rich and exporting economy, strategic location in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea regions and its religious democracy shape of government. Iran has also experienced two full-scale revolutions in the twentieth century, the latter of which had large and important regional and international consequences that put Iran on the radar screen of the great status quo powers. Now in the twenty-first century, it confronts issues and experiences problems which have important implications for its future development and external relations. Themes include Islamic human rights, gender rights and activities, education, health, and the environment, in addition to many others.

Coalition of Women Scholars Feminist Challenges of Feminist Rhetorics: Locations, Scholarship and Discourse

Deadline: April 15

femrhet.cwshrc.org/?page_id=30

Proposals are sought that speak to the challenges and diversities of feminist rhetoric and discourse, in public and private life, in the academy, and in the media. Proposals are welcome on topics that significantly engage disciplines other than Rhetoric and Composition, and that have consequences for communities located outside of the

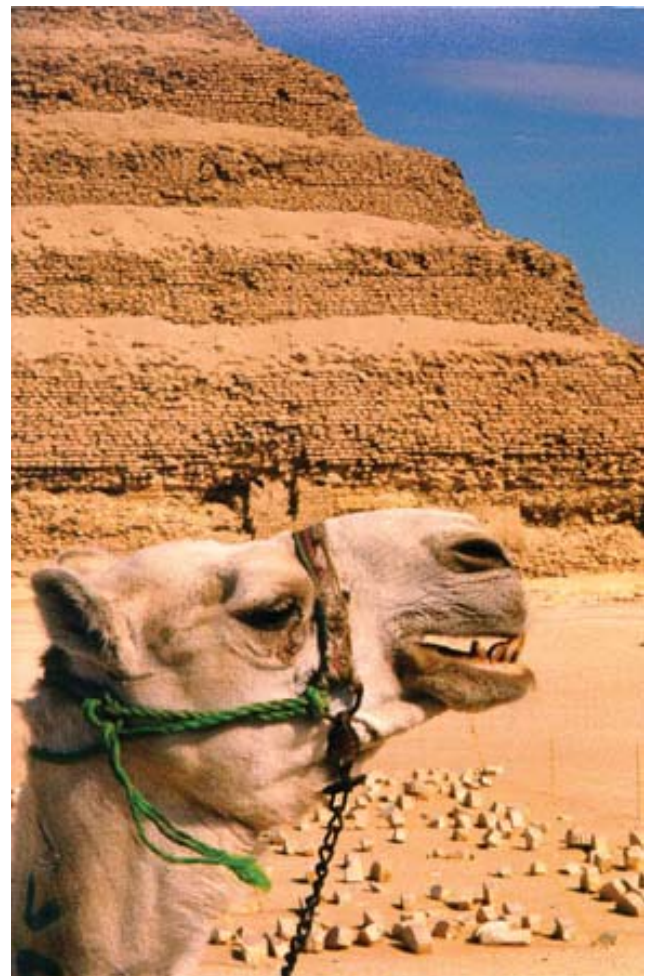
academy. The theme is meant to acknowledge the academic and sociodiscursive spaces that feminisms, and rhetorics on or about feminisms, inhabit. The conference seeks to address questions such as: Where are the discourses of feminism located? What does feminist scholarship look like in the 21st century? How has interdisciplinarity impacted the feminist agenda? What are the challenges faced by feminists inside and outside of the academy? The conference will be held October 12-15 at Minnesota State University, Mankato.

Sexual Violence Research Initiative

Deadline: May 31

www.svri.org/forum2011/abstracts.htm

The Sexual Violence Research Initiative's 2011 Conference Theme is "Moving the Agenda Forward" and will be held October 10-13 in Cape Town, South Africa. Three sub-themes have been identified as priority for strengthening our responses to sexual violence globally: Primary Prevention, Responding to Rape: Models of Care, and Conflict and Crisis. The Committee invites submission of abstracts for oral and poster presentations. The Sexual Violence Research Initiative would like to encourage abstract submissions from new and emerging researchers in the field of sexual violence. This Program will provide opportunity for young/less-experienced abstract submitters to receive feedback on their abstracts from more experienced researchers. The program is especially targeted at researchers from developing countries who lack access to opportunities for mentoring in research and writing. By providing this opportunity, we also expect to increase the number



of abstract submissions among early-career researchers at the Forum. Submission takes place online; please see the above website for more details.

Women's Studies International Forum

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/3yd8ln8

The Forum is a bimonthly journal to aid the distribution and exchange of feminist research in the multidisciplinary, international area of women's studies and in feminist research in other disciplines. The journal seeks to critique and reconceptualize existing knowledge, to examine and re-evaluate the manner in which knowledge is produced and distributed, and to assess the implications this has for women's lives. Contributions are invited from people, individually or collectively, from different countries and different backgrounds, who are engaged in feminist research inside or outside formal educational institutions.

Papers are welcomed from a variety of approaches and resources through the whole range of disciplines: papers geared toward action-oriented research as well as those which address theoretical methodological issues; and historical reassessments of the lives and works of women are encouraged.

Gender & Development

Deadline: Rolling

<http://tinyurl.com/4srox18>

Gender & Development is the only journal to focus specifically on gender and development issues internationally, and to explore the connections between

gender and development initiatives and feminist perspectives. Gender & Development aims to inform and improve development policy and practice through debating experience, identifying lessons, and advancing new ideas. Contributions are welcome from all involved in development initiatives: policy makers and practitioners, researchers both inside and outside academia, and feminist activists. In recognition of common causes of poverty and marginalization across the world, writers focus on both Southern and Northern contexts. Contributions and questions should be addressed to

gadeditor@oxfam.org.uk.

World Pulse: Ending Gender-Based Violence

Deadline: Rolling

www.worldpulse.com

World Pulse is looking for real life stories and solutions about violence against women for a feature in the upcoming print edition. Share personal and observed experiences of violence against women, in any form, and contribute your ideas and innovative solutions on how to use the World Pulse journal as an instrument for change.

Online Resources

IANSA Women's Network

www.iansa.org/women/index.php

New guidelines for gender mainstreaming for the effective implementation of the UN Programme of Action are now available online. With these guidelines, UNODA/RDB and IANSA want to contribute further to the understanding of the significance of the different roles played by men, women, boys and girls both as part of the SALW proliferation problem and in finding solutions to it, and of the significance of mainstreaming gender perspectives for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action. The guidelines have thus been developed as a user-friendly resource that will help practitioners identify

concrete ways of mainstreaming gender perspectives in all relevant initiatives and operations, and at all stages, from information gathering and planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, in the process of effective implementation. The guidelines can be downloaded at tinyurl.com/384exm9. The Statement of the IANSA Women's Network to the Fourth Biennial Meeting of States on Small Arms is available at tinyurl.com/38wyr1w.

International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) Media Advocacy Toolkit

tinyurl.com/27xktqe

The ability to engage with the media and raise public awareness is important for any advocate. The IWHC has developed a media advocacy tool kit to give sexual rights and reproductive health advocates the resources needed to develop an effective media strategy as you plan your work. IWHC uses these materials in their Advocacy in Practice trainings, and they have now made these resources available

for free online so all sexual rights and reproductive health advocates can communicate their goals clearly and reach a wider audience with their message. The kit includes best practices for pitching a story to a reporter, writing press releases (with good and bad examples), tips for doing an interview, plus information about creating media, including blogs and online videos. The tool kit is available for free online and can be downloaded from the IWHC's website.

Video Games for Social Change

tinyurl.com/3aebpou

How can video games be used for good? This video interview with Heidi Boisvert from Breakthrough explains how video games, often seen as promoting violence, racism or sexism, are now being used for positive change. The website Games for Change (www.gamesforchange.org) hosts games such as "Darfur is Dying" and another game called "Peacemaker" which unites Israel and Palestine. Heidi has been personally involved with a game called "ICE (I can end deportation)." Heidi explains that there are no examples of games for change being used for gender equality. The large majority of studios and game production companies are male-driven. She explains how there is a real



opportunity to create an environment for more female designers who will bring more sensitivity to the field. Also there is opportunity to bring designers together with activists to start producing media collaborations that will articulate some of the experiences that 21st century women face today.

Rwanda Women's Network

www.rwandawomennetwork.org

Rwanda Women's Network (RWN) is a national humanitarian NGO dedicated to the promotion and improvement of the socioeconomic welfare of women in Rwanda by enhancing their efforts to meet their basic needs. The Rwanda Women's Network implements three core programs. These include provision of health care and support, education and awareness programs on human rights and legal procedures, socioeconomic empowerment and institutional capacity building for the network. RWN offers appropriate training for the women in the respective areas, with peace and reconciliation being the ultimate goal of all their programs. Their website offers information on their programs, their networking and advocacy activities, their accomplishments and analyzes some of the challenges the RWN has faced.

Avega Agahozo-Rwanda Genocide Women Association

www.avega-agahozo.org

AVEGA, the Association of the Widows of Rwanda, is a nonprofit organization which works with widows, orphans, parents whose children have died, the elderly and the disabled. They work with women on small income-generating projects (such as animal husbandry), mental health care and HIV-AIDS care. They also provide financial support to women in situations of crisis, ranging from the incapacity to feed children, the lack of funds to pay for children's school fees, a leaking roof or a non-cultivated field. The website provides news on their projects, their centers and relevant resources, including annual reports. Currently a section of the website is being set up which will host relevant

films and online books.

The Rwandan Men's Resource Center (RWAMREC)

www.rwamrec.org

The Rwandan Men's Resource Centre website offers various information outputs including forums, documents and training courses all aimed at alleviating gender based violence (GVB). A number of essays on the topic look at how to involve men in reducing incidents of GVB, explore the term "positive masculinity," and support every man's efforts at positive change. The website provides essays on how men can help reduce GBV and links to other organizations addressing issues of masculinity and GBV. The constitution of the Rwandan Men's Resource Centre is also available which outlines how the initiative aims to promote men's attitudes and behaviors towards non-violence and gender equality in Rwanda and facilitate networking, support, and information sharing between men and women. It is also possible to become a member of the initiative by downloading and completing a form.

Gender, Citizenship and Governance (GCG)

tinyurl.com/6xww8h

GCG provides access to more than 500 free, full-text internet resources on women's political participation and representation, women's civil and political rights, women/gender and local government, gender and accountability, gender and institutional mainstreaming, and gender in policy processes. The resources include epublications, websites (including weblogs), newsletters, audiovisuals, and bibliographic and project databases. These are selected by information specialists and can be searched by keyword(s), author, resource type, year of publication. The portal has been launched by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in December 2008 and is ongoing. The portal also provides access to dossiers, information guides that offer in-depth information and selected key resources on a particular theme. The

dossiers in the GCG portal are spin-offs from thematic books published in KIT's Gender, Society & Development series. The portal will be updated with new information resources added regularly, and has an RSS and email alert service to keep subscribers informed of new additions.

World Bank eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals

<http://tinyurl.com/6f686z5>

The World Bank eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals allows users to visualize and map the indicators that measure progress toward the MGDs, with clear explanations of each goal and its related targets as the context. The eAtlas creates a world map keyed to selected indicators, with country rankings and data in either tables or graphs. Users can pan or zoom to view different countries or regions, view the dynamic change in that map with a time series, and compare two maps and sets of data.

Plan International

tinyurl.com/32ze8rp

"Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2010—Digital and Urban Frontiers," 2010, 199 pp. This report is the fourth in a series of annual reports published by Plan examining the rights of girls throughout their childhood, adolescence and as young women. Focusing on two of the 21st century's fastest growing areas, the boom in city populations and the explosion of IT and communication technology, the report looks at the prospects and perils facing girls. While there are great opportunities, prejudice and poverty is excluding millions of girls from taking advantages of the possibilities on offer. Urban poverty, lack of proper housing and sexual harassment can make many girls feel unsafe. Cyberspace can also be hazardous—a hunting ground for traffickers and bullies. The report argues that girls need to be able to gain the skills to protect themselves and to recognize both the threats and the opportunities that await them on the city streets and online.

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service

<http://tinyurl.com/6du3kx8>

“Closing the Gaps: Gender Equality and Development Effectiveness,” 2010, 8 pp. Since 2000, various UN processes have provided opportunities to make the links between gender equality and development effectiveness and the need to ensure a greater and more equitable allocation of resources across all population groups. These links have become increasingly relevant as world leaders look for ways to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including women’s empowerment and gender equality, while confronting the multiple global crises of food, fuel, finance and climate change. Yet actual financing for gender equality remains limited. On a growing scale, gender activists and other civil society groups are advocating for innovative financing for development initiatives, such as a financial transaction tax, a Robin Hood/Maid Marian tax, or an airfare solidarity tax that could generate additional resources to fund ways of countering global poverty or communicable diseases, for example. Financing for gender equality goes beyond securing greater resources for projects targeted to women. To bring about meaningful change, it must also entail aligning economic, trade and environmental policies with gender equality goals, providing access to decent work, food security, and social protection to all segments of the population, both women and men.

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE)

tinyurl.com/25hx2rw

The Guidelines, based on international human rights standards, tackle head-on a government’s duty to pursue gender-sensitive alternatives to eviction—including through consulting with affected women—and to take steps so that women are not disadvantaged or abused when evictions do take place. COHRE’s Guidelines stress that States have concrete responsibilities to uphold women’s rights within the context of

forced evictions, and to take steps before forced evictions occur to ensure that these rights are not violated. The Guidelines place emphasis on preventing and addressing the phenomenon of violence against women within the context of forced eviction, noting that governments need to provide training to all personnel involved in carrying out evictions on respectful treatment of women during eviction, and need to communicate and enforce a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based harassment and violence. But violence against women is not the only concern during evictions. In its Guidelines, COHRE urges States to ensure the continuity of girls’ education and women’s livelihoods should an eviction occur, and ensure gender equity in rehabilitation, relocation, resettlement and compensation schemes.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO)

Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit

www.fao.org/gender/agrigender/en

This database presents examples of gender relevant questions and tables jointly developed by national statisticians and FAO for agricultural censuses undertaken in Africa between 1993 and 2006. Statistics producers and users alike called for the development of such a database to improve the production of reliable sex-specific agricultural data needed for targeted policy formulation and planning of agricultural and rural development. The database has been developed in line with the framework of the 2010 round of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture.

CARE International Community-Based Adaptation Toolkit

www.careclimatechange.org/toolkits

Adaptation is now recognized as an essential part of the global response to climate change. Based on decades of experience, development actors are increasingly promoting a “community-based” approach that recognizes the unique risks faced by poor and marginalized people, as well

as their essential roles in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating (M&E) solutions. This Toolkit responds to practitioner demands for information, tools and guidance to facilitate the design, implementation and management of Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) projects. The CBA Toolkit offers a practical “how-to” guide for project teams in completing the project cycle for CBA projects and includes step-by-step guidance and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, along with links to useful resources and checklists for key project documents. It also includes CBA Project Standards to help ensure high quality analysis, design, implementation and information and knowledge management (including monitoring and evaluation) for CBA projects.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

www.icrw.org/media/blog

The ICRW works to make women in developing countries an integral part of alleviating global poverty. The organization identifies women’s contributions as well as the obstacles that prevent them from being economically strong and able to fully participate in society. ICRW translates these insights into a path of action that honors women’s human rights, ensures gender equality and creates the conditions in which all women can thrive.

Contestations “Women’s Empowerment: What do Men have to do with it?”

tinyurl.com/38xbnv9

Representations of men as perpetrator and patriarch have profoundly shaped the terms of gender and development’s engagement with masculinities discourse and practice. Many of those working in the field have remained hesitant, tentative, often hostile to the notion that men might be potential allies in the struggle for gender justice. Yet, in another corner of the international development world, it has come to feel as if there has never been so

much attention paid to men. Men's engagement is sought as the key to addressing men's violent and abusive behavior, and galvanizing changes in their personal and interpersonal relationships. As interest in men and masculinities has proliferated, so too has ambivalence amongst feminists about what this "men agenda" is all about. For some, it's a diversion from the real task of working with women to enable them to gain greater voice, agency and resources. For others, it's a nuisance and a threat, draining away vital funding and attention from women's rights. For others still, it's a fashion without political substance. As "men and masculinities" has been rolled out by development agencies, it too has been depoliticized in the process, softening the very real concern about the "harder" power issues at stake. In the process, we have lost the critical insights which characterized early debates around masculinities, and which held such promise for injecting new possibilities into a narrow gender agenda.

International Development Research Center (IDRC) Gendered Terrain: Women's Rights and Access to Land in Africa

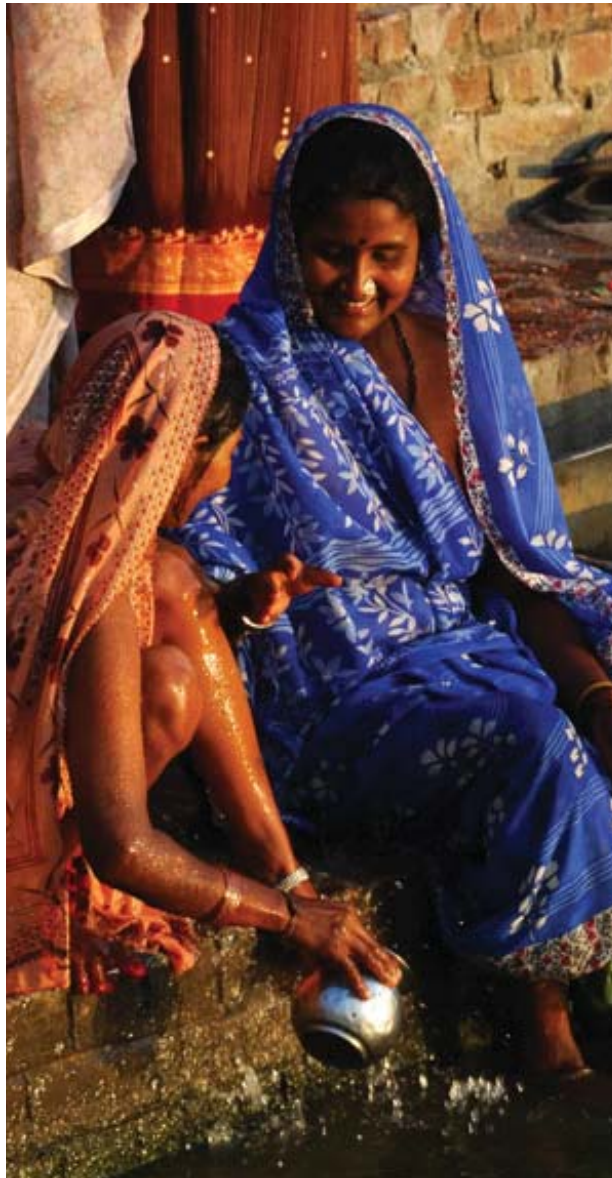
www.idrc.ca/gender_land

Participants from over 20 IDRC-funded research projects on gender and land in 14 African countries presented their work, including ILC project partners in the "Securing Women's Access to Land: Linking Research and Action" project in Eastern and Southern Africa. Presentations and summaries of projects presented at the Symposium can now be found on the IDRC website.

BRIDGE and Choike's Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Care (in Spanish)

<http://tinyurl.com/4ljqspl>

BRIDGE, in partnership with Choike, based in Uruguay, has transformed the Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Care into a dynamic web-based output in Spanish, which includes resources and



organizations that are specific to the Latin American context. The web site includes regional issues, case studies and materials relevant to care in Latin American. Choike is a portal dedicated to improving the visibility of the work done by NGOs and social movements from the South. It serves as a platform where citizen groups can disseminate their work and at the same time enrich it with information from diverse sources, which is presented from the perspective of Southern civil society.

Siyanda Database on Experts and Consultants in Latin America and the Caribbean

<http://tinyurl.com/4beul2u>

This Siyanda database contains over 1,400 profiles and can be used as a networking tool for connecting practitioners, researchers, activists, students and experts with like-minded colleagues, persons working on similar themes, or in the same geographical location. The database is also an excellent resource for those seeking experts for gender-focused consultancies. Each profile contains the Expert's contact details and areas of expertise, and highlights their publications.

Toolkit on Developing Gender Statistics

tinyurl.com/2b8g9tk

The UN Economic Commission of Europe and the World Bank Institute have digitized the statics manual, *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool*. The manual is now available for free download. This manual provides practical instruction for organizations on the production and use of gender statistics. Chapters 1 and 2 explain the importance of producing and analyzing statistics on gender differences. Chapter 3 provides guidance on data production and Chapter 4 looks in detail at selected topics relevant to gender statistics and the implications for data collection. Chapter 5 examines methods for improving the use of gender statistics through communication strategies and dissemination platforms such as interactive databases and websites. An important component of any initiative to develop statistics on gender is advocacy and partnership building. Chapter 6 provides guidance on making it happen through campaigning for top management support, creating legislation and defining a gender statistics program.

Book Review

Gender and Natural Resource Management: Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions, by Bernadette P. Resurreccion and Rebecca Elmhirst, eds.; 2008, 268 pp. Available from Earthscan, 22883 Quicksilver Drive, Sterling, VA 20166-2012 USA. Reviewed by Julia Wartenberg, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia.

Gender and Natural Resource Management: Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions is an edited volume which offers the reader an examination of the gender and resource management connection in Asia. Twenty-one contributors in twelve articles offer insight, expertise and knowledge on the shape of gender policies and practices, within an ever-changing arrangement of resource access, control and management in various contexts. The chapters are divided into three parts: contextualizing gender and natural resource governance in neoliberal times; gender interventions: targeting women in sustainable development projects; and responding to intervention: gender, knowledge and authority.

The aim of the editors in this book is to bridge theory, policy and practice and in so doing, to prompt a dialogue and offer a response to the concern that gender is no longer utilized as a critical concept. To guide the rest of the volume, the editors offer an introductory chapter in which they point out that within natural resource management development initiatives, gender no longer has a “critical or politicized edge,” but rather has become extremely mainstream as a “technical fix” (3). The editors go on to discuss the ever-evolving gender-environment debates before asserting the overarching importance of recognizing the social construction of gender as well as the intersectionality of gender and natural resource management. The argument for recognizing the importance of the social construction of gender in resource management is evident throughout the volume. Fundamentally, the contributors’ writings show gender is relational not only in interactions between men and women in the household, but also in macro-micro relations—such as how one’s agency is structured by social norms and institutions and thereby impacts how one enacts that agency within certain contexts. Barbara Earth and her colleagues analyze the commoditization of silk production (sericulture) in northeast Thailand. They state that the production of sericulture has always been performed by women and is vital to the local economy. The chapter details how macro policies are enacted by the government and how new technological and production methods can revalue work and the people performing that work.

The social construction of gender is also shown through the gendered relations of power at work within NGOs and how those relations are reflected in fieldwork. Kathleen O’Reilly draws on her study of a drinking water supply project in northern India to show how women fieldworkers produce and reproduce gendered relations of power. Most fascinating is how these relations play out both among staff and between staff and women’s groups in the village.

Throughout the volume, the contributors articulate the importance of considering the intersectionality of gender with time, space, ethnicity and class. As a result, they demonstrate why neither women nor men should be seen as a homogeneous group, something which development projects have been prone to do. Instead, projects and fieldworkers must recognize the specific macro and micro contexts, how these interact, how they have shaped relations and how they have changed over time.

Another theme communicated throughout the volume is the feminization of natural resource management and its linkage to neoliberalism. Pointing to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), the editors write that this is the “social face of neoliberalism” (12). Melinda Herrold-Menzies shows how a micro-credit scheme which incorporated women, but was not initially directed solely at women, actually increased the workload of women. In failing to address the gendered division of labor which existed within the society, the micro-credit scheme merely added another layer of work for women. Instead of confronting gendered hierarchies, this scheme intensified them.

The book’s overarching strengths lay in its ability to exemplify the importance of understanding the diversity of gender and, perhaps more importantly, to understand gender relations within cultural, political and socioeconomic contexts. While this is done artfully, in a unifying fashion, the book is less able to depict the consequences of neoliberalism on the micro community level. While various chapters do provide a certain focus on this subject matter, particularly on the interaction between neoliberalism and gender relations, this theme is not woven in throughout the book as thoroughly as the other.

Utilizing Judith Butler’s performative approach to understanding the presentation of gender, this volume will serve as a resource for students, academics and practitioners alike. It challenges the reader to rethink how gender is considered in the context of development and how to adjust natural resource conservation programs so that they improve, rather than hinder, the social standing of women. Additionally, the book points readers to new areas of research and inquiry. By challenging current configurations of natural resource management, the editors bring the concepts of power, access and control back into the gendered analysis.



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

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

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

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

Thank You.

