



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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

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 and most recent back issues of the *Resource Bulletin*, along with much of the *Working Papers* series, are now available online for free! Visit gencen.msu.edu/gdg/publications.htm.

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Winter 2012 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editor: Meskerem Glegziabher
Editorial Assistants: Varsha Koduvayur
Rebecca Farnum
Edited by: Galena Ostipow



Development

Volume 54, Issue 2, 2011

“Gendering Sustainability: Reframing Sustainable Development as Gender Justice,” by Yvonne Braun, pp. 209-211.

For some, the wide applicability of sustainability in development discourse is celebrated as a significant achievement in mainstreaming environmental awareness and responsibility. Others are wary of the “easy” incorporation of sustainability into the dominant discourse of development, arguing that changing semantics, but not practices, creates no real environmental sustainability. While the critique of the “greenwashing” of development has garnered much attention, the role of social equity, including gender justice, has been largely invisible within the debate. In this brief article, Yvonne Braun points out the pitfalls of widely appropriated terms such as sustainability and gender mainstreaming which remain unclear and ill-defined and offers instead the use of “gender justice” to approach the issue of sustainability. She asserts that gender justice opens up the possibility of reframing conditions as unjust, acknowledging the unacceptable imbalance of power, privilege, and resultant suffering at the same time that it allows for different gender arrangements that may be seen as more just.

Environmental Health

Volume 10, Article S1, 2011

“The Cancer Burden and Cancer Control in Developing Countries,” by Paola Pisani.

Substantial changes in large parts of the developing world have materialized in the last three decades. These are extremely diverse countries with respect to culture, societal values and political arrangements, but sharing one feature—prevalent poverty and limited resources to protect the health of individuals. The control of emerging chronic diseases in low-resource

countries is a formidable challenge. For this reason any intervention should be kept logistically simple and incorporated into a general plan aiming at building gradually the infrastructure that is necessary to bring care to the population at large. The present contribution summarizes some of the priorities in cancer prevention in developing countries and the underlying evidence base, and addresses some of the challenges. Some of the suggestions for prevention and management offered by the author include early screening and treatment for palpable breast tumors, HPV, and cervical cancer as well as addressing the uncontrolled use of carcinogens in industrial processes.

Feminism and Psychology

Volume 21, Issue 2, 2011

“Building Men’s Commitment to Ending Sexual Violence Against Women,” by M. Flood, pp. 262-267.

Efforts to prevent sexual violence against women and girls now increasingly take as given that they must engage men and boys. The theatre-based intervention described in the previous issue of *Feminism and Psychology* (Rich, 2010) is one of a wave of programs and strategies focused on males. Using that intervention as a springboard, this article asks: why should we engage men and boys in preventing violence against women, what strategies are under way, and do they work? Educational interventions among males often invite them to become active or pro-social bystanders, taking action to stop the perpetration of specific incidents of violence, reduce the risks of violence escalating and strengthen the conditions that work against violence occurring (Powell, 2010: 6–7). However, engaging men in challenging rape-supportive norms and behaviors is hard work. This article concludes by discussing the barriers to, and supports for, men’s bystander interventions.

International Journal for Equity in Health

Volume 10, Article 20, 2011

“Factors Associated with Female Genital Mutilation in Burkina Faso and its Policy Implications,” by B. Karmaker, N. Kandala, and D. Chung.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is widely practiced in some parts of Africa, although it can cause immediate complications (pain, bleeding and infection) and delayed complications (sexual, obstetric, psychological problems). This article asserts that several varied and complex factors have been associated with an increased likelihood of FGM in Burkina Faso, where the prevalence of this harmful phenomenon appears to rise in recent years. Introducing some interesting findings, this article makes the following conclusions and presents the following policy implications: although women from specific groups are less likely to have had FGM, it is still extremely common in Burkina Faso; deep cultural issues and strongly personally-held beliefs are likely to be involved in the perpetuation of FGM; for Christian women, policy to reduce FGM should focus on education, while for Muslim women, most benefits are likely to be gained from working with religious groups and leaders; ideally, policy should also be sensitive to women’s beliefs and focus on ensuring that women are empowered to make their own decisions about FGM based on their own fully informed choices; a global effort to make significant progress in the areas of employment, poverty reduction and literacy and to encourage repudiation of FGM and support for change by religious leaders is a much more efficient solution.

Jahangirnagar University Anthropology Journal

Issue 15, 2010

“Sexuality and Women’s Subordination: Global and Local Perspectives,” by Shahina Parvin, pp. 53-68.

sexuality and subordination are historical phenomena which have been widely analyzed in anthropology and social science literatures. The goal of this article is to explain women's sexuality and the pattern of its control through an anthropological perspective. Divided into two sections, the first section analyzes women's sexuality and its relation to the subordination of women in society. The second section examines the patterns of women's sexuality and subordination in Bangladeshi society.

Journal of Human Development and Capabilities

Volume 12, Issue 4, 2011

"Capably Queer: Exploring the Intersections of Queerness and Poverty in the Urban Philippines,"

by Ryan Thoreson. Despite growing attention to identity and intersectionality in the field of development, there is still a dearth of empirical scholarship exploring the ways that being sexually non-normative—or queer—shapes the experience of living in poverty in the Global South. In this paper, the author uses the "missing dimensions of poverty" framework developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative to explore the ways that queerness and poverty inflect each other in the urban Philippines. He examines the pivotal role that queer people play in household and neighborhood economies, and argues that being queer profoundly affects the ways that low-income Filipinos experience poverty. He suggests that a better understanding of the capabilities that low-income queer individuals are allowed or encouraged to exercise—and the roles that are denied to them—can be used to beneficially integrate those populations into development praxis.

Open Democracy

October 25, 2011

"Tunisia," by Kristine Goulding. In a three-part article with the sub-headings "Women's Winter of Discontent," "Arab Spring, Islamist Summer," and "Feminist Fall?," UNRISD research analyst Kristine Goulding examines the transformation of gender relations from the Arab Spring, throughout the Islamist summer, and into the feminist fall. Goulding warns against framing Islamism in direct opposition to women's rights. Instead, the Arab Spring should be seen as an



opportunity to redefine the roles of both women and the Islamist party al-Nahda: the two cannot be seen as mutually exclusive. In the final part of the article, Goulding argues that if a "feminist fall" does not come to fruition, it will not be only because of an Islamist agenda or the failures of the interim government and its policies. The failure will come from the citizens of Tunisia, who have shown democratically that feminism is

not decisively on their agenda.

Psychiatric Services

Volume 61, 2010

"Mental Health and the Development Agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa," by Rache Jenkins, Florence Baingana, and G. Belkin, pp. 229-234. This article synthesizes the views of participants in two roundtables that were convened in Nairobi (March 2007) and London (July 2008) to identify key challenges to the prioritization of mental health in Africa and possible solutions.

Participants included leading development experts and policy makers from head and country offices of international donors, national directors of mental health for several African countries, key mental health and public health professionals, epidemiologists, and an international nongovernmental organization. The challenges they identified to mainstreaming mental health include lack of understanding of the contribution of mental disorders to morbidity and mortality, competition for limited resources within health reform efforts, poor distribution of interventions and lack of inclusion of mental health among core generic health indicators, lack of economic research evidence, lack of a strategic approach to human resources planning, lack of partnerships with the social development sector, and mental health professionals' need for public health skills to effectively conduct national advocacy.

Potential solutions include further investment in economic research, better strategic identification of the levers and entry points for integrating mental health into health sector reform plans, more vigorous engagement of mental health professionals in general health sector reforms, strengthening the linkage between mental health and social development, and intensive resource mobilization. In summary, partnerships,

underpinned by collaborative training, research, and mutual dialogue with other health and non-health sectors, are needed.

Reproductive Health

Volume 8, Article 26, 2011

“Health Consequences of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in The Gambia, Evidence into Action,” by A. Kaplan, S. Hechavarría, and M. Martín. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) is a harmful traditional practice with severe health complications, deeply rooted in many Sub-Saharan African countries. The objective of this study is to perform a first evaluation of the magnitude of the health consequences of FGM/C in The Gambia. A number of females who had undergone FGM/C were surveyed and consulted. The key findings were as follows: FGM/C is still practiced in all the six regions of Gambia; FGM/C has strong ancestral sociocultural roots as evidenced by the fact that 72.9% of Gambian women would like their daughters to undergo FGM/C; the most common form of FGM/C is type I (the form of least anatomical extent), followed by type II (a type that involves the excision of the clitoris); all forms of FGM/C, including type I, produce significantly high percentages of complications, especially infections associated with hemorrhage and anemia; however, the frequency of complications increases with the degree of mutilation/cutting; the practice of FGM/C has a significant economic cost as 1 out of 3 patients suffered medical consequences requiring treatment. The authors deem these results will allow the implementation of a national training work plan for the health professionals and students regarding the issue of FGM/C, directly based on the observed health consequences in Gambia.

Reproductive Health Matters

Volume 19, Issue 37, 2011

“A Strategic Assessment of Unsafe Abortion in Malawi,” by Emily Jackson, Brooke Ronald Johnson, Hailemichael

Gebreselassie, Godfrey D Kangaude, and Chisale Mhango, pp. 133–143. As part of efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5—to reduce maternal mortality by 75% and achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015—the Malawi Ministry of Health conducted a strategic assessment of unsafe abortion in Malawi. This paper describes the findings of the assessment, including a human rights-based review of Malawi’s laws, policies and international agreements relating to sexual and reproductive health and data from 485 in-depth interviews about sexual and reproductive health, maternal mortality and unsafe abortion, conducted with Malawians from all parts of the country and social strata. The study notes that consensus recommendations to address the issue of unsafe abortion were developed by a broad base of local and international stakeholders during a national dissemination meeting. Malawi’s restrictive abortion law, inaccessibility of safe abortion services, particularly for poor and young women, and lack of adequate family planning, youth-friendly and post-abortion care services were the most important barriers. The consensus reached was that to make abortion safe in Malawi, there were four areas for urgent action: abortion law reform; sexuality education and family planning; adolescent sexual and reproductive health services; and post-abortion care services.

Unnayan Onneshan

2010

“Gender Issue in Climate Change Discourse: Theory versus Reality,” by Mohammad Baten and Niaz Khan. Even though gender has become one of the themes of analysis in development policy discourse, it has received little emphasis in climate change policies. By reviewing literature related to climate change and gender, this paper finds that women are more vulnerable to climate disasters than men through their socially constructed roles and responsibilities, and their relatively poorer and more

economically vulnerable position, especially in the developing world. In Bangladesh, gender inequalities with respect to enjoyment of human rights, political and economic status, land ownership, housing conditions, exposure to violence, lack of education and health (in particular reproductive and sexual health), make women more vulnerable before, during and after climate change-induced disasters. The paper argues that enhancement of institutional capacity to mainstream gender in global and national climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and operations through the development of gender policies, gender awareness, internal and external gender capacity and expertise, and the development and application of relevant mechanisms and tools should be prioritized for a pro-poor development in the realm of climate contingencies.

UNU-World Institute for Development Economic Studies

Volume 5, 2011

“Latin American Urban Development into the 21st Century: Towards a Renewed Perspective on the City,” by Dennis Rodgers, Jo Beall, and Ravi Kanbur. This paper argues for a more systemic engagement with Latin American cities, contending it is necessary to reconsider their unity in order to nuance the “fractured cities” perspective that has widely come to epitomize the contemporary urban movement in the region. It begins by offering an overview of regional urban development trends, before exploring how the underlying imagery of the city has critically shifted over the past half century. Focusing in particular on the way that slums and shantytowns have been conceived, it traces how the predominant conception of the Latin American city moved from a notion of unity to a perception of fragmentation, highlighting how this had critically negative ramifications for urban development agendas, and concludes with a call for a renewed vision of Latin American urban life.

Audiovisuals

Agenda Feminist Media

www.agenda.org.za
tinyurl.com/7nrt4lh

***In Africa, Poverty has a Female Face* [podcast]**

Poverty is gendered and calls for gendered solutions. In this podcast, we speak to Mercia Andrews of Trust for Community Outreach and Education. TCOE is a national organization that operates mainly in the rural areas of South Africa. We also hear from Sarah Claasen, president of Sikhula Sonke, a women-led trade union which operates as a social movement dealing with all livelihood challenges of farmwomen. 2011, 11 min.

tinyurl.com/85qn4vv

***Feminism in the New Millennium* [podcast]**

This podcast examines the state of feminism in Africa today. It is contextualized by American political activist, scholar and author Angela Davis. Davis reflects on the 1985 Women's Conference which took place in Nairobi, Kenya. The podcast contains the reflections of Zacki Achmat of the Treatment Action Campaign, Nina Benjamin of the Labor Research Service and Bernadette Muthien of Engender. 2011, 7 min.

tinyurl.com/6w6t8q1

***The Politics of Water* [podcast]**

While South Africa is still staggering under the backlog arising from the many decades of the engineered structural

inequality of apartheid, water scarcity in working-class urban and rural households still remains a critical issue. In this podcast, former Chairperson of the Gender and Water Alliance, Ethne Davey, illustrates that inadequate access to water is not gender neutral in its consequences. We also catch a glimpse of the living conditions of two women who live in informal settlements in South Africa's Western Cape region. Both women do not have direct access to clean, running water. 2011, 12 min.

tinyurl.com/7s8wcfq

***Girlhood in Southern Africa* [podcast]**

The theme of this podcast was a result of the realization of the shortage of studies dealing with issues that affect girls in Southern Africa. While studies focusing on girls and girlhood within the broader range of work within feminism and social change have increased tremendously in the last two decades, many of the existing works are produced in the United States, England, Australia and Canada. In contrast, there is a dearth of studies on girls in developing countries, and Southern Africa in

particular. This podcast draws on the expertise of gender specialist, Professor Relebohile Moletsane, and the real-life accounts of Wayida Mohammed and Imaan Bijoux. 2011, 12 min.

tinyurl.com/7z768sm

***Gender Violence in Education* [podcast]**

This podcast looks at gender violence in education. It features the voices of several university students and a domestic violence survivor. Expert insight into gender violence is provided by Dr. Pholoho Morojele, lecturer in Social Justice Education at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. 2011, 10 min.

Bullfrog Films

www.bullfrogfilms.com

We Still Live Here

Celebrated every Thanksgiving as the Indians who saved the Pilgrims from starvation, and then largely forgotten, the Wampanoag Tribes of Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard are now saying in their native tongue, "Âs Nutayuneân,"— We Still Live Here. Spurred on by their celebrated linguist, Jessie Little Doe Baird, the Wampanoag are bringing their language home. Years ago, Jessie began

having recurring dreams of familiar-looking people from another time speaking an incomprehensible language. These visions sent her on an odyssey that would uncover hundreds of documents written in Wampanoag, lead her to a Masters in Linguistics at MIT, and result in an unprecedented feat of language reclamation by



her people. Jessie's daughter Mae is the first Native speaker of Wampanoag in a century. 2011, 56 min.

The Fledgling Fund and Chicken and Egg Pictures

www.madeinindiamovie.com

Made in India

Made in India is a feature length documentary film by Rebecca Haimowitz and Vaishali Sinha about the human experiences behind the phenomena of "outsourcing" surrogate mothers to India. The film shows the journey of an infertile American couple, an Indian surrogate and the reproductive outsourcing business that brings them together. Weaving together these personal stories within the context of a growing international industry, *Made in India* explores a complicated clash of families in crisis, reproductive technology, and choice from a global perspective. 2011, 97 min.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

tinyurl.com/76vbxpg

Decline of the NGO Empire—Where Next for International Development Organizations?

In one of this term's Sussex Development Lectures, Brian Pratt, Executive Director of the International NGO Training and Research Centre (INTRAC), examines the future for international development organizations in the light of the "major move against funding NGO work" being made by governments across the world. Dr. Pratt highlights how Anthony Bebbington from the University of Manchester has argued that Northern NGOs peaked in 1999, and from that point on have been in decline. Dr. Pratt states that INGOs have faced several challenges over recent years. Many INGOs receive a large proportion of their funding from the state and in a post financial crisis climate, government funding has been drastically reduced. Dr. Pratt argues that governments are now more inclined to "fund civil servants instead of civil society." 2011, 45 min.

Women and Agriculture: A Conversation on Improving Global Food Security

tinyurl.com/3dtrvw8

In a brief informational video, the condition of global food production and the benefit of increasing access to resources for women involved in agricultural production to the world's population as a whole is discussed. It is paired with a clip of the opening speech for the third annual special meeting during the United Nations General Assembly focusing on agriculture and food security, an issue that is critical to the global economy, global health, and the prosperity and well-being of billions of people worldwide, in which U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton addresses the audience about the growing food crisis in the Horn of Africa as well as in other developing countries and its disproportionate impacts on women and children. Additionally, she discusses the condition of women farmers around the world. 2011, 3 min; 9 min.

Women's League of Burma

tinyurl.com/7m9qc2z

Bringing Justice to Women of Burma

The Women's League of Burma (WLB) has launched a short film highlighting continued systematic and widespread rape against women and girls in Burma, in particular in the areas of renewed military offensives in Kachin, Karen and Shan State after so-called democratic elections. The film reiterates WLB's calls for a UN-led Commission of Inquiry (CoI) leading to the referral of General Than Shwe and his associates to the International Criminal Court (ICC). The film gives more evidence of the regime's army for war crimes and crimes against humanity by interviews with survivors of rape, community members, and women's groups. The film restates that Burma military government must immediately implement UN Resolutions on Burma, and put an end to sexual violence persistently carried out with impunity by members of the Burma armed forces. 2011, 17 min.

Women Make Movies (WMM)

www.wmm.com

Apache 8

Between 1974 and 2005, a crew of women from the White Mountain Apache Tribe fought raging fires in Arizona and other states. Since then, this group of extraordinary women has been among the most elite firefighters in the country. Featuring extensive interviews, childhood photos, and on-location and news footage, this insightful and honest documentary profiles the Apache 8 group through four women who share their experiences. Interweaving the scenes of raging fires, intense training sessions, and disrupted home life are personal stories of sacrifice, tragedy, pride, and accomplishment. While the women may have initially set out to try and earn a living in their economically ravaged community, they quickly discover an inner strength and resilience that speaks to their traditions and beliefs as Native women. 2011, 57 min.

Pushing the Elephant

In the late 1990s, Rose Mapendo lost her family and home to the violence that engulfed the Democratic Republic of Congo. She emerged advocating forgiveness and reconciliation. In a country where ethnic violence has created seemingly irreparable rifts among Tutsis, Hutus and other Congolese, this remarkable woman is a vital voice in her beleaguered nation's search for peace. Through this intimate portrait of Rose and her family which unfolds against the wider drama of war, we explore the long-term and often hidden effects of war on women and families, particularly those in traditional societies experiencing financial despair, increased susceptibility to rape, and social ostracism. *Pushing the Elephant* captures one of the most important stories of our age, a time when genocidal violence is challenged by the moral fortitude and grace of one woman's mission for peace. 2010, 83 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

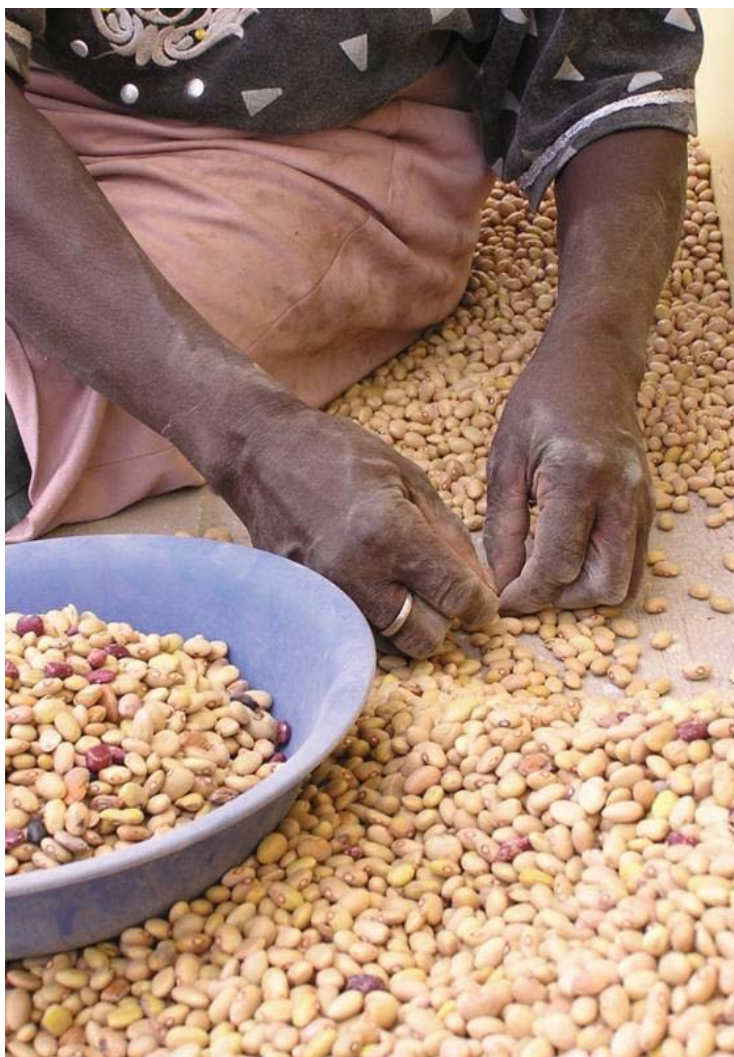
Agewell Foundation

tinyurl.com/3g6f2mv

“Human Rights and Status of Older Women in India—A National Study,”

2011, 23pp. India has a population of approx. 60 million older women (60+). This report argues that in India, women have never found themselves at the center stage, and have always been marginalized from the mainstream of the society. Living as second class citizens for centuries, their mindset has also developed accordingly and never enjoyed privileges of development. This report is based on a survey to assess the status of older women in India using a representative sample of 10,000 older women interviewed across 200 districts of 25 states and Union Territories of India. Its objectives were to identify the factors responsible for the miserable living conditions and violation of human rights of older women in India; to create awareness among the concerned stakeholders keeping in mind greater challenge ahead; and to suggest or recommend some specific points to policy makers, planners and decision makers so that issues concerning elderly women could be given due importance in future. The following observations are examples of some of the study’s findings: marginalization/isolation or alienation in old age are among the most common issues that are affecting older women, including those living with children and grandchildren; older women, who live in cities, are more prone to social alienation in comparison to older women in villages. Joint family

systems are still alive in rural areas; due to negligence, lack of awareness or financial support and religious beliefs, older women often have to face acute health problems.



It highlights what is at stake for gender equality and women’s rights at this forum and sets out plans for gender advocates and CSO mobilizations. CSOs, including women’s rights organizations, have criticized the aid effectiveness process of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action for being a highly technical agenda, concentrated on reforming aid delivery and management rather than on achieving sustainable and just development. Engaging with women’s rights groups and networks, gender equality advocates from official spaces, donors and international organizations is a necessary step to promote an inclusive debate on gender equality, women’s rights, development cooperation, and to influence the preparations for the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4). Therefore, ahead of HLF-4, and given what is at stake in Busan, the voices of women’s rights and gender equality advocates must be heard and translated into action.

AWID

tinyurl.com/3b8mz3e

“Primer 10: On the Road To Busan: What is at Stake for Gender Equality and Women’s Rights?” by Nerea Craviotto and Anne Schoenstein, 2011, 20pp. AWID’s Development Cooperation and Women’s Rights series Primer 10, with contributions from WIDE network, outlines official and civil society preparations in the lead up to the HLF-4 in Busan, South Korea, December 2011.

BioMed Central

tinyurl.com/7g2s3ss

“HIV Prevalence Among Female Sex Workers, Drug Users and Men Who Have Sex with Men in Brazil: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis,” by Monica Malta, Monica Magnanini, and Maeve B. Mello, 2010, 16pp. This paper notes that whereas the Brazilian response towards the AIDS epidemic is well known, the absence of a systematic review of vulnerable populations—men

who have sex with men (MSM), female sex workers (FSW), and drug users (DU) remains a main gap in the available literature. This systematic review and meta-analysis assesses HIV prevalence among MSM, FSW and DU, and summarizes factors associated with the pooled prevalence for each group. Key conclusions of this study are: FSW, MSM and DU from Brazil have a much higher risk of acquiring HIV infection compared to the general population, among which HIV prevalence has been relatively low (~0.6%); vulnerable populations should be targeted by focused prevention strategies that provide accurate information, counseling and testing, as well as concrete means to foster behavior change (e.g. access to condoms, drug abuse treatment, and clean syringes in the case of active injecting drug users), tailored to gender and culture-specific needs; programs that provide the above services need to be implemented on public health services throughout the country, in order to decrease the vulnerability of those populations to HIV infection.

BRIDGE

tinyurl.com/89on4eu

“Gender Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors,” by Agnes Otzelberger, 2011, 58pp. Gender equality is an important precondition for successful climate change adaptation and transition to low-carbon alternatives in developing countries. In order for this transition to be effective, climate change adaptation and low-carbon efforts need to be gender responsive, taking into account the specific needs of men and women and the gendered inequalities that may compound the impacts of climate change. This paper focuses on the role of donors in this process, and is targeted at those working on climate change in donor agencies. It outlines a rationale for improved integration of gender and proposes key principles which should premise climate change policies and programs. Some of the principles outlined include the ideas that neither the impacts nor

responses to climate change are ever gender-neutral, addressing gender is about addressing unequal power relationships between women and men, and gender relations are context-specific, and change over time. The paper also offers recommendations for donors which include: taking a stronger lead on gender equality in the climate change arena by promoting gender-inclusive policy dialogue; creating enabling organizational environments for effective gender mainstreaming by addressing “mainstreaming fatigue” and providing gender and climate change tools covering the entire project or program cycle; and filling knowledge and best practice gaps in participatory ways that capture men’s, women’s and young people’s ideas and knowledge, particularly in areas where the gender dimensions of climate change impacts and responses are not immediately obvious, such as transport and infrastructure.

Center for Reproductive Rights

tinyurl.com/3fe6vez

“Dignity Denied: Violations of the Rights of HIV-Positive Women in Chilean Health Facilities,” 2010, 52pp. This report, published by the Center for Reproductive Rights and Vivo Positivo, describes the significant barriers to quality health care, including reproductive health care, that HIV-positive women in Chile face. The experiences of the women interviewed in this report, along with anecdotal reports, indicate that: the practice of coercive and forced sterilizations, as well as other discriminatory treatment in the health care sector, persists; although the total percentage of women living with HIV/AIDS has stabilized in the last few years, individual countries, including Chile, continue to see a rise in women’s rates of infection; social and cultural factors continue to expose Chilean women to a high risk of contracting HIV; and HIV-positive women in Chile encounter significant barriers to quality, acceptable healthcare, including reproductive healthcare. In light of the above realities, the authors urge the

government to make the full realization of the rights of HIV-positive women a priority and ensure that the rights of HIV-positive women are respected and protected when these women seek healthcare services. On the other hand, they recommend that civil society organizations hold the government accountable for its failure to adequately protect the rights of women living with HIV/AIDS. Finally, they recommend that organizations financing public and private reproductive health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS programs should ensure that such programs are designed to improve healthcare and promote the exercise of women’s rights, and should establish indicators for evaluating these projects, based on the criteria of efficiency, quality, and respect for women’s rights.

Center for Women Policy Studies

tinyurl.com/3l6nye7

“The Rights of Women With Disabilities in Africa: Does the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa Offer Any Hope?” by S. A. D. Kamga, 2011, 12pp. The paper argues that the challenges faced by women with disabilities are huge and therefore should not be confined to a single provision, especially if disabled women’s rights are to be addressed efficiently. The paper presents the situation of women with disabilities in Africa, discusses the implications of having a stand-alone provision on the rights of women with disabilities, and makes use of the guidelines for States’ reporting under the African Women’s Protocol with special attention to reporting on “Special Protection of Women with Disabilities” (article 23) to demonstrate the added value of having many and more explicit provisions on the rights of women with disabilities.

Chicago Council on Global Affairs

tinyurl.com/3ezbwy8

“Girls Grow: A Vital Force in Rural Economies,” by Catherine Bertini and the Girls Grow advisory group, 2011, 172pp. This report evaluates the role of adolescent girls in the developing world and identifies opportunities for national

governments and bilateral donors to equip these girls to be agents of economic and social change. This report serves as the next volume of the Girls Count series. Girls Count provides some of the first critical research specifically focused on adolescent girls in the developing world.

It demonstrates how providing support to girls ages 10-18 dramatically improves their lives and also results in significant benefits for society as a whole.

CREA
tinyurl.com/429p49a
“Ain’t I A Woman? A Global Dialogue Between the Sex Workers’ Rights Movement and the Stop Violence Against Women Movement,” by B. Datta, 2011, 112pp. This

report arose from a dialogue hosted by CREA and CASAM in 2009 as part of CREA’s “Count Me In” program on addressing violence against women in south Asia. The topic of the dialogue was the sensitive issue of sex work and violence, and the spectrum of views on the issue—from seeing all sex work as violence per se, to seeing violence against sex workers as a significant human rights violation that has been ignored by women’s and human rights movements. The dialogue was ground breaking in that it brought the different, and often conflicting, perspectives and voices of sex workers and anti-violence against women activists together, highlighting their own words and viewpoints. Participants considered how they can work together to address violence within adult sex work, build alliances across movements to ensure that sex workers are seen within a

human rights context, and expand campaign and policy frameworks in this area beyond a focus on trafficked women. The report provides an overview of the dialogue sessions in which speakers discussed issues such as the relationship between sex work and



women’s movements, the experiences of sex workers in resisting violence, and of feminists who have become sex worker rights advocates.

tinyurl.com/3ofewym
“Feminist Leadership for Social Transformation: Clearing the Conceptual Cloud,” by S. Batliwala, 2011, 84pp. How can feminist leadership development equip women and men to lead differently, and transform the architecture of power both within their own organizations and movements, and the wider world? In order to consider this question, this paper sets out some existing definitions and concepts of leadership, looking at them through a feminist lens. It then looks in greater depth at concepts around feminist leadership, and “unpacks” it into four areas: power, principles and values, politics and purpose, and practices.

The paper goes on to consider the sites of feminist leadership (for example the family, the state, the market and civil society), and finally asks “what does it look like?” with some practical examples to ground the discussion. CREA commissioned the paper as part of its broader work on leadership development strategies. The aim is to generate new thinking and action on transformative feminist leadership, in order to advance social justice in ways that other forms of leadership cannot, and ultimately, build feminist leadership capacity in a much wider group of women and men than those who would identify as feminist themselves.

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
tinyurl.com/3vd3wqh
“Engendering Social Security and Protection: Challenges for Making Social Security and Protection Gender Equitable,” by Shahra Razavi, 2011, 14pp. The recent global crisis has underlined the important role of social security and protection. However, in practice there are going to be significant variations in crisis response across countries ranging from austerity measures in some, to policy inaction in others, and to expansion of nascent social protection systems in still others. This paper argues that given the existing gender-based inequalities, three different (but potentially complementary) strategies are needed for equalizing social protection outcomes for women

and men: (1) eliminating gender-blind and discriminatory practices in social insurance program design so as to obtain more equal outcomes; (2) strengthening labor market regulations (e.g. minimum wage, wage discrimination) and other social provisions (e. g. public care services) to create a more level playing field for women within labor markets; and (3) developing systems of social protection that are not linked to individual employment trajectories (social assistance programs) and over time making these rights-based and broad-based/universal. However, excessive demands should not be placed on social protection systems. In the end, a social protection system cannot substitute for adequate macroeconomic, industrial or agricultural policies. Nor can they create the right quantity and quality of employment and a fair distribution of income on their own. Social protection systems need to work in tandem with a number of other policies to create more equal and prosperous societies.

The Global Campaign for the Health Millennium Development Goals 2011

bit.ly/n7Ynlp

“Thematic Report: Innovating for Every Woman, Every Child,” 2011, 52pp. This thematic report is published in support of the Every Woman, Every Child joint effort initiated by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. It is the first thematic report in a series from the Global Campaign that is intended to be both practical and inspirational. Recognizing that efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, on maternal and child health, are not on track, the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health was launched in September 2010. The strategy emphasizes partnership, innovation and accountability. This report seeks to guide us in accelerating implementation of the Global Strategy over the next four years by providing information and inspiration to the full spectrum of actors striving to achieve the health MDGs—from a Minister of Health marshalling substantial resources to a villager with

a clever idea. Ultimately, this report asserts that there is a new narrative in the social and economic development of countries around the world: it is a narrative of empowerment and hope. It relies not solely on the supply of assistance from generous donors in wealthy countries, but more on generating demand amongst people in developing countries. This demand will form the basis for sustainable business models that will deliver the goods and services people need to raise their own living standards. Tapping that demand begins with innovation; the widespread adoption of ideas that create value. This report describes business models that innovators have used with success, as well as case studies of some of the most powerful and ingenious innovations in women’s and children’s health. They fall into these categories: business models serving households; business models serving government health systems; and business models serving private companies.

Heal Africa

tinyurl.com/432x34v

“‘Before the War I Was a Man:’ Men and Masculinities in Eastern DR Congo,” by Desiree Lwambo, 2011, 27pp. This study analyzes the relationship between sexual and gender-based violence and hegemonic masculinities in the conflict zone of North Kivu province in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The study’s main focus lies in the discrepancies between dominant ideals of masculinity and the actual realities of men’s lives. As men try to enact masculine ideals of breadwinner and family head, the current political and economic context puts them under increasing pressure.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

tinyurl.com/7vhawhe

“Measurement, Learning and Evaluation of the Urban Health Initiative: Uttar Pradesh, India, Baseline Survey 2010,” by P. Nanda, P. Achyut, A. Mishra, and L. Calhoun, 2011, 64pp. The Measurement, Learning and Evaluation

(MLE) project is the evaluation component of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative, a multi-country program in India, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal that aims to improve the health of the urban poor. A key objective of the project is to undertake a rigorous impact evaluation of the country programs, identifying the most effective and cost-efficient programmatic approaches to improving contraceptive use among the urban poor. This report presents baseline survey results from samples in six cities in Uttar Pradesh, India. These findings provide an in-depth, quantitative examination of the factors that influence contraceptive use and fertility. Data from this survey can help guide program planners and policy makers as they determine which policies and programs are likely to lead to the desired reproductive health outcomes.

tinyurl.com/7tl8uyx

“Using Participatory Research and Action to Address the HIV-Related Vulnerabilities of Adolescent Girls in Tanzania,” by Jennifer McCleary-Sills, Zayid Douglas, and Richard Mabala, 2011, 32pp. Girls and young women are more likely to be HIV-positive than their male peers, due in large part to an array of gender inequalities that negatively impact their mental and physical well-being. Vijana Tunaweza Newala, or Newala Youth Can, is a participatory research and action project in the Newala District of Tanzania, aimed at both understanding and responding to girls’ HIV-related vulnerabilities. The project’s overarching purpose was to design and qualitatively assess a pilot intervention model to address their most pressing needs. This report highlights the project’s four phases of action: formative research, intervention design, peer education program, and assessment.

tinyurl.com/5sbydch

“Understanding and Measuring Women’s Economic Empowerment: Definition, Framework and Indicators,” by A.M. Golla, A. Malhotra, P. Nanda and R. Mehra, 2011, 12pp. Economically

empowering women is essential both to realize women's rights and to achieve broader development goals such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health, education and welfare. But women's economic empowerment is a multifaceted concept so how can practitioners, researchers and donors design effective, measurable interventions? This brief report lays out fundamental concepts including a definition of women's economic empowerment; a measurement framework that can guide the design, implementation and evaluation of programs to economically empower women; and a set of illustrative indicators that can serve as concrete examples for developing meaningful metrics for success.

International Development Law Organization

tinyurl.com/3ouqs6m

"Two Faces of Change: The Need for a Bi-Directional Approach to Improve Women's Land Rights in Plural Legal Systems," by A. Kapur, 2011, 26pp. The complex relationship between law, land rights and customary practices is increasingly recognized as foundational to formulating successful development policies. Similarly, the essential role of women's economic participation in development and the current trend of gender discriminatory land and inheritance customary practices have prompted domestic civil society organizations in developing countries to use statutory provisions guaranteeing gender equality to improve women's land tenure security. This chapter examines the particular need for secure land rights for women in the African pluralistic development context, and the mixed results of targeting law reform as a mechanism for change. Relying on primary research conducted in Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania on land practices as experienced by divorced and widowed women, it evaluates strategies employed by domestic nongovernmental

organizations to enhance women's access to justice and land tenure security.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

tinyurl.com/3n67tjx

"Fertility in African Communities Affected by HIV," 2011, 4pp. This publication is a new edition of Highlights which explores the link between HIV and fertility in African communities, looking at issues in Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. It includes findings and recommendations around the topic of fertility in African communities affected by HIV. The ALPHA Network aims to maximize the usefulness of data generated in community-based longitudinal HIV studies in Sub-Saharan Africa for national and international agencies involved in designing or monitoring interventions and epidemiological forecasting.

International Institute for Environment and Development

tinyurl.com/7p569q2

"Climate Change and the Urban Poor: Risk and Resilience in 15 of the World's Most Vulnerable Cities," 2009, 12pp. This report outlines lessons learned regarding the principal effects of climate change on 15 cities in low-income countries, and what makes them vulnerable to these effects. It notes that coastal cities are mostly located in tropical areas with hot and humid climates and low-lying land. This makes them susceptible to a rise in sea level which aggravates coastal erosion, causing persistent flooding, loss of wetlands, increased salination of groundwater and soil, and an influx of diverse pollutants. Dry-land cities, on the other hand, suffer from scarce water resources due to low rainfall and extended periods of climate change-induced drought. They are also prone to desertification and sandstorms which have severe effects on health and infrastructure, as well as provoking coastal erosion. The report argues that in dry-land and other inland cities, the level of poverty, rapid

urbanization and lack of education about climate change increases vulnerability and aggravates the effects of climate change. The authors conclude that, in all the cities studied, the people most vulnerable to climate change are low-income residents of slums and squatter settlements. Because of their systematic exclusion from the formal economy of the city, their lack of basic services and entitlements and the impossibly high costs of entry into legal land and housing markets, most of the urban poor live in hazardous sites and are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. Innovative urban policies and practices have shown that adaptation to some of these effects is possible and can be built into development plans. These include community-based initiatives led by organizations formed by the urban poor, and local governments working in partnership with their low-income populations. The report recommends that urban authorities and municipal governments take action to reduce the impact of climate change through their influence on regulatory frameworks.

OXFAM

tinyurl.com/4yzs97c

"A Place at the Table—Safeguarding Women's Rights in Afghanistan," 2011, 32pp. Women in Afghanistan have achieved real progress in areas such as political participation, the rule of law, and education since 2001, but these hard-won gains remain fragile. With the imminent withdrawal of international forces, there is a risk that the government may sacrifice women's rights in order to secure a political deal with the Taliban and other armed opposition groups. The government and its international partners must do much more to support Afghan women's efforts and uphold their rights while ensuring that women have a strong voice in any future negotiations and political settlements. Oxfam warns that women's "hard-won gains remain fragile" as numerous gains have recently begun to

see reversals.

tinyurl.com/3da885g

“Enhancing Girls’ Participation in Schools in Pakistan,” by Madiha Shafi, 2011, 14pp. This case study from the *Gender, WASH and Education* series focuses on Oxfam’s education program in Pakistan which aims to improve the government policy environment, budget allocations and expenditure at national, provincial and district levels on education to ensure greater access and better quality of education for girls. Along with donors and implementing partners, Oxfam is taking an integrated approach to programming to tackle the range of issues that contribute to low literacy rates and low attendance and retention of girls in education. Some of the activities being implemented include empowering communities to actively participate in supporting the improvement of health and hygiene in schools, and encouraging more girls to enroll and stay on in school. This work includes providing safe drinking water, separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys, promoting key messages about good hygiene habits, as well as enabling children to be agents of transformational change in their families and in their wider communities. This case study is part of a series designed to illustrate how Oxfam GB has been working with partner organizations, schools and communities to integrate water, sanitation and hygiene into education programs to tackle some of the biggest obstacles that prevent children from going to school.

tinyurl.com/3fm253d

“Ethiopia’s Sesame Sector: The Contribution of Different Farming Models to Poverty Alleviation, Climate Resilience and Women’s Empowerment,” by Genia Kostka and Jenny Scharrer, 2011, 46pp. Oxfam commissioned this research to assess the contribution of different agricultural business models to poverty alleviation, livelihood security, climate resilience, and empowerment of women in the

sesame sector in Metekel and Assosa in Benishangul Gumuz, Ethiopia. The key findings of the report are that sesame is a suitable crop for poverty alleviation for smallholders in Benishangul Gumuz and that the smallholder model is competitive versus the large-scale investor model in terms of productivity. With minimal expenditure for sesame seeds and some simple equipment for plowing, weeding and harvesting, farmers can cultivate sesame on a family labor basis. Potential income is higher in the smallholder model than from either communal land management, or from the salaries from working for large-scale investors. Smallholders can improve their income and security further through membership of primary production co-operatives that offer higher sales prices and paid-out dividends. Women are marginalized in sesame cultivation as they are excluded from the sales process and expected to manage household labor, thus facing a double work burden. Working as daily laborers on large-scale farms is particularly disadvantageous for women. The smallholder model is more suitable for women since it allows them to manage their double workload burden according to their needs.

tinyurl.com/4252han

“Gender, WASH and Education: An Insight Paper from Viet Nam,” by Nguyen Dieu Chi, 2011, 8pp. This case study focuses on Oxfam’s education program in Viet Nam where Oxfam has worked closely with local partners to improve water and sanitation facilities in schools and to increase children’s understanding of good hygiene habits. Oxfam’s experience in Viet Nam shows that WASH activities can be successful as part of a larger model to improve the learning environment in schools and promote a child-centered approach to teaching methods. This case study is part of a series designed to illustrate how Oxfam GB has been working with partner organizations, schools and communities to integrate water, sanitation and hygiene into education programs to tackle some of the biggest obstacles that

prevent children from going to school.

tinyurl.com/3s673mq

“The We Can Campaign in South Asia, 2004-2011: External Evaluation Report,” by Michaela Raab, 2011, 70pp. This summative evaluation was commissioned by OGB to cover the full 7-year period of the regional “We Can” campaign. Launched in late 2004, with the goal of “reducing the social acceptance of violence against women,” the campaign started in six South Asian countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka—but has since spread to Indonesia, the Netherlands and British Columbia in Canada. A small, external team had a total of some 120 woman-days spread over three months to address a complex set of evaluation questions. The conclusions presented are based on rich—if somewhat incomplete—internal documentation and primary data gathered in key informant interviews, workshops, and field research in India and Nepal. This realist, utilization-focused evaluation centers on key aspects of the campaign identified with the users of this evaluation, to serve accountability and learning purposes.

WHO

tinyurl.com/6dudf3f5

“Case Studies on Social Determinants of Health,” 2011, 653pp. This publication is a collection of case studies which were commissioned by WHO Regional Offices for the World Conference on Social Determinants of Health. The case studies present successful examples of policy action aiming to reduce health inequities, covering a wide range of issues, including conditional cash transfers, gender-based violence, tuberculosis programs and maternal and child health. Particular studies of interest include examinations of gender based violence in the Solomon Islands, the Republic of Kiribati, and Vietnam; gender as a social determinant of health in Cambodia; and India’s country experience in addressing social exclusion in maternal and child health.

Critical Issues in the Study of Religion and Gender

Volume 1, Number 1, 2011

This issue includes the following articles:

- Feminist Scholarship and Its Relevance for Political Engagement: The Test Case of Abortion in the U.S., by Margaret Kamitsuka
- Vital New Matters: The Speculative Turn in the Study of Religion and Gender, by Paul Reid-Bowen
- Implications of Queer Theory for the Study of Religion and Gender: Entering the Third Decade, by Claudia Schippert
- Macho Buddhism: Gender and Sexualities in the Diamond Way, by Burkhard Scherer
- Male Headship as Male Agency: An Alternative Understanding of a "Patriarchal" African Pentecostal

Discourse on Masculinity, by Adriaan S. van Klinken

Book reviews included in this issue:

- Old Men: Contemporary Masculine Spiritualities and the Problem of Patriarchy. Reviewed by Martin Fischer
- Men and Masculinities in Christianity and Judaism: A Critical Reader. Reviewed by Ruth Hess
- Queer Women and Religious Individualism. Reviewed by Stephen Hunt
- What's Right with the Trinity? Conversations in Feminist Theology. Reviewed by Heather McDivitt
- Women and Religion in the West: Challenging Secularization. Reviewed by

Hendrika Petronella van den Brandt

- Biblical Women's Voices in Early Modern England. Reviewed by Anne-Mareike Wetter

Development and Change

Volume 42, Number 4

Special Issue *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context* includes the following articles:

- Introduction: Rethinking Care in a



Development Context, by Shahra Razavi

- South Africa: A Legacy of Family Disruption, by Debbie Budlender and Francie Lund
- Harsh Choices: Chinese Women's Paid Work and Unpaid Care Responsibilities Under Economic Reform, by Sarah Cook and Xiao-yuan Dong
- The Good, the Bad, and the Confusing: The Political Economy of Social Care Expansion in South Korea, by Ito Peng
- A Perfect Storm Rising? Welfare, Care, Gender and Generations in Uruguay: A Cautionary Tale for Highly Unequal Middle Income Countries, by Fernando Filgueira, Magdalena Gutierrez and Jorge Papadopoulos

- Putting Two and Two Together? Early Childhood Education, Mothers' Employment and Care Service Expansion in Chile and Mexico, by Silke Staab and Roberto Gerhard

- Who Cares in Nicaragua? A Care Regime in an Exclusionary Social Policy Context, by Juliana Martinez Franzoni and Koen Voorend

- A Widening Gap? The Political and Social Organization of Childcare in Argentina, by Eleonor Faur
- Stratified Familialism: The Care Regime in India through the Lens of Childcare, by Rajni Palriwala and Neetha N.
- Going Global: The Transnationalisation of Care, by Nicola Yeates

Gender and Development

Volume 19, Number 2, 2011

This issue includes the following articles:

- Transformative Social Protection Programming for Children and Their Carers: A Gender Perspective, by Rachel Sabates-Wheeler and Keetie Roelen
- Cash Transfers, Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment in Peru,

Ecuador and Bolivia, by Maxine Molyneux and Marilyn Thomson

- "It was as if We were Drowning:" Shocks, Stresses and Safety Nets in India, by Karishma Huda and Sandeep Kaur
- It Buys Food but does it Change Gender Relations? Child Support Grants in Soweto, South Africa, by Leila Patel and Tessa Hochfeld
- Leaders, not Clients: Grassroots Women's Groups Transforming Social Protection, by Becca Asaki and Shannon Hayes
- Addressing Gendered Risks and Vulnerabilities Through Social Protection: Examples of Good Practice

from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Peru, by Rebecca Holmes, Nicola Jones, Fouzia Mannan, Rosana Vargas, Yisak Tafere and Tassew Woldehanna

- Putting Gender Equality at the Heart of Social Protection: Lessons from Oxfam GB's Experience with Safety Net Programming, by Nupur Kukrety and Sumananjali Mohanty

- Towards Transformative Social Protection: A Gendered Analysis of the Employment Guarantee Act of India (MGNREGA), by Sony Pellissery and Sumit Kumar Jalan

Book reviews included in this issue:

- The Unhappy Marriage of Religion and Politics: Problems and Pitfalls for Gender Equality

- Gender and Global Restructuring: Sightings, Sites and Resistances.

Reviewed by Ruth Pearson

- War and Rape: Law, Memory and Justice. Reviewed by Joanna Bourke

- Women's Rights in Democratizing States: Just Debate and Gender Justice in the Public Sphere. Reviewed by Linh Le

- Gender and Migration: Feminist Interventions. Reviewed by Deborah Eade

- HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Politics, Aid and Globalisation. Reviewed

by Alice Welbourn

- Politicization of Sexual Violence: From Abolitionism to Peacekeeping. Reviewed by Nicola Henry

- Women and War: Gender Identity and Activism in Times of Conflict. Reviewed by Jennifer Pedersen

- Gender, Women and the Tobacco Epidemic. Reviewed by Sarah Payne

Volume 19, Number 3, 2011

This issue includes the following articles:

- Introduction to Citizenship, by Caroline Sweetman, Jo Rowlands and Lina Abou-Habib

- Preventing the Gendered Reproduction of Citizenship: The Role of Social Movements in South Africa, by Meghan Cooper

- Women's Agency and Citizenship Across Transnational Identities: A Case Study of the Bangladeshi Diaspora in the UK, by Fatema Jahan

- Supporting the Collective Power of Bolivian Women to Attain Citizenship Rights: The Raising Her Voice Project, by Soledad Muñiz and Hannah Beardon

- Gender and Fragile Citizenship in Uganda: The Case of Acholi Women, by Marjoke Oosterom

- Citizenship Rights and Women's Roles

in Development in Post-Conflict Nepal, by Bijan Pant and Kay Standing

- Locating Young Women in a Plethora of Issues: Reflections from the Tenth Young Women Leader's Conference 2010, by Melanie Reyes and Anamaine Asinas

- The "Right to Have Rights:" Active Citizenship and Gendered Social

Entitlements in Egypt, Lebanon and

Palestine, by Lina Abou-Habib

- What are the Opportunities to Promote Gender Equity and Equality in Conflict-Affected and Fragile States?

Insights from a Review of Evidence, by Helen O'Connell

Book reviews included in this issue:

- Women, Peace and Security:

Translating Policy into Practice. Reviewed by Laura McLeod

- The Women, Gender and Development Reader. Reviewed by Deborah Eade

- Reproduction, Globalization, and the State: New Theoretical and Ethnographic Perspectives. Reviewed by Andrea Lynch

- Forced Marriage: Introducing a Social Justice and Human Rights Perspective. Reviewed by Nazia Khanum

- Religion and Gender in the Developing World: Faith Based Organizations in India. Reviewed by Elora Chowdhury

Books

Anthem Press

www.anthempress.com

Body Parts on Planet Slum: Women and Telenovelas in Brazil, by Lisa Beljuli Brown 2011, 182pp. Based on a year's research from within a Brazilian slum, this study follows a series of unemployed women who watch up to six hours of telenovelas a day, often in the midst of arduous physical labor in the home. The women suffer in relation to their bodies, but simultaneously invest in a masochistic glorification of suffering that links their lives to the soap operas, revealing disturbing valuations of the female body that traverse reality and fiction. Through its

exploration of this daily integration of real suffering and fictional glamour and wealth, this book reveals how fantasy and social exclusion can together induce a form of psychological survivalism, enabling these women to reconfigure the central features of their existence—their suffering, pleasure, sexuality and embodiment.

Beast Books

www.thedailybeast.com

Mighty Be Our Powers: How Sisterhood, Prayer, and Sex Changed a Nation at War, by Leymah Gbowee and Carol Mithers, 2011, 256pp. As a young woman, Leymah Gbowee was

broken by the Liberian civil war, a brutal conflict that tore apart her life and claimed the lives of countless relatives and friends. Years of fighting destroyed her country—and shattered Gbowee's girlhood hopes and dreams. As a young mother trapped in a nightmare of domestic abuse, she found the courage to turn her bitterness into action, propelled by her realization that it is women who suffer most during conflicts—and that the power of women working together can create an unstoppable force. In 2003, Gbowee helped organize and then led the Liberian Mass Action for Peace, a coalition of Christian and Muslim

women who sat in public protest, confronting Liberia's ruthless president and rebel warlords, and even held a sex strike. With an army of women, Gbowee helped lead her nation to peace—in the process emerging as an international leader who changed history.

Human Sciences Research Council

www.hsrcpress.ac.za

The Country We Want to Live In: Hate Crimes and Homophobia in the Lives of Black Lesbian South Africans

by Jane Bennett, Nonhlanhla Mkhize, Vasu Reddy, and Relebohile Moletsane, 2011, 72pp.

Returning to key aspects of a roundtable held in 2006 during South Africa's 16 Days of Activism, this new study looks at how black lesbians have fared in the years since that call to action. This time around, the emphasis is on violence against lesbians, and the authors provide an update of the original seminar, with new recommendations for research, policy, and practice. In the closing chapter, the discussion becomes personal, with an impassioned plea for empathy, citizenship, belonging, and social justice for all—and a reminder that silence about these issues is not an option.

Lambert Academic Publishing (LAP)

www.lap-publishing.com

Agro-Enterprise Development and Gender Equity: The Case of Northern Uganda

by Thelma Akongo, 2011, 328pp. Agro-enterprise development initiatives are being promoted to empower women, who make up the biggest portion of the marginalized groups in most rural societies to achieve gender equity. The complexity and

nature of gender inequalities within this sector raise questions as to whether these initiatives are achieving their intended purpose. The main concern is the relationship between agro-enterprise development and gender

causes of such tensions which were reinforcing gender inequities. Improved cooperation between spouses and the flexibility of men in rich male headed households were factors that were contributing to increased women's empowerment through agro-enterprise development.



Women Entrepreneurs and Economic Development in Africa: An Investigation into Factors that Influence the Survival of Women-Owned Small Business Start-ups in Tema, Ghana

by Ashford Chea, 2011, 104pp. African women entrepreneurs present a potential force for social and economic development. In Sub-Saharan Africa, women account for ninety percent of the work in food processing and eighty percent in food storage and transportation. For example, in Ghana, women have traditionally occupied key positions alongside men in the production of goods and services, yet their contributions to the economy are largely absent from national accounts. Moreover, Ghanaian women entrepreneurs have been victimized by the status quo. The main purpose of the study was to find out what business practices would be appropriate in helping women in Ghana and Africa in general with regard to managing their small businesses based on the experiences of the

interviewees. Another purpose was to ascertain any government policy that serves as a barrier to women entrepreneurship development. The study shows that several factors are influential in their business survival. These include innovation, business plan, family support, social networks, and professional development. The study also reveals that the interviewees experience gender discrimination in terms of public policies and the legal system.

equity. This study makes systematic investigations and analysis of how the current state of gender equity in northern Uganda is influencing the development of agro-enterprises and how their development is influencing gender equity. Insights from this study provide valuable information about critical issues to consider in ensuring effective women's empowerment. Structural elements of such cultural norms and the inability of men to provide for their households due to poverty were identified as the major

Oxford University Press

www.oup.com

On the Frontlines: Gender, War, and the Post-Conflict Process, by Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, Dina Francesca Haynes, and Naomi Cahn, 2011, 376pp. Gender oppression has been a feature of war and conflict throughout human history, yet until fairly recently, little attention was devoted to addressing the consequences of violence and discrimination experienced by women in post-conflict states. Thankfully, that is changing. Today, in a variety of post-conflict settings—the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Colombia, Northern Ireland—international advocates for women’s rights have focused bringing issues of sexual violence, discrimination and exclusion into peace-making processes. This book considers such policies in a range of cases and assesses the extent to which they have had success in improving women’s lives. It argues that there has been too little success, and that this is in part a product of a focus on schematic policies like straightforward political incorporation rather than a broader and deeper attempt to alter the cultures and societies that are at the root of much of the violence and exclusions experienced by women. It contends that this broader approach would not just benefit women, however. Gender mainstreaming and increased gender equality has a direct correlation with state stability and functions to preclude further conflict. If we are to have any success in stabilizing failing states, gender needs to move to the fore of our efforts. With this in mind, the book examines the efforts of transnational organizations, states and civil society in multiple jurisdictions to place gender at the forefront of all post-conflict processes. It offers concrete analysis and practical solutions to ensuring gender centrality in all aspects of peace making and peace enforcement.

Pambazuka Press

www.pambazuka.org

African Sexualities: A Reader, edited

by Sylvia Tamale, 2011, 672pp. This groundbreaking volume, the first of its kind written by African activists themselves, aims to inspire a new generation of students and teachers to study, reflect and gain fresh and critical insights into the complex issues of gender and sexuality. It opens a space—particularly for young people—to think about African sexualities in different ways. This accessible but scholarly multidisciplinary text, from a distinctly African perspective, is built around themed sections each introduced by a framing essay. The authors use essays, case studies, poetry, news clips, songs, fiction, memoirs, letters, interviews, short film scripts and photographs from a wide political spectrum to examine dominant and deviant sexualities, analyze the body as a site of political, cultural and social contestation and investigate the intersections between sex, power, masculinities and femininities. The book adopts a feminist approach that analyzes sexuality within patriarchal structures of oppression while also highlighting its emancipatory potential.

Random House

www.randomhouse.com

Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide, by Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn, 2009, 320 pp. Pulitzer Prize winners Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn guide the reader into an odyssey through Africa and Asia to meet the extraordinary women struggling there, among them a Cambodian teenager sold into sex slavery and an Ethiopian woman who suffered devastating injuries in childbirth. Through these stories, Kristof and WuDunn help the reader see that the key to economic progress lies in unleashing women’s potential. They make clear how so many people have helped to do just that, and how we can each do our part. Throughout much of the world, the greatest unexploited economic resource is the female half of the population. Countries such as China have prospered precisely because they

emancipated women and brought them into the formal economy. Unleashing that process globally is not only the right thing to do; it’s also the best strategy for fighting poverty.

Rawat Publications

www.rawatbooks.com

Gender and Development in India: Current Issues, by U. Kalpagam, 2011, 256pp. This book interrogates current issues on gender and development in India. A number of issues relating to livelihood and social security that impinge on women’s lives that have come to the fore in the context of globalization and liberalization of the Indian economy are discussed. At the same time, the discourse on women’s empowerment has proliferated both in the state and in the civil society, albeit with multiple meanings and approaches to it. Some of the chapters engage with issues of women’s employment and livelihood using both macro statistical data and micro-level studies. The impact of ICTs on women in the informal sector is also analyzed. Climate change is foreseen to increase women’s vulnerabilities on account of livelihood and food insecurities. Arguing that rights-based development has come to the fore in the context of globalization and neoliberalism, some of the chapters discuss ways of evolving multiple securities, including social security, for women in the informal sector. An inclusive approach that involves women in participatory development and decentralized democratic governance will strengthen women’s empowerment as evident from their roles in the panchayats. Certain insights and strategies are also suggested for grassroots women’s activism.

Routledge

www.routledge.com

AIDS, Gender and Economic Development, edited by Cecilia A. Conrad and Cheryl Doss, 2011, 232pp. This collection of essays, authored by experts across a wide range of disciplines, provides a gendered

analysis of the economic choices and structures that contribute to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and the impact of the epidemic on economic and social outcomes. Topics covered include: gender norms, perceptions of risk, and risk-taking behavior among specific populations of women, including sex workers in

Nicaragua, African immigrants in France, and university students and urban migrant workers in China; malnutrition and poverty as precursors to HIV infection; gendered institutions and access to

treatment; and the invisible cost of care-giving. An introductory essay briefly surveys the social science literature on the gendered nature of the epidemic and identifies key constructs of feminist economic theory that might be productively applied to understanding HIV/AIDS.

State University of New York Press

www.sunypress.edu

Making Globalization Work for Women: The Role of Social Rights and Trade Union Leadership, edited by Valentine M. Moghadam, Suzanne Franzway, and Mary Margaret Fonow, 2011, 336pp. This book explores the potential for trade unions to defend the socioeconomic rights of women in a global context. Looking at labor policies and interviews with people in unions and nongovernmental organizations, the essays diagnose the problems faced by women workers across the world and assess the progress that

unions in various countries have made in responding to those problems. Some concerns addressed include the masculine culture of many unions and the challenges of female leadership within them, laissez-faire governance, and the limited success of organizations working on these issues globally. This



book brings together in a synthetic and fruitful conversation the work and ideas of feminists, unions, NGOs, and other human rights workers.

Transnationalism Reversed: Women Organizing Against Gendered Violence in Bangladesh

by Elora Halim Chowdhury, 2011, 222pp. Acid attacks against women and girls have captured the attention of the global media, with several high-profile reports ranging from the BBC to The Oprah Winfrey Show. In Bangladesh, reasons for the attacks include women's rejection of sexual advances from men, refusal of marriage proposals, family or land disputes, and unmet dowry demands. The consequences are multiple: permanent marks on the body, disfiguration, and potential blindness. Chowdhury explores the complicated terrain of women's transnational antiviolence organizing by focusing on the work done in Bangladesh around acid attacks—and

the ways in which the state, international agencies, local expatriates, US media, Bangladeshi immigrants in the United States, survivor-activists, and local women's organizations engage the pragmatics and the transnational rhetoric of empowerment, rescue, and rehabilitation. Grounded in careful

ethnographic work, oral history, and theoretical and filmic analysis, this book makes a significant contribution to conversations around gendered violence, transnational feminist praxis, and the politics of organizing—particularly around NGOs—in the global South.

SAR Press

www.sarweb.org

The Gender of Globalization: Women Navigating Cultural and Economic Marginalities, edited by Nandini Gunewardena and Ann Kingsolver, 2008, 376pp.

As “globalization” moves rapidly from buzzword to cliché, evaluating the claims of neoliberal capitalism to empower and enrich remains urgently important. The authors in this volume employ feminist, ethnographic methods to examine what free trade and export processing zones, economic liberalization, and currency reform mean to women in Argentina, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Ghana, the United States, India, Jamaica, and many other places. Heralded as agents of prosperity and liberation, neoliberal economic policies have all too often refigured and redoubled the burdens of gender, race, caste, class, and regional subordination that women bear. Traders, garment factory operatives, hotel managers and maids, small farmers and agricultural laborers, garbage pickers, domestic caregivers, daughters, wives, and mothers: Women around the world are struggling to challenge the tendency of globalization talk to veil their marginalization.

Study Opportunities

SIDA

Advanced International Training Program 2012: “UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security”

Deadline: January 30

tinyurl.com/3baxon8

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) offers, as part of its bilateral development assistance, Advanced International Training Programs of strategic importance to the social and economic development in the participants' countries. The International Training Programs are specially designed for persons qualified to participate in reform processes of strategic importance on different levels and hold a position in their home organization with a mandate to run processes of change. Please note that this program targets only Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Liberia and South Sudan.

Michigan State University

Study Abroad: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Sexual Politics in the Netherlands

Summer 2012

Deadline: March 1

tinyurl.com/72kfkvh

The Netherlands has a history of LGBTQ tolerance that is unparalleled. Homosexual sex was decriminalized in 1811, and the country was the first in the world to legislate same-sex marriage. The Netherlands is not only a country with one of the longest histories of granting LGBTQ rights, but it is also a place where “social tolerance” is challenged by the increasing diversity of Dutch society in terms of race, religion, and nationality. Thus, unlike the US, the right wing supports gay rights, while denigrating Muslim immigrants. At the same time, Amsterdam has a significant Muslim gay movement, giving students an opportunity to explore the differing political alignments and intersections between culture and

politics in Dutch society. Students will be housed in dormitories at the University of Amsterdam. Excursions will include visits to major activist organizations, a tour of the red light district, the Anne Frank House, and The Hague. For more information or to apply for the program, please visit the web address provided above.

Graduate Specialization in Women’s and Gender Studies

Deadline: Rolling Applications

tinyurl.com/4f56x6c

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.

Equitas

2012 International Human Rights Training Program (IH RTP)

Deadline for Canadian residents and citizens: March 28

tinyurl.com/43nyort

The International Human Rights Training Program (IH RTP) is at the heart of Equitas’ activities. Now in

its 33rd year, this annual three-week education event brings together over 120 participants from approximately 60 countries. The program dates for 2012 are June 3-22, 2012. The IH RTP is an intermediate-level program. It provides a unique opportunity for human rights workers and educators to deepen their understanding of human rights and of the essential role of human rights education in effecting social change. The goal of the IH RTP is to strengthen the capacity of human rights organizations to undertake human rights education efforts (e.g., training, awareness campaigns, information dissemination, and advocacy) aimed at building a global culture of human rights. To this end, the Program places a strong emphasis on the transfer of learning and on follow-up activities. Participants attending the Program develop an Individual Plan for putting their learning into action as part of the training. Therefore, when submitting their application, both organizations and candidates nominated should consider how the transfer of learning might take place within and beyond the organization after the Program.

The Women of the Americas Sustainability Initiative (WASI)

Ongoing from March 2012

tinyurl.com/3mvvgtb

The Women of the Americas Sustainability Initiative (WASI) is a network of global women leaders from 15 countries across South, Central, and North America. Women will learn ecological design to take back to their communities to build schools, homes, community centers, etc., with the continual support from WASI and its team of design specialists. WASI is a once in a lifetime opportunity for the women and organizations who are participating. Scholarships are available. The mission of WASI is to create and support deep, positive impact in social

and ecological movements led by and for women. WASI supports women, who make up 70% of the world's poorest people and are subject to economic and social injustices more often than men. When women have the skills, leadership training, and support networks in ecological design-build practices and appropriate technologies so that they can build their own houses and community centers, they



can provide not only the means for basic survival, but for lasting security and self-determination. Women are powerful

allies in sustainable development because they most often lead efforts to secure water, food, fuel, education

and healthcare for their families and communities. Thus, women are in a prime position to connect deeply and implement socially and ecologically sustainable practices. Training women to build new environmentally, economically, and socially fair projects that serve their communities mobilizes them as a formidable force for change.

Grants and Fellowships

SSRC

Dissertation Proposal Development Fellowship

Deadline: February 1

www.ssrc.org/programs/dpdf/

The Dissertation Proposal Development Fellowship (DPDF) Program, which supports mid-stage graduate students in the humanities and social sciences, is now accepting applications for the 2012 fellowship cycle. This year's program contains the following research fields, led by senior faculty spanning a variety of disciplines: Governing Global Production; Ecological History; Gender Justice in the Era of Human Rights; Mediated Futures: Globalization and Historical Territories; and New Approaches to Transnationalism and Circulatory Migration.

Georgetown University

Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa (LAWA)

Deadline: February 1

tinyurl.com/76af6gk

The Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa (LAWA) Fellowship Program was founded in 1993 at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, DC, in order to train women's human rights lawyers from Africa who are committed to returning home to their countries in order to advance the status of women and girls in their own countries throughout their careers. The entire LAWA Fellowship Program is approximately 14 months long (from July of the first year through August of the following year), after which the LAWA Fellows return home to continue advocating for women's rights

in their own countries. The program accepts applicants from any African country and trains them for a Master of Law in women's rights law. The LAWA Fellowship gives tuition for Foundations of American Law and Legal Education Course (a U.S. \$2,200 benefit), for the LL.M. degree (a U.S. \$42,065 benefit) at the Georgetown University Law Center, and professional development training.

Google

Anita Borg Memorial Scholarship

Deadline: February 1

www.google.com/anitaborg/

Dr. Anita Borg devoted her adult life to revolutionizing the way we think about technology and dismantling barriers that keep women and minorities from entering computing and technology fields. Her combination of technical

expertise and fearless vision continues to inspire and motivate countless women to become active participants and leaders in creating technology. In her honor, Google is proud to honor Anita's memory and support women in technology with the Google Anita Borg Memorial Scholarship. Google hopes to encourage women to excel in computing and technology and become active role models and leaders in the field. Google Anita Borg Scholarship recipients will each receive a financial award for the academic year. A group of female undergraduate and graduate students will be chosen from the applicant pool, and scholarships will be awarded based on the strength of each candidate's academic background and demonstrated leadership. In addition, all scholarship recipients and finalists will be invited to attend a retreat at Google. We know how important a supportive peer network can be for a student's success. The retreat will include workshops, speakers, panelists, breakout sessions and social activities scheduled over a couple of days. The scholarships are divided by location.

The Five College Women's Studies Research Center

Research Associateships on New Media in Feminist Scholarship, Teaching and Activism

Deadline: February 6

tinyurl.com/7j7d6ws

The Five College Women's Studies Research Center announces a call for applications and nominations for 2012-2013 Research Associateships with a focus on "New Media in Feminist Scholarship, Teaching and Activism." As part of a year-long focus on examining the field of gender studies and the impact of new media on research, teaching, and activism within global perspectives, the FCWSRC invites proposals for projects that may include, but are not limited to, exploring the impact of new media on: access and rights; uses of technology and surveillance; transnational encounters; intersectionality; and

sustainability, broadly defined. Other topics might include visual literacy and cultural expression; public spheres and cyberspace; digital technology in academic research and practice, including new forms of archival inquiry. If chosen, ten to twelve scholars, teachers, artists, writers, and activists from the United States and abroad will be provided with offices in the FCWSRC's spacious facility, library privileges, and participation in a faculty seminar with a diverse community of colleagues in gender studies. The Center supports projects on this year's theme in all disciplines that focus centrally on women or gender. During the period of appointment, Associates are expected to be in residence in the Five College area, to attend weekly seminars, to give two public presentations, and to collaborate with colleagues based at one or more of the Five College institutions. Pending approval, modest travel funds will be available and applicants with demonstrated need may also be considered for complimentary housing in a studio apartment at the Center.

Laura W. Bush Traveling Fellowship

Deadline: February 6

tinyurl.com/6wzsur3

The fellowship will help fund a proposal designed by the applicant to conduct brief work in a foreign country related to the mandate of UNESCO—using education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and/or communication and information to build strong ties among nations. The fellowship is intended for American college/university students who express an interest in international collaboration but as of yet have not been afforded many opportunities to travel abroad. The length of time for the travel is expected to be between 4 and 6 weeks and should include interaction with individuals from other nations. During his/her travel, the recipient should be willing to participate in public diplomacy events arranged with the pertinent U.S. State Department Consulate, Mission, and/or Embassy. Following the travel, the recipient

agrees to submit a report describing experiences and analyzing objectives achieved, share his/her experiences with others, and be available to make a presentation to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

ACLU of Illinois

Reproductive Rights Project Fellowship

Deadline: Unspecified

tinyurl.com/3vrut3k

The Reproductive Rights Project's mission is to defend the rights of individuals to decide freely, without governmental hindrance or coercion, whether and when to bear a child. It strives to make certain that all in our society have access to safe, effective and comprehensive contraception, sexuality education, reproductive technologies, prenatal care, childbearing assistance, and abortion. The Reproductive Rights Fellow will assist senior staff counsel in all aspects of reproductive rights litigation, including trial and appellate work. The Fellow will also do public speaking and work on legislative matters. Applicants should send a resume, law school transcript, letter of interest, list of references, and legal writing sample to: Reproductive Rights Fellowship Committee, ACLU of Illinois, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 2300, Chicago, Illinois 60601, or by email to rghughes@aclu-il.org. For more information regarding the fellowship please visit the web address listed above.



Conferences

University of Nigeria, Nsukka **2012 International Conference on** **Emergent Issues in Humanities in Africa** **in the Third Millennium**

January 30-February 3

tinyurl.com/7utf37l

This conference which will be held at the University of Nigeria in Nsukka, Enugu aims to assemble scholars from across the globe who are interested in the issues now emerging in discourses in humanities in Africa. Proposed themes and sub-themes for the conference include the following: Climate change adaptation from the Arts; Gender and leadership in restructured Africa; Contemporary issues in language and literary studies; New trends in theatre and film studies in Africa; The role of communication (social media) in re-structuring Africa; Contemporary visual African arts and its cultural undertones; Emerging relationship between Archaeology and tourism in the Third Millennium; New trends in African music; Feminism versus Womanism in the Third Millennium; Reconciling theory and practice in the Humanities; Business German and the reform of German studies in Third Millennium; The relevance of music studies to the appreciation of music in Africa; Language as tool for the evolution and materialization of technology; Evolution and new horizons in gender studies from humanistic point of view; and the value of language in the development, sustenance and transfer of science and technology.

Africa Yesterday, Today, and **Tomorrow: Exploring the Multi-** **Dimensional Discourses on** **“Development”**

February 10-11

tinyurl.com/7dyxc96

While other regions in the global South are making headway in economic growth, Africa seems to be caught up in a development quagmire. On the

economic front, most African countries are marred with inept economic policies exacerbated by unfavorable IMF/World Bank lending programs. Politically, the excesses of authoritarian regimes have resulted in protracted civil and ethnic wars, institutional collapse, and destruction of civil society and democratic accountability. Human security is at its record low with most African countries at the bottom of the UNDP human development index. Looking beyond the gloomy realities enumerated above, organizers seek to take a step further to find viable multidimensional solutions to these myriad development problems. Based on the premise that we forget the past at the detriment of the future, historicizing the debate is of utmost importance; thus, it is opportune that this conference coincides with Black History Month—a month that emphasizes African identity and emancipation. However, while unearthing the colonial imprints, the organizers aim to move beyond the construction of “Africa as tragedy” to explore the alternatives and possibilities that lie ahead. Some of the sub-themes for the conference include the following: Security, peace and conflict; Democracy and governance; International economic relations (foreign aid, FDI, mining, south-south cooperation); Human development (health, education, water management, sustainability); Citizenship and Identity; the role of the African Diaspora in development.

International Conference on **Feminism and the Law** **Revisiting the Past, Rethinking the** **Present and Thinking the Way Forward** **February 10-12**

www.feminismlawconference2012.com

The ILS Law College, Pune, India will host the inaugural international conference on feminism and the law. The Conference is supported by the Faculty of Law, University of New South

Wales and the Faculty of Law, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia and aims to bring together academics, lawyers, researchers, students and activists from around the world to explore: how women’s experiences have been structured, impacted, controlled, or ignored by law; the challenges posed by globalization, growing militarization and fundamentalism to the law and legal structures; and the possibilities and limits of realizing women’s rights through the law. The conference will be held over three days at ILS Law College and will explore the following themes: Feminist Litigation; Women and Sexuality; Feminization of Poverty; Women and Trafficking; Teaching Gender; Women and Work; Gender and Violence; Women and Militarization; Women and the Environment; Women and Discrimination; Women and Globalization; Women and Public Policy; and Women and Reproductive Rights/ Health.

Centre for Advanced Study of the **Arab World (CASAW), University of** **Manchester**

Narrating The Arab Spring

February 18-20

www.wmf.org/en/node/933

Narratives of the Arab Spring are not uniform: they range from idealistic celebration to dark pessimism. This is understandable considering the vastness and magnitude of the events, the dominant paradigms that have traditionally been used to understand and predict events in the Arab world, as well as the mounting pressures and difficulties that continue to arise. Notwithstanding, the Arab Spring has also resulted in raising new questions and elaborating new narratives about the power and authority of modern states, initiating novel forms of resistance and new modes of activism in connecting with global movements; in raising issues of gender and citizenship;

in promoting the culture of revolutions; and in asserting people's power. The aim of this international conference is to consider and shed light on the new narratives emerging from and about the Arab Spring. It will bring together participants from the Arab world, the UK, and beyond to reflect on the momentous events of 2011 and exchange views and experiences. The conference is organized by The Centre for the Advanced Study of the Arab World (CASAW) at the University of Manchester in cooperation with The Department of English at Cairo University and The Women and Memory Forum. It will be held in Cairo, marking the first anniversary of the ousting of Mubarak on February 11, 2011. It will run for three days, and will consist of panels, roundtable discussions, as well as invited testimonials by activists and artists.

St Stephen's College, Kartini Network Asia (KAN), & SANGAT

Brave New World: The Gendered Political Economy of Terrorism and Fundamentalism
March 12-17

tinyurl.com/89n98y6
 This conference will be held in Delhi, India. As the title indicates, the conference aims to explore, through the lens of gender, the political-economic bases of the relationship between the phenomena commonly referred to as "terrorism" and fundamentalisms of various kinds. The conference will

focus on a critical examination of the phenomena noted above with the idea to identify and think through some of the links between them. How may we understand the complex and intricate links between terrorism, types of fundamentalism and the Neoliberal economic regime/Neoliberalism. How do these draw on and impact dominant regimes of gender and sexuality? How are the meanings of these phenomena manufactured, and challenged? Over the two days of the conference, we hope to cover this terrain extensively—in terms of the range of issues and dimension of these multiple relations—and intensively—in terms of specific levels,

regions and/or cases which might be examined in this light. Some possible themes/panels include the following: Framing Terrorism, Fundamentalism, Gender, Sexuality (TFGS); Conflict, conflict resolution, human security, and human development; Imagining TFGS: Cinema, Media, Literary and other Representations of TFGS; Gendered violence and violent gendering in TFGS/ the many violences of TFGS; Honor, shame, shamelessness and TFGS; and Discourses of "development"/ "underdevelopment" and TFGS.

University of Michigan
Four Field Anthropology Graduate Conference: Dynamic Kinship

March 16-17

tinyurl.com/83t9xbk

The Michigan Anthropology Graduate Association invites graduate students in all four fields of anthropology and related programs to address the seminal question of kinship in its third annual four field conference to be held in March. Organizers are seeking research papers that explore the study of kinship in innovative ways: as it is constructed and unmade, emergent and embedded, rooted in the past and oriented to the future. How are the boundaries of kinship defined, rehearsed, and enacted? What differences are made between biological kin and other forms of relatedness? What lines are drawn between humans and other species? What constitutes the substance of kinship? How is kinship tied to space and place? Examples of possible topics to be explored



include the following: kinship regulation and adoption; kinship in the digital age; exchange, inheritance and political economy; migration, memory, and extended kin networks; and housing kin and kin houses.

Aceh Development International Conference

March 26-28

tinyurl.com/7vtbkc2

This international conference on the development of Aceh is a new annual conference initiated by Acehese students in the Tanoeh Rincoeng Acehese Student Association (TARSA) and scholars in International Association of Acehese Scholars (IAAS) residing in Malaysia. The primary goal of this conference is to facilitate the dialogue of ideas and the sharing of knowledge and insight from all academic disciplines around the globe on the current and future development program

of Aceh. This conference is also a forum for scholars contributing to the advancement and acceleration of sustainable development in Aceh. It will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in conjunction with the first meeting of International Association of Acehese Scholars (IAAS) and Workshop on Civil Society and NGO's working in Aceh. Issues to be highlighted include the following: development based on Islamic learning; development of education, economic and finance, language, culture and custom, art, history, law, justice, politics and human rights; designing public facilities and transportation systems; women and children; disaster mitigation; tourism and promotion; and development of infrastructure.

Arab Women, Media and Sexuality Conference

May 26

www.awmsconference.wordpress.com

The conference is hosted by the Centre for Women's Studies at the University of York and focuses on the interdisciplinary study of sexuality, media, and gender from an Arab perspective and the intersection between all three. It aims to provide grounds for discussion and analysis of these three disciplines and to encourage debate, research and networking in these fields. Scholars, early career researchers, and practitioners are encouraged to participate. Overarching themes for the conference include the following: Representations of Arab women's sexuality in Western and/or Arabic media (media as an umbrella term encompassing traditional, online, new media, and so on); Approaches to sexuality in Arabic media; and Arab women's perceptions of their sexuality vis-à-vis the media. If you have any queries or comments please contact Ebtihal Mahadeen at im544@york.ac.uk.

Calls for Papers

Global Development Medals Competition

Deadline: January 31

tinyurl.com/c73uvzr

The Global Development Network invites researchers and organizations from developing and transition countries to submit research proposals, completed research papers and proposals for scaling-up development projects exploring the following competition Themes: The Interactive Economy and Urban Development; Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty; the Enabling Environment—Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure. For details on the competition and eligibility criteria please visit the Global Development Network website.

IAFFE Annual Conference

Human Well-Being for the 21st Century:

Weaving Alliances from Feminist Economics

Deadline: February 1

tinyurl.com/7ktw6ld

The 2012 IAFFE conference theme will be conducive to discussions on the effects of the global crisis as well as policy, action and alliances from a feminist economics perspective. In addition to regular presentations, everyone is invited to organize sessions and present papers analyzing the multiple aspects of the crisis and to shape feminist responses to the challenging questions facing the world today. Proposals must be submitted online via the IAFFE website. Submissions can be made for panels or individual papers. Participants are limited to one formal paper presentation and one panel discussion. Additional co-authored papers are allowed so long as they are presented by the other

co-author. Please see the IAFFE website for detailed submission guidelines, as well as the limits for individual participation in panels and paper presentations. The conference will be held on June 27-29, 2012 at the Facultat de Geografia i Història, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

(M)other Nature?: Inscriptions, Locations, Revolutions

Deadline: February 15

The conference invites papers on the theme of "nature" from a variety of interpretative approaches, to discuss modes in which the continuous present of (mother) nature—as concept, reality, representation—is configured in conjunction with expressions of cultural history, literary and visual texts, as well as a controversial discourse of immanent otherness. The following are some suggested topics: Nature

and feminism; Nature and mothering; Mother country/tongue v. alterity; Colonialism/post-colonialism and the environment; Nature and the technologies of control. It is anticipated that participants will adopt a variety of approaches, including examinations of individual works in various genres and media, comparative, transcultural and interdisciplinary studies, and discussions of theoretical issues. Prospective participants are invited to submit abstracts of up to 200 words to litcultstbucharest@gmail.com. Proposals for panel discussions (to be organized by the participant) will also be considered. A selection of papers will be published in *University of Bucharest Review* (listed on EBSCO, CEEOL and Ulrichsweb).

Gender and Love

Deadline: March 16

tinyurl.com/7gorskm

The study of gender is an interdisciplinary field intertwined with feminism, queer studies, sexuality studies, postcolonial studies, and cultural studies (to name just some relevant fields). This project calls for the consideration of gender in relation to various kinds of love (with regard, for example, to self, spirit, religion, family, friendship, ethics, nation, globalization, environment, and so on). How do the interactions of gender and love promote: particular performances of gender; conceptions of individual and collective identity; formations of community; notions of the human; understandings of good and evil? These are just some of the questions that occupy this project. Papers, presentations, workshops and pre-formed panels are invited on issues related to any of the following themes: Love as a Disciplinary Force; Productions of Gender; Norms, Normativity, Intimacy; Gendered Yearnings; Global

Perspectives on Gender and Love; Transformations of Intimacy in a Global World; Sex and Choice; Reproductive Rights; Sexual Citizenship; and Representations of Gender and Love. Abstract submissions should be 300 words. If an abstract is accepted for the conference, a full draft paper should be submitted by Friday, June 22. For more information please visit the web address provided above.



International Feminist Journal of Politics Conference

“Leaving the Camp—Gender Analysis Across Real and Perceived Divides”

Deadline: March 30

The aim of this conference is to serve as a forum for developing and discussing papers that IFJP hopes to publish. These can be on the conference theme or on other feminist IR-related questions. The nature and quality of the insider-outsider feminist conversations with and about International Relations (IR)

has captured the attention of many scholarly debates. However, it remains questionable as to whether the opening up of conversational spaces between Feminist IR and mainstream IR, and the perceived voice which may have been won, have indeed facilitated a questioning of IR’s traditional roots. Similarly, in a fast-changing world where rhetoric and reality are conflated in the discourse of interconnectedness,

so-called divides between feminist academics and gender policy makers are taken as a given and sometimes become weakly conceptualized and under-theorized. Against this backdrop, the conference seeks to bring scholars and practitioners together to critically consider the implications of erecting epistemological and empirical fences, and to explore ways in which gender analysis—as it intersects with the analysis of other identities such as race, class, ethnicity and sexual orientation—may be used to challenge preconceived ideas about camps, silos and borders. Sub-themes include the following: Theorizing the idea of borders and divides—myths and realities; Gender across the policy/donor/practitioner/academy divide; Gender across geographical divides (gendering transnational spaces); Gender across institutional divides (gendering international

organization(s)); Gender across feminist divides; Gender across disciplinary and transdisciplinary divides. Conference organizers invite submissions for individual papers or pre-constituted panels on any topic pertaining to the conference theme and sub-themes. They also welcome papers and panels that consider other feminist IR-related questions. Please send 250 word abstracts to Heidi Hudson (hudsonh@ufs.ac.za).

International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology (IJSA)

Deadline: Ongoing

www.academicjournals.org/IJSA

IJSA is currently accepting manuscripts for publication. IJSA publishes rigorous theoretical reasoning and advanced empirical research in all areas of the subjects. The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence, and will publish: original articles in basic and applied research, case studies, critical reviews, surveys, opinions, commentaries and essays. We welcome articles or proposals from all perspectives and on all subjects pertaining to Criminology, Cultural anthropology, Islamic sociology, Medical sociology, Political sociology, Social anthropology, Social psychology, Sociobiology, Socioeconomics,



Sociolinguistics, Statistics, Gerontology, Anthrozoology, Primatology, Archeology, Ethnology, Feminist Sociology, Biological anthropology, Psychological

anthropology, etc. Each issue will normally contain a mixture of peer-reviewed research articles, reviews or essays using a variety of methodologies and approaches. IJSA is fully committed to the Open Access Initiative and will provide free access to all articles as soon as they are published. IJSA is an open access journal and all articles published are available online without restriction

to scientific researchers in the public and private sectors, government agencies, educators and the general public. The journal also provides a medium for documentation and archiving of research articles. IJSA papers are exposed to the widest possible readership. Manuscripts must be sent as email attachment to ijsa.manuscripts@gmail.com. IJSA editorial board makes an objective and quick decision on each manuscript and informs the corresponding author within four weeks of submission. If accepted, the article is published online in the next issue.

Diesis: Footnotes on

Literary Identities

Deadline: Ongoing

www.diesisjournal.org

Diesis: Literary Studies in Gender and Sexuality is an online open-access, peer-edited journal devoted to the exploration of gender and sexuality across time, space, and genre. Diesis is particularly interested in working with and publishing burgeoning scholars of all educational backgrounds.

Online Resources

Asian Development Bank

Development Effectiveness and Results

<http://www.adb.org/results>

ADB has just launched its new website on Development Effectiveness and Results. It merges content on MfDR and aid effectiveness to give users a more streamlined, easy-to-access web experience. The new site reports on what ADB is doing to achieve greater effectiveness and results, both within the institution and with its developing member countries. Browse the News section for articles, speeches, events, feature stories and multimedia related to development effectiveness.

Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)

Brief Number 1: Making Macroeconomics Work for US: A Feminist Perspective

tinyurl.com/455ez5s

Building on feminist economic analyses, the Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL) is undertaking the production of periodic briefs—*Nexus: Shaping Feminist Visions in the 21st Century*—to enhance women's leadership for the realization of human rights. Brief Number 1—"Making Macroeconomics Work For US: A Feminist Perspective"—highlights linkages between macroeconomics and

human rights in order to better inform discussions about solutions to the current economic crisis in the United States. The briefs aim to both engender analytical and practical approaches to human rights in general, and economic and social rights in particular, as well as strengthen the capacity of feminist and social justice movements.

Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE)

The U.S. Global Health Initiative and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: Integration

tinyurl.com/6txgwuf

CHANGE has launched a series of policy

briefs examining the strengths of the GHI, and recommending best practices for ensuring those strengths translate into tangible policy and program change. The most recent installment in its GHI series focuses on the critical need for integration of family planning, maternal health, and HIV programs and services. It will be followed by a policy brief discussing country ownership, and was preceded in 2010 by *A Woman-Centered Approach to the U.S. Global Health Initiative*. CHANGE has also developed a fact sheet on the GHI as it relates to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

What Does Family Planning Have To Do With HIV? Everything

tinyurl.com/8x8p5vj

In an effort to advocate for comprehensive, effective sexual and reproductive health care, CHANGE, with endorsements from Pathfinder, TAG, Family Care International, the International Community of Women Living With HIV-Global (ICW), and Health GAP, has developed this fact sheet demonstrating the intrinsic link between family planning and HIV prevention and treatment, and how attacks on family planning affect HIV prevention and treatment.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

An Action Guide for Gender Equality in National HIV Plans: Catalyzing Change Through Evidence-Based Advocacy

tinyurl.com/7gnu4xx

National governments must design, build and maintain policy, legislative and strategic frameworks that support the implementation, scale-up and monitoring of gender-responsive HIV programs. Many tools have been developed for the specific purpose of integrating gender into existing programs. However, noticeably absent are national-level strategic plans and policies that create the enabling environment in which gender-responsive programs and services can thrive, proliferate and be sustained. This action guide describes a process through which

countries can identify strengths and gaps in national strategies, policies and action plans to address gender equality as a social driver of HIV; collaborate with stakeholders to generate and advocate for practical solutions; and develop and advocate recommendations for improvement. Based on ICRW's experience in Cambodia and Uganda, this guide by Reshma Trasi, Katherine Fritz, Katya Burns, and Zayid Douglas offers lessons and tools that will enable others to replicate similar processes in other countries.

Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST)

Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Tools for Community-Level Action in Nigeria

tinyurl.com/62kjfaf

This toolkit prepared by the NEST as a part of the Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) Project presents a gender-sensitive approach to climate change adaptation in Nigeria, a country whose people are experiencing and reacting to changes in rainfall patterns, storm surges, and increased heat. The impacts of climate change, whether they are gradual changes on natural resources and agriculture or more cataclysmic events like flood, are felt differently by either gender. This report effectively charts climate change impacts on women in Nigeria and their current strategies for adaptation. For example: In Nigeria, some wells are drying up, forcing women and children to travel further to collect water and firewood. Women's strategies for adapting to water insecurity include harvesting rainwater and purchasing water from vendors. The publication also provides roadmaps to ensure gender integration in all stages and aspects of climate change projects and policy across Nigeria and examines the effectiveness of BNRCC pilot projects. Tools for ensuring gender integration into climate change projects and policy include: The Gender Equality Framework, a framework to support the mainstreaming of gender in climate change projects; The Gender Integration

Checklist, to be used as a guide for ensuring gender mainstreaming at different project phases; The Gender-Sensitive Stakeholder Analysis, which illuminates the different roles men and women play in a project, and how the project affects them; and The Gender Monitoring Matrix, a monitoring system that uses quantitative and qualitative indicators in matrix or table form.

OXFAM

Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Training Pack

tinyurl.com/3pw22eh

Understanding how gender relations shape women's and men's lives is critical to disaster risk reduction (DRR). This is because women's and men's different roles, responsibilities, and access to resources influence how each will be affected by different hazards, and how they will cope with and recover from disaster. Unequal power relations between women and men mean that, despite the incredible resilience and capacity for survival that women often exhibit in the face of disaster, they also experience a range of gender-specific vulnerabilities. Oxfam believes that all of its work should strive to strengthen gender equality and women's rights by transforming the balance of power between women and men. It sees this as both a matter of justice and basic rights, and as a means of addressing poverty and suffering more effectively. This is particularly important in preparing for, and responding to, disasters and the impacts of climate change, as these tend to magnify existing inequalities between women and men. This training pack by M. C. Ciampi, F. Gell, L. Lasap, and E. Turvill has been written for Oxfam program staff, partner organizations and other agencies working in areas associated with DRR. Its purpose is to provide a "gender lens" through which they can plan, implement, and evaluate their work. The focus here is on the operational aspects of projects and programs, and to a lesser extent on influencing broader institutional policies and practices through policy and advocacy work. The pack aims

to develop participants' skills and competencies in addressing gender issues throughout the project cycle, from assessment, analysis, and planning through to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Rights for Change

Mapping Violence Against Women: A Tool to Map the Prevalence of Violence Against Women and the Interventions Addressing It

tinyurl.com/3whwnzz

This mapping-tool supports NGOs and service-providing organizations to get an overall picture of Violence Against Women (VAW) in their country/region. What is the prevalence of the various forms of VAW? What measures are being taken by governments, service-providing organizations and NGOs to address VAW? Who is working on which topic, and what are the blind spots? The tool helps to collect, to structure and to evaluate relevant information. It covers various forms of violence, from domestic violence to forced sterilization; from rape to early marriages, and so on. Also the ways in which violence against women is

addressed are numerous: laws, criminal charges, support of victims, awareness-raising, and many organizations play a role in addressing VAW: government, police, NGOs. This wide range of topics and activities means that there is a lot of information on violence against women in terms of prevalence, interventions, and actors. Mapping information allows users to make an inventory of the information that is available by listing sources and structures the main findings and by doing so to get an overview of both the nature and scale of the prevalence of violence against women in its various forms, and the existing and lacking interventions to address it.

Social Institutions and Gender Index

tinyurl.com/3qte5r7

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a new composite measure of gender equality, based on the OECD's Gender, Institutions and Development Database. While conventional indicators of gender equality capture inequality outcomes, the SIGI focuses on the root causes behind these inequalities. The index is based on 124 detailed country

notes which provided the basis of the social institutions variables.

World Bank, FAO, JLIFAD

Gender in Agriculture

www.genderinag.org

Genderinag.org is an online forum designed to provide access to resources, tools and information which can help practitioners and other stakeholders mainstream gender into agricultural development. It is dedicated to raising gender awareness and improving gender mainstreaming in an effort to help improve gender equality and gender equity initiatives in agricultural development. The website offers a scope of the basic gender concepts, from a broad overview of rural development to a more narrowed focus on country-specific case studies and project results. The website also responds to how to incorporate gender into projects, compiling good practices and innovative activities for learning.

Book Review

Reproduction, Globalization, and the State: New Theoretical and Ethnographic Perspectives, edited by Carole H. Browner and Carolyn F. Sargent. 2011, 293 pages. Duke University Press, Durham. Reviewed by Dana Chalupa, Doctoral Student, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University.

Reproduction, Globalization, and the State: New Theoretical and Ethnographic Perspectives is an edited volume of assorted ethnographic scholarship on the influences of global institutions, ideologies, and the state on the reproduction and reproductive health of women and men. The focus on ethnography produces a diverse array of research on communities and the agency of the members of these communities. This volume was compiled by anthropologists primarily for other anthropologists as well as scholars interested in the scholarship of reproduction. The collection reveals the disparities and unequal treatment of the members of various communities as a result of state population regulation and dominant ideologies of health and reproduction. The collection is divided into three parts, each of which addresses these issues and focuses on a specific theme ranging from agency at the local level, biotechnological influences, and consequences of reproduction for immigrants.

One major theme dedicated to the first part of the book but recurring throughout the volume is the emphasis on the interactions of state, regional, and global policies, structures, and institutions in local communities. The chapters in Part I also explore how people utilize their agency by making their own reproductive decisions in response to policies and biotechnologies. The first chapter by Erikson describes the transformation of the reproductive decisions by pregnant women in Germany as a result of state imposed policies that mandate ultrasounds. In the following chapter, Chen also examines the influence of state imposed policy by looking at the population control project in China. Chen asserts that this project resulted in the labeling and stereotyping of rural families, particularly females, as "others" and as "backwards." Guttman in the

following chapter also addresses the influence of the government on the family planning of Mexican families. He asserts that the process of family planning and state population policy has neglected Mexican men because of the focus on women and their use of birth control for family planning. However, even with macro-level influences, Guttman finds that Mexican women choose to have fewer children to increase the standard of living of their children. In chapter four, Richey analyzes the localized effects of the history and policies at the local, state, and global levels for HIV-positive South African women. Richey finds that South African women on antiretroviral drugs are reconceptualizing the notion of a therapeutic citizen through their decision making on their reproduction. The following chapter by Hollen also examines how HIV-positive women utilize their agency. The state of Tamil Nadu in India presents a specific local socio-cultural context with a medical care system that discriminates against pregnant HIV-positive women and thus requires them to strategically find basic obstetric assistance. In the last chapter of Part I, Gruenbaum analyzes how Sudanese women are experiencing an intersection of opposing regional, national, international, and religious ideologies and views on female genital cutting. Nevertheless, Gruenbaum asserts that Sudanese women are active in the transformation of their values and perceptions on women's and girls' rights, health and wellbeing. All of these chapters are able to capture the overarching theme of this part of the collection which demonstrates that even with state imposed policies; women around the world are taking ownership of their reproductive health.

On the other hand, Part II explores the regulation of reproductive biotechnology which has confronted traditional definitions of family. For example, chapter seven by Bharadwaj explains that the stigma of infertility in India has caused Indian couples to exchange their embryos for free in vitro fertilization. This exchange of embryos is beneficial to the development of stem cell research in India and is therefore seen as improving India's position in the global context as a biotechnological superpower. In the following chapter, Inhorn details the use of gamete donor technologies in Shia majority countries because of reinterpretations of religious law. This has produced medical transnationalism and reproductive tourism for infertile Muslims as well as caused a reconsideration of traditional Islamic notions of reproduction and kinship. In the concluding chapter of Part II, Fonseca describes the changing gender relations between Brazilian men and women who have access to DNA paternity tests regardless of their class due to state policy. This section describes how global reproductive biotechnologies are transformed by people for their own needs while impacting state-level research, religious ideologies and gender relations. Part III of this collection examines how transnational migration has created reproductive consequences due to the institutionalizing force of immigrant policies and unaccustomed structures, practices, and regulations that cause hardships for immigrants, their families, and their reproductive agency. Padilla in chapter ten highlights that the changing structural conditions in the Dominican Republic have created a regional masculinity given men's labor as migrant tourism workers. However, this regional masculinity has led to the increased risk of HIV and STIs for the migrant workers' partners. In the following chapter, Bledsoe and Sow acknowledge how family reunification for African migrants in Spain and Germany has negative consequences for their reproductive lives. Many restrictions impede and lengthen the process of reunification as some marry or have children with Spaniards or Germans to remain in the countries while maintaining their families in Africa. Sargent in the following chapter also reveals the hardships of Africans in Europe by illustrating the racism that West African migrant women face in the hospitals of France which secretly attempt to give African women contraception. However, some West African women also choose to use contraception which disrupts family relations and causes tension with their husbands. In chapter thirteen, Browner stresses the complexities in decision making for recent Mexican immigrant women in California to have an amniocentesis given the risk of a defective pregnancy. Through the process of translation, these women's decision on whether or not to receive the test is influenced by the translators. In the final chapter of the volume, Eden addresses refugees or internally displaced women who are relocated to "no-woman's-land" where they are put in great risk of sexual violence. Globalized public health policies have diminished funds for the reproductive health of these women which in turn affects their well-being and their families. Lastly, the epilogue by Fassin gives an example of the transnational conflict in the politics of reproduction between the French State and an Algerian migrant woman regarding an adopted child by Algerian government standards. This example reveals states' control of immigrant flows by only accepting blood ties as family ties. These final chapters highlight the adversities that immigrants face in host countries and the consequences it has for their reproduction and reproductive health.

Overall this is a diverse and unique collection of ethnographies that illustrates the various complexities of reproduction and reproductive health for women and men. The strength of the volume is the attempt to conceptualize human agency and the exploration of how reproduction in varying communities are influenced by global and state institutions, policies, ideologies, and biotechnology. While the editors state that the volume adds to the scholarship of sexual and reproductive lives of women and men, most of the chapters focus on women's experiences, once again leaving men out of the reproduction discourse. While some of the chapters do address gender relations, the focus remains on the effect of gender relations on women. Despite this, the volume is still a strong collection of ethnographic scholarship on issues of reproduction and reproductive health in various communities all over the world.

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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.

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

