Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

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

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers Series* is pleased to announce the publication of its newest paper, "Body and Emotions in the Making of Latin American Feminisms," by Veronica Perera. Using an embodied approach to social movements, this paper discusses the life trajectory of Uruguayan Lilian Celiberti to explore the collective experience of a generation of Southern Cone Latin American women who became feminists after the 1970s military dictatorships.

This paper, along with much of the *Working Papers Series*, is available for free online at gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

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

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

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

GenCen
CENTER FOR GENDER
IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

Articles

Economic Development and Cultural Change

Volume 60, Number 2, 2012

"**Sharing the Burden of Parental Death: Intrafamily Effects of HIV/AIDS Orphans on Fertility and Child Quality**," by Olumide Taiwo, pp. 279-309. This paper estimates the effect of orphan supply in family networks through parental death on the demand for quantity and the quality of biological children of surviving adults using data from Malawi. To address the potential problem of joint determination of both fertility and mortality, we exploit differences between the patrilineal and matrilineal lineage systems in the composition of family networks and in the structure of contingent obligations. Comparing mortality effects in the matrilineal and patrilineal lineage systems, we find that supply of young orphans in family networks significantly reduces demand for children by surviving adults and raises the quality of their biological children. We do not find any effect when adult mortality does not generate orphans, suggesting that the estimates are indeed orphan effects. Our results from Malawi, a country with moderately high rates of HIV/AIDS incidence, suggest that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa may reduce fertility through adoptive care of AIDS orphans in extended family networks.

Volume 60, Number 1, 2011

"**On the Timing of Marriage, Cattle, and Shocks**," by Johannes Hoogeveen, Bas van der Klaauw, and Gijsbert van Lomwel, pp. 121-154. In this paper, the authors focus on the timing of marriage of women, whose marriages are associated with bride wealth payments. These payments concern transfers from (the family of) the groom to the bride's family. Unmarried daughters could, therefore, be considered part of the asset portfolio of the household that, at times of need, can be cashed. Authors investigate, both theoretically and empirically, to what extent the timing of marriage of a daughter is affected by the economic conditions of the household from which she originates. They distinguish household-specific wealth levels and two types of shocks: correlated (weather) shocks and idiosyncratic (wealth) shocks. They estimate a duration model using a unique panel survey of Zimbabwean smallholder farmers. The estimation results support the hypothesis that the timing of marriage is affected by household characteristics; girls from households that experienced a negative idiosyncratic (wealth) shock are more likely to marry.

Feminism and Psychology

Volume 21, Number 3, 2011

"**In Our Culture, in Our Gender: Implications of the Culture/ Gender Interface for South African Psychotherapists**," by Gillian Eagle and Carol Long, pp. 336-353. Debates about the relationship between culture and gender, and the potential contradictions involved in simultaneously respecting both multicultural and feminist principles and values, have occupied an important place in theoretical discussion in the social sciences and humanities. This paper examines the relationship between gender and culture from the perspective of the psychotherapeutic encounter in a multicultural society, in this case contemporary South Africa. With the help of illustrative case material involving traumatically bereaved women who became subject to cultural ascriptions of maliciousness or murderousness, and where cultural beliefs potentially jeopardized gender rights, mental health and therapeutic recovery, the article argues that the relationship between gender and culture, viewed from a therapeutic perspective, can be seen to present complex conceptual and ethical challenges for the therapist. In addition, the structural, psychological and discursive positioning of the therapist and client in respect of warrants to speak and to accept or contest cultural constructions is recognized as implicated in particular kinds of therapeutic impasses. Both clinical and political concerns are discussed in order to illustrate the intersections between the intrapsychic and the social, as well as between the personal and the political. Two related lines of theory, that of intersectionality (derived primarily from feminist theory) and of psychoanalytic theory, are proposed and juxtaposed as a productive way of thinking about instances in which the interface between gender and culture presents particular kinds of problems in the consulting room for both clients and therapists. The necessity for a particular kind of critical self, group and cultural awareness is proposed.

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 39, Issue 1, 2012

"**Democratic Knowledge Production as a Contribution to Objectivity in the Evaluation of Development NGOs**," Katariina Holma and Tiina Kontinen, pp. 83-103. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) occupy an increasingly significant role in international development aid. In tandem with their increasing significance, demands for showing effects and impacts by means of rigorous, most recently experimentalist, evaluation practices have been made; especially by international donors who channel a remarkable portion of their development aid budget through NGOs. The current mainstream evaluation used by NGOs is based on logical framework approaches, which subscribe to measurability and objectivity in evaluation. There has been substantial criticism of such approaches for not being adequate in the context of complex and uncertain development situations. Furthermore, these methods tend to work against NGOs' own value commitments. In this article,

we argue for a methodological middle road in terms of the contemporary epistemological and ethical debate. We base our argument on pragmatist philosophy, which considers democratic knowledge production as a contribution to objectivity. We propose a pragmatist approach for the phenomena of evaluations in NGOs, while acknowledging and treating the challenge of power relations in such an evaluation.

Gender & Development
Volume 19, Issue 3, 2011
"**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, pp. 455-466. This article draws on a study which reviewed current evidence and lessons on how gender equality can be effectively strengthened in the context of conflict-affected and fragile states. The study looked at women's political and economic empowerment and women's and girls' access to quality services. State-building in conflict-affected and fragile contexts has been widely regarded as an opportunity for securing greater gender equity and equality. While there has been some success in relation to women's participation in elections and formal politics and engagement in small-scale economic enterprise, inequitable gender power relations within the household and wider society have not been considered or understood, and thus opportunities have been lost.

Volume 19, Issue 2, 2011
"**Leaders, not Clients: Grassroots Women's Groups Transforming Social Protection**," by Becca Asaki and Shannon Hayes, pp. 241-253. Grassroots women in poor communities are creating their own innovative social protection mechanisms, and often moving beyond this to foster economic growth and prosperity. In this article, we propose an expansion of common understandings of social protection

to include these activities initiated by citizens themselves. In this article, we describe strategies being led by grassroots women's community-based organizations in Kenya, Brazil and Peru, where women's self-help groups, networks, federations, and supporting NGOs have been leading and organizing livelihoods, health and food security initiatives for the benefit of their members and communities. Many of the objectives of social protection can best be met by creating a social protection framework that recognizes and builds on grassroots women's own initiatives. This would reposition poor women in the social protection debate: recasting them from "beneficiaries" to become active agents of change and formal partners with government and development agencies.

Volume 19, Issue 1, 2011
"**Constructing 'Modern, Gendered, Civilized' Women and Men: Gender-Mainstreaming in Refugee Camps**," by Katarzyna Grabska, pp. 81-93. Gender mainstreaming in humanitarian programs with forced migrants is based on a belief that such an approach will lead to greater gender equality, while raising the status of women through their "empowerment." This article focuses on the activities of international and local humanitarian organizations in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya and argues that the concepts of "gender" and "women" are often over-simplified and essentialized in gender mainstreaming, and this results in programs which not only exacerbate gender asymmetries, but may also place women at risk.

International Feminist Journal of Politics
Volume 13, Issue 4, 2011
"'**Women, Peace and Security:' Addressing Accountability for Wartime Sexual Violence**," by Sahla Aroussi, pp. 576-593. This article examines the issue of accountability for wartime sexual violence within the UN agenda on women, peace and security. The

study offers a unique contribution to the growing body of literature on Resolution 1325 by reviewing how the issue of accountability for sexual violence has been treated in peace agreements signed since its adoption in October 2000. The author triangulates data collected from peace agreements with interviews with elite peacemaking practitioners to establish that justice for victims of sexual violence continues to be sidelined. The central argument of this article is that the lack of attention to accountability for sexual violence is symptomatic of larger problems within the UN agenda which is underpinned by a masculinized perception of accountability limited to sanctions and punishment and a narrow focus on sexual violence as a weapon of war. The author argues that unless a holistic approach to justice and accountability and a broader concern with gender-based violence are adopted, the UN's aim of ending impunity for wartime sexual violence will remain unfulfilled.

International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development
Volume 3, Issue 1, 2011
"**Municipal Water Schemes in a Mumbai Squatter Settlement: Assembling Space and Society**," by Reid W.F. Cooper, pp. 77-92. Government legislation designed to address the lack of basic services in squatter settlements in Mumbai, India, triggered the formation of local self-organized groups to implement municipal water access and distribution schemes. In one such settlement, the implementation and administration of these water networks intermixed with fertile local political and economic networks. The relationships that emerged from these conditions play an integral role in the social and spatial ordering of the settlement's development. The resulting water assemblages, composed of hybrid social actors, are flexible enough to accommodate the fluid spatiality of the settlement. However, this flexibility exacts a heavy toll from residents who receive minimal amounts of water and

experience repeated disruptions in service. Residents' suffering is accentuated by present-day efforts to leverage the power over water access to redevelop the settlement through corporate and state actors.

Journal of Human Development
Volume 13, Issue 1, 2012
"**Macroeconomic Fluctuations, Inequality, and Human Development**," by Joseph E. Stiglitz, pp. 31-58. This paper examines the two-way relationship between inequality and economic fluctuations, and the implications for human development. For years, the dominant paradigm in macroeconomics, which assumed that income distribution did not matter, at least for macroeconomic behavior, ignored inequality—both its role in causing crises and the effect of fluctuations in general, and crises in particular, on inequality. But the most recent financial crisis has shown the errors in this thinking, and these views are finally beginning to be questioned. Economists who had looked at the average equity of a homeowner—ignoring the distribution—felt comfortable that the economy could easily withstand a large fall in housing prices. When such a fall occurred, however, it had disastrous effects, because a large fraction of homeowners owed more on their homes than the value of the home, leading to waves of foreclosure and economic stress. Policymakers and economists alike have begun to take note: inequality can contribute to volatility and the creation of crises, and volatility can contribute to inequality. Here, we explore the variety of channels through which inequality affects fluctuations and fluctuations affect inequality, and explore how some of the changes in our economy may have contributed to increased inequality and volatility both directly and indirectly. After describing the two-way relationship, the paper discusses hysteresis—the fact that the consequences of an economic downturn

can be long-lived. Then, it examines how policy can either mitigate or exacerbate the inequality consequences of economic downturns, and shows how well-intentioned policies can sometimes be counterproductive. Finally, it links these issues to human development, especially in developing countries.

Journal of International Women's Studies
Volume 12, Number 4, 2011
"**Gender Imbalance: The Case of Women's Political Participation in Turkey**," by Aytul Kasapoglu and Necmettin Ozerkmen, pp. 97-107. The primary aim of this article is to show the links between women's demographic characteristics and their political participation. Focusing on low female participation in politics, we carried out a survey with 408 women living in Ankara, Turkey. The article attempts to answer the following questions: What is the level of female political participation? What are the obstacles preventing female political participation? What is the level of female participation in political parties and nongovernmental organizations? What kind of links

can be made between women's demographic characteristics and their political attitudes and behaviors? What suggestions could be made to increase female political participation? Findings reveal that women's active political participation in Turkey is not at the expected level. There are several barriers to their higher involvement. Women are still not independent of their families and are influenced by the politics of their parents and spouse. This can also be seen as a sign of patriarchy. Several suggestions are made to improve the existing situation.

"**Relations of Feminization of Agriculture and Women's Occupational Health: The Case of Women Farmers in the Philippines**," by Jinky Leilanie Lu, pp. 108-118. This study on women in the Philippines, particularly in Benguet which is the largest vegetable producer in the country, was undertaken in order to provide a wider interpretation of the contribution of women farmers to agricultural productivity, as well as to look into the relations between feminization of agriculture and women's occupational health. Methods employed in this study included personal interviews to look into the knowledge, involvement, and contribution of women in agricultural farming as well as a survey to look into women's perceived occupational health issues and healthcare provision by the local government. The study showed that women play a key role in farming activities including seeding, weeding, pesticide application, harvesting, and marketing of crops. Women are regarded by men in Benguet as integral partners in farming, and they hold and control agriculture-derived incomes. The study showed that ill health of women farmers is affected by the trends and processes of feminization in the agricultural sector. Health policies and programs therefore cannot be separated from considering how economic production affects women's health. Health should be understood within the context of economic production and

Audiovisuals

Documenting the African City
vimeo.com/34441388

An "Un-African" Love
In Ghana, homosexuality is still considered to be a moral aberration, or even a myth, and same-sex sexual acts are illegal under the law. Recent statements by politicians and people of influence have raised red flags in the international community, Malawi has already lost millions of pounds of developmental aid from the United Kingdom, and countries like Ghana are also at risk if their laws and attitudes are not changed. The filmmakers of this short documentary focused on the dialogue that has been building over the past several months, with the hope of continuing and adding to the discussion. The film asks: Is homosexuality inherently un-African? What does it mean to be Ghanaian and have an LGBTQ identity? How is popular opinion on controversial topics formed, and how does change happen? 2011, 13 min.

The Guardian
tinyurl.com/6mxlm3z

Global Development Podcast: Gender Equality
Gender inequality remains one of the top development challenges of the 21st century. Women and girls continue to fare worse across many headline development indicators—from poverty and health to education and political participation. But what's holding back progress on gender equality? And what can be done to make the world a better place for women and girls? This edition of *The Guardian*'s new Global Development Podcast looks at the impact of the global financial crisis on women around the world, examines new ideas to push forward progress on gender issues, and asks what can be done to tackle gender-based inequalities in the 21st century. 2011, 25 min.

Icarus Films
www.Icarusfilms.com

Neither Allah, Nor Master!
Winner of the International Secular Prize, Tunisian-Franco filmmaker Nadia El Fani, an avowed atheist, takes a personal approach to this cinematic exploration of secularism in the Muslim country of Tunisia before and after the deposition of Ben Ali. The film, which was made at the height of the 2010-2011 revolutions in North Africa, has proven so controversial that it has made the director a target of extremist death threats. El Fani introduces viewers to Tunisians, including many women, in their own spaces—sprawled across a living room couch, gathered together on the front steps of a building, enjoying a cup of coffee in the garden—and discovers just how much they have to lose. *Neither Allah, Nor Master!* documents Tunisians resisting religious ideology and fighting for a secular state in their everyday lives.

IDS
tinyurl.com/6qxya8p

Sussex Development Lecture: Professor Andrea Cornwall
Professor Andrea Cornwall presented findings from the Pathways of Women's Empowerment research program (Pathways), started in 2006. The Pathways program was determined to examine the drivers of women's empowerment in new and innovative ways, and challenge entrenched stereotypes and traditional ways of working. The Pathways consortium had sought to visualize empowerment in a much more creative way, to bring together people from different disciplines, and to use a wide range of communication tools to both undertake and disseminate the research. Dr. Cornwall highlighted key findings from the project which included: women's ability to exercise voice and strategic forms of control over their lives is linked to being able to generate regular and independent sources of income; sexuality is a vital but neglected dimension of women's empowerment; understanding women's empowerment calls for rigorous and imaginative combinations of research methodologies and methods; efforts to promote women's empowerment need to do more than give individual women economic or political opportunities—they need to tackle deeper-rooted structural constraints that perpetuate inequalities; policies and laws that affirm women's rights and open up pathways for women's empowerment are critically important, but they are not in themselves sufficient to change women's lives; fostering public engagement and debate is essential to making policies that work for women's empowerment and gender equality; recognizing and supporting those within the state who are responsible for the implementation of women's empowerment interventions is crucial; changing attitudes and values is as important to bringing about women's empowerment as changing women's material circumstances and political opportunities. 2012, 43 min.

tinyurl.com/88xrp9v

Famine, War and Corruption: the British Media's Portrayal of the Global South
This short film reveals how the British media portray poverty in developing countries. It features interviews with journalists and filmmakers, including Jon Snow (journalist and news presenter, ITN), Caroline Nursey (director, BBC Media Action) and Richard Kavuma (journalist, The Observer, Uganda). Contributors discuss how the media tend to focus on issues of war and disaster, rather than giving a true picture of life in developing countries. They discuss some of the challenges faced by the British media as they explain global poverty to the public, including the pressure of ratings, tight timescales and newsroom staffing cuts. 2012, 11 min.

PBS
www.pbs.org

Women, War & Peace
Women, War & Peace is a five-part PBS mini series challenging the conventional wisdom that war and peace are men's domain. The documentary series places women at the center of an urgent dialogue about conflict and security and reframes our understanding of modern warfare. Featuring narrators Matt Damon, Tilda Swinton, Geena Davis, and Alfre Woodard, the series reveals how the post-Cold War proliferation of small arms has changed the landscape of war, with women becoming primary targets and suffering unprecedented casualties. Simultaneously, they are emerging as necessary partners in brokering lasting peace and as leaders in forging new international laws governing conflict.

Sharmeen Obaid Films
www.sharmeenobaidfilms.com

Saving Face
Every year in Pakistan, many people are victimized by brutal acid attacks. The majority of these are women, and many more cases go unreported. With little or no access to reconstructive surgery, survivors are physically and emotionally scarred, while many reported assailants—typically a husband or someone close to the victim—are let go with minimal punishment from the state. *Saving Face* tells the stories of two acid-attack survivors: Zakia and Rukhsana, their arduous attempts to bring their assailants to justice, and the charitable work of London-based, Pakistani-born plastic surgeon Dr. Mohammad Jawad, who strives to help these women put this horrific act behind them and move on with their lives. Directed by Oscar and Emmy-nominated filmmaker Daniel Junge and Emmy-winning Pakistani director Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy, *Saving Face* is an intimate look inside Pakistani society, illuminating each women's personal journey while showing how reformers are tackling this vexing problem. It recently won the 2012 Oscar in the category of Best Documentary Short. 2012, 45 min.

UNRISD
www.unrisd.org

Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social
This film is the first of six films in the series "Bringing the Social to Rio+20." The film uses footage from recordings and interviews from the 2011 UNRISD conference, "Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension." It explores green economy's potential as a path to inclusive, sustainable development and poverty eradication. 2012, 10 min.

Putting a Price on Nature: Can Markets be Green and Social?
Market-based approaches to solving environmental problems have dominated debates about green economy. This short video highlights how these approaches do not necessarily generate and sustain growth or produce socially equitable outcomes. 2012, 10 min.

Social Policies for Sustainable Development
To reduce poverty, social policy cannot be separated from efforts to create structural change, and should not be separated from economic and environmental policy. This video highlights the need for social policy to move beyond social protection and compensation towards a more "transformative" role in supporting sustainable development. 2012, 10 min.

Women Make Movies (WMM)
www.wmm.com

Duhozanye: A Rwandan Village of Widows
During the 1994 genocidal campaign that claimed the lives of an estimated 800,000 Rwandans and committed atrocities against countless others, Daphrose Mukarutamu, a Tutsi, lost her husband and all but two of her 11 children. In the aftermath she considered suicide. But instead, she took in 20 orphans and started Duhozanye, an association of Tutsi and Hutu widows who were married to

Tutsi men. This powerful documentary by award-winning Norwegian director Karoline Frogner recounts the story of Duhozanye's formation and growth—from a support group of neighbors who share their traumatic experiences, rebuild their homes, and collect and bury their dead, to an expanding member-driven network that advances the empowerment of Rwandan women. Featuring first-person accounts by Daphrose and other Duhozanye widows, the film shows association members helping women victims of rape and HIV/AIDS, running small businesses and classes in gender violence prevention, and taking part in national reconciliation through open-air people's courts where they can face, and often forgive, their loved ones' killers. 2011, 52 min.

Umoja: No Men Allowed
Umoja (Kiswahili for "unity") tells the life-changing story of a group of impoverished tribal Samburu women in Northern Kenya who turn age-old patriarchy on its head by setting up a women-only village. Their story began in the 1990s, when several hundred women accused British soldiers from a nearby military base of rape. In keeping with traditional Samburu customs, the women were blamed for this abuse and cast out by their husbands for bringing shame to their families. Learning of their plight, Rebecca Lolosoli, a tireless women's rights advocate, helped the banished women establish a new village, Umoja, on an unoccupied field in the grasslands. No men are allowed. Soon the women turned their fate around, launching a handicrafts business targeting the tourist trade. Their success and increasing fame incurred the men's jealousy and wrath, setting off an unusual, occasionally hilarious, gender war. But in this award-winning documentary, which deftly blends fast-paced reportage with serious social critique, women who have reclaimed their lives clearly emerge the victors. 2010, 32 min.

African Sex Worker Alliance

tinyurl.com/7cnqvh8

"**'I Expect to be Abused and I Have Fear:' Sex Workers' Experiences of Human Rights Violations and Barriers to Accessing Healthcare in Four African Countries**," by Fiona Scorgie et al., 2011, 76pp. This report documents human rights violations experienced by female, male and transgender sex workers in four African countries (Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe), and describes barriers they face to accessing health services. Through cross-country comparison and documenting of subregional trends, the study moves beyond previous often-localized descriptions of violations against sex workers in Africa. The study also fills information gaps about violations in male and transgender sex workers in this setting.

AIDSTAR-One

tinyurl.com/7e4t8qz

"**Allowing Men to Care: Fatherhood Project in South Africa**," by Saranga Jain, Margaret Greene, Zayid Douglas, Myra Betron, and Katherine Fritz, 2011, 12pp. In South Africa, men are increasingly rejecting widespread stereotypes of manhood by stepping forward to challenge gender roles that compromise their well-being and the health of their partners and their

families. This case study documents the Sonke Gender Justice Network's Fatherhood project, which was designed to reduce HIV transmission and address related problems, such as gender-based violence, women's overwhelming burden of care, and the preponderance of children in need of care and support.

Amnesty International

tinyurl.com/84tfcq4

"**Rape and Sexual Violence: Human Rights Law and Standards in the International Criminal Court**," 2011, 47pp. This document identifies how the crimes of rape and sexual violence must, as a requirement of its own statute and a matter of international human rights law, be interpreted and applied with equality between men and women by the International Criminal Court (the Court). The Court has yet to rule on this matter in its jurisprudence.

Association for Women's Rights in Development

tinyurl.com/72ff3xx

"**Women's Economic Empowerment in the Arab Region: How Chronic Development Challenges and the Global Crisis Triggered People's Revolutions**," by K. Mohamadieh, 2011, 15pp. This brief provides an analysis on how the global crisis has contributed to exacerbating an already deteriorated context in the Arab region which is marked by political repression, lack of democracy, economic and social marginalization, and human rights violations. Within this context, this brief highlights the gender gaps and employment disparities in Arab countries, and it examines how chronic development challenges and the global crisis triggered people's revolutions with women at the center of the revolutions and uprisings witnessed in the Arab region since the end of 2010.

AWID

tinyurl.com/72lz8ax

"**Feminist Perspectives Towards Transforming Economic Power**," by Ana Paula Lopes and Emilia Jomalinis, 2011, 14pp. This series shares information, experiences from the ground, and testimonies from diverse groups of women. It provides analysis and builds knowledge on alternative visions and practices of development, with a vision of transformation. "Agroecology: Exploring Opportunities for Women's Empowerment Based on Experiences from Brazil" is the second topic in this series. Through the analysis conducted by ActionAid Brazil of their experiences working with rural women, this publication examines the relationship

between agroecology and feminism and shows agroecology to be an essential tool that can advance the empowerment of rural women.

Bretton Woods
tinyurl.com/8456sv2

"**Power Surge: Lessons for the World Bank from Indian Women's Participation in Energy Projects**," 2011, 22pp. Women in communities across India are playing an increasingly important role in identifying energy needs, confronting projects they deem unsustainable, and contributing to alternatives in the context of India's rapid expansion of the energy sector to drive economic growth. Furthermore, their participation is contributing to a gradual process of social change and women's empowerment. In this context, this paper highlights examples from visits to NGO projects, social entrepreneurs and social movements in five Indian states over the course of three months, as well as conversations with energy and women rights experts. It is divided in sections that draw attention to lessons in relation to women's energy needs and access to energy; women confronting unsustainable energy projects from which they are excluded or don't accrue benefits; women's participation in alternative energy projects that deliver community solutions and put alternative energy to productive use; and the contribution of women's participation in energy projects to women's empowerment and gender equality. The paper then highlights lessons drawn from field visits and what they mean for the development community with particular focus on the World Bank. The Bank and other development agencies have increasingly touched upon the links between energy issues and women's development and rights in their work. However, as the Bank's energy strategy awaits approval—setting the course for the World Bank Group's policy and programs for the next decade—and the institution turns its focus to gender and development issues in the launch of the 2012 World Development Report,

there is a need for greater alignment within the institution, a fleshing out of commitments that are on the table, and a mainstreaming of these important issues.

BRIDGE
tinyurl.com/6u65sbm

"**Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report**," by Emmeline Skinner, 2011, 91pp. Responses to climate change tend to focus on scientific and economic solutions rather than addressing the vitally significant human and gender dimensions. For climate change responses to be effective thinking must move beyond these limited approaches to become people-focused, and focus on the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality. The *Overview Report* offers a comprehensive gendered analysis of climate change which demystifies many of the complexities in this area and suggests recommendations for researchers, NGOs and donors as well as policymakers at the national and international level.

Chronic Poverty Research Centre
tinyurl.com/7btwz8y

"**Women Exiting Chronic Poverty: Empowerment Through Equitable Control of Households' Natural Resources**," by J. Espey, 2011, 52pp. This paper examines the relationship between women's vulnerability to poverty and their management of domestic natural resources. It finds that gendered experiences of poverty often derive from discriminatory social institutions which prohibit women's control over the financial returns from productive resources, limit their ownership of natural resources, prevent them from seeking alternative employment, and prescribe women the major responsibility for domestic care work. Compounding these gendered social conditions are changing environmental circumstances, such as climate change, resource scarcity and disease, which further perpetuate many women's vulnerability to poverty.

tinyurl.com/6ogtm27

"I**nheritance Practices and Gender Differences in Poverty and Well-being in Rural Ethiopia**," by Neha Kumar and Agnes Quisumbing, 2011, 39pp. This paper examines the role of men's and women's asset inheritance on the poverty and well-being of women and their families in rural Ethiopia. It uses data from the 1997, 2004 and 2009 rounds of the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey to investigate the following issues: What is the long-term impact of gender differentials in inheritance on household consumption, poverty and food security? Are there significant differences in poverty and well-being between male- and female-headed households, as well as female spouses in male-headed households, taking into account individual and household characteristics, including individually inherited assets? The authors' most important finding is that it is the amounts of inheritance received, and not whether women inherit at all, that have the most profound impacts on their well-being. Our regressions suggest that whether or not a woman receives inheritance has an insignificant impact on a number of consumption and food security outcomes, but that the value of assets inherited and the area of land inherited are significant. In particular, land is an important factor in determining women's long-term well-being. These findings are significant from a policy perspective. Legal reforms should strive to guarantee not only that women can inherit property but also, more importantly, that they have rights to inherit equally with men.

Concern Worldwide and Oxfam GB
tinyurl.com/6ww7f9f

"**Walking the Talk: Cash Transfers and Gender Dynamics**," 2011, 44pp. Concern Worldwide and Oxfam GB jointly commissioned this report to look at the impacts of cash transfers (CTs) on gender dynamics both within households and communities. This report was commissioned because of the agencies' concerns that while CTs—now being used in many different emergency

contexts—are expected to benefit women and contribute towards their empowerment, there is little evidence being collected to see whether this is in fact happening. The learning from this report will inform future gender-sensitive CT programs. The research included a literature review, program evaluations from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and three country studies—Indonesia (rapid onset, earthquake), Kenya (rapid onset, food price spikes) and Zimbabwe (protracted crisis). In all three contexts women were the primary beneficiaries of the cash. Program impacts on gender and power relations within the household and the community are culturally and geographically specific. Overall, there were many positive benefits for women. This included increased self esteem and confidence to handle money and an acceptance by men that women are capable of handling money. On the whole, intrahousehold relations improved as a result of the CTs targeting women and there were indications that some of these improvements may last beyond the length of the program. However, there were also clear challenges. Both the community implications of how the CTs were implemented and the effect of the CTs on traditional coping strategies were a significant worry for some beneficiaries. The CTs also tended to reinforce rather than challenge women's traditional household and social roles. CTs were perceived as helping women to simply perform their roles "better," with women expected to carry the burden of food provision and to manage CT payments responsibly, often in the face of multiple pressures and claims. Complex social dynamics, such as polygamy, were not accounted for and the distribution of food within households remained highly gendered and hierarchical. The report found that despite clear organizational commitments to gender equality, this was barely translated into practice. In none of the CTs studied was there a clear program aim to address gender inequalities, although all the project documents referred to several expected

benefits for women recipients. This is partly due to current proposal requirements by donors. Staff members were not clear as to what gender empowerment meant or what aspects of gender equality could be promoted throughout the programs. Partners were seen as implementers rather than co-owners of the projects and their understanding of gender issues was not used to help design the responses. Only in Indonesia was a gender analysis undertaken prior to implementation, and nowhere were concepts such as gender inequality or women's empowerment defined or analyzed. Women were not involved in pre-project discussions or in monitoring the work and the indicators of success largely focused on quantifiable data. There were key issues for women in terms of implementation, delivery mechanisms and communication that were not explored.

Gender Action, Oxfam and WEDO
tinyurl.com/3jzl7vk

"**Governing Climate Funds: What Will Work for Women?**" by Elizabeth Arend and Sonia Lowman, 2011, 44pp. As the international community mobilizes in response to global climatic changes, climate funds must ensure the equitable and effective allocation of funds for the world's most vulnerable populations. Women and girls, disproportionately vulnerable to negative climate change impacts in developing countries, have largely been excluded from climate change finance policies and programs. This report examines four funds (climate and non-climate funds) to draw out the lessons for gender integration in global finance mechanisms. Women and girls must not only be included in adaptive and mitigative activities, but also recognized as agents of change who are essential to the success of climate change interventions.

Huairou Commission
tinyurl.com/7xbw9mh

"**Global Summit on Grassroots Women's Leadership and Governance Final Report**," by Carolina Pinheiro, 2011,

20pp. The Summit's objectives focused on strengthening grassroots women's advocacy relationships with each other, with international policymakers, and with the Huairou Commission in its efforts to empower women to be recognized as change agents in the development of their communities and countries. Among the trends identified was the overall positive effect of gender quotas on women's participation in formal decision-making structures, while a relative lack of qualitative structural changes in power relations remain. Collective organizing to equip women with the tools to analyze power structures and "locate themselves within power relationships" is the first step to electing grassroots women into public offices as equal political actors alongside men. Secondly, while the global process of decentralization has opened participatory opportunities, it has also created a complex amalgam of new policies, structures and laws that women need to learn to navigate in order to benefit from these new participatory fora. In addition, some women identified the general decrease of the role of their states in service provision that accompanied the devolution of power to decentralized governments. Thirdly, sustainable development requires a new model of partnership in which government authorities, researchers and international agencies engage grassroots women's expertise in identifying problems and designing solutions. Finally, sustainable development requires governments to be accountable to grassroots women, which in turn requires funding mechanisms that sustain grassroots women's organizing, leadership and development initiatives and allow them to monitor and make claims on their governments. Grassroots women proposed the creation of a flexible global fund for grassroots women to finance innovative and effective grassroots women's governance strategies.

ICRW
tinyurl.com/7vp66g7

"**Rebuilding Hope: Polyclinic of Hope

Care and Treatment Project—A Holistic Approach for HIV-Positive Women Survivors of the Rwandan Genocide," by Saranga Jain, Margaret Greene, Zayid Douglas, Myra Betron, and Katherine Fritz, 2011. The Polyclinic of Hope in Rwanda takes a comprehensive approach to combating gender-based violence for genocide survivors affected by HIV by facilitating support groups, encouraging income generation activities and providing HIV testing and treatment services. This case study examines this program.

tinyurl.com/84xoxoo

"**The Impact of Family Planning and Delayed Childbearing on Women's Empowerment in Iran**," by Amir Erfani, 2011. This study assesses the impact of contraceptive use and delayed childbearing on urban married women's ability to seek educational and employment opportunities after marriage in Tehran. The paper examines trends across three marriage cohorts, based on a 2009 survey collected by the author examining birth and contraceptive histories and education and employment status of husbands and wives over the life-course.

Noragric

tinyurl.com/7xthllt

"**Rural Development in Swat, Pakistan: Understanding Food and Livelihood Security in Post-Conflict Contexts**," edited by I. Nyborg, B. Nawab, and K. Khan, 2012, 21pp. In Pakistan, the Norwegian Embassy is supporting several international and local NGOs as well as several UN agencies in humanitarian and development activities in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), including Swat. The aim of this initial study is to explore the livelihood strategies of women and men in selected post-conflict/flood areas of Swat, and relate these to current development policy and programs.

The study is limited in scope and the findings preliminary. However preliminary findings include the following: international and government authorities cope poorly with the vast differences or non-uniform impacts of the conflict and flood of 2010; the current institutional landscape of development assistance hinders efforts of addressing the diversity of needs in a more integrated, effective manner; there is strong evidence in the development community of a lack of understanding and consideration of local, gendered responses to the conflict and flood; narrow definitions of security as purely an issue of insurgents ignore other important ways in which the conflict and the flood have affected women and men's security. Purely military responses have limited impact on the need for other types of responses, particularly to support the interests and needs of women. Based on the preliminary findings the authors recommend that the Embassy take a critical stance in relation to multilateral assistance to KP to promote a shift in assistance procedures (assessment, analysis, planning, implementation and evaluation) which better ensures real participation by local organizations, district officials and communities in defining their own development. The Embassy ought to strengthen its focus on women, human security and development in all aspects of its support to KP. This can be done through facilitating synergies between its programs to be able to address the interrelatedness of development in the region. Finally, the Embassy must put particular emphasis on competence building of local authorities (district) and organizations (district and community) in participatory assessment and analysis to strengthen their relative power in defining development priorities vis-à-vis external organizations.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

tinyurl.com/7lcw77q

"**Blueprint for the Provision of Comprehensive Care to Gay Men and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in Latin America and the Caribbean**," 2010, 68pp. This publication is a guide for clinicians and health administrators in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Region countries, in both the formal health sector as well as within specialized men who have sex with men (MSM) health clinics. It is intended to strengthen the ability of health care providers to address the distinct health needs of gay men and other MSM within the context of health promotion and health care delivery. The authors argue that, in part due to ignorance, stigma, and homophobia, health services, including primary health care, typically have not been adequately responsive to the health needs of gay

men and other MSM in the LAC Region. Specifically, the formal health sector, including Ministries of Health and Social Security Administrations, often lack personnel with expertise in the diverse health needs of gay men and other MSM populations. Conversely, health centers designed to serve diverse MSM often lack resources to provide the full array of needed services and may benefit from strengthening their core health services. In light of the above realities, the authors contend that a more practical and in turn effective approach may be to expand coverage for young and adult men at large, and in the context of comprehensive male health care services. These services could incorporate strategic orientations, actions, and interventions that are essential for MSM. This requires careful service design to ensure that: providers are aware that the user of the service may require some specific attention because of his sexual activities, orientation, and/or identity; providers are familiar with a set of core algorithms for the management of the most common health (including mental) care concerns and needs of MSM; users of male health care services perceive and recognize these spaces as safe, supportive, and inclusive; user needs are met through comprehensive approaches that include educational interventions, laboratory examinations, and referral to other appropriate services; and services are open to the diversity that exists within the male population.

The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH)
tinyurl.com/42vywzf

"**Analysing Commitments to Advance the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health**," 2011, 60pp. The overall objective of this report is to present an introductory analysis of the commitments to inform discussion and action on the following topics: accomplishments of the Global Strategy and the Every Woman, Every Child effort, in terms of the commitments to date; opportunities and challenges in advancing Global Strategy commitments; stakeholders' perceptions about the added value of the Global Strategy; and next steps to strengthen advocacy, action and accountability, taking forward the recommendations of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health. The analysis in this report indicates a number of opportunities to further advance the Global Strategy and how stakeholders can build on their existing work to achieve more in various areas of the Global Strategy. This report is a first step towards unpacking the commitments made to advance the Global Strategy.

While the approach and methods need to be discussed and improved, it is hoped that the report's findings, and the challenges it identifies, will inform the accountability process, as well as more targeted action and advocacy. It should also help identify areas that can be addressed by the independent Expert Review Group set up to take forward the recommendations of the Commission on Information and Accountability.

Plan International
tinyurl.com/869m7vy

"**Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2011—So, What About Boys**?" by Nikki van der Gaag, 2011, 106pp. "Because I am a Girl" is an annual report which assesses the current state of the world's girls. While women and children are recognized as specific categories in policy and planning, girls' particular needs and rights are often ignored. It may seem strange to have a report on girls that focuses on boys, but it has become increasingly clear that unless young men and boys work alongside girls and young women to challenge unequal power relationships, equal rights for women and men will remain a distant dream. Research shows quite clearly that gender equality is one of the keys to breaking the cycle of poverty that is handed down from parent to child. So why do men behave in this way towards women? And how can women and men work together to prevent it? Part of the answer lies in understanding why men and boys do what they do, and by working with boys

and young men as their behavior and perceptions of themselves—and of the opposite sex—are being formed. But gender inequality is not just about individual attitudes and behaviors. It permeates our structures and institutions, where for the most part men are the primary authority figures. Women continue to have less power than men in almost all societies and situations around the world. And both men and women continue to accept notions of masculinity that contribute to this imbalance of power. Working with young men and boys for gender equality and women's rights means challenging how this power operates between the sexes. Meaningfully engaging boys and young men in reframing healthy and nonviolent definitions of masculinity is critical in promoting the rights of girls and young women—and ensuring that the goal of gender equality is reached.

Program on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)
tinyurl.com/3vz7c5j

"**The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Women: A Human Rights Perspective**," by S. Nigam and S. Mishra, 2011, 66pp. How has the global financial and economic crisis impacted south Asian countries, and how has it affected women and men differently? Common economic analyses have highlighted the social impact using financial indicators. But this approach ignores those sections of society not counted in traditional economic spheres, including many women. Many are concerned that without an integrated gender and human rights approach to understanding the crisis, strategies to address it will continue to increase women's marginalization and vulnerabilities rather than address them. This report begins by setting the context for women and the economic crisis, both globally and in south Asia, and discusses how the human rights agenda fits within this context. It presents perspectives from south Asia on the crisis and food security, food sovereignty, migration, trade, social security, conflict,

labor rights, international aid, natural resource management and climate change. The report contains regional and local material, including from India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. A range of ways forward are then presented, with recommendations around responding to the crisis, comprehensive sustainable development, food sovereignty, conflict, aid and funding, and promotion of women's rights.

The Rockefeller Foundation
bit.ly/wnTGHo

"**Indicators as Interventions: Pitfalls and Prospects in Supporting Development Initiatives**," by Kevin Davis and Benedict Kingsbury, 2011, 55pp. Improving the well-being of poor and vulnerable people relies on solving systemic problems. The perceived severity of these problems and the success of potential solutions are often measured by information bundled into key indicators. Gaining a clearer understanding of the role that indicators play is a critical issue that will only take on more importance as new information becomes available. To help catalyze innovation and improve our collective ability to have impact, the Foundation has provided support for this case study research on indicators to inform thinking and practice in the development sector and beyond. One of the most interesting findings presented in the report is that the process of creating and disseminating indicators can be an effective intervention that is particularly useful in addressing and marshaling a response to wicked problems—complex, interdependent, ever-changing global issues that require the application of iterative solutions in order to be managed successfully. As the authors point out, it is valuable to compare indicators with other potential interventions in the international development system and, in their most compelling and powerful form, use them to trigger actions that move us one step closer to addressing challenges affecting the lives of poor and vulnerable populations on a daily basis.

Search for Common Ground
tinyurl.com/3wjb7at

"**'Vrai Djo' Project: Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through an Innovative Media Campaign**," by Dirk-Jan Koch and Tony Kasuza N'kolo, 2011, 16pp. This report presents progress of a Search for Common Ground (SFCG) project aimed at sensitizing the population of western Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the need to change behavior towards women, and to shape male attitudes so that they are more respectful and positive towards women. It portrays positive male role models as a way of combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). In light of positive results of pre- and post-test data from discussions with beneficiaries, the authors recommend: the broadcasting of "Vrai Djo" be extended for a longer period of time; more targeted and sustained action aimed at the maximum number beneficiaries possible; adding sketches to the film and audio spots that incorporate issues that have not been dealt with in the original campaign. In conclusion, the authors note that at the end of this campaign, the commitment on the part of the beneficiaries to fight against SGBV was clear. This commitment is reflected in the changing perceptions and behavior of men towards their wives, with a deeper understanding of their positive role in society. Finally, the true effectiveness and success of this campaign depends upon its sustainability, and the addition of other themes that were not been dealt with during this campaign.

Ugandan Land Alliance
tinyurl.com/83h6lqf

"**A Woman and Her Land: A Ray of Hope Beacons**," by Tumusiime Kabwende Deo, 2011, 37pp. The Uganda Land Alliance recently conducted a field study in 8 districts to establish the progress women have made vis-à-vis their rights to land. The districts covered were: Amuru, Apac,

Gulu, Pader, Hoima, Kyenjojo, Mubende and Jinja. Between May and July 2011, a documentation team embarked on field trips to the study districts and visited the individuals that were identified to have made gains in "fighting" for their land rights. These persons were met in their respective homes and they shared their stories with the documentation team. The detailed experiences captured from the cases and the real life stories as told to the documentation team have been published into this booklet.

UN
tinyurl.com/7ncqpjs

"**Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing**," by the United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability, 2012, 99pp. The 22-member Panel was established by the UN Secretary-General in August 2010 to formulate a new blueprint for sustainable development and low-carbon prosperity. The report contains 56 recommendations to put sustainable development into practice and to mainstream it into economic policy as quickly as possible. The Panel argues that by making transparent both the cost of action and the cost of inaction, political processes can summon both the arguments and the political will necessary to act for a sustainable future. The long-term vision of the Panel is to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and make growth inclusive and production and consumption more sustainable, while combating climate change and respecting a range of other planetary boundaries. In light of this, the report makes a range of recommendations to take forward the Panel's vision for a sustainable planet, a just society and a growing economy.

tinyurl.com/72pl4of

"**UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme for the Acceleration of the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change**," by N.J. Diop, M. Malmström, and F. Moneti, 2011, 48pp. This annual report is sought to convey a clear picture of the program's third year

of activities. The paper indicates that the program has supported a holistic, culturally sensitive and participative approach grounded on a firm foundation of human rights. It also underlines that the program has the capacity to support a subregional approach, encouraging cross-border social change. Concerning key achievements in 2010, the document highlights the enforcement and application of national policy and legal instruments to promote abandonment of FGM/C. The communication campaigns organized to publicize the abandonment of FGM/C and the consolidation of partnerships with organizations committed to the human rights of girls were among the key achievements as well. Main findings indicate that the engagement of religious leaders, although challenging in some areas, has proved to be crucial in communities where the practice is locally perceived to be part of Islam. Also, teachers and traditional communicators can be significant groups for influencing public opinion. The report offers several recommendations to further the program's objectives of curtailing FGM/C.

UNICEF
tinyurl.com/7ve2rtk

"**The State of the World's Children 2012: Children in the Urban World**," 2012, 156pp. The experience of childhood is increasingly urban. Over half the world's people, including more than a billion children, now live in cities and towns. Many children enjoy the advantages of urban life, including access to educational, medical and recreational facilities. Too many, however, are denied such essentials as electricity, clean water and health care—even though they may live close to these services. Too many are forced into dangerous and exploitative work instead of being able to attend school. And too many face a constant threat of eviction, even though they live under the most challenging conditions—in ramshackle dwellings and overcrowded settlements that are acutely vulnerable to disease

and disaster. The hardships endured by children in poor communities are often concealed, and thus perpetuated, by the statistical averages on which decisions about resource allocation are based. Because averages lump everyone together, the poverty of some is obscured by the wealth of others. One consequence of this is that children already deprived remain excluded from essential services. Urgent action must be taken to: better understand the scale and nature of poverty and exclusion affecting children in urban areas; identify and remove the barriers to inclusion; ensure that urban planning, infrastructure development, service delivery and broader efforts to reduce poverty and inequality meet the particular needs and priorities of children; promote partnership between all levels of government and the urban poor—especially children and young people; and pool the resources and energies of international, national, municipal and community actors in support of efforts to ensure that marginalized and impoverished children enjoy their full rights.

UN MDG Gap Task Force
tinyurl.com/3rzmt9j

"**MDG 8 and the Global Partnership for Development: Time to Deliver**," 2011, 98pp. With only four years remaining in which to achieve the key targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), most of the world's Heads of State and Government came to the United Nations in September 2010 to take stock of progress made thus far. Despite significant setbacks owing to the 2008-2009 global economic crisis and surges in food and energy prices, it seems that the developing world as a whole will reach many of the MDGs. However, some countries and regions are not on track to reach the goals and require intensified efforts to reduce poverty and child and maternal mortality rates and to improve access to drinking water and sanitation. The objective of MDG 8 is to assist all developing countries in achieving the goals through

a strengthened global partnership for international development cooperation. The present report describes how that partnership is producing significant results on many fronts, but notes that many important gaps between expectations and delivery remain.

UNRISD

"**Neoliberal Development Macroeconomics: A Consideration of its Gendered Employment Effects**," 2012, 52pp. The term "Washington consensus," used to refer to a policy perspective that relies largely on markets to deliver economic development, seems almost old-fashioned these days. However, from a macroeconomic perspective at least, there is little that differentiates today's effective development policy menu from that prescribed by the most orthodox characterizations of the Washington consensus. In fact, so little has changed over the years that the Washington consensus' macroeconomic policy conventions—liberalization, privatization and macro stability—are rarely critically singled out by the academic and policy establishment as a failure in need of a new macroeconomic paradigm. This paper expands on this contention, reviewing the primarily empirical research on the employment impacts of the macroeconomic policy environment, with a particular focus on women's employment whenever extant research allows. It begins by briefly characterizing the terrain of neoliberal development macroeconomic theory and policy, both of which are at the heart of the opportunities and constraints that emerging and developing economies face today. Though it focuses on laying out general principles, this paper emphasizes those aspects that are central to employment issues. It covers the following research areas: the slowdown in economic growth and the decline in the responsiveness of employment to growth; trade and investment liberalization and its impact on employment; informalization and its

relationship to liberalization and macroeconomic performance; the impact of inflation targeting on employment; the impact of the increasing frequency of crisis and volatility on growth and employment; and the public sector. These areas do not represent an exhaustive list of the relevant employment effects, but they also capture the main areas of research into the employment effects of neoliberal macroeconomic development policy. A lot remains to be done and understood about these relationships, as demonstrated by the gaps in evidence and contentions covered in this paper.

"**Social Development in an Uncertain World: UNRISD Research Agenda, 2010-2014**," 2011, 24pp. UNRISD's 2010-2014 research agenda is shaped by the expectation that uncertainty—in people's lives, in the global economy, and in the field of development ideas—will be a significant feature of the coming years. This requires recognizing a diversity of possible development objectives—not only income growth and poverty reduction, but also enhanced productive capacity and employment, equity and inclusion, social justice and empowerment. Such alternatives need to value diversity of ideas, strategies and policies, rather than seeking single solutions; have the flexibility to respond to uncertainty at multiple levels; and recognize that political process and power configurations (whether

at local, national or global level) are also important in determining policy alternatives. The challenge for contemporary development thinking is thus to move beyond critique towards alternative and multiple ways of framing the development problem. The research agenda is organized under two main themes: Social Policies for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, and Political and Institutional Dynamics of Social Development. Under the theme of Social Policies for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, research will focus on the role of social policies in supporting economic growth, democratic participation and social justice. UNRISD will examine the mechanisms for extending social policies to excluded groups, options for financing such policies and the implications of different economic policies for social outcomes. The second theme, Political and Institutional Dynamics of Social Development, focuses on the politics of achieving sustainable and equitable social development outcomes. Research will explore the politics of domestic resource mobilization and allocation for social development, and the types of organizational and institutional arrangements through which marginalized groups make claims on states or other power holders.

USAID

"**Earning Their Way to Healthier Lives: Women First in Mozambique**," by Saranga Jain, Margaret Greene, Zayid Douglas, Myra Betron, and Katherine Fritz, 2011, 12pp. A complex matrix of factors, such as low literacy, early sexual initiation, and limited economic opportunities, increases the vulnerability of women to HIV infection in Mozambique. The Women First program addresses the role that poverty and lack of access to health information play in the spread of HIV through legal rights and income-generating activities.

Periodicals

Development
Volume 55, Issue 1
Special issue *Greening the Economy* includes the following articles:
* Editorial: The Times They Are A-Changin', by Wendy Harcourt
* Introduction: Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the 'Social,' by Sarah Cook and Kiah Smith
* Rio Summit 2012: What to Expect? Interview with Tariq Banuri, by Angela Zarro
* Neo-liberal Conservation and the Cementing of Inequality: Interview with Bram Büscher, by Laura Fano Morrissey
* Economic and Ecological Crises: Green New Deals and No-Growth Economies, by Bob Jessop
* Nature in the Market-World: Ecosystem Services and Inequality, by Kathleen McAfee
* Five Assumptions of Dominant Thinking in International Development, by Lawrence Haddad
* Money as a Public Resource for Development, by Mary Mellor
* Beyond the 'Green Economy:' System Change, not Climate Change?, by Nicola Bullard and Tadzio Müller
* Sustainable Development through Policy Integration in Latin America: A Comparative Approach, by Laura Rival
* The Billion Dollar Solution that Isn't: How Systems Modeling in Foreign Aid Could Save Billions and Serve the Poor, by Monika Aring and Bobbin Teegarden
* Gender and Food Security in a Fair, Green Economy?, by Kiah Smith
* Gender and Climate Justice, by Ana Agostino and Rosa Lizarde
* Incentives to Promote Green Citizenship in UK Transition Towns, by

Amy Merritt and Tristan Stubbs
* The Agri-food Sector's Response to the Triple Crisis: Sustaining Local Social Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh, India, by Ashok Kumbamu
* Local Justice, Global Climate Injustice?
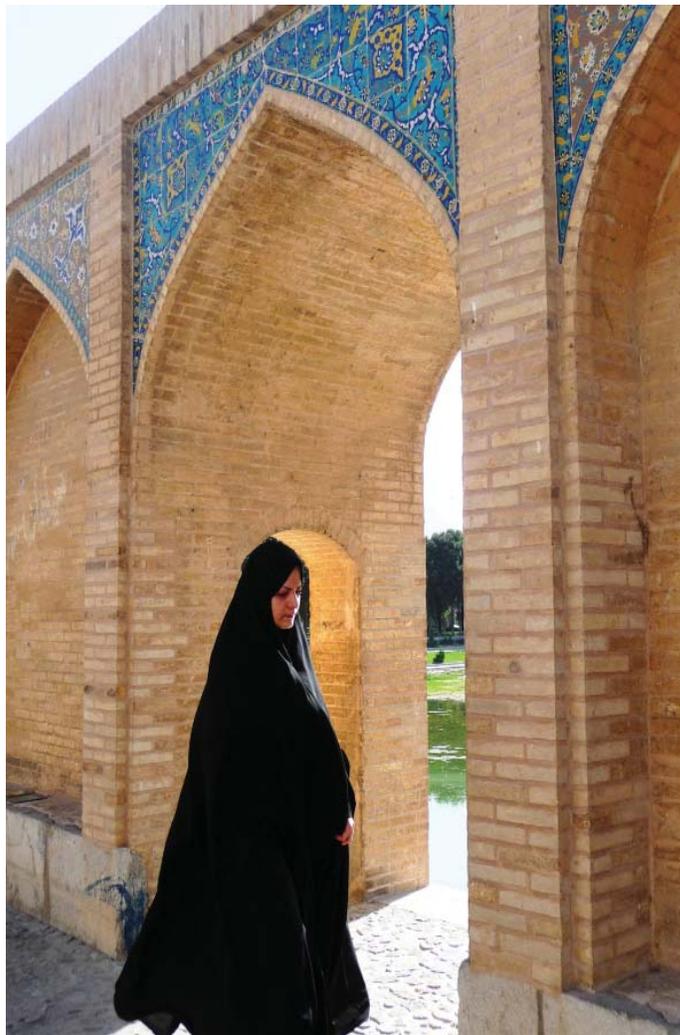
Inequality and Tree Planting in Thailand, by Witchuda Srang-Iam
* The Brazilian National Environmental Policy: The Challenge of Plural Environmental Governance, by Hironobu Sano
* A Matter of Trust in Metro Manila: Collective Action towards 'Green Economy' Transitions, by Marlyne D. Sahakian
* World Development Report 2012: Radical Redistribution or Just Tinkering within the Template?, by Alice Evans

Gender & Development
Volume 20, Issue 1, 2012
tinyurl.com/bm6v25t
Special issue *Business and Enterprise* includes the following articles:
* Introduction to Business and Enterprise, by Caroline Sweetman and Ruth Pearson
* Women Producers and the Benefits of Collective Forms of Enterprise, by Elaine Jones, Sally Smith and Carol Wills
* Shampoo, Saris and SIM cards: Seeking Entrepreneurial Futures at the Bottom of the Pyramid, by Catherine Dolan, Mary Johnstone-Louis and Linda Scott
* Workers' Rights and Corporate Accountability—The Move towards Practical, Worker-Driven Change for Sportswear Workers in Indonesia, by Daisy Gardener
* Women's Entrepreneurship Development Initiatives in Lebanon: Micro-Achievements and Macro-Gaps, by Nabil Abdo and Carole Kerbage
* The Markets for Afghan Artisans Approach to Women's Economic Empowerment, by Kerry Jane Wilson, Barbara Everdene and Floortje Klijn
* 'Show the World to Women and They can do it:' Southern Fair Trade Enterprises as Agents of Empowerment, by Ann Le Mare
* Fair Trade and Organic Certification in Value Chains: Lessons from a Gender Analysis from Coffee Exporting in Uganda, by Deborah Kasente
* Beyond Participation: Making Enterprise Development Really Work for Women, by Sally King, Hugo Sintes and Maria Alemu
* Expanding Women's Role in Africa's Modern Off-Grid Lighting Market: Enhancing Profitability and Improving Lives, by Carmen Niethammer and Peter Alstone
Book reviews:

* Remittances, Gender and Development: Albania's Society and Economy in Transition, reviewed by Allison J. Petrozziello
* Microcredit and Women's Empowerment: A Case Study of Bangladesh, reviewed by Iman Bibars
* The Participation Reader, reviewed by Jo Rowlands
* Gender, Sport and Development in Africa: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Patterns of Representations and Marginalization, reviewed by Louise Mansfield
* Gendered Experiences of Genocide: Anfal Survivors in Kurdistan-Iraq, reviewed by Laura Sjoberg

IDS Insights: Innovative approaches to gender and food security
Issue 82, 2012
tinyurl.com/6n6lus8
Includes the following articles:
* Editorial, by Caroline Sweetman
* Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap
* Transforming Gender Relations in Homestead Food Production in Bangladesh, by Emily Hillenbrand
* Challenging Cultural Values that Affect Food Security in India, by Suniti Neogy
* Equal Access for Women to Seeds and Food Security in Syria, by Alessandra Galié
* Engaging the Whole Family in Food Security Planning in Zambia, by Cathy Rozel Farnworth
* Women's Groups versus Households: Approaches to Achieve Food Security and Gender Equality, by Agnes Quisumbing, and Neha Kumar
* Food Sovereignty and Women's Rights in Latin America, by Pamela Caro

Journal of International Women's Studies
Volume 13, Number 1, 2012
Includes the following articles:
* "I am an Anarchist:" The Social Anarchism of Lucy E. Parsons, by Willie J. Harrell Jr.
* The Invisible Challenge to HIV/AIDS Prevention: Clandestine Prostitution in Senegal, by Gisele Maynard Tucker

* The JAMU System in Indonesia: Linking Small-Scale Enterprises, Traditional Knowledge and Social Empowerment Among Women in Indonesia, by Maria Costanza Torri
* Women and Post-Conflict Society in Sierra Leone, by Hazel M. McFerson
* Women, Occupation, Collective Loss and Support: the Experience of "From a Bereaved Woman to Another," by Sohail Hassanein
* A Grounded Theory Investigation into the Experiences of African Women Refugees: Effects on Resilience and Identity and Implications for Service Provision, by Katie Sherwood and Helen Liebling-Kalifani
* Fear of Crime and Victimization: Retracing Women's Risk Perceptions in Private Spaces in the Urban City of Kolkata, by Piyali Sur
* Present but Absent: Women in Business Leadership in South Africa, by Catherine Ndinda and Ufo Okeke-Uzodike

Third World Quarterly
Volume 33, Issue 1, 2012
Includes the following articles:
* The G20, the Crisis, and the Rise of Global Developmental Liberalism, by Paul Cammack
* Development Effectiveness and the Politics of Commitment, by Caroline Hughes and Jane Hutchison
* The Meaning of Work in Neoliberal Globalisation: the Asian exception?, by Trevor Parfitt and Jay Wysocki
* Regional Energy Integration in Latin America: Lessons from Chile's Experience with Natural Gas, by David R Mares and Jeremy M. Martin
* Fiftieth Anniversary of Decolonization in Africa: A Moment of Celebration or Critical Reflection?, by Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni
* African Diasporas, Development and the Politics of Context, by Rebecca Davies
* Religious Institutions and Authoritarian States: Church–State Relations in the Middle East, by Fiona McCallum
* Microfinance, the Market and Political

Development in the Internet Age, by Jack J. Barry
* Co-optation, Cooperation or Competition? Microfinance and the New Left in Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua, by Florent Bédécarrats, Johan Bastiaensen and François Doligez
* Access to Credit in the Developing World: Does Land Registration Matter?, by Daniel Domeher and Raymond Abdulai
* Financial Inclusion and Human Capital in Developing Asia: the Australian Connection, by Rashmi Umesh Arora

Volume 32, Issue 1, 2011
Special Issue *The Millennium Development Goals: Challenges, Prospects and Opportunities* includes the following articles:
* If Not the Millennium Development Goals, Then What?, by Jan Vandemoortele
* The Millennium Development Goals: Back to the Future?, by Aram Ziai
* Achieving the MDGs and Ensuring Debt Sustainability, by Bernhard G. Gunter
* Millennium Development Goal 1: Poverty, Hunger and Decent Work in Southeast Asia, by Neil Renwick
* The 'Other Diseases' of the Millennium Development Goals: Rhetoric and Reality of Free Drug Distribution to Cure the Poor's parasites, by Tim Allen and Melissa Parker
* Food Security Politics and the Millennium Development Goals, by Philip McMichael and Mindi Schneider
* The 'AIDS and MDGs' Approach: What is it, Why Does it Matter, and How do We Take it Forward? By Julia Kim, Brian Lutz, Mandeep Dhaliwal and Jeffrey O'Malley
* The Idea of Partnership within the Millennium Development Goals: Context, Instrumentality and the Normative Demands of Partnership, by Amy Barnes and Garrett Wallace Brown
* The Millennium Development Goals and Development after 2015, by Nana. K Poku and Jim Whitman

Books

Ashgate Publishing
www.ashgate.com

Gendered Experiences of Genocide: Anfal Survivors in Kurdistan-Iraq, by Choman Hardi, 2011, 217pp. This book examines Kurdish women's experience of violence, destruction, the disappearance of loved ones, and incarceration during the Anfal campaign. It explores the survival strategies of these women in the aftermath of genocide. By bringing together and highlighting women's own testimonies, Choman Hardi reconstructs the Anfal narrative in contrast to the current prevailing one which is highly politicized, simplified, and nationalistic. It also addresses women's silences about sexual abuse and rape in a patriarchal society which holds them responsible for having been a victim of sexual violence.

Duke University Press
www.dukepress.edu

South Asian Feminisms, edited by Ania Loomba and Ritty Lukose, 2012, 432pp. During the past forty years, South Asia has been the location and the focus of dynamic, important feminist scholarship and activism. In this collection of essays, which is part of the *Next Wave: New Directions in Women's Studies* series, prominent feminist scholars and activists build on that work to confront pressing new challenges for feminist theorizing and practice. Examining recent feminist interventions in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh, they address feminist responses to religious fundamentalism and secularism; globalization, labor, and migration; militarization and state repression; public representations of sexuality; and the politics of sex work. Their essays attest to the diversity and specificity of South Asian locations and feminist concerns, while also demonstrating how feminist engagements in the region can enrich and advance feminist theorizing globally.

Kumarian Press
www.kpbooks.com

Whose Sustainability Counts? BASIX's Long March from Microfinance to Livelihoods, by Malcolm Harper, Lalitha Iyer, and Jane Rosser, 2011, 296pp. Is microfinance failing to meet its promise? Several recent events have undermined confidence in microfinance and microfinance institutions (MFIs). They range from the collapse of the microfinance industry in Andhra Pradesh, to the Bangladesh government's dismissal of Grameen Bank President Muhammad Yunus (Nobel Prize-winner and venerated father of microcredit), to the increasing publicity about microloan debt bondage and debt-induced suicides of MFI clients in the subcontinent. What do these crises signify for the future of microfinance? Are the basic principles of finance for the poor salvageable? Can the model be improved? From its inception in 1996, BASIX—one of the largest microfinance institutions in India—has realized that focusing solely on loans will not improve the lives of its poor clients. Recognizing that the complex problems of poverty require complex solutions, it has melded financial services with livelihood development and institutional sustainability to achieve its goals, all the while maintaining impeccable ethical standards and practices of social inclusion that give voice to the poor who rely on the financial services BASIX provides them. Malcolm Harper cuts through the cynicism and disillusionment about microfinance with his account of BASIX to show how the organization offers pathways for a revamped MFI of the future, one that responds to poor clients' diverse needs equitably and effectively.

Lambert Academic Publishing (LAP)
www.lap-publishing.com

Development induced Displacement and the Indigenous Societies in India: Understanding Displacement Impacts from Gender Perspectives, by Sarita Sundari Rout, 2012, 52pp. The concept of development-induced-displacement (DID) is not new in Indian context.

However, the topic has received wider academic and policy attentions in the past three decades in the country. Researchers argue that both women and men experience the development process and its positive and negative outcomes differently whereas the policy concentration is on the formulation of an egalitarian development program for all sections of India. This dissertation analyzes the differential DID impacts on both men and women of indigenous communities and the existing gaps in the Indian Government's rehabilitation and resettlement programs. Why and how the indigenous community is different from others and why does DID impact their lives and livelihoods differently has been discussed throughout this work.

Gender Transformation and Economic Development: A Study on Gender Transformation in India, by Hemanta Saikia, 2012, 156pp. In recent decades, statuses of women's edification and well-being have improved significantly. But in many parts of the world, women are still failing in several fields. They continue to lack voice and administrative ability in the household and in society; and their economic prospects remain very limited. At the same time, under-investing in girls and women puts a brake on poverty reduction and limits economic and social development. However, in the last few decades, a feminist revolution has called attention to the relationship between gender transformation and economic development. One concern of these efforts is to gain a better perspective of interlinks between economic improvement on gender inequalities. Despite the popular nature of this debate, there have been few studies of the impact of economic development and changes in the condition of women over time. This book provides a concise, accessible introduction to gender and development issues in India.

Ohio University Press

Power, Change, and Gender Relations in Rural Java: A Tale of Two Villages, by Ann R. Tickamyer, 2012, 246pp. Women's status in rural Java can appear contradictory to those both inside and outside the culture. In some ways, women have high status and broad access to resources, but other situations suggest that Javanese women lack real power and autonomy. Javanese women have major responsibilities in supporting their families and controlling household finances. They may also own and manage their own property. Yet these symbols and potential sources of independence and influence are determined by a culturally prescribed, state-reinforced, patriarchal gender ideology that limits women's autonomy. This book examines this contradiction as well as sources of stability and change in contemporary Javanese gender relations. The authors conducted their research in two rural villages in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, during three important historical and political periods: the end of the New Order regime; the transitional period of reformation; and the subsequent establishment of a democratic government. Their collaboration brings a unique perspective, analyzing how gender is constructed and reproduced and how power is exercised as Indonesia faces the challenges of building a new social order.

Princeton University Press

The New Arab Man: Emergent Masculinities, Technologies, and

Islam in the Middle East, by Marcia C. Inhorn, 2012, 424pp. Middle Eastern Muslim men have been widely vilified as terrorists, religious zealots, and brutal oppressors of women. This book challenges these stereotypes with the stories of ordinary Middle Eastern men as they struggle to overcome infertility and childlessness through assisted reproduction. Drawing on two decades of ethnographic research across the Middle East with hundreds of men from a variety of social and religious backgrounds, Marcia Inhorn shows how the new Arab man is self-consciously rethinking the patriarchal masculinity of his forefathers and unseating received wisdoms. This is especially true in childless Middle Eastern marriages where, contrary to popular belief, infertility is more common among men than women. Inhorn captures the marital, moral, and material commitments of couples undergoing assisted reproduction, revealing how new technologies are transforming their lives and religious sensibilities. And she looks at the changing manhood of husbands who undertake transnational "egg quests"—set against the backdrop of war and economic uncertainty—out of devotion to the infertile wives they love.

Routledge

Alternatives to Privatization: Public Options for Essential Services in the Global South, edited by David A. McDonald and Greg Ruiters, 2012, 536pp. There is a vast literature for and against privatizing public services. Those who are against privatization are often confronted with the objection that they present no alternative. This book takes up that challenge by establishing theoretical models for what does (and does not) constitute an alternative to privatization, and what might make them "successful," backed up by a comprehensive set of empirical data on public services initiatives in over 40 countries. This is the first such global survey of its kind, providing a rigorous and robust platform for evaluating different alternatives and allowing for comparisons across regions and sectors. The book helps to conceptualize and evaluate what has become an important and widespread movement for better public services in the global South. The contributors explore historical, existing and proposed noncommercialized alternatives for primary health, water/sanitation and electricity. The objectives of the research have been to develop conceptual and methodological frameworks for identifying and analyzing alternatives to privatization, and testing these models against actually existing alternatives on the ground in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Information of this type is urgently required for practitioners and analysts, both of whom are seeking reliable knowledge on what kind of public models work, how transferable they are from one place to another and what their main strengths and

weaknesses are.

NGOs in India: The Challenges of Women's Empowerment and Accountability, by Patrick Kilby, 2012, 160pp. By examining how NGOs operated in Southern India in the early 2000's, this book discusses the challenges faced by small, local NGOs in the uncertain times of changing aid dynamics. The key findings focus on what empowerment means for Indian women, and how NGO accountability to these groups is an important part of the empowerment being realized. The notion of community empowerment, in which the "solidarity" of a group can be a path to individual empowerment, is discussed, as well as analyzing how empowerment can be a useful concept in development. Based on case studies of 15 NGOs as well as in-depth interviews with 80 women's self-help groups, the book highlights the key features of effective empowerment programs. The author uses innovative statistical analysis tools to show how a key factor in empowerment of marginalized women is the accountability relationship between themselves and the supporting NGO. The book goes on to discuss the ways that NGOs can work with communities in the future, and recognizes the limitations of a donor-centric accountability framework. It provides a useful contribution to studies on south Asia as well as Gender and Development Studies.

Women, Work and Gender Justice in the Global Economy, by Ruth Pearson, 2012, 224pp. This book sets out to understand the role of women in the gendered expansion of the global economy since the 1970s. This involves interrogating the different locations where women have worked in the productive paid economy as well as their less visible labor in the family and the care economy. Much of the public perception, particularly in the global North, has centered on women's work in the export processing factories of developing countries which produced consumer goods for Northern markets— the so called "nimble fingered" women of the new international division of labor. But these industries only employ a fraction of the burgeoning female labor force; the majority of working women in the global economy are located in the so called informal economy, which includes a range of activities usually categorized as "self employment" rather than wage labor. Ruth Pearson takes a feminist economics approach to the different kinds of gendered labor in contemporary economies and demonstrates how the gendering of both paid and unpaid work, including care work in changing demographic contexts, is transforming the labor market in both developed and

Study Opportunities

International Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies

Genocide and Human Rights University Program
Deadline: May 31, 2012
tinyurl.com/7pjwg8v

The mission of the Genocide and Human Rights University Program is to help develop a new generation of scholars to engage in research and publication in the field of genocide and human rights studies. This goal is achieved through a comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of such cases of genocide as the Jewish Holocaust, the Cambodian Genocide, and the Rwandan Genocide, among others, using the Armenian Genocide, the archetypal genocide of the 20th century, as the point of reference. The program also seeks to help develop an academic-level educational support system for those who wish to work toward the prevention of genocide. The program strives to show, through the study and sharing of the genocidal traumas of many peoples, that genocide is a universal human experience and that it must be the concern of all individuals and institutions. The 2012 program will be held in Toronto, Canada, August 6-17.

Institute of Development Studies

MA in Globalization and Development
Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/6vq8fu8

The Institute of Development Studies has an updated MA program, now exploring the role of businesses in achieving sustainable development. The global economy has experienced unprecedented shifts in economic power from West to East and rapid technological transformation, amid increasing turbulence and deep inequalities between and within countries. As globalization evolves, the private sector is emerging as a critical actor in development. Businesses are the driving force for the economy and can help to promote sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. Understanding the key challenges of globalization, the role of businesses in achieving sustainable development and how development agencies should engage with them, are the key objectives of this MA program. This MA examines the key elements of business and international development and private sector development. The course emphasizes the management of the main globalization challenges, the micro interactions between business and development, and the different strategies to enable countries to compete effectively in the global market. The program encourages independent thinking while providing the analytical and practical skills needed to understand globalization processes, the role of business in development and how policymakers can interact with the private sector to promote development and the reduction of poverty.

University of Bergen

Master of Philosophy in Gender and Development
Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/7vgavle
This course opens Autumn 2013. The main aims of the program are to provide comprehension of multilevel processes of development and the significance of gender in such processes, and convey understanding of the notion of gender in an interdisciplinary perspective and its complex analytical applications. The program offers a critical and contextual perspective on both "development" and "gender." It emphasizes global and ethical reflection, while at the same time retaining a perspective "from below" which is sensitive to local values and ideas. The GAD approach to methodology is gender sensitive and draws on feminist epistemologies and ethics. The emphasis is mainly on qualitative methods, but training is offered in interpreting quantitative data material. Research ethics is an integral part of the teaching throughout the course.

Erasmus University Rotterdam, Syracuse University, Hertie School of Governance

Transatlantic Master in International Security and Development Policy
Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/7upht5h
This new two-year joint program is supported by the EU Commission and the US Department of Education. Students spend their first two semesters (first academic year) at the Maxwell School in Syracuse before joining the Hertie School for their 3rd semester and the International Institute of Social Studies for their 4th semester (second academic year).

Erasmus University Rotterdam: International Institute of Social Studies

MA in Development Studies
Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/7chkrql
ISS offers a 15-month MA Program in

Development Studies, a multi- and interdisciplinary field of study seeking to understand social, political and economic change and development. This MA program has been reformatted to include five major tracks: Agrarian and Environmental Studies; Economics of Development; Governance, Policy and Political Economy; Human Rights, Gender and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives; and Social Policy for Development. Each major allows for more precise specializations.

MA in Human Rights, Gender and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives

Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/847l2q6
This program theorizes processes involved in rights protection, gender justice and peace-building. It examines how states, civic actors and global institutions negotiate economic and social justice, both materially and discursively. Critically and from a multidisciplinary perspective, the key political, economic, legal, social and symbolic processes involved in social justice perspectives are identified. The program reflects on theories, social practices and policy interventions, especially in relation to tackling social injustice in the context of globalization. It is informed by social movement, labor movement and civil society approaches to transformative politics and policy. How are justice, human rights, gender, violence and social change framed and approached by different local, global and transnational actors? What knowledge and power dynamics are involved in effectively promoting social justice? Participants completing this MA become familiar with theoretical perspectives and policy debates around social justice in a context of globalization. They learn about the latest scholarly analysis, as well as diverse delivery mechanisms. Students' ability to engage with social change efforts will be enhanced, whether through policy interventions, research or civil society approaches.

Grants and Fellowships

Elizabeth Neuffer Fellowship

Deadline: April 30, 2012

tinyurl.com/7bqk6gk

The goal of the Elizabeth Neuffer Fellowship is to provide a woman journalist with a transformative experience that will impact her career by offering her the opportunity to conduct research at leading academic institutions and build journalistic skills. The Elizabeth Neuffer Fellowship seeks to impact public awareness of human rights journalism by encouraging dialogue and discussion about critical human rights issues. The Elizabeth Neuffer Fellowship is open to women journalists worldwide whose work focuses on human rights and social justice. Applicants must have a minimum of three years of experience in journalism. Non-native English speakers must also have excellent written and verbal English skills in order to fully participate in and benefit from the program. Applications should be submitted electronically to neuffer@iwmf.org.

Ms. Foundation Fellowship

Deadline: April 30, 2012

tinyurl.com/884gomg

The Foundation is seeking leaders who are advancing solutions to the critical issues that women face. The Ms. Foundation Fellowship provides the opportunity for one dynamic leader to leverage the foundation's resources and support while developing promising strategies to shift the cultural conditions that enable inequality to thrive. The foundation is particularly interested in projects that demonstrate the potential for large-scale structural change in the areas of child care (access to affordable care and improved working conditions for care providers), reproductive health or child sexual abuse. The Ms. Foundation fellow will receive financial compensation and health benefits, in addition to mentorship and support from Ms. Foundation staff.

The fellowship is a full-time, one-year commitment, beginning September 4 at the Ms. Foundation offices in Brooklyn. The fellow will be eligible to apply for a $50,000 continuation grant upon completion of the fellowship.

Australian Development Scholarship

Deadline: Varies by Country/Region, generally April 30, 2012

ausaid.gov.au/scholar/studyin.cfm

Australian Development Scholarships (ADS) are long-term development awards administered by AusAID. ADS aims to contribute to the long-term development needs of Australia's partner countries in line with bilateral and regional agreements. They provide opportunities for people from developing countries to undertake full time undergraduate or postgraduate study at participating Australian universities and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions.

The study and research opportunities provided by ADS develop skills and knowledge of individuals to drive change and contribute to the development outcomes of their own country.

Australian Leadership Award Scholarship

Deadline: Varies by Country/Region, generally April 30, 2012

ausaid.gov.au/scholar/ala.cfm

The Australian Leadership Award (ALA) Scholarships are supplementary to the Australian Development Scholarships (ADS). Awardees undertake a Leadership for Development Program which provides opportunities to enhance leadership capacity and extend networks while the Scholars are in Australia. ALA Scholarships are offered to high achievers from the Asia-Pacific region to undertake postgraduate study (Masters or Doctorate) at an Australian university. Study programs must relate to AusAID's priority areas of disability, economic

growth, education, environment, food security, gender, governance, health, human rights, infrastructure, regional stability, rural development and water and sanitation.

ANSTI/DAAD Post-Graduate Fellowships

Deadline: May 31, 2012

anstigrants.unon.org/daad/

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), a publicly funded, self-governing organization of the institutions of higher learning in Germany, promotes international academic exchange as well as educational cooperation with developing countries through a variety of funding and scholarship programs. DAAD cooperates with ANSTI by offering a number of in-region scholarships for Masters and PhD degrees. Participants in the program must be from ANSTI member institutions and may not exceed the age limit of 36 years by date of nomination. Applicants may not apply for studies in their home countries. Fellowships covering fees, subsistence and international travel are awarded to staff of ANSTI member institutions for postgraduate studies (MSc or PhD) at African universities for staff development. Fellowships are awarded to Sub-Saharan African nationals for studies outside the applicants' home countries.

The Norman Borlaug Award for Field Research and Application

Deadline: June 30, 2012

tinyurl.com/752qkkc

The $10,000 Norman Borlaug Award for Field Research and Application, endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, will be presented every October in Des Moines, Iowa, by the World Food Prize Foundation. This award will recognize exceptional, science-based achievement in international agriculture and food production by an individual under 40 who has clearly demonstrated

intellectual courage, stamina, and determination in the fight to eliminate global hunger and poverty. The award will honor an individual who is working closely and directly "in the field" or at the production or processing level with farmers, animal herders, fishers or others in rural communities, in any discipline or enterprise across the entire food production, processing, and distribution chain. To nominate a deserving individual, please visit the website listed above.

Newcastle University Nigeria Scholarships

Deadline: June 30, 2012
tinyurl.com/84dsty7
The Newcastle University International Office announces 2 Nigeria Scholarship awards. These are especially given to meritorious Nigerian students applying for entrance in postgraduate degree or research programs within the Faculties of Humanities Arts and Social Sciences (HASS), Science, Agriculture and Engineering (SAgE), and Medical Sciences (FMS) commencing their studies in September 2012. Each scholarship will have an amount of £3,000, payable towards the first year of tuition fees.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars: Visiting Arab Journalist Program

Deadline: July 1, 2012
tinyurl.com/br82bey
One journalist from the Middle East/ North Africa region will be selected each year for the duration of the grant. Successful applicants will spend three months in residence at the Woodrow Wilson Center, in the heart of Washington, DC, where they will carry out their own policy-oriented research and writing. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is Washington's only independent, broad spectrum, nonpartisan institute for advanced research where significant current issues and their historical and

cultural backgrounds are explored through research and dialogue. Created by the Congress of the United States as the nation's official memorial to its twenty-eighth president, the Center seeks to commemorate through its residential research programs both the scholarly depth and the public policy

concerns of Woodrow Wilson.

Fulbright-Nehru Masters Fellowships for Leadership Development

Deadline: July 16, 2012
tinyurl.com/7nmo266
The Fellowships for Leadership Development are designed for outstanding young Indians to pursue a master's degree program at selected US colleges and universities in the areas of Arts and Culture Management including Heritage Conservation and Museum Studies; Communication Studies; Conflict Resolution; Economics; Environment; Public Administration; Urban and Regional Planning; and Women's Studies. The program is for highly motivated individuals who demonstrate leadership qualities, have completed the equivalent of a US bachelor's degree, have at least three years professional work

experience, and are committed to return and contribute to their communities. The fellowships are for one to two years.

SEARCA Scholarships for Masters and PhD in Agriculture

Deadline: July 30, 2012
www.searca.org
The Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) invites applications for its graduate scholarship (MS and PhD) in agriculture and related fields (including biological sciences, social sciences, economics and statistics, forestry and fisheries, environmental sciences, agroindustrial technology and engineering, biochemistry, and development management) for the academic year 2012-2013. The scholarship is open to nationals of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam who are regular employees of academic or research institutions or government agencies and not older than 35 years old.

Colby College Faculty Fellow in Global Studies

Deadline: Rolling until filled
tinyurl.com/7zruqv7
The Global Studies Program at Colby College invites applications for a one-year Faculty Fellow position, beginning September 1, 2012. We seek a scholar with a PhD in anthropology and demonstrated research and teaching interests in the human rights arena. The ideal candidate will have an interest in exploring international human rights policy and its impact on diverse communities and social settings. Subfields may include one or more of the following: refugees and displaced populations; genocide or racial/ethnic violence and their aftermaths; civil war and other conflict zones; environmental and/or indigenous rights movements; religious, ethnic, gendered, or sexual modes of persecution; health and social

Femininities & Masculinities: A Gender & Sexuality Project

May 3-5, 2012

tinyurl.com/7v85gj4

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field of academic study on the issues of gender in its social and cultural contexts. Since its emergence from feminism, gender studies has become one of the most deliberated disciplines. The following project aims at an interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and perspectives on the issues of femininity and masculinity in the 21st century. It invites groundbreaking research on a plethora of topics connected with gender, to propose an interdisciplinary view of the frontiers and to stake out new territories in the study of femininity and masculinity. Focus areas include: representations of femininity and masculinity; gender borders and transgressions; new directions in femininity and masculinity studies; global and regional perspectives on gender; gender in relationships; and gender in experience. This conference will take place in Prague, Czech Republic.

Being a Woman–Awareness and Liberation

Dokuz Eylul University
May 9-11, 2012

tinyurl.com/8xtfrvc

Despite the concept of liberty produced by the democratic culture of the West, women's rights and freedoms are still in jeopardy and her role as the constitutive "other" is reinforced and maintained. Especially in societies like Turkey where the process of democratization is slower and where deeply-rooted values and traditions normalize female oppression, further efforts are needed to enlighten women about the existing conditions. The aim of this conference is to raise public awareness by addressing the issue of what it means "to be a woman," exploring such issues as women's rights and international agreements; violence against women; globalization,

poverty, and women; globalization and the pressure of different cultures on women; women and health; women and environment. This conference will take place in İzmir, Turkey.

Women in War and at War

Aberystwyth University
May 11-12, 2012

tinyurl.com/77cjyft

Sexual and gender-based violence against women (SGBV) is one of the greatest threats to human rights in contemporary armed conflicts. SGBV is not inherent to the armed conflicts of the past. Nor is it an inevitable element of collateral damage. SGBV continues to be used in modern wars as a deliberate strategy and illegitimate method of warfare, which poses serious threats to women's lives. Only recently, press and media reports (June 2011) from the Libyan war zone exposed the use of sexual violence by Colonel Gaddafi's forces, especially rape as a weapon of war. Conference themes involve international humanitarian law; international criminal law and prosecution of gender-related crimes; representations of women in and at war; women in post-conflict settings; and gender and conflict. This conference will take place in Ceredigion, United Kingdom.

Arab Women, Media, and Sexuality

Centre for Women's Studies, University of York
May 26, 2012

www.awmsconference.wordpress.com

The conference focuses on the interdisciplinary study of sexuality, media, and gender from an Arab perspective and the intersection between all three. Particular attention will be given to representations of Arab women's sexuality in Western media; approaches to sexuality in Arabic media; and Arab women's perceptions of their own sexuality. This conference will take place in York, United Kingdom.

Women and Gender in the Middle East: Recognition, Reflection, and Realignment

Bridgewater State University, Massachusetts
June 4-5, 2012

tinyurl.com/7qr9ydv

The status of women in the Middle East remains a subject that engages scholars and activists across academic disciplines. Understanding the female experience requires an ongoing investigation that highlights past and present events and conditions in this region. This multidisciplinary conference addresses the issue of gender equity in the Middle East through a number of exploratory themes. Researchers and activists from a variety of academic fields are encouraged to share their approaches and insights into how they interpret gender equity, how women face barriers, overcome limitations, form identities, and shape their multiple roles through careers, family and religious life.

Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus

Global Development Network
June 16-18, 2012

tinyurl.com/6row2j4

The GDN's annual conferences provide the venue for an exciting exchange on issues of sustainable development and poverty reduction held each year in a different region of the world. By bringing together both researchers and policymakers, it provides the first step in facilitating greater exchanges between local policymakers and the local research we support. Against the background of unprecedented levels of urbanization resulting in more than fifty percent of the world's population living in urban areas for the first time in history, the conference in Budapest will focus on the overall important nexus between urbanization and development by adopting a truly holistic as well as interdisciplinary approach, e.g. by trying to examine how urbanization as a whole

affects development as a whole, thus moving beyond approaches focusing only on the economic aspects of the urbanization process. At the same time, a fresh look at the development mantra that cities are the engines of growth is essential in order to delve deeper into the role of local elites and how they may shape the character of a city (and thus its developmental or nondevelopmental focus), the integration of the ethnic minorities in the urbanization process, and the overall nexus between urbanization and poverty (since it is also this link that currently places the urbanization issue in the international development agenda). Furthermore, a series of negative externalities arising from the urbanization process in various regions across the world, such as crime, congestion and contagious disease will also be covered in the conference, and a particular effort will be made to shed more light on the overall relationship between migration and urbanization. The role of technology infusion in making cities smart places to live will also be examined. Finally, the conference will allow for useful policy lessons to be derived on the basis of success as well as failure stories in developing and transition countries and around the globe in this important area. In this context the overall enabling policy environment in the urbanization process will be considered.

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)
June 20-22, 2012
www.uncsd2012.org
The Conference will take place in Brazil to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

(UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. The objective of the Conference is to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and address new and
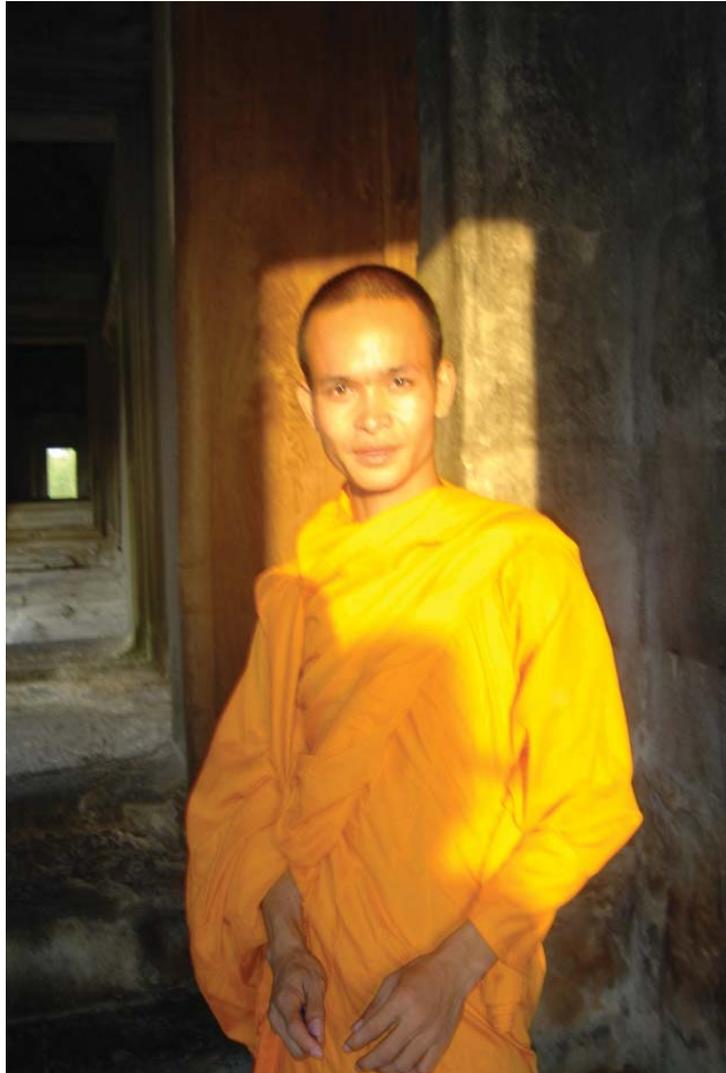
emerging challenges. The Conference will focus on two themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

ICPD 2012: International Conference on Population and Development
World Academy of Science Engineering

and Technology
June 27-29, 2012
tinyurl.com/823new8
The conference aims to bring together academic scientists, leading engineers, industry researchers and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of Population and Development, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. Topics for 2012 include children and family development; fertility, mortality and population growth rates; gender equality, equity and empowering of women; male responsibilities and participation; men's health and fatherhood development; population, development and environment; and women's health and safe motherhood.

AHEAD: DESIGN
Association on Higher Education and Disability
July 9-14, 2012
www.ahead.org/ conferences/2012
The Association provides opportunities for professional development to those who work to facilitate the development of usable, sustainable and inclusive higher education environments for students, faculty, and staff with disabilities and who believe society is ultimately enriched by human difference. Themes this year include multicultural and international perspectives on disability, universal design in education, and inclusive education. This conference will take place in New Orleans, Louisiana.

International Conference on Climate Change
University of Washington, Seattle

July 12-13, 2012
tinyurl.com/84ot7tl
The Climate Change Conference is for any person with an interest in and concern for scientific, policy and strategic perspectives in climate change. It will address a range of critically important themes relating to the vexing question of climate change. Foci include scientific evidence for climate change, ecosystemic impacts, human impacts, and technical, political, and social responses.

International Conference on Gender Based Violence
Kenyatta University
August 1-5, 2012
tinyurl.com/7b92uxv
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is both a human rights and a public health concern. GBV is a persistent and universal problem occurring in every culture. GBV, mostly perpetrated against women, has been the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world. Therefore, gender-based violence is not exclusively a woman's concern. It is both a cause and consequence of gender perceptions. GBV has shifted the focus from women as victims to gender and the unequal power relationships between women and men created and maintained by gender stereotypes as the basic underlying cause of violence against women. Kenyatta University is organizing an International GBV Conference, the first of its kind, aimed at expanding knowledge about the magnitude of GBV, its impact and the factors underlying the experience and consequences of GBV in an effort to reduce its spread and effects. All sessions will be held at Kenyatta University in Kenya.

Leaving the Camp: Gender Analysis across Real and Perceived Divides
International Feminist Journal of Politics
August 2-4, 2012
www.ifjp.z2a.co.za
The aim of this conference is to serve as a forum for developing and discussing papers that IFjP hopes to publish. 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 policymakers are taken as a given and sometimes become weakly conceptualized and undertheorized. Against the backdrop of this brief outline of the problem, 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. The conference will take place in Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Women, Authority, and Leadership in Christianity and Islam
Roehampton University
September 10-12, 2012
tinyurl.com/bm9oevb
The role of women is one of the most challenging issues facing Christianity and Islam today. This international, interdisciplinary conference will bring together leading academics, religious leaders and representatives of Muslim and Christian communities to explore questions of women's representation, participation and leadership, and to look at diverse responses to these issues within the two traditions. Women interpreters; theological issues relating to the role of women; secularism and women's rights; and women imams, preachers, priests, and ministers will be explored. This conference will take place in London, United Kingdom.

The Erotic: Exploring Critical Issues
September 10-12, 2012
tinyurl.com/6tl6wbh
Mapping the field of the erotic is a complex and frustrating endeavor; as something which permeates lived experience, interpersonal relationships, intellectual reflection, aesthetic tastes and sensibilities, the erotic is clearly multilayered and requires a plethora of approaches, insights and perspectives if we are to better to understand, appreciate and define it. This inter- and transdisciplinary project seeks to explore critical issues in relation to eroticism and the erotic through its history, its emergence in human development, both individual and phylogenetic, as well as its expression in national and cultural histories across the world, including issues of transgression and censorship. The project will also explore erotic imagination and its representation in art, art history, literature, film and music. These explorations inevitably touch on the relationship between sexualities, gender and bodies, along with questions concerning the perverse, fetishism and fantasy, pornography and obscenity. This conference will take place in Oxford, United Kingdom.

Solidarity, Memory, and Identity
University of Gdańsk
September 20-21, 2012
tinyurl.com/42chrpe
What is the phenomenon of solidarity in the current world? What is the sense of talking about it with the increase of violence around the globe? What is its role in shaping identities—of cultures, nations, individuals? Is it born from memory or from oblivion? This conference will explore issues of difficult coexistence, memory and trauma, identities of minorities, solidarity between genders, and the like. This conference will take place in York, United Kingdom.

Calls for Papers

Humanities Research Institute at the University of Newcastle
Histories of Violence Conference, August 21-23, 2012
Deadline: May 1, 2012
tinyurl.com/ck5wtk4

The Humanities Research Institute at the University of Newcastle invites academics from a wide variety of disciplines—including anthropology, art, criminology, history, international relations, law, literature, psychology, philosophy, political science and sociology—to submit proposals for panels and individual papers at its conference, Histories of Violence, to be held in the city of Newcastle, August 21-23, 2012. The program committee welcomes panels and paper proposals that deal with the history of violence in the broadest sense, in all parts of the world, from the fifteenth century to the present day. In order to complement the Humanities Research Institute's continuing strengths in the history of violence, the Committee encourages proposals that involve histories of gender and race, cultural history, and religious history. The Committee also invites submissions from scholars working in war, murder, mass murder and atrocity. All submissions should be electronic. Participants will be notified by June 1, 2012.

Journal of International Women's Studies
Arab Women & the Arab Spring
Deadline: May 30, 2012
tinyurl.com/8x2ha58

This Special Issue of the *Journal of International Women's Studies* (JIWS) solicits articles on Arab women and their role in the current revolutions sweeping the Arab World, referred to as the Arab Spring. Submissions will address a broad range of discussions on issues related to Arab women and their role in the current revolutions and their role in the potential process of transition to democracy in the Arab World. Publishers are seeking articles that tackle the above-stated issues, specifically covering the Arab world: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, UAE and Yemen. Scholars and activists are invited to submit unpublished manuscripts that are currently not under review. Please consult the JIWS website (www.bridgew.edu/jiws/) for submission guidelines including length, format and bibliographical/referencing styles.

Land Deal Politics Initiative (LDPI)
Conference: Global Land Grabbing II, October 17-19, 2012
Deadline: May 31, 2012

The Land Deal Politics Initiative (LDPI) is organizing a second international academic workshop on 'Global Land Grabbing' to be held on October 17-19, 2012 at the Africana Studies Center at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. The purpose of the 2012 conference is to continue deepening and broadening our understanding of global land deals. As before, we remain open to broader topics around land grab intersections with political economy, political ecology and political sociology, and will convene a series of parallel sessions on a range of themes responding to the following issues (and others): Agrarian Change; Power and Politics; Finance; Institutional Forms and Business Models; Green Grabbing; Land, Tenure, and Property; Displacement and Dispossession; Alternatives; and Resistance. The organizers invite papers that offer rigorous and innovative analysis of this list of issues. Papers based on recent, original field research are especially welcomed. They also encourage comparative studies and welcome proposals for thematic panels. Doctoral students and younger researchers, particularly from the global South, are especially encouraged to participate. Please submit abstracts and requests for additional information to: landpolitics@gmail.com.

The International Development Ethics Association (IDEA)
Conference: Education, Democracy, and Development, January 2013
Deadline: June 1, 2012

This conference aims to clarify the moral challenges that education reform faces and the practical problems the current system of education poses for individual and social well-being and for democratic governance; identify effective responses to these moral challenges and practical problems; and further the scholarship on development ethics through the process of bringing theory to practice. In Mali (and countries facing similar challenges) the combination of truncated educational progress, limited cultural tolerance, economic want,

political fragility, rapid demographic change, and the reorganization of higher education has resulted in a set of practical problems at the intersection of education and democracy. These are the practical problems which the IDEA conference will address. Paper proposals are invited in areas such as curricular reform; gender and educational opportunity; religion and education; interdisciplinary education and research; and labor laws, marital laws, tax laws, and property laws. The working language of the conference will be French, with simultaneous translation in English. Proposals should be submitted by email to Stephen Esquith at esquith@msu.edu and should include an abstract of 500 words; name, affiliation, and contact information on a separate page; and a biography of under 100 words (for the conference program). The conference will be held in Bamako, Mali, January 2013.

Progress in Industrial Ecology (PIE)

Special Issue on The Role of Environmental Management in Industrial Ecology
Deadline: June 15, 2012
tinyurl.com/7hx5bc6

Sustainable development has evolved into one of the most important strategic issues facing organizations worldwide. Incorporating principles of sustainable development within organizational policies and processes is a critical issue in addressing global environmental problems. Over the period 2009 to 2014, the compound annual growth rate in business spending on sustainability projects will be approximately 19% across all OECD countries. The ongoing industrialization and urbanization of both the developed and developing world, and the environmental, social and economic impacts that ensue, have led to a greater awareness of the need to re-engineer organizational policies, processes and systems in order to facilitate sustainable development. The central focus of this special issue is on the role of environmental management

in industrial ecology, with particular interest also in business strategy. Within its scope, papers including industry case studies and applications are encouraged.

Integrating Research, Policy and Practice

2012 International Development Conference, December 3-5, 2012
Deadline: June 30, 2012
tinyurl.com/7wy69t6

We invite high-quality submissions for sessions and individual papers with a particular focus on the conference theme of integrating research, policy and practice. In addition to scholars in development studies, anthropology, geography, history, global health, international studies, political studies and other related disciplines, we also welcome submissions from practitioners and policymakers who can speak to the effective use of research and its findings in increasing the impact of development projects. Proposals reporting original findings in relation to the integration of research, policy and practice in development are especially encouraged. As well as established topics such as poverty alleviation, indigenous development, feminist and gendered development, trade, livelihoods and aid effectiveness, we also invite papers exploring new facets of international development work, such as new international and institutional actors, innovative partnerships, market-based strategies, climate change, rights-based approaches, south-south collaborations and south-north transfers and the role of new technologies, to name a few. This conference will take place in Auckland, New Zealand, December 3-5, 2012.

International Journal of Arts and Humanities (IJAH)

Deadline: Rolling
www.onlineresearchjournals.org

IJAH publishes high-quality solicited and unsolicited articles in English in all areas of the subject pertaining to psychology and counseling, policy studies, history and culture, music and dance, library

and information science, media and communication, English and literature, African studies and development, Asian studies and development, the middle east, European Union, language and culture, fine and studio art, physical education, sport management, philosophy. International Journal of Arts and Humanities is also seeking qualified reviewers as members of the editorial board. Interested reviewers and editors should send their detailed Curriculum Vitae (CV).

Muwatin and Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

Gendering Faith: Palestinian Women and The Islamic Revival
Deadline: Unspecified
tinyurl.com/7fy5m4c

While focusing on Palestinian women the project also consists of a comparative component concerned with investigating patterns of religiosity among Muslim women in the Arab world at large. To this end, a research network has been established. In order to complement the research network we issue a call for abstracts (of approximately 250 words) from contributors from Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria or Yemen. The selected researcher commits themselves to produce an article to be submitted for publication in a special edition of a journal. They also commit to participate in a workshop (Istanbul March-April 2013) to discuss the first draft of the paper and to present the research at an international conference (not yet decided) in the fall of 2013. An honorarium of US $3000 will be offered and travel expenses incurred in relation with workshop and conference attendance will be covered. The project examines the nature and causes of the increasing public religiosity of Muslim women in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). Given the context of occupation and resistance, research on Islamism in the OPT has focused extensively on the political and militant aspects of the Islamic Revival, in particular on Hamas.

Bridge

Gender and Climate Change Cutting Edge Pack, 2011

tinyurl.com/7kya743

Responses to climate change tend to focus on scientific and economic solutions rather than addressing the vitally significant human and gender dimensions. For climate change responses to be effective thinking must move beyond these limited approaches to become people-focused, and focus on the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality. This cutting edge pack advocates for a transformative approach in which: women and men have an equal voice in decision-making on climate change and broader governance processes; women and men are given equal access to the resources necessary to respond to the negative effects of climate change; both women's and men's needs and knowledge are taken into account and climate change policymaking institutions and processes at all levels are not biased towards men or women; the broad social constraints that limit women's access to strategic and practical resources no longer exist. The *Overview Report* offers a comprehensive gendered analysis of climate change which demystifies many of the complexities in this area and suggests recommendations for researchers, NGOs and donors as well as policymakers at national and international level. The *Supporting Resources Collection* (SRC) provides summaries of key texts, conceptual papers, tools, case studies and contacts of organizations in this field, while a *Gender and Development In Brief* newsletter contains three articles including two case studies outlining innovative local led solutions.

Huairu Commision

Women and Human Settlement (WAHS) Web Portal

womenandhumansettlements.org

WAHS is a global exchange space for community-based organizations, researchers and international development practitioners at large to share experiences, tools and local knowledge relating to women and development. The new redesign of the site, originally launched in 2010, is the result of months of revisioning that incorporates the feedback of users over the last year. With the help of a new web developer, the new web portal not only exceeds the functionality of the old, but expands upon the site's original vision, becoming a true social networking space for grassroots development practitioners and their allies. In addition to a new, fresh design, users will benefit from the ability to debate topics in designated forum spaces, create their own organizational websites within the larger WAHS site, and interact with other users through private messages. The expanded functionality of the portal better achieves its original objective of being an easily navigable space where users with various levels of media literacy can discuss ideas and promote their development practices.

ICRW, USAID & Pact

Understanding and Challenging Stigma toward Men who Have Sex with Men (Adapted for Cambodia)

tinyurl.com/7ucqknc

In Cambodia, HIV infection is concentrated among key populations at higher risk, including MSM. An STI Sentinel Surveillance Survey found that HIV prevalence among MSM in 2005 was 8.7% in Phnom Penh and 0.8% in the provinces (Battambang and Siem Reap), and that prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV among MSM was 9.7% in Phnom Penh and 7.4% in the provinces. There is growing recognition in Cambodia that stigma and discrimination toward men who have sex with men (MSM) is a key factor behind these high prevalence rates. Fear of stigma, for instance, may inhibit MSM from telling a doctor they have been having sex with men, and they therefore do not get treated for STIs or tested for HIV. Further, most health workers have limited knowledge about MSM, and they may not have had special training on how to provide HIV and STI services in a respectful way. As a result, health workers may be hostile with MSM patients, using insulting language, gossiping, and breaching their confidentiality; and they also may discriminate against them, for example in keeping them waiting, rushing examinations, or even refusing to treat them. Moreover, in the past, MSM were not part of the national response to HIV and their sexual health was neglected. The situation, however, is changing. Government and civil society are now working together to address this problem. The National AIDS Authority and National MSM Technical Working Group have developed a National Strategic Framework and Operational Plan to empower MSM and include them in the national response to HIV and STIs. They have made MSM the top priority for a response in this plan. Traditionally, stigma and discrimination have been obstacles to reaching MSM with HIV campaigns. Now, however, NGOs and CBOs are helping to develop better HIV-related services and provide more information to MSM. The toolkit is aimed at supporting these efforts by raising the understanding of service providers and the community on MSM, gender issues underlying MSM, and how stigma and lack of human rights fuels HIV transmission; building public awareness and support to stop stigma and discrimination toward MSM; and fostering support for health workers and other service providers to develop new codes of practice for how they counsel, test and treat MSM patients.

ICRW, CORO, TISS

The Gender Equity Movement in Schools (GEMS)

tinyurl.com/3wcaaz2

The GEMS program was initiated to promote gender equality and reduce violence by engaging students in critical thinking and self-reflection. GEMS builds on successful efforts in India, such as Yari Dosti for young men and Sakhi-Saheli for young women, to foster more gender equitable attitudes and behaviors among youth, using group education activities (GEA) to engage students in the school setting. Participatory methodologies engage students in relevant interactions and reflection about key issues of gender and violence. This manual is based on the experience of conducting GEA with students. It is organized in seven modules, each corresponding to a specific theme. The GEMS experience provides evidence of a useful and feasible methodology for creating discussion around gender equality within the school setting.

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and Instituto Promundo

International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) Questionnaire 2010

tinyurl.com/7l2okll

The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) is a comprehensive household questionnaire on men's attitudes and practices—along with women's opinions and reports of men's practices—on a wide variety of topics related to gender equality. Topics include: gender-based violence; health and health-related practices; household division of labor; men's participation in care-giving and as fathers; men's and women's attitudes about gender and gender-related policies; transactional sex; men's reports of criminal behavior; and quality of life. From 2009 to 2010, household surveys were administered to more than 8,000 men and 3,500 women ages 18-59 in Brazil, Chile, Croatia,

India, Mexico and Rwanda. The report summarizes these initial multicountry comparative findings.

IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

tinyurl.com/78kacx9

Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in agricultural growth in developing countries, but they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints limiting further inclusion in agriculture. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify ways to overcome

those obstacles and constraints. The WEAI is a significant innovation in its field and aims to increase understanding of the connections between women's empowerment, food security, and agricultural growth. It measures the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agriculture sector in five domains: (1) decisions about agricultural production, (2) access to and decision making power over productive resources, (3) control over use of income, (4) leadership in the community, and (5) time use. It also measures women's empowerment relative to men within their households. The WEAI is a composite measurement tool that indicates women's control over critical parts of their lives in the household, community, and economy.

It allows us to identify women who are disempowered and understand how to increase autonomy and decision making in key domains. The WEAI is also a useful tool for tracking progress toward gender equality, which is one of the Millennium Development Goals.

Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation

Make Room for Peace—a guide to women's participation in peace processes

tinyurl.com/78dvt4e

This manual focuses on the participation of women's organizations acting for peace in conflict affected regions. It gives practical guidance to third parties, such as donors, diplomatic delegations, mediators and other intermediaries aiming at supporting sustainable peace processes. The recommendations apply to both national and international stakeholders in peace processes. The manual may also be used as a tool for women's organizations advocating women's participation in peace processes.

OXFAM

Gender Equality: It's Your Business

tinyurl.com/79bvadp

This *Briefing for Business* is intended for senior managers in global and national companies, especially those retailing and producing food and fast-moving consumer goods, and which source goods or labor in developing countries. Although many companies already do much to protect human rights in their operations and value chains, there is more that they can and must do. In this *Briefing for Business*, the authors concentrate on gender equality and the responsibilities of business to uphold and promote it, recognizing that business can have a positive impact on the lives and status of women as well as men, while enhancing companies' own productivity and reputation.

Practice in Participation

www.practiceinparticipation.org

Practice in Participation is a joint venture

of Asian civil society organizations committed to promoting participatory practices in the empowerment of excluded citizens worldwide. Focus is on maintaining and presenting a platform for archiving and creating a repository of "grey literature," especially for community-based organizations. It is an invited space for practitioners to share their local knowledge and learn from others' practical experiences, and participate in generation, production and dissemination of knowledge based on experiences from the field.

Promundo and MenEngage Alliance

Engaging Men and Boys in Gender Equality and Health—A global toolkit for action
tinyurl.com/4y74mls

This toolkit presents conceptual and practical information on engaging men and boys in promoting gender equality and health. Specific topics it addresses include sexual and reproductive health, material, newborn and child health, fatherhood, HIV and AIDS prevention, care and support, and GBV prevention. In addition to laying out numerous examples of programs that have effectively addressed these issues, the toolkit provides guidance on advocacy, needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation related to efforts to engage men and boys.

Women's Institute, the Everyone Foundation and Oxfam

Women Reaching Women Toolkit
tinyurl.com/6osmatt

Women Reaching Women—a project to raise awareness about the disproportionate impact of global poverty and climate change on women—ran over three years, with annual training events. It was delivered by a partnership between the WI, Oxfam and the Everyone Foundation, who met every six weeks and developed working materials, educational events and ongoing support for the participating federations of the WI. Through this process we have identified seven insights that we think significantly affected the impact of

the project and the experience of the participants. In this document we set out these insights, in the hope that some of them will either chime with your experience or help you to enhance the impact of your own projects. We don't claim that all the insights are groundbreaking, nor do we claim that these insights will have universal value; rather we offer them to you in the hope that some of them might be useful when considering the ways that you develop projects in the future. As well as descriptions of the insight—including how it was relevant to our project and the difference it made—we have also shared our current questions, e.g. the areas that each insight is now prompting us to explore some more. You will also find that we have created an "action" section for each insight—setting out the implications of this insight for our work, and some ways that organizations and individuals who are interested in this area might develop their skills and practice.

Womankind Worldwide

Women's Rights Advocacy Toolkit
tinyurl.com/7pxs3xl

The *Women's Rights Advocacy Toolkit and Training Pack* supports women's organizations and activists to advocate for change. Womankind has worked with its partner organizations in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ghana, Nepal, Peru, South Africa and Zimbabwe to produce this package to help activists plan and implement advocacy and campaigns on women's rights. The toolkit provides information and case studies to help users define their goals and objectives, identify their targets and allies, build support for their campaign within their organization, decide on their tactics, and measure their success. They've also produced a feminist training program, based on the toolkit, to support women and men to build the knowledge, skills and confidence to advocate for the changes they want to see. The training package explores issues of women's rights, power and social change, and provides activists with practical tips, tools and techniques for planning

successful advocacy. It has been piloted in 7 countries so far and correspondingly has 7 country-specific sections that give an overview of the policy frameworks in the country, the institutions that promote gender equality and women's rights, and case studies of the experiences of women's organizations.

Women's Media Center

Women Under Siege Project
www.womenundersiegeproject.org

This website is a project of the not-for-profit Women's Media Center. Its intent is to document how rape and other forms of sexualized violence have been used as tools in genocide and conflict throughout the 20th century and into the 21st. In addition to this documentation, the project also aims to develop and disseminate an action plan to push for the creation of legal, diplomatic, and public interventions to ensure the United Nations, international tribunals, and other agencies with power understand the gender-based threats as a tool of genocide and design protocols to intervene and halt gender-based genocide.

World Bank

eAtlas of Gender
tinyurl.com/67vrzug

The World Bank has launched the *eAtlas of Gender*, a companion of the recent *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development.* You will find maps of gender related indicators: wages, earnings, mean age at marriage, leave benefits, school enrollment rates, violence against women and more—over time and across countries. It allows users to see how a country fares on several dimensions of well-being and empowerment by clicking on an indicator after a keyword search. With this eAtlas, you can map more than 80 World Bank indicators worldwide; compare and view two maps simultaneously; animate maps to show change over time; view all data in ranking tables and charts alongside maps; export maps and data for use in presentations and more; and import your own data.

Book Review

In *The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights*, Irene Khan draws upon her experience as a Bangladeshi, lawyer, UN refugee official and secretary general of Amnesty International to expose global injustices and argue for a paradigm shift from economic growth to human rights. Layered with history, statistics, photographs, first-hand experiences and the stories of others, this book clearly and passionately articulates increasingly popular critiques of mainstream development and modernity. Khan acknowledges a plurality of potentially effective development approaches, thus she argues for a rights-based approach not as a strategy in itself but, instead, as a necessary component for all strategies.

At the crux of Khan's argument are four defining features of poverty: deprivation, exclusion, insecurity and voicelessness. Leaving these interlinked and reinforcing features to market forces, she argues, will only increase the inequalities that perpetuate them. The fallacy of sole reliance on the free market and income levels denies human dignity, reduces people to numbers, hides the marginalized in aggregated data and renders them "hostage to boom and bust in the world economy" (8), as evident in the current global economic crisis. A framework of human rights, on the other hand, empowers those living in poverty and holds those in power—both governments and multinational corporations—accountable.

The rhetoric of human rights is subject to critique and debate, which Khan openly acknowledges. Her book, she says, is "written to answer the skeptics: to show why rights matter and what can and must be done to overcome poverty" (17). By addressing gaps in the human rights framework, insisting on a holistic approach and situating her argument historically and politically, she is able to transcend some of the controversy surrounding the issue of universal human rights.

Human rights are criticized, ironically, for being at once "too political" and apolitical, and Khan confronts both claims. The book's greatest strength is perhaps its ability to politicize human rights, acknowledge embedded structural factors and critique neoliberalism and its institutions while maintaining a solutions-oriented approach. While Khan relies on World Bank facts and figures throughout the book, she criticizes the Bank and its legacy of technicality and misguided structural adjustment programs. She labels the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) partial and technical and even offers a self-critique of Amnesty International for its former attempts to avoid the "politics trap." It is easier, Khan says, "to engage in debate about how to provide the poor with the things they lack than to ask why such deprivation persists" (105).

However, Khan at times treads on the ground of technicality even as she builds her case against it. Translating global antipoverty policy like the MDGs "into the language of human rights," she argues, requires "identifying targets and key indicators to concretize the achievement of those rights and make it possible to monitor them" (116). She thus runs the risk of the same reduction, compartmentalization and quantification that she explicitly critiques. Her insistence on a holistic approach while advocating for microlevel targets and indicators presents the potential for a paradox. Nevertheless, Khan's ability to historicize and politicize human rights and poverty while offering solutions is commendable. She casts herself simultaneously as critic and advocate, a rare feat.

The common thread of human rights and the inequities of the unregulated free market allow Khan to address a wide range of issues, from maternal mortality and the "resource curse" to insecurity, the global slum and the criminalization of poverty. In each case, Khan highlights gender inequities as well as the need to go deeper—disaggregated data is needed, she argues, to expose the "fatal intersection of inequalities" such as class, space, religion, caste, language, education and age that are embedded in the term "gender." In each case, too, Khan cites the retreat of the state and the need to reaffirm its borders and responsibilities in a globalized economy. The human rights framework thus argues uniquely for the simultaneous strengthening and transcendence of borders.

In each of her ten chapters, Khan demands visibility, accountability and empowerment. She warns of the dangers of a piecemeal approach and differentiates between lip service and real change. Throughout the pages, the call for boldness resounds—Khan repeatedly articulates the need for new ideas and "a real restructuring of the international economic system that might provide more stable and equitable outcomes" (229). Her proposed solutions at times stray from this revolutionary language to the borders of technicality, and she glosses over complexities of participation, community and civil society while staying quiet on environmental impacts. However, her overall success in exposing neoliberal injustices and illustrating the inclusivity of a human rights approach warrants attention. The book's ability to explain complex issues in understandable language makes it ideal for use in the classroom, for those beginning development studies or for scholars interested in spurring discussion on human rights and critiques of economic development.

The Gender Question in Globalization: Changing Perspectives and Practices, edited by Tine Davids and Francien van Driel. 2005, 234 pages. Ashgate Publishing Company, Burlington, VT. Reviewed by Kate Morgan, B.A., Comparative Cultures and Politics, Michigan State University.

The Gender Question in Globalization: Changing Perspectives and Practices offers a new analysis of the interactions between gender and globalization. The dominant narrative regarding this subject has generally positioned globalization as a negative force that acts upon and victimizes women. Though the contributors to this book agree that this can sometimes be the case, they insist that gender and globalization interact in much more complex and diverse ways. Rather than always being positioned in the role of victim, this book investigates various situations in which women act as agents of change in globalized arenas. The contributors also critique the tendency to dichotomize structures such as global/local or tradition/modernity. Again there are dominant narratives surrounding these concepts which position the global and modern as powerful forces which act upon and influence the local and traditional, but never the other way around. The argument put forth in this book, however, suggests that the local and traditional can have agency in a globalized world.

All of these critiques of the current dominant narrative on globalization stem from a view that the processes of globalization cannot be studied without taking into account the individual actors and localities in which they take place. Because of this, the contributors employ the methodological tool of a "gender lens" to analyze the different situations described in this book. This lens consists of the interactions between symbols, structures and subjects, the analysis of which provides a much more complex understanding of the way gender and globalization navigate one another. The editors of this book believe that generalizing the relationship between gender and globalization is nearly impossible. Issues of regional difference, culture and individual human agency all impact the effects of globalization and can produce quite varied results, negating the common view that globalization is a hegemonic force that acts similarly on all localities. Though these effects may not be generalized, what is similar across the board is that gender and globalization are constantly in flux.

This book contains 12 chapters which describe gender issues navigating globalization in various specific localities. These chapters are divided into three sections. The first section, titled "Local Lived Realities: Agency Instead of Victimization," describes individual actors creating their own realities as they come into contact with processes of globalization. The chapters in this section deal with accounts of the very different ways gender affects hiring and promotions in two similar Argentinean auto components companies; the simultaneous sexualization and professionalization of secretaries in Peru; and a young man in Dakar, Senegal navigating multiple ideals of masculinity in the age of HIV/AIDS.

The second section, "Unexpected Outcomes: Globalization and the Production of Difference," describes the way in which the outcomes of global processes are often highly unpredictable, even in seemingly similar conditions. These chapters discuss the extensive travels and translations of a book on women's health written by and for women in the US; the trend of the feminization of peace; single mothers as immigrants in the Netherlands; and employers in Morocco and Mexico dealing with pregnancy in their female employees.

The final section, "Globalized Gender Identities: Tradition and Modernity Deconstructed," breaks down the commonly held belief that globalization always acts as a modernizing force against the traditional values of the local. These chapters cover topics on intersections of tradition and modernity in the practice of dowry in India; the ideal of the nuclear family in Sudan; the identity of motherhood in Mexico as a means of both including and excluding women from politics; and female political refugees from Iran building an Iranian-American identity in Los Angeles, California.

The major strength of this book is that it fills an important gap in the discussion of globalization and gender and provides a new narrative for the interactions between them. The case studies used in this book are very diverse and very clearly support the main argument of the book. Some weaknesses of this book are that the geographical focus is somewhat limited. The vast majority of the chapters deal with the regions of Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. This is likely because these regions are generally viewed as areas where local tradition becomes disrupted and women become victimized by globalizing forces. However, an even wider geographical focus would have made the argument of this book even more compelling. Additionally, though the book reports that it deals with the experiences of both men and women, the main focus is on the latter. There are two chapters that deal more extensively with male subjects navigating various prescribed masculinities, but aside from these, it almost exclusively focuses on women and globalization.

This book is an important read for anyone interested in the topic of globalization—not just those interested in the relationship between gender and globalization. Beyond its focus on gender, the book also helps deconstruct notions of the power relations between the global and the local. It is commonly thought that the global acts unidirectionally on the local with no counter impacts. Just as women are not always victims of globalization, the local is not always the "victim" of the global. Overall this book provides a new and compelling argument about gender and globalization that is an important addition to studies of gender, globalization, and development.