



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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

We are excited to announce that *GPID Working Papers* has published two new papers:

WP 305, "Socio-economic Trends and the Rising Age of Marriage among Women in the Developing World: Implications for Policy and Advocacy," by Julianne R. Weis.

WP 306, "Behind Maya Doors: Gender Violence, Acceptance, and Resistance in Highland Guatemala," by Liliana Goldin, Rachel Copeland, and Diana Padilla-Medina.

We'd like to highlight a selection of our upcoming Spring 2015 events, to be held on MSU's campus. More information for these events can be found at our facebook page, www.facebook.com/MSUGenCen.

Talks featuring MSU faculty research include "Love, Sex and Greed: Reflecting Gender and Class in French Comic Opera," by Dr. Marcie Ray on Thursday, March 19; "Round Table on Women's and Gender Studies in Turkey," featuring Dr. Emine Evered, Dr. Michelle Kaminski, Stacy Hickox, JD, and Hannah Brenner, JD, on Friday, March 20; and "When Sade meets French Porno-Punk: The Marquis and Virginie Despentes," by Dr. Valentina Denzel on Friday, April 17. U of M faculty Dr. Maria Cotera will also present "Working for Justice: Legacies of Latina Activism in Southeastern Michigan" on Monday, March 30.

We are also excited to announce that we will be bringing *GPID Working Papers* Editorial Board member Dr. Barbara Sutton (University at Albany, State University of New York) to MSU on April 15 and 16 for a free public presentation of her research. More information on Dr. Sutton is available at her website, www.sites.google.com/site/barbarasuttonalbany/

We hope you enjoy the *GPID Bulletin* Winter 2015 issue!



Annual Review of Anthropology Volume 43, 2014

“Sexual Violence and Its Discontents,”

by Pratiksha Baxi, pp. 139-154. The ways that sexual violence is constituted as an object of research illustrates the complex operations of public secrecy in the realm of law, kinship, nation, and the state. Rape emerged as an anthropological object of research when anthropologists compared whole cultures to challenge the universalistic assumptions underlying a natural history of rape. Anthropology now focuses on the situated nature of imagination, language, documents, and techniques that craft the silences and speech around rape. Recent anthropological research critiques the social, juridical, and political discourses complicit in the construction of rape as a public secret, offering an important route of engagement with ethnographies that recursively speak of rape as a situated category.

Feminist Studies

Volume 42, Issue 2, 2014

“Fair Trade vs. ‘Swaccha Vyāpār:’ Women’s Activism and Transnational Justice Regimes in Darjeeling, India,”

by Debarati Sen, pp. 444-472. This article is a powerful critique of the moral basis of the fair trade movement’s empowerment directives that govern tea cooperatives in producer communities and have

specific consequences for smallholder women tea farmers’ political lives. It is also a rebuke of the virtual environment in which fair trade maintains its legitimacy. It explores



how intended beneficiaries of the global fair trade movement understood the value of fair trade in the context of their situated identity struggles and their efforts to gain social and economic justice. Through long-term ethnography of fair trade operations and their effects on a smallholder tea farmers’ cooperative in rural Darjeeling, this article contends that fair trade interventions can inadvertently strengthen gendered and patriarchal power relations in producer

communities, but that smallholder women tea farmers also make creative use of specific fair trade interventions to defend their own priorities and rupture fair trade’s imbrications with local patriarchies.

Gender and Education Volume 26, Issue 4, 2014

“The Significance of Student Voice: Female Students’ Interpretations of Failure in Tanzanian Secondary Education,”

by Hanna Posti-Ahokasa and Elina Lehtomäki, pp. 338-355. This article examines the perspectives of female students concerning their advancement in secondary education. In Tanzania, national examinations are used as the primary tools for selection and transition to upper secondary education. Female students are more likely to fail in the national exams and to drop out of the education system. A questionnaire from 100 female lower secondary school students and follow-up interviews

with seven mature students enrolled in a non-formal school who had failed in the national examinations were analyzed to identify critical issues influencing the educational advancement of female students in an urban context of Dar es Salaam. The connections between students’ perspectives and the national secondary education development plan are examined. The aim is to highlight how student voice can contribute to transform secondary education and

achieve the equality and equity targets.

Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 21, Issue 9, 2014

“Living with Patriarchy and Poverty: Women’s Agency and the Spatialities of Gender Relations in Afghanistan,”

by Stefan Schütte, pp. 1176-1192.

This article examines the spatialities of gender relations and women’s oppression in urban Afghanistan under conditions of poverty and strict patriarchy, and how the agency of women contributes to the livelihoods of their households. Using empirical data from biographical interviews with Afghan women from urban households, the article questions how gender as social relation and gender as difference is lived and experienced among the urban poor in Afghanistan. Looking at urban livelihoods through the lens of feminist geography helps to better understand the gendered spaces of home as sites of security and violence, and of urban contexts and ethnic affiliations, allowing for reflection on women’s subjectivities and their own understandings of gender inequality and injustice.

Gender, Work & Organization

Volume 21, Issue 3, May 2014

“Now, We Have the Same Rights as Men to Keep Our Jobs:’ Gendered Perceptions of Opportunity and Obstacles in a Mexican Workplace,”

by Krista M. Brumley, pp. 217-230. Drawing on qualitative data at a Mexican-owned multinational corporation, this case study investigates professional employees’ perceptions of changes to a work policy requiring women to quit working upon marriage and having children. Employees believed the policy change meant working women were valued employees, but it highlighted distinct views of the types of positions professional women could occupy at the company, reinforcing sex-segregated job allocation. This article argues that even with the policy change, gendered discourses on women in professional occupations still constructed and

maintained gender inequities in the workplace. This study contributes to the scholarly discussion on gendered discourses within the context of global restructuring by showing how mechanisms at work maintain gender inequity in the workplace.

Health and Human Rights Journal

Volume 16, Issue 2, 2014

“Health Rights in the Balance: The Case Against Perinatal Shackling of Women Behind Bars,”

by Brett Dignam and Eli Y. Adashi, pp. 13-23. Perinatal shackling, which has been rationalized for decades for supposed security reasons, utilizes handcuffs, leg irons, and/or waist shackles to incarcerated woman prior to, during, and after labor and delivery. During labor and delivery proper, perinatal shackling may entail chaining women to the hospital bed by the ankle, wrist, or both. Medically untenable, legally challenged, and controversial, perinatal shackling remains the standard of practice in most US states despite sustained two-decades-long efforts by health rights legal advocates, human rights organizations, and medical professionals. This article reviews the current statutory, regulatory, legal, and medical framework undergirding the use of restraints on pregnant inmates and explores potential avenues of redress and relief to this challenge. A collective push of domestic and international law, attendant litigation, dedicated advocacy, and strength of argument will make continued progress toward restraint-free pregnancies in correctional settings.

Journal of International Development

Volume 26, Issue 6, 2014

“Microeffects of Women’s Education on Contraceptive Use and Fertility: The Case of Uganda,”

by Faisal Buyinza and Eria Hisali, pp. 763-778. This article uses the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2006), which links an individual woman’s fertility outcomes to her education level, to investigate the relationships between women’s education, contraceptive use, and fertility rates in Uganda. The findings indicate that higher education levels

are consistently associated with lower fertility rates and positively associated with contraceptive use. The major implication of these results is that raising women’s education may improve their economic opportunities, and the subsequent behavioral responses in fertility may lead to the decline in population by reduced willingness to engage in unprotected sex and subsequent fall in fertility.

“Self-Help Groups and Empowerment of Women: Self-Selection, or Actual Benefits?,”

by Zakir Husain, Diganta Mukerjee, and Mousumi Dutta, pp. 422-437. Researchers argue that programs promoting SHGs suffer from the self-selection effect, often attracting women already active in the public domain and excluding those most in need of assistance. Therefore, the effects of the program tend to be exaggerated. This paper attempts to test the significance of the program effect of SHGs by comparing empowerment levels of newly inducted and older members of SHGs, based on a survey conducted in six municipalities in West Bengal, India. The results indicate that program effects only reduced tolerance of domestic violence and enhanced status of members within the household.

Journal of Modern African Studies

Volume 52, Issue 3, 2014

“Gender Equality in African Customary Law: Has the Male Ultimogeniture Rule any Future in Botswana?”

by Charles Manga Fombad, pp. 475-494. The conflicts between customary law and human rights law, especially in issues of gender equality, remain a major challenge in Africa. One of the most controversial areas of customary law has been the traditional exclusion of women from property inheritance. This paper looks critically at how the courts in Botswana have dealt with the issue of the right to inherit the homestead or family home. It examines the recent case of *Ramantele v Mmusi* in which the Court of Appeal considered the customary law of male ultimogeniture—which permits only the last-born son to



women's and younger men's vote choices by senior male household members) and split voting (the deliberate allocation of a family's votes across two or more candidates). Controlled voting and split voting complicate assumptions that within the context of the family household, individual voters are always sovereign over their vote choices.

Women & Health
Volume 54, Issue 7,
2014
"Developing a
Scale to Measure

Stigmatizing Attitudes and Beliefs about Women Who Have Abortions: Results from Ghana and Zambia," by Kristen Shellenberg et al., pp. 599-616. This article explores the context of abortion stigma in Ghana and Zambia through qualitative research in order to develop a quantitative instrument to measure stigmatizing attitudes and beliefs about abortion. It aims to develop a scale to measure abortion stigma at the individual and community level that can also be used in the evaluation of stigma reduction interventions. The scale captures three important dimensions of abortion stigma: negative stereotypes about men and women who are associated with abortion, discrimination exclusion of women who have abortions, and fear of contagion as a result of coming in contact with a woman who has had an abortion. The development of this scale provides a validated tool for measuring stigmatizing attitudes and beliefs about abortion in Ghana and Zambia. Additionally, the scale has the potential to be applicable in other country settings.

inherit the homestead to the exclusion of other siblings, especially females. The article argues that courts need to be more proactive and progressive in their approach to dealing with such issues in order to recognize the nature and extent of changes that are taking place today. If customary law is to survive and develop, more needs to be done to promote research and scholarship in this area and judges need to consider this research and deal with these customary law disputes with knowledge, understanding and sensitivity.

"Aid for Gays: The Moral and the Material in 'African Homophobia' in Post-2009 Malawi," by Crystal Biruk, pp. 447-473. In recent years, African homophobia has become a spectacle on the global stage, making Africa into a pre-modern site of anti-gay sentiment in need of Western intervention. This article suggests that homophobia in post-2009 Malawi is an idiom through which multiple actors negotiate anxieties around governance and moral and economic dependency. It illustrates the material conditions that brought

about social imaginaries of inclusion and exclusion — partially expressed through homophobic discourse—in Malawi. Employing discourse analysis of newspaper articles, political speeches, the proceedings of a sodomy case, and discussions about men who have sex with men (MSM) as an HIV risk group, it shows how African homophobia takes form via interested deployments of cultural rhetoric toward competing ends. This article lends a comparative case study to a growing literature on the political and social functions of homophobia in sub-Saharan Africa.

Journal of Women, Politics & Policy
Volume 35, Issue 4, 2014
"Not-So-Individual Voting: Patriarchal Control and Familial Hedging in Political Elections around the World," by Frederic C. Schaffera, pp. 349-378. This article questions the assumption that voting is an expression of individual preference of household members. It highlights two empirical anomalies that are particularly salient to understanding the electoral behavior of women: controlled voting (the dictating of

Audiovisuals

Agenda Feminist Media

www.agenda.org.za

Love—Gender, Sexuality, and Power [Podcast]

Love has often been placed among the lesser order of priorities against the more important issues that hold our attention in seeking to transform gender relations in Africa. In discussing the concept note for the issue we were reminded of feminists' belief that love has been seen not only as one of the relational contexts where women were likely to reproduce the worst forms of gender inequalities, but these were often the very inequalities they sought to change in the wider world. Love situated women in vulnerable subject positions as love's meaning was invariably determined by patriarchy. Among feminists there are therefore diverse understandings of love and its absence is cause for equal lamentation. The reason for placing a transformative eros at the heart of the gender debates is to correct the glaringly absent focus on intimacy and love in Africa, and to attempt to legitimate and build its recognition as an important analytic category of research. 2013, 12 minutes.

Blog Talk Radio

tinyurl.com/kcws3ah

Child Brides

Imagine being 11 or 12 years old, getting ready for your wedding to a man as old as or older than your father, who makes the arrangements to take you back to his home after the ceremony. Now imagine being 5 years old, waking from a nap to find you were married. One 8 year old Yemeni girl was featured in the news after she died from a ruptured uterus after her wedding night to a man in his 30s. According to the International Center for Research on Women, one in every 9 girls in this world will be married before the age of 15. It even happens in America. Suzanne Petroni has more than 20 years of experience in foreign policy and global development, with particular expertise in gender, sexual

and reproductive health and rights, and adolescent health and development. She will be discussing child brides around the world, what creates the situation, and what happens to these girls. 2014, 60 minutes.

Feminist Approach to Technology (FAT) and Voices of Women (VOW) Media

tinyurl.com/lybog2f

Apna Haq: Our Right

Four young girls from the slums of New Delhi created this film in order to help make a change in their community by raising awareness about the lack of toilets and its implications for women. Working together with FAT and VOW Media who provided workshops to train them in multimedia skills, they created a body of photography documenting their everyday lives, a radio show, and short films to campaign for their cause. They seek to launch a movement which will ultimately sway policymakers. This is an inspiring short film displaying the next generation of feminist activists in India. 2014, 18 minutes.

Human Rights Watch: Film Festival

www.quietinquisition.com

A Quiet Inquisition

At a public hospital in Nicaragua, OBGYN Dr. Carla Cerrato must choose between following a law that bans all abortions and endangers her patients or taking a risk and providing the care that she knows can save a woman's life. In 2007, Dr. Cerrato's daily routine took a detour. The newly elected government of Daniel Ortega, a former Marxist revolutionary who converted to Catholicism to win votes, overturned a 130-year-old law protecting therapeutic abortion. The new law entirely prohibits abortion, even in cases of rape, incest, or when a woman's life is at stake. As Carla and her colleagues navigate this dangerous dilemma, the impact of this law emerges—illuminating the tangible reality of prohibition against the backdrop of a political, religious, and historically complex national identity.

The emotional core of the story—the experiences and situations of the young women and girls who are seeking care—illustrate the ethical implications of one doctor's response. 2014, 65 minutes.

Icarus Films

www.icarusfilms.com

Bastards: Outcast in Morocco

The acclaimed film by BBC producer Deborah Perkin documents one woman's fight to have her marriage recognized and her daughter legitimized by the Moroccan judicial system. It is a complex and compelling portrait of Moroccan society and its attitudes toward women, female sexuality, and their position in society and access to education. Through Rabha's story, the Moroccan judicial system is laid open and the contemporary issues facing Islamic women are exposed as they seek to reconcile their desire for increased independence with religious and family traditions. 2014, 83 minutes.

Sonke Gender Justice

vimeo.com/46332577

Can't Just Fold Your Arms

This is an inspiring story of moral commitment, a striking portrait of South Africa today, and necessary warts-and-all look at the reality of engaging men for women's rights and gender transformation. The film follows three high-profile Sonke activists, Mbuyiselo Botha, Patrick Godana and Dean Peacock, and a small team of Sonke's younger men, as they train, discuss, debate, listen, lecture, laugh, march, sing, inspire, explain, worry, plan, pray, toyi-toyi, criticize, coax, question, organize, and wrestle with South African reality and with one another over a period of two years. At every step of the way, the everyday work of engaging men stirs up bigger issues of strategy, vision, and politics. 2014, 56 minutes.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

LaDonna Harris: Indian 101

This film chronicles the life of Comanche activist and national civil rights leader LaDonna Harris and the role she has played in Native and mainstream America history since the 1960s. In this new documentary, Brannum—Harris’s great niece—celebrates her life and the personal struggles that led her to become a voice for Native people and her contemporary work to strengthen and rebuild indigenous communities and train emerging Native leaders around the world. Harris’s activism began in Oklahoma, fighting segregation and assisting grassroots Native and women’s groups. In Washington, Harris introduced landmark programs and legislation returning territory to tribes, improving education and healthcare for Native Americans, ending job discrimination against women, and targeting other pressing issues of the time. For over three decades, her course for legislators, “Indian 101,” combatted ignorance about America’s most marginalized population.

Using interviews, archival footage and photographs, this film celebrates one of the most important women leaders in Native American and U.S. history. 2014, 63 minutes.

Playing With Fire: Women Actors of Afghanistan

Once banned under Taliban rule (1994-2001), Afghan theater is experiencing a comeback with many women at the forefront. But with powerful forces of

Islamic fundamentalism, a resurgent Taliban, and patriarchal traditions in play, actresses often face the harshest criticism and are even sometimes viewed as prostitutes. Socially ostracized and pressured to abandon their careers, some are beaten and receive death threats, are forced to flee the country, or are even killed. *Playing With Fire* introduces us to six courageous Afghan women who share their passions for acting and their dreams and difficult realities. Filmmaker Anneta Papathanssiou exposes these pervasive erosions of Afghan women’s rights. Her timely, eye-opening documentary perfectly captures art’s transformative

the most urgent and important human rights issues facing women today: girls’ education, honor killings, bride kidnappings and women’s health. Giving refuge and voice to women beaten, burned and threatened with death by their families, journalist Lanja fearlessly challenges honor killings and domestic violence in Iraq’s Kurdish region. Nelly runs a cooperative and shelter in Monrovia, Liberia’s slums, so that impoverished women can learn to read and earn money for their families. And in the breakaway republic of Abkhazia, Georgia, Maia, director of a women’s health group fighting for women’s sexual rights, brings medical care to



power and the dangers these courageous women face to do the work they love. 2014, 58 minutes.

Six Days: Three Activists, Three Wars, One Dream

This inspiring documentary follows three brave human rights defenders in Liberia, Abkhazia, Georgie, and Iraq over six days, giving insight to the everyday struggles to improve the situation of women worldwide. *Six Days* shines a necessary light on some of

women and girls in remote villages while battling “bride kidnappings.” As it follows these three remarkable women, *Six Days* bears witness to their unwavering commitment to women’s education, empowerment and dreams of a better life. This is an important film for those who wish to understand the challenges facing women in developing countries and how feminism continues to help improve women’s lives. 2013, 56 minutes.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Asian Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women

tinyurl.com/q4b4v3n | www.arrow.org

“ARROW for Change: Linking Poverty, Food Sovereignty and Security, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights,” by Narimah Awin, 2014, 36pp.

Poverty eradication, food security, and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) have been a part of development discourse for some time. However, discussions have been fragmented and little effort has been made to connect the three issues. Moreover, discussions on poverty and food security have largely ignored gender and the central role women play in addressing these issues. This issue of the *ARROW for Change Bulletin* highlights the challenges global citizens face and points to the need to secure the rights agenda. It urges researchers not to look at issues in isolation and to work together in claiming individual and collective human rights.

Center for Reproductive Rights

tinyurl.com/nfus4fj

“Marginalized, Persecuted, and Imprisoned: The Effects of El Salvador’s Total Criminalization of Abortion,”

2014, 84pp. This report uses a human rights perspective to document the consequences of El Salvador’s total criminalization of abortion. First, the analysis gives voice to five women who were wrongly prosecuted for abortion related crimes after suffering obstetric emergencies in the absence of medical attention. Their experiences demonstrate the Salvadorian state’s failure, through its punitive practices, to respect women’s dignity and human rights, as well as the consequences that such failures have for the country’s health, legal, and prison sentences. It shows the disproportionate impact that criminalization can have on especially vulnerable women such as the poor, uneducated, and young. Second, this report addresses the criminalization of abortion from a qualitative angle by

examining the profiles of women who were put on trial for abortion related crimes between 2000 and 2011. The study also analyzes the context of the women’s judicial proceedings, including the sources of the criminal complaints, the criminal offenses for which the women were accused and brought to trial, and the rulings resulting from their legal proceedings.

“Child Marriage and Personal Laws in South Asia: International Standards Requiring Governments to End Human Rights Violations Based on Religious Norms,”

2014, 10pp. In South Asia, marriages, including child marriages, are typically performed according to religious custom or tradition of the concerned parties. In most countries in the region, personal laws, which apply only to members of a particular religious group, set forth the requirements for marriage under that specific religion, including the minimum legal age of marriage. Where personal laws are recognized in law, they are given wide deference by citizens and government officials, even when they reflect discriminatory traditional and patriarchal norms that contradict national constitutional protections of gender equality and nondiscrimination. This report looks at what it would take to eliminate child marriages in South Asia, especially when personal laws are upheld over national laws.

Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

tinyurl.com/leq5v9z

“How Should the New International Disaster Risk Framework Address Gender Equality?,” by Virginie Le Masson and Lara Langston, 2014, 8pp. The Beijing Declaration, agreed at the United Nations World Conference on Women in 1995, called on governments to design and implement effective gender-sensitive development policies and programs, with the full participation of women at all levels. However,

by the end of the 1990s there was no significant progress in reforming legal, political, economic and social structures. In response, the UN made the empowerment of women and the promotion of gender equality one of the eight internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be realized by 2015. The approach adopted by the MDGs focused on achieving equality in education and improving maternal health, but it excluded key aspects of gender relations such as gender based violence and did not address disaster risk. For the next international framework to effectively mainstream gender equality in disaster risk reduction, policymakers must not simply see women and girls as a homogenous vulnerable group. They must recognize and act upon existing grassroots mechanisms to enhance communities’ capacities to deal with disaster risks.

Commission on the Status of Women

www.unwomen.org

“Financing the Unfinished Business of Gender Equality and Women’s Rights: Priorities for the Post-2015 Framework,”

2014, 12pp. The priority theme for this session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was “Challenges and Achievements in the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for Women and Girls.” Investing in women and girls is the surest way to address poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve lasting development results. This technical brief analyzes investments by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors in six policy areas that are priorities for the post-2015 development agenda because of their catalytic impact on achieving gender equality and women’s rights. It examines the extent to which DAC members’ aid to education, health, economic empowerment, peace and security, violence against women and girls, and participation and leadership

has addressed gender equality. It identifies significant gaps in donor spending commitments in areas such as women's economic empowerment, peace and security, and family planning, as well as opportunities for improving data availability, quality, and coverage on key issues such as violence against women and girls and women's participation and leadership.

Eldis

www.eldis.org

"Into the Mainstream: Addressing Sexual Violence against Men

and Boys in Conflict," by C. Dolan, 2014, 16pp. Between 1998 and 2008, sexual violence against men was noted in reports on 25 countries in conflict. This briefing paper investigates the specific response and prevention mechanisms that are required to address this violence. It urges for existing services for women and girls to be strengthened and complementary mechanisms to be established for men and boys. Recommendations are given in order to shape legal, humanitarian and developmental programming to better respond to the multiple directions of gender based violence.

Evidence and Lessons from Latin America (ELLA)

tinyurl.com/k8d79ed

"Tackling Institutional Violence: The Protocol for Harassment and Sexual Harassment in the Mexican Federal Public Administration," 2014, 6pp. The focus of this brief is the *Intervention Protocol for Harassment and Sexual Harassment* developed in Mexico by the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) in 2009. The protocol represents an innovative strategy to transform unequal and discriminatory structures



within public institutions and promote workplaces free of violence against women. Starting with an overview of institutional violence in Latin America and Mexico, this brief goes on to provide an analysis of some of the more innovative features of the protocol, its implementation and initial impacts. It identifies enabling factors and key lessons for other countries interested in understanding practical ways to tackle institutional violence.

Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA)

tinyurl.com/q6aj8ej

"Funding Gender in Emergencies: What are the Trends?" 2014, 150pp. The report looks back on an extraordinary year—in terms of both the scale of high level crises and in the levels of response—and sets it in the context of trends in humanitarian assistance. 2013 was marked by high profile crises in Syria, the Philippines and the Central African Republic, as well as high levels of need both on and off the international radar including in South Sudan, Yemen and the Sahel. Knowing who is spending what, where, and how in humanitarian aid is an essential first step in ensuring that resources can best meet the needs

of people living in crises—yet this information is often hard to access. To answer these questions, this report uses unique methodologies to gather and analyze data to provide the most up to date and comprehensive picture of global humanitarian financing. This report, produced annually since 2000, provides a shared and independent evidence base for anyone engaged

in providing, using, and understanding assistance in crisis settings.

Human Rights Watch (HRW)

tinyurl.com/k7rrczd

"'Here, Rape is Normal: A Five-Point Plan to Curtail Sexual Violence in Somalia," 2014, 80pp. Sexual violence is pervasive in much of Somalia. Two decades of civil conflict and state collapse have created a large population of displaced persons and other people vulnerable to sexual violence. In this report, Human Rights Watch documents women's experiences of sexual violence since the 2012 inauguration of the new Federal Government of Somalia. The report covers two areas where the government has some control and where the government and international agencies are investing significant resources in improving security and rebuilding government institutions, including judiciary and health services. The report provides a five-point roadmap intended to assist the government, donor countries, and other entities to put in place a comprehensive national strategy to reduce sexual violence, provide survivors with immediate and urgent assistance, and

develop a long term approach to end these abuses.

ICRW

www.icrw.org

“Learning from a ‘Paralegals’

Intervention to Support Women’s

Property Rights in Uganda,” by Payal

Patel, Zayid Douglas, and Kathryn Farley,

2014, 13pp. Restrictions on women’s

property rights prevent women across

the world from achieving their full

economic potential and providing for

themselves and their families. A number

of social and economic constraints

prevent women in the region from fully

claiming their legal rights to property,

including women’s lack of awareness

about their legal rights, weak access to

funding for legal and dispute resolution

services, women’s fear of violence from

husbands or other family members as

a result of claiming property rights, and

a mistrust of local law enforcement

and legal institutions. Over the last

two decades, there has been a rise

in programs that train community

members as paralegals to educate

others about existing laws on women’s

property rights and help to mediate

property disputes in order to change

norms. This brief discusses lessons

learned from an evaluation of one such

community-based legal aid program in

Uganda, carried out by the Uganda Land

Alliance (ULA) in collaboration with the

ICRW.

“Improving the Lives of Married,

Adolescent Girls in Amhara, Ethiopia,”

by Jeffrey Edmeades and Robin Hayes,

with Gillian Gaynair, 2014, 12pp.

This report is a summary of ICRW’s

evaluation of a groundbreaking program

implemented by CARE Ethiopia, which

sought to mitigate the effects of child

marriage. In Amhara, Ethiopia and

elsewhere around the globe, many child

brides have little or no have access to

reproductive health information or

services, and thus endure a slew of

health problems that further cripple

their ability to grow into healthy,

productive women. They are at greater

risk of sexually transmitted infections,

including HIV. They face complications

and death as a result of early pregnancy

and childbearing. Further, children

born to child brides are more likely

to experience death, malnutrition,

stunting and ongoing health problems

than those born to mothers just a few

years older. These tragic consequences

of child marriage not only impact

individual girls’ lives, they also severely

undermine global progress on a variety

of goals, including ending poverty,

ensuring universal access to education

and sexual and reproductive health, and

strengthening economies.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/kwjykmk

“Challenging Patriarchy: Unsettling Men

and Masculinities,” by Andrea Cornwall

and Jerker Edstrom, 2014. *Challenging*

Patriarchy presents contributions

to the evolution of thinking on men

and masculinities in gender and

development, drawing on three IDS

Bulletins published over a period of

more than a decade: *Men, Masculinities*

and Development (2000), *Sexuality*

Matters (2006), and *Undressing*

Patriarchy (2014). This publication

includes fifteen articles that address the

challenges in bringing men into the fight

against patriarchy and current debates

in the field of gender and development.

Instituto Promundo

www.promundo.org.br/en

“The Making of Sexual Violence: How

Does a Boy Grow Up to Commit Rape?,”

by Brian Heilman, Luciana Hebert, and

Nastasia Paul-Gera, 2014, 16pp. Women

and girls around the world experience

staggering levels of rape and other

forms of sexual violence. The most

recent international data show that one

in three women worldwide experience

physical and/or sexual violence by a

partner or nonpartner in their lifetimes.

This report investigates the prevalence

of sexual violence perpetration and risk

and protective factors among men in

five study sites of the International Men

and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES).

Moreover, it provides a unique

contribution to existing research on

sexual violence by using data from low

and middle income countries by focusing

on men’s reports of perpetrating

violence and addressing sexual violence

specifically. This report presents an

overview of the IMAGES study, outlines

the data and analytical methods used,

and presents the findings related to

men’s self-reported perpetration of

sexual violence. It investigates seven

domains of possible influences on

men’s sexual violence perpetration

and closes with actionable lessons and

recommendations.

Land Portal

landportal.info

“Gendered Nature of Land Rights in

Rwanda,” by Kelsey Jones-Casey, 2014,

63pp. Rwanda has provided a picture of

promising change for improving gender

equalities in land rights. This report

draws upon extensive qualitative field

research in 20 sectors of Rwanda to

examine the current state of gendered

rights to land in practice. Among

Rwandan communities, there is now

widespread knowledge of laws granting

gender equal rights. More and more

women are receiving inheritance and

intervivos gifts and are increasingly

receiving these in equal shares, while

formally married women are exercising

greater decision-making power over

land held jointly with their husbands.

Nevertheless, women in Rwanda

still experience several challenges in

accessing land and controlling the land

they do have access to. Women continue

to lack the necessary bargaining power

to claim inheritance and parental gifts

of land and to exercise decision making

over land on par with men. Access to

unbiased forums for resolving land

disputes continues to be a challenge

for many women, often dissuading

them from claiming their rights. The

report concludes with a series of

recommendations on how to address

remaining gaps and improve women’s

rights to land.

“Levelling the Field: Improving

Opportunities for Women Farmers

in Africa,” by World Bank’s Gender

Innovation Lab and The ONE Campaign, 2014, 86pp. This report delves into the differences between how much men and women farmers produce in six African countries: Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. The report reveals inequalities in African agriculture, identifies factors holding back women farmers, and offers concrete actions that policymakers can take to reduce inequality. To narrow

care work is a critical human rights issue and a major obstacle to gender equality and poverty reduction. This article draws attention to the impact of unequal burdens of unpaid care work on the human rights of women living in poverty and analyzes the relevance of international human rights law to decisions on the necessary responses and remedies. The authors present recommendations for policy and practice

“Adjusting the Lens: Latin American and Caribbean Fiscal Policies from a Gender Perspective,” by Raquel Coello, Déborah Itriago, and Diana Salamanca, 2014, 58pp. Further study is needed to examine Latin American and Caribbean fiscal policies from a gender perspective and to reveal the explicit and implicit biases of fiscal systems that serve to reinforce traditional roles of women in society. Many modern fiscal policies

are based on the idea that there is a male breadwinner in every home, and he is the one interacting economically with the market and the state. These fiscal policies may therefore be reinforcing a gendered division of labor between women and men, fostering inequalities and operating as obstacles to the development and realization of women’s potential. Currently only available in Spanish.



the gender gap, the report calls for African governments to address key policy areas which will help empower women farmers. Improving gender equality through agriculture could translate into a generation of Africans who are better fed, better educated, and better equipped to make productive contributions to their economies, both within agriculture and beyond.

Oxfam
tinyurl.com/cd9hslq
“What Does Care Have to do with Human Rights? Analyzing the Impact on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality,”
by Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona and Kate Donald, 2014, 16pp. Unpaid

for both national/local governments and development practitioners based on human rights law and standards.

“Women and Inclusive Peace Building in Afghanistan,” by Babrak Osman, 2014, 15pp. In Afghanistan, state and nonstate actors have been working to build the capacity of civil society and to promote the participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in the peace process. Essential to this approach has been the facilitation of opportunities for women and youth to engage with power holders and share their views of peace and to influence change at community, provincial, and national levels.

“Women’s Economic Leadership in Asia: A Review of WEL Programming,” by Kimberly Bowman, 2014, 46pp. This report summarizes an internal review of Women’s Economic Leadership (WEL) programming in Asia. The review was conducted in 2013-2014 and drew upon project documentation, evaluation reports, site visits, and staff/partner interviews to reflect how WEL programming was being implemented by Oxfam and its partners. The report gathers and consolidates evidence of good practice, based on what Oxfam project teams and partners have learned through recent experience and evaluation. The report builds on existing conceptual maps for WEL, and proposes

a new conceptual framework to underpin WEL work in Asia. The research focuses on detailed case studies from projects in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, and takes in evidence from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

UN Women

“Annual Report 2013-2014,” 2014, 28pp. UN Women plays a leading role in supporting improvements in global norms and standards that accelerate the realization of gender equality. We provide expert knowledge and evidence, advocate for critical issues, convene key stakeholders, and engage with UN Member States to build consensus and forge agreements on new commitments. 2014 brought the international community to a crucial confluence of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the target date of 2015 and deliberate on a successor global roadmap for sustainable development. UN Women was instrumental in bringing women’s rights and empowerment to the center of intergovernmental debates and action. Our strategic advocacy highlighted in three areas: women’s and girls’ freedom from violence, access to opportunities and resources, and women’s decision making power in public and private institutions. We have urged integrating gender equality across all dimensions of any future global agenda.

tinyurl.com/oc8cqkw

“Extracting Equality—A Guide,” by UN Women and Publish What You Pay, 2014, 15pp. This guide examines how to approach the issue of gender within the extractive sector. It is the first extractive value chain that combines gender with good governance. This toolkit examines the 12 steps of the extractive value chain, from finding out how much natural resources a country has to looking at how a project should be dismantled. At each step, this toolkit offers a clear picture of the specific considerations to make and questions to ask in order to ensure women are not left out of natural resource governance.

It asks: Are women being consulted about the impact of mining? Are women, as well as men, being trained in contract monitoring? The toolkit is targeted at those involved in the extractive industries sector including community members, civil society organizations, NGOs, oil, gas and mining companies, as well as governments and UN agencies.

tinyurl.com/k28xcnr

“MDGs Gender Chart 2014,” by UN Statistics Division and UN Women, 2014, 8pp. The biennial Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Gender Chart depicts the situation of women and girls in developing regions as reflected in a number of indicators that are used to monitor MDGs. This is a special edition of the MDGs Gender Chart with contributions from agencies such as ILO, OECD, UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics, and UNAIDS, for the 58th session of the Commission on the Status of Women whose priority theme is “Challenges and Achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for Women and Girls.” It shows that although there has been some progress in a number of the gender dimensions, more needs to be done in every country and at every level, to achieve the MDGs.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

tinyurl.com/m83ycug

“Making Joint Gender Programs Work,” 2014, 60pp. This guide aims to help the UN system, including UN Country Teams, Gender Theme Groups, UN entities and national stakeholders, to improve the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of joint gender programs. UNDP has compiled the best practices and lessons learned from recent experiences in this area of programming to support the UN system in addressing gender equality challenges. The Millennium Development Goals envision a world where all women and men have equal access to the opportunities and resources, freedoms and choices to

forge their own life aspirations and destinies. By leveraging the UN’s system-wide experience and expertise, this guide should help renew and strengthen commitment for coordination, advocacy, and action on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

tinyurl.com/mmgvgvy

“UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017,” 2014, 36pp. This UNDP gender equality strategy is presented at a pivotal time in the sphere of global policy development. While the world works to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, efforts are underway to devise a new set of sustainable development goals to guide global development beyond 2015. The UNDP approach to implementing the gender equality strategy will include special attention for women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as due to ethnicity, disability, migratory, or indigenous status. It will rely heavily on South-South learning and cooperation, including by sharing knowledge, research and best practices on policy, programs, and strategies and by facilitating research and exchanges among partners from different countries and regions.

tinyurl.com/n7ylsgs

“Women and Natural Resources: Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential,”

by the UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, and PBSO, 2014, 74pp. A lack of access to natural resources, including minerals, water, and land, is often the underlying cause of many conflicts around the world. When managed properly however, as part of a peacebuilding strategy, these same resources can also be utilized and their benefits shared to generate sustainable livelihoods that help guarantee peace and sustainable human development. Women play a critical role in this process, as they use and manage land and other resources, while meeting water, food and energy needs in households and communities. However, women are rarely allowed to influence the distribution of natural resources or given a decision-making

role when the management of resources is negotiated. This report analyzes the reasons behind this discrepancy, its implications for long-term peace and development and suggests some solutions. Part one of the report examines the relationship between women and natural resources in peacebuilding contexts. Part two discusses entry points for peacebuilding practitioners to address risks and opportunities related to women and natural resource management, focusing on political participation, protection, and economic empowerment.

“Improving Women’s Access to Justice,” by UNDP and UN Women, 2014, 76pp. This mapping exercise measures the extent to which the primary UN entities

engaged in access to justice work in conflict-affected settings are focusing on women’s empowerment and gender equality, both through their programming and funding. The aim of the review is to catalyze a system-wide effort toward a measurable increase in programming and funding in this area, illustrating the growing connections between the UN’s rule of law work on the one hand, and its commitment to mainstreaming gender into peace and security issues on the other.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI)

tinyurl.com/n7fbfj2

“School-Related Gender-Based Violence in the Asia-Pacific Region,” 2014, 71pp. Governments have signed onto international frameworks to protect



children from all forms of violence. Despite these commitments, recent reviews and initiatives have highlighted the extent to which children are exposed to school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) and the significance of education to prevent and eliminate this form of violence. SRGBV continues to affect boys, girls, and transgender and intersex children in the Asia-Pacific region. SRGBV is a critical barrier to the right to education, not only because of its serious physical and psychological health implications, but also because it may lead to the deterioration of the learning environment as a whole. By specifically looking at SRGBV in the Asia-Pacific region, this review hopes to close the analytical gap in what we know about the causes, nature, manifestation, scale and the consequences of SRGBV in the region.

Urgent Action Fund Africa

tinyurl.com/jwfxlwf
“Gendering the Ebola Outbreak: Connecting the Dots,” 2014, 5pp. News coverage of the Ebola outbreak has painted a picture of impending doom, including sensational and heartbreaking stories of bodies of Ebola patients left to rot in the streets, clashes from those resisting quarantine, and narratives that declare no end in sight to the outbreak. The outbreak has brought up discussions about the ethics of experimental therapies and the inequalities of access to them, the investment required to control the outbreak, and measures the public should take to avoid contracting the virus. However,

missing from the discussions were the disproportionate effects the outbreak has on women in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. This much needed discussion includes analysis of several situations and facts, including the invisible and undervalued realm of the care economy and the realities of the lives of female headed households.

“Not ‘Women’s Burden:’ How Washing Clothes and Grinding Corn became Issues of Social Justice and Development,” by Thalia Kidder, Zahria Mapandi, and Hector Ortega, 2014, 18pp. Women’s unequal responsibilities for care, long considered ordinary or insignificant by development workers and the wider public, are being reframed as issues of social justice through new methodologies for communities to analyze care work and advocate for change. Oxfam

and local partners in the Philippines, Honduras, and Bangladesh are piloting two approaches. The first, Rapid Care Analysis, uses focus groups to assess the local provision of care, identify problems, and propose solutions, reframing care as a compelling issue for both women and men. The second, the Household Care Survey, can be used to gather evidence to persuade governments and aid donors to invest in infrastructure to lessen the practical load of care work. This article shares the experience so far of evolving and piloting these innovative methods.

Women's Refugee Commission

tinyurl.com/q9xqw27

“Strong Girls, Powerful Women: Program Planning and Design for Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings,” by Women's Refugee Commission, 2014, 43pp. Growing evidence supports that investing in girls' economic and social empowerment can reduce risks of experiencing violence and is an effective pathway to sustainable development. Likewise, conflict and crisis

situations often lead to shifting gender roles that open up possibilities for positive social changes, resulting in an opportunity for gender norms to change for the better. The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) has worked for a number of years on promoting effective economic opportunities for women to mitigate their risk of experiencing gender-based violence (GBV). This document is intended to help humanitarian practitioners more

effectively identify and address the unique needs of adolescent girls in displacement and crisis settings. It also provides donors and policy makers, who have the ability to drive change in humanitarian programming, with guidance on how to make sustainable impact for adolescent girls.

World Economic Forum

tinyurl.com/3zwp6t

“Global Gender Gap Report,” by World Economic Forum, 2014, 395pp. The *Global Gender Gap Report*, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, provides a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender based disparities around the world.

rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. This year is the 9th edition, allowing for time series analysis on the changing patterns of gender equality around the world and comparison between and within countries.

World Health Organization (WHO)

tinyurl.com/maqdv9

“eHealth and Innovation in Women's and Children's Health: A Baseline Review,” by WHO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2014, 164pp. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly critical role in providing health services, including for women's and children's health. This joint publication by the WHO and ITU reports the results of the first survey to study the impact of eHealth on women's and children's health in developing countries. It highlights many encouraging findings including the development of national eHealth policies, the



The index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health based criteria and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparison across regions and income groups and over time. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the

monitoring of key indicators, and the implementation of electronic information systems. Recommendations for the way forward are proposed. Never before has there been such a high response rate for a Global Observatory for eHealth (GOe) survey. This is a clear reflection that countries are now recognizing the importance of innovation through ICTs to advancing women's and children's health populations around the world.

Gender & Development

Volume 22, Issue 1, March 2014

- *Adolescent Girls' Experiences of Violence in School in Sierra Leone and the Challenges to Sustainable Change, by Anita Reilly
- *Rebirth, Empowerment and Youth Leading Social Change: Non-formal Education in Honduras, by Amanda Moll and Lotte Renault
- *Writing Gender In: Reflections on Writing Middle-School Political Science Textbooks in India, by Dipta Bhog and Malini Ghose
- *She Called, She Googled, She Knew: Girls' Secondary Education, Interrupted School Attendance, and Educational Use of Mobile Phones in Nairobi, by Ronda Zelezny-Green
- *Co-Education and the Erosion of Gender Stereotypes in the Zambian Copperbelt, by Alice Evans
- *'My Grandfather Broke All Traditional Norms by Sending Both His Daughters to School:' Lessons from 'Inspirational' Women in Nepal, by Sara Parker et al.
- *Communities in Conversation: Opportunities for Women and Girls' Self-Empowerment, by Annamagriet de Wet and Glynis Parker
- *Lessons, Challenges and Successes while Working on the 'Triangle' of Education, Gender and Sexual and Reproductive Health, by Olloriak Sawade
- *In(Equality) and Action: The Role of Women's Training Initiatives in Promoting Women's Leadership Opportunities in Myanmar, by Elizabeth Maber

Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 21, Issue 8, 2014

- *Developing Geographies of Intersectionality with Relief Maps: Reflections from Youth Research in Manresa, Catalonia, by Maria Rodó-de-Zárate
- *Gender and Environmental Struggles: Voices from Adivasi Garo Community in Bangladesh, by Soma Dey et al.

- *Evo's Jumper: Identity and the Used Clothes Trade in 'Post-Neoliberal' and 'Pluri-Cultural' Bolivia, by Kate Maclean
- *Everyday Articulations of Prostitution: How Some Filipina Migrants in Rural Japan Describe Sexual-Economic Relationships, by Lieba Faier
- *Identity Construction and 'Coincidental' Entrepreneurship among Gay Filipino Guesthouse Owners in Amsterdam, by Roos Pijpers and Marisha Maas
- *International Sustainable Development Policy: (Re)Producing Sexual Norms through Eco-Discipline, by Emma A. Foster

Gender, Technology and Development Journal

Volume 18, Issue 3, November 2014

- *A Qualitative Assessment of Gender and Irrigation Technology in Kenya and Tanzania, by Jemimah Njuki et al.
- *Gender Participation and Decision Making in Crop Management in Great Lakes Region of Central Africa, by Justus Ochieng et al.
- *Change toward a Creative Society in Developing Contexts—Women's Barriers to Learning by Information and Communication Technology, by Aparna Purushothaman and Chunfang Zhou
- *Identifying the 'Real Mother' in Commercial Surrogacy in India, by Diksha Munjal-Shankar

Journal of International Development

Volume 26, Issue 3, April 2014

Special Issue: "Rethinking Gender Mainstreaming"

- *Escaping the Mythical Beast: Gender Mainstreaming Reconceptualised, by Anouka van Eerdewijk and Tine Davids
- *Gender Mainstreaming in the Context of Changing and Modalities: Insights from Two Paris Declaration Champions, by Nathalie Holvoet and Liesbeth Inberg
- *Gender Mainstreaming in Dutch Development Cooperation: The Dialectics of Progress, by Conny Roggeband

- *The Micropolitics of Evaporation: Gender Mainstreaming Instruments in Practice, by Anouka van Eerdewijk
- *Mainstreaming Gender or Reconstituting the Mainstream? Gender Knowledge in Development, by Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay
- *'Educating a Girl Means Educating a Whole Nation:' Gender Mainstreaming, Development, and Islamic Resurgence in North Cameroon, by José C. M. van Santen
- *Exploring the Transformative Potential of Gender Mainstreaming in International Development Institutions, by Jane L. Parpart
- *Feminist Change Revisited: Gender Mainstreaming as Slow Revolution, by Tine Davids, Francien van Driel and Franny Parren

Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 46, 2014

Special Issue: "Domestic Work between Regulation and Intimacy"

- *Feminization of Labor: Domestic Work Between Regulation and Intimacy, by Encarnación Gutiérrez Rodríguez and Jurema Brites
- *International Migration, Public Policies and Domestic Work: Latin American Migrant Women in the Spanish Domestic Work Sector, by Sandra Gil Araujo and Tania González-Fernández
- *Domestic Work and International Migration in Latin America: Exploring Trajectories of Regional Migrant Women in Domestic Service in Argentina, by Corina Curtis and María Inés Pacecca
- *Gender and Migration from Invisibility to Agency: The Routes of Brazilian Women from Transnational Towns to the United States, by Gláucia de Oliveira Assis
- *Domestic Work-Affective Labor: On Feminization and the Coloniality of Labor, by Encarnación Gutiérrez-Rodríguez
- *Domestic Service, Affection and Inequality: Elements of Subalternity, by Jurema Brites

*Intersectionality and Female Domestic Workers' Unions in Brazil, by Joaze Bernardino-Costa

Women's Studies Quarterly

Volume 42, Number 3-4, Winter 2014

*'Estas Son Mis Armas:' Lorna Dee Cervante's Poetics of Feminist Solidarity in the Era of Neoliberal Militarism, by Belinda Linn Rincón

*Building Bridges: Articulating Dalit and African American Women's Solidarity, by Shailaja Paik

*'Women Can Do Anything Men can

Do:' Gender and the Affects of Solidarity in the U.S. Iranian Student Movement, 1961-1979, by Manijeh Nasrabadi

*Arrested Solidarity: Obstacles to Intermovement Support for LGBT Rights in Malawi, by Ashley Currier

*From Tehran to Los Angeles to Tehran: Transnational Solidarity Politics in One Million Signatures Campaign to End Discriminatory Law, by Catherine Sameh

*Engendering Critique: Postnational Feminism in Postcolonial Syria, by Rebecca Gould

*The Road from Antipinkwashing

Activism to the Decolonization of Palestine, by Lynn Darwich and Haneen Maikey

*Unpacking Solidarity of the Oppressed: Notes on Trans Struggles in India, by Gee Imaan Semmalar

*Solidarity, Sexuality and Saving Muslim Women in Neoliberal Times, by Dina M. Siddiqi

*The Complexities of Gender Relations in a Masculine State, by Laleh Khalili

Books

Duke University Press

www.dukeupress.edu

"Para-States and Medical Science: Making African Global Health,"

edited by Paul Wenzel Geissler, 2015, 400pp. This collection examines how medicine and public health in Africa have been transformed as a result of economic and political liberalization and globalization, intertwined with epidemiological and technological changes. The resulting fragmented medical science landscape is shaped and sustained by transnational flows of expertise and resources. NGOs, universities, pharmaceutical companies and other nonstate actors now play a significant role in medical research and treatment, but these groups have not supplanted the primacy of the nation-state in Africa. Although not necessarily stable or responsive, national governments remain crucial in medical care, both as employers of health care professionals and as sources of regulation, access, and, albeit sometimes counterintuitively, trust for their people. Tracing the emergence of the global health paradigm in Africa in the treatment of HIV, malaria, and leprosy, this book challenges familiar notions of African statehood as weak or illegitimate by elaborating complex new frameworks of governmentality that can be simultaneously functioning and dysfunctional.

"Second Chances: Surviving AIDS in Uganda," edited by Susan R. Whyte, 2014, 336pp. During the first decade of this millennium, many thousands of people in Uganda who otherwise would have died from AIDS got a second chance at life. A massive global health intervention, antiretroviral therapy (ART), saved them and created a generation of people who learned to live with treatment. As clients they joined programs that offered free antiretroviral medicine and encouraged "positive living." Because ART is not a cure but a lifelong treatment regime, its consequences are far-reaching for society, families, and individuals. Drawing on personal accounts and Ugandan culture and history, the essays in this collection explore ART from the perspective of those who received second chances. Their concerns about treatment, partners, children, work, food, and bodies reveal the essential sociality of Ugandan life. The collection is based on research undertaken by a team of social scientists including both Western and African scholars.

I.B. Tauris Publishers

www.ibtauris.com

"Beyond Feminism and Islamism: Gender and Equality in North Africa,"

by Doris H. Gray, 2014, 256pp. The status and the role of women is one of the most hotly debated topics throughout the Middle East and North

Africa. Are women in North Africa and the Middle East 'feminist'? Or is being a Muslim incompatible with feminism? Is there such a thing as Islamic feminism? Gray addresses these questions through interviews with Moroccan activists and jurists, both male and female, and situates these interviews within their socio-political and economic contexts. She attempts to move beyond the simple bifurcation of feminist and Islamist to look at the many facets of internal gender discourse within one Muslim country, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the discussion on women's rights in the Muslim world in general.

"Masculinities in Egypt and the Arab World: Historical, Literary, and Social Science Perspectives,"

edited by Helen Rizzo, 2014, 156pp. The essays in this collection reflect upon the Arab Spring and cover several themes, including the concept of hegemonic masculinity, the role of the state in promoting certain types of masculinities while devaluing and disciplining others, the potential role of feminism and activism in influencing masculinities, and the effects of colonialism, nationalism and postcolonialism, as well as war and violence. Presenting cases from Egypt, Lebanon, and Tunisia, Rizzo seeks to humanize, contextualize, and historicize masculinities to particular times and places in the Middle East.

Palgrave Macmillan

www.palgrave.com

“Gendering Culture in Greater Syria: Intellectuals and Ideology in the Late Ottoman Period,”

by Fruma Zachs and Sharon Halevi, 2015, 224pp. The *Nahda* (Awakening) was one of the most significant cultural movements in modern Arab history. By focusing on the neglected role of women in the intellectual Islamic renaissance of the late Ottoman Period, Fruma Zachs and Sharon Halevi provide a refreshingly interdisciplinary exploration of gender and culture in the Arab World. Focusing mainly on Greater Syria, this book re-examines the cultural by-products of the *Nahda*—such as scientific debates, journal articles, essays, short stories and novels—and provides a new framework for rethinking the dynamics of cultural and social change in what today we know as Syria and Lebanon. The lasting impact of the *Nahda* is given an innovative and thoroughly unique interpretation, providing an indispensable perspective to studying the nuanced roles of the construction and development of gender ideologies in the nineteenth century Middle East.

“Space, Place, and Gendered Violence in South African Writing,”

by Sorcha Gunne, 2014, 256pp. Gendered violence constitutes a unique form of violence because it is at once both intensely political and intensely personal. Exploring the relationship between space, place, and gendered violence as depicted in a range of South African writing, Gunne examines the social and political conditions of exceptionality during and after



apartheid. As a case study, South Africa offers considerable potential for analysis because the governmental technology of apartheid affected not only race relations, but also gendered and spatial ones. This resulted in conditions of exceptionality that operate on the levels of institutional power and political allegory, but yet had, and still have, an immense impact on the everyday. This book focuses on how narrative representations of gendered violence document, negotiate, challenge and resist structures of domination and power.

“Under Development: Gender,”

edited by Christine Verschuur, Isabelle Guérin, and Hélène Guétat-Bernard, 2014, 344pp. Despite various decades of research and efforts made by feminist scholars and movements, gender remains an overlooked area in development studies. Yet, without gender it is impossible to understand development and the development of underdevelopment. This collection brings together specialists from different parts of the world and

various disciplines who look at key issues in development studies through the prisms of gender and feminism. Gender, as an expression of power, is an indispensable analytical category for social change. It reveals invisible realities and sociopolitical struggles and contributes to renewing methods, deconstructs and builds innovative categories and concepts, and challenges dominant paradigms. Thinking about gender can raise new controversies and encourage discussions on policy changes. While the current global crisis and growing inequalities urge us to find alternatives to globalised capitalism, feminist theory offers a fresh way to think and achieve social change.

Population Council

tinyurl.com/omy5kg2

“Sexuality, Gender Roles, and Domestic Violence in South Asia,”

edited by M.E. Khan, John W. Townsend, and Pertti J. Pelto, 2014, 364pp. Focusing mainly on Bangladesh and India, the 16 chapters in this book explore such topics as marital

sex among newly married couples, socioeconomic and sexual security of women garment workers, gender and sexual identities of young men, sexual risk-taking behaviors of men, prevalence and nature of domestic violence against married women, and ethical issues in research on gender-based violence. While the studies presented in this book paint a disturbing picture of the serious problems for marital relations resulting from beliefs about masculinities and gender relations, the final chapter in particular points to promising results from a small number of programs aimed at increasing men's participation in decisions about family planning, reproductive health, and communication between husbands and wives. Programs for improved gender equity can also have beneficial effects on preventing the spread of HIV infection through the reduction of risky sexual behavior.



University of Chicago Press

www.press.uchicago.edu

“AIDS Doesn’t Show Its Face: Inequality, Morality, and Social Change in Nigeria,”

by Daniel Jordan Smith, 2014, 208pp. AIDS and Africa are indelibly linked in popular consciousness, but despite widespread awareness of the epidemic, much of the story remains hidden beneath a superficial focus on condoms, sex workers, and antiretrovirals. Smith argues that Africa gets lost in this equation, and is transformed into a mere vehicle to explain AIDS. In this book, he offers a powerful reversal, using AIDS as a lens through which to view Africa. Drawing on twenty years of fieldwork in Nigeria, Smith tells a story of dramatic social changes, ones implicated in the same inequalities that also factor into local

perceptions about AIDS—inequalities of gender, generation, and social class. He shows how Nigerians view both social inequality and the presence of AIDS in moral terms, as ethical failures. He mixes ethnography that describes everyday life with pointed analyses of public health interventions, demonstrating how powerful these paired anxieties—medical and social—are, and how the world might better alleviate them through a more sensitive understanding of their relationship.

“We Were Adivasis: Aspiration in an Indian Scheduled Tribe,”

by Megan Moodie, 2015, 240 pp. Anthropologist Megan Moodie examines the Indian state’s relationship to Scheduled Tribes, or *adivasis*, historically oppressed groups that are now entitled to affirmative action quotas in educational and political institutions. Through a deep ethnography of the Dhanka in Jaipur, Moodie brings readers inside the creative imaginative work of these long-marginalized tribal communities. She shows how they must simultaneously affirm and refute their tribal status on a range of levels,

from domestic interactions to historical representation, by relegating their status to the past and saying they *were adivasis*. Moodie reveals the aspirations expressed in households, tribal council meetings, and wedding festivals. She demonstrates how aspiration and identity-building are strongly gendered, requiring different dispositions required of men and women in the pursuit of collective social uplift. The Dhanka strategy for occupying the role of *adivasis* in urban India comes at a cost: young women must relinquish dreams of education and employment in favor of community-sanctioned marriage and domestic life. This book shows how such groups negotiate their pasts to articulate different visions of a yet uncertain future in the increasingly liberalized world.

Zed Books

www.zedbooks.co.uk

“Women in Politics: Gender, Power and Development,”

by Mariz Tadros, 2014, 304pp. In many countries of the world, women are prevented from engaging in politics. Women’s political leadership of any sort is rare. However,

we have begun to understand what it takes to create an enabling environment for women's political participation. In this exciting and pioneering collection, writers from Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East are brought together for the first time to talk explicitly about women's participation in the political scene across the global South. Answering such questions as how women can get political apprenticeship opportunities, how these opportunities translate into the pursuit of a political career, and how these pursuits then influence the kind of political platform women advocate once in power, this book is essential reading for anyone interested in women's full political engagement.

"Feminisms, Empowerment and Development," by Andrea Cornwall and Jenny Edwards, 2014, 344pp. The economic and political empowerment of women continues to be a central focus for development agencies worldwide. Access to medical care, education and employment, as well as women's reproductive rights remain key factors effecting women's

autonomy. This book explores what women are doing to change their own personal circumstances and provides an in-depth analysis of collective action and institutionalized mechanisms aimed at changing structural relations. Approaching empowerment as a complex process of negotiation rather than a linear sequence of inputs and outcomes, this crucial collection highlights the difficulty of creating common agendas for the advancement of women's power and rights, and argues for a more nuanced, context-based approach to development theory and practice. An indispensable text for anyone interested in gender and development, this book shows that policies of and approaches to development must address the structures by which gender inequality is perpetuated over time.

"Sexuality and Social Justice in Africa: Rethinking Homophobia and Forging Resistance," by Marc Epprecht, 2013, 208pp. The persecution of people in Africa on the basis of their assumed or perceived homosexual orientation has

recently received considerable coverage in the popular media. Gay-bashing by high political and religious figures in Zimbabwe and Gambi, draconian new laws against lesbians and gays and their supporters in Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda, the imprisonment and extortion of gay men in Senegal and Cameroon, and so-called corrective rapes of lesbians in South Africa have rightly sparked international condemnation. However, much of the analysis thus far has been highly critical of African leadership and culture without considering local nuances, historical factors and external influences that are contributing to the problem. Such commentary also overlooks grounds for optimism in the struggle for sexual rights and justice in Africa, not only for sexual minorities but for the majority population as well. Based on pioneering research on the history of homosexualities and engagement with current LGBTI and HIV/AIDS activism, this book provides a sympathetic overview of the issues at play, and a hopeful outlook on the potential of sexual rights for all.

Study Opportunities

American University

L.L.M in International Legal Studies, Specialization in Gender and International Law

Deadline: May 1

tinyurl.com/kr7d6vc

Defending women's rights requires a commitment to justice, creative approaches to the law, and specialized knowledge of the legal challenges facing women. This program offers the only LLM degree in International Legal Studies with a specialization in gender and international law. This advanced program offers those with law degrees the opportunity to explore issues that have a deep impact on the lives of women, yet which are often overlooked in law school: women's human rights, reproductive justice, domestic violence, comparative family law, sexual

and gender-based crimes in armed conflict, sexuality, human trafficking, gender inequality in employment and education, and female workers in a globalized economy.

Antioch University

Comparative Women's and Gender Studies in Europe

Deadline: March 15 for Germany;

March 30 for Scotland

tinyurl.com/k47ul9v

Since 1984, the Comparative Women's and Gender Studies in Europe (WGSE) program has offered students a unique opportunity to explore feminist theory in practice across Europe. The program examines the trends and dynamics of European social, economic, and political systems as they influence contemporary gender theory, policy,

and women's identities. Students participate in NOISE, a one-week summer school in WGS co-organized by Utrecht University and ATHENA, the European Network of Women's Studies. After NOISE, the participants spend the rest of the semester studying WGS in Prague, Berlin, Krakow, and Utrecht/Amsterdam. Students encounter leading theories in WGS and have the opportunity to test their knowledge while working on their independent research projects. Participants attend lectures and take seminars with Director Iveta Jusová, PhD, as well as with NGOs, artists, activists, and professors from affiliated European universities.

City University of New York

M.A. in Liberal Studies, Concentration

in Women's Studies

Deadline: March 15

tinyurl.com/kubfxlb

This program is an interdisciplinary degree program that allows students to design and pursue individual courses of study, and a Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies track is offered. The core courses prepare students for doctoral level courses and host faculty members who are pioneers and eminent scholars in these fields. Students take courses in disciplines such as literature, history, psychology, and sociology, as well as in the various interdisciplinary programs for doctoral students.

George Mason

University

Graduate

Certificate in

Women and

Gender Studies

Deadline: April 15

for Fall;

November 1 for

Spring

[tinyurl.com/](http://tinyurl.com/kp2cb6x)

[kp2cb6x](http://tinyurl.com/kp2cb6x)

This graduate

certificate in women's and gender studies enables students who are interested in an academic career to enrich their research and analytical skills. Students interested in a professional career are prepared to address gender-related challenges in both domestic and global settings. This certificate adds an area of specialization to any graduate degree, giving students

a competitive edge in the world of work. The certificate may be taken alone or in conjunction with another graduate program.



Institute for Development Studies/ University of Sussex

M.A. in Gender and Development

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/m6weyva

This program situates the study of gender and development through a social science framework in the context of policymaking and implementation. The course aims to equip students

with the analytical and conceptual skills needed to understand gender issues in both contexts, enabling them to participate effectively in gender

and development-related research, policymaking and implementation. The MA course is taught jointly by IDS and University of Sussex faculty members as well as external specialists, with extensive experience in teaching, research, consultancy, and operational work, across a range of social science disciplines. IDS and Sussex are home to some of the world's leading thinkers on gender and development, and IDS coordinates a five year DFID-funded Research Partnership Consortium on Pathways to Women's Empowerment which brings together researchers, activists, policy makers and NGOs from the UK, Egypt, Brazil, Ghana and Bangladesh.

Loyola University of Chicago

**M.A. in Women and
Gender Studies/Dual
MA with Social Work
or Theology**

Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/o8abnd3

Founded in 1979, Loyola's Women's Studies and Gender Studies (WSGS) program was the first WSGS program at a Jesuit institution and has since served as a model for WSGS programs at other Jesuit and Catholic universities. Their mission is to introduce students to feminist scholarship and gender

theory across the disciplines and the professional schools, to provide innovative, challenging, and thoughtful approaches to learning, and to promote social justice. The program is interdisciplinary and includes courses in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, business, law, theology, and social work.

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

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/bjkzqky

The graduate specialization in Women's and Gender Studies is an elective addition to master's and doctoral degree programs at MSU. Once admitted to their chosen department, students may enroll in this program. Jointly sponsored by the College of Arts and Letters and the College of Social Science, the specialization is designed to provide opportunities for graduate students to obtain a comprehensive, cross-interdisciplinary academic experience in women and gender and to foster the growth of interdisciplinary research and teaching on women and gender. Emphasis is given to understanding the diversity of women's lives nationally and globally. The specialization is open to graduate students with adequate undergraduate preparation

in women and gender. Graduate students interested in enrolling in the specialization should contact the Center for Gender in Global Context at gencen@msu.edu.

**National University of Ireland, Galway
M.A. in Gender, Globalization, and
Rights**

Ph.D. in Global Women's Studies
Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/maatgo5

This program builds on a long-established tradition of Women's Studies at NUIG. It also complements existing strengths of the School of Political Science and Sociology in development, environmental politics, feminist and gender analyses, globalization, human rights, international relations, post-colonial studies as well as expertise in the sociology and politics of particular countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America. Global issues are always simultaneously women's issues and local issues. Armed conflict, environmental destruction, disease pandemics, economic globalization, fundamentalisms, global governance, organized transnational crime, and migration, for example, are experienced by women and men differently in context-specific ways. This program is committed to the development of undergraduate and postgraduate

education, advanced research, and other activities that build cross-disciplinary understanding of gender and global issues through a critical human rights lens.

**School of Oriental and African Studies
M.A. in Gender Studies**

Deadline: June 30
tinyurl.com/l2lh9rb/

This unique program refocuses Western gender studies on the complex specificities of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Drawing on the expertise of staff across all SOAS faculties, it offers a specialized study of gender together with rigorous training in and questioning of contemporary gender theory. This program can provide: Specialized research training MA in Gender Studies, perhaps including a relevant language (this pathway is suitable for students contemplating advanced postgraduate research in Gender Studies with regard to regional specialization); A broad MA program for students with some background in Women's Studies, Gender Studies, and Area Studies, etc. who wish to enhance their knowledge of gender in relation to cross-cultural studies with or without language study; and a special interest MA, which enables students to study in-depth gender issues in relation to a particular region or disciplinary specialization.

Grants and Fellowships

**African Women's Development Fund
Grants**

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/pfn79du

The AWDF funds local, national, sub-regional, and regional organizations in Africa working toward women's empowerment. The AWDF is an institutional capacity-building and program development fund, which aims to help build a culture of learning and partnerships within the African women's movement. The AWDF funds organizations working in six thematic areas: Women's Human

Rights, Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods, Governance, Peace and Security, Reproductive Health and Rights, HIV/AIDS, and Arts, Culture and Sports. Women's organizations that are local, national, sub-regional or regional African from any part of Africa may apply. Organizations can apply for grants ranging from \$8,000-\$50,000. The AWDF will make grants in three cycles each year.

**American Physical Society
M. Hildred Blewett Fellowship**
Deadline: June 1

tinyurl.com/kog22ws

This fellowship seeks to enable women to return to their physics research careers. The fellowship consists of a one year award of up to \$45,000. Applicants can apply in a subsequent year for one additional year of support. Allowed expenses include dependent care (limited to 50% of the award), salary, travel, equipment, and tuition and fees. Applicants must currently be a citizen, legal resident, or resident alien of the United States or Canada, have completed work toward a Ph.D., and provide written proof from

a U.S. or Canadian institution that the applicant will have institutional affiliation during the tenure of the grant.

King's College London
Peace, Security and Development
Fellowships for African Scholars
Deadline: March 7
tinyurl.com/lzpfz4l

The program seeks to nurture junior African scholars interested in pursuing a career in Peace, Security and Development, and to equip them with the skills necessary to achieve this. In order to be considered, candidates must be a citizen of an African country. Successful candidates must hold valid UK travel documents prior to acceptance. This competition is only open to junior faculty members based in universities in Africa from departments of political science, international relations, history, law, development studies, peace, security and conflict studies, and related departments. Candidates need to demonstrate an interest in pursuing careers in the field of Peace, Security and Development.

Candidates will be expected to have a clear plan on how to utilize knowledge gained in the fellowship upon returning to their countries and academic institutions. This is a fully funded opportunity and covers tuition, subsistence in the UK and Africa, accommodation, research related costs, and all travel expenses related to the program.

American Psychological Association
Wayne F. Placek Award for Scientific
Research on Gay and Lesbian Issues
Deadline: March 1
tinyurl.com/l9lmg49

This grant supports empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences on any topic related to lesbian, gay, or bisexual issues. Proposals are especially encouraged for empirical studies that address the following topics: heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbians and gay men, including prejudice,



discrimination and violence; family and workplace issues relevant to lesbians and gay men; and subgroups of the lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research. The grant is made possible by Wayne Placek, a participant in Dr. Evelyn Hooker's groundbreaking research in the 1950s, which showed that homosexuality is not a form of psychopathology. Since 1995, the Placek Fund has granted more than 1 million dollars to researching these issues. Candidates must be either a doctoral level researcher or graduate student

affiliated with an educational institution or a nonprofit research organization. Graduate students and early career researchers are encouraged to apply.

Michigan State University
Gender, Justice, and Environmental
Change Fellowships
Deadline: April 15, 2015

tinyurl.com/mw2ekjd
Generous funding provided by MSU's Graduate School has allowed for the development of four \$10,000 fellowship opportunities for MSU students to support Dissertation Research and Dissertation Completion. Research Fellowship Eligibility: Ph.D. students at MSU who have completed all requirements for their degree with the exception of their dissertation research. Applicants must have dissertation projects that focus specifically on the gender dimensions of environmental and/or agricultural change. Completion Fellowship Eligibility: Ph.D. students at MSU who have completed dissertation research and all other requirements for their degree program, except for completion of dissertation. Applicants must graduate by Spring

2016, and their dissertations must focus on the gender dimensions of environmental and/or agricultural change.

National Women's Studies Association
Sara A. Whaley Book Prize
Deadline: May 1
tinyurl.com/n82ahjb

NWSA will offer two \$2,000 book awards on the topic of women and labor. This prize honors Sara Whaley, who owned Rush Publishing and was the editor of "Women's Studies Abstracts." Suggested topics on women



and labor include but are not limited to: migration and women's paid jobs, illegal immigration and women's work, impact of AIDS on women's employment, trafficking of women and women's employment, women and domestic works, and impact of race on women's work. Women of color of the U.S. and/or of international origin are encouraged to apply.

Gloria E. Anzaldúa Book Prize

Deadline: May 1

tinyurl.com/n82ahjb

This prize of \$1,000 recognizes groundbreaking monographs in women's studies that make significant multicultural feminist contributions to women of color/transnational scholarship. The prize honors Gloria Anzaldúa, a valued and long-active member of the National Women's

Studies Association.

Graduate Scholarship

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/pkzwj44

NWSA will award \$1,000 to a student who will be in the research or writing stages of a master's thesis or PhD dissertation in the interdisciplinary field of women's studies. The research project must enhance the NWSA mission. This opportunity is open to current NWSA members. Two letters of recommendation must be emailed to awards@nwsa.org no later than May 15 of each calendar year.

Lesbian Caucus Award

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/pkzwj44

The annual NWSA Lesbian Caucus Award provides a \$500 research award in

recognition of a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation research project in areas of Lesbian, Queer, and LGBT Studies that resonate with the mission of NWSA. Letters of recommendation must be emailed to awards@nwsa.org no later than May 15 of each calendar year.

Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender and Women's Studies

Research Grant

Deadline: February, April, and October

tinyurl.com/myabskw

The Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender and Women's Studies offers grants to support research in gender and women's studies by undergraduate and graduate students. The Grant Committee's policy traditionally has been to award money to as many eligible applicants as possible. Typical

grant amounts range from \$100 – \$1000, however they will consider larger requests. Proposals may be for such items as publication subventions,

research materials, travel for research, and travel to professional conferences in cases where the applicant is on the program. Grant recipients are

encouraged to present their material in SBAI seminars and conferences.

Conferences

International Conference on Gender, Sexuality and Diversity Studies
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
February 12-13
tinyurl.com/qy42uut

This conference will bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, and scholars to share their experiences and research results from all aspects of gender, sexuality, and diversity studies. It also provides the premier interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners, and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, concerns, practical challenges encountered, and solutions adopted in the field of Gender, Sexuality and Diversity Studies. All submitted conference papers will be blind peer reviewed by three reviewers. The conference proceedings will be published in the *International Science Index*.

International Conference on Gender, Culture & Migration 2015
University of Gdansk, Poland
March 6-7
tinyurl.com/omuycwj

The conference themes cover gender issues with special emphasis on social and cultural changes influencing gender equality. The goal of the meeting is to analyze how the content of gender roles and egalitarian norms vary across cultures and which cultural and contextual factors lead to support of gender equality. The focal questions of the conference concern the following issues: How can social changes in values and attitudes toward gender equality be fostered? What is the role of the culture in forming gender equality within couples, families, organizations, and societies as a whole? And finally, how can we investigate the mutual

influences of individual motivations and cultural change, when individuals or couples migrate to more egalitarian countries than their home country?

The International Conference on Masculinities: “Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality”
New York City
March 6-8
tinyurl.com/ocjpbjc

The Conference is timed to immediately precede the meeting of the Commission of the Status of Women at the United Nations. For this conference, The Center for the Study of Men and Masculinities (CSMM) has partnered with the American Men’s Studies Association, and the MenEngage Network, to build opportunities for dialogue, critique and inspiration across three days of presentations, panels, workshops, and trainings. The twin goals of the conference are to infuse men’s activism in support of gender justice with the rigor and insights of the most up-to-date research and to increase cooperation between academic researchers who address various gender issues, and feminist activists, practitioners, and advocates. CSMM invites all those committed to engaging boys and men in these global efforts to promote gender equality to share their ideas, programs, projects, and research. Some basic themes of the conference will include: boys’ healthy development and education, involved fatherhood, balancing work and family life, men’s friendships, promoting men’s health, reducing health risks and HIV, and supporting women’s reproductive health and rights, joining the global struggle against men’s violence against women, sexual assault, trafficking, and harmful traditional practices, engaging men in policies to promote gender

equality in education, employment, social life, and in the political arena.

Women’s History Conference
Sarah Lawrence College, New York
March 6-7
tinyurl.com/q2cuey5

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that more than 60% of mothers of preschool children are in the paid workforce, and for mothers of school age children, that figure nears 80%. If paychecks were all it took to liberate women, we would be well on our way. Instead, we’re exhausted, and while this problem is hardly unique to the US, the American system of long hours at the job and scant provisions for public welfare makes the challenges of mother work all the more acute. It’s not hard to figure out what brought us to this: wage stagnation, increasingly lengthy workweeks, proliferating numbers of single parent households and two income couples, gaping holes in the social safety net, erosion of labor unions, and diminished public spending on youth recreation, daycare, afterschool programs, and other services crucial to working families. This conference will explore how we can turn things around. This conference is free and open to the public.

World Conference on Women’s Studies
Colombo, Sri Lanka
March 24-25
tinyurl.com/pct37xe

In hosting this conference, “Elimination of Discrimination Based on Gender,” TIKKM (The International Institute of Knowledge Management)’s main objective is to intensify the information exchange of the result in academic research and case studies in the field of women’s studies. TIKKM’s 1st annual world conference on women

studies will form a discussion to address possible strategies to eliminate discrimination against women. With more than 100 presentations, keynote sessions with leading figures in the field of women's studies, cultural events and post-conference tours to explore the beauty and local traditions of Sri Lanka, publication opportunities in the best international research journals, and special rates for Asian and African participants, this is a conference that cannot be missed.

Thinking Gender 2015: "Power, Contested Knowledge, and Feminist Practices"

Los Angeles, CA

April 23-25

tinyurl.com/m623o7q

"Thinking Gender 2015" is a public conference highlighting graduate student research on women, sexuality, and gender across all disciplines and historical periods. It will discuss how feminist approaches altered the existing

understanding of scientific knowledge and practices. Celebrating the 25th Annual Graduate Student Research Conference at the UCLA Center for the Study of Women, "Thinking Gender 2015" will present scholarship engaging the following topics or others related to the conference theme: bodies of medicine, gender movement in contested spaces, construction and representations of bodies in the arts, faith and feminism, gender in conflict zones, technology and power, gender, cultures, and environmental crisis, consumerism in reproduction and maternal identities, gendered networks, gender disparities in sciences, language, communication, and gender, and feminist epistemology. This event is free and open to the public.

"Uniting a Global Movement of Women's Power to Stop War"

World Forum, The Hague, Netherlands

April 27-29

tinyurl.com/msr3sug

Hundreds of women peacemakers from around the world will come together to establish a new peace agenda for the 21st century. 100 years after over 1300 of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)'s founding women first came together in The Hague in protest of World War I, we still live in a world where women's voices and experiences are excluded. Only when we analyze conflict from a gender perspective, integrating disarmament, human rights, the environment, social justice, and the women, peace and security agenda holistically, will we be able to eradicate the root causes of conflict. By connecting, strengthening and celebrating the work of all women peacemakers across the world, WILPF will once again be progressive in our security analysis and aim to establish new and radical approaches on how to stop and prevent wars and establish principles of permanent peace. This conference is open to all.



Gender Summit Africa 5

Cape Town, South Africa

April 28-30

tinyurl.com/pusc9p

Africa has been used as a site and source of many research pursuits. Currently we are the world's fastest-growing continent with an exceptional opportunity for economic growth and prosperity, mainly due to our natural and human resources. African researchers have produced proven evidence that Africa has the capacity to produce research that has a social impact, employing varied scientific disciplines. The Gender Summit Africa (GSA) is set to be one of the activities that we embark upon to stimulate meaningful conversations that will ensure that Africa's research agenda is strengthened as we reflect on how our science, technology, infrastructure, capital, and skills could be used to realize the continent's full potential for the benefit of its entire people. Thus, the GSA is held with a view to

reflect on the past, current, and future sciences and pose questions related to how women have and could be afforded opportunities to fully partake and make a significant contribution to the various sciences, as well as benefit from the scientific advances made. GSA is also cognizant of the importance of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education if Africa is to support its fast-growing economy and possibly be a leading innovation economy in the near future. The GSA will provide a forum for groups and organizations across all levels of scientific research, including research beneficiaries, to address issues of mutual concern. This forum will be equally significant as an opportunity for exchanging and analyzing experiences of conducting research in various research settings.

Gender Odyssey 2015

Seattle, WA

August 20-23

tinyurl.com/5m8un5

Gender Odyssey's conference is focused on the needs and interests of transgender and gender nonconforming people from across North America and around the world. By creating a place where we can share our collective experience, Gender Odyssey's primary objective is to offer tools to navigate obstacles and provide pathways to individual and community empowerment. Our successful track record of continuous growth and innovative programming has inspired a very high attendee return rate as well as a solid reputation for thought-provoking, quality workshops. Anyone may attend regardless of gender identity or gender expression. We embrace the presence and participation of our families, partners, and allies. We encourage the attendance of those who serve this community to expand their knowledge and understanding of gender nonconformity and transgender issues.

Calls for Papers

Radical History Review

Special Issue: "Radicalizing Histories of Science and Technology"

Deadline: April 1

tinyurl.com/pe6a27q

Science, medicine, and technology are integral to the histories of many societies and cultures throughout the world. Yet contemporary case studies of science and technology often lack a broad historical perspective. Meanwhile, historical studies of science, medicine, and technology often take a limited theoretical or conceptual approach to their analysis. And mainstream histories often ignore their interpretation altogether. So how might social, political, and cultural histories look different if radical insights from science and technology studies were brought to bear on the analysis of society and culture? And how might conventional historical narratives look different if the boundary between the radical study of "history" and the radical study of

"science and technology" were not assumed or taken for granted? We invite scholars to share case studies from current research that deploy new approaches in theory and methodology across the humanities and social sciences. Contributions are particularly encouraged from scholars working on locales and on periods where models of knowledge and practice are very different from, or are to be contrasted with, current models of the sciences. To this end, the editors seek papers that focus on diverse historical periods as well as diverse geographical regions, populations, and objects of study. What novel issues, historical problems, and debates have arisen with the opening of new academic fields and new political and historical conditions?

Signs

Special Issue: "Pleasure and Danger: Sexual Freedom in the 21st Century"

Deadline: April 1

tinyurl.com/lwzat37

At the heart of the feminist project is a persistent concern with thinking through the "powers of desire" (Snitow, Stansell, and Thompson 1983) and expanding the potential for sexual and gender freedom and self-determination at the same time that we combat sadly persistent forms of sexual danger and violence. For this special issue, we invite transdisciplinary and transnational submissions that address questions and debates provoked by the "pleasure and danger" couplet. Submissions may engage with the historical (How different is our moment from that formative "sex wars" era? Have the sex wars moved to new terrain such as trafficking and slut-shaming?), the representational (How does the digital era transform our sexual lives? What does "livestreaming" sexual assault do to/for feminist organizing? What possibilities are there for feminist and queer imagery in an era of prolific porn, commodified otherness, and

everyday inclusion?), the structural (How do race, ethnicity, religion, and national cultures enable and constrain sexual freedoms? How do carceral and governance feminisms frame and perhaps contain earlier liberatory impulses?), and/or the intersectional (How do we analyze the mutually constituting relations of sexuality, gender, race, ethnicity, class, nationality, ability, age, and so on?). There are local and global questions to be asked and strategic arguments to be resolved. And the very terms are themselves constantly debated (Whose pleasure are we speaking of and for? Who is the “we” doing that speaking? Who is imagined to be “in danger?”



How does “gender” signify differently in that couplet from “sexuality?”). We particularly encourage analyses from

all regions of the globe that address pressing concerns and that do so in a way that is accessible.

Online Resources

Center for Reproductive Rights

Whose Right to Life? Women’s Rights and Prenatal Protections under Human Rights and Comparative Law Toolkit
tinyurl.com/pysnaxj

The right to life is a fundamental human right, central to the enjoyment of all other human rights. International human rights law recognizes this basic right begins at birth, and international and regional human rights bodies, as well as courts worldwide, have clearly established that any prenatal protections must be consistent with women’s human rights. The emerging trend to extend a right to life before birth, in particular from conception, poses a significant threat to women’s human rights, in theory and in practice. There are a number of steps that states can and should take to promote a legitimate interest in prenatal life while respecting women’s fundamental rights.

This updated toolkit, which includes recent court decisions and interpretative guidance from human rights bodies, analyzes how States can meet their international human rights obligations as they seek to protect the value of prenatal life. It also identifies how relevant human rights, public health, and scientific evidence supports legal protections to guarantee women’s rights as a crucial step in step in protecting the right to life and ensuring the wellbeing of women and their children.

Center for Women’s Global Leadership
16 Days Campaign Take Action Kit
tinyurl.com/pdqdm3k

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence campaign is a global campaign dedicated to ending gender based violence. This campaign is dedicated to raising awareness about gender based violence as a human

rights issue, strengthening local work around violence against women, providing a forum to develop and share strategies, demonstrating the solidarity of activists around the world, and calling governments to account, respond, protect, and prevent violence against women. This action kit will help participants plan their own activities to contribute to the campaign.

FEMNET

A Handbook for Religious and Cultural Leaders Engaging Communities to End Female Genital Mutilation
tinyurl.com/oho5wwk

This handbook, available for download, is part of a behavior change communication tool intended to expand the engagement of men in religious and cultural institutions to reach out to their communities to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation. It clarifies some of

the common myths and misconceptions that perpetuate FGM. It opens dialogue between religious and cultural leaders and members of the community, and promotes alternative rites of passage.

The Gender and Development Network Gender and Campaigning Training Pack tinyurl.com/q8hjejv

In recent years, gender equality and women and girls have become the subject of an unprecedented focus by development actors, donor governments, and the international community. Development NGOs are increasingly taking up the cause of gender equality in their advocacy and campaigning, either by developing specific women's rights campaigns or by trying to incorporate a gender focus into existing campaigns. However, this new commitment is not always matched by an understanding of what challenging gender inequality means in practice. The Gender and Development Network has therefore produced a training pack to provide some of the insights and practical ideas needed to understand why and how to integrate gender equality and the rights of women and girls into international development campaigns. The training course is aimed at campaigners and communications, fundraising, or policy staff with a significant element of campaigning or advocacy in their role. Previous knowledge of gender equality issues is not necessary to participate in the training. The full pack includes an introduction, detailed notes for the trainer, a training day plan, 26 PowerPoint slides, and a participants' pack with 10 handouts. To obtain a free copy of the full training pack, please email info@gadnetwork.org.

Girls Not Brides

Theory of Change on Child Marriage Visual Diagram tinyurl.com/klmsqjz

This Girls Not Brides visual diagram demonstrates the range of approaches needed to address child marriage and how they intersect. Informed by the insight of Girls Not Brides members

and other experts on child marriage, it outlines all that is necessary to achieve Girls Not Brides' ultimate vision of a world without child marriage where girls and women enjoy equal status with boys and men and are able to achieve their full potential in all aspects of their lives. The visual diagram, available for download, includes a background brief on how to read the Theory of Change and a user guide on how to incorporate the Theory of Change with your work.

Instituto Promundo Engaging Men and Boys in Gender Equality and Health Toolkit tinyurl.com/4y74mls

Promundo and MenEngage Alliance with support from UNFPA produced this toolkit that addresses strategies and lessons learned for Engaging Men and Boys in diverse themes such as Sexual and Reproductive Health, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Fatherhood, HIV and AIDS, Gender-based Violence, and Advocacy and Policy. It includes tools and activities from organizations around the world which can be adapted and utilized by other organizations.

Physicians for Human Rights MediCapt tinyurl.com/qgn3pzb

MediCapt is a mobile application by the Program on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones to help clinicians more effectively collect, document, and preserve forensic medical evidence of sexual violence to support the local prosecution of these crimes. This critical tool converts a standardized medical intake form for forensic documentation to a digital platform and combines it with a secure mobile camera to facilitate forensic photography. By combining these components, MediCapt will help preserve critical forensic medical evidence of mass atrocities, including sexual violence and torture, for use in courts. Health care providers will use the app to compile medical evidence, photograph survivor's injuries, and securely transmit the data to authorities engaged in prosecuting and seeking accountability for such crimes.

Public Broadcasting Schedule (PBS) Women, War, & Peace Screening Kit tinyurl.com/5s4bk7c

"Women, War & Peace" is a five-part documentary film series that challenges the conventional wisdom about war. It asks these provocative questions: What if we looked at war through women's eyes? What if we looked beyond the familiar images and faces of war and saw women as witnesses, peace activists, political negotiators, and heads of state? "Women, War & Peace" tells the courageous stories of women in hotspots all over the world, including Bosnia, Liberia, Afghanistan, and Colombia. Screening kits are available by completing an online request form. The kits are free to organizations across the world that empower women and support peace, less shipping costs. The screening kits include a special DVD set with all five films, a CD that includes tips for planning screening events, discussion questions, region-specific resources, and interviews with five leading activists, including Nobel Laureate Leymah Gbowee. The kit is available in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

Tactical Technology Collective and Front Line Defenders

Tools and Tactics for the LGBTI Community in Sub-Saharan Africa tinyurl.com/og4yzut

This guide was created specifically for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex individuals and human rights defenders in the sub-Saharan region in Africa, and was written in collaboration with human rights defenders from the community. The guide was written in the context of continuous legal, religious, social, economic, and digital marginalization and harassment of the LGBTI community in most of the region. The internet has emerged as a viable option for LGBTI persons to gain visibility, communicate, network, and share what they cannot express in public. Social networks, blogging platforms and forums have become, in most African countries, the only spaces where LGBTI persons can have a

voice, organize themselves, formulate their discourses around their issues and fight for recognition. "Tools and Tactics" explores common threats, such as entrapment, extortion, harassment, and unauthorized access to devices. The guide then links to the tools and tactics which can help LGBTI persons to stay safe. It also includes all the existing chapters of the Security-in-a-Box toolkit, testimonies of human rights defenders

from the community, examples and accounts of attacks, and additional chapters on Risk Analysis and Safer Use of Internet Cafes and LGBTI dating sites.

Women's Rights Campaigning Info Activism Toolkit tinyurl.com/mxe5w7c

This Toolkit is a new guide for women's rights activists, advocates, NGOs, and community-based organizations

who want to use technology in their campaigning. With the proliferation of digital tools and platforms available to activists, it can sometimes be difficult to know where to start and which tools are best suited for different kinds of campaign and global contexts. This kit assembles strategies, digital tools, and case studies from around the world with a critical focus on the intended strategic impact of digital campaigns.

Book Review

Living on Your Own: Single Women, Rental Housing, and Post-Revolutionary Affect in Contemporary South Korea, by Jesook Song, 2014, 164pp, State University of New York Press. Review by Edward James Glayzer, PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.

Since the global economic crisis of 2008, youths around the world have been negatively impacted in areas such as unemployment and rising tuition costs. *Living on Your Own* uses these phenomena as a backdrop to the frustrations of young women in Korea who are forced to rely on parents and husbands for housing, unable to obtain financial or domestic independence. Song uses her background in gender and political economy to focus on the intersection between disparate aspects of Korean life, such as Confucian family ideology, neoliberalism, housing practices, and financial institutions, that influence Korean women's livelihoods. The book is divided into an introduction and four chapters.

The introductory chapter uses Song's ethnographic findings to illustrate the effects of large-scale trends of financialization and neoliberalization and situates her research within the wider anthropological literature on capitalism and feminism. Chapter one begins with a brief introduction to neo-Confucian gender ideology in which women are dependent on their fathers until marriage, where the dependency then shifts to their husbands. This practice of male proprietorship over women became cemented into Korean social norms during the last Korean dynasty from 1392-1910. With the popularity of cosmopolitan culture brought on by travel and mass media that took place at the end of World War II, women began to see marriage as an option rather than a necessity. Despite this shift, single Korean women who seek to live independently face a constant struggle between changing and contested sexual moral regimes. She then documents various Korean women's differing class, familial, and sexual struggles to establish independent residences from their families despite being unmarried.

The second and third chapters delve into the multitude of challenges that single women face in securing affordable, independent livelihoods, including a rental housing market heavily dependent on large cash deposits, a sexist financial system that discriminates against single women applying for loans, and a labor market that excludes unmarried women from full-time work. Within each of these spheres, Song documents the ways in which single women are systematically marginalized and essentially forced to depend on kinship networks for basic subsistence. "I had to ask my parents... My rent deposit is about 40 million Korean won [US \$40,000]. It is impossible to save that much money when I can barely pay my living expenses with the income of an unstable part-time job," one research participant shares (p. 39). Song also astutely connects these webs of government policies and corporate practices to larger debates about the cosmopolitan desire for a flexible lifestyle and the demand for a neoliberal economic system to create a large, educated, flexible, but inexpensive workforce.

The final chapter discusses the historical convergence of the politically leftist democratization movement against the military Park regime with the political right's neoliberal movement for self-determination and independence. The book ends with a discussion from one of Song's key informants, a politically-left single woman who fought for democratization during the Park regime. Addressing the relationship between democratization and capitalism, she states, "I suspect that liberal democratization and acceleration of capitalism are almost interchangeable terms" (p. 95). This fascinating book articulates the modern youth crisis and its manifestation in South Korea for single women. Song successfully moves from the voices of her research participants to macro-level inquiry of the nature of a capitalist political economy. She argues that single women's fight to care for themselves is a critique "of the 'work ethic,' countering Fordist capitalist production and resisting social and ideological dogmatism" (p. 78). However, she maintains that this resistance simultaneously bolsters a liberal ethos. This work is important to those interested in the gender politics of South Korea, as well as social scientists studying capitalism, financialization, or development.

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