



# 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!

GenCen welcomes new *GPID Bulletin* Managing Editor Kristan Elwell. Kristan is a doctoral student in MSU's Department of Anthropology. Her research focuses on the efficacy of Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Programs in Malawi. GenCen also welcomes Dori Pynnonen Hopkins, our new Student Advisor and Internship Coordinator. Dori previously worked for GenCen as the Student Internship Coordinator and will now be assuming responsibility for both internships and advising, taking the place of Advisor Ann Chrapkiewicz who will be missed.

As always, we encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers! We also encourage submissions by authors and publishers of relevant articles and books for inclusion in future issues. We especially invite graduate students, scholars, and professionals to review one of a number of books that are available for review. If you are interested in reviewing a book, please contact us at [bulletin@msu.edu](mailto:bulletin@msu.edu). A few of the titles available for review include:

***Defying Victimhood: Women and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding***, edited by Albrecht Schnabel and Anara Tabyshalieva, 2013, 408pp.

***Empathy and Rage: Female Genital Mutilation in African Literature***, edited by Tobe Levin and Augustine H. Asaah, 2009, 218pp.

***Gender and Sustainability: Lessons from Asia and Latin America***, edited by María Luz Cruz-Torres and Pamela McElwee, 2012, 240pp.

***The Gender Question in Globalization: Changing Perspectives and Practices***, edited by Tine Davids and Francien van Driel, 2008, 246pp.

***The Gender Politics of Development***, by Shirin Rai, 2008, 189pp.

***Vulnerable Daughters in India: Culture, Development and Changing Contexts***, by Mattias Larsen, 2011, 205pp.

We hope you enjoy the Fall 2013 issue of the *GPID Bulletin*!

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## **Economic Development & Cultural Change**

**Volume 61, Issue 2, 2013**

### **“Access to Water, Women’s Work, and Child Outcomes,”**

by Gayatri Koolwal and Dominique Van De Walle, pp. 369-405. This article focuses on the status of economic opportunities for women in developing countries including South Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and the influence that basic water infrastructures have on both women’s employment opportunities and children’s quality of education. The causes contributing to a low number of women working in the off-farm labor force, including their involvement in child care, domestic activities and the undervaluing of women’s skills within basic social infrastructures are discussed. The study provides empirical evidence showing that the time and burden placed on women in these countries in collecting water is a policy issue which needs to be further addressed.

**Volume 61, Issue 2, 2013**

### **“From Health Service Delivery to Family Planning: The Changing Impact of Health Clinics on Fertility in Rural Iran,”**

by Ali Hashemi and Djavad Salehi-Isfahani, pp. 281-309. This study examines the dramatic decline in fertility in rural Iran, and its coincidence with the implementation of a nationwide family planning program. Focusing on the role of rural health clinics in the decline of rural fertility in Iran since the 1990s, the study contends that Iran’s increase in family planning education has gained worldwide recognition and is viewed as a model to follow for other developing countries. The study utilizes data from the 2000 Iran Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) to assess Iranian women’s responses about the family planning program. A discrete hazard econometric model is used to estimate the effect of exposure relating to family planning on birth hazards. The study

uses a proportional hazard model to estimate the effect of exposure to family planning on the probability of births of different parities. The study shows that the program had a limited impact on the timing of the first birth, but that it delayed the occurrence of the second and third births.

**Volume 61, Issue 2, 2013**

### **“Status, Caste, and the Time Allocation of Women in Rural India,”**

by Eswaran Mukesh, Ramaswami Bharat, and Wadhwa Wilima, pp. 311-333. This article focuses on the impact of the family social status of women in rural India and how it affects the time allocation of women in the labor market. The authors discuss the use of a household model that consists of a couple consuming a status good, a market good and a leisure good in order to assess the effects of the time allocation relating to their social status. Two data sets, the all-India National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted from 2004 to 2005 and the Time Use Survey (TUS) conducted from 1998 to 1999, are analyzed to test major hypotheses. The authors assert that social status plays a pivotal role in undermining the autonomy of women.

## **Gender, Work & Organization**

**Volume 20, Issue 1, 2013**

### **“Joining the Dark Side: Women in Management in the Dominican Republic,”**

by Jenny K. Rodriguez, pp. 1-19. This article presents evidence of the challenges faced by women in management in their interactions with men and other women, contesting the idea that men organizationally oppress women and suggesting instead that both men and women can be organizational oppressors of women. Using empirical evidence, this article provides new insights into the working lives and challenges of women in a Latin American and Hispanic Caribbean context. The article highlights struggles

of power and credibility in women in management’s relationships with men and other women. It draws on findings of research conducted in the public sector in the Dominican Republic, where in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with professional men and women. This article has significant implications for advancing understanding of the dynamics of gender and organizations in developing countries, in particular, the experiences of women in management.

## **Health Care for Women International**

**Volume 34, Issue 6, 2013**

### **“Men’s Perceptions of Delivery Care in Rural Malawi: Exploring Community Level Barriers to Improving Maternal Health,”**

by Pauliina Aarnio, Effie Chipeta and Teija Kulmala, pp 419-439. In this cross-sectional survey with qualitative components (n = 389), the authors explore how husbands perceive delivery care in rural Malawi. Most husbands report deciding upon maternal health care seeking and prefer institutional delivery. Men acknowledge that their unfaithfulness and violence can harm the pregnancy. Most husbands feel responsible for birth preparedness, but poor availability and unforeseeable transport costs hinder care seeking in pregnancy complications. Study findings suggest that innovative birth preparedness and transport interventions that involve men, as well as the extension of antenatal care (ANC) services to men, can help overcome obstacles to improving maternal health at the community level.

## **Human Rights Quarterly**

**Volume 35, Number 1, 2013**

### **“Muslim Women’s Equality in India: Applying a Human Rights Framework,”**

by Narain Vrinda, pp. 91-115. Located at the intersection of community and nation, public law and private law, Muslim women are

simultaneously included and excluded from the enjoyment of equal rights. Applying the notion of human rights offers the possibility of analyzing this disjuncture between formally guaranteed constitutional rights and state-legitimized discrimination under the religious personal law in a way that relates women's experience of discrimination to the narrative of the law. Exploring religious personal law, this article evaluates the potential of a human rights framework as an analytical tool to challenge Muslim women's exclusion from equal citizenship in India. Increasingly, the Supreme Court of India is turning to international human rights law to interpret constitutional guarantees of equality and freedom from discrimination. Examining universal norms of human rights, this article considers the emancipatory potential of this discourse for the particular situation of Muslim women in India. Evaluating the possibility for Muslim women to move towards equality through the translation of human rights from a universal to a local context, this article evaluates the potential and promise of universal norms of human rights to recognize their equality rights, that paradoxically, cultural relativist arguments might, in this particular context, preclude.

### International Journal of Educational Development

Volume 33, Issue 2, 2013

**"The Continua of Identities in Postcolonial Curricula: Kenyan Students' Perceptions of Gender in School Textbooks,"** by Kim Foulds, pp. 165-174. The roles of textbooks in postcolonial states is increasingly complicated, even more so when engaging a gendered analysis. This is in large part due to the pressure national education ministries face considering the demands of the international aid community, particularly since implementation of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, nation-building, and cultural diversity. Using Kenya as a site of analysis, this article uses interviews conducted with

Kenyan primary school students to determine how their perceptions of their textbooks relates to their lived realities. Focusing on images depicting labor in and out of the home, research shows that students' perceptions of textbooks demonstrate that there exists a continuum of gender identities, particularly visible when images of transformative gendered roles for women are incongruent with student realities. The authors analyzed Kenyan national curriculum and textbooks in light of MDG's commitment to gender equality. They interviewed 250 Kenyan primary school students on their perceptions of gender in textbooks. Key findings from an analysis of national curriculum show intersections with the international aid community's commitment to gender equality. Findings also suggest students' perceptions of textbooks demonstrate that there exists a continuum of gender identities, and that mixed messages in textbooks reinforce existing gender roles.

### Journal of Comparative Family Studies

Volume 44, Issue 2, 2013

**"Kin in Daily Routines: Time Use and Childrearing in Rural South Africa,"** by Sangeetha Madhavan and Mark Gross, pp. 175-191. A critical component of child rearing is time use. There have been a wealth of studies on time use in child rearing focusing on biological parents in the US and western contexts, but there is a notable absence of any scholarship on time use that has incorporated extended kin in the African context. This paper examines time use with children in rural South Africa using observational data and incorporates a range of kin and non-kin. The analysis focuses on 24 children



under the age of 6 and all the people who interact with them over the course of a week. Through an examination of the composition of care networks, the quantity and quality of time investment, and the relationship between care networks and child outcomes, the findings support a kin-based, socially distributed model of child rearing but also challenge assumptions about the extent of kin involvement and impact on child outcomes.

Volume 44, Issue 2, 2013

**"Why Would Such a Person Dream About Heaven?" Family, Faith, and Happiness in Arranged Marriages in India,"** by Jennifer L. Bowman and David C. Dollahite, pp. 207-225. This study explores the why and how of high rates of marital satisfaction among arranged marriage spouses of Hindu faith in Jaipur, India. The construct family and religious involvement is proposed to describe what constituents of arranged marriages perceive to be the key influences on high rates of marital satisfaction. This construct is observed and discussed within three main phases of marriage: (a) time leading up to

marriage; (b) early and formative years of marriage; and (c) marital longevity and satisfaction. The findings broaden the conceptual understanding of the experience of arranged marriage. It appears that choices made throughout a marriage have more to do with marital happiness than merely choice in mate selection. Implications for future research on arranged marriage are discussed along with conceptual and practical implications for professional counselors and religious leaders in the West.

### Journal of African Studies

Volume 54, Issue 2, 2013

#### “Challenging the Status Quo: Young Women and Men in Black Consciousness Community Work, 1970s South Africa,”

by Leslie Hadfield, pp. 247-267. Young activists who took part in South Africa’s Black Consciousness movement challenged the apartheid status quo with their bold calls for black psychological liberation. This article uses new evidence to elucidate the work these youthful activists did in health and economic projects in the rural Eastern Cape that, in part, upheld certain customs. The article also brings young professional women into the history of African youth, arguing that the involvement of professional black female activists changed the way activists and villagers perceived the abilities and roles of young black women.

### Journal of International Women’s Studies

Volume 14, Issue 1, 2013

#### “Violence Between Female In-Laws in India,”

by Martin Rew, Geetanjali Gangoli and Aisha K. Gill, pp. 147. Indian mothers-in-law are consistently legally implicated in violence against their daughters-in-law, particularly in dowry-related cases. This paper explores whether current sociological, psychodynamic and feminist

explanations are adequate, arguing that policy and research must incorporate deeper understandings of the relationship between violence, abuse and the continuum of everyday practices of power and control in middle-class Indian households if women are to be protected from abuse. Critically, policy and research must recognize the impact of the sociocultural preference



for sons. Daughters are viewed as inferior; however, mothers to sons enjoy a relatively elevated position within the family. Even leaving aside issues of socialization into traditional gender roles, this encourages a particularly close bond between mothers and sons that causes tensions between mothers and daughters-in-law once sons marry. These tensions are complicated by the normative nature of patrilocalty where sons stay within their parents’ home even after marriage, while married women join their husbands in the in-laws’ household. Thus, mothers-in-law, having finally obtained a relative position of power, often have a vested

interest in perpetuating practices of control and power over their daughters-in-law. This represents a culturally specific form of patriarchal bargain that has significant implications regarding addressing the gender inequalities endemic in Indian society, with equally distinct psychological implications.

### Maternal and Child Health Journal

February 2013

#### “What is Health Equity: And How Does a Life-Course Approach Take Us Further Toward It?,”

by Paula Braveman, 7pp. Although the terms “health equity” and “health disparities” have become increasingly familiar to health professionals in the United States over the past two decades, they are rarely defined. Federal agencies have often defined “health disparities” in ways that encompass all health differences between any groups. Lack of clarity about the concepts of health disparities and health equity can have serious consequences for how resources are allocated, by removing social justice as an explicit consideration from policy agendas. This paper aims to make explicit what these concepts mean and to discuss what a life-course perspective can contribute to efforts to

achieve health equity and eliminate health disparities. Equity means justice. Health equity is the principle or goal that motivates efforts to eliminate disparities in health between groups of people who are economically or socially worse-off and their better-off counterparts—such as different racial/ethnic or socioeconomic groups or groups defined by disability status, sexual orientation, or gender identity—by making special efforts to improve the health of those who are economically or socially disadvantaged. Health disparities are the metric by which we measure progress toward health equity. The basis for these definitions in ethical

and human rights principles is discussed, along with the relevance of a life-course perspective for moving toward greater health equity.

### Men and Masculinities

Volume 16, Number 2, 2013

**“The Crisis of Liberation: Masculinity, Neoliberalism, and HIV/AIDS in Postapartheid South Africa,”** by Claire Laurier Decoteau, pp. 139-159. In post-apartheid South Africa, a “crisis

of masculinity” has become the most prominent explanation for high rates of violence against women and the gendered nature of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This article offers a critique of such an analysis, and suggests that the sexualization of politics in the post-apartheid era allows both state actors and impoverished community members to manage and negotiate the paradoxes of post-colonialism. Combining a discourse analysis and ethnographic

study, the article analyzes the various ways in which the tropes of “modernity” and “traditionalism” are deployed (and resignified) in and through discursive struggles over masculinity and sexuality. The article argues that gender has become a primary terrain upon which colonial and postcolonial conflicts are played out. As such, rather than a “crisis of masculinity,” the sexualization of politics signifies and masks concerns about the “success” of liberation.

# Audiovisuals

### Icarus Films

[www.icarusfilms.com](http://www.icarusfilms.com)

#### **Guerilla Grannies: How to Live in This World**

As a student in the 1960s, Dutch filmmaker Ike Bertels became captivated by an image she saw in a BBC documentary about Mozambique’s war for independence: three young members of the Women’s Detachment of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) sitting on the grass and cleaning their rifles. Almost two decades later, in 1984, she tracked down the three women: Monica, Amelia, and Maria, who were now living through the civil war that followed Mozambique’s independence. Monica served as a member of a Central Committee of the ruling FRELIMO party. Maria was in school and taking care of her five children, and Amelia worked as a seamstress. Ten years later, Bertels returned to Mozambique to document these women once again, as they navigated the new society that emerged after the conclusion of the civil war in 1992. This film depicts Bertels’ third encounter with these remarkable women, all three now grandmothers in their 60s, and narrates the filmmaker’s long friendship with them. Their success in helping transform the country has sapped none of their ambition, and the film reveals their tireless efforts to create a better life for their children and grandchildren. 2013, 80min.

### ITVS

[itvs.org/films/outlawed-in-pakistan](http://itvs.org/films/outlawed-in-pakistan)

#### **Outlawed in Pakistan**

This film tells the story of Kainat Soomro as she takes a rape case through Pakistan’s deeply flawed criminal justice system. The 13-year-old Kainat accuses four men from her village of kidnapping and raping her. Spanning more than five years, the story is told through the perspective of both Kainat and the accused rapists. Kainat’s confession of the gang rape places her squarely in the public eye in a country where rape victims are routinely treated as dishonorable. Her decision to speak publicly about the alleged rape puts Kainat and her family in grave danger, forcing the teenager to live under police protection for her safety. As Kainat heads to court, she faces another battle. The police’s limited investigation in the case makes it nearly impossible for her to prove the rape. Yet Kainat vows to keep fighting until the alleged rapists are sentenced to death. Meanwhile, the alleged rapists launch a public campaign against Kainat, calling the teenager a liar. In short time, the situation takes a deadly turn. 2013, 60min.

### Open Society Foundations

[www.opensocietyfoundations.org/events/film-screening-fueling-poverty](http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/events/film-screening-fueling-poverty)  
**Fuelling Poverty**

This documentary film examines the

corruption and mismanagement of oil wealth in Nigeria, set against the backdrop of the January 2012 protests after the removal of the fuel subsidy. It is a story that brings to life the plight of everyday Nigerians, caught up in the reckless policies of a government where corruption is the norm, rather than exception, and impunity reigns. The film is a tribute to the many lives lost during the fuel subsidy demonstration and the many avoidable deaths in Nigeria that are the result of bad governance. This film is a joint initiative between Open Society Initiative for West Africa and Ishaya Baku, a fearless social activist and a young Nigerian producer who is fast becoming a force in the film industry. 2012, 28min.

### UNRISD

[www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

#### **Multiple Global Crises and Gender: Rethinking Alternative Paths for Development**

As part of the UNRISD seminar series, Devaki Jain, Naoko Otobe and Mariama Williams discuss key findings from the recently published volume “Harvesting Feminist Knowledge for Public Policy: Rebuilding Progress.” The panelists reflect on the flaws in the current patterns of development, arguing for political, economic, and social changes to promote equality and sustainability towards more inclusive alternative

development paths. They cite flaws in the current patterns of development—especially for women, arguing that understanding and harvesting feminist knowledge has become increasingly critical to a number of issues impacting the lives of women and men in both developed and developing countries. As the global community has begun the process of debating and implementing a new post-2015 development agenda, panelists call for feminist voices to be heard and counted in reshaping economic, social and political agendas. 2012, 10min.

## Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

### Camera/Woman

Working as a videographer at weddings in Casablanca, Khadija Harrad is part of the new generation of young, divorced Moroccan women seeking to realize their desires for freedom and independence while honoring their families' wishes. Mother of an 11-year-old son and primary breadwinner for her parents and siblings as well, she navigates daily between the elaborate fantasy world of the parties she films and harassment from her traditionally conservative family, which disapproves of her occupation and wants her only to remarry. This film, shot in *vérité* style, follows Khadija on the job, at home, and with supportive women friends who are divorced and share similar experiences. As it unveils the issues that confront working-class Muslim women in societies now undergoing profound change, this arresting film reveals that for Khadija, unbowed in the

face of overwhelming odds, the camera becomes a liberating force. 2012, 55min.

### Forbidden Voices: How to Start a Revolution with a Computer

Their voices are suppressed, prohibited and censored. But world-famous bloggers Yoani Sánchez, Zeng Jinyan and Farnaz Seifi are unafraid of their dictatorial regimes. These fearless women represent a new, networked generation of modern rebels. In Cuba, China and Iran their blogs shake the foundations of the state information monopoly, putting them at great risk. This film accompanies these brave young cyberfeminists on perilous



journeys. Tracing each woman's use of social media to denounce and combat violations of human rights and free speech in her home country, this film attests to the Internet's potential for building international awareness and political pressure. 2012, 96 minutes.

### The Mosuo Sisters

A tale of two sisters living in the shadow of two Chinas, this documentary by award-winning filmmaker Marlo Poras follows Juma and Latso, young women from one of the world's last remaining

matriarchal societies. Thrust into the worldwide economic downturn after losing jobs in Beijing and left with few options, they return to their remote Himalayan village. But growing exposure to modernity has irreparably altered traditions of the Mosuo, their tiny ethnic minority, and home is not the same. This visually stunning film highlights today's realities of women's lives and China's vast cultural and economic divides while offering rare views of a surviving matriarchy. 2013, 80min.

### Salma

When Salma, a young Muslim girl in a south Indian village, was 13 years old, her family locked her up for 25 years, forbidding her to study and forcing her into marriage. During that time, words were Salma's salvation. She began covertly composing poems on scraps of paper and, through an intricate

system, was able to sneak them out of the house, eventually getting them into the hands of a publisher. Against the odds, Salma became the most famous Tamil poet: the first step to discovering her own freedom and challenging the traditions and code of conduct in her village. Salma's extraordinary story is one of courage and resilience. This film helps us understand why the goal of global education of girls is one the most critical areas of empowerment and development of women worldwide. 2013, 89min.

# Monographs and Technical Reports

## Action Aid

[www.actionaid.org](http://www.actionaid.org)

### **“Recognize, Redistribute, Reduce the Women’s Unpaid Care Burden,”**

by Hellen Malinga Apila, et al., 2013, 16pp. Unpaid care work refers to the work done in the home and in communities from preparing food, collecting firewood and water to taking care of children, the ill and the elderly. Women and girls living in poverty sometimes have to forego their basic human rights to an education, healthcare, decent work and leisure time in order to balance all these many activities. This perpetuates gender inequality, reinforces inequitable gender norms and keeps women and girls in poverty. ActionAid International Women’s Rights team piloted the women’s Unpaid Care Work Program in collaboration with ActionAid Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria and Nepal. This program is one of the ActionAid International’s contributions to the National Development Strategies of implementing countries.

## CARE

[tinyurl.com/lnhaty3](http://tinyurl.com/lnhaty3)

### **“From Resolution to Reality: Lessons Learned from Afghanistan, Nepal and Uganda on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Governance,”**

by Karen A. Grepin and Jeni Klugman, 2013, 48pp. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR 1325, 2000) was hailed a victory for women’s rights activists around the world. The adoption of the resolution represented a significant step forward in recognizing the strategic contribution that women can make to peace and security policy, as well as acknowledging the increasing use of violence against women as a tactic of war. Yet a decade later, women are still largely absent from peace negotiations. Ten years from the initial adoption of SCR 1325, CARE International launched a study to reflect on their own operational experience, and the perspectives of

our local partners in civil society and the communities with which they work to assess how the policy be turned into practice, impacting on the lives of women most affected by conflict. The study includes three case studies which examine the implications of SCR 1325 in the lives of women in post-conflict settings. CARE and their partners find that many thousands of women have used SCR 1325 to mobilize political action and resources in support of their rights and participation in peace and security policy. Yet despite all these efforts, women remain largely absent from the negotiating table. The authors suggest that meaningful participation of women depends upon donors and the UN to make changes in their funding and diplomatic engagement. Longer-term donor funding is needed to embed women’s participation and peacebuilding into wider integrated programs that address the economic, livelihood, health and psychosocial needs of those women, their families and the broader community. The authors highlight the need for a holistic approach to women’s participation in peace and security policy and practice aimed at addressing women’s competence and potential, as well as the structures and relations that condition their choices; the funding and implementation of long-term and integrated/multi-sectoral strategies which embed women’s participation and peacebuilding into wider community-based transitional programs; a strategic approach to consolidating peace by connecting grassroots peacebuilding up to national and international peacemaking efforts; and a prioritization of the protection of women who participate in peacebuilding and post-conflict governance from violence, intimidation and stigmatization.

## Concern Worldwide/Oxfam GB

[tinyurl.com/k7478us](http://tinyurl.com/k7478us)

### **“Walking the Talk: Cash Transfers and**

**Gender Dynamics,”** by Tina Wallace and Jennifer Chapman, 2013, 44pp. Concern Worldwide and Oxfam GB jointly commissioned this report to look at the impacts of cash transfers (CTs) on gender dynamics both within households and communities. This report was commissioned because of the agencies’ concerns that while CTs, now being used in many different emergency contexts, are expected to benefit women and contribute towards their empowerment, there was little evidence being collected to see whether this was in fact happening. The findings from this report will inform future gender sensitive CT programs. The research included a literature review, program evaluations from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and three country studies. These were Indonesia (rapid onset, earthquake), Kenya (rapid onset, food price spikes) and Zimbabwe (protracted crisis). In all three contexts women were the primary beneficiaries of the cash. Power relations and gender roles within households and the community are culturally and geographically specific. The impact of the CTs on women depended very much on the setting. Overall, there were many positive benefits for women. This included increased self esteem and confidence to handle money and an acceptance by men that women are capable of handling money. On the whole, intrahousehold relations improved as a result of the CTs targeting women and there were indications that some of these improvements may last beyond the length of the program. However, there were also clear challenges. Both the community implications of how the CTs were implemented and the effect of the CTs on traditional coping strategies were a significant worry for some beneficiaries. Community relations did not necessarily improve, and in some cases worsened, as a result of the program. The CTs also tended to

reinforce rather than challenge women's traditional household and social roles. CTs were perceived as helping women to simply perform their roles "better," that is, women are expected to carry the burden of food provision and to manage CT payments responsibly, often in the face of multiple pressures and claims. Likewise male roles were imbued with negative stereotypes, which will have damaging effects on the potential for long-term changes in gender relations. Complex social dynamics, such as polygamy, were not accounted for and the distribution of food within households remained highly gendered and hierarchical. Despite clear organizational commitments to gender equality, this was barely translated into practice. In none of the CTs studied was there a clear program aim to address gender inequalities, although all the project documents referred to several expected benefits for women recipients. This is partly due to current proposal requirements by donors. Staff were not clear as to what gender empowerment meant or what aspects of gender equality could be promoted throughout the programs. Partners were seen as implementers rather than co-owners of the projects and their understanding of gender issues was not used to help design the responses. Only in Indonesia was a gender analysis undertaken prior to implementation, and nowhere were concepts such as gender inequality or women's empowerment defined or analyzed. Women were not involved in pre-project discussions or in monitoring the work and the indicators of success largely focused on quantifiable data. There were key issues for women in terms of implementation, delivery mechanisms and communication that were not explored.

### Eldis

[tinyurl.com/m67zuto](http://tinyurl.com/m67zuto)

**"Final Impact Evaluation of the Saving for Change Program in Mali, 2009-2012,"** edited by Jenny Birchall, 2013, 216pp. Saving for Change (SfC) is a community savings group program designed and implemented by Oxfam

America, Freedom from Hunger, and the Stromme Foundation. SfC operates in 13 countries in West Africa, Latin America and Asia. This research conducted in Mali by Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) at the University of Arizona examines the impacts of Saving for Change. IPA conducted a randomized control trial (RCT) with 500 villages (6000 households) as well as high frequency surveys with a subset of 600 households over a three-year period between 2009-2012. The study found that 40% of women in treatment villages and 12% of women in control villages joined Saving for Change; while those who joined Saving for Change were on average slightly older, more socially connected and wealthier than non-members, the program reached remote and poor villages where the majority of the households were living on \$1 per day; Saving for Change led to small but positive and statistically significant economic effects when compared to control villages including increases in savings, loans and household livestock holdings, as well as improvements in food security and malaria knowledge, but not behavior. There was no measurable impact of Saving for Change on how households deal with health expenses, and small or no significant impacts on school enrollment, business development or expansion, agricultural inputs, or household and agricultural assets. The ethnographic research found an increase in social capital in terms of village-level solidarity and contact with other women, but the RCT did not see increases in social capital or female empowerment.

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

[tinyurl.com/mnzose7](http://tinyurl.com/mnzose7)

**"Governing Land for Women and Men: A Technical Guide to Support the Achievement of Responsible Gender Equitable Governance of Land Tenure,"** by Elizabeth Daley, 120pp. This technical guide on governing land for women and men aims to assist implementation

of the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" (FAO, 2012) by providing guidance that supports the Guidelines' principle of gender equality in tenure governance. At the beginning of each module, reference is made to the relevant provisions in the Guidelines. The guide focuses on equity and on how land tenure can be governed in ways that address the different needs and priorities of women and men. It moves away from longstanding debates about gender equality in access to land, towards the mainstreaming of gender issues to achieve more gender-equitable participation in the processes and institutions that underlie all decisionmaking about land.

### Institute of Development Studies

[tinyurl.com/b5rk6bv](http://tinyurl.com/b5rk6bv)

**"The Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index 2012: Measuring the Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Development Countries,"** by Dolf te Lintelo, et al., 2013, 125pp. The Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) measures political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition in 45 developing countries. Produced by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), it is the first global index of its kind showing levels of political commitment to tackle hunger and undernutrition in terms of appropriate policies, legal frameworks and public spending. The 2012 HANCI report finds that low income countries, like Malawi and Madagascar, and lower middle income Guatemala are leading the charge against hunger and undernutrition, while economic powerhouses such as India and Nigeria are failing some of their most vulnerable citizens. Key findings include the following: Guatemala is listed as best performing while Guinea Bissau is listed as the worst performing country for 2012. When compared to the other 44 countries that were assessed, Guatemala performs best for both hunger and nutrition commitment; economic growth has not necessarily



led to a commitment from governments to tackle hunger and undernutrition. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia remain global hotspots of hunger and undernutrition despite recent substantial and sustained economic growth; countries' commitments to hunger reduction do not tally with their commitment to improving nutrition. In fact, the report found a low correlation between the two.

### **International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)**

[www.icrw.org](http://www.icrw.org)

**“Opportunities and Challenges of Women’s Political Participation in India: A Synthesis of Research Findings from Select Districts in India,”** by Nandita Bhatla, Sunayana Walia, Tina Khanna, and Ravi Verma, 2012, 46pp. This series of reports highlight the findings from an ICRW study that was conducted as part of a UN Women program titled “Promoting Women’s Political Leadership and Governance in India and South Asia.” ICRW researchers surveyed nearly 3,000 elected female and male village leaders as well as collected qualitative data from other stakeholders to determine whether the local governing bodies—Panchayati Raj Institutions—are platforms where gender issues are raised, discussed and acted upon. The study finds that there is a sharp disconnect between the frequency with which women privately raise gender issues—especially domestic violence—with their representatives and the frequency with which those issues are brought to the table during panchayat meetings. Traditional attitudes around domestic violence among both women and men elected leaders contribute to it being perceived as outside the realm of public and political discourse. Yet there is perceived space and commitment to discuss such issues, as a small but not insignificant proportion of elected representatives raise them in meetings. The reports make an important contribution to the discourse on gender responsive governance, and include recommendations to make local

governing bodies more responsive to women’s needs and concerns.

[tinyurl.com/m45g75d](http://tinyurl.com/m45g75d)

**“Addressing Comprehensive Needs of Adolescent Girls in India: A Potential for Creating Livelihoods,”** by Priya Nanda, Priya Das, Arushi Singh and Ruchika Negi, 2013, 72pp. Strengthening and utilizing the economic potential of girls is a critical approach for economic development. Unfortunately there has been little analysis of programs that address the multiple needs of adolescent girls, including enhancing their livelihood potential by building their economic agency. This report highlights findings from a scoping study to understand the state of the field of adolescent programming in India and to inform the design of future comprehensive programs that address both the productive and reproductive dimensions of girls’ lives. The methodology included reviewing the literature, mapping organizations and programs for adolescent girls focused on livelihoods and/or sexual and reproductive health and rights, interviewing technical experts, and conducting field visits to select programs in Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra. Among its findings, the study identifies the following key program elements that need to be strengthened to meet adolescent girls’ comprehensive needs: community buy-in, safe spaces for engagement, programming with a strong gender lens, responding to girls’ aspirations and practical needs, expanding the scope of livelihoods beyond skill-building activities to include job placement and/or support to enable girls to become self-employed. The report concludes with recommendations directed to practitioners, policymakers and donors for catalyzing comprehensive programming for adolescent girls.

### **Inter-American Development Bank**

[tinyurl.com/cgg264n](http://tinyurl.com/cgg264n)

**“New Century, Old Disparities: Gender and Ethnic Wage Gaps in Latin America,”** by Juan Pablo Atal,

Hugo Nopo, and Natalia Winder, 2013, 75pp. This paper surveys gender and ethnic wage gaps in 18 Latin American countries, decomposing differences using matching comparisons as a non-parametric alternative to the Blinder-Oaxaca (BO) decomposition. It is found that men earn 9 to 27% more than women, with high cross-country heterogeneity. The unexplained pay gap is higher among older, informal and self-employed workers and those in small firms. Ethnic wage differences are greater than gender differences, and educational attainment differentials play an important role in explaining the gap. Higher ethnic wage gaps are found among males, single income generators of households and full-time workers, and in rural areas. An important share of the ethnic wage gap is due to the scarcity of minorities in high paid positions. This paper provides evidence that the region still faces major challenges in terms of eradicating labor market disadvantages based on characteristics like gender or ethnicity.

### **International Center for Research on Women**

[tinyurl.com/k65ren9](http://tinyurl.com/k65ren9)

**“Help-Seeking Pathways and Barriers for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in Tanzania: Results from a Study in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, and Iringa Regions,”** by Jennifer McCleary, et al., 76pp. Over the last few decades, gender-based violence has gained international recognition as a grave social and human rights concern. In Tanzania, gender-based violence is widespread; the most recent Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey found that 44% of ever-married women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. ICRW and the University of Dar es Salaam’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology, in partnership with EngenderHealth, conducted a qualitative study in three target regions of the country: Dar es Salaam, Iringa, and Mbeya. This report documents community perceptions and attitudes about gender-based violence, identifies

the range of informal and formal services currently available to survivors, highlights gaps in service provision, and provides recommendations for improving existing services. The findings are based on 104 key informant interviews conducted with a wide array of stakeholders, service providers, and duty bearers at the national, district, and ward levels, as well as participatory focus group discussions with 96 male and female community members. The research and recommendations currently are informing the overall design of a multisectoral intervention to scale up the response to gender-based violence in Tanzania under the U.S.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS (PEPFAR). The effort was funded by PEPFAR and the United States Agency for International Development.

### **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**

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

**"Women's Participation in Agricultural Cooperatives in Ethiopia,"** by Thomas Woldu, Fanaye Tadesse, and Marie-Katherine Waller, 2013, 22pp. In Ethiopia, 85% of the population depends on agriculture for livelihood. Many are smallholder farmers who lack modern inputs and market access. Agricultural cooperatives hold much potential to enable these economically weak farmers to increase their collective bargaining power and individual capacities and so enhance their incomes. They provide input services, create market opportunities, and help sell their members' products. In most developing countries, female farmers—who contribute tremendously to the agricultural sector—are marginalized from participating and benefiting from such groups compared to men. In Ethiopia, women represent only 20% of cooperative membership and

even fewer are found in management positions. This paper uses a rich dataset from a survey undertaken by the Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) and the International Food Policy



Research Institute (IFPRI). The study was conducted in seven regions of Ethiopia with a sample of 1,117 households and 73 agricultural cooperatives. Using descriptive statistics and econometric analysis under a critical gender lens, the paper identifies which cooperative, household, and individual level characteristics influence women's participation in agricultural cooperatives. The findings suggest that a major barrier to women's access are gender biases within households, communities, and cooperatives themselves that favor educated male household heads and land owners over resource-poor women.

[tinyurl.com/mtect2s](http://tinyurl.com/mtect2s)

**"Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change: A Theoretical Framework, Overview of Key Issues and Discussion of Gender Differentiated Priorities and Participation,"** by Elizabeth Bryan and Julia Behrman, 2013, 6pp. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the fundamentals of community-based adaptation (CBA) efforts. To start, it develops and describes a framework on adaptation to climate change used as the basis for this research. The paper

then defines the characteristics or principles of CBA and describes why it is an essential part of the adaptation process. Following this, it identifies the limitations of or constraints to CBA in practice, including the need to link CBA to the larger adaptation and development processes, and discusses institutional arrangements for CBA. The paper also explores institutional barriers to successful adaptation at the community level in more detail, focusing on issues of participation in group-based approaches to adaptation and the extent to which men and women have different priorities or needs for adaptation. The paper concludes with observations on effective types of group-based approaches to

CBA and recommendations on how to promote equal participation in community responses to climate change in order to ensure that both men and women increase their resilience to climate change and to maximize the effectiveness of adaptation efforts.

[tinyurl.com/n68t8uw](http://tinyurl.com/n68t8uw)

**"A Literature Review of the Gender-Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change on Women's and Men's Assets and Well-Being in Developing Countries,"** by Amelia H.X. Goh, 2012, 44pp. Climate change increasingly affects the livelihoods of people, and poor people experience especially negative impacts given their lack of capacity to prepare for and cope with the effects of a changing climate. Among poor people, women and men may experience these impacts differently. This review presents and tests two hypotheses on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men in developing countries. The first hypothesis is that climate-related events affect men's and women's well-being and assets differently. The second hypothesis is that climate-related shocks affect women more negatively

than men. With limited evidence from developing countries, this review shows that climate change affects women's and men's assets and well-being differently in six impact areas: impacts related to (i) agricultural production, (ii) food security, (iii) health, (iv) water and energy resources, (v) climate-induced migration and conflict, and (vi) climate-related natural disasters. In the literature reviewed, women seem to suffer more negative impacts of climate change in terms of their assets and well-being because of social and cultural norms regarding gender roles and their lack of access to and control of assets, although there are some exceptions. Empirical evidence in this area is limited, patchy, varied, and highly contextual in nature, which makes it difficult to draw strong conclusions. Findings here are indicative of the complexities in the field of gender and climate change, and signal that multidisciplinary research is needed to further enhance the knowledge base on the differential climate impacts on women's and men's assets and well-being in agricultural and rural settings, and to understand what mechanisms work best to help women and men in poor communities become more climate resilient.

### **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)**

[tinyurl.com/btad448](http://tinyurl.com/btad448)

**"The Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus: Towards a Practical Planning and Decision Support Framework for Landscape Investment and Risk Management,"** by Livia Bizikova, et al., 2013, 28pp. In recent decades, researchers and policymakers have increasingly emphasized the importance of the complex relationships between water, energy, and food (WEF nexus) that are often overlooked in narrowly focused actions, investments and policies. This paper summarizes key arguments, approaches, frameworks and lessons learned from global WEF initiatives. From this summary, the authors build on the information and experiences to develop a framework that would enable future developments to operationalize

the WEF nexus to assist in guiding investments and designing policies in the particular context. The paper is aimed as a basis for discussion among experts working on the theoretical approaches and practical applications of WEF, in order to gather feedback and assist in improving approaches to integrating water, energy and food. As part of this goal, the paper proposes a four-step approach to implement such an integrated framework in the context of watershed ecosystems.

### **Oxfam**

[tinyurl.com/n5rs27c](http://tinyurl.com/n5rs27c)

**"You Can't Eat Electricity: Why Tackling Inequality and Hunger Should be at the Heart of Low Carbon Development in South Africa,"** 2013, 34pp. South Africa, like many middle income countries, is facing the challenge of pursuing low carbon policies in the context of high levels of inequality and persistent hunger and malnutrition. High and rising food and electricity prices are exacerbating inequalities, and leave too many people to choose between using scarce household budgets for food or for electricity. A key question for low carbon development is how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while reducing inequality and food insecurity. This discussion paper considers how putting inequality and hunger at the heart of the low carbon development agenda in South Africa could also help to mobilize new constituencies of political support for low carbon action, which could be critical if vested interests in the carbon-based, energy-intensive economy are to be overcome. The paper is a contribution to the debate on low carbon development in South Africa, and argues that putting the fight against inequality and hunger at the heart of low carbon development can also give a shot in the arm to the politics of climate change in countries like South Africa. South Africa has shown significant leadership as a middle-income developing country in international climate change policy, and has committed to a set of goals for action on climate change which are

ambitious by international comparison. But like many countries, from Mexico to the EU, this leadership has to date largely rested on high-level political will and the drive of a relatively small group of enlightened elites and technocrats. Putting the fight against inequality and hunger at the heart of the low carbon agenda in South Africa can help to tackle climate change and build the broader base of popular support needed for such a transformative political agenda.

### **Promundo/ICRW**

[tinyurl.com/Inhaty3](http://tinyurl.com/Inhaty3)

**"Men Who Care: A Multi Country Qualitative Study of Men in Non Traditional Care Giving Roles,"** by G. Barker, M. Greene, and M. Nascimento, 2013, 76pp. What hinders men's involvement in care work? What encourages it? Who are the men who are doing more than the average and are taking on care work as a key part of their lives? How do men understand and describe their participation in activities that traditionally seen as female roles, both in the home and in the work setting? The "Men Who Care" study is a five-country qualitative study in Brazil, Chile, India, Mexico and South Africa. It explores these issues by listening to men who are involved in nontraditional forms of care work in the family and professional realms. Findings include: In most cases care work at the family level and at the professional level seemed to be thrust upon men by life circumstances rather than as an issue of individual choice. Early childhood experiences worked in multiple and sometimes contrary directions in terms of how they influenced men's caregiving practices. The quality and nature of men's relationships with partners (particularly the mothers of their children) greatly affected to what extent men participated in care work in the household. Many men who carried out care work sought to give it a traditional masculine meaning or make it fit within their self-image as traditional or hegemonic men. Men's satisfaction with care work (either as a profession or in the home setting) was varied;

some men described great satisfaction derived from care work while others said they felt incomplete, depressed or undervalued.

### United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

[tinyurl.com/97br5fvh](http://tinyurl.com/97br5fvh)

#### “Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Women, Girls and Gender Equality,”

2012, 20pp. The global economic

crisis that began in 2008 has been the most significant economic slowdown since the Great Depression, with consequences that have ricocheted throughout the world. Financial crises and the policy responses put in place impact men and women differently, and yet the effects of austerity measures on women and girls are rarely considered.

Globally, women are more vulnerable to these economic shocks. During times of economic crisis, global gender inequalities mean that women and girls, particularly in low-income countries, are more likely to be taken out of school, are the first to reduce the quantity or quality of the food they eat or to forgo essential medicines, and are more likely to sell sex in order to survive. This negatively impacts on women’s health and the gains that have been made in girls’ education, undoing the progress that has been made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This paper outlines the impacts of the global economic crisis on women, girls and gender equality in order to advocate for sustained investment in this area. To capture the full impact of the crisis on women and girls, the paper provides a summary of evidence from

high-, middle- and low-income countries across the globe, with a focus on countries with a high burden of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 1. It draws on various sources of information, including a review of the literature, relevant documents from the public and private sectors, an analysis of relevant databases, and interviews with notable scholars and professionals in the fields of economics and gender equality. To



better understand the long-term effects of the crisis on gender equality, this paper is divided into the impacts of the crisis at three levels: global (trade patterns, commodity prices), national (public-sector investment, stimulus packages, employment), and individual/community (social and economic empowerment, food consumption, health seeking behavior).

### United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

[tinyurl.com/lmtra8j](http://tinyurl.com/lmtra8j)

#### “Africa Human Development Report 2012: Towards a Food Secure Future,”

2012, 190pp. The 2012 Human Development Report for Africa explores why dehumanizing hunger remains pervasive in the region, despite abundant agricultural resources, a favorable growing climate, and

rapid economic growth rates. It also emphasizes that food security—the ability to consistently acquire enough calories and nutrients for a healthy and productive life—is essential for human development. To boost food security, it argues for action in four interrelated areas: agricultural productivity, nutrition, access to food, and empowerment of the rural poor. It asserts that increasing agricultural

productivity in sustainable ways can bolster food production and economic opportunities, thereby improving food availability and increasing purchasing power. Effective nutrition policies can create conditions for the proper use and absorption of calories and nutrients. Finally, empowering the rural poor—especially women—and harnessing the

power of information, innovation, and markets can promote equitable allocation of food and resources within families and across communities. Two major biases—towards towns rather than rural areas and towards men, not women—have been principal factors in explaining Africa’s food insecurity. Women are significant food producers, but their control of land in Sub-Saharan Africa is less than in any other region.

#### “Integrating Gender in Disaster Management in Small Island Developing States: A Guide,”

by Lynnette Joseph-Brown and Dawn Tuiloma-Sua, 2013, 58pp. The Caribbean and the Pacific share common characteristics of island regions—small land mass, limited economies of scale, small populations, remoteness and inaccessibility, and lack

of economic diversification—and represent a diversity of languages, cultures and histories. Both regions are highly vulnerable to natural disasters; this vulnerability is now greater due to an increase in extreme weather events such as drought, heavy rains, hurricanes and sea level warming and rise due to climate change and human activity on the ecosystem. This guide outlines the vulnerability of SIDS in the Pacific and the Caribbean and explains how gender roles and responsibilities result in differential exposure and impact of disasters. Putting on a “gender lens” means analyzing what men and women do in their daily lives, looking at how they interact and what specific needs arise out of this. It is intended to provide national disaster management personnel working in the SIDS with a tool to strengthen their practice; it is not intended to be exhaustive and should be considered as an aid to complement pre-existing knowledge. It provides an overview and should help practitioners identify and integrate gender into their decision-making and actions on the ground in every phase of disaster risk management.

[tinyurl.com/mef9oso](http://tinyurl.com/mef9oso)  
**“Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development by 2012,”** by UNDP Somalia, 2012, 242pp. The new report—which is based on surveys conducted in more than 3,000 households in south central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland—reveals that although the majority of Somali youth believe they have a right to be educated (82%) and a right to decent work (71%), they feel disempowered by multiple structural barriers built into the family, institutions, local government and society at-large.



This lack of viable education and employment opportunities—in addition to clan and cultural prejudices—has created a high level of frustration and discontentment among young people. Therefore, radical shifts in policies and attitudes are needed in order to empower and place them at the core of the development agenda. As part of the solution, the report recommends putting the empowerment of excluded groups—such as youth and women—at the centre of Somalia’s national development agenda, and calls for a broadening of the current clan-based electoral system to include marginalized groups. Job creation and improved educational opportunities for all social groups, including those that have already missed out on such opportunities, will also help pave the way towards a more stable nation. There is also a need for a platform for young Somalis to express themselves freely at all levels, while strengthening the capacity of local authorities to support youth programs.

**UNDP/USAID**  
[tinyurl.com/dyibunv2](http://tinyurl.com/dyibunv2)  
**“New Technology and the Prevention of Violence and Conflict,”** edited by Francesco Mancini, 2013, 104pp. There are now 6 billion cell phone subscriptions in the world, and one third of the world’s population is online. These numbers are growing rapidly, particularly in the developing world, and they demonstrate an unparalleled level of global interconnectivity. They also point to the unprecedented amount of data that we are generating while using new information and communication technologies. This report explores the ways in which ICTs and the data they generate can assist international actors, governments, and civil society organizations to more effectively prevent

violence and conflict. It examines the contributions that cell phones, social media, crowd-sourcing, crisis mapping, blogging, and big data analytics can make to short-term efforts to forestall crises and to long-term initiatives to address the root causes of violence. Five case studies assess the use of such tools in a variety of regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America) experiencing different types of violence (criminal violence, election-related violence, armed conflict, short term crisis) in different political contexts (restrictive and collaborative governments). The cases demonstrate that employing new technologies for conflict prevention can produce very different results depending on the context in which they are applied and whether or not those using the technology take that context into account. This is particularly true in light of the dramatic changes underway in the landscapes of violence and conflict on a global level. The report suggests those undertaking prevention initiatives

should let the context inform what kind of technology is needed and what kind of approach will work best.

### United States Institute of Peace

[tinyurl.com/kh6evwg](http://tinyurl.com/kh6evwg)

**“The Other Side of Gender: Including Masculinity Concerns in Conflict and Peacebuilding,”** by Kathleen Kuehnast, 2011, 4pp. Gender is often used synonymously with the study of women. This narrow approach overlooks the relational quality of gender and fails to include masculinity issues in analysis and research, which can have important bearing on policy interventions. Taking a more inclusive view of gender roles in conflict, which also recognizes that these roles are dynamic, can lead to more informed research strategies and more productive policy interventions. To effectively combat instances of extreme gender violence, such as the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, a more nuanced understanding is needed of the actors involved. Instead of being passive actors during conflict, women may be combatants or direct participants in sexual violence. Examining the motivations, belief systems and internal dynamics of armed combatants can provide insight into the origins of sexual- and gender-based violence in conflict. Rather than representing an isolated event, sexual- and gender-based violence during conflict can perhaps best be viewed as a point along a continuum. In the post conflict period, damaged social and

economic systems may contribute to the disempowerment of men seeking to return to traditional or customary roles. Coupled with the enduring impacts of trauma, the threat of emasculation can result in high levels of violence within the household environment.

### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

[www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

**“Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection,”** by Shahra Razavi, et al., 2013, 106pp. The last three decades have seen remarkable changes in economic structures and policies both within and across countries, loosely captured by the term globalization. This paper reviews evidence on how key aspects of globalization processes have impacted the real economy, in terms of employment and social conditions of work for women and men across a wide range of countries. Globalization has coincided with a global increase in female labor force participation rates which has narrowed the gender gap from 32 to 26%. A number of factors associated with globalization processes have contributed to this increase, including the growth of production for export in the developing world. With labor costs such a crucial part of international competitiveness, labor-intensive exporters have shown a preference for women workers because their wages are typically lower than men’s and because women are perceived as more productive in these types of jobs. The narrowing of the gender gap in economic participation rates has not produced commensurate gender equality in pay and status. In fact, increasing female labor force participation has coincided with an increase in informal and unprotected forms of work. Jobs in export-oriented manufacturing firms and capitalist farms producing horticultural export crops have benefited

some women, giving them their first discretionary income or a greater say in the allocation of household resources. However, even in the countries where production for export has created new forms of employment, occupational segregation has been maintained: the wages and conditions of work remain far from satisfactory for women who continue to be concentrated in temporary and seasonal jobs, while the few permanent jobs that are created are reserved for men. This paper examines how globalization affects gendered access to employment and social protection, with a particular focus on informal employment, and the implications of these connections for policy and practice. The paper draws on an extensive body of literature, including some of UNRISD’s own commissioned research.

### World Bank

[tinyurl.com/lukwy7p](http://tinyurl.com/lukwy7p)

**“Gender Equality and Economic Growth in Brazil,”** by Pierre-Richard Agenor and Otaviano Canuto, 2013, 41pp. This note studies the long-run impacts of policies aimed at fostering gender equality on economic growth in Brazil. After a brief review of gender issues in Brazil, this note describes a framework for quantifying the growth effects of gender-based policies in developing economies. The analysis is based on a computable overlapping generations (OLG) model that accounts for the impact of access to infrastructure on women’s time allocation, as well as human capital accumulation, inter- and intra-generational health externalities, and bargaining between spouses. The model is calibrated for Brazil and is used to conduct two experiments, the first involving improved access to infrastructure, and the second a reduction in gender bias in the marketplace. The key lesson of these experiments is that fostering gender equality, which may depend significantly on the externalities that infrastructure creates in terms of women’s time allocation and bargaining power, can have a substantial impact on long-run



growth in Brazil.

[tinyurl.com/alrdsV9](http://tinyurl.com/alrdsV9)

**“The Impact of Health Insurance Schemes for the Informal Sector in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review,”** by Arnab Acharya, et al., 2013, 46pp. This paper summarizes the literature on the impact of state subsidized or social health insurance schemes that have been offered, mostly on a voluntary basis, to the informal sector in low- and middle-income countries. A substantial number of papers provide estimations of average treatment on the treated effect for insured persons. The authors summarize papers that correct for the problem of self-selection into insurance and papers that estimate the average intention to treat effect. They find the uptake of insurance schemes, in many cases, to be less than expected. In general, the authors find no strong evidence of an impact on utilization, protection from financial risk, and health status.

However, a few insurance schemes afford significant protection from high levels of out of pocket expenditures. In these cases, however, the impact on the poor is weaker. More information is needed to understand the reasons for low enrollment and to explain the limited impact of health insurance among the insured.

[tinyurl.com/bwxh5yp](http://tinyurl.com/bwxh5yp)

**“The Impact of Universal Coverage UHC Schemes in the Developing World: A Review of the Existing Evidence,”** by Ursula Giedion, Eduardo Andrés Alfonso, and Yadira Díaz, 2013, 151pp. UHC initiatives have sought to create awareness in and provide guidance to countries on how to improve the design and functioning of their health systems based on evidence of what works for achieving the goal of universal coverage. Meeting this goal is, however, challenging, because the available evidence rarely explores the causal link between the design

features of these UHC schemes and the outcomes observed, and substantial heterogeneity exists regarding the robustness of the available evidence. Under these circumstances, providing meaningful guidance is not easy. This report contributes to the debate by systematically reviewing and synthesizing evidence concerning the impact of universal coverage schemes and combining it with a structured assessment of the robustness of such evidence. The review indicates that UHC interventions in low- and middle-income countries improve access to health care. It also shows, though less convincingly, that UHC often has a positive effect on financial protection, and that in some cases it seems to have a positive impact on health status. The review also shows that the effect of UHC schemes on access, financial protection, and health status varies across contexts, UHC scheme design, and UHC scheme implementation processes.

# Periodicals

## Gender & Development

Volume 21, Issue 1, 2013

Special Issue, *Men and Masculinity*, includes the following articles:

- \*Introduction: Working with Men on Gender Equality, by Caroline Sweetman
- \*“I Can do Women’s Work:” Reflections on Engaging Men as Allies in Women’s Economic Empowerment in Rwanda, by Henny Slegh, Gary Barker, Augustin Kimonyo, Prudence Ndolimana and Matt Bannerman
- \*Promoting Male Involvement in Family Planning in Vietnam and India: HealthBridge Experience, by Lisa MacDonald, Lori Jones, Phaeba Thomas, Le Thi Thu, Sian FitzGerald and Debra Efrogmson
- \*“Before the War, I Was a Man:” Men and Masculinities in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, by Desiree Lwambo
- \*Sympathetic Advocates: Male

- Parliamentarians Sharing Responsibility for Gender Equality, by Sonia Palmieri
- \*“Because I am a Man, I Should be Gentle to my Wife and my Children:” Positive Masculinity to Stop Gender-Based Violence in a Coastal District in Vietnam, by Tu-Anh Hoang, Trang Thu Quach and Tam Thanh Tran
- \*Domestic Violence Prevention Through the Constructing Violence-Free Masculinities Programme: An Experience from Peru, by Rhoda Mitchell
- \*“One Man Can:” Shifts in Fatherhood Beliefs and Parenting Practices Following a Gender-Transformative Programme in Eastern Cape, South Africa, by Wessel van den Berg, Lynn Hendricks, Abigail Hatcher, Dean Peacock, Patrick Godana and Shari Dworkin
- \*Whose Turn to do the Dishes? Transforming Gender Attitudes and Behaviours among Very Young Adolescents in Nepal, by Rebecka

- Lundgren, Miranda Beckman, Surendra Prasad Chaurasiya, Bhawna Subhedi and Brad Kerner
- \*Where the Boys Are: Engaging Young Adolescent Boys in Support of Girls’ Education and Leadership, by Stephanie Baric
- \*Men’s Involvement in Gender Equality: European Perspectives, by Sandy Ruxton and Nikki van der Gaag
- \*Working with Men on Gender Equality: Resources List, compiled by Liz Cooke
- Book reviews:
  - \*Prostitution, Harm and Gender Inequality: Theory, Research and Policy, reviewed by Kat Banyard
  - \*Anti-Porn: The Resurgence of Anti-Pornography Feminism, reviewed by Deborah Eade
  - \*Women, Power and Politics in 21st Century Iran, reviewed by Haideh Moghissi
  - \*Thailand’s Hidden Workforce: Burmese

Migrant Women Factory Workers, reviewed by Thérèse M. Caouette

\*Gender and Society in Turkey: The Impact of Neoliberal Policies, Political Islam and EU Accession, reviewed by İpek İlkkaracan

\*Women Reclaiming Sustainable Livelihoods: Spaces Lost Spaces Gained, reviewed by Julie Newton

\*Gender, Roads and Mobility in Asia, reviewed by Roselle K. Rivera

## PLOS Medicine

2013

Special Collection, *Maternal Health is Women's Health*, includes the following articles:

\*Socioeconomic Disparities in Maternity Care among Indian Adolescents, 1990–2006, by Chandan Kumar, Rajesh Kumar Rai, Prashant Kumar Singh, and Lucky Singh

\*Targeted Interventions for Improved Equity in Maternal and Child Health in Low- and Middle-Income Settings: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, by Mats Målqvist, Beibei Yuan, Nadja Trygg, Katarina Selling, and Sarah Thomsen

\*The Effect of Intermittent Antenatal Iron Supplementation on Maternal and Infant Outcomes in Rural Viet Nam: A Cluster Randomised Trial, by Sarah Hanieh, et al.

\*Why Are Women Dying When They Reach Hospital on Time? A Systematic Review of the “Third Delay,” by Hannah E. Knight, Alice Self, and Stephen H. Kennedy

\*Effect of Facilitation of Local Maternal-and-Newborn Stakeholder Groups on Neonatal Mortality: Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial, by Lars Persson, et al.

\*Minor Ailments in Pregnancy Are Not a Minor Concern for Pregnant Women: A Morbidity Assessment Survey in Rural Sri Lanka, by Suneth Buddhika Agampodi, Nuwan Dharshana Wickramasinghe, Jennifer Horton, and Thilini Chanchala Agampodi

\*New Findings for Maternal Mortality Age Patterns: Aggregated Results for

38 Countries, by Ann K. Blanc, William Winfrey, and John Ross

\*Quality Indicators for Continuous Monitoring to Improve Maternal and Infant Health in Maternity Departments: A Modified Delphi Survey of an International Multidisciplinary Panel, by Rym Boulkedid, et al.

\*Malaria in the Post-Partum Period; a Prospective Cohort Study, by Machteld E. Boel, et al.

\*Early Antenatal Care: Does It Make a Difference to Outcomes of Pregnancy Associated with Syphilis? A Systematic



Review and Meta-Analysis, by Sarah J. Hawkes, Gabriela B. Gomez, and Nathalie Broutet

\*Global Estimates of Syphilis in Pregnancy and Associated Adverse Outcomes: Analysis of Multinational Antenatal Surveillance Data, by Lori Newman, et al.

\*Care Decision Making of Frontline Providers of Maternal and Newborn Health Services in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana, by Ebenezer Oduro-Mensah, et al.

\*Effects of Community Participation

on Improving Uptake of Skilled Care for Maternal and Newborn Health: A Systematic Review, by Cicely Marston, Alicia Renedo, C. R. McGowan, and Anayda Portela

\*Why Do Women Not Use Antenatal Services in Low- and Middle-Income Countries? A Meta-Synthesis of Qualitative Studies, by Kenneth Finlayson and Soo Downe

\*Factors Affecting Antenatal Care Attendance: Results from Qualitative Studies in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi, by Christopher Pell, et al.

\*Distance to Care, Facility Delivery and Early Neonatal Mortality in Malawi and Zambia, by Terhi J. Lohela, Oona M. R. Campbell, and Sabine Gabrysch

\*Status of Emergency Obstetric Care in Six Developing Countries Five Years before the MDG Targets for Maternal and Newborn Health, by Charles Ameh, Sia Msuya, Jan Hofman, Joanna Raven, Matthews Mathai, and Nynke van den Broek

\*Impact of Free Delivery Care on Health Facility Delivery and Insurance Coverage in Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region, by Susie Dzakpasu, et al.

## World Bank Research Observer

Volume 28, Issue 1, February 2013

Special Issue, *Gender Equality and Development*, includes the following articles:

\*Does Gender Inequality Hinder Development and Economic Growth? Evidence and Policy Implications, by Oriana Bandier and

Ashwini Natraj

\*The Role of Men in the Economic and Social Development of Women: Implications for Gender Equality, by Lídia Farré

\*Intrahousehold Bargaining and Resource Allocation in Developing Countries, by Cheryl Doss

\*Gender and Agriculture: Inefficiencies, Segregation, and Low Productivity Traps, by Andre Croppenstedt, Markus Goldstein, and Nina Rosas

\*Violent Conflict and Gender Inequality: An Overview, by Mayra Buvinic, et al.



## Macmillan Publishers

[us.macmillan.com](http://us.macmillan.com)

**Gender and Migration**, edited by Ingrid Palmay, Erica Burman, Khatidja Chantler, and Peace Kiguwa, 2013, 252pp. Provocative and intellectually challenging, this book critically analyzes how gender has been taken up in studies of migration and its theories, practices and effects. Each essay uses feminist frameworks to highlight how more traditional tropes of gender eschew the complexities of gender and migration. In tackling this problem, this collection offers students and researchers of migration a more nuanced understanding of the topic. This original collection brings a feminist, intersectional and interdisciplinary lens to question the seemingly innocuous “and” in discussions of gender and migration. Organized around themes of visibility, vulnerability, violence and credibility, the book represents an important conceptual and political engagement that should be required reading for everyone interested in contemporary power and injustice.

## Springer

[www.springer.com](http://www.springer.com)

**Development-Oriented Refugee Assistance: Gender-Sensitive, Sustainable and Efficient—A Case Study in Uganda**, by Ulrike Krause, 2013, 319pp. Current trends clearly reveal that the majority of refugee movements take place in the less developed global South while the global North increases asylum restrictions. A suitable approach that takes these trends into account is development-oriented refugee assistance. It aims at bridging the gap between emergency aid and development as well as sharing the burdens between the global South and North. Guided by the research question “How can a development-oriented approach to refugee assistance be delivered in a way that is sustainable, efficient and

gender-sensitive?” the epistemological interest of Ulrike Krause’s thesis is distinguished in three research aims: analyses of the concepts of refugee aid and development assistance as well as the previous operational approaches of the migration-development nexus; elaboration of features of development-oriented refugee assistance; studying the case of Rhino Camp in Uganda. The author analyzes not only previous approaches of the development orientation in refugee assistance and protection, she elaborates on fundamental features necessary for its successful implementation.

**Productivity, Separability and Deprivation: A Study on Female Workers in the Indian Informal Service Sector**, by Atanu Sengupta, Soumyendra Kishore Datta, and Susanta Mondal, 2013, 96pp. In production and service sectors we often come across situations where females remain largely overshadowed by males both in terms of wages and productivity. Men are generally assigned jobs that require more physical work while the “less” strenuous job is allocated to the females. However, the gender dimension of labor processes in the service sector in India has remained relatively unexplored. There are certain activities in the service sector where females are more suitable than males. The service sector activities are usually divided into Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and Establishments. In this work, an attempt has been made to segregate the productivity of females compared to that of males on the basis of both partial and complete separability models. An estimate has also been made of the female labor supply function. The results present a downward trend for female participation both in OAE and Establishment. The higher the female shadow wage, the lower their supply. This lends support to the supposition that female labor participation is a type of distress supply rather than a positive

indicator of women’s empowerment. Analysis of the National Sample Service Organization data indicates that in all the sectors women are generally paid less than men. A microeconomic study reveals that even in firms that employ solely female labor, incidence of full-time labor is deplorably poor. It is this feature that results in women workers’ lower earnings and their deprivation.

## United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

[www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

**Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana**, edited by Onalenna Doo Selolwane, 2012, 272pp. This book examines how Botswana overcame the legacies of exceptional resource deficiency, colonial neglect and a harsh physical environment to transform itself from one of the poorest nations of the world to a middle-income economy. It reviews the interactions of economic, social and institutional policies and how these reinforced one another to significantly reduce the number of people living in poverty. In particular it illustrates how the chosen development strategies consistently tied social and economic policies to achieve, on the one hand, redistribution, protection and reproduction and, on the other, investment in production and human capabilities. The substantive areas covered include economic development strategies and outcomes; social policies and their impacts on poverty and productive capacity; income and wealth distribution; the role of organized interest groups in policy development; and institutional development, state capacity and politics.

**Social Justice and Gender Equality: Rethinking Strategies and Macroeconomic Policies**, edited by Günseli Berik, Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, and Ann Zammit, 2012, 274pp. The contributors to this edited volume explore the effects of various

development strategies and associated macroeconomic policies on women's well-being and progress towards gender equality. Detailed analyses of major UN reports on gender reveal the different approaches to assessing absolute and relative progress for women and the need to take into account the specifics of policy regimes when making such assessments. The book argues that neoliberal policies, especially the liberalization of trade and investment, make it difficult to close gender wage and earnings gaps, and new gender sensitive policies need to be devised. These and other issues are all examined in more detail in several gendered development histories of countries from Latin America and Asia.

**University of Arizona Press**  
[www.uapress.arizona.edu](http://www.uapress.arizona.edu)  
**Gender and Sustainability: Lessons from Asia and Latin America**, edited by María Luz

Cruz-Torres and Pamela McElwee, 2012, 240pp. Offering a fresh perspective on environmental change, this is one of the first books to address how gender plays a role in helping to achieve the sustainable use of natural resources. The contributions collected here deal with the struggles of women and men to negotiate such forces as global environmental change, economic development pressures, discrimination and stereotyping about the roles of women and men, and diminishing access to natural resources—not in the abstract but in everyday life. Contributors are concerned with the lived complexities of the relationship between gender and sustainability.

**University of California Press**  
[www.ucpress.edu](http://www.ucpress.edu)  
**Laughter Out of Place: Race, Class, Violence, and Sexuality in a Rio Shantytown**, by Donna Goldstein, 367pp. This book presents a hard-hitting critique of urban poverty and violence and challenges much of what we think we know about the “culture of poverty” in this compelling read. Drawing on more than a decade of experience in Brazil, Goldstein provides an intimate portrait of everyday life among the women of the favelas, or urban shantytowns in Rio de Janeiro, who cope with unbearable suffering,



violence and social abandonment. The book offers a clear-eyed view of socially conditioned misery while focusing on the creative responses—absurdist and black humor—that people generate amid daily conditions of humiliation, anger, and despair. Goldstein helps us to understand that such joking and laughter is part of an emotional aesthetic that defines the sense of frustration and anomie endemic to the political and economic desperation among residents of the shantytown.

**University of Kwazulu Natal Press**  
<http://www.ukznpress.co.za>  
**A World of Their Own**, by Meghan Healy-Clancy, 2013, 199pp. This book is the first to explore the meanings of

black women's education in the making of modern South Africa, examining this theme through the history of Inanda Seminary: the oldest extant high school for southern African girls, operating outside of Durban since 1869. Previous histories of South African education have focused overwhelmingly on the experiences of young men. Yet by the early 20th century, over half of all African students in South Africa were female. During apartheid, women began to meet or exceed the educational achievements of men at all levels. This was an unusual gendered pattern for the continent, and a pattern that presaged the global feminization of education in the 21st century. Drawing upon extensive archival and oral historical research, Healy-Clancy explains the expansion of black South African women's education as an outcome of a “politics of social reproduction.” Since the late 19th century,

educated black women's association with nurturance had made them seem not only less politically threatening to officials than their male counterparts, but also more socially useful. Thus apartheid policies encouraged women's education as teachers and nurses, to tend cheaply and compliantly to black bodies and minds. In Healy-Clancy's revisionist reading, Bantu Education emerges not only as a racialized policy, but also as a product of a deeply gendered history. Through vivid examples from Inanda Seminary, this book demonstrates how colonial and apartheid officials' attempts to harness women's education to their narrow goals failed. Instead of fulfilling official



**On Norms and Agency: Conversations about Gender Equality with Women and Men in 20 Countries**, by Ana Maria Munoz Boudet, et al., 2013, 232pp. Social norms, gender roles, beliefs about one's own capacity and assets, as well as communities and countries, determine the opportunities available to women and men—and their ability to take advantage of them. The World Development Report 2012 shows significant progress in many areas, but gender disparities still persist. This study covered 20 countries in

expectations that they would reproduce a divided society, women used their schooling to push at professional and political boundaries—nurturing alternative visions of personal and national development. Ultimately, this book underscores the gendered ironies of segregation and apartheid, and their legacies in a democratic South Africa.

**How to Be a Real Gay: Gay Identities in Small-Town South Africa**, by Graeme Reid, 2013, 320pp. This book takes its title from a series of workshops organized by gay activists in the small town of Ermelo, South Africa. Focusing on everyday practices of gayness in hair salons, churches, taverns and meeting halls, it explores the ambivalent space that homosexuality occupies in newly democratic South Africa: on the one hand, protection of gay rights is a litmus test for our Constitutional democracy, yet on the other, homosexuality is seen

to threaten traditional values, customs and beliefs. This book is the first to emerge that recounts how gays in small-town South Africa negotiate this difficult symbolic terrain. How do discourses on international gay and lesbian social movements and gay equality hang together with local views on identity, gender and relationships? Why do small-town gays harness fashion, style and glamour in the making and sustaining of identity? How do economically vulnerable gays organize, access resources and create networks linking small towns to cities? This book delves to the core of what it means to be other in contexts of risk, exclusion and inclusion. In its richly textured way, it also speaks to the tremendous capacity of gays to imagine and create life worlds in a harsh environment.

**World Bank Publications**  
[www.publications.worldbank.org](http://www.publications.worldbank.org)

all world regions, where over 4,000 women and men, in remote and traditional villages and dense urban neighborhoods, in more than 500 focus groups, discussed the effects of gender differences and inequalities on their lives. Despite diverse social and cultural settings, traits and expectations of the ideal “good” woman and “good” man were remarkably similar across all sample urban and rural communities. Participants acknowledged that women are actively seeking equal power and freedom, but must constantly negotiate and resist traditional expectations about what they are to do and who they are to be. When women achieve the freedom to work for pay or get more education, they must still accommodate their gains to these expectations, especially on household responsibilities. The main pathways for women to gain agency were found to be education, employment, and

decreased risk of domestic violence. A safer space encourages women to negotiate for more participation and equality in household discussions and decisions. Women's ability to contribute to family finances and control (even partially) major or minor assets helps them gain more voice at home and in public spheres. Women's aspirations and empowerment to break gender barriers occur regardless of dynamic or poor economies, while men's perceived gain in agency—and their identity as breadwinner—largely depends on economic conditions. When only a few women manage to break with established norms—without a critical mass—traditional norms are not contested and may be reinforced. The process of gender norm change thus appears to be uneven and challenging, lagging behind topical conditions. The easy co-existence of new and old norms means that households in the same community can vary markedly in how much agency women can exercise, and women feel less empowered when opinions and values of families and communities stay with traditional norms.

### Zed Books

[www.zedbooks.com](http://www.zedbooks.com)

**Gender and Social Protection in the Developing World: Beyond Mothers and Safety Nets**, by Rebecca Holmes and Nicola Jones, 2013, 256pp. Millions of dollars of international development funds are invested annually in social protection programs to tackle poverty. Poverty is perpetuated by risk and vulnerability, much of which is gendered. Despite this, little attention has been paid to gender-sensitive policy and program design and implementation. This book introduces a much-needed gender lens to these debates. Drawing on empirical evidence from poor households and communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the book provides rich insight into the effects of a range of social protection instruments. It concludes that with relatively simple changes to design, and with investment in implementation capacity, social protection can contribute to transforming gender relations at the individual, intrahousehold and community levels.

**New South Asian Feminisms**, by Srila Roy, 2012, 240pp. South Asian feminism is in crisis. Under constant attack from right-wing nationalism and religious fundamentalism and co-opted by “NGO-ization” and neoliberal state agendas, once autonomous and radical forms of feminist mobilization have been ideologically fragmented and replaced. It is time to rethink the feminist political agenda for the predicaments of the present. This timely volume provides an original and unprecedented exploration of the current state of South Asian feminist politics. It maps the new sites and expressions of feminism in the region today, addressing issues like disability, internet technologies, queer subjectivities and violence as everyday life across national boundaries, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Written by young scholars from the region, this book addresses the generational divide of feminism in the region, effectively introducing a new “wave” of South Asian feminists that resonates with feminist debates everywhere around the globe.

## Study Opportunities

### Australian National University Master of Applied Anthropology & Participatory Development (Gender) Deadline: Rolling

[tinyurl.com/bmuom8q](http://tinyurl.com/bmuom8q)

The MAAPD (Gender) is a specialization within the MAAPD. It will provide an understanding of the principal ways in which a gendered approach to social inquiry and participatory processes can be applied to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities. Particular emphasis will be placed on the problems of combining gender perspectives and participatory practices that include both men and women, with other forms of technical expertise in development work. The program is designed for those who have developed an interest in the application of

anthropology's critical methods and styles to social issues in development. It is designed for people working in government, NGOs, or as independent consultants, who wish to develop their gender expertise in development work by pursuing a professional program. The program is taught by anthropologists and gender experts from specialist areas across ANU. It draws on the regional and conceptual expertise that has contributed to the world-class reputation of ANU in anthropological and gender studies.

### Michigan State University Graduate Specialization in Women's and Gender Studies Deadline: Rolling

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

The graduate specialization in Women's

and Gender Studies is an elective addition to Masters 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 graduate specialization is open to graduate students with adequate undergraduate preparation in women and gender. Graduate students interested in enrolling in



the specialization should contact the Center for Gender in Global Context at [gencen@msu.edu](mailto:gencen@msu.edu).

**National University of Ireland**  
**MA in Gender, Globalization and Rights**  
**Deadline: Rolling**

[www.nuigalway.ie/womens\\_studies/postgraduate/ma\\_ggr.html](http://www.nuigalway.ie/womens_studies/postgraduate/ma_ggr.html)

Through the program, students gain a thorough understanding of the complex terrain of globalization and related global issues and policy processes, spanning topics from extreme poverty, armed conflict and politicized religion to human trafficking, gender-based violence and global health challenges (e.g., HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, reproductive and sexual health). The MA also provides a solid grounding in international human rights practices with a focus on gender-aware and community-based approaches to human rights advocacy, implementation and monitoring. Particular attention is paid to developing conceptual

and analytical skills in relation to multiple and intersectional aspects of identities and experiences that work in tandem with gender (e.g., socioeconomic background, “race,” ethnicity, citizenship, ability/disability, age, sexual orientation, and so on) and translating this perspective into practice. In so doing, the program aims to equip students with the knowledge and tools necessary to identify and analyze forms of multiple inequality and exclusion and to contribute effectively to policy research, advocacy and related processes aimed at addressing them. The MA will be of interest to recent graduates, local or international, experienced development and/or human rights practitioners, or mature students who wish to pursue career paths related to gender, global issues, policy processes and human rights. The program has a strong practitioner focus that prepares students for work in a range of policy and advocacy roles in nongovernmental, media, local

and national government, EU and UN agencies and/or to pursue further advanced academic research, including doctoral study.

**UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**  
**Internship Programme**  
**Deadline: Rolling**

[www.unwomen.org/about-us/employment/internship-programme/](http://www.unwomen.org/about-us/employment/internship-programme/)  
The UN-Women Internship Programme offers a small group of outstanding graduate-level students currently enrolled in Masters, Post Master and Doctorate Programs the opportunity to acquire direct exposure to UN-Women’s work. It is designed to complement women’s development-oriented studies with practical experience in various aspects of multilateral technical cooperation, but also complements other international studies, including law. Internship assignments vary greatly in terms of content. They may have a country-specific, regional, sectoral, or

thematic focus. However, interns are normally involved in some aspect of the design, implementation and evaluation of UN-Women-supported programs and projects. Every attempt is made to match the interests of the intern with the needs of the organization. Internship assignments vary in length according to the availability and academic requirements of the intern, as well as the needs of UN-Women. Assignments are available on a part-time and full-time basis throughout the year. UN-Women does not pay for internships. The costs associated with internships must be borne by the nominating institution, related institution or government, which may provide the required financial assistance to its students; or by the student, who will have to obtain financing for subsistence and make his or her own arrangements for travel, accommodation, etc. Interested candidates may submit an application at any time, indicating interests and availability.

### **University of Aberdeen**

**MSc in Sex, Gender, Violence:  
Contemporary Critical Approaches**  
**Deadline: Rolling**

[tinyurl.com/9gne69o](http://tinyurl.com/9gne69o)

Violence comes in many forms: from

the barrel of a gun, to the end of a fist, to the discursive power of language and the power of imagination and culture, constructing some nations, some values, some beliefs and indeed some people as unworthy of dignity or indeed of life itself. Despite being extensively theorized and legislated against, violence is globally rampant. In this program the focus will be on ways we think about, understand, and respond to violence. How do we know what counts as violence or a violent act? Why does legislation against violence so often transpire as inadequate, perhaps especially in the case of gendered and sexual violence? As the links between sex, gender and violence appear intimate and often lethal, a central but not exclusive focus of the program will be on theories and practices of sex/gender. Students will be asked to consider how violence is represented, for example, in media representations of conflicts; to look at representations of violence in popular culture especially in films; and to analyze legislative attempts to deal with violence, for example, in the arena of human rights and gender mainstreaming. The program will be based in the Centre for Gender Studies and Department of Sociology.

### **Utrecht University**

**Comparative Women's Studies in  
Culture and Politics**

**Deadline: Rolling**

[www.uu.nl](http://www.uu.nl)

This is a highly interdisciplinary and comparative Masters program in the fields of gender, culture and politics. The emphasis is on comparative insights (at both national and international levels) into the functioning of gender and ethnicity. Special attention will be paid to the political and policy aspects of cultural developments. Following this program, students will acquire knowledge about the methodologies and theory of Women's and Gender Studies. This knowledge enables students to critically assess research findings in this field. Students will also study the interaction between gender and ethnicity with attention to answering such questions as: What measures have been taken, in the past and the present, to prevent discrimination in these areas, what roles have been played by international organizations and institutions, both commercial and not-for-profit. Students will also learn to use new media and ICT skills to present new knowledge to experts and non-experts.

# Grants and Fellowships

### **Michigan State University**

**Gender, Justice, and Environmental  
Change Fellowships**

**Deadline: September 30, 2013**

[gencen.msu.edu/funding/gjec.htm](http://gencen.msu.edu/funding/gjec.htm)

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 the dissertation. Applicants must graduate by Spring 2014, and their dissertations must focus on the gender dimensions of environmental and/or agricultural change.

### **Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation**

**Dissertation Fellowship in Women's  
Studies**

**Deadline: October 15, 2013**

[tinyurl.com/kkxu6hr](http://tinyurl.com/kkxu6hr)

The Women's Studies Fellowships are provided to Ph.D. candidates at institutions in the United States who will complete their dissertations during the fellowship year. The most competitive applications include not only a clear, thorough, and compelling description of the candidate's work, but also evidence of an enduring interest in and commitment to women's issues and scholarship on women. The Women's Studies competition is for projects in

the humanities and social sciences; projects in fields such as management, the clinical and biological sciences, and law are not eligible unless they have a demonstrable academic grounding in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants working on health-related issues in the social sciences should consider carefully whether their work demonstrably centers on the topic's social, cultural, and individual aspects. In 2014, ten Fellows will receive \$5,000 to be used for expenses connected with completing their dissertations, such as research-related travel, data work/ collection, and supplies. Successful candidates will be notified by February 28, 2014, and the public announcement of new Fellows will be by May 1, 2014. For information on applying, please visit the website listed above.

### **American Association of University Women**

#### **International Fellowships**

**Deadline: December 1, 2013**

[tinyurl.com/kas2yxr](http://tinyurl.com/kas2yxr)

International Fellowships are awarded for full-time study or research in the United States to women who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Both graduate and postgraduate studies at accredited U.S. institutions are supported. Applicants must have earned the equivalent of a U.S. bachelor's degree by September 30, 2013, and must have applied to their proposed institutions of study by the time of the application. Up to five fellowships are renewable for a second year. Recipients are selected for academic achievement and demonstrated commitment to women and girls. Recipients return to their home countries to become leaders in business, government, academia, community activism, the arts, and sciences. For information on applying, please visit website listed above for application instructions.

### **American Psychological Association**

#### **Predocctoral Fellowship in Gender, Sexuality, and Health**

**Deadline: December 1, 2013**

### **[www.apa.org/about/awards/columbia-predocctoral-fellowship.aspx](http://www.apa.org/about/awards/columbia-predocctoral-fellowship.aspx)**

The Department of Sociomedical Sciences at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health will offer at least one and possibly two Predocctoral Fellowships in Gender, Sexuality and Health to PhD applicants entering in the fall of 2014. Fellowships cover tuition and stipend and include monies for professional meeting travel and academic supplies. Funding is guaranteed up to five years (although students will be encouraged to seek outside funding for their dissertation research).

### **African Women's Development Fund**

#### **Organization Support Grants**

**Deadline: Unspecified**

[www.awdf.org](http://www.awdf.org)

The AWDF funds local, national, sub-regional and regional organizations in Africa working towards women's empowerment. The AWDF is an institutional capacitybuilding and program development fund, which aims to help build a culture of learning and partnerships within the African women's movement. In addition to raising money and awarding grants, the AWDF will attempt to strengthen the organizational capacities of its grantees. The AWDF funds work in six thematic areas: Women's Human Rights; Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods; Governance, Peace and Security; Reproductive Health and Rights; HIV/AIDS; Arts, Culture and Sports. The AWDF will prioritize programs which develop and promote women's leadership and advocacy across all these themes. These thematic areas have been chosen because they feature very highly on the agenda of the African women's movement. Applying organizations should preferably have been in existence for at least three years, and be led and managed by women. For more information please visit website provided.

### **International Federation of University Women**

### **Hegg Hoffet Fund Graduate Fellowships**

**Deadline: Unspecified**

[www.ifuw.org](http://www.ifuw.org)

The Hegg Hoffet Fund for Displaced Women Graduates assists graduate women (in special cases tertiary women students) who have been displaced as a result of war, political upheaval or other serious emergencies. Some are fleeing gender-related atrocities in their home countries, such as rape, honor crimes, forced marriage and female mutilation. Others fear for their lives because of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Arriving in a new country, most face complex challenges to integration, among them language difficulties, unemployment, rejection of foreign qualifications and the need for retraining. The Fund provides short-term grants for refresher courses for re-entry into the candidates' professional field (or if that is not possible, training courses leading to some other employment), and for language training and other courses to assist with integration into their new countries. In addition to financial assistance, IFUW's national and local groups also provide the graduate refugees with moral support to help them to adjust to life in a different country. Before applying, please send the coordinator a brief email describing your circumstances and the coordinator will notify you about whether or not your situation meets the application criteria. The coordinator's contact information can be found at <http://www.ifuw.org/what/hegg-hoffet/application/>.

### **Social Science Research Council**

#### **Mellon International Dissertation Research Fellowship (IDRF)**

**Deadline: Unspecified**

[www.ssrc.org](http://www.ssrc.org)

The Mellon International Dissertation Research Fellowship (IDRF) offers nine to twelve months of support to graduate students in the humanities and humanistic social sciences who are enrolled in PhD programs in the United States and conducting dissertation

research on non-US topics. Eighty fellowships are awarded annually. Fellowship amounts vary depending on the research plan, with a per-fellowship average of \$20,000. The fellowship includes participation in an SSRC-funded interdisciplinary workshop upon the completion of IDRF-funded research. The program is open to graduate students in the humanities and social sciences, regardless of citizenship, enrolled in PhD programs in the United States. Applicants to the 2013 IDRF competition must complete all PhD requirements except on-site research by the time the fellowship begins or by December 2013, whichever comes first. The program invites proposals for dissertation research conducted, in whole or in part, outside the United States, about non-US topics. It will consider applications for dissertation research grounded in a single site, informed by broader crossregional and interdisciplinary perspectives, as well as applications for multi-sited, comparative, and transregional research. Proposals that identify the United States as a case for comparative inquiry are welcome; however, proposals which focus predominantly or exclusively on the United States are not eligible. Applicants from select disciplines within the humanities (Art History, Architectural History, Classics, Drama/Theater, Film Studies, Literature, Performance Studies, Philosophy, Political Theory, and Religion) are welcome to request three or more months of funding for international on-site dissertation research (in combination with US-based research, for a total of nine to twelve months of funding). All other applicants (for instance, those in Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology, among others) must request nine to twelve months of on-site, site-specific dissertation research with a

minimum of six months of research outside of the United States.

**Mama Cash  
Grants for Women's and Girls'  
Organizations**

**Deadline: Unspecified**

[www.mamacash.org](http://www.mamacash.org)

Mama Cash supports ambitious feminist and women's rights organizations and



initiatives led by and for women and girls. Mama Cash also supports the human rights movements of trans people. Applications are welcomed from trans organizations that fulfill the organization's eligibility criteria, regardless of the gender-identity of their members and leadership. Mama Cash supports women and girls' human rights organizations and initiatives working at the crossroads of the themes of body, money, and voice. Grantees fight for the right to decide about their bodies and to live in safety. They work to gain economic justice and independence.

They stand up to be seen and heard in their families, towns, cities, regions and nations. The organization espouses and funds grant proposals that promote three core beliefs: safety, the right to decide about one's own body, and a culture of peace are the foundation women and girls need to enjoy their rights and develop their potential; when economic systems and social

traditions guarantee women's and girls' full economic rights and opportunity, all societies will thrive; and that when women and girls learn, create, speak, decide, and guide, limiting traditions and laws change. Priority is given to the movements of women and girls who have been most marginalized.

**Women's Environment and  
Development Organization  
(WEDO)**

**Graduate Fellowships and  
Undergraduate Internships**

**Deadline: Unspecified**

[tinyurl.com/br2z2n8](http://tinyurl.com/br2z2n8)

Fellowship and internship applications (for graduate students and undergrads, respectively) are accepted on a rolling basis and are unpaid. The duration of each fellowship/internship depends on the needs of the fellow/intern and WEDO programs. A minimum two-month commitment is required and applicants

available for longer commitments are encouraged. Fellows/interns will conduct research and writing, provide administrative assistance, attend meetings, and undertake other tasks as necessary, under the direction of the relevant programmatic staff. Currently available positions include Finance Intern, Outreach and Communications Intern, Climate Change Intern, and Post-2015 Intern (working on advancing the MDGs agenda beyond 2015). For more information please visit website provided.



# Conferences

## **Wayne State University, Detroit, MI** **North American Labor History** **Conference: Geographies of Labor** **October 24-26, 2013**

[www.nalhc.wayne.edu/](http://www.nalhc.wayne.edu/)

Over the last several centuries, transformations in technology and in economic, social, political, and cultural practices have created new spatial regimes within and across geographic boundaries. Whether negotiating the changes around them or taking advantage of new possibilities to shape alternatives, workers have been central to remapping this emergent environment. Inspired by the “spatial turn” in the social sciences, this conference will explore the myriad ways in which workers have interacted with a variety of geographic categories. Organizers welcome projects that seek to understand these interactions through a number of lenses, including, but not limited to empire, globalization, uneven development, mobility, and migration/immigration at the transnational, national and/or local level. They anticipate panels and presentations from a wide variety of disciplines, especially history, geography, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, and cultural studies.

## **Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI** **Graduate Student Conference:** **Interdisciplinary Approaches to Africa and the African Diaspora**

**October 25-26, 2013**

[www.africa.msu.edu/gradconference](http://www.africa.msu.edu/gradconference)  
The conference provides an opportunity for graduate students to discuss their research, receive constructive feedback, network with other students and scholars, and sharpen their presentation skills within a constructive and supportive colloquium. The organizing committee invites papers from all academic disciplines and from all approaches to the study of Africa,



Africans, and the intersections of the continent and the global diaspora. Our topic challenges student scholars and teachers to consider how they use multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to the study of Africa and Africans. Contributions can explore areas of research including but are not limited to gender, policy, politics, society, culture, media, health, economy, and diaspora. In an effort to produce relevant as well as reflexive research, we also encourage scholars to respond to the questions of how their research contributes to the development of Africanist research and pedagogy as prospective professors and innovators in the field. More information can be found at the

Conference’s website or you can join the Facebook group: MSU Africanist Graduate Student Conference.

## **University of Vienna** **Political Masculinities: Structures, Discourses and Spaces in Historical Perspective**

**November 15-17, 2013**

[www.uni-koblenz-landau.de](http://www.uni-koblenz-landau.de)

The field of masculinity studies has found its way into many academic disciplines. The social sciences as well as medical and psychological research have investigated many phenomena around the issue of masculinity. Moreover, there is a consensus that masculinity as the unmarked gender has remained invisible in many contexts. This, it has been argued, is particularly true for the sphere of politics. Thus, it is not surprising that there is an increasing body of research in the social sciences, especially in political science, exploring

the interdependence of the construction of masculinities on the one hand and the emerging, maintenance, and modification of concepts such as state and citizenship, nationality, democracy, militarism, policing, and colonialism on the other. As a result, masculinity as structuring politics and political institutions is being made visible. Likewise, political masculinities need to be deconstructed in order to identify and focus on the processes of “engendering” political spaces, institutions and norms. In addition, analysis of the mechanisms and functions of different types of masculinities in variable political and historical contexts, drawing attention to the transformation of masculinist

structures and spaces, is required. Finally, for the purposes of this conference, the concept of political masculinity has been widened to include and concentrate on structures of domination at the intersection of gender, sexuality and ethnicity. Whereas political science has contributed to the understanding of modern politics and states as masculine arenas, and empirical research has identified different representations of political masculinities with respect to time, space and state form, cultural and literary research focuses on the representation of political masculinities in cultural artifacts and texts. In an attempt to integrate these findings from different disciplines, the conference aims to shed light on different modes of representing and constructing political masculinities across time and space.

**University of Pretoria, South Africa**  
**Rights Of Women In Africa**  
**December 9-10, 2013**

The Centre for Human Rights will host a conference in December 2013 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa: Exploring possibilities for promoting women's sexual and reproductive rights. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (also called the "Maputo Protocol") was adopted in 2003 and entered into force in 2005. It has now been ratified by two-thirds of AU member states. One of the most important provisions of the Protocol is article 14, dealing with the health and

reproductive rights of women. Article 14 has been hailed for advancing women's rights beyond existing international standards, by providing for the right to medical abortion under certain circumstances, and the recognition of the intersection of women's human rights and HIV. Article 10(3) of the Protocol is also innovative. It places an obligation upon states to reduce military spending in favor of social development and the promotion of women, in particular. This provision has the potential to significantly advance women's health and reproductive rights. Enquiries about the conference should be sent to Ms Karen Stefiszyn at karen.stefiszyn@up.ac.za.

**East London, South Africa**  
**Gender, Water, and Development: the Untapped Connection**  
**February 19-21, 2014**

[www.global-water-conference.com/](http://www.global-water-conference.com/)  
Across Africa, poor women and men strive to eke out an existence for themselves and their families, be it in urban, periurban, or rural areas. Access to water—safe water for drinking, cooking and washing, water for growing crops and watering stock, water for small businesses—is an essential part of ensuring a decent quality of life for all, eradicating poverty, and enabling people to reach their full human potential. And yet, even where water is abundant, these needs have not yet been met. When the rains don't come, poor women, men and children are the hardest hit. When cholera bacteria multiply in our rivers, poor women, men and children die. Poor women and children still walk long

distances to fetch and carry water. When water and sanitation are not available at schools, all children suffer, but menstruating girl children suffer the most, often not attending school while menstruating. The issue of water, gender and development is a matter of life and death across Africa. But the issue of gender and water is not just about women and water—it is intersected too by issues of poverty, class, race and ethnicity. All of these factors combine to determine who has access to water and what role water plays in building sustainable livelihoods and a decent quality of life for all. The struggle for access to sufficient water in Africa is both a human rights issue and a development challenge, impacting on health, agricultural and economic productivity, the education opportunities of women and children and social stability and well-being. The Water Research Commission of South Africa, in partnership with the Department of Water Affairs of South Africa, AMCOW, SADC and the Women for Water Partnership, are hosting a conference on gender and water to address how best these seven issues can be addressed, in a meaningful and practical way that will make a real difference to the lives of poor women and men in Africa. The Gender and Water conference aims to bring together a wide range of people from inside and outside the water sector to engage, debate and find solutions to these challenges, and through this to assist AMCOW, African countries and other developing nations to address the developmental challenges of gender, poverty and water.

# Calls for Papers

**Women's Studies Quarterly**

**Special Issue: "Solidarity"**

**Deadline: October 1, 2013**

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

Solidarity, the act or expression of unity in the face of power, has been on the

resurgence. The vast reach of neoliberal globalization and the ravages of an unending global war have engendered new communities of political, moral and economic interests that reach across national, class and racial lines. At the

same time, issues of intersectionality have resurfaced to challenge solidarity politics in new and complex ways. Sometimes the various calls to solidarity actually undercut each other while strengthening the very axis of power.

In fact, it would not be far-fetched to say that solidarity itself has become a crucial battleground of political and ideological struggle today. Solidarity has also always been and remains an open-ended concept. At the most basic level, it implies a community based on mutual responsibility of each member toward the other, and a moral obligation to fight for the welfare of other members and of the community as a whole. Possible themes/topics include (but are not limited to): Internet/social-media activism and the politics of location; Internet-based solidarity work in the context of the digital divide; The non-profit industrial complex and neoliberal forms of solidarity; Feminist solidarity in a time of war; The challenge of intersectionality; Connections between the anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and Palestine; The challenges of organizing in a digital age; The global circulation of images and the issue of re-presentation; Solidarity and the politics of affect/emotion; Theorizing solidarity under globalization; The gender of solidarity; Solidarity and the state; "Solidarity" versus the politics of "rescue;" Solidarity economies and history of capital. If submitting academic work, please send complete articles to the guest editors, Saadia Toor and Shefali Chandra, at [WSQSolidaritiesIssue@gmail.com](mailto:WSQSolidaritiesIssue@gmail.com). Please review submission guidelines on the website posted above.



will be AMSA's first conference in the far western U.S. This year's conference theme and its location in the Pacific Northwest reflect the continued deepening of the critical study of men and masculinities within and across cultural boundaries. The Pacific

Northwest has been home to indigenous peoples for millennia. In this spirit, we specifically invite proposals that address aspects of masculinities within and across indigenous communities. Additional proposals related to the theme might address regional, national, international, and crosscultural masculinities. With this theme, AMSA hopes to focus the lens of men's studies on communities outside the bounds of mainstream discourse. While we particularly encourage proposals that address the conference theme we also invite proposals on a range of other topics relevant to the critical study of men and masculinities, and that reflect AMSA's mission. All submissions must be made using the form available at the website above.

**Journal of Gender Studies**  
**Special Issue: "Diversity in Gender and Visual Representation"**  
**Deadline: October 30, 2013**  
[tinyurl.com/chreqtz](http://tinyurl.com/chreqtz)  
 Guest editors invite the submission of either research or theory papers for a

special issue that will build upon the successes of a recent interdisciplinary conference dedicated to this topic, hosted by the Centre for Gender Studies at the University of Winchester (UK). The issue will showcase the breadth of contemporary research and theory concerning the study of gender and visual representation; highlighting divergent methodological and theoretical insights. The diversity of this interdisciplinary field will also be evident in the range of different sociocultural locations, historical periods, and phenomena that interest researchers working in this area. Authors selected for this issue will be those who challenge normative societal assumptions, promote broader critical

debate and engage audiences beyond their peers. Work related to gender and visual representation represents a still growing field situated within a dynamic and changing technological milieu. Yet much of the current work addresses the visual only implicitly and/or in isolation from broader debates. Its explicit consideration through this special issue will move the field to a more fully articulated account, mindful of its variable consideration across disciplines. This will provide a handy conceptual toolkit for those seeking to engage in interdisciplinary research. The editors argue for less "reinventing the wheel" and more integrated and hence potentially sophisticated thinking in the field of gender and visual representation.

**Furman University, SC**  
**"Intersections and Assemblages: Genders and Sexualities Across Cultures"**  
**April 4-5, 2014**  
**Deadline: October 31, 2013**  
[www.call-for-papers.sas.upenn.edu/](http://www.call-for-papers.sas.upenn.edu/)

**University of Washington–Tacoma**  
**"Considering Culture: Masculinities in International and Regional Contexts"**  
**March 27-30, 2014**  
**Deadline: October 15, 2013**  
[www.mensstudies.org/?page\\_id=941](http://www.mensstudies.org/?page_id=941)  
 The American Men's Studies Association's Twenty-Second Annual Conference on Men and Masculinities

## node/51635

The Associated Colleges of the South and Furman University invite papers, panels, and/or proposals for roundtable sessions for the tenth biennial Gender Studies Conference. The theme of the conference recognizes the multiplicity and diversity of scholarly approaches and activism to the long-standing aspiration for the abolition of all forms of inequality based on gender and/or sexuality. It also recognizes and welcomes transnational and cross-cultural or comparative perspectives on gender and sexuality in addition to those in the West. While the intersectionality of categories of race, class, gender, sexual orientation, and other markers of location or positionality has long been established in scholarship, we would like to think that the concept metaphor of 'assemblages' can also be useful in looking back and thinking ahead of new, emergent, or utopian forms of solidarity in the many ongoing or past intersectional movements in different locations that may or may not be operating in tandem with one another. What do we see when we map what we do collectively as intellectuals? Are we now at a juncture where we may begin to reassess and revitalize the much expanded field or related cluster of fields that constitute Gender Studies? What can we learn about the exercise of and resistance to new, or not-so-new forms of power based in dominant or emerging cultural practices that impact our understanding of gender and sexuality? Faculty, staff, and students of ACS institutions and beyond are invited to submit proposals to [wgsconf2014@furman.edu](mailto:wgsconf2014@furman.edu). Proposals may interpret the theme and see the complete list of suggested topics at the website above.

## Societies Without Borders: Human Rights and the Social Sciences

**Special Issue: "Gender and Human Rights"**

**Deadline: November 1, 2013**

[www.societieswithoutborders.com](http://www.societieswithoutborders.com)

The study of "Gender and Human Rights" dovetails with many key issues in the field of human rights, yet it is also

distinctive and thus deserves particular attention. With this special issue we invite submissions that examine both major and emerging issues in "Gender and Human Rights." This topic will also allow SWB to utilize its strengths as a space for research from within the academy or by practitioners in the field. The special issue seeks papers, commentaries, notes from the field, as well as poetic, visual, and other expressions devoted to examining gender and human rights. This special issue will be released in March 2014 to celebrate the 58th Session of UN Commission on the Status of Women.

## Global Justice: Theory Practice Rhetoric

**Special Issue: "Women's Bodies and Global Poverty Eradication"**

**Deadline: November 30, 2013**

[www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org/journal/manuscript-presentation](http://www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org/journal/manuscript-presentation)

For many advocates of global justice, one important strategy in fostering development is to address women's specific development needs. One of the principal aims of this strategy is to improve the status of maternal and infant health, and thereby to improve the status of women more generally. Moreover, such improvements are considered central to the achievement of development goals, since improvements in women's conditions are believed to translate into development gains for the whole community. For most scholars and practitioners working to eradicate poverty, this focus is unambiguously a good thing, since women and their children are among the most vulnerable members of their own communities, and are therefore most likely to suffer from the devastating effects of poverty more generally. Yet the devastating effects of poverty can be compounded by the ways in which gender bias is so often focused on women's bodies; the ways in which policymakers' attempts to control women's bodies, politically and culturally, serve to preserve their highly vulnerable positions in society. This focus often produces policies that unfairly burden women, including

mandatory breastfeeding laws, population control measures, and so on. This special issue focuses on the ways in which women, and their bodies, are the target of deliberate attempts to sustain women's inferior position and attempts to improve their status, which may nevertheless have unintended negative consequences or be unfairly burdensome. Papers that combine normative and empirical elements, as well as papers that both critique and defend this approach to global poverty eradication are welcomed. Please email papers for review to [Patti.Lenard@uottowa.ca](mailto:Patti.Lenard@uottowa.ca).

## Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) Working Papers

**Deadline: Rolling**

[www.gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/](http://www.gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/)

GPID publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in developing nations. GPID cross-cuts disciplines, bringing together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. GPID recognizes diverse processes of international development and globalization, and new directions in scholarship on gender relations. The goals of GPID are: 1) to promote research that contributes to gendered analysis of social change; 2) to highlight the effects of international development policy and globalization on gender roles and gender relations; and 3) to encourage new approaches to international development policy and programming. GPID Working Papers are article-length manuscripts (9,000-word maximum) by scholars from a broad range of disciplines, disseminating materials at a late stage of formulation that contribute new understandings of women's and men's roles and gender relations amidst economic, social, and political change. Individual papers in the series address a range of topics, such as: gender, violence, and human rights; gender and agriculture; reproductive health and healthcare; gender and social movements; masculinities and development; and the gendered division

of labor. We particularly encourage manuscripts that bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice. Previously published WID and GPID Working Papers are freely available and can be viewed online. If you are interested in submitting a manuscript,

please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings to Rowenn Kalman, Managing Editor, at [papers@msu.edu](mailto:papers@msu.edu). If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for the GPID Working Papers, the full paper will be invited for peer

review and publication consideration. Please note that authors retain the copyright to their papers and are encouraged to publish their papers in other journals.

# Online Resources

## **Building Peace: A Forum for Building Peace and Security in a Complex World**

### **Integrating Peace and Security in a Complex World**

<http://buildingpeaceforum.com>

This ePublication provides an introduction to the multifaceted peacebuilding field. Its authors represent multiple viewpoints, cultures, and contexts. The voices and issues in Building Peace create a nuanced vision for peace and security, describing the many paths of peacebuilders, and emphasizing why peace is an integral—and obtainable—part of our lives. Too often the compelling stories of how conflicts are ended and by whom, and how nations become more peaceful and stable, are lost in the media glare of war, terrorism, and bloodshed. This publication addresses the who, what, where, and how of peacebuilding.

## **ELDIS**

### **Eldis Interactions: Real-Time Research on the Empowerment of Women and Girls**

[www.interactions.eldis.org](http://www.interactions.eldis.org)

Eldis has joined forces with IDS and global partners to support a collaborative research program “Influencing Policies to Support the Empowerment of Women and Girls” by creating Eldis Interactions, a new online resource featuring real-time research and analysis from the program. The website features updates and outputs from the research, including evidence reports as well as photo slideshows, case studies and country profiles. The main aim of the research is to examine how to build an enabling environment

for the empowerment of women and girls. Specifically, the research is split into three main areas. 1) Gender-based violence: examining how collective action, involving women and men in social movements and coalitions, is able to effectively address gender-based violence. In particular it examines the involvement of men and boys in working on issues to do with gender-based violence. 2) Urbanization and health: understanding the effects of urbanization and urban environments on the health of women and girls in low-income settings. Examining issues of non-communicable diseases, mental health, sanitation, sex work, infrastructure and HIV. 3) Unpaid care: analyzing the conditions under which policy actors recognize or ignore the significance of unpaid care work. One recent, and particularly topical, addition to this resource is a table of profiles of collective actors working to tackle gender-based violence in Egypt's protest spaces. Interactions is a pilot product which explores how Eldis content, web production and editorial skills can be used to enhance the reach, relevance and, ultimately, impact of an ongoing collaborative research process by promoting engagement with stakeholders from the outset.

### **Resource Guide: Rising Powers in International Development** [www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development](http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development)

The significance of the so-called Rising Powers or BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China) is likely to grow still further as the financial crisis and longer-term global

economic and political shifts reduce the relative influence of established donor countries. Eldis' brand new Resource Guide has been produced in partnership with the Rising Powers in International Development program, based at the Institute of Development Studies. IDS has been a hub of research, learning and knowledge sharing on the role of the BRICs countries as actors in international development cooperation since 2011. This new initiative has already built up strong networks of research, civil society and government partners in the Rising Power countries and together we've identified and summarized over 100 of the best research studies of recent years.

## **FHI 360**

### **Integrating Gender in Care and Support of Vulnerable Children**

[www.fhi360.org](http://www.fhi360.org)

This document provides step-by-step guidance and recommendations for care and support programs on how to identify and address gender-related issues that negatively affect at-risk girls and boys in the local program context. The guide intends to fill that gap by serving as a practical tool for those involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of care and support programs for vulnerable children. It provides directions and recommendations for programs to identify and address gender-related issues that negatively affect vulnerable boys and girls in the local program context. The guide will help program staff to conduct a gender analysis to identify the gender norms and behaviors that harm vulnerable boys, girls and

their caregivers; carry out a planning process to design the strategies, objectives and activities that address issues raised in the gender analysis; and identify appropriate indicators, methods and tools to monitor and evaluate gender-related outcomes.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**Training Guide: Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development**  
[www.fao.org/docrep/015/md280e/md280e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/md280e/md280e00.pdf)

It is widely accepted that agricultural development will be severely curtailed without addressing the risks and capitalizing on the opportunities posed by climate change (FAO, 2010b). The agriculture sector must adapt to the impacts of climate change in order to provide food security to the world's growing population. At the same time agriculture must mitigate its contributions to climate change (13.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions) in order to slow the progression of this global challenge (FAO, 2009). Concurrently, it is internationally recognized that addressing gender issues in agriculture reduces hunger and poverty. In fact, it is estimated that more than 100 million people could be lifted out of poverty if women had the same access to and control of resources as men (FAO, 2011a). Although they are important food producers and providers, women presently have limited access to and control of resources. However, to date, these ideas—that climate change and gender issues are integral parts of agricultural development—have not been implemented in an effective way. This guide seeks to fill that gap by supporting work to investigate the gender dimensions of responding to climate change in the agriculture and food security sectors. The final goals are to improve food production, livelihood security and gender equality in the context of the changing climate.

### **International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**

**Himalayan Document Centre (HIMALDOC)**

[www.icimod.org/himaldoc](http://www.icimod.org/himaldoc)

The Himalayan Document Centre (HIMALDOC) provides bibliographic information about different resources related to sustainable mountain development, as well as direct access to selected full-text and multimedia files in electronic format. The resources include books, articles, periodicals, theses, multimedia products, and other reference materials. The main collection consists of resources maintained at ICIMOD. ICIMOD is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing center serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India,



Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan—and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalization and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues. ICIMOD supports regional transboundary programs through partnership with regional partner institutions, facilitates the exchange of experience, and serves as a regional knowledge hub. They strengthen networking among regional

and global centers of excellence. Overall, the Center is working to develop an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream now, and for the future.

### **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

**Practical Guide for Civil Society: Human Rights Funds, Grants and Fellowships**  
[tinyurl.com/cs4b2dl](http://tinyurl.com/cs4b2dl)

This Practical Guide—the fourth in the series of practical guides for civil society—provides a brief description of funding sources, grants and fellowships administered by or with the participation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights (OHCHR).

The purpose of the Guide is to provide guidance to prospective applicants interested in these funds and programs to further contribute to the promotion of human rights in their own countries and worldwide. The Guide is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

### **Promundo**

**Engaging Men and Boys in**

**Gender Equality and Health**

[www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

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; Advocacy and Policy, as well as addressing issues around Monitoring and Evaluation of this work. It includes tools and activities from organizations and programs from around the world which can be adapted and utilized by other organizations.

## UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

### Web Portals and Online Resources

[www.genderaids.org](http://www.genderaids.org)

iKNOW Politics: Co-sponsored by UN Women, the International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics is an extensive online workspace and advocacy platform where everyone from elected officials to students can access resources, use tools, participate in forums and get expert advice on women in political life. Gender & HIV/AIDS Web Portal: GenderAIDS.org aims to promote understanding, knowledge sharing and action on HIV and AIDS as a gender and human rights issue. This comprehensive web portal offers up-to-date information on the epidemic from a gender perspective, a full range of resources, personal stories and commentaries, and multimedia advocacy tools. The Gender Equality Evaluation Portal: The Gender Equality Evaluation Portal makes available more than 200 evaluations on what works to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. The Portal aims to establish a widely accessible database of evaluations that will serve as the tools to strengthen and promote the exchange of findings, conclusions and recommendations gleaned from evaluations with stakeholders and potential users, in order to have a wider impact on learning and to contribute to improved policy design and programming in the area of gender equality. The development of this resource is in response to UN Women's mandate to lead and coordinate the overall efforts of the UN

system to support the full realization of women's rights and opportunities. It serves as a critical step to advance transparency and mutual accountability for development effectiveness through the establishment of strengthened evidence and data for gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender-Responsive Budgeting: This web portal aims to facilitate the exchange of information between academics, practitioners, researchers and activists working on gender budget initiatives. It features articles, research papers and training tools, and offers resources in Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish. Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls: A one-stop online center that encourages and supports evidence-based programming to more efficiently and effectively design, implement, monitor and evaluate initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. The website offers leading tools and evidence on what works, drawing on expert recommendations, policy and program evaluations and assessments, and practitioners' experiences from around the world. WomenWatch: WomenWatch is a central gateway to information and resources on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the UN system. The website also provides information on the outcomes of, as well as efforts to incorporate gender perspectives into follow-up to global conferences. Presupuesto y Género en América Latina y el Caribe: This Web portal dedicated to tracking gender-responsive budgeting in

Latin America has data on projects and experts in the region, summaries of the most common gender budget analysis methodologies and a comprehensive bibliography of Spanish-language documents on the subject.

### World Bank, FAO, IFAD

#### E-Learning Course: Gender in Agriculture

[www.genderinag.org](http://www.genderinag.org)

In 2008 the Gender in Agriculture (GiA) Sourcebook was published as a result of fruitful partnership of the World Bank, FAO and IFAD. In a joint collaboration with Michigan State University, the GiA Sourcebook was transformed into a 17-module E-Learning course. The course is freely accessible to all interested in gender-related topics in the field of agriculture and rural development. The course provides for an opportunity to learn about gender in agriculture in an interactive and enjoyable way. The course is composed of 17 Modules ranging from primary production to natural resource management and access to markets and services. The time required to complete each module ranges from 45 minutes to 1.5 hours. Each module is an independent product, so each learner can select the ones that are of most interest to him or her. Each module includes interactive elements, videos and an assessment tool. This course is intended to serve as an innovative learning tool to help agriculture specialists, practitioners and the academic community to learn on how to use a gender lens effectively in their work, which will lead to improved development outcomes and impact.

# Book Review

Genocide Lives in Us: Women, Memory, and Silence in Rwanda, by Jennie E. Burnet, 2012, 304 pages. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. Review by John William Medendorp, PhD candidate, Higher, Adult, and Lifelong Education program, Michigan State University.

This ambitious work by Jennie E. Burnet, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Louisville, is the culmination of over ten years of field work with women in post-genocide Rwanda. The author tells a compelling tale of her work with women across the conflict divide as well as across the socioeconomic spectrum of Rwandan society. This work is the result of lengthy reflection on the personal accounts of women coming to grips with not only their own personal stories of genocide,

but also the story, or rather, stories of a nation torn apart and then reforged from the shattered lives of a seemingly broken society. Burnet, an anthropologist by training, uses ethnography to interpret her interactions with the women of genocide. In so doing, she also tells the story of the Rwandan nation, before, during, and after the horrific events in 1994 that captured the world's attention, yet surprisingly, engendered no acts of intervention. Burnet's analysis integrates informants' diverse perspectives from a "situated and yet constantly shifting intersubjective position" (p. 37).

The research questions that Burnet attempts to answer in this book are the following: What are the long-term effects of war and genocide on Rwandan women's daily lives? Why did so many women end up as heads of household after the genocide? How did survivorship and gender intersect? What effects did violence have on the social categories mobilized during genocide? How do ordinary people perceive ethnicity or race in the aftermath of genocide? How do survivors remember and restore the dignity of loved ones who died in ignominious ways? How do they rebuild society in the aftermath of genocide? Are justice and reconciliation possible when evil has destroyed trust among family, friends, and neighbors? How did women come to gain so many political positions in the postgenocide government? Why did women organize across ethnic lines? These questions are organized around three major themes that run throughout the book: coping mechanisms, the politics of memory, and reconciliation. Fair warning, the book is not for the faint of heart or those traumatized by tales of violence. Some of the accounts are harrowing and graphic in detail, but do have the very effective purpose of giving the reader just a glimpse of the depth of trauma that continues to affect individual lives as well as the national psyche in Rwanda.

There are seven chapters to the book. The first chapter sets the stage for what follows by giving the reader an introduction to the historical and social background to the events that led to the genocide. Chapter two analyzes how the memory of the genocide is being shaped into a mythico-historical narrative by the Rwandan government which both memorializes and controls the narrative to craft a national identity. As with all national myths, the desire to create coherence from the chaotic events surrounding the genocide and the subsequent victory of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) have necessitated a "politics of memory"—a glossing of certain inconvenient historical truths and a marginalization of certain groups within Rwandan society (p. 8). In chapter three, Burnet takes up those inconsistencies under the title "Amplified Silence," and explores how the experiences of those who, by virtue of their social identification with the Hutu, are suppressed by the overriding national narrative. Chapter four analyzes how social categories are being redefined in post-genocide Rwanda. In a nation where it is now illegal to discuss ethnic identities, Burnet contends that, under the national project of redefinition under the RPF, "Rwandan society was far from unified, and ethnic distinctions remained salient. State practices of national memory and the attendant silence employed within in national ceremonies maintained an ethnic dichotomy (Hutu/Tutsi) by politicizing victimhood and emphasizing the distinction between victim and perpetrator." Chapters five and six describe the many ways in which women have taken a leadership role in the rebuilding of Rwanda. In these two chapters she explores both the public and private paths toward reconciliation that are taken. In chapter seven, she attempts to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the national reconciliation program.

Burnet's effort to point out those flaws runs the risk of overlooking the incredible achievements of the Rwandan nation since the horrific events of 1994. By any measure, what the Rwandan people have achieved is impressive. Rwanda has achieved consistent aggressive economic growth since the genocide, has reformed its laws to both protect and secure the place of women in society, and has elected three political chambers, all of which have over 50% representation of women (p. 219). Nevertheless, she has detected flaws in the national reconstruction project that threatens its long-term sustainability. Chief among them, she finds an unwillingness to recognize that the sword of genocide cut both ways and the role of the RPF in mass killing of Hutu has not been sufficiently recognized.

This book is an up-close look at the unique role that women played, not only in the disproportionate burden they had to bear during the genocide as wives and mothers, but also the disproportionate role that they had to play in the aftermath of the genocide as heads of families, community leaders, and healers of a broken nation. Burnet rejects what she calls "dominant public policy, humanitarian, or development discourses that portray women in conflict zones either as innately disempowered victims of warfare and violence or as innate peacemakers who are fed up with male-dominated politics that brought war and conflict in the first place." As she notes, "both these tendencies rely on stereotypical images of women as inherently nurturing and kind and promote an idealized 'universal woman'" (p. 219). Burnet argues that the reality is much more complex. While gender roles in the patrilineal society of pre-genocide Rwanda forced women into certain predetermined roles, the heroic role played by women in the aftermath was more a question of women coping with the daily demands of their circumstances or, as she says, "muddling through."

Nevertheless, I cannot help but ask, what has made Rwandan women different than women in other post-conflict situations? The resilience of the Rwandan women in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds, the achievements of Rwandan women and the Rwandan people, both in the area of gender equality and social progress as a whole, is something unique and special that deserves attention and imitation. In this, I felt that Burnet fell short. The emotionally powerful stories of forgiveness and reconciliation that defy explanation and would seem to be the key to Rwanda's revival could have been further explored. This is not to detract, however, from an amazingly well-documented and insightful book.



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**Thank You.**

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