



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!

The *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers Series* is pleased to announce the publication of its newest paper:

GPID Working Paper #303 (December 2013):
Gender, Power, and Traumatic Stress in a Q'eqchi' Refugee Community in Mexico,
by Faith R. Warner, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania.

This paper is available online for free at www.gencen.isp.msu.edu/ and the rest of the *Working Papers Series* is available at www.gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

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

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

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Winter 2014 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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Development and Change

Volume 44, Issue 5

“The Return of Displaced Nuer in Southern Sudan: Women Becoming Men?” by Katarzyna Grabska, 2013, pp. 1135-1157. Conceptualizing war-time displacement as a catalyst for social change, this article examines the gendered emplacement experiences of returnee displaced women in the aftermath of the recent (1983-2005) civil war in South Sudan. The article attempts to shed light on the strategies of returnee women in transforming and contributing to their communities in the context of an independent South Sudan. It focuses specifically on their gendered emplacement strategies to access land, livelihoods and political rights. Through these diverse actions, some women contest and reconfigure gender identities while others reinforce unequal power relations within their households and communities. These gendered emplacements emphasize the hybridity of place, identity and self in processes of social transformation.

Volume 21, Issue 2

“Women’s Collective Action in African Agricultural Markets: the Limits of Current Development Practice for Rural Women’s Empowerment,” by Sally Baden, pp. 295-311. A wide range of development actors play a major role in initiating, supporting, and promoting collective action of various forms, which aims to secure economic and wider benefits to women, through improving their engagement in markets. But there is limited understanding of what works for rural women in terms of their participation in collective action, and the “empowerment” benefits to be gained from it. Gendered power dynamics in mixed-sex organizations seeking to improve livelihoods through collective action often lead to different and unequal outcomes for women. Women’s motives for collective action often differ from men’s, and they bring different

skills and qualities to it. This article draws on research in Ethiopia, Mali, and Tanzania to assess recent experiences of development interventions supporting women’s collective action in agricultural markets.

Gender and Development Journal

Volume 21, Issue 2

“Feminist Mobilization and Progressive Policy Change: Why Governments Take Action to Combat Violence Against Women,” by Laurel Weldon and Mala Htun, pp. 231-247. Some national governments have adopted a wide variety of measures to address violence against women, including legal reform, public education campaigns, and support for shelters and rape crisis centers, but other governments have done little to confront the problem. What accounts for these differences in policy? To answer this question, we analyzed policies on violence against women in 70 countries from 1975 to 2005. Our analysis reveals that the most important and consistent factor driving policy change is feminist activism. This plays a more important role than left-wing parties, numbers of women legislators, or even national wealth. In addition, our work shows that strong, vibrant domestic feminist movements use international and regional conventions and agreements as levers to influence policy-making. Strong local movements bring home the value of global norms on women’s rights.

Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume 20, Issue 6

“From Rural Life to Transnational Wife: Agrarian Transition, Gender Mobility, and Intimate Globalization in Transnational Marriages in Northeast Thailand,” by Sirijit Sunanta and Leonora Angeles, pp. 699-717. Popular and academic discourses of globalization are often gender biased, focusing on formal and impersonal

realms of the market, politics, and technologies. This article explores an intimate dimension of globalization by analyzing the transnational marriage trend among women in northeast Thailand (Isan’s) villages. The phua farang (foreign husband) phenomenon in Isan epitomizes the intimate link between the global political economy and individuals’ desires, aspirations, and imagination in the private realm of personal and marital relationships. The phua farang phenomenon is embedded in a context of spatial and economic inequalities at the local, national, and global levels, and manifests classed and gendered strategies by which marginalized subjects attempt to transcend the limited opportunities for upward social mobility available to these women.

Gender, Work & Organization

Volume 20, Issue 5

“Chinese Male Peasant Workers and Shifting Masculine Identities in Urban Workspaces,” by Xiaodong Lin and Martin Mac an Ghail, 2013, pp. 498–511. A key feature of China’s internal rural–urban migration is the transformation of work from a rural-based agricultural sector to urban-based industrial and service sectors. This article critically examines the interplay between urban work and accompanying social relations in the workplace (that is, service and low-skilled manual jobs) and the (re)construction of male peasant workers’ subjectivities and identity formation. The qualitative data from the men’s life histories suggest that familial gender practices, conceptualized as an appropriation of the traditional Confucian “father–son” relationship, are of importance in shaping the men’s occupationally located shifting identities in traditional urban “female” jobs. This exploratory study aims to examine complex and multilayered accounts of rural–urban labor migration, in terms of how the men accommodate themselves

to the city, involving both material constraints (structure) and creative cultural practices (agency). Their biographical transformations are located within wider socioeconomic and political transformations associated with China's current modernization project, of which they are a major constitutive component.

Volume 20, Issue 6

“Traumatic Masculinities: the Gendered Geographies of Georgian IDPs from Abkhazia,” by Peter Kabachnik et al., 2013, pp. 773-793.

Over 200,000 people became internally displaced after several violent conflicts in the early 1990s in Georgia. For many internally displaced persons (IDPs), gender

relations have been transformed significantly. This translates to many women taking on the role of breadwinner for their family, which often is accompanied by the process of demasculinization for men. In this article, we examine the construction of masculinities and analyze the gendered processes of displacement and living in post-displacement for Georgian IDPs from Abkhazia. The authors identify the formation of “traumatic masculinities” as a result of the threats to, though not usurpation of, hegemonic masculinities. Drawing on interviews, they highlight how IDPs conceptualize gender norms and masculinities in Georgia. Despite the disruptions that displacement has brought about, with the subsequent challenges to IDPs’ ideal masculine roles, the discourses of hegemonic masculinities still predominate amongst IDPs. The authors further illustrate

this point by identifying two separate gendered discourses of legitimization that attempt to reconcile hegemonic masculinities with the current contexts and circumstances that IDPs face. These



new traumatic masculinities coexist with hegemonic masculinities, although the latter are reformed and redefined as a result of the new contexts and new places within which they are performed.

Indian Journal of Gender Studies

Volume 20, Issue 3

“Women Weavers in Mizoram: Sustaining Livelihood through Cluster Development,” by Rama Ramswamy and N.V.R. Jyoti Kumar, pp. 435–452.

The handloom industry continues to play an important role in the Indian economy, providing employment to 27.83 lakh households. Nearly 77% of this workforce comprises women who are located in rural areas. This article is a study of Thenzawl handloom cluster in Mizoram, a remote corner of India's north-east, which has become a model of entrepreneurship for marginalized tribal women. The

researchers undertook the mapping of Thenzawl handloom cluster and observed that of the 205 micro handloom enterprises operating there interestingly, 98% of the entrepreneurs

were women. We highlight the impact of micro handloom enterprises on livelihood in terms of the extent of dependence of entrepreneur households on handloom enterprises, the proportion of small weavers (on the basis of looms owned) and income earned from the enterprises in the cluster. The article also offers suggestions to initiate cluster development activities in the cluster to enable it to sustain their initiative and grow.

International Journal of Feminist Politics

Volume 15, Issue 3

“Bukusu (Kenya) Folktales: How Women Perpetuate Patriarchy,” by Namulundah Florence, 2013, pp. 370-390. This

article explores gender depictions in Bukusu folktales compiled in “From our Mothers’ Hearths: Bukusu Folktales and Proverbs” (2005). The folktales portray males as courageous and possessing inordinate power, even over death. In contrast, females are confined to the domestic sphere; they can be malicious and are often indecisive as well as subordinate and dependent on men. Women take leadership roles in the absence of males. Since documented folktales reinforce a gender hierarchy, narrators, consciously or not, perpetuate negative female imagery and invisibility. Folktales depicting women’s agency highlight the ambivalent contradiction of women’s social role.

Jenda: A Journal of Culture and African Women’s Studies

Number 12

“Assessing the Progress Made by

African Countries in Meeting the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on Eliminating Gender Disparity in Education,” by Gladys Mutangadura, 2012. Target 3 of the Millennium Development goals states “Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.” In adopting the Millennium Development Goals, African countries pledged to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and also tertiary education by 2015. This article details the progress made by African countries towards achieving this MDG target since the baseline year of 1991. There have been notable positive trends in closing the gender gap at primary school level. However eliminating the gender disparities at secondary and tertiary levels has been slow and remains a major challenge in many African countries. Other outstanding challenges include addressing the high dropout rates of girls from all levels of education, the high gender disparities in education still evident in rural and remote areas, limited availability of data, and poor social security and social protection systems. The article suggests recommendations to help accelerate the progress towards closing the gender gap.

Journal of Eastern African Studies
September 2013

“Making a Livelihood at the Fish-landing Site: Exploring the Pursuit of Economic Independence Amongst Ugandan Women,” By Georgina Pearson et al., pp. 1-17. Qualitative life history data were used to explore the experiences of women who live at five fish-landing sites on Lake Victoria, Uganda. We explored what economic and social opportunities women have in order to try to understand why some women are more vulnerable to violence and other risks than others and why some women are able to create successful enterprises while others struggle to make a living. The ability of women to create a viable livelihood at the landing sites was influenced by

a wide variety of factors. Women who had or were able to access capital when they arrived at the landing site to set up their own enterprise had a significant advantage over those who did not, particularly in avoiding establishing sexual relationships in order to get support. Being able to establish their own business enabled women to avoid lower paid and more risky work such as fish processing and selling or working in bars. The development of landing sites and the leisure industry may be having an impact on how women earn money at the landing sites, with the most desirable economic opportunities not necessarily being connected directly to fishing.

Oxford Center for the Study of African Economies

Volume 61, Issue 3

“Gender, Social Norms, and Household Production in Burkina Faso,” by Harounan Kazianga and Zaki Wahhaj, 2013, pp. 539-576. Empirical studies of intrahousehold allocation have revealed that, in many instances, gender is an important determinant in the allocation of resources within the household. Yet within the theoretical literature, why gender matters within the household remains an open question. This article proposes a simple model of intra-household allocation based on a particular social institution for the organization of agricultural production practiced among certain ethnic groups in West Africa. The study highlights how this institution, while resolving certain problems of commitment and informational asymmetry, can also lead to a gendered pattern in the allocation of productive resources and consumption within the household. Using a survey of agricultural households in Burkina Faso, the study shows that plots owned by the head of the household are farmed more intensively and achieve higher yields than plots with similar characteristics owned by other household members. Male and female family members who do not head the household achieve similar yields. The authors argue that

the higher yields achieved by the household head may be explained in terms of social norms that require male members to spend the earnings from some plots under his control exclusively on household public goods, which in turn provides other family members the incentive to voluntarily contribute labor on his farms. Using expenditures data, as well as measures of rainfall to capture weather-related shocks to agricultural income, the authors show that the household head has a higher marginal propensity to spend on household public goods than other household members. The fact that the head of the household is usually male accounts for the gendered pattern in labor allocation and yields across different farm plots.

Women’s Studies International Forum

Volume 40

“Discourses of Gender Identities and Gender Roles in Pakistan: Women and Non-Domestic Work in Political Representations,” by Julia Grünenfelder, pp. 68-77. This paper aims to explore some of the manifold and changing links that official Pakistani state discourses forged between women and work from the 1940s to the late 2000s. The focus of the analysis is on discursive spaces that have been created for women engaged in non-domestic work. Starting from an interpretation of the existing academic literature, this paper argues that Pakistani women’s non-domestic work has been conceptualized in three major ways: as a contribution to national development, as a danger to the nation, and as non-existent. The paper concludes that although some conceptualizations of work have been more powerful than others and, at specific historical junctures, have become part of concrete state policies, alternative conceptualizations have always existed alongside them. Disclosing the state’s implication in the discursive construction of working women’s identities might contribute to the destabilization of hegemonic concepts of gendered divisions of labor in Pakistan.

Agenda Feminist Media

www.agenda.org.za

The Feminization of Poverty [Podcast]

Poverty is gendered and calls for gendered solutions. In this podcast, we speak to Mercia Andrews of Trust for Community Outreach and Education. TCOE is a national organization that operates mainly in the rural areas of South Africa. We also hear from Sarah Claasen, president of Sikhula Sonke, a women led trade union which operates as a social movement dealing with all livelihood challenges of farmwomen. 2013, 11 minutes.

Gender, Sexuality, and Commodity Culture [Podcast]

The framing of discussion and debates around the broad interrelationship of gender, sexuality and commodity culture has elicited a wide range of contributions from writers that offer fresh scholarly research and open up important new ground for feminist thinking and reflection. In this podcast, we chat with the guest editor of this journal, Mary Hames, as well as contributors Ingrid Masondo, Tanja Bosch and Sakhumzi Mfecane. As Lewis and Hames write in the introduction to the issue, the contradictory impulses of commodity culture have seemed in the 21st Century to on the one hand “usher in limitless opportunities for individual and collective transformation through the acquisition of ‘things’ of resources, technology and information.” On the other “it has both entrenched and exacerbated long-established power relations of race gender and sexuality.” Writers in this issue reflect upon the manner global commodity capitalism in contemporary South Africa mediates the conditions and practices of embodiment of gender, with race and class and how sexuality is often entangled with gender as a construct. 2013, 17 minutes.

Marriage: A Risky Business or a Safe Space? [Podcast]

This special issue seeks to explore the gendered dynamics of contemporary marital relationships. In the context of major social and sexual transformations, we are interested in how men and women experience and navigate intimate life, sex, economic subsistence and reproduction. In trying to liberate the marriage institution from its patriarchal content and the heteronormative building blocks that uphold it, authors in this issue critique the marriage institution by providing answers to the following question: Is marriage a risky business or a safe haven? They reflect on change and transformation in their experiences of marriage or outside of it. Topics and issues covered include the differing ritual advice (“go laya” in Setswana) given to brides and grooms in traditional marriages in Botswana; same-sex marriages in Cape Town; child and forced marriage as harmful traditional and cultural practices which continue to violate the rights of the girl children in the Southern African Development Community region; continued “discarding” of a wife by the courts when they declare the marriage of a second or later wife in a dual (polygamous) marriage void; and women’s experiences of intimate partner violence enacted by their husbands within marriage. The accompanying podcast contains the real life experience of a Muslim woman who lives in one of South Africa’s urban centers, and two academics who are based at the University of KwaZulu Natal. 2012, 12 minutes.

Icarus Films

www.icarusfilms.com

Housemaids

Housemaids are an integral part of the household in Brazil, and participate in the day-to-day life of the family. The employment of housemaids is almost obligatory among the middle and upper classes of the country. The vast majority of these housemaids are black women,

who face high levels of inequality based on their gender, race and social class. Their role in the household raises important questions about public and private space, endurance and choice, and labor and family life. For this film, director Gabriel Mascaro asked seven adolescents to film their family’s housemaids for one week, and hand the footage over to him. Their images uncover the complex relationship that exists between housemaids and their employers, a relationship that confuses intimacy and power in the workplace and provides us with an insight into the echoes of a colonial past that linger in contemporary Brazil. Housemaids exposes and explores a hidden daily reality of Brazilian life. 2013, 76 minutes.

Karayuki-San, the Making of a Prostitute

The filmmaker traveling to Malaysia to interview Kikuyo Zendo, one of the countless Japanese women who were kidnapped or otherwise sold into sexual slavery in order to service the Japanese military in Southeast Asia. 74 years old at the time of filming, she offers a frank and harrowing testimony into her horrific wartime experiences, and the factors that have led her to choose exile over repatriation. 2012, 75 minutes.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/jvn639t

New Briefing on Islam, Sexual Diversity and Access to Health Services Launched on International Day against Homophobia

In this video, Muhsin Hendricks, author of the policy brief, shares his thoughts on the compatibility between faith and sexual identity and how Islam can have an influence on the prevention of HIV. The brief is based on interviews conducted in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan examines the relationship between Islamic scripture, practice and beliefs, and the influence on MSM sexual behavior. Events happening around

the world to mark this day range from small scale gatherings to high profile media coverage, including an address by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon made at a high level intergovernmental conference where he raised this as an issue requiring global action. In many Islamic countries male to male sex is criminalized which can have significant well-being and medical implications. The brief tracks the religious basis through scripture in the Quran and offers advice to policymakers, human rights defenders, Islamic scholars and organizations. It examines ways of bridging the gap between the scriptures and the lived realities in Islamic countries and shows how having access to the most up-to-date research can have a positive impact on these issues. 2013, 9 minutes.

ITVS Films

www.itvs.org

Welcome to the World

How much is a child's fate determined by the circumstances and location of their birth? Accepted wisdom has it that much of what happens within 24 hours of a child's birth dictates that child's chances of survival and likelihood of health and ability to thrive in the long-term. This film documents births in Sierra Leone, Cambodia, and the United States, and attempts to test the hypothesis by comparing rates of maternal mortality, communicable disease, women's freedom to control their own reproductive choices, and the availability of healthcare in each instance. 2012, 60 minutes.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

Abuelas

In 1985, the Academy Award nominated film "Las Madres: The Mothers of Plaza



De Mayo" profiled the Argentinian mothers' movement to demand to know the fate of 30,000 "disappeared" sons and daughters. Now three decades later, Argentina's courageous Grandmothers, or "Abuelas," have been searching for their grandchildren: the children of their sons and daughters who disappeared during Argentina's "dirty war." The women in this film are seeking answers about their children that nobody else will give—answers about a generation that survived, but were kidnapped and relocated to families linked with the regime that murdered their parents. Argentine filmmaker

Noemi Weis beautifully documents the grandmothers' painstaking work and its results—dramatic, inspiring and sometimes controversial—as the women make contact with grandchildren who

have grown up living lies created by their adoptive parents. Their tireless work continues today: the justice they are seeking for their children's murders, their drive to find their grandchildren, and their international status speaking out for family reunification. 2012, 28 minutes.

Red Wedding: Women under the Khmer Rouge

The Killing Fields in Cambodia became known to the world but little is known about the struggles of the women left behind. From 1975-79, Pol Pot's campaign to increase the population forced at least 250,000 young Cambodian women to marry Khmer Rouge soldiers they had never met before. Sochan Pen was one of them. At 16, she was beaten and raped by her husband before managing to escape, though deeply scarred by her experience. After 30 years of silence, Sochan is ready

to file a complaint with the international tribunal that will try former Khmer leaders. With quiet dignity, she starts demanding answers from those who carried out the regime's orders. To tell a story little known outside Cambodia, Cambodian Lida Chan and French-Cambodian Guillaume Suon include Khmer Rouge-era footage underscoring war's traumatic legacy for Sochan's generation of women. Awarded two prizes at Amsterdam's prestigious International Documentary Film Festival, this film demonstrates the liberating power of speech and memory in the quest for justice. 2012, 58 minutes.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Action Aid

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. Action Aid International Women’s Rights team piloted the women’s Unpaid Care Work Program in collaboration with Action Aid Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria and Nepal. This program is one of the Action Aid International’s contributions to the National Development Strategies of implementing countries.

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)

tinyurl.com/lwwavz4

“Violence Against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste,” by Mary Ellsberg, et al., 2012, 65pp. This report builds on an earlier report published in 2008 by the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) of AusAID, titled “Violence Against Women in Melanesia and East Timor: Building on Global and Regional Promising Approaches.” The ODE report assessed current approaches to addressing violence against women and girls in five of Australia’s partner countries: Fiji, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste.

Nearly four years after data collection for the aforementioned report, AusAID commissioned the International Center for Research on Women to undertake a follow-up study in preparation for the Australia-US Pacific Women’s

Empowerment Policy Dialogue: Stopping Violence Against Women in November 2011. The results of this follow-up study are meant to contribute to the policy dialogue on violence against women in the Pacific by showcasing successes and lessons learned as well as gaps and shortcomings that need renewed commitment by a broad range of stakeholders.

BRIDGE Cutting Edge Packs

www.bridge.ids.ac.uk

“Gender and Social Movements,” by J. Horn, et al., 2013, 8 pp. Social movements worldwide are a critical force for progressive social transformation, and have proven effective in generating change at levels that policy, law and development interventions alone have not achieved. Women’s rights activists and feminists globally have been active both in building women’s movements and participating in other progressive social movements. However, women’s active participation in social mobilization does not guarantee that movements will take on the struggle for women’s rights or embrace more just forms of gender power relations in their politics and practice. This brief explains why it is so important for all progressive social movements to commit to thinking about and transforming women’s rights and patriarchal power relations, both in their external-facing activism and their internal cultures and practices. It considers some of the challenges that movements face in doing this, and sets out some “routes to gender-just movements” that can be tried and adapted in different mobilization settings. The two case studies, produced collaboratively with activists and movement leaders, illustrate some of these routes in action: in the global human rights movement, and the CLOC-Via Campesina movement in Latin America. In order for any action or intervention around rights, democracy

and equality to be successful, it must include and value gender equality as part of its analysis and methodology for change. But while women’s rights and gender justice are “on the agenda” in many arenas, activists still encounter strong resistance to changing gendered politics and practices within social justice movements and allied organizations. This is intended for a broad audience interested and/or involved in work around social movements and on women’s rights and gender justice. The Overview Report contains: a framework for understanding social justice movements and some of the debates, challenges and tensions they face; an introduction to women’s and feminist movements, their visions and strategies, and the gains they have made over recent decades; an overview of responses by broader social justice movements to issues of women’s rights and gender justice; an assessment of common challenges in building gender-just movements; a description of the core elements of gender-just movements; and some practical routes for nurturing social justice movements that challenge unjust gender power relations in all domains.

Eldis

www.eldis.org

“Food and Nutrition Security and Climate Change: Strategies for a Sustainable Future,” by Lalita Joshi and Marcella D’Souza, 2013, 28pp. In this paper, the authors examine the existing supporting systems—institutional and social—especially in the semi-arid and dryland regions in India. They pinpoint key approaches within the system that work and those that require further improvement. They further propose the approaches needed at the community as well as policy level towards food and nutrition security. Key findings include: 1) Food and nutritional security (FNS) is a complex issue given its reliance on climatic as well as non-climatic factors.

Climate change further worsens the situation as food production, one of the critical ecosystem services, is impacted the most. 2) Participation of rural communities, specifically the poor, women, and smallholder food-growing farmers, is key in addressing climate change-related threats to FNS. 3) Communities should participate in FNS governance processes of decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. 4) There is a need to empower rural communities through information and knowledge transfer, capacity building and reinstating of social capital in FNS-related aspects. 5) There is a strong case for decentralizing purchase, storage and distribution of food grains at the district level as this would value local grains, enable quick response to needs, reduce the carbon footprint, meet local tastes and promote local markets—key ingredients in strengthening FNS. 6) Regenerating watersheds in a

holistic manner helps in revitalizing the ecosystem, the base of food sources and addressing biodiversity and sustainability concerns. 7) Reducing market dependability and achieving food sovereignty is possible through a sustainable farming approach—a mixed farming system which includes livestock and emphasizes organic processes and use of indigenous cultivars and breeds. This promotes optimal and efficient use of resources, is environmentally friendly, suited to the local climate, reduces exposure to market volatility and promotes a balanced diet. 8) The proposed Food Security Bill (draft) undermines food sovereignty. A major criticism is that it promotes and

perpetuates food dependencies. This puts at risk not only the country’s food sovereignty and agrobiodiversity, but also that of households, smallholder farmers and food producers. 9) The enormous challenge of addressing FNS in India can only be addressed through a collaborative partnership between all stakeholders—local communities, government agencies, academic and research institutions, financiers and donors, business and civil society.



“Why Gender Matters in Activism: Feminism and Social Justice Movements,” by Bhattacharjya, Manjima et al., 2013, 16pp. Social justice movements are able to generate deep and lasting changes that policy change and development interventions alone cannot achieve. However, in many cases, women’s rights and gender justice remain low on the priorities of movements, even when women are active members. This article offers a preview of three case studies developed as part of the BRIDGE Cutting Edge program on gender and social movements, which aims to inspire and support the inclusion of gender equality principles and practices in social justice

mobilization. The case studies feature the global human rights movement (with a focus on Amnesty International), the CLOCVia Campesina movement in Latin America, and the Occupy movement in the United States. We summarize some of the strategies each social movement has used to encourage the integration of women’s rights and gender justice in both internal and external-facing work; discuss some of the challenges that the movements have faced in implementing these strategies;

distil common lessons from the three experiences; and end by suggesting some prerequisites for positive gender transformation in social justice movements.

FAO
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 and Clara MiYoung Park, 2013, 220pp. On May 11, 2012, the Committee on World Food Security endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. Based on the principles of sustainable development and in recognition of land’s centrality to development, these Guidelines are intended to contribute to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty by promoting secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests. This technical guide on

Governing Land for Women and Men aims to assist implementation of the Guidelines' principle of gender equality through the achievement of responsible gender-equitable governance of land tenure. 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 long-standing 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 decision-making about land. Gender equality is one of the ten core principles for implementation of the Guidelines and is closely tied to three others—human dignity, nondiscrimination, and equity and justice. Gender relations determine differences in the relative status and power of women and men. Gender and gender roles shape the opportunities and constraints that women and men face in securing their livelihoods, including their access to land, decision-making about land, and the institutions that administer land and other productive resources (FAO, 2003a). Gender-equitable governance of land tenure ensures that women and men can participate equally in their relationships to land, through both formal institutions and informal arrangements for land administration and management. This guide is a reference tool that provides administrators, technicians and professionals working in the land sector with guidance and examples of good practice—what has worked, where, why and how—for achieving land tenure governance that is gender-equitable.

Ford Foundation

tinyurl.com/kg44td2

“Gender, Organizing and Movement Building at the Intersection of Environmental Justice and Reproductive Justice: Executive Summary,” by Movement Strategy Center and the

Women’s Foundation of California, Commissioned by the Ford Foundation, 2013, 18pp. A growing number of organizations are making connections between environmental justice (EJ) and reproductive issues. The reproductive justice (RJ) movement is relatively new, and explicit intersectional work with EJ is just beginning to be formally identified and examined. In a relatively short period of time and with limited resources, EJ/RJ groups have collected impressive energy and momentum, developed sophisticated analyses, and won key victories. Commissioned by the Ford Foundation, this document is an executive summary of the following two reports: “Fertile Ground: Women’s Organizing at the Intersection of Environmental Justice and Reproductive Justice” (Movement Strategy Center 2009) and “Climate of Opportunity: Gender and Movement Building at the Intersection of Reproductive Justice and Environmental Justice” (Women’s Foundation of California 2009). These reports share similar foci and findings—highlighting both funding opportunities and gaps that need to be filled. “Fertile ground” is a national scan of organizations working at the intersection of environmental health and justice and reproductive justice. “Climate of opportunity” shares lessons learned from the EJ/RJ Collaborative, a two-year effort of the Women’s Foundation of California to convene a selected group of community leaders working at the EJ/RJ intersection. This joint executive summary was created to link these efforts in a useful and proactive way. It is intended for funders and community organizations interested in multi-issue movement building, and elevating the voices of women of color. The following recommendations were developed by the Women’s Foundation of California for Funders to support EJ/RJ work 1) Map the landscape. 2) Develop measures of success for intersectional organizing in collaboration with community-based organizations. 3) Invest in movement building and movement capacity. 4) Convene organizations working across issues.

5) Build the capacity of organizations. 6) Invest in policy advocacy. 7) Focus strategic support on groups led by women of color that are creating innovative policy solutions. 8) Invest in intermediaries. 9) Build the capacity of foundation staff. 10) Coordinate across funder affinity groups. 11) Keep in mind that different regions and communities have different needs. 12) Help accelerate the engagement of community leaders across issue areas.

Gender and Development

www.bridge.ids.ac.uk

“Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages—A Scoping Study on Knowledge and Gaps,”

by A. Brody et al. Social justice movements are able to generate deep and lasting changes that policy change and development interventions alone cannot achieve. However, in many cases, women’s rights and gender justice remain low on the priorities of movements, even when women are active members. This article offers a preview of three case studies developed as part of the BRIDGE Cutting Edge program on gender and social movements, which aims to inspire and support the inclusion of gender equality principles and practices in social justice mobilization. The case studies feature the global human rights movement (with a focus on Amnesty International), the CLOCVia Campesina movement in Latin America, and the Occupy movement in the United States. We summarize some of the strategies each social movement has used to encourage the integration of women’s rights and gender justice in both internal and external-facing work; discuss some of the challenges that the movements have faced in implementing these strategies; distil common lessons from the three experiences; and end by suggesting some prerequisites for positive gender transformation in social justice movements.

ICRW

tinyurl.com/n3n93nw

“Capturing the Gender Effect: Guidance for Gender Measurement in Agriculture Programs,” by Anjala Kanesathasan et

al., 2013, 12pp. Over the past decade there has been growing recognition of the contribution that women make to agricultural production around the world. Despite this attention, many agricultural programs struggle to capture the difference—or the “gender effect”—that gender integration makes on key outputs and outcomes. This technical brief, produced for the Tanzania Gender and Agriculture Forum (TaGAF), draws on the experiences of two projects in Mbeya, Tanzania—Faida Mali’s Integrated Soil Fertility Management and TechnoServe’s Coffee Initiative—focusing on the steps they have taken to measure the “gender effect”. It is a follow-up to an earlier brief that presents some of the promising gender responsive practices these project have underway. This technical brief is intended to provide agriculture practitioners with an initial grounding in gender measurement, highlighting some of the critical points to consider when developing and implementing gender monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. Even for projects that have incorporated clear gender goals and approaches, there may still be a challenge in designing M&E systems that measure the effect of addressing gender-related issues and constraints. Fortunately, there are gender tools and approaches that can help answer these questions. The full measurement arc includes initial gender assessments that provide details on the local gender and social context of agricultural production, ongoing monitoring that tracks the progress of gender-responsive activities,



and project evaluations that determine the extent to which gender-related outcomes have been achieved.

tinyurl.com/mw563tj

“Solutions to End Child Marriage:

Summary of the Evidence,” 2013, 4pp.

This policy brief highlights five evidence-based strategies identified by ICRW to delay or prevent child marriage: 1) Empower girls with information, skills and support networks; 2) Provide economic support and incentives to girls and their families; 3) Educate and rally parents and community members; 4) Enhance girls’ access to a high-quality education; and 5) Encourage supportive laws and policies. In order for the next generation of development programs to make ending child marriage a priority,

policymakers must pay attention to these strategies while continuing to test innovative approaches and evaluation techniques.

Institute of Development Studies

tinyurl.com/nxrulg3

“Achieving Gender Equality Through a Post-2015 Framework,” by A. Brody and H. Corbett, 2013, 2pp.

This policy briefing is part of the special MDG series and is based on a policy note which was the main outcome of a roundtable co-hosted by BRIDGE/ Institute of Development Studies, the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations and the South African Government during the 57th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. It examines how a post-2015 framework can help to promote women and girls’ empowerment and achieve gender equality. The briefing calls for both a gender specific goal and for targets integrated across all other

goals. It argues for a new framework to promote gender equality as a human right and address the underlying structural causes of gender inequality by incorporating gender-specific targets across all goals.

Inter-American Development Bank

www.iadb.org/en/publications/

“Sexual and Reproductive Health of Youth: Review of Evidence for Prevention,” by Drina Saric, Paula Lopez-Pena, and Sigrid Vivo, 2012, 58pp.

This report systematizes existing knowledge of effective interventions in the area of juvenile sexual and reproductive health. Its goal is to provide information for designing effective programs, particularly those related to teen

pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and risky sexual behaviors in Latin America and the Caribbean. Drawing on rigorous evidence, this innovative tool provides background information on key characteristics and operational components of the various chosen interventions. Innovative and noteworthy components of the selected programs include communication techniques that promote and encourage youth participation; thematic reinforcement through socio-emotional development; creation of incentives for risk aversion through the promotion of self-regulation mechanisms; and attention to the interaction and influence of parents and peers.



fulfill women's rights. The program was inspired by the efforts of some national governments to measure time use and make visible women's overall workload including their work in their own households. Action Aid has developed a participatory time diary tool that can be completed by the women and men involved in the program, and helps

in South Asia, while behind East Asia, is now ahead of sub-Saharan Africa. South Asia has also seen women's increased political involvement, with their parliamentary participation rates higher than those in East Asia. The 2012 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) shows that South Asia raised its position from the lowest ranked

region in 2009 to the fourth ranked region in 2012 in overall discrimination against women. However, the report also notes that the changes in ranking between 2009 and 2012 should be interpreted with caution and that better quality data—rather than an improvement in discriminatory social institutions—could also contribute to an improved score. This culturally diverse region has typically lagged behind on gender equality issues. Boys still

tinyurl.com/l7zbu4t

“Making Care Visible: Women’s Unpaid Care Work in Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya,” by D. Budlender and R. Moussie, 2013, 40pp. This report documents Action Aid’s multi-country program on women’s unpaid care work. The program, which is based in Kenya, Nigeria, Nepal and Uganda, recognizes that while all women, regardless of class, race, caste and ethnicity, are expected to provide care as part of their roles as mothers, wives, and daughters, women living in poverty are disproportionately affected by this responsibility. Unpaid care is more difficult to do in the context of poverty as basic amenities, and access to public services are lacking. The aim of the program is to promote a collective responsibility for care provision across numerous actors—women and men, the community and the government—in order to help to respect, protect and

generate new thinking about the time spent by different groups on care work. The findings from the diary analysis are documented in this report, along with participants’ reflections on the findings and sections on national policy change and financing for public services. Action Aid has outlined its commitment to this issue in its 2012-2017 strategy, stating its intention to make women’s unpaid care work central to demands for quality public services financed through more progressive domestic resource mobilization.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

www.ifad.org

“Gender and Rural Development Brief: South Asia,” 2013, 7pp. In recent years, the South Asia region has made some progress towards gender equality. The ratio of female-to-male life expectancy

outnumber girls in primary school enrolment in Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Furthermore, across the region, girls are more likely than boys to drop out of school and almost half of all adult women are illiterate. In 2005, 48 per cent of young women were married before the age of 18. Out of the nine countries in South Asia, only Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka have laws that prohibit domestic violence. The region is confronted by skewed gender ratios owing to the continued preference for boys in society, at least in part because of the dowry system. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, patriarchal norms isolate women in their homes by placing restrictions on their mobility and prohibiting contact with the opposite sex, especially in rural areas. This has significant implications for their employment, voice and representation in public life. Despite

challenging circumstances, IFAD and its many partners working in South Asia have made significant strides in improving the lives of women and girls in the region, as evidenced in the stories presented in this IFAD publication.

tinyurl.com/m8sasqq

“Gender and Rural Development Brief: Southeast Asia,” 2013, 7pp. Over the past few decades, most countries in Southeast Asia have experienced strong economic growth, which has led to progress towards gender equality in several areas. Most countries have reached gender parity in primary school enrollment, and more girls than boys now enroll in secondary schools in the region as a whole. Maternal mortality rates have halved. Economic opportunities have increased, particularly for young, more highly educated women. However, the region still faces key gender gaps in the areas of economic empowerment, voice and unequal workloads. As countries decentralize government services to local authorities, many have adopted equality measures regarding political representation, with varying results. The region is also affected by floods, droughts and tropical cyclones. These climatic events, which are exacerbated by climate change, severely threaten the livelihoods and lives of poor people living in rural areas who have limited capacity to adapt. Women are particularly vulnerable. What follows in this IFAD brief are the IFAD’s key gender policy strategies and an evaluation of several gender programs in Southeast Asian countries.

Instituto Promundo

tinyurl.com/kn449l3

“Gender Relations, Sexual Violence, and the Effects of Conflict on the Men and Women in North Kivu, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo: Preliminary Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES),” 2012, 12 pp. In June 2012, Sonke Gender Justice Network, Promundo-US and the Institute for

Mental Health of Goma implemented the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) in Goma, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A total of 708 men and 754 women between the ages of 18-59 were interviewed in: (1) rural areas outside Goma; (2) Goma proper; (3) an internally displaced persons (IDP) camp; and (4) a military base near Goma (with officers, enlisted men and wives of military personnel). Qualitative research consisted of eight focus group discussions (four with men and four with women totaling 40 men and 51 women) and 24 in-depth individual interviews (10 with men, 14 with women, respectively). This report presents preliminary findings from the study. This study seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of how gendered relations are affected by the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in turn inform the urgent need for social development, humanitarian and human rights responses. The report is part of efforts by Promundo and the Sonke Gender Justice Network to engage men and boys—alongside women and girls—as change agents and activists in ending impunity around SGBV and promoting gender justice and social justice.

International Peace Institute

tinyurl.com/kzoo4bf

“Women in Conflict Mediation: Why It Matters,” by Marie O’Reilly and Andrea Ó Súilleabháin, 2013, 9pp. This issue brief examines the current state of women’s involvement in formal peace processes, focusing on the role of lead mediators. While traditional approaches to international conflict mediation are falling short in the face of 21st-century violence, one possible source of fresh perspectives and alternative approaches remains largely untapped: women. Through an analysis of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the brief sets out the UN’s commitments to promoting women’s participation and evaluates its progress. It then explores why women’s voices matter in peace processes and how lead mediators can reinforce women’s agency in building

sustainable peace. The authors highlight the different effects that women’s participation can have on peace talks and the obstacles they face, drawing on examples from the Central African Republic, Guatemala, Northern Ireland, and the Great Lakes region of Africa. They conclude that the chief mediator is in a unique position to implement the promises of Resolution 1325, and that women’s participation has an impact not only on the peace process but also on its outcome and on the durability of peace.

Land Portal

tinyurl.com/mjx44nc

“Addressing Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture,” by Q. Bernier et al., 2013, 4 pp. ICRAF Policy Brief 14 presents experience from the Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate (SACC) project carried out in Western Kenya, a joint partnership of CARE, ICRAF and the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Program of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It underscores the importance of social norms and intra-household decision making in influencing whether and how women are able to participate in, and benefit from, sustainable agriculture. The brief cautions practitioners from working with women separately from men and stresses the need to provide space for women and men to engage in joint decision making. It also calls for practitioners to engage in iterative learning processes to improve gender equity and outcomes from projects. The brief notes that moving activities away from an emphasis on carbon finance and instead focusing on climate-smart smallholder agriculture may promote more equitable benefit distribution for women.

Open Society Foundation

tinyurl.com/mkhjj2h

“Transforming Health: International Rights-Based Advocacy for Transhealth,” by Kellan Baker et al. 2013, 40 pp. Trans people worldwide experience substantial health

disparities and barriers to appropriate health care services that keep them from achieving the highest possible health status. Among other disparities, trans people are significantly more likely than the general population to be targeted for violence and harassment, to contract HIV, and to be at risk for mental health concerns such as depression and attempted suicide. Barriers to health care experienced by trans communities include discriminatory treatment by health care providers, a lack of providers who are trained to offer appropriate health care to trans people, and refusal by many national health systems and health insurance programs to cover services for trans people. Other barriers to health and health care are the numerous socioeconomic determinants of health that legally, economically, and socially marginalized trans people. These include discrimination in employment, education, housing, and relationship recognition; police harassment, often as a result of actual or assumed

association with sex work; and identity document policies that deny many trans people legal recognition in their true gender. They also include aspects of structural violence such as racism, violence against women, and poverty. Despite the magnitude of the challenges they face, trans communities around the world are building alliances to promote trans health, fighting to end the violence and invisibility that erase trans lives, and organizing for policies that respect gender diversity and the full human rights of trans people. This report presents 16 case studies submitted by organizations from nearly a dozen countries. These studies offer examples of efforts, most of them led by trans people themselves, to improve

the circumstances of trans people's lives within the contexts of different health systems, resource levels, social settings, and legal frameworks. The organizations represented in this report include local, national, and international advocacy



organizations; health care facilities; and the World Health Organization. Together, the case studies form the basis for a set of themes that describe major areas of focus for local, national, and international trans health work and help frame recommendations for the future. These themes include: Providing health care services not related to transition, including preventive and primary care, sexual and reproductive health services, and mental and behavioral health services; Providing health care services related to transition, including hormone therapy, mental health services, and reconstructive surgeries; Training health care providers to respect and respond appropriately to the health needs and concerns of trans people; Conducting

public education aimed at raising awareness of trans experiences and discrimination against trans people; Pursuing community-based research projects in collaboration with trans communities and collecting data on the demographic characteristics and health needs of trans communities; Organizing and mobilizing trans communities and allies; and Advocating for policy change aimed at reforming the legal, medical, and other structures that impact trans people's lives, including policies regarding gender markers on identity documents.

Overseas Development Institute

tinyurl.com/m8s8c24

“Report launch: The Geography of Poverty, Disasters and Climate Extremes in 2030,” by Andrew Shepherd et al., 2013, 88pp. Climate change and exposure to “natural” disasters threaten to derail international efforts to eradicate poverty by 2030. As temperatures warm, many of the world's poorest and most vulnerable citizens will face increased

risks associated with more intense or protracted droughts, extreme rainfall and heat waves. This event, attended by Ms. Margareta Wahlström the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), is designed to bring together different stakeholders from development and humanitarian agencies, the media, government departments, research organizations and private sector bodies to discuss the ODI-Met Office-RMS joint report titled “The Geography of Poverty, Disasters and Climate Extremes in 2030”. What impact will climate change have on hazards in the next 15 years and what effect might this have on efforts to eradicate poverty? This report examines

the relationship between disasters and poverty. It concludes that, by 2030, up to 325 million extremely poor people could be living in areas most exposed to multiple hazards if dedicated action is not taken. It maps where poor people are likely to live and it develops a range of scenarios aimed at identifying potential patterns of vulnerability to extreme weather and earthquakes. These scenarios are dynamic. They consider how threats may change, which countries face the greatest risk and what the role disaster risk management plays. If the international community is serious about the eradication of poverty by 2030, it needs to address the issues covered in this report and get far more serious about putting disaster risk management at the heart of poverty eradication efforts.

tinyurl.com/k5eejko

“Synthesis: Social Protection and Resilient Food Systems,” by Rachel Slater et al., 2013, 31pp. Social protection has emerged as a key development and humanitarian policy issue in the last decade. There have also been major food price shocks in many countries in the last 5 years. Interest in social protection and food systems is converging, and donor agencies and governments are looking at how different social protection instruments might better support the different components of food systems and maintain their resilience in the face of major shocks. This synthesis report is one of a series of papers developed for GIZ, which explore the impacts of different social protection instruments on resilient food systems, including cash transfers, public works programs and insurance, as well as broader initiatives that contribute to reducing poverty and vulnerability, such as integrated livelihoods programs, emergency reserves and structured demand. The synthesis reviews the main findings from each paper, draws out patterns in the effects of the instruments, explores the main issues that emerge across all the papers and identifies what this means for those designing programs to build

resilience in food systems.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/l5qha7u

“The Importance of Being Connected: Urban Poor Women’s Experience of Self-Help Discourse in Cambodia,” by Kristy Ward and Vichhra Mouyly, 2013, 13pp. This article discusses and analyses the experience of women involved in a non-government organization-funded women’s empowerment project in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Women involved in the project encounter ideas about community development and urban poverty reduction—in particular, outsider-imposed notions of self-help group formation, women’s empowerment, and community solidarity. The article explores the ways in which power dynamics and social structures in this post-conflict setting affect the outcome of women’s self-help groups. We argue that for some women, vulnerability and social exclusion are reinforced, because of assumptions that both “the community” and “women” are homogenous groupings. In fact, unequal power and diversity among women can derail ideas of solidarity and shared interests in women’s self-help groups.

tinyurl.com/lu4t66k

“Piecing Together the Jigsaw: Prospects for Improved Social Relations After the Armed Conflict in Northern Mali,” by Illaria Allegrozzi and Elise Ford, 2013, 28 pp. The conflict that began in Mali in January 2012 deeply affected the country’s social fabric and turned the lives of many Malians upside down. This report is the result of a survey carried out by Oxfam in June 2013 on the impact of the conflict on social relations within and between the populations of northern Mali. The populations surveyed for this report maintain that the consequences of this crisis are far greater than those of the past. They also claim that this conflict is unique in its effect on the breakdown of social relations. Faced by violence, mass exodus, and human rights violations, many of those surveyed have lived through shocking experiences, losing

family ties and weakening traditional values. However, the report also reveals that despite the physical and moral effects of the war, abuses committed by all parties, differences of interest between individuals and communities, and difficulties of communication following massive displacement, the rift between communities is not irreparable. Oxfam hopes this report and the voices of the Malian communities will prompt reflection and guide the actions of the national and international actors in Mali’s reconciliation process.

Peace and Conflict Monitor

tinyurl.com/kf9btbl

“Movement: Women, Desertification, Participatory Democracy, Mobile Pastoralists, and Iran,” by Sierra Ramirez, 2013, 2pp. This paper focuses first on the local history of mobile pastoralists and their relation to the Iranian state, then examines a new participatory democracy movement, and concludes with an analysis of the underexplored intersection between women in these mobile pastoralist societies and the encroachment of the desert itself. The author argues that at the heart of these intersections is a relatively new element: liberation ecology, a framework that expands in scope from the body to the planet. Liberation ecology is difficult to define succinctly, but generally it is considered to be a radical dialectic that observes how domination and the economic premise of scarcity lead to individual, social, political and environmental degradation. It asks how that reality might be shifted to one of ecologically balanced social interdependence and potential, which could then represent a state of “liberation.” Institutional structures, individual decisions, and various other phenomena may then be analyzed with respect to the extent to which they contribute to movement toward or away from justice and liberation. The dialectic provides an excellent opportunity to examine real-world dynamics at work between political ecology, environmental history, environmental justice, and ecofeminsim.

The participatory democracy movement developing among several subtribes of the nomadic Qashqa' illustrates how these concepts and

tensions are emerging in the Iranian desert. In analyzing the movement, the author describes the tribe's rocky path to a liberation that aspires to both

affirm the dignity of their community and reverse the degradation of their homeland.

Periodicals

Gender and Development

Volume 21, Issue 2, 2013

Special Issue, "Feminist Solidarity and Collective Action," includes the following articles:

*Introduction: Feminist Solidarity and Collective Action, by Caroline Sweetman

*Feminist Mobilization and Progressive and Policy Change: Why Governments Take Action to Combat Violence against Women, by S. Laurel Weldon and Mala Htun

*Organizing Women Workers in the Informal Economy, by Naila Kabeer, Kirsty Milward and Ratna Sudarshan

*"Pink Transportation" in Mexico City: Reclaiming Urban Space through Collective Action against Gender-Based Violence, by Amy Dunckel-Graglia

*Why Gender Matters in Activism: Feminism and Social Justice Movements, by Manjima Bhattacharjya, Jenny Birchall, Pamela Caro, David Kelleher and Vinita Sahasranaman

*Women's Collective Action in African Agricultural Markets: The Limits of Current Development Practice for Rural Women's Empowerment, by Sally Baden

*The Importance of Being Connected: Urban Poor Women's Experience of Self-Help Discourse in Cambodia, by Kristy Ward and Vichhra Mouyly

*Taking Feminist Action Online: Reflections on the "Keep Saartjie Baartman Centre Open" e-Campaign, by Selina Mudavanhu and Jennifer Radloff

*More than 13 Million: Mass Mobilization and Gender Politics in the Vietnam Women's Union, by Gabi Waibel and Sarah Glück

*Feminist Solidarity: No Boys Allowed? Views of Pro-Feminist Men on Collaboration and Alliance Building with Women's Movements, by Kate Bojin

*Feminist Solidarity and Collective Action: Resources List, by Liz Cooke

Signs

Volume 39, Number 1, autumn 2013

Special Issue, "Women, Gender, and Prison: National and Global Perspectives," includes the following articles:

*Women in Prison: Victims or Resisters? Representations of Agency in Women's Prisons in Greece, by Andriani Fili

*A Cell of Their Own: The Incarceration of Women in Late Medieval Italy, by Guy Geltner

*"Like I Was a Man:" Chain Gangs, Gender, and the Domestic Carceral Sphere in Jim Crow Georgia, by Sarah Haley

*Gendered Carceral Regimes in Sri Lanka: Colonial Laws, Postcolonial Practices, and the Social Control of Sex Workers, by Jody Miller and Kristin Carbone-Lopez

*Motherhood as Punishment: The Case of Parenting in Prison, by Lynne Haney

*Emotions behind Bars: The Regulation of Mothering in Argentine Jails, by Constanza Tabbush and María Florencia Gentile

*Enforcing Gender: The Constitution of Sex and Gender in Prison Regimes, by Sarah Pemberton

*Gendering Transnational Criminality: The Case of Women's Imprisonment in Peru, by Camille Boutron and Chloé Constant

*Sexual Necropolitics and Prison Rape Elimination, by Jessie Lee Jackson

*"Staff Here Let You Get Down:" The Cultivation and Co-optation of Violence in a California Juvenile Detention Center, by Jerry Flores

*Women and the Criminalization of Poverty: Perspectives from Sierra Leone, by Sabrina Mahtani

*Institutional Disparities: Considerations of Gender in the Commutation Process for Incarcerated Women, by Carol

Jacobsen and Lora Bex Lempert

Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 36, January-February, 2013

Special Issue, "Gender, Culture and Work in Global Cities: Researching 'Transnational' Women" includes the following articles:

*Gender, Culture and work in global cities: Researching 'transnational' women, by Cynthia Joseph, Catrin Lundström

*"A second skin:" Embodied intersectionality, transnationalism and narratives of identity and belonging among Muslim women in Britain, by Heidi Safia Mirza

*"Better Lives:" The Transgenerational Positioning of Social Mobility in the South Asian Canadian Diaspora, by Mythili Rajiva

*(Re)negotiating Cultural and Work Identities Pre and Post-Migration: Malaysian Migrant Women in Australia, by Cynthia Joseph

*"I'm My Mother's Daughter, I'm My Husband's Wife, I'm My Child's Mother, I'm Nothing Else:" Resisting Traditional Korean Roles as Korean American Working Women in Seoul, South Korea, by Helene K. Lee

*"Mistresses" and "Maids" in Transnational "Contact Zones:" Expatriate Wives and the Intersection of Difference and Intimacy in Swedish Domestic Spaces in Singapore, by Catrin Lundström

*Migrant Domestic Workers, Social Network Strategies and Informal Markets for Domestic Services in Sweden, by Anna Gavanas

*Academic Women with Migrant Background in the Global Knowledge Economy: Bodies, Hierarchies and Resistance, by Paula Mählick

Alibris Books

www.alibris.com

“Organizing Women Workers in the Informal Economy: Beyond Weapons of the Weak,”

edited by Naila Kabeer, Ratna Sudarshan, and Kirsty Milward, 2013, 288pp. Women as a group have often been divided by a number of intersecting inequalities: class, race, ethnicity, and caste. As individuals, often isolated in home-based work, their resistance has tended to be restricted to the traditional weapons of the weak. This book explores the emergence of an alternative repertoire among women working in the growing informal sectors of the global South: the weapons of organization and mobilization. This crucial book offers vibrant accounts of how women working on farms, as sex workers, maids, and waste pickers, in fisheries and factories, have come together to carve out new identities for themselves, define what matters to them, and develop collective strategies of resistance and struggle.

Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org

“A History of African Motherhood: The Case of Uganda, 700–1900,”

by Rhiannon Stephens, 2013, 232pp. This history of African motherhood over the longue durée demonstrates that it was, ideologically and practically, central to social, economic, cultural, and political life. The book explores how people in the North Nyanzan societies of Uganda used an ideology of motherhood to shape their communities. More than biology, motherhood created essential social and political connections that cut across patrilineal and cultural-linguistic divides. The importance of motherhood as an ideology and a social institution meant that in chiefdoms and kingdoms queen mothers were powerful officials who legitimated the power of kings. This was the case in Buganda, the many kingdoms of Busoga, and the polities

of Bugwere. By taking a long-term perspective from c.700 to 1900 CE and using an interdisciplinary approach—drawing on historical linguistics, comparative ethnography, and oral traditions and literature, as well as archival sources—this book shows the durability, mutability, and complexity of ideologies of motherhood in this region.

Institute for International Education

www.iie.org

“Women in the Global Economy: Leading Social Change,”

edited by Trish Tierney, 2013. This book explores the landscape of women’s participation in the economy and the key role it plays in fueling economic growth by creating stable societies. The book notes the trajectory of transformation that has gained a foothold in recent years, where investing in women is increasingly seen as a driver for social and economic development. In examining the role played by women from all walks of life, including farmers and informal sector workers, as well as business leaders and social entrepreneurs, the book offers global solutions for promoting growth. It also calls attention to significant challenges that continue to present themselves in the form of discriminatory laws, regulations and business conditions, along with women’s lack of property rights. The introduction contextualizes the significant role women play in the global economy and the role new tools such as social media and technology play in enabling them to serve as catalysts for change worldwide. It asserts that “investing in women produces a multiplier effect” as women reinvest a large portion of their income in their families and communities, but also notes significant institutional as well as other barriers that confront them. Chapters in the book examine the following topics: gender and

development—investing in women; women as social entrepreneurs; women and the informal economy; the convergence of technology and women’s issues; Yemeni women in the Arab Spring; the intersection of market-based approaches and gender; social media and women’s economic sustainability in the Middle East and North Africa region; and expanding women’s access to capital and microfinance. Women in the Global Economy: Leading Social Change is the eighth book in the Global Education Research Reports series from IIE and the AIFS Foundation. Previous books have examined higher education initiatives and exchanges in China, India and the Middle East, as well as educational and economic development in Latin America.

Overseas Development Initiative

www.odi.org.uk

“Aid on the Edge of Chaos: Rethinking International Cooperation in a Complex World,” by Ben Ramalingam, 2013, 480pp. It is widely recognized that the foreign aid system is in need of drastic change. But there are conflicting opinions as to what is needed. Some call for dramatic increases in resources, to meet long overdue commitments, and to scale up what is already being done around the world. Others point to the flaws in aid, and call for cutting it altogether. Meanwhile, growing numbers are suggesting that what is most needed is the creative, innovative transformation of how aid works. The arguments in this book are firmly in the third of these categories. This book shows that the linear, mechanistic models and assumptions on which foreign aid is built are inadequate in the dynamic, complex world we face today. Instead, a new approach embracing the “new science” of complex adaptive systems can make foreign aid more relevant, more appropriate, more innovative, and more catalytic. The

reality is that economies and societies are less like machines and more like ecosystems. This book showcases insights, experiences, and dramatic results of a growing network of practitioners, researchers, and policy makers who are applying a complexity-informed approach to aid challenges.

www.odi.org.uk

“The Future of Social Protection in Brazil: Challenges and Possible Responses,” by Francesca Bastagli and Fabio Veras

Soares, 2013, 296pp.

This book examines the recent expansion of social protection in China, India, Brazil and South Africa—four countries experiencing rapid economic growth and social change. It documents developments in each country, analyses the impact of government transfers and discusses future trends. It shows that social protection has complemented economic growth and supported development efforts. Social protection has been fundamental to promoting equitable and sustainable societies.

Palgrave Macmillan

www.us.macmillan.com

“Women Reclaiming Sustainable Livelihoods: Spaces Lost, Spaces Gained,” by Wendy Harcourt and J. Stremelaar, 2012, 274pp. At a time when the world is reeling from multiple economic and ecological crises, an international cast of ecologists and gender specialists from the Global North and Global South provide a multidisciplinary perspective on

gender, sustainability, and livelihoods. With the 20 year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Brazil in 2012, this book boldly reclaims the concept of sustainable livelihoods for women. Authors from 10 different countries show how women engage in policy decision

Soares et al., 2013, 372pg. This is the second volume in a series of five books bringing together the results of intensive research on the national systems of innovation (NSI) in the BRICS countries—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. This book analyses the co-evolution of inequality and NSI across

the BRICS economies. It argues that inequalities (assets, access to basic services, infrastructure, knowledge, race, gender, ethnicity, and geographic location) that go beyond the aspects of income, must be factored into development strategies since the benefits of innovation are not distributed equally. It combines original and detailed data, making this book an invaluable resource for researchers and scholars in economics, development studies and political science, as well as policymakers and development practitioners interested in the BRICS countries.

www.idrc.ca

“Separated and Divorced Women in India: Economic Rights and Entitlements,” by Kirti Singh, 2013, 278pp. Based on a survey of more than 400 women, this book exposes the miserable financial conditions endured by

India’s separated and divorced women. The law does not provide them with the right to any of the property and assets that they have helped to acquire during the marital relationship. The book recommends changes to India’s laws that will recognize community property, the nature of productive work, and the right to recover dowries.



on climate change and consumptions, managing solidarity economies, farming, micro credit, value chains, and strategies in post-conflict contexts.

Routledge/IDRC

www.idrc.ca

“Inequality and Development Challenges,” by Maria Clara Couto

University of Illinois Press

www.press.uillinois.edu

“Sex Tourism in Bahia: Ambiguous Entanglements: How Sexism, Racism, and Socio-economic Inequality Interact in the Brazilian Sex Industry,” by Erica Lorraine Williams, 2013, 224pp. Brazil has the largest national economy in Latin America and a population five times greater than any other South American country—and for nearly a decade, Brazil has surpassed Thailand as the world’s premier sex tourism destination. As the first full-length ethnography of sex tourism in Brazil, this pioneering study treats sex tourism as a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that involves a range of activities and erotic connections, from sex work to romantic transnational relationships. The book explores sex tourism in the Brazilian state of Bahia from the perspectives of foreign tourists, tourism industry workers, sex workers who engage in liaisons with foreigners, and Afro-Brazilian men and women who contend with foreigners’ stereotypical assumptions about their licentiousness. The analysis argues that the cultural and sexual economies of tourism are inextricably linked in the Bahian capital city of Salvador, and shows how the Bahian state strategically exploits the touristic desire for exotic culture by appropriating an eroticized blackness and commodifying the Afro-Brazilian culture in order to sell Bahia to foreign travelers. Drawing on ethnographic research and in-depth interviews, this book combines historical, sociological, anthropological, cultural studies, and feminist perspectives to demonstrate how sexism, racism, and socioeconomic inequality interact in the context of tourism in Bahia.

United Nations University

www.unu.edu

“Jacketed Women: Qualitative Research Methodologies on Sexualities and Gender in Africa,” edited by Jane Bennett and Charmaine Pereira, 2013, 224pp. Over the past decade, there has been an increasing emphasis in African scholarship and research on

the importance of understanding sexuality and the issues around it, such as identity, sexual rights and sexuality, reproductive health and rights and gender and political democracy. Despite this, Africa has frequently been found by researchers to be predominantly hostile to any discussion of sexual and reproductive rights, conveying dismay at the notion of women’s rights to reproductive freedom, disgusted objection to the idea that gay and lesbian people have civic and human rights and opposed to engagement with issues such as FGM (Kenya), virginity testing (South Africa), Shar’ia interpretations of appropriate sexuality (Nigeria and Sudan), and legal relationships to homosexuality and intersexuality (South Africa). In 2004, the African Gender Institute ran a continental research project, Mapping Sexualities, among the objectives of which was the development of a research methodology suited to carrying out in-depth case studies of the dynamics of gender and contemporary sexual cultures in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda. This book is the result of that research. The chapters cover broad-ranging issues and include questions about what it means to research topics that are unpopular or fraught with the sense of the taboo that underpins much work in sexualities and gender studies. Overall, the diverse pieces within the collection offer the opportunity to see qualitative research not as the “poor cousin” of quantitative studies but as a zone which raises intellectual and political challenges.

University of Arizona Press

www.uapress.arizona.edu

Silent Violence: Global Health, Malaria, and Child Survival in Tanzania, by Vinay R. Kamat, 2013, 280pp. This book engages the harsh reality of malaria and its effects on marginalized communities in Tanzania. It presents an ethnographic analysis of the shifting global discourses and practices surrounding malaria control and their impact on the people of Tanzania, especially mothers of children sickened

by malaria. Malaria control has become increasingly medicalized, a trend that overemphasizes biomedical and pharmaceutical interventions while neglecting the social, political, and economic conditions that are central to Africa’s malaria problem. This book offers recent findings on global health governance, neoliberal economic and health policies, and their impact on local communities. Seeking to link wider social, economic, and political forces to local experiences of sickness and suffering, it analyzes the lived experiences and practices of people most seriously affected by malaria—infants and children. The persistence of childhood malaria is a form of structural violence, and the resultant social suffering in poor communities is closely tied to social inequalities. This book illustrates the evolving nature of local responses to the global discourse on malaria control. It advocates for the close study of disease treatment in poor communities as an integral component of global health funding. This ethnography combines a decade of fieldwork with critical review and a rare anthropological perspective on the limitations of the bureaucratic, technological, institutional, medical, and political practices that currently determine malaria interventions in Africa.

University of California Press

www.ucpress.edu

Reimagining Global Health: An Introduction, edited by Paul Farmer, Arthur Kleinman, Jim Kim, and Matthew Basilio, 2013, 504pp. This book provides an original, compelling introduction to the field of global health. Drawn from a Harvard course developed by Matthew Basilio, this work provides an accessible and engaging framework for the study of global health. Insisting on an approach that is historically deep and geographically broad, the authors underline the importance of a transdisciplinary approach, and offer a highly readable distillation of several historical and ethnographic perspectives of contemporary global health



problems. The case studies presented throughout the book bring together ethnographic, theoretical, and historical perspectives into a wholly new and exciting investigation of global health. The interdisciplinary approach outlined in this text should prove useful not only in schools of public health, nursing, and medicine, but also in undergraduate and graduate classes in anthropology, sociology, political economy, and history, among others.

University of Illinois Press

www.press.uillinois.edu

Global Masculinities and Manhood, edited by Ronald L. Jackson II and Murali Balaji, 2013, 232pp. This book examines the concept of masculinity from the perspectives of cultures around the world. In the era of globalization, masculinity continues to be studied in a Western-centric context. Contributors to this volume, however, deconstruct

the history and politics of masculinities within the contexts of the cultures from which they have been developed, examining what makes a man who he is within his own culture. Highlighting manifestations of masculinity in countries including Jamaica, Turkey, Peru, Kenya, Australia, and China, scholars from a variety of disciplines grapple with the complex politics of identity and the question of how gender is interpreted and practiced through discourse. Topics include how masculinity is affected by war and conflict, defined in relation to race, ethnicity, and sexuality, and expressed in cultural activities such as sports or the cinema.

www.press.uillinois.edu

Kings for Three Days: The Play of Race and Gender in an Afro-Ecuadorian Festival, by Jean Muteba Rahier 2013, 216pp. With its rich mix of cultures,

European influences, colonial tensions, and migration from bordering nations, Ecuador has long drawn the interest of ethnographers, historians, and political scientists. This book delivers a highly detailed, thought-provoking examination of the racial, sexual, and social complexities of Afro-Ecuadorian culture, as revealed through the annual Festival of the Kings. During the Festival, the people of various villages and towns of Esmeraldas—Ecuador's province most associated with blackness—engage in celebratory and parodic portrayals, often donning masks, cross-dressing, and disguising themselves as blacks, indigenous people, and whites, in an obvious critique of local, provincial, and national white, white-mestizo, and light-mulatto elites. Rahier shows that this festival, as performed in different locations, reveals each time a specific location's perspective on the larger struggles over identity, class, and gender

relations in the racial-spatial order of Esmeraldas and of the Ecuadorian nation in general.

University of Kwazulu Natal Press

www.ukzn.ac.za

A Kinship of Bones: AIDS, Intimacy and Care in Rural KwaZulu-Natal, by Patricia Henderson, 2012, 256pp. The author, a South African anthropologist, resided from March 2003 to February 2006 in Okhahlamba, a municipality in the South African province of KwaZulu-Natal. She recounts her experience among this rural population who lived under the shadow of HIV/AIDS. Spanning a period that starts before antiretrovirals were readily available to a time when these treatments were finally used to care for the ill, this powerful account of a terrible disease and the communities which it affects focuses on the ties between suffering and kinship in South Africa.

University of Wisconsin Press

www.uwpress.wisc.edu

Innocence and Victimhood: Gender, Nation, and Women's Activism in Postwar Bosnia-Herzegovina, by Elissa Helms, 2013, 324pp. The 1992–95 war in Bosnia-Herzegovina following the dissolution of socialist Yugoslavia became notorious for “ethnic cleansing” and mass rapes targeting the Bosniac (Bosnian Muslim) population. Postwar social and political processes have continued to be dominated by competing nationalisms representing Bosniacs, Serbs, and Croats, as well as those supporting a multiethnic Bosnian state, in which narratives of victimhood take center stage, often in gendered form. This book shows that in the aftermath of the war, initiatives by and for Bosnian women perpetuated and complicated dominant images of women as victims and peacemakers in a conflict and

political system led by men. In a sober corrective to such accounts, she offers a critical look at the politics of women's activism and gendered nationalism in a postwar and postsocialist society. Drawing on ethnographic research spanning fifteen years, this book demonstrates how women's activists and NGOs responded to, challenged, and often reinforced essentialist images in affirmative ways, utilizing the moral purity associated with the position of victimhood to bolster social claims, shape political visions, pursue foreign funding, and wage campaigns for postwar justice. Deeply sensitive to the suffering at the heart of Bosnian women's (and men's) wartime experiences, this book also reveals the limitations to strategies that emphasize innocence and victimhood.

Study Opportunities

SUNY Albany

**Combined M.A. in Women's Studies/
Ph.D. in Sociology**

**Deadline: January 15 for consideration
for fellowship/assistantship; May 1**

General

tinyurl.com/n5fvfj8

The combined M.A. Women's Studies/PhD Sociology program is the outcome of longstanding cooperation and overlapping strengths between the Departments of Sociology and Women's Studies. It allows Sociology PhD students with interests in Gender Studies and Women's Studies students with sociological interests to combine their work in these two programs. This is facilitated by the number of joint and affiliated faculty shared between the two departments, as well as by graduate-level cross-listed coursework. It is also facilitated by the willingness of both departments to allow requirements for one program to be included as a portion of the

coursework for the other program.

Students in the Joint program will fulfill requirements for both degrees. The Women's Studies M.A. requires a total of 32 credits, including several core courses, a Master's project, and elective courses forming a cohesive cluster. The Sociology PhD program requires a total of 60 credits (plus the dissertation), including several core courses, a Teaching Tool, a Research Tool, and two comprehensive area exams. Cooperative agreements between the Departments allow the Sociology comprehensive exam in Gender to meet the Women's Studies Master's project requirement. The Women's Studies core courses are allowed to count as credit toward the Sociology PhD, and the Women's Studies Research Seminar (a core course) may count as the Research Tool for the PhD. Electives, including courses that are cross-listed, listed in either department, or in other departments, may count toward both degrees as approved by the

Graduate Directors.

Central European University

Gender Studies Programs

Deadline: January 23

tinyurl.com/lwc8kup

The Department of Gender Studies at Central European University attracts students from a range of disciplines in the social sciences and humanities, and focuses on integrative and comparative approaches to gender studies. Programs aim to critically examine past and present developments related to gender in culture and society. The curriculum in the department emphasizes interdisciplinary scholarship, such as gender and post-socialist studies, nationalism, queer theory, cultural studies, transnationalism, and international political movements. Central European University is an English-language, graduate university located in Budapest, Hungary. CEU offers programs in the social sciences,

humanities, law, public policy, business management, economics, environmental sciences and policy, and mathematics. CEU is committed to attracting talented students and scholars from around the world. The University provides a variety of scholarships and research grants for which applicants from any country

students with the critical and research tools needed for women's studies in the humanities. It provides a systematic introduction to feminist theory, and enables students to gain the skills necessary to engage in original research into topics in the humanities relating to women and to gender, in a university

count toward both degrees, students in the joint program can earn the M.A. and the J.D. in four years of full-time study. This program may also be completed on a part-time basis. If you are interested in the joint degree program, you must apply separately to each school. Once admitted to both, you qualify for



the joint degree. Requirements for the two degrees include a total of 120 credits, 20 of which are applicable to both programs. Each school accepts up to 10 credits from the other school to satisfy requirements. Full-time students can earn both degrees in four years (instead of five). Part-time students are also welcome. The joint degree program requires a total of 120 credits, 20 of which are applicable to both programs. To qualify for the joint program, students must apply separately to each school. Financial

are eligible to apply. CEU is accredited in the United States and Hungary. Programs Offered: Master of Arts in Gender Studies (One Year) Master of Arts in Critical Gender Studies (Two Years) Master of Arts in Gender Studies: Women's and Gender Specialization (GEMMA) (Two Years) Master of Arts in European Women's and Gender History (MATILDA) (Two Years) Doctor of Philosophy in Comparative Gender Studies. For more information please see the website.

Oxford University

MSt in Women's Studies

Deadline: January 24 and March 14

tinyurl.com/myp5pv7

This interdisciplinary degree equips

with unrivalled facilities for both traditional and computer-age research. Teaching is delivered through close individual supervision, as well as a carefully designed program of lectures and classes led by specialists from a wide variety of disciplines. The program is nine months long.

Sarah Lawrence College/Pace Law School

M.A. /J.D. in Women's History and Law

Deadline: March 1

tinyurl.com/mrgtxbb

A joint degree in Women's History and Law is offered in cooperation with Pace University Law School. Students in this program earn both a Master of Arts and a Juris Doctor. By taking courses that

aid applications also must be made to each school. (You may receive financial aid from only one school per semester.) Students in the joint-degree program have the opportunity to participate in the Women's Justice Center based at Pace Law School, which hosts various programs, sponsors research and represents hundreds of victims of domestic violence each year.

Jewish Theological Seminary

Jewish Gender and Women's Studies

Deadline: March 1 for funding

consideration; May 1 General

tinyurl.com/kxnuwud

The Program in Jewish Gender and Women's Studies offers an interdisciplinary array of courses that

allow students to examine the history, literature, image, and culture of Jewish women and men through the perspective of gender. A rich array of course offerings by the regular faculty and visiting professors focuses on Jewish women's history, Yiddish and Hebrew literature, women in the Bible, and other women or gender-centered subjects. In addition, the gender studies seminar teaches students to apply a gender studies approach to all the biblical and rabbinic texts they will

encounter, and to raise gender-focused questions in any of the classes they may choose to take in the course of their studies. Students in the program ordinarily focus on one historical period or discipline while choosing courses from among the many areas of study taught at The Jewish Theological Seminary. They will also take complementary courses in women's studies, feminist studies, or queer studies at neighboring institutions. The Program in Jewish Gender and

Women's Studies (JGW) prides itself on its commitment to combining feminist and Jewish perspectives. It encourages students to bring their creativity into their work, supports women's scholarship, and aims to teach and promote a gendered understanding of all areas of Judaic studies. Student learning is supported by the many feminist and gender-focused activities and organizations associated with the larger nearby colleges and universities of New York City.

Grants and Fellowships

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Gates Millennium Scholars Program

Deadline: January 15
tinyurl.com/nyf6v4o

The Gates Millennium Scholars (GMS) Program, funded by a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, was established in 1999 to provide outstanding African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian Pacific Islander American, and Hispanic American students with an opportunity to complete an undergraduate college education in any discipline area of interest. Gates Millennium Scholars may request funding for a graduate degree program in one of the following discipline areas: computer science, education, engineering, library science, mathematics, public health or science. For more information on the Gates Millennium Scholarship, eligibility for the scholarship, and how to apply, please visit the website listed above.

International Peace Research Association Foundation Dorothy Marchus Senesh Fellowship

Deadline: January 15
tinyurl.com/l9of69w

The International Peace Research Association Foundation invites applications for the Dorothy Marchus Senesh Fellowship in Peace and Development Studies for Women from developing countries. Dorothy Senesh

was a long-time activist for international peace and justice. Her husband Lawrence established this fellowship following her death in 1989. The Dorothy Senesh Fellowship is available to women from developing countries who have completed a Bachelor's degree, who have been accepted into a graduate program and whose graduate work is to be focused on issues related to the goals of IPRA. Every other year (beginning in 1990) one woman receives school expenses in the amount of \$5,000 per year for two years. Funds will only be dispersed when the selected candidate is admitted into a graduate program. Awards are considered based on need; therefore students with substantial funding sources are less likely to be considered for the award. Announcement of the Award will be made by March 1, 2014. For information on applying, please visit the website.

Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund US/Canada Grants

Deadline: January 15
tinyurl.com/bplhm5r

For students from developing countries who are currently studying in the United States or Canada, the MMMF awards grants of approximately \$12,000 each; grants are not renewable. The MMMF also typically invites the recipients to Washington DC to participate in a three day Awards Program organized in their

honor. A woman is eligible to apply if she meets the following criteria: has a record of service to women and children and a commitment to improve the lives of women and children in developing countries; resides in the U.S. or Canada at the time she submits the application; is enrolled (in residence) at an accredited U.S. or Canadian educational institution for the academic year 2013-14, and intends to be enrolled for the 2014-15 academic year; will use the grant toward the completion of her degree; is a national of a lower or middle income developing member country, as designated by the MMMF Country Eligibility list. Please visit the website for more details.

Point Foundation Scholarship for LGBTQ Issues

Deadline: January 22
tinyurl.com/mltadky

Point Foundation is the premier national LGBTQ nonprofit organization designed to nurture the LGBTQ leaders of the next generation. Point Foundation empowers promising LGBTQ students to achieve their full academic and leadership potential—despite the obstacles often put before them—to make a significant impact on society. By identifying and supporting these scholars, Point hopes to provide a greater level of acceptance and respect within future generations for all persons, regardless of sexual orientation,

gender expression, or gender identity. Point fills in the gaps and provides funds not provided by other scholarships, grants, loans, work/study programs, etc. It is the responsibility of those selected as Point Scholars to secure as much outside funding as possible. Point is not intended to be, and cannot be, the sole source of support because there is no guarantee that the financial support will be the same each year, nor will it be provided each year. The scholarship amounts funded by Point each year depends on other financial support that Point Scholars receive from individuals, other foundations or grants, as well as the financial health of Point. The scholarship entails two parts. Parts I and II are both open now for applicants to complete, but after completion and submission of Part I, applicants will be sent an email from the Point Foundation regarding their eligibility for the scholarship, and only applicants deemed eligible by Point will receive an email invitation to fill out and submit Part II. January 22 is the last day that Point will contact Part I applicants on their status to apply for Part II, and Part II must be submitted by February 3. Supplemental materials must be received by March 3. For more information on how to apply for this scholarship, please visit the website.

U.S. Agency for International Development

Donald M. Payne Fellowship

Deadline: January 27

tinyurl.com/kwpwgg7

The USAID Donald M. Payne International Development Graduate

Fellowship Program seeks to attract outstanding young people who are interested in pursuing careers in the Foreign Service of USAID. If you want to work on the front lines of some of the most pressing global challenges of our times—poverty, hunger, injustice, disease, environmental degradation, climate change, conflict and violent



extremism—the USAID Foreign Service provides an opportunity to advance U.S. foreign policy interests and reflect the American people’s compassion and support of human dignity. The Payne Fellowship, which provides up to \$90,000 in benefits over two years for graduate school, internships, and professional development activities, provides a unique pathway to the USAID Foreign Service. The Payne Fellowship encourages the application of members of minority groups who have historically been underrepresented in international development careers and those with

financial need. Fellowship recipients can use the award to attend U.S. graduate programs throughout the country; they will join the USAID Foreign Service upon completion of the program, as long as they successfully complete the Payne Program and USAID entry requirements. To apply for the Payne Fellowship, applicants must: be seeking admission to enter graduate school in the fall of 2014 for a two-year program at a U.S. university. They can be in the senior year of their undergraduate studies, graduating by June 2014, or they can be college graduates; have a cumulative grade point average of 3.2 or higher on a 4.0 scale at the time of application; be a U.S. citizen. In 2014 the Payne Fellowship Program plans to award five fellowships valued at up to \$45,000 annually for a two-year program. The award includes up to \$20,000 per year toward tuition and mandatory fees for completion of a two-year master’s degree at a U.S. institution; a \$15,000 stipend for each academic year for room, board, books and other education-related expenses; and up to \$10,000 per year in stipend, housing, transportation, and related expenses for summer internships (see below). At

the conclusion of two years of study, the Payne Fellow is expected to obtain a degree in international development or another area of relevance to the work of the USAID Foreign Service at a U.S. graduate or professional school approved by the Payne Program. Fellows who successfully complete the Payne Program and USAID Foreign Service entry requirements will receive appointments as Foreign Service Officers with USAID. To view the application process, please visit website listed above.

Open Society Foundations

Open Society Fellowship

Deadline: February 1

tinyurl.com/d75j6j8

The Open Society Fellowship was founded in 2008 to support individuals pursuing innovative and unconventional approaches to fundamental open society challenges. The fellowship funds work that will enrich public understanding of those challenges and stimulate far-reaching and probing conversations within the Open Society Foundations and in the world. A fellowship project might identify a problem that has not previously been recognized, develop new policy ideas to address familiar problems, or offer a new advocacy strategy. Project themes should cut across at least two areas of interest to the Open Society Foundations. Among these are human rights, government transparency, access to information and to justice, and the promotion of civil society and social inclusion. Fellows are expected to take full advantage of the foundations' expansive reach and work to bring new people and fresh ideas into the organization's ambit. Successful projects should push the boundaries of current thinking and carry lessons that can be applied to a variety of settings. Fellows may produce a variety of work products, including publications such as books, reports, or blogs; innovative public-education projects; or the launch of new campaigns or organizations. They may also engage in activities such as hosting panel discussions, traveling to conferences, participating in policy debates, and aggressively promoting their ideas in public venues. The Open Society Fellowship accepts proposals from anywhere in the world. Applicants should possess a deep understanding of their chosen subject and a track record of professional accomplishment. Proficiency in spoken English is required. The fellowship does not fund enrollment for degree or non-degree study at academic institutions, including dissertation research. This is a fellowship for individuals only; proposals from two or more applicants will not be accepted.

American Psychological Association

Wayne F. Placek Award for Scientific Research on Gay and Lesbian Issues

Deadline: March 1

tinyurl.com/kczdwab

This grant supports empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences on any topic related to lesbian, gay, or bisexual issues. Proposals are especially encouraged for empirical studies that address the following topics: heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbians and gay men, including prejudice, discrimination and violence; family and workplace issues relevant to lesbians and gay men; and subgroups of the lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research. The grant is made possible by a bequest from Wayne Placek, a participant in Dr. Evelyn Hooker's groundbreaking research in the 1950s, which showed that homosexuality is not a form of psychopathology. Since 1995, the Placek Fund has granted more than \$1 million. Candidates must be either a doctoral-level researcher or graduate student affiliated with an educational institution of a 501(c)(3) nonprofit research organization. Graduate students and early career researchers are encouraged to apply.

Jeanette Rankin Foundation

Women's Scholarship Fund

Deadline: March 1

www.rankinfoundation.org

Jeannette Rankin Women's Scholarship Fund honors the name and legacy of an American woman of incredible spirit and determination by providing much needed aid to women with the same attributes. Jeannette Rankin was a proponent of women's rights and was the first woman to be elected to the United States Congress in 1916. Upon her death, Rankin left a portion of her Georgia estate to assist "mature, unemployed women workers." The \$16,000 from Rankin's estate was the seed money for Jeannette Rankin Foundation, which has been helping mature, low-income women succeed

through education since it was chartered in 1976. An applicant for a JRF scholarship must be: A woman, age 35 or older; low-income; a U.S. citizen or Permanent Resident of the United States; pursuing a technical or vocational education, an associate's degree, or a first bachelor's degree; and enrolled in, or accepted to, a regionally or ACICS accredited school. The scholarships are for \$2,000 each and may be used for tuition, books, transportation, childcare and other living expenses and will be disbursed over two school terms, starting in fall 2014. Selection is competitive, which means that meeting the eligibility requirements does not guarantee that you will receive a scholarship. The scholarships may be renewed annually. Ideal applicants have clear academic and career goals and a plan for reaching them; demonstrate an ability to accomplish goals and overcome challenges; and understand how earning a degree will benefit themselves, their families and their communities. The quality and completeness of information in your application is critical. The selection committee will consider your goals, your plan for reaching your goals, any challenges you have faced, and your financial situation, among other factors. Application review will take place from March through June 2014. The process involves an initial eligibility screening followed by three levels of review. For more information, please visit the website.

Open Society Foundations

Latin America Fellowship

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/mwtuut8

The Latin America Program of the Open Society Foundations focuses its funding on four issue areas: Accountability and Transparency; Policy Debate and Dialogue; Human Rights; Citizen Security. To apply for a grant from the program, please send a one- to two-page letter of inquiry to latinamerica@opensocietyfoundations.org. Your letter should include a paragraph about your organization and its mission, a description of the project, including a

brief summary of the main objectives and proposed strategies of the project, the total amount of support being sought for the project, and the proposed duration of the project. The Latin America Program makes every effort to review letters of inquiry within six weeks. If you have not received a response from us after that time, please assume that your letter of inquiry is not being considered. Only those inquiries that staff members consider will receive a response. Please visit the Open Society Foundations' website for more details.

Women's Independence Scholarship Program

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/mtr8enphttp

The Women's Independence Scholarship Program (WISP) was

created in 1999 to help formerly battered women overcome barriers to the education necessary for their becoming employable and financially stable. The primary intent is to help single mothers with young children who have the greatest financial challenges (childcare costs, etc.) to gain work skills so they can support their families. Our funds target women who are in desperate financial situations and absolutely must have both an education and our funds to assist them. For Profit schools are a low priority for WISP funding. Support is available for full or part-time students interested in attending accredited programs at educational institutions listed below, in order of preference: State supported community colleges; State supported colleges or universities; Technical/vocational schools; Private colleges or

universities; and For Profit schools. Requests for assistance are accepted on an ongoing basis. To be eligible to apply for this scholarship, the applicant must be a woman who is a direct survivor of intimate partner abuse. While we abhor abuse from any source, our effort is in assisting those women who are survivors of partner abuse. The primary intent of the WISP program is to assist women who have been parted from an abusive partner for a minimum of one year. Women who have been parted from their batterers for more than five years may also apply. However, funding for these individuals may be limited. Special consideration will be given to those interested in using their education to further the rights of, and options for, women and girls. For more information, please visit the website.

Conferences

Gender, Water, and Development: the Untapped Connection

Water Research Commission, South Africa

February 19-21, 2014

tinyurl.com/n63pzfa

A Gender Conference will be hosted by the Water Research Commission together with the Department of Water Affairs, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Significant growth has occurred in the awareness of gender hierarchies in water development, management and utilization over the past twenty years. In response, policy makers, governments and in particular the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) have translated this awareness into an unambiguous call for the intersection of class, race and gender equality within these water sectors. Nevertheless, gender gaps have widened and the inclusion of women in decision making about water development and management at all levels is still lagging

behind, while research on the different gendered uses of water remains limited and fragmented. Added to this, there has been an uninspiring pace of both policy and civil society advocacy for gender equality in the water sector; the outcome of this can be seen in the limited dialogue which still occurs between grassroots movements, civil society, policy makers, practitioners and researchers. A scarcity of funding has further exacerbated this dilemma, while an urgent need to increase the limited research skills capacity in this sector has also been identified.

Women's History Conference

Sarah Lawrence College

March 1, 2014

tinyurl.com/k3hhwjo

Since the defeat of Proposition 8 banning gay marriage in California, the LGBT movement has claimed several significant victories in the struggle for civil rights in the United States. Despite these advances, gender non-conformists at home and around the world face daunting challenges in their fight for fair

treatment and equality. In some places, they face the threat of violence daily. The "Kill the Gays" law in Uganda, the draconian laws and brutality against sexual minorities in Russia and the Emo killings in Iraq are only a few of the challenges LGBTQ people face globally. This Conference seeks to explore all aspects of gender identity and gender expression. Specific panel topics may include, but are not limited to: Law and gender identity; Transgendered children; Evolution of gendered language; Health and gender identity; Gender queer and non-binary identities; Transgender activism; The history of sexuality and gender.

Gender Studies Symposium

Lewis and Clark University

March 5-7, 2014

tinyurl.com/mgucu5h

The 33rd Annual Gender Studies Symposium explores the relationship between where we are and who we are. Our environments—whether the bathroom, internet, workplace, or sidewalk—have profound effects on the

lives we lead. How do our interactions in these spaces create, support, and/or destabilize larger institutions of power such as prisons, political systems, or nations? Engage with students, scholars, activists, community leaders, and artists in thinking about relationships of gender, sexuality, and power in the locations where we find ourselves.

Poverty and Social Protection Conference

**Tomorrow People Organization,
Bangkok, Thailand
March 9-11, 2014
tinyurl.com/m3tfxuy**

This conference will focus on issues of poverty and its eradication, social inequality, race relations and policy management and mismanagement with an international perspective. As poverty continues to be an ongoing, often-inhumane problem, this conference aims to provide a comparative perspective in analyzing past/current trends and conditions to better understand the never-ending downward spiral many individuals and families find themselves in. The 2014 Poverty and Social Protection Conference (P.S.P) will address questions regarding the role and importance of equal distribution of resources and social inclusion. The potential roles and impacts less-developed countries have on politics, business, education and the public sector. In addition, major social and economic trends and their potential for poverty reduction. The 2014 P.S.P Conference will focus on how poverty is measured, the effects of welfare states, the major causes of poverty including environmental and economic factors such as the World Bank as well as governance, demographics and social factors. P.S.P Conference 2014 will also address the many effects of poverty, rural development, including social isolation, human trafficking, displacement, suicide and homelessness. Poverty reduction strategies, economic growth, free market, fair trade, social aid and the unavoidable effects of globalization. The 2014 P.S.P. Conference will

welcome scholars, NGO representatives, corporate and Governmental representatives gathered with a common goal-- that of poverty reduction and to increase social responsibility. Fostering partnerships and international cooperation are integral steps towards notable change.

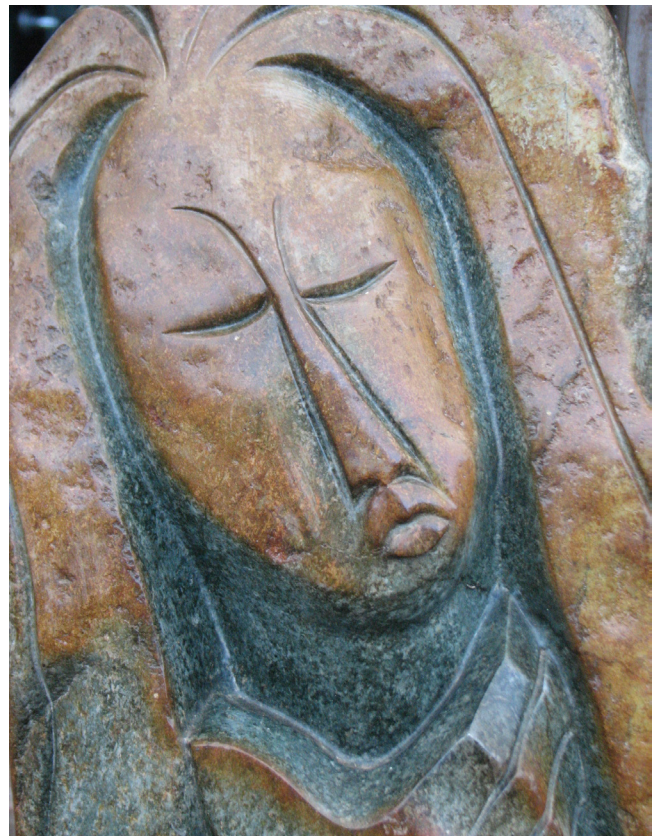
Southeastern Women's Studies Conference: The Ebb and Flow of Feminism

**University of North Carolina, Wilmington
March 27-29, 2014
www.uncw.edu**

The past few years have marked the anniversary of a number of landmark moments, publications and legislation crucial to feminism, including the passage of Roe v. Wade, the publication of *The Feminine Mystique* and *The Bell Jar*, and the legalization of birth control. What potential do we have for new creation when we revisit historical, cultural, and physical space? SEWSA 2014 provides a forum to analyze, discuss, and represent diverse histories, theories, and actions that revisit and reexamine feminisms. The conference invites conversations surrounding *The Ebb and Flow: Navigating the Changing Landscapes of Feminism* that are transformative in the interdisciplinary study of women, gender, and sexuality. The conference will foster a vigorous, open and inclusive dialogue about different avenues to change and transformation. Reflections on changes in feminisms, and all forms of political action, from rage to compromise, will be considered. All disciplines and levels of scholarship are welcome.

Intersections and Assemblages: Genders and Sexualities across Cultures

Furman University, South Carolina



April 4-5, 2014

www.blogs.furman.edu/bhati

The theme of the tenth biennial Gender Studies 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/on 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 re-assess 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?

Unite for Sight: Global Health and Innovation Conference

Yale University

April 12-13, 2014

www.uniteforsight.org/conference

The Global Health and Innovation Conference (GHIC) is the world's leading and largest global health conference as well as the largest

social entrepreneurship conference, with 2,200 professionals and students from all 50 states and more than 55 countries. This must-attend, thought-leading conference convenes leaders, change-makers, and participants from all sectors of global health, international development, and social entrepreneurship.

Calls for Papers

Global Gender Economics Conference 2014

Deadline: February 28, 2014

tinyurl.com/kmsa2ld

Applications should meet the aims of the conference, which are: to raise awareness of the emerging field of Gender Economics by linking current gender issues with academic and case study (field) research; to challenge current economic theory, broadening the conversation to encompass sociological complexities currently at play in society—to deconstruct economic policy, reconstructing it in a manner that allows us to develop rational and objective tracks for further research; to highlight concrete ways that diversity (Diversity Economics) can be a positive impact on economics, to commence discussions on proactive solutions for measuring this impact; and to ensure that the discussion is gender neutral and provides open discourses for inclusion of all genders to further proactive and positive conversations about Gender Economics in the wider community. The conference will address four major streams that focus on the economic impact of issues such as 1) violence against women/men, media (consumerism and marketing), 2) Diversity Economics (organizational performance), 3) the economic empowerment of women through increasing their spheres of influence (Female Investment), and 4) exploring the current global economic environment and solutions for environmental sustainability through the following streams.

University of Chicago Press

2015 Catharine Stimpson Prize for Outstanding Feminist Scholarship

Deadline: March 1, 2014

tinyurl.com/lwzat37

The University of Chicago Press is pleased to announce the competition for the 2015 Catharine Stimpson Prize for Outstanding Feminist Scholarship. Named in honor of the founding editor of *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, the Catharine Stimpson Prize is designed to recognize excellence and innovation in the work of emerging feminist scholars. The Prize is awarded biannually to the best paper in an international competition. Leading feminist scholars from around the globe will select the winner. The prizewinning paper will be published in *Signs*, and the author will be provided an honorarium of \$1,000. All papers submitted for the Prize will be considered for peer review and possible publication in *Signs*. Eligibility: Feminist scholars in the early years of their careers (fewer than seven years since receipt of the terminal degree) are invited to submit papers for the Prize. Please see guidelines for submission at the website.

Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies

Special Issue: Transnational Feminisms

Deadline: May 1, 2014

tinyurl.com/lapz6nd

Frontiers invites submissions for a special issue on transnational feminism and its impact on Women's Studies as a field. With this special issue, we

commemorate the 40th anniversary of the first United Nations World Conference on Women that took place in Mexico City in 1975. In the forty years since, transnational feminisms, Native and indigenous feminisms, and women of color feminisms have troubled the idea of a global sisterhood while also providing tools to navigate the global realities of our contemporary societies. Despite the important theoretical and practical interventions mobilized by transnational feminisms, its sedimentation has also produced new challenges. Rather than producing complex analyses of gendered, racialized geo-political relationships, transnational feminisms are now, at times, used to justify the imposition of U.S. and European political-economic systems. Might feminists reclaim the initial promises of transnational feminism to intervene in the global economic system or is western feminism subject to reproducing western narratives of progress? Is transnational feminism's co-optation the result of U.S. Women's Studies programs seeking to justify their contributions to universities' globalizing missions? Can we imagine a global Women's Studies approach that unsettles not only second wave internationalist narratives but also contemporary western-centered transnational feminist narratives? This special issue asks feminist scholars to engage these questions and to explore alternatives. What other definitions of transnational feminism are at work, based in struggles for self-definition and decolonization internationally?



How might Native feminisms force a reconsideration of feminist assumptions, and how might transnational feminist theory contribute to this reconceptualization? What would U.S. feminism look like if it began not with the United States' mythical democratic origins, as Andrea Smith suggests, but with transnational dynamics of empire and sovereign struggle? How can we use existing interrogations of imperialism and late capitalism to ask new questions and imagine new ways of resisting and confronting contemporary global and local realities? To this end, we also ask contributors to consider: how do feminists theorize men's and women's relationships to postcolonial landscapes, as well as neoliberal and newly colonized geographies? What theories contribute to coalition building across real differences and national borders? We seek to provoke a productive conversation that draws upon theories

of intersectionality, Native feminisms, women of color feminisms, and transnational feminisms in this special issue of *Frontiers*. We hope to explore how the theoretical contributions in these areas speak to contemporary globalization in a neoliberal era. Selected contributors may be invited to workshop their articles, contingent upon funding. For submission guidelines, please consult the Ohio State University *Frontiers* websites: <http://frontiers.osu.edu/submissions>.

Journal of Research in Peace, Gender, and Development (JRPGD)

Deadline: Rolling
tinyurl.com/c79ng3h

The Journal is a multidisciplinary and peer-reviewed journal. It aims to link theory and research to educational practice and is committed to furthering original research on Peace, Gender and Development studies. The JRPGD

publishes articles monthly in all subject areas in its open access journals. The Journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence. Papers will be published approximately one month after acceptance. All articles published in JRPGD will be peer-reviewed. Acceptable submissions should be in one of three formats: regular articles which describe new and carefully confirmed findings and experimental procedures that are given in sufficient detail for others to verify the work; short communications which are suitable for recording the results of complete small investigations or giving details of new models or hypotheses, innovative methods, techniques or apparatuses; and review essays which cover perspectives on current topics of interest within the areas of peace, gender, and development.

Online Resources

AfricaBib Women

www.africabib.org/women.htm

This online bibliography contains over 37,000 sources on a wide range of issues pertaining to African women, such as literature, politics, cultural studies, education, women's empowerment, and more. The bibliography is searchable by region, title, author, year, and type of document. AfricaBib also operates other similar bibliographies for other topics pertaining to the study of Africa.

African Gender Institute's Feminist Africa Online Collection

www.agi.ac.za/journals/

Feminist Africa is a continental gender studies journal that provides a platform for intellectual and activist research, dialogue and strategy. Feminist Africa attends to the complex and diverse dynamics of creativity and resistance that have emerged in postcolonial Africa, and the manner in which these are shaped by the shifting global geopolitical configurations of power. Feminist Africa provides a forum for progressive, cutting-edge gender research and feminist dialogue focused on the continent. The journal prioritizes intellectual rigor and encourages innovation in terms of style and subject-matter as well as design and lay-out. It promotes dialogue by stimulating experimentation as well as new ways of engaging with text for readers. Issues of Feminist Africa can be accessed online at this portal.

Association for Women's Rights and Development

The United Nations Development Cooperation Forum through a Women's Rights Lens

www.un.org

The purpose of this series is to share critical information and analysis with women's rights and gender equality advocates about the development cooperation system that emerged with the Paris Declaration and the Accra

Agenda for Action. The system is now taking new forms after the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) and with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In 2013, the authors are broadening the series to also inform about development cooperation debates and processes with the United Nations. The authors' objective is to encourage women's rights and other civil society organizations to deepen their engagement—or join in the process—of calling for inclusive, sustainable, and just development for all and for development cooperation grounded in the framework of human rights with an integrated gender perspective.

Center for Reproductive Health World's Abortion Law Map

worldabortionlaws.com/map/

Since 1998, the Center for Reproductive Rights has produced The World's Abortion Laws map to visually compare the legal status of abortion in different countries—and to advocate for greater progress in ensuring access to safe and legal abortion services for all women worldwide.

Coalition against Trafficking in Women

Article Database

tinyurl.com/kkgu87f

This database, collected and maintained by the Coalition against Trafficking in Women, features a collection of articles, personal interviews, and book reviews on the subject of the sex trafficking of women and efforts to combat it.

CPIA Gender Equality Rating

tinyurl.com/l6bgglp

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law. This interactive World Bank

map ranks countries on a scale of 1-6, with 1 being lowest and 6 being highest, on their levels of gender equality. The map also converts to a data table, which shows additional indicators of development, including property rights, social protection, and more, for a range of countries.

Focus International

WIDNet

www.focusintl.com

WIDNET is a virtual network that was set up in 1996 by Focus International. It is made-up of people interested in contributing their share to the promotion of Gender Equality and Equity in the development process. The website features a directory of a wide variety of resources in both a general manner and also features a more specific analysis by country and by region.

Institute of Development Studies

BRIDGE Gender and Social Movements

www.ids.ac.uk

IDS has launched a new website on gender and social movements, offering new and easier ways of accessing a range of resources from over three years of innovative research on this theme. The new resource has been developed by the BRIDGE team at IDS as part of their exciting Cutting Edge program on Gender and Social Movements. The program has been working to inspire and help build more effective, gender-just social movements, better able to create positive transformation and equality for all. The program has championed a collaborative approach, driven by an expert advisory group led by Indian feminist and researcher Srilatha Batliwala, and actively involving "communities of practice" made up of over 100 activists and scholars from a range of global regions and social movements. Together the group explored how social justice movements think about women's rights and gender justice, both in the outside world and

within their own internal structures, and considered the potential of feminist movement building to enable diverse social movements to recognize and address the inequalities and power dynamics in their midst. As part of this participatory approach, a series of “routes to change” have been developed for movements and allied organizations to adapt and try. The website represents a new way of showcasing BRIDGE Cutting Edge Packs, and also offers a range of multimedia materials on gender and social movements, meaning visitors can: watch a video introduction by Cutting Edge author Jessica Horn; download the gender and social movements overview report in full or in sections; download the gender and social movement In Brief bulletin; access a range of additional supporting resources; read case studies written by activists and social movements scholars from around the world; watch videos showcasing different perspectives on gender and social movements; view photo slideshows on social movements around the world; connect and share with others; and join the debate.

BRIDGE

Global Resources Database

tinyurl.com/krhzund

BRIDGE is a research and information program which maintains an online library of gender resources and documents. This library contains over 3,000 specially selected gender documents picked from over 1,500 sources. It covers longstanding concerns and debates as well as emerging issues. It provides access to research, reports and policy documents, as well as records of good practice, lessons learnt and case studies, amongst other things. Each resource has been summarized

providing a brief overview, key findings and recommendations, to help you save time deciding which resources you really want to read. The database is added to monthly with the latest resources on a particular theme and/or region. BRIDGE also strives to make resources available in languages other than English. A number of resources are available in French and Spanish, as well as other languages within the database.



International Center for Research on Women

Photovoice

tinyurl.com/ldow8tl

Photovoice is an innovative collection of photos that depict the daily lives of married young women and girls in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. ICRW, in collaboration with CARE Ethiopia, used a research technique known as Photovoice. The girls were trained in the mechanics and ethics of photography, and over the course of five days in April 2013, they used donated digital cameras to visually document the impact the program had on their lives. The photographs that appear in this exhibition depict the world as viewed through the eyes—and camera lenses—of 10 such girls and

young women in Ethiopia. All of them participated in an innovative program for child brides known as TESFA, which stands for Toward Economic and Sexual/Reproductive Health Outcomes for Adolescent Girls. The three-year long program, which reached more than 5,000 young married adolescent girls in the country’s Amhara region, concluded in September 2013. The photos taken by these 10 girls—whose

names have been changed to protect their identities—are organized into five categories: education; burden of labor; gender roles; economic and social lives; and sexual and reproductive health. The photos paint a beautiful picture of the experiences the girls encountered during the course of the TESFA project, providing a rare and unique glimpse of their daily lives and challenges, their families, their relationships, their responsibilities and, importantly, their dreams.

International Institute of History

ViVa: a Women’s History Database

tinyurl.com/mh87vyu

Viva is a current bibliography

of women’s and gender history in historical and women’s studies journals. Articles in English, French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian languages, and, occasionally Spanish, are selected from 180 European, American, Canadian, Asian, Australian and New Zealand journals. All bibliographic descriptions are stored in the ViVa database. It now contains more than 12,000 records describing articles from 1975 onwards. It is online and freely accessible. You can search the database and browse by year of publication. ViVa stands for “Vrouwengeschiedenis in het Vaktijdschrift,” which is Dutch for “Women’s History in Professional Journals.” The bibliography was started in 1990 by Els Kloek as a special project at the History Department

of the University of Utrecht, in the Netherlands. Since 1995 the project has been continued by the International Institute of Social History. The bibliography, now named ViVa, was made available on the web in 1997. Since then an additional 140 journals have been indexed retroactively, and new titles are being added to the online version on an ongoing basis. The compilation consists of articles on women and gender from historical journals and history from women's studies journals. All substantial articles and review essays about women and gender in history are listed in the bibliography. Related topics such as prostitution, witchcraft, housework, sexuality, birth control, infanticide, the family, gynecology, and masculinity are also included.

Land Portal

FAO Gender and Land Rights Database
www.landportal.info

The FAO Gender and Land Rights database provides qualitative and quantitative information on factors influencing men and women's land rights. The database currently covers 80 countries, with facts and figures around 24 subjects, organized under 6 thematic areas: 1) National Legal Frame, 2) International Treaties and

Conventions, 3) Customary Law, 4) Land Tenure and Related Institutions, 5) Civil Society Organizations, and 6) Land Related Statistics. Information can be accessed through the Land Portal country pages, which also display basic data on i) total number of holders; ii) women holders; iii) number of holdings under co-ownership; iv) number of rural households headed by women. Information is synthesized by FAO on the basis of international and national legislation relevant to women's land rights, and available figures from household surveys and/or agricultural censuses. Definitions and sources, as well as full and comparative reports can be found on the FAO website.

The Men's Bibliography

mensbiblio.xyonline.net

The Men's Bibliography is an incredible extensive bibliography organized and maintained by Dr. Michael Flood, the architect of XY Online. The bibliography contains a wide variety of sources on an even wider variety of topics. The Men's Bibliography is a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography of writing on men, masculinities, gender, and sexualities. The Men's Bibliography lists about 22,400 books and articles, sorted into over thirty major subject areas. The bibliography is free and for public use,

and Dr. Flood has given permission to link the bibliography to other websites.

World Bank

GenderStats

tinyurl.com/6wtkkh5

This gender data portal is a one-stop shop for gender information, catering to a wide range of users and providing data from a variety of sources. Data at the country level are organized under six thematic headings, which are aligned with the themes identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The portal includes gender datasets from the United Nations (UN) compiled by its Regional Commissions and Sectoral Agencies, as well as World Bank conducted or funded surveys and reports, such as the 2012 World Development Report (WDR) on Gender and Development. The data available should enable assessment of Bank funding of gender-informed activities, as well as monitoring of country progress on key development agendas such as the Millennium Development Goals, IDA 16 and the Bank's Corporate Scorecard. This portal is a work in progress—the database will be continuously updated as new information becomes available, and as new gender priorities are identified.

Book Review

***Land Grab: Green Neoliberalism, Gender, and Garifuna Resistance*, by Keri Vacanti Brondo, 2013, 233pp, University of Arizona Press. Review by Fredy Rodriguez-Mejia, PhD candidate, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.**

Dr. Keri Brondo's timely book unveils some of the most critical dimensions of "neoliberalism" at a time when the usage of the term has come under scrutiny for being overly referenced or becoming synonymous with bad socioeconomic policies. Instead, Brondo seeks to evaluate neoliberal policies in both their productive and harmful potential. At the heart of Brondo's argument lies the question of "freedom"—defined in this context as people's well-being: "Can 'freedom' ever be achieved under the structures of neoliberalism?" she asks. In addressing this question, Brondo examines multiple perspectives situated within the context of Garifuna communities in the North Coast of Honduras and their gendered relationship with the Honduran state, development policy makers, and the non-Garifuna social sector. In examining how the subjectivities of multiple actors intersect, Brondo's study employs a feminist political ecology approach which explores how gender, race, ethnicity, class, and culture, interact in the unequal distribution of resources.

Drawing from Anna Tsing's (2005) seminal work—*Friction: an ethnography of global connection*—Brondo contends that "freedom comes in many forms, often creating friction as distinct groups of people cross paths in grounded space in pursuit of their individual and collective rights" (pp. 16). In showcasing the experiences of Garifuna men and women as they struggle to maintain their rights to land and self-determination while coastal Honduras continues to undergo significant socioeconomic

transformation, namely neoliberal land reform, privatization, tourism growth, and conservation initiatives, Brondo's work demonstrates how "friction" actually occurs through people's everyday encounters with each other, the state, and broader socioeconomic networks.

This book consists of nine chapters and a reflexive conclusion. Chapter 1 offers a thorough ethnographic account and history of Garifuna settlement in the North Coast of Honduras since 1797. It explores the Garifuna's multiple strategies of place-making, their increasingly diminishing control of resources vis-à-vis economic elites, the role of the U.S. fruit industry in defining their place, and their exclusion from the Honduran Indo-Hispanic nation. Chapter 2 overviews how labor movements, the surge of civil rights discourse, and economic development policies since the 1950s have led to "new articulations of identity" for the Garifuna; more specifically identifying as "Afro-Honduran autochthonous people" as a strategy to fight for their rights as equal citizens of Honduras. It also looks at how as Honduras transitioned to neoliberal approaches to economic development, and implemented agrarian reforms that continued to exclude the Garifuna, they began to organize in terms of an "Afro-indigenous" identity. Chapter 3 introduces the community of Sambo Creek, which is central to the book. It explores the migration of mestizos (people of mixed ethnicity and race) to Garifuna communities and the displacement of the latter from their ancestral territories. Chapter 4 offers an in-depth discussion of how emergent territorial lines are gendered. It examines how Garifuna women's rights have been delineated through the privatization of communal land and the emergence of communal land titles which assign them different roles and values in their own communities. Chapter 5 explores the surge of ethnic-based activism among Garifuna communities and it compares the different activism strategies of two organizations: Organization Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH) and the Organización de Desarrollo Etnico Comunitario (ODECO)—one that promotes "black indigeneity" and the other that is more open to neoliberal development policies. Chapter 6 examines the construction of the Garifuna as "indigenous" within the emergence of multicultural rights rhetoric and how mestizos have reacted to this label.

Chapter 7 and 8 offer case studies from the region of Cayos Cochinos. It examines Garifuna resistance strategies to neoliberal development and conservation initiatives within the context of the Cayos Cochinos Marine Protected Area (CCMPA). In both chapters, Brondo elucidates Garifuna communities' struggle with changing livelihood strategies. Chapter 9 explores the relationship between Garifuna's conception of indigeneity, development projects, and gendered rights activism after the 2009 coup d'état which overthrew President Manuel Zelaya. Brondo concludes with a reflexive chapter that examines the important role of subjectivity and positionality in both her own research and her subjects' understandings of land rights, indigeneity, and territoriality. Here she considers the important role of mobilization in potential social transformation along the lines of identity versus resource-based mobilization strategies. She closes with the statement that all of the transformations that have occurred in coastal Honduras are rooted in a "deep history of ethnic and racial discrimination tied to national development policy" (pp.199). The most recent move toward neoliberal conservation and development (e.g. growth of ecotourism) has further exacerbated how the Garifuna interact with their environment and has limited their autonomy. These changes have not only benefited foreign investors but also are hardest for Garifuna women whose livelihood strategies have been dismantled.

Brondo's book brings together different themes previously explored by other authors (e.g. Anderson's work on Garifuna indigeneity and Euraque's work on the making of the Honduran nation) in a context significant to the current state of affairs in Honduran politics, violence, and its plummeting economy. Her critical examination also adds a gender component that has been missing in previous works. Perhaps her most valuable contribution is demonstrating how the economic changes she describes are actually "neoliberal" and how these occur not as the imposition of rules from the state and economic elites onto passive receivers, but how they are contested, negotiated, and accepted dialectically by multiple actors from multiple spaces in multiple circumstances. Thus, Brondo astutely employs her "friction" vignettes to show both the harmful and productive sides of neoliberal economic policies. On the one hand, such as in the case of neoliberal land reform policies, the state "transforms previously untradeable things into tradable commodities, removing regulations that impede market competition" (pp.10); this is exemplified in the privatization of communal lands, the support of eco-tourism initiatives, and the transfer of conservation projects to foreign actors (pp. 150-151). The state also opens up markets, devaluates local currencies, and invites foreign investment (e.g. the maquiladora industry) introducing new divisions of labor that predominantly affect women (pp.40). On the other hand, the neoliberal package includes support for individual rights and international law agreements of transparency (e.g. ILO Convention 169) which afforded indigenous and Garifuna activists the tools to assert rights to land and self-determination, and allowed women to situate themselves as a central component to development and eco-tourism initiatives due to their close ties to livelihood strategies and cultural traditions (pp.43). Brondo's book manages to wed the ethnographic "thick description" style advocated by Clifford Geertz in her raw and sometimes heartbreaking vignettes about the life in Garifuna communities with a rich descriptive and contextual analysis of the making and transformation of neoliberal laws in Honduras as well as how international laws have been understood and adopted on the ground opening up the possibilities for social transformation and resistance. For any scholar of neoliberal economies, tourism industries, gender studies, subjectivity, and power, this book constitutes an invaluable resource.

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

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

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

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

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