



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles	1
Audiovisuals	4
Monographs and Technical Reports	6
Periodicals	13
Books	14
Study Opportunities.....	17
Grants and Fellowships	19
Conferences.....	20
Calls for Papers	23
Online Resources.....	25
Book Review	28

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, "Prolonging Suffering: Domestic Violence, Political Economy, and the State in Northern Vietnam," by Lynn Kwiatkowski. While the Vietnamese state has recently made domestic violence a prominent concern, it has continued to emphasize a reconciliation approach which has had the unintended effect of prolonging the suffering of many abused women. This paper examines the links between a state approach to domestic violence, transnational processes, and women's physical and emotional health and suffering.

This paper, along with the entire working paper series, is now available free online at: gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm.

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

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

Thank you very much, and enjoy the Spring 2011 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

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Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy

Volume 10, Number 1, 2010

“Promoting Gender Equality: The Role of Ideology, Power, and Control in the Link Between Land Ownership and Violence in Nicaragua,”

by Shelly Grabe, pp. 146-170. Scholars have argued that institutional inequities and control over resources are linked to gender-based violence. However, psychologists have yet to reposition their research questions to examine how structural inequities lead to power imbalances and gender-based norms that perpetuate threats to women’s health and safety. This study provides a theoretical framework for, and an examination of, hypotheses surrounding the role of land ownership in shifting gender relations and women’s receipt of violence that have been posed in the literature but never empirically tested. Surveys conducted in rural Nicaragua revealed that land ownership among women challenges traditional gender ideology and increases women’s power and control within the marital relationship, which in turn reduces levels of violence. The findings have important implications for the discussion of gender-based violence in the context of development and for initiatives that can lead to more equitable policies for women. The study puts psychology at the crossroads of women’s human rights, globalization, and social change by putting forth a novel model for understanding inequality and providing an empirical framework for social justice.

Canadian Journal of Women and the Law

Volume 22, Number 2, 2010

“Marital Rape in Ghana: Legal Options for Achieving State Accountability,”

by Elizabeth Archampong and Fiona Sampson, pp. 505-534. This article analyzes the legal regulation of marital rape in Ghana from a substantive

equality perspective. Currently, the equality jurisprudence in Ghana is insufficiently developed to provide the necessary foundation to establish the state’s obligation to criminalize marital rape. Therefore, this article uses two judicial decisions, *Doe v. Metropolitan Toronto (Municipality) Commissioners of Police and Hadijatou Mani Koraou v. Niger* to explore the challenges in arguing that Ghanaian law is discriminatory in its treatment of marital rape. The article develops a substantive equality analysis of the harm resulting from the legal impunity for marital rape in Ghana and constructs an analysis of how marital rape constitutes sex discrimination. The article includes an examination of the history of the Ghanaian marital rape legislation, the impact of the legislation, including the ways in which women are disadvantaged under the legislation by the perpetuation of sexist myths and stereotypes, and the legal tools available to address the discriminatory legislation. The article also examines how the experience of colonization has contributed to the inequality associated with the legal treatment of marital rape in Ghana. The application of customary law to marital rape claims is also examined.

Cuban Studies

Volume 41, 2010

“Cubans Abroad: A Gendered Case Study on International Migrations,”

by Marta Núñez-Sarmiento, pp. 105-125. Cubans who have migrated since the 1990s after living for two decades or more in their country of origin left with an embedded gender ideology that they acquired in a society where gender relations were undergoing radical transformations. As a result, Cuban feminization of migrations has its peculiarities. In this context, there are three issues to consider: explaining how gender relations attained in Cuba,

as part of the overall attitudes gained since childhood, influenced Cuban migrants who have left the island permanently since 1990, introduced uniqueness in their migration processes, and made up a different feminization of migration; identifying the features of Cuban social structure that shaped the gender ideology of Cuban migrants; and producing new knowledge about Cuban international migration processes by using a gender perspective and by analyzing the gender relations prevailing in the years before the crisis of the 1990s, as well as since the beginning of the twenty-first century. The first part of this article focuses on gender distinctiveness of recent Cuban migrants, and the second summarizes some traits of the Cuban social structure—mainly referred to female employment—that could explain the gender training of the migrants.

Current Anthropology

Volume 51, Number S2, October 2010

“Voicing Difference: Gender and Civic Engagement among Karachi’s Poor,”

by Kamran Asdar Ali, pp. 313-320. This article addresses the challenges in our work as social critics and engaged anthropologists. Within this context, it will show how academically trained anthropologists respond to the tensions between cultural specificities and universal values that they encounter in their research. To develop the argument, the article relies on ethnographic research among women workers in Karachi’s ready-to-wear export garment industry to show how lower-class women live and navigate the gendered public spaces in Karachi. Following this theme, the article introduces the process through which grass roots activists inspired by a language of universal rights and women’s empowerment seek to address working-class women’s social and work-related problems. However, juxtaposing

this with women's own voices, the article shows that such developmental priorities may suppress women's own points of view. In doing so, it will foreground the larger structural forces that create socioeconomic uncertainties in their lives. It will then share women's own experiences to argue that these voices, while asserting their independence, their right to work, and their right to equal wages—a sign of contractual and assertive individualized agency—and simultaneously hint at their emphasizing of familial honor and respectability.

Volume 51, Number 5, October 2010

“Does Wealth Increase Parental Investment Biases in Child Education? Evidence from Two African Populations on the Cusp of the Fertility Transition,”

by Mhairi A. Gibson and Rebecca Sear, pp. 693-701. Why fertility declines is

still a matter of intense debate. One theory proposes that fertility decline may be partly driven by shifts in parental investment strategies: couples reduce family size as demographic and economic changes cause investment in the quality of children to become more important than investment in the quantity of children. A key driver for this change is a shift from a subsistence-based to a skills-based economy, in which education enhances child quality. Evolutionary anthropologists have modified this theory to propose that parental investment will diverge during the demographic transition according to resource availability: couples with the greatest access to resources will

invest more in quality than in quantity of children. Here we test the impact of resources on educational investment in two populations on the cusp of fertility decline: the patrilineal Arsi Oromo of Ethiopia and the matrilineal Chewa of Malawi. In both populations, increased wealth is associated with greater biases in the allocation of education between



children. In richer families, early-born children are prioritized over later-born ones, although early-born sons are favored in the patrilineal population and early-born daughters in the matrilineal population. Poorer families invest less in their children's education but also discriminate less between children.

Development and Change

Volume 41, Issue 6, November 2010

“Ethnicity, Development and Gender: Tsáchila Indigenous Women in Ecuador,”

by Sarah Radcliffe with Andrea Pequeño, pp. 983-1016. In recent decades, indigenous populations have become the subjects and agents of development in national and

international multicultural policy that acknowledges poverty among indigenous peoples and their historic marginalization from power over development. Although the impact of these legal and programmatic efforts is growing, one persistent axis of disadvantage, male-female difference, is rarely taken into account in ethnodevelopment policy and practice. This article argues that assumptions that inform policy related to indigenous women fail to engage with indigenous women's development concerns. The institutional separation between gender and development policy (GAD) and multiculturalism means that provisions for gender in multicultural policies are inadequate, and ethnic rights in GAD policies are invisible. Drawing on postcolonial feminism, the paper examines ethnicity and gender as interlocking systems that structure indigenous women's development experiences. These arguments are illustrated in relation to the case of the Tsáchila ethnocultural group in the South American country of Ecuador.

Fish and Fisheries

Volume 11, Issue 4, December 2010

“Gleaner, Fisher, Trader, Processor: Understanding Gendered Employment in Fisheries and Aquaculture,”

by Nireka Weeratunge, Katherine A. Snyder & Choo Poh Sze, pp. 405-420.

Most research on gender difference or inequities in capture fisheries and aquaculture in Africa and the Asia-Pacific focuses on the gender division of labor. Emerging research on globalization, market changes, poverty and trends in gendered employment within this sector reveals the need to move beyond this narrow perspective. If gleaning and post-harvesting activities were enumerated, the fisheries and aquaculture sector might well turn out to be female sphere. A livelihoods approach better enables an understanding of how employment in this sector is embedded in other social, cultural, economic, political and ecological structures and processes that shape gender inequities and how

these might be reduced. We focus on four thematic areas – markets and migration, capabilities and well-being, networks and identities, governance and rights – as analytical entry points. These also provide a framework to identify research gaps and generate a comparative understanding of the impact of development processes and socioecological changes, including issues of climate change, adaptation and resilience, on gendered employment. Without an adequate analysis of gender, fisheries management and development policies may have negative effects on people's livelihoods, well-being and the environment they depend on, or fail altogether to achieve intended outcomes.

International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

Volume 35, Number 1, January 2011

“Gender Water Networks: Femininity and Masculinity in Water Politics in Bolivia,” by Nina Laurie, pp.

172-188. This article explores how transnational networking around neoliberal water policies intersects with drives to mainstream gender. It examines how understandings of gender are constructed through water conflicts and demonstrates how complex contemporary gendered water experiences are reflected in a variety of networks operating at and across different scales. It challenges essentialist accounts of gender within policy debates, demonstrating how gendered subjectivities are produced, reproduced and disrupted through hybrid networks of struggle. It shows how these subjectivities enter the global arena through the anti-globalization movement. The article suggests that some transnational water networks become hybrid spaces that draw in both those who support and contest neoliberal agendas and argues that contemporary analyses of water must be understood in this context of intersection. It draws on the example of Bolivian water politics to highlight how gender intersects with ethnicity,

notions of appropriate femininity and constructions of heroic masculinities. It illustrates how women's activities are circumscribed by understandings of the supermadre and explores how this femininity has become powerful in representational terms. Finally, the article examines the disciplining role of sexuality in producing femininities and understandings of heroic masculinity in national and transnational settings, including the water ministry and wider contemporary Bolivian politics.

Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 33, Issue 5, September 2010

“The Gendered Desire to Become Cosmopolitan: South Korean Women's Motivations for Migration to the UK,”

by Young Jeong Kim, pp. 433-442. This paper explores the reasons for women's migration from Korea to the UK. It is difficult to explain away this migration with the common rationales, such as a gendered international division of labor or a strong political/colonial relationship between two countries. This study proposes a gendered desire approach to understand young women's migration and examines individual migrant women's life stories, applying the biographical approach within the framework of gendered desire. Their memories of family, school life, and work show how the Korean social atmosphere emphasizes becoming a “global citizen” and influences these women's migration in a gendered way.

“A Gendered Analysis of Land

Reforms in Zimbabwe,” by Dominic Pasura, pp. 443-454. Between 1980, when Zimbabwe attained political independence, and 2003, the government has implemented two phases of land redistribution programs designed to transfer land from large-scale commercial white farmers to black farmers. However, the state has paid scant attention to rural women's access to land. Studies documenting women's exclusion from Phase I land reform have tended to rely on the operation of

customary law to explain why women have missed out. This article questions these liberal accounts and argues that a comprehensive understanding of the way rural women access land, or fail to access land, can only be gained by examining gender and power relations that operate in the villages. Phase II land reform has seen a complex intersection of criteria based on gender and political affiliation used to deny potential beneficiaries access to land, as patronage politics became the dominant means of achieving access to land.

“Lebanese Women Disability Rights Activists: War-Time Experiences,”

by Samantha Wehbi, pp. 455-463. Dominant feminist scholarship in the West has tended to equate being Arab or Muslim with oppression and to negate the active histories of resistance of women in these societies. In addition, feminist and disability studies scholarship has largely omitted an exploration of the experiences of women with disabilities. This paper attempts to address these tendencies and gaps in the scholarship by presenting the findings of a case study adopting a critical disability research approach. The study explored the activism role and experiences of 14 women with disabilities and their allies working in various regions of Lebanon during situations of war. Relying on a feminist postcolonial analysis and focusing on the intersection of gender and disability in the experiences of the activists, several main themes emerged from the semi-structured interviews: awareness of oppression; mitigating the impact of oppression; and the balancing acts of negotiating motherhood and activism.

“Back to the Future: Feminist Theory, Activism, and Doing Feminist Research in an Age of Globalization,”

by Brooke Ackerly and Jacqui True, pp. 464-472. What good is feminist theory for feminist empirical research? Since the 1970s, feminist research has been activism-engaged, theory-building, and

methodologically innovative. In second-wave feminism's entry into the academy, activist questions informed the feminist empirical research agenda in the Anglophone global North. From there feminists built schools of feminist theory that framed the next phase of feminism in which many theoretical struggles can be understood as disagreements among feminists. Feminist theorists' critical engagements can help empiricists attend to the power dynamics within research, influencing the purpose, conceptualizations, and epistemologies of their research. This usefulness depends on sustaining the activist roots and traditions of feminist praxis while being relevant to current politics. Reviewing this history invites feminist researchers to study global feminist activism and the global connections among seemingly disconnected cultural and material struggles.

"A Fine Balance: Women, Work and Skilled Migration," by Carina Meares, pp. 473-481. The impact of international migration on the lives of professional women has been

given scant attention in the academic literature, notwithstanding the now considerable body of scholarship on gender and migration. This article focuses on this neglected area, examining the experiences of skilled women moving from South Africa to New Zealand using data from interviews conducted using the Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM). In line with the small number of studies on professional migrant women, the research participants experienced disrupted or damaged careers and/or an increase or intensification of domestic responsibilities, shifts variously theorized in the literature as "de-skilling," "feminization," "re-domestication" or "compromised careers". It is argued here that BNIM's in-depth interviewing and meticulous analysis extends this scholarship by illuminating the iterative relationship between migrant women's work and home lives and their ongoing attempts to achieve a balance between the practical and emotional obligations inherent in each.

"Motherhood and Social Network:

Response Strategies of Internally Displaced Karen Women in Taungoo District," by Zin Mar Oo and Kyoko Kusakabe, pp. 482-491. This paper investigates the response strategies of displaced women, based on the oral testimonies of displaced Karen women. Contrary to conventional refugee literature, which treats displaced people as passive victims, authors found that instead of feeling helpless when the men fled the relocation sites to escape the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) military's abuse, women actively decided to stay back with their children and other women to maintain their social linkages, and survive in the underbelly of the SPDC by leveraging their femininity and their identity as mothers. Authors found that the women used the concept of motherhood as a negotiation tool to reduce the damage from their experiences of conflict and displacement. At the same time, ironically, the success of this strategy led the insurgents to include the women in their military strategies, putting them in a precarious situation between the fighting parties.

Audiovisuals

Icarus Films

www.icarusfilms.com

Congo in Four Acts

This series of four documentaries produced by Djo Tunda and Steven Markovitz addresses some pressing issues in the central African state of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

After the Mine

Kipushi is a mining town, one of thousands keeping Congo's elite in extreme wealth. But for those who live in the shadow of its toxic fallout, it is a very different life, one where tainted water and contaminated soil are realities. This film directed by Kiripi Katembo Siku tells the very personal stories of those trapped in such a deadly

environment.

Ladies in Waiting

In a run-down maternity hospital, a ward of women who recently had their babies wait to be allowed to leave. The problem? They cannot pay their hospital fees. A long-suffering manager must negotiate collateral with them so that they will return and pay in full: a celebration dress, a pair of earrings, a suitcase. The film directed by Dieudo Hamadi and Divita Wa Lusala eloquently exposes both the squalid hospital system and the endemic poverty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Symphony Kinshasa

Take a hard-hitting tour through Congo's capitol city and discover the

consequences of graft, neglect and poverty, as this film directed by Kiripi Katembo Siku reveals Kinshasa's imploding infrastructure. Malaria is rife, fresh water is as rare as flood water is common, electricity cables lie bare and live in the street, garbage is everywhere and as a priest notes, "living in the capital is like living in a village. The services are the same, non-existent."

Zero Tolerance

Rape as a weapon of war has had much press, most notably in the recent Congo wars. Less discussed is the legacy it has left behind; a desensitized acceptance of the abuse of women at the hands of criminals, opportunists and most worryingly, ordinary men.

Dieudo Hamadi's documentary film aims to get to the heart of the matter by following the arrest of a group of youths who attack a woman returning from shopping. Hamadi's focus is a rural community, where political correctness holds no sway, and in doing so he attempts to show both the depth of the problem and the attempts by authorities to reset the national moral code.

Real World Scheme

www.pathwaysofempowerment.org

Khul

A film by Lucy Bennett, *Khul* examines the contested Islamic legal right of the same name, which allows Egyptian women to unilaterally end a marriage in exchange for forgoing their financial rights. It addresses the question of whether legal reform alone is enough to tackle the issues faced by women in Egypt and suggests that social norms and public opinion regarding marriage and gender roles must be addressed in order to achieve any meaningful change.

STEPS Center

tinyurl.com/4bjugn5

Water and Justice: Peri-Urban Pathways in Delhi

This film tells the story of three people and their relationship with water in the towns and villages on the edge of Delhi, India. The landscape of these "peri-urban" zones has changed dramatically in the past 15 years. Poor people often do not have good enough access to water, and have to find different ways of getting and using it. This film shows the ingenuity and determination of three people—a grandmother, a farmer and an activist—who have taken action to get better water for themselves and their families.

Thirteen and Fork Films

www.pbs.org

Women, War & Peace

Women have become primary targets in today's armed conflicts and are suffering unprecedented casualties. Simultaneously, they are emerging as necessary partners in brokering lasting peace and as leaders in forging new

international laws governing conflict. Mini-series *Women, War & Peace* challenges the conventional wisdom that war and peace are men's domain and places women at the center of an urgent dialogue about conflict and security. *Women, War & Peace* will focus on women's strategic role in the post-Cold War era, where globalization, arms trafficking, and illicit trade have intersected to create a whole new type of war.

Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

After the Rape

In 2002, Mukhtar Mai, a rural Pakistani woman from a remote part of the Punjab, was gang-raped by order of her tribal council as punishment for her younger brother's alleged relationship with a woman from another clan. Instead of committing suicide or living in shame, Mukhtar spoke out, fighting for justice in the Pakistani courts—making world headlines. Further defying custom, she started two schools for girls in her village and a crisis center for abused women. Revealing the progress and fruits of Mukhtar's labor, this powerful documentary by Catherine Ulmer tracks the school's profound impact on the girls and families of Meerwala and shows how the crisis center empowers women seeking its help.

Women of Turkey: Between Islam and Secularism

In this thought-provoking documentary, veiled and unveiled women explore relationships between Islam and secularism in present-day Turkey, where millions of women, many of them educated and urban, wear the headscarf or hijab. For her survey, filmmaker Olga Nakkas, who was born in Turkey and raised in Lebanon, draws on historical footage and individual visits with Turkish women from across the professional spectrum. Their wide-ranging interviews, which analyze the background and impact of controversial bans on headscarves in universities and

civil service, yield fresh perspectives on Turkish women's integration of Islamic culture and modern lifestyles, as well as their far-reaching achievements and priorities for the future.

Grace, Milly, Lucy . . . Child Soldiers

When we usually speak about child soldiers, we rarely realize that many of them are girls. This little-known reality is underscored by the gripping personal accounts of Grace Akallo, Milly Auma, and Lucy Lanyero in Raymonde Provencher's riveting, visually stunning film. As adults seeking to rebuild their lives, they are three among thousands of young girls violently abducted from Ugandan villages by the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel force that trained kidnapped girls to fight and kill, often forcing them into child-bearing unions with their captors.

Pink Saris

Pink saris are worn by the Gulabi Gang, a group of women vigilantes in Northern India. They have united and formed resistance to being mistreated as women and a lower social class, led by Sampat Pal Devi. Kim Longniotto's documentary film highlights the plight of these women and their search for justice.

Women's Voices from the Muslim World: A Short-Film Festival

www.womensvoicesnow.org

This collection of voices from women of all faiths living in Muslim-majority countries and Muslim women living as minorities around the world fills the void in information created by traditional news, media and art sources. The following are some award finalists for this film festival:

The Branded Girls

This documentary by Bijoyeta Das examines the garment industry in Bangladesh and the "garment girls" who work in sweatshops producing clothing for the world's top brands at less than minimal wages.

I... Am a Woman

This documentary by Sheherzad Kaleem

showcases the work of a radical, Karachi-based theater group (Tehrik-e-Niswan), which is storming the streets of Pakistan with its plays on issues such as education, forced marriages and honor killings. This group, led by a headstrong and rebellious woman, Sheema Kirmani, is focused in its purpose of creating awareness and fighting for women's equal rights. The film examines the work of Tehrik-e-Niswan in light of the social and historical framework of Pakistan; assesses its impact on the lives of ordinary women and also highlights the personal struggles of some of the theater actors themselves.

Breaking the Silence

This documentary by Ammar Basha chronicles the lives and injustices against the Akhdam women in Yemen,



a social group distinguished from the majority by their darker skin and African descent. Akhdam women are subject to hate-based attacks and sexual assaults without any type of legal or social recourse. This video features the stories and voices of three women, Haddah, Qobol, and Om Ali.

Who's Honor?

This film by Neha Sehgal confronts the patriarchal establishment of a village by questioning the rising "honor" killings in Haryana, India and the Khap Panchayats (or caste councils) who seem to be condoning them. Sehgal and her students from the DAV College of Women in Yamunanagar ask, "Would there be the same intolerance of couples marrying those they love in the same clan, if women were included in the decision-making?"

Monographs and Technical Reports

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

tinyurl.com/3gynck

"A Woman Should Not be the Boss When a Man is Present: Gender and Poverty in Southern Mozambique," by I. Tvedten, M. Paulo, and M. Tuominen, 2010, 58 pp. This study examines the variations and complexity of gender relations in southern Mozambique.

It notes that the region recently witnessed profound processes of socioeconomic change, including an extensive male labor migration and a "feminization" of agriculture. The study figures that an important implication of these developments is the very large proportion of female-headed households, as well as the near gender equality in education enrollment. The paper also finds that the proportion of women in political office is relatively high in the region at the lower levels of village communities, but men still dominate in higher public offices. Socially speaking, traditional marriage has largely been replaced by an individualization of domestic

responsibilities and cohabitation. Moreover, there are signs of increasing decision-making power of women within male-headed households. Nonetheless, women are hardest hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The authors offer several recommendations to address these issues.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

tinyurl.com/4hfbu6p

"Gender Equality and Social Dialogue in India," by K. Sankaran and R. Madhav, 2011, 56 pp. This working paper was produced by the ILO's Bureau for Gender Equality in cooperation with the industrial and employment relations department and the ILO Decent Work technical support team for South Asia.

It forms part of a comparative research project that has the objective of demonstrating that gender equality and social dialogue are mutually beneficial fundamental values and crosscutting issues and that their promotion should go hand in hand. The main topic of this

study is India's progress toward greater provision of gender-equal employment opportunities. Findings include that Indian national tripartite forums are not yet fully representative of the workforce, nor do they substantially deal with gender equality issues. The participation of men and women in government, trade unions, etc. are examined.

Examples of collective bargaining are presented, and corresponding gender equality issues analyzed. Discussions of this study serve as starting points for Indian social partners to engage with gender equality issues and bring about greater gender balance in tripartite social dialogue forums, national discussions and collective agreements.

tinyurl.com/3ygg5nj

"World Social Security Report 2010/11: Providing Coverage in Times of Crisis and Beyond," 2010; 299 pp. This is the first in a new series of biennial reports that aim to map social security coverage globally, present various methods and approaches for assessing coverage,

and identify gaps in coverage. Backed by much comparative statistical data, this first report takes a comprehensive look at how countries are investing in social security, how they are financing it, and how effective their approaches are. The report examines the ways selected international organizations (the EU, OECD and ADB) monitor social protection and the correlation of social security coverage and the ILO Decent Work Indicators. The report's final section features a typology of national approaches to social security, with a focus on countries' responses to the economic crisis of 2008, and the lessons to be learned, especially concerning the short- and long-term management of pension schemes. Prepared by the ILO, this report examines the gaps in access to social security programs in areas such as health care, pensions, social assistance, and unemployment benefits. It shows that most of the world's working-age population and their families lack effective access to comprehensive social protection systems. It asserts that social security plays an important role in times of economic crisis, including the current one, as an "irreplaceable economic, social and political stabilizer" that provides income replacement and helps stabilize aggregate demand, without negatively effecting economic growth. The study also warns that cutting social security due to fiscal consolidation aimed at coping with increased deficits and public debt "may not only directly affect social security beneficiaries and consequently the standards of living of a large portion of the population, but also, through aggregate demand effects, slow down or significantly delay a full economic recovery."

International Peace Research Institute
tinyurl.com/44ossdt

"Lessons Drawn from Women's Participation in ICRISAT R&D Projects: Talking Points for Climate Change Initiatives," by R.P. Mula, S. Wani, and K. Rai, 2010, 20 pp. Women have a key role in the organization of agricultural production, and are one of the most

vulnerable groups who have to bear the consequences of global climate change. The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) undertakes several projects in India geared towards developing technologies that support women. This paper examines these projects and presents some lessons learned from them. It emphasizes that bringing the gender dimension into projects should result in tangible economic benefits and meet users' perspectives. The authors note that women involved in ICRISAT projects made a difference in the areas of organizational leadership, livelihood management, and knowledge management, which are critical in the discussions of climate change. The document makes several conclusions and recommendations including the following: strengthening women's resilience and coping is a major goal, considering that rural women have the adaptive skills for the eventualities of the changing environment; designing interventions for women requires an active process of social construction and negotiation, as well as institutional arrangement; interventions that can reduce women's drudgery in domestic and agricultural responsibilities, which become more difficult in an unpredictable climate, is an initial step for their inclusion; and among women in agriculture, where there is a serious situation of slack resources, provision for more options and enhancement in their resources like "capacity strengthening" is imperative.

International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF)
tinyurl.com/2bh6opa

"Sexual Rights in Action: Case Studies From Around the World," 2010, 23 pp. This report details personal accounts of the struggle to realize sexual rights told by activists working in communities around the world. Told in their own words, these narratives show just how hard it is to live in a world where your rights are denied. Often there is discrimination and stigma, but also the real threat of violence and abuse. On

the other hand, when rights are realized, they can make an immeasurable contribution to a person's health, wellbeing and self esteem. By focusing international attention where sexual rights are violated, and where they are upheld, these stories give a voice to the oppressed. They also remind us how important it is that they are enshrined in the Declaration of Sexual Rights; because if they are not defined, they could so easily be abrogated or lost entirely. Sexual rights—the norms that emerge when existing human rights are applied to sexuality—must be affirmed and respected. These stories highlight the ways that respect for sexual rights makes a critical contribution to poverty reduction and development through enhancing the personal dignity and empowerment of both men and women.

IWRAW Asia Pacific and ESCR-Net
tinyurl.com/36mt2nm

"Participation in ICESCR and CEDAW Reporting Processes: Guidelines for Writing on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Shadow/ Alternative Reports," 2010, 88 pp. Based on IWRAW Asia Pacific's guidelines for preparing an alternative/shadow report to the CEDAW Committee, this document is a practical guide for NGOs reporting on women's economic, social, and cultural rights within the reporting processes for the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The main motivation of this guide is to encourage the participation of NGOs in the treaty body reporting process and use it as another tool to advance women's human rights and particularly women's economic, social and cultural rights at the national level. It also aims to bring about the greater recognition, protection and promotion of women's economic, social and cultural rights through the treaty body system at the international level. The treaty reporting process is about holding states accountable to their obligations under a treaty and NGOs

have a role to play in participating in and monitoring that process. NGO shadow reporting within the CEDAW and the ICESCR country review processes can be strategically utilized to increase awareness and integration of all women's human rights and improve state accountability.

MADRE

tinyurl.com/35dorf6

“Our Bodies Are Still Trembling: Haitian Women’s Fight Against Rape,” 2010, 43 pp. Six months after the earthquake in Haiti, we see a continued crisis of safety and security in the displacement camps that has exacerbated the already grave problem of sexual violence. In May and June, MADRE joined delegations coordinated by the Lawyers’ Earthquake Response Network (LERN) to Haiti to investigate the problem of rape and other gender-based violence in the camps. We found that women are being raped at an alarming rate every day in camps throughout Port-au-Prince. The Haitian Government, the UN and others in the international community have failed to adequately address the situation. Women, especially poor women, have been excluded from full participation and leadership in the relief effort. This report aims to bring to light the crisis and guide governments, international organizations and other stakeholders in providing for even more effective protection and promotion of women’s human rights in Haiti.

MDG 5 Watch

tinyurl.com/42v8786

“Coherence or Disjunction? Tamil Nadu Policies and Progress on MDGs, Poverty, Gender Equity, and SRHR,” by Ranjani K. Murthy et al, 2010, 60 pp. This paper looks at the progress the Tamil Nadu state has made in achieving the MDGs, with a focus on poverty, gender equity and SRHR. The study argues that in spite of economic growth, the state as per official statistics is behind on several gender, poverty and universal RH MDG targets/indicators (while doing well on maternal health targets), let alone broader SRHR issues. This is more so

in the case of dalits, adivasis, landless laborers, slum dwellers, migrants and people living in “backward districts.” Women and girls, with few exceptions, fare worse amongst these marginalized groups than their male counterparts, as do females heading households and Muslim women. All women lag behind on gender equality targets (other than gender parity in primary and secondary enrollment). Whether progress on maternal health will be sustained with moving of services from village subcenters to PHCs is contested. There is little coherence between policies on poverty, gender equity and SRHR, with each moving in different directions and each not addressing deep-rooted causes of poverty, gender inequality and SRHR violations. Among key ways forward, the study points to the need to integrate human rights declarations, Cairo ICPD agenda, and the Beijing PFA agenda with gender and equity issues crosscutting across all Millennium Development Goals and national/state planning processes. The paper recommends that the dominant paradigm of privatization of agricultural land, common property resources, health and other services also be questioned.

MICROCON

tinyurl.com/3hssxvn

“Challenges and Opportunities for Women’s Land Rights in Post-Conflict Northern Uganda,” by Fredrick Immanuel Kindi, 2010, 35 pp. From the late 1980s to 2006, the northern region of Uganda underwent an armed conflict between the government of Uganda and the rebel group led by Joseph Kony. The conflict displaced virtually the entire population of the region resulting in people living in Internally Displaced Peoples’ camps by 1990. As the war ended, many people left the camps to return to their former villages. The journey back home has not been easy, however. Women in particular are facing many challenges, especially related to access, ownership, and use of land. Using data that was qualitatively gathered in two IDP camps in Gulu district, northern Uganda, the

paper examines these challenges. It argues that despite the challenges, opportunities do exist that can be exploited, if there is commitment by various stakeholders, to ensure that women access, own and use land in the return process.

OECD

tinyurl.com/37be3rs

“Gender Inequality and the MDGs: What are the Missing Dimensions?”

2010, 8 pp. How does women’s control over resources impact poverty and hunger? How does women’s decision-making power in the family and household influence education? How is women’s physical security linked to maternal mortality? What about the other MDG targets? These are some of the questions answered in this paper. The OECD Development Centre suggests that gender issues have a direct and profound impact on several other MDG targets. The Centre has developed a framework to monitor the discrimination against women by social institutions. These so-called SIGI indicators (Social Institutions Gender Index) include variables such as violence against women, acceptance of polygamy or ownership rights of women. The study shows that countries in which societies strongly discriminate against women tend to score poorly in several of the Millennium Development Goals.

Practical Action [Intermediate Technology Development Group]

tinyurl.com/35wt3ve

“Integrating Approaches: Sustainable Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation,” 2010, 12 pp. Disasters and climate change are increasingly influencing the attainment of development objectives. Poor people regularly face hazards and stresses which undermine their lives and production systems, and on occasions result in widespread disaster. Climate change is causing many hazards and stresses to increase in frequency and intensity. The unpredictability of future climate and weather patterns means that potential

pathways out of poverty are less obvious. In December 2009, Practical Action hosted a seminar bringing together academics, practitioners and policy-makers to explore how thinking on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction can be integrated with sustainable livelihoods approaches for more effective and sustained poverty reduction. This briefing paper provides an overview of the theme of the seminar, followed by summaries of the presentations made there.

Quality of Government Institute

tinyurl.com/2v8d9qz

“Variation in Corruption between Mexican States: Elaborating the Gender Perspective,” by Lena Wängnerud, 2010, 24 pp. Cross-country comparative studies show that a high number of women in elected office is related to a low level of corruption. Whether there is a causal relationship is disputed. However, sub-national analyses confirm that states with a high number of women elected tend to display lower levels of corruption than states with a low number of women elected. This paper uses data from Mexico to confront existing hypotheses in the field of gender and corruption and make adjustments that further elaborate the gender perspective. It finds that the Mexican case strengthens the idea that there are important links between gender and corruption.

Research on Poverty Alleviation

tinyurl.com/4sxv7j

“When Bottom-Up Meets Top-Down: The Limits of Local Participation in Local Government Planning in Tanzania,” by B. Cooksey and I Kikula (eds.), 2010, 63 pp. This report discusses district level planning as perceived by representatives of different districts in Tanzania. It refers to planning as a process of making choices of interventions in pursuit of sustainable development in relation to the Millennium Development Goals. It makes a distinction between top-down and bottom-up approaches and points out the lack of clarity among local officials about the distinction between

the two. The report assesses the financial, administrative, and political constraints for participatory planning. Administrative level identification of the developmental issues, it states, is critical because they vary from locality to locality. But administrative level plans may be irrelevant to the felt needs of the grassroots communities because they indicate district officers’ perceptions about the communities’ need leading to poor ownership of the process and outcome. Participatory planning approaches are more appealing to development practitioners because identification of problems and implementation of solutions is done by the people themselves albeit with central government support. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) can raise expectations among the grassroots, and create the risk that expectations may be frustrated at the implementation stage. Participatory planning can, to some extent, be improved through PRA facilitation. The report concludes that for participatory planning to be effective, the relationship between PRA-based participatory planning at local level and overall district planning have to be harmonized. For decentralized planning to be effective, there must be a commitment from the central government and the devolution of responsibilities to the local authorities.

Rockefeller Foundation

tinyurl.com/3ypxjcy

“Catalyzing Change: The System Reform Costs of Universal Health Coverage,” 2010, 98 pp. A global movement for universal health coverage (UHC) is under way, as illustrated by an increasing number of nations working toward achieving UHC. This report aims to call health leaders’ attention to the importance and enhanced feasibility of establishing the systems and institutions needed to pursue UHC. It also seeks to quantify the transition costs associated with reforming a health system away from one that relies on out-of-pocket payments and towards one in which health expenditures are more evenly distributed. Although many countries

would like to move towards UHC, the discussion is often derailed by questions about feasibility and cost. The findings described in this report suggest that the cost of transitioning towards universal health coverage may be lower than assumed.

Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Working Paper Series

www.spiesr.ac.in/publication.htm

“Working Paper #3: Female Employment in India: Trends and Underlying Processes in the Era of Reforms,” by Niti Mehta, 2010, 22 pp.

The paper deals with the structure of sectoral output and productivity differentials between the broad sectors to contextualize women’s employment in India. Whether the macro-level output growth pattern and development aspects such as poverty, illiteracy, and asset ownership have a bearing on female employment in rural areas is tested at the state level. Analysis reveals that the employment structure in India has led to a polarization of skills such that women predominate in low-paid, low-skill work. While there is persistence of an anomalous relationship of female workforce participation rates and female employment in primary sectors in terms of underlying factors, agriculture is a last resort option for a majority of the women workers in rural India. Women form a substantial proportion of the service sector, but their concentration in personal services in urban areas points toward distress-driven employment growth. Higher concentration of female workforce in low productivity industries negates the premise that economic reforms would create more employment opportunities in modern sectors. In this context, the most important policy intervention has to be in the realm of strengthening the human capital base of women workers. The spread of education and skill development can empower women workers in the country to reap the benefits of growth. Direct employment generation and fiscal incentives for expansion of activities that use female labor are also desired.

UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations

tinyurl.com/378jdnng

“Women Count for Peace: The 2010 Open Days on Women, Peace and Security,” 2010, 112 pp. On the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325, the UN organized Open Days on Women, Peace and Security in conflict-affected areas. These meetings were designed to enable direct dialogue between women’s peacebuilding organizations and women community leaders, and senior UN representation at the country level. The purpose was to seek women’s views on means of improving implementation of Resolution 1325. At these meetings, women expressed their expectation that the United Nations will take advantage of the critical opportunity provided by the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325 to act as a partner and lead on women’s rights in conflict and post-conflict settings. This report provides an account of the Open Days. It details women’s perspectives on resolving conflict and building peace more effectively, identifies issues of common concern across different contexts—as well as areas of divergence—and makes proposals for improving international, regional and national efforts to protect women and promote peace.

UNICEF

tinyurl.com/3a5s8un

“Girls Education in Iraq 2010,” 69 pp. This report contains a situation analysis of girls’ education in Iraq and recommendations for improving girls’ access to good quality schooling. The situation analysis is based on enrolment data provided by the Ministry of Education in Iraq, a range of currently available reports and other documentation, and on the responses of 80 Iraqi girls to a questionnaire relating to their own experiences of school and their views on girls’ education. The picture is incomplete because no data on girls’ attendance or success rates are available and these are crucial to a full situational analysis. In Iraq the overall number of children receiving primary

education has declined between 2004-2005 and 2007-2008 by 88,164, with no improvement in the percentage of girls enrolled. The report also found that for every 100 boys enrolled in primary schools in Iraq, there are just under 89 girls. This underrepresentation of girls in primary school in Iraq has been known for many years. The fact that there are declining numbers of girls in each successive grade has also been identified in the analyses of the data. Analysis of the 2007-2008 data shows the same picture. The current data replicate previously available data in showing a generally declining percentage of girls in each successive primary school grade. There is also a major issue with the number of children in each grade who are over-age. To address the issues identified, two sets of recommendations are included in this report. The first for the government and education services in Iraq to address key policy issues and their implementation; the second for the Education Section of UNICEF Iraq are for consideration for inclusion in their work plan as is drawn up for the support of the provision of education in Iraq.

UNIFEM

tinyurl.com/2f8spyn

“Transforming the National AIDS Response: Advancing Women’s Leadership and Participation,” 2010, 48 pp. This publication is the second in a series of resource guides dedicated to highlighting strategies for incorporating gender equality and women’s rights into national HIV and AIDS responses. This publication discusses various approaches for advancing women’s leadership and meaningful participation of HIV-positive women in the AIDS response. With very little and inconsistent monitoring of involvement by key stakeholders at global and national levels, this study, conducted in collaboration with the ATHENA network, sets out to locate where and in what ways, particularly women and those most affected by the epidemic, are participating in the response. It also assesses the opportunities for and challenges to that participation

as well as identifies strategies that can be used to advance their full and meaningful participation at all levels. Based primarily on a series of in-depth interviews and consultations carried out with more than 100 key informants, including institutional leaders, women leaders and decision-makers as well as case studies, five key findings emerged from this review that argue for a more dedicated commitment to developing women as agents of change and active partners in defining and implementing solutions from the community to the global levels in order to transform the AIDS response. The study concludes with ten actionable recommendations—aimed at donors, national governments and other institutional leaders in the AIDS response—addressing the various systemic obstacles women face to their participation and the need for longer term commitments to increase resources to reduce women’s vulnerability to HIV and AIDS.

tinyurl.com/3aob6ab

“Pakistan Floods 2010: Rapid Gender Needs Assessment of Flood-Affected Communities,” 2010, 84 pp. Following the floods in the Summer of 2010 that have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in Pakistan, UNIFEM is working to ensure that gender concerns are fully integrated into relief and recovery operations. In particular, UNIFEM focuses on supporting assessments of the conditions and needs of women and girls in affected areas, and on preventing, monitoring and addressing gender-based violence among vulnerable populations. This Rapid Gender Needs Assessment report analyzes emerging trends and data from: a Gender Needs Assessment (GNA) survey conducted with 253 respondents; the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) conducted by UN OCHA; 141 case studies that UNIFEM collected from across Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of the floods; and other emerging secondary information, including secondary literature on the impact of floods produced by various

organizations, as well as media briefs and reports. The assessment report chronologically maps gender-related concerns from the onset of floods to current relief camps, identifying gaps in information and flagging issues for upcoming stages of early recovery. It is structured into two broad categories of practical and strategic gender needs: protection of rights related to basic necessities of life; and protection of life, security, integrity and dignity.

tinyurl.com/33s9qcc

“Evaluation Report: UNIFEM’s Partnerships with Regional Organizations to Advance Gender Equality,” 2010, 208 pp. This evaluation analyzes UNIFEM’s Partnerships with Regional Organizations to Advance Gender Equality. This is one of three corporate evaluations undertaken by UNIFEM between 2008 and 2009, and it sets out to assess the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the organization’s work with regional intergovernmental organizations globally, with an in-depth focus on Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The report’s main objectives are to better understand the context and parameters of UNIFEM’s partnerships with regional organizations, determine how partnerships contribute to institutional change and progress towards gender equality, to provide

information that contributes to a more systematic and effective approach to partnerships and to identify opportunities, challenges, good practices and lessons learned, which would enhance and strengthen UNIFEM’s partnerships with regional organizations.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

tinyurl.com/2wzl3wv

“UNDG Millennium Development Goals Thematic Papers,” 2010, 56 pp. This paper focuses on Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG3): Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, and was produced collaboratively by UNDG members, led by UNIFEM and UNDP. The paper identifies promising or successful experiences in country efforts to move towards achieving MDG3, and summarizes key lessons and future measures conducive to accelerating progress. The focus of the paper is on the national and local level; on country-led (rather than UN) efforts; and on a range of immediate and underlying factors that appear to be important or essential in enabling progress under differing conditions and country circumstances. The paper draws on the ideas, experiences and advice of a considerable range of UN agencies and experts, including from

nongovernmental, academic and other sectors.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

www.unfpa.org/swp

“The State of the World’s Population—From Conflict and Crisis to Renewal: Generations of Change,” 2010, 166 pp. The report’s release coincides with the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council’s landmark Resolution 1325, which aimed to put a stop to sexual violence against women and girls in armed conflict and to encourage greater participation by women in peacebuilding initiatives. Has the resolution made any difference in the struggle against gender-based violence? Are women in war-torn countries faring any better today than they were a decade ago? Do women finally have a place at the table in peace negotiations and in reconstruction? Through the stories of individuals affected by conflict or catastrophe in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Timor-Leste and Uganda, the report shows how communities and civil society are healing old wounds and moving forward. However, more still needs to be done to ensure that women have access to services and have a voice in peace deals or reconstruction plans.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

tinyurl.com/2v5z2j8

“Faith-Based Organizations and Service Delivery Some Gender Conundrums,” by Mariz Tadros, 2010, 36 pp. This paper deals specifically with faith-based organizations (FBOs) delivering services with the aim of contributing to the debates on religious organizations’ engagement with questions of gender. The paper presents no conclusions or generic findings about this; instead, by flagging a series of conundrums, it questions the ways in which FBOs have been framed as positive agents for the advancement of gender equality.



tinyurl.com/28ah79n

“Childcare Service Expansion in Chile and Mexico: For Women or Children or Both?”, by Roberto Gerhard and Silke Staab, 2010, 44 pp. Over the last few years, several middle-income countries, including Chile, Mexico and Uruguay, have increased the availability of early childhood education and care (ECEC) services. This service expansion is qualitatively different from conditional cash transfer programs which have mushroomed in the region. Feminist scholars have tended to view these programs critically, fearing that stipends combined with care conditionalities reinforce traditional gender roles and add to the total workload of poor women, while doing little to improve women’s long-term economic security. Childcare services, in contrast, are explicitly aimed at (or implicitly facilitate) the commodification of female labor and the defamilialization of care. The fact that recent developments in this area have received little scholarly attention so far leaves the (surely unintended) impression that Latin American social policy is unalterably stuck on a familialist track. This paper looks at recent efforts to expand ECEC services for children up to three years old in Chile and Mexico.

tinyurl.com/3994c27

“Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics (UNRISD Flagship Report)”, 2010, 360 pp. Poverty reduction is a central feature of the international development agenda and contemporary poverty reduction strategies increasingly focus on “targeting the poor,” yet poverty and inequality remain intractable foes. This report argues that this is because many current approaches to reducing poverty and inequality fail to consider key institutional, policy and political dimensions that may be both causes of poverty and inequality and obstacles to their reduction. The report is structured around three main issues, which, it argues, are the critical elements of a sustainable and

inclusive development strategy: patterns of growth and structural change, comprehensive social policies, and the protection of civic rights, activism and political arrangements. The report lays out a range of policies and institutional measures that countries can adopt to alleviate poverty and inequality. It will thus be of interest to policy, scholarly and activist audiences.

tinyurl.com/2ugsglc

“Social Movements and Poverty in Developing Countries,” 2010, 56 pp. Poverty and inequality are both products and producers of the prevailing relationships of power in a society. By many definitions, social movements are understood as questioning the nature and exercise of power in society. As such they also play roles in challenging relationships of poverty and inequality. This paper explores some of these roles. The paper first discusses characteristics of social movements—their motivations, emergence and strategies. Languages of justice and rights are far more prominent in social movements than are languages of poverty reduction. Movements rarely take on the mantle of “being poor” as an identity-based grievance, and few movement leaders think of themselves or their bases in this way. Indeed, many movements argue that a policy focus on poverty is depoliticizing and diverts attention from structures of inequality and exclusion. While this does not mean that movements are irrelevant to poverty, it does imply that to bring the two themes together requires a particular framing of poverty (as more than income-based), of the causes of poverty (as rooted, ultimately, in relationships of power), and of policy (as determined, ultimately, by political processes in which movements are one of many actors). It is from this starting point that the paper argues that movements are in fact of great relevance to discussions of poverty reduction. This is so both because they challenge dominant ways in which poverty is understood, and because their own actions suggest

alternative pathways toward the reduction of poverty and inequality. The paper discusses these relationships by combining livelihoods frameworks and a simple state/market/civil society framework, which help frame the policies and institutional components of livelihoods frameworks as products of the interactions and power relations among actors operating in these three spheres.

Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
tinyurl.com/3ykddy2

“Women and Gender Equality Texts Included in Outcome of Copenhagen: “Draft Decisions Presented to the Conference of the Parties at its Fifteenth Session for Consideration and Adoption,” 2010, 2 pp. Climate change has a range of direct and indirect impacts on the full enjoyment of human rights. This document presents some recommendations put forward by the WEDO to mainstream gender in the Outcome document of the Copenhagen summit on climate change. This draft recommends the inclusion of an enhanced action on adaptation and capacity building, such as participatory approaches which include women. Additions are also proposed for a number of draft decisions such as policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. In this specific area the draft requests that developing countries, when developing and implementing their national strategy or action plan, address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, and gender considerations to ensure the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

Periodicals

Development

Volume 53, Number 2, 2010

The following articles appear in the Special Issue on Gender and Empowerment:

- Editorial: Lady Gaga Meets Ban Ki-Moon, by Wendy Harcourt
- Introduction: Women's Empowerment: Contentions and Contestations, by Andrea Cornwall and Nana Akua Anyidoho
- Power, Respect and Solidarity: In Conversation with Peggy Antrobus and Gita Sen
- Empowerment, Women's Bodies and Freedom: In Conversation with Khawar Mumtaz and Jacqueline Pitanguy
- Challenging Empowerment, by Patricia McFadden
- Emancipation and its Failures, by Vivienne Taylor
- Economics, Assets and Empowerment, by Caren Grown
- Empowerment as Change, by Raewyn Connell
- The Ethics of Empowerment, by Christine Koggel
- Let's Talk about Women's Human Rights, by Helen O'Connell
- Critical Perspectives on Empowerment, by Rosalind Petchesky
- Sexuality, Gender and Empowerment, by Sonia Corrêa
- Empowerment and Transgender, by Chloe Schwenke
- Empowerment from the Semiperiphery Perspective, by Marina Blagojević
- Empowerment of Women in Bulgaria, by Jivka Marinova
- Empowerment from Below, by Alan Greig
- Empowerment for Grassroots Women, by Esther Mwaura-Muiru
- Empowerment through Interventions for Women's Collective Agency, by Jean N Kamau
- Beijing +15 from Hopes to Disappointment and Non-Accountability, by Lydia Alpízar Durán

- Development as if Gender Matters, by Wendy Harcourt
- Time to Call the Bluff: (De)-Constructing 'Women's Vulnerability,' HIV and Sexual Health, by Jerker Edström
- Communicating Empowerment: Countering the Cardboard Woman, by Tessa Lewin
- Pleasure and Empowerment: Connections and Disconnections, by Susie Jolly
- Women's Empowerment in Brazil: Tensions in Discourse and Practice, by Cecilia M B Sardenberg
- National Discourses on Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh: Enabling or Constraining Women's Choices?, by Sohela Nazneen, Maheen Sultan and Naomi Hossain
- Empowerment as Resistance: Conceptualizing Palestinian Women's Empowerment, by Eileen Kuttab
- Power, Politics and Development in the Arab Context: Or How Can Rearing Chicks Change Patriarchy?, by Hania Sholkamy
- The Meaning and Practice of Women's Empowerment in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone, by Hussaina J Abdullah and Aisha Fofana-Ibrahim
- Discourses on Women's Empowerment in Ghana, by Nana Akua Anyidoho and Takyiwaa Manuh
- What if the Girls Don't Want to be Businesswomen?: Discursive Dissonance in a Global Policy Space, by Rosalind Eyben
- Resources on Women's Empowerment: Films, Photos, Audiovisuals and Music, compiled by Laura Fano Morrissey and Tessa Lewin
- Institutions Working on Gender and Empowerment, compiled by Laura Fano Morrissey
- Revealed Cities: A Photovoice Project with Domestic Workers in Salvador, Brazil, by Andrea Cornwall, Fernanda Capibaribe and Terezinha Gonçalves

International Labour Review

Volume 149, Number 4, December 2010

Special issue titled Underpaid and Overworked—A Cross-National Perspective on Care Workers includes the following articles:

- How Care Work Employment Shapes Earnings in a Cross-National Perspective, by Michelle J. Budig and Joya Misra
- Social Care Expansion and Reform: The Implications for Careworkers in South Korea, by Ito Peng
- Care Practices and Care Bargains: Paid Domestic Workers and Anganwadi Workers in India, by Rajni Palriwala and Neetha N
- Care Workers in Argentina: At the Crossroads of Labour Market Institutions and Care Services, by Valeria Esquivel
- Nurses, Home-Based Caregivers and the (Dis-)Continuum of Care in Tanzania, by Ruth Meena
- Hierarchies of Care Work in South Africa: Nurses, Social Workers and Home-based Care Workers, by Francie Lund
- The Globalization of Paid Care Labour Migration: Policy Issues, Approaches and Responses, by Nicola Yeates

IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter

Issue 43, 2011

The Attending to Gender in Forests Issue includes the following articles:

- International Initiative: Gender and REDD+
- Women and Forest Ownership: Gender and Tenure in the Philippines; Women Owning Woodlands in the US; Women and Cash Crops in Tanzania
- Women's Exclusion from Forestry
- Women and Community Forestry: Gendering Joint Forest Management; Women's Microfinance and Forest Conservation; Empowering the Excluded in Nepal; Women and Woodlots in Tanzania
- Women and Climate Change: Women in REDD; All in one bucket? Combining

Adaption and Mitigation for Women's Empowerment

Wagadu: A Journal of Transnational Women's and Gender Studies

Volume 8, 2010

Special Edition: Demystifying Sex Work and Sex Workers includes the following articles:

- Editorial, by Susan Dewey
- "Yeah, he's my Daddy:" Linguistic Constructions of Fictive Kinships in a Street-Level Sex Work Community, by Kathleen Weinkauff
- Complexity of Female Sex Workers' Collective Actions in Postsocialist China, by Tiantian Zheng
- Parenting and Money Making: Sex Work and Women's Choices in

Uban Uganda, by Flavia Zalwango, Lina Eriksson, Janet Seeley, Sarah Nakamanya, Judith Vandepitte, and Heiner Grosskurth

- Fare Tales and Fairy Tails: How Gay Sex Tourism is Shaping the Brazilian Dream, by Gregory Mitchell
- Agents or Victims? Youth Sex Workers on the U.S.-Mexico Border, by Yasmina Katsulis
- Our Lady of Help: Sex, Tourism and Transnational Movements in Copacabana, by Thaddeus Gregory Blanchette and Ana Paula Silva
- Focusing on the Child, not the Prostitute: Shifting the Emphasis in Accounts of Child Prostitution, by Heather Kate Montgomery
- "Some of Them, They Do Right; Some of Them, They Do Wrong:"

Moral Ambiguity and the Criteria for Help among Street Sex Workers, by Jill Linnette McCracken

- Illegal Lives, Loves, and Work: The Effects of Criminalization on Sex Workers in Canada, by Emily van der Meulen
- The Consequences of Arbitrary and Selective Enforcement of Prostitution Laws, by Norma Jean Almodovar
- Negotiating Contradictory Expectations: Stories from "Secret" Sex Workers in Andhra Pradesh, by Annie George
- Writing Sex Work Online: the Case of Belle de Jour, by Debra Ferreday
- *Sex Work for the Soul, by Lucinda Blissbomb

Books

Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)

www.cedpa.org

Redistributing Power: Stories from

Women Leading the Fight Against AIDS,

by Cynthia Powell, Eva V. Cantrell, and Reshma Trasi, 2011, 20 pp. In 2006, the

"Advancing Women's Leadership and Advocacy for AIDS Action" initiative was launched to equip and empower a cadre of women from around the world with the knowledge and skills to strengthen and lead the global response to AIDS. Implemented by a consortium led by the Centre for Development and Population Activities and including the International Center for Research on Women, the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS and the National Minority AIDS Council, the initiative consisted of six global, regional and national workshops designed to enhance participants' confidence and self-efficacy, strengthen their program management skills and expand their professional networks. This publication profiles seven extraordinary women who passed through the program. From civil

war-torn northern Uganda to the edge of the Rocky Mountains in the United States, these women leaders share their struggles, their evolution and the passion they have for empowering those around them.

Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)

www.cejil.org/en

Summaries of Jurisprudence:

Gender-Based Violence, 2011, 381

pp. This compilation of international standards presents a broad outlook on the reality facing women in a wide range of contexts around the world. The publication sheds light on the undeniable persistence of gender-based violence across the globe, despite the development of domestic and international law in this area. Supported by its vast litigation experience before the Inter-American System, CEJIL has selected some of the most paradigmatic cases which have motivated a response from international human rights protection bodies, including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights,

the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Summaries of Jurisprudence classifies judgments on cases ranging from domestic violence in Brazil, abortion rights in Poland and sexual violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Rwanda, to the emblematic "Cotton Field" case regarding the assassination of young women on the border state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Duke University Press

www.dukeupress.edu

Reproduction, Globalization, and the State: New Theoretical and Ethnographic Perspectives,

edited by Carole H. Browner and Carolyn F. Sargent, 2011, 304 pp. This book conceptualizes and puts into practice a global anthropology of reproduction and reproductive health. Leading

anthropologists offer new perspectives on how transnational migration and global flows of communications, commodities, and biotechnologies affect the reproductive lives of women and men in diverse societies throughout the world. Based on research in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Western Europe, their fascinating ethnographies provide insight into reproduction and reproductive health broadly conceived to encompass population control, HIV/AIDS, assisted reproductive technologies, paternity tests, sex work, and humanitarian assistance. The contributors address the methodological challenges of research on globalization, including ways of combining fine-grained ethnography with analyses of large-scale political, economic, and ideological forces. Their essays reveal complex interactions among global and state population policies and politics; public health, human rights, and feminist movements; diverse medical systems; various religious practices, doctrines, and institutions; and intimate relationships and individual aspirations.

Terrorizing Women, edited by Rosalinda Fregoso and Cynthia Bejarano, 2010, 416 pp. *Terrorizing Women* is an impassioned yet rigorously analytical response to the escalation of violence against women in Latin America during the past two decades. It is part of a feminist effort to categorize violence rooted in gender power structures as a violation of human rights. The analytical framework of “femicide” is crucial to that effort, as Fregoso and Bejarano explain in their introduction. They define femicide as gender-based violence that implicates both the state (directly or indirectly) and individual perpetrators. Femicide is structural violence rooted in social, political, economic and cultural inequalities, and should be considered a “crime against humanity.”

Earthscan Publications Ltd.
www.earthscan.co.uk

Nature and Culture: Rebuilding Lost Connections, edited by Sarah Pilgrim

and Jules Pretty, 2010, 275 pp. There is a growing recognition that the diversity of life comprises both biological and cultural diversity. But this division is not universal and, in many cases, has been deepened by the common disciplinary divide between the natural and social sciences and our apparent need to manage and control nature. This book goes beyond divisive definitions and investigates the bridges linking biological and cultural diversity. The authors explore the common drivers of loss, and argue that policy responses should target both forms of diversity in a novel integrative approach to conservation, thus reducing the gap between science, policy and practice. While conserving nature alongside human cultures presents unique challenges, this book forcefully shows that any hope for saving biological diversity is predicated on a concomitant effort to appreciate and protect cultural diversity.

Edward Elgar Publishing
www.e-elgar.com

The International Handbook of Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy, edited by Sylvia Chant, 2010, 698 pp. Edited and written by leading scholars and policy advisers, the Handbook comprehensively covers the key themes that are vital to understanding poverty as a gendered process, combining policy lessons with theoretical insight. While each of the articles in this impressive collection make an original contribution to the conceptual, empirical and policy analysis of gender and poverty, together they provide a comprehensive overview of the field and an essential resource for all sections of the development community.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
www.fao.org

The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011: Women in Agriculture—Closing the Gender Gap for Development, 2011, 160 pp. This edition of *The State of Food and Agriculture* addresses women in agriculture and the gender

gap in development. It shows that the agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, and that one of the key reasons is that women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. This report clearly confirms that the Millennium Development Goals on gender equality (MDG3) and poverty and food security (MDG1) are mutually reinforcing. While women's roles vary across regions, everywhere they face gender-specific constraints that reduce their productivity and limit their contributions to agricultural production, economic growth and the wellbeing of their families, communities and countries. Ultimately, the book asserts that the constraints women face are often interrelated and need to be addressed holistically. This book is available online at: <http://bit.ly/hXj1zu>.

Gender Links
www.genderlinks.org

Gender in Media Education: An Audit of Gender in Journalism and Media Education and Training, by P. Made and K. Rama, 2010, 116 pp. The *Gender in Media Education in Southern Africa* (GIME) project claims to be the most comprehensive gender audit undertaken in journalism/media education and training in the region. The study, covering 25 institutions in 13 countries, was conducted from October 2009 to April 2010 by the media development NGOs Gender Links (GL) and Gender and Media Diversity (GMDC). Some key findings of this audit are: in journalism and media departments, males comprise the majority of academic staff while females comprise the majority of students; though gender is considered in some curriculum policies and processes, very few institutional structures ensure gender is included in the curriculum; and although there is a strong desire to integrate gender into teaching and learning, there is a lack of knowledge about how to do it. The conclusions and recommendations address developing gender-responsive policy frameworks at the institutional level, training teaching

staff, enhancing gender content in the curriculum, networking with the media industry and NGOs, etc.

Kumarian Press
www.kpbooks.com

Inside the Everyday Lives of Development Workers: The Challenges and Futures of Aidland, edited by Heather Hindman and Anne-Meike Fechter, 2010, 296 pp. Much warranted attention is paid to the lives of aid recipients—their household lives, saving habits, gender relations, etc. It's held that a key to measuring the effectiveness of aid is contained in such details. Rarely, however, is the lens turned on the lives of aid workers themselves. Yet the seemingly impersonal network of agencies and donors that formulate and implement policy are composed of real people with complex motivations and experiences that might also provide important lessons about development's failures and successes. Hindman and Fechter break new ground by illuminating the social and cultural world of the aid agency, a world that is neglected in most discussions of aid policy. They examine how aid workers' moral beliefs interlink and conflict with their initial motivations, how they relate to aid beneficiaries, their local NGO counterparts, and other aid workers, their views on race and sexuality, the effect of transient lifestyles and insider language, and the security and family issues that come with choosing such a career. Ultimately, they arrive at a more comprehensive understanding of development processes that acknowledges a rich web of relationships at all levels of the system.

Lynne Rienner Publishers
www.rienner.com

Human Rights in the Global Political Economy: Critical Processes, by Tony Evans, 2010, 232 pp. This book critically investigates the theory and practice of human rights in the current global order. The author covers a range of contentious debates as he considers critiques of the prevailing conceptions

of human rights. He then explores the changing global context of human rights issues, the nature and status of human rights within that context, and recent institutional responses. With its emphasis on policy and process, his book offers a rich analysis of the politics of today's human rights regime.

Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)
www.oecd.org

Tackling Inequalities in Brazil, China, India and South Africa: The Role of Labor Market and Social Policies, 2010, 312 pp. Greater integration into the world economy and important policy reforms have resulted in Brazil, China, India and South Africa becoming major actors in the globalization process, with impressive results in terms of economic growth, social development and poverty reduction. But the benefits of stronger growth have not always been shared equally and income inequality has remained at very high levels. This book focuses on the role of growth and employment/unemployment developments in explaining recent income inequality trends in Brazil, China, India and South Africa, and discusses the roles played by labor market and social policies in both shaping and addressing these inequalities.

University of Minnesota Press
www.upress.umn.edu

Microfinance and Its Discontents: Women in Debt in Bangladesh, by Lamia Karim, 2011, 296 pp. This book offers the first feminist critique of the much-lauded microcredit process in Bangladesh. In 2006 the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh won the Nobel Peace Prize for its innovative microfinancing operations. This path-breaking study of gender, grassroots globalization, and neoliberalism in Bangladesh looks critically at the Grameen Bank and three of the leading NGOs in the country. Amid euphoria over the benefits of microfinance, Lamia Karim offers a timely and sobering perspective on the practical, and possibly detrimental, realities for poor women inducted into

microfinance operations. In a series of ethnographic cases, Karim shows how NGOs use social codes of honor and shame to shape the conduct of women and to further an agenda of capitalist expansion. These unwritten policies subordinate poor women to multiple levels of debt that often lead to increased violence at the household and community levels, thereby weakening women's ability to resist the onslaught of market forces. A compelling critique of the relationship between powerful NGOs and the financially strapped women beholden to them for capital, this book cautions us to be vigilant about the social realities within which women and loans circulate—realities that often have adverse effects on the lives of the very women these operations are meant to help.

The World Bank
tinyurl.com/32d4hmg

The Other Half of Gender—Men's Issues in Development, edited by Maria C. Correia and Ian Bannon, 2006, 340 pp. This book is an attempt to bring the gender and development debate full circle, from a much-needed focus on empowering women to a more comprehensive gender framework that considers gender as a system that affects both women and men. The chapters in the book explore definitions of masculinity and male identities in a variety of social contexts, drawing from experiences in Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa. In the case of Africa, the book explores the Rwandan tragedy within the continent's rapid urbanization and growing male youth population—how young men construct their masculinity in the region and the implications for violence, conflict and HIV/AIDS. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the book examines the way in which economic changes brought about by globalization are impacting labor markets, the nuclear family and the role that fatherhood plays in shaping men's identity. Fatherhood is central to men's sense of their own identity and the wellbeing of their children.

This book points out that while there are many ways of being a man, some ways are more valued than others across societies and cultures. It draws on an emerging realization that attaining the vision of gender equality will be difficult, if not impossible, without changing the ways in which masculinities are defined and acted upon.

ZED Books

www.zedbooks.co.uk

Gender and Migration: Feminist

Perspectives, edited by Ingrid Palmary et al., November 2010, 208 pp. Migration has become a key area of preoccupation for governments, international agencies, and human rights activists the world over. This book argues that studies of migration have become too limited in scope, focusing only on the policy demands of governments and humanitarian agencies, rather than assessing the underlying theories and effects of human migration. With this

as its starting point, each chapter sets out to redress this imbalance, tackling the often neglected issue of gender in relation to migration theory.

The New Maids: Transnational Women and the Care Economy

, by Helma Lutz, 2010, 240 pp. This book examines the relationship between globalization, transnationalism, gender and the care economy. Addressing the thorny questions that surround the increasing number of migrant domestic workers and cleaners, child-carers and caregivers who maintain modern Western households, the author argues that domestic work plays the defining role in global ethnic and gender hierarchies. Using a central ethnographic study of immigrant domestic workers and their German employees as its starting point, *The New Maids* uses the voices of such women themselves to provide unique conceptual and evidential support for this vital new approach argument.

Sex Slaves and Discourse Masters:

The Construction of Trafficking, by Jo

Deozema, 2010, 224 pp. Why is the international community so concerned with the fate of prostitutes abroad? And why does the story of trafficking sound so familiar? This book argues that the current concern with trafficking in women is a modern manifestation of the myth of white slavery. Combining historical analysis with contemporary investigation, this book sheds light on the current preoccupations with trafficking in women. It examines in detail sex worker reactions to the myth of trafficking, questions the current feminist preoccupation with the "suffering female body," and argues that feminism needs to move towards the creation of new myths. The analysis in this book is controversial but crucial, an alternative to the current panic discourses around trafficking in women.

Study Opportunities

Michigan State University

Graduate Specialization in Women's and Gender Studies

Deadline: Rolling Applications

<http://tinyurl.com/4f56x6c>

The graduate specialization in Women's and Gender Studies is an elective addition to master's and doctoral degree programs at Michigan State University.

Once admitted to their chosen department, students may enroll in this program. Jointly sponsored by the College of Arts and Letters and the College of Social Science, the specialization is designed to provide opportunities

for graduate students to obtain a comprehensive, cross/interdisciplinary



academic experience in women and gender and to foster the growth of interdisciplinary research and teaching on women and gender. Emphasis is given

to understanding the diversity of women's lives nationally and globally. The graduate specialization is open to graduate students with adequate undergraduate preparation in women and gender. Graduate students interested in enrolling in the specialization

should contact the Center for Gender in Global Context at gencen@msu.edu.

Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre

2011 Sexuality Leadership Development Fellowship

Deadline: April 30

tinyurl.com/4myfb25

The Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre (ARSRC) announces the eighth edition of its annual Sexuality Leadership Development Fellowship (SLDF) Program. The ARSRC will offer a very limited number of highly competitive scholarships on a cost-sharing basis for this two-week course which is scheduled to take place in Lagos Nigeria from July 17-30, 2011. The SLDF addresses contemporary sexuality issues and emerging best practice in policy and programming for sexual wellbeing in Africa. This course is designed for young African professionals in public service, civil society activists, program officers/managers in social development organizations or media practitioners. Applicants should be 35 years old or younger. Minimum educational qualification is a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent and demonstrable experience/interest in the area of sexuality, sexual health and rights, gender and HIV/AIDS. For more information and application procedures, please visit the website.

Visiting Fellows Program

Deadline: Unspecified

tinyurl.com/4vpycro

The Visiting Fellows Program has been established to further the ARSRC's commitment to increase Africa-focused research and publications on sexuality, issues, as well as build links between scholars and practitioners working in this area in Africa. ARSRC is offering one (1) residential fellowship to a suitable

candidate from the southern Africa countries. The fellowship of 1 to 4 months will be based at the ARSRC's office in Lagos, Nigeria. The ARSRC has already offered 3 of the fellowships to candidates from East, North and West Africa regions. The current call targets southern Africa countries.

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

Executive Master in International Negotiation and Policy-Making (INP)

Deadline: May 1

<http://tinyurl.com/4a3o7ws>

This part-time program provides deep understanding of world issues and prepares working professionals to take part in multilateral global governance, decision and policy-making and international negotiation in the public and private sectors.

Summer Program on International Affairs and Multilateral Governance

Deadline: Unspecified

tinyurl.com/4sj74xe

At the beginning of the 21st century, international discussions and actions play an important part in public and private policy-making. The Program on International Affairs and Multilateral Governance provides participants with a unique combination of academic expertise and practical experience on issues of economic integration, human rights and humanitarian action, health and environment. This is a one- to three-week intensive summer program from June 6 to 24 2011 in Geneva focusing on fast-changing and complex transnational issues such as global public goods, health and environment; global migration, cooperation and development; and security, human rights and humanitarian action.

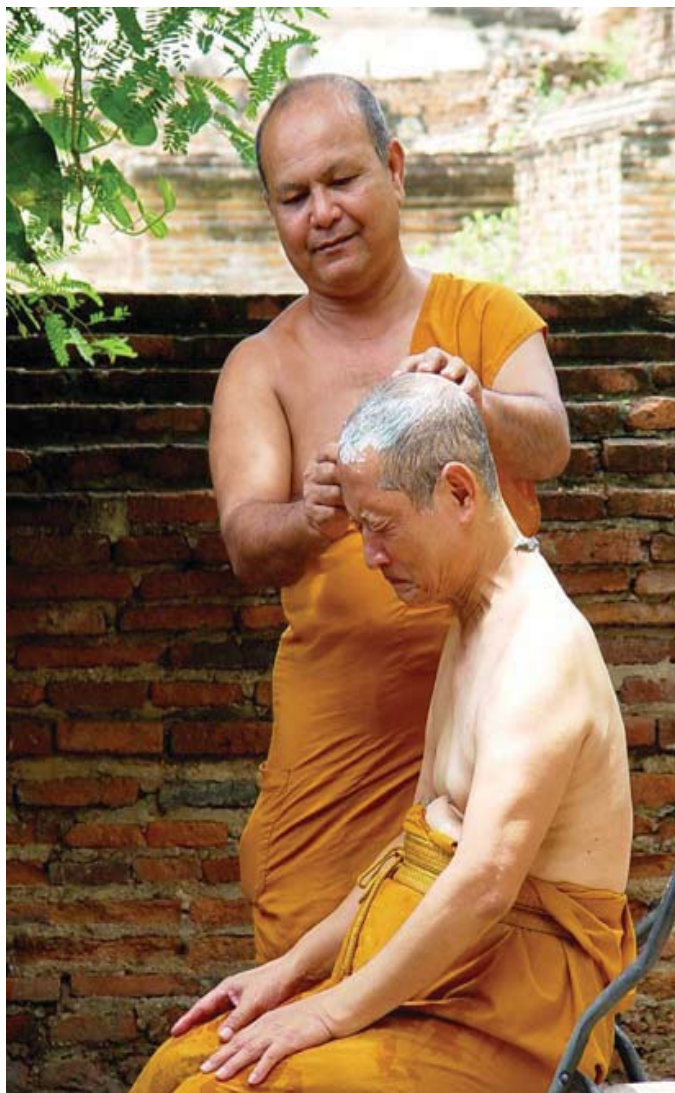
Danida Fellowship Center

Course on Gender Mainstreaming

Deadline: Unspecified

<http://tinyurl.com/ydrywn5>

In 2004, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a strategy for gender equality "Gender Equality in Danish Development Collaboration." Using the strategy as a starting point, the course shall assist partners in developing countries to address gender equality more effectively in the development collaboration. After the course, participants should be able to critically apply the principles of gender equality with regard to equality under the law; equality of opportunities; and equality in terms of political and economic influence in a way that enhances gender equality in their work field and taking the national context into consideration. This 3 week course is offered in English, French and Spanish and will be conducted November 28-December 16, 2011.



Grants and Fellowships

Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre

2011 Sexuality Leadership Development Fellowship

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Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World

Prizes for best young women scientists in developing countries

Deadline: April 30

www.owsdw.org

With the support of TWAS and the Elsevier Foundation, prizes of \$5,000 will be awarded to the best young female scientists in three categories (biology, chemistry and physics/mathematics) from each of the four regions of the developing world (Africa, Arab region, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean).

R. Scott Hitt Foundation

2011 Post Graduate Internship in Leadership Development

Deadline: May 13

tinyurl.com/4tp2q6w

The R. Scott Hitt Foundation is offering funding for qualified candidates with the vision to be future leaders in the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) movement. Applicants do not need to identify as LGBT in order to apply. The pro-LGBT sponsoring organization that

you choose to apply with will receive funding to compensate your internship position while you strengthen your resume and gain valuable skills towards becoming a leader of the future. The Post-Graduate Internship will be awarded a \$20,000 grant to 2-4 post graduate students with strong academic records to work with an established nonprofit with a commitment to the advancement of LGBT equality for a duration of 7-9 months. Applicants should contact host organization which they want to work with and co-develop a successful curriculum encompassing these key elements: Communications, fundraising, board development and grassroots policy.

Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa

2011-2012 Fully Funded PhD Fellowships

Deadline: July 15

tinyurl.com/4sgpoed

The Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA) is offering PhD Fellowships in public and population health at African Universities. CARTA is an initiative of nine African universities, four African research institutes, and select northern partners, which aims to develop and deliver an innovative model for doctoral training in Sub-Saharan Africa and to strengthen the capacity of participating institutions to conduct and lead internationally-competitive research. The CARTA program draws together disciplines required to address the complex processes that influence health. These disciplines include Epidemiology, Psychology, Biostatistics, Anthropology, Health Economics, Health Promotion; Demography, Sociology, Health Systems, Health Policy, Development Studies, and their interfaces with the biomedical sciences. The CARTA multidisciplinary approach will prepare its graduates to better address questions of contemporary

policy relevance such as the social determinants of health, and the limited impact of technological advances on health in Africa. CARTA is currently offering a fully-funded, collaborative doctoral training program in public and population health. This program has been developed in response to the great challenges faced by Africa's institutions of higher education in addressing the training and retention of the next generation of academics in the region. Women are particularly encouraged to apply. CARTA has also reserved a small number of scholarships specifically for doctoral students conducting research on issues of sexuality and reproductive health and rights.

Centers of Excellence in the South Postgraduate Fellowship

Deadline: July 31

www.owsdw.org

Applications are being accepted for the OWSDW Postgraduate Training Fellowships for Women Scientists from Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at Centers of Excellence in the South. The OWSDW fellowship is awarded to women scientists from Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to pursue a PhD at a center of excellence in the Global South in a field of the natural sciences. Applications are now being accepted from female scientists in all branches of the natural sciences. See under the "Activities" page of the website for more information on the application procedure, eligibility criteria and to download the application form.



Conferences

Gender and Sexuality project,
Warsaw, Poland

Queer Sexualities

May 13-15

tinyurl.com/24dh2pz

This conference would like to take a closer look at broad themes of queer sexualities through time and space, non-normative sexual constructions and queer sexual identities from a diverse range of perspectives by scholars working in various academic disciplines. Yet the meaning of the word queer is not limited to the non-mainstream sexuality as conference organizers opt for the inclusion of “unusual” heterosexual practices into the “queer domain” in order to avoid discrimination and instead understand, include and accept.

Gender and Sexuality project,
Warsaw, Poland

Femininity and Masculinity

May 16-18

tinyurl.com/464ouae

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field of academic study focusing on the

issue of gender in its social and cultural contexts. Since its emergence from feminism, gender studies has become one of the most deliberated disciplines. The Gender and Sexuality project aims at an interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and perspectives on the issues of femininity and masculinity in the 21st century. It invites ground-breaking research on a plethora of topics connected with gender to propose an interdisciplinary view of the frontiers and to stake out new territories in the study of femininity and masculinity.

Kyoto University

Gender Awareness in Language Education: Exploring Gender and its Implications

May 28

tinyurl.com/4zzaq88

This conference provides an opportunity to share research and exchange ideas on different aspects of gender and language education. GALE works towards building a supportive community of educators and researchers interested in raising awareness and researching how gender plays an integral role in education and professional interaction. It also networks and collaborates with the community to promote pedagogical and professional practices, language teaching materials, and research inclusive of gender and gender-related topics.

Ariel University Centre of
Samaria Department of
Criminology & Netanya
Academic College School of
Law, Israel

Pink Crime: Women, Crime & Punishment

May 30-31

tinyurl.com/4ndhhxz

The aim of the conference is

to present and discuss multidisciplinary aspects of female criminality: legal, criminological, psychological, gender, economic, sociological and mass media. Conference topics include: Punishing women; Female deviance—violence, drug dealing, traffic and terroristic crimes, economic crime; Traffic offenses; and Local and global aspects of female delinquency.

Spiru Haret University, Bucharest Gender Studies in the Age of Globalization

June 2-3

tinyurl.com/4jxe92c

Using “gender studies” as an umbrella term, which has come to include women’s studies, men and masculinity studies and queer studies, the aim of the conference is to examine from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives: gendered aspects of the process of globalization; various ways in which globalization has impacted the construction of gender identities and sexualities; the intersection of gender with other categories of identity such as race, sexuality, age, class and nationality; the performativity of gender; gender politics; and the representation of gender in culture, literature, visual arts, film, popular culture, the media.

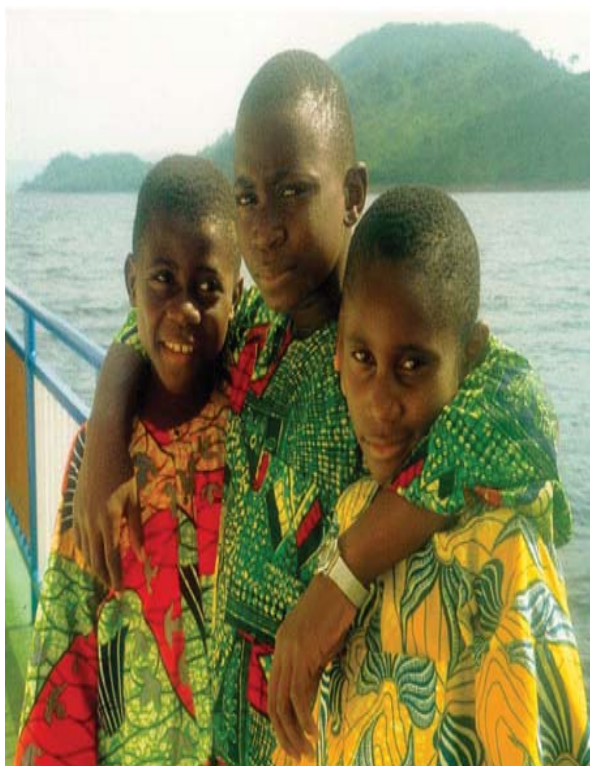
University at Buffalo/Amrita Social
and Behavioural Sciences Research
Institute (UBARI), India

International Conference on Society, Technology, and Sustainable Development

June 3-5

tinyurl.com/3rzaly2

Within the focal theme of “Indigenous Practices, Technology and Policies in Sustainable Development,” conference organizers invite authors to present their original research work in the following subthemes: Women, Children and Youth in Sustainable Development;



Education and Development: The Role of the Academia and International Partnerships in Sustainable Development; Health Care Practices in Sustainable Development; Indigenous Culture and Development: Definition, Concepts and Integration; and Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development. Accepted papers will be published in conference proceedings. Selected papers from the conference will be published as an edited book or in an international, refereed journal.

La Casa de la Universidad de California, Mexico City
Semana Internacional de Salud Masculina
June 15-17

sismo.org.mx/?lang=en

Throughout SISMO 2011, the themes of Healthy Men and Healthy Communities will be explored in workshops, presentations and posters through three tracks: Men and Masculinities; Men and Health; and Men and Society. Within these tracks, conference organizers especially encourage submissions that highlight work and programs for Spanish-speaking men, reports on model programs, research results or research in progress, clinical studies and/or “year-in-review” presentations. The aim is to learn through sharing and diverse interdisciplinary perspectives.

Oxford University
Democracy, Governance and Development: Between the Institutional and the Political?
June 27-28

tinyurl.com/3et5wlq

This conference aims to bring together high-quality academic research on the ways in which popular political processes (a term we are deploying to refer to what has been variously called “subaltern politics,” “informal politics,” “micro-politics” and “infra-politics”) interact with discourses, policies and practices of development. A common thread will be the ways in which these processes negotiate with neoliberal structures, the national and sub-national polity, participatory institutions, political

parties and populist mobilization. The conference is specifically targeted towards doctoral students in the final stages of writing their thesis and post-doctoral scholars who have recently completed their dissertation. It is envisaged that the conference will provide the basis for continued intellectual collaboration and networking on core themes that emerge from the papers. The Conference’s two thematic concerns are: (1) popular politics and institutions; and (2) popular politics and social and political movements.

Centre of Oriental Studies, Vilnius University
The Body in the Cinemas of South Asia
June 30-July 2

bodyinsouthasiancinema.wordpress.com

The human body has long been an object of debate and research in the Humanities. It has also figured prominently in Indian culture for centuries. While a large number of studies exist on the history of the body and its representation in a range of South Asian arts, considerations of the body in South Asian cinemas are still few and far between. Notions of the body often inform much of the scholarship on cinema, including South Asian films. Rarely, however, has the subject been given full and direct consideration as a central dimension of South Asian cinemas. Conference themes include the body as the site of tension and negotiations of notions of sex and gender; the representation of sexuality and/or its repression; cinematic images of a sexual nature, their censorship and their exploitation; the filmic displacement of representations of sexual desire; and the historical subordination of the female body, viewed as the dangerous site of uncontrolled female sexuality and desire.

Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore
Transitioning to Adulthood: Marriage, Fertility, and Labor Force Participation
July 7-8

tinyurl.com/4wg7noz

The trends of delayed marriage, lower

marital fertility, and increasing numbers of married and single women entering the labor force in Asia are mimicking the changes that took place earlier in the industrialized societies of Europe and North America. While courtship practices retain some unique aspects of Asian family life, cohabitation among couples is still uncommon and childbearing outside marriage is still very rare. Traditional customs, like arranged marriages, have also nearly collapsed and the emergence of social networks for single men and women have not balanced out this decline. At the same time, the increasing acceptance of premarital sex and divorce in most of Asia’s modern societies furthermore reduces the attractiveness of marriage. In light of these facts, issues investigated in this conference may fall within the following themes: Theories and methodologies of young adult research in Asia; institutional frameworks and policies related to young adults’ wellbeing; changing values of work: labor force employment and young adults’ productive potential; young adults’ labor market experience and living arrangements; conceptions and youth attitudes towards courtship, marriage, and sexuality.

University of Sana’a, Yemen
Gender Transformations in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa
July 10-12

tinyurl.com/48g4kw8

The conference will focus on recent social changes, spatial and social mobilities, as well as on locations, possibly emerging and alternative places for such changes. The theoretical framework will involve methodological reflexivity regarding our preconceived notions when dealing with the issue of gender, especially in this region. It will elaborate on the centrality of the migration experiences and their impact on gender transformations. Gender is understood here as a social construct involving interactions between both femininities and masculinities. An interactionist perspective will be adopted, where gender relationships are at the heart of the analysis so

that studies of masculinities are also called upon. It will consider works in contemporary history and social sciences. Four major themes will be considered: Public Policies and Gender Development; Employment, Professions and Labor; Intimacy and Moral Debates; and Practices of the Spaces and Alternative Places for Socialization.

Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Console-ing Passions

July 21-23

www.flinders.edu.au/console-ing-passions/

Themes for the conference held by “Console-ing Passions,” the leading international scholarly network for feminist research in screen cultures, include: Women in Media Production; Children’s Media and Gender; Women, User Generated Content and New Media Economies; Women, Sports, Broadcasting; and Indigenous Women and Media.

Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

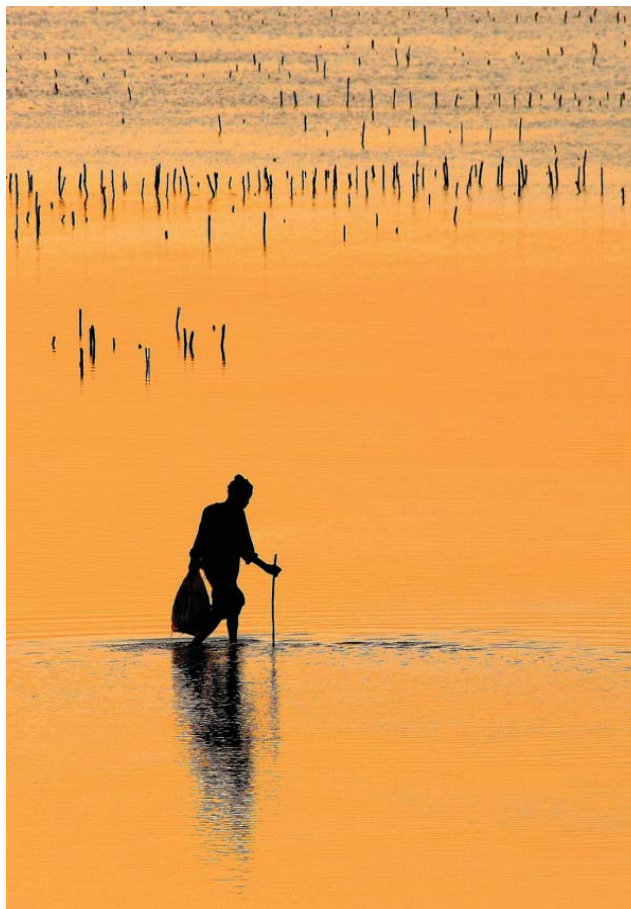
Masculinities in Asia

August 4-5

tinyurl.com/4astpgc

Masculinities in Asia is an international workshop that seeks to contribute to current understandings of masculinities and, more broadly, gender in Asia. It addresses the need for a regional, comparative, and interdisciplinary dialogue among scholars of gender across regions in Asia, broadly defined as South, East, Southeast, and Central Asia. By engaging scholars of gender in Asia from a variety of geographical locations, theoretical perspectives, and disciplinary approaches in a conversation, the workshop promises to identify sets of shared concerns, challenges and discourses, and discern transnational and regional patterns and processes. The goal is not to cultivate a unique “Asian” view on manhood and masculinity that can be

readily used to compare and contrast with its “Western” counterparts, but to explore and highlight varied and competing articulations and experiences of masculinities that complicate conventional perceptions of Asia as a region. The organizers hope to provide an opportunity for developing a new understanding of Asia through



analyzing issues concerning masculinity in different parts of the region in a comparative framework.

Human Development and Capabilities Association (HDCA), The Hague, Netherlands

Innovation, Development and Human Capabilities

September 6-8th

bit.ly/gz5Y4j

Bringing about human development for all is a challenge. It is not sufficient to investigate how human capabilities are expanded or diminished by our current policies, institutional arrangements, incentive structures, social practices, infrastructures and technologies.

Grounded in our understanding of these realities, we also need to be creative and innovative in order to bring about change. The 2011 conference theme is an invitation to discuss and reflect on this. Whether it concerns social or technological innovation, grassroots innovation or innovation policy—to make innovation truly work for human development, input from different angles is needed. We thus expect speakers and papers from a wide variety of disciplines. While innovation is the thematic focus of the 2011 HDCA conference, we naturally also welcome papers on other aspects of human development and the capability approach.

Mansfield College, Oxford

Gender and Love

September 19-21

tinyurl.com/4q6aok2

The study of gender is an interdisciplinary field intertwined with feminism, queer studies, sexuality studies, postcolonial studies, and cultural studies (to name just some relevant fields). This project calls for the consideration of gender in relation to various kinds of love (with regard, for example, to self, spirit, religion, family, friendship, ethics, nation, globalization, environment, and so on). How do the

interactions of gender and love promote particular performances of gender; conceptions of individual and collective identity; formations of community; notions of the human; understandings of good and evil? This conference welcomes research papers which seek to understand the interaction and interconnection between the concepts of love and gender; and whether, when, how and in what ways the two concepts conceive and construct each other.

Department of Comparative Literary and Cultural Studies, Franklin College, Switzerland

Intersections of Law and Culture: Human Rights

September 23-25

tinyurl.com/45o3lgj

This conference aims to investigate law's place in culture and culture's place in law. This focus proceeds from the twin premise that law, itself a cultural form, reacts to and is shaped by the cultural context in which it operates and that culture in turn is shaped by the regulative forces of law. The conference will address the following questions: What are the philosophical, literary and cultural points of references for the management of human rights? How have current notions and framings developed historically? What are the mechanisms by which cultural narratives and popular representations of human rights find their way into legal processes? How does law in turn bleed into and influence cultural practices and conceptions of human rights? What is the relationship between international efforts and framings of human rights and

their local implementations?

UNRISD

Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension

10-11 October

tinyurl.com/3ndx8wj

The social dimensions of development are central to understanding the connections between green economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to ensuring that efforts to promote a green economy contribute to socially sustainable development. While there is growing recognition that transitioning to a green economy will have both positive and negative social impacts, it is necessary to consider how benefits and costs are distributed; the types of broader changes in social structures and institutions needed to promote equitable outcomes and transform business and consumer behavior; the role of different social

actors in advocacy, negotiation and decision making; and how accountability, compensation and redress can be assured. By bringing together United Nations representatives and policy makers, academics and representatives of civil society, the UNRISD Conference will create a forum for dialogue and analysis, aimed at developing a conceptual and policy framework that will position social dimensions at the centre of green economy and sustainable development. The conference will critically examine the following interrelated issues and questions: (1) Social impacts and distributional consequences of policies and processes associated with green economy; (2) Potential and limits of structural and institutional change; and (3) Agency and social mobilization for institutional and policy change.

Calls for Papers

Glasgow Women's Library

Displaced Women: Multilingual Narratives of Migration in Europe

Deadline: April 29

tinyurl.com/4c58zgt

Organizers invite papers exploring women's movements from one culture to another. Themes to be covered include: Migrant women (narratives and experiences, multilingual narratives of containment and human resistance; articulating the "state of exception" in a "foreign" tongue; narratives of "Eco-Diaspora" and spaces of environmental crisis); Multilingual literature (translation issues in multilingual works, translating cultures, linguistic ownership, language and the country of sanctuary, seeking refuge in an-"other" language); and Migration (nationality and citizenship, migration policy, speaking from "humanitarian corridors"). Abstracts in English of no

more than 300 words should be sent to Lucia Aiello (L.Aiello@sheffield.ac.uk), Joy Charnley (j.chnrnley@phonecoop.coop) and Mariangela Palladino (p.mariangela@googlemail.com). Papers should be 20 minutes in length and accessible to a multidisciplinary audience. Proposals for thematic workshops are also welcome. The publication of a selection of papers following the conference is planned.

The Caribbean Region of the International Resource Network (IRN)

Theorizing Homophobia(s) In The Caribbean Project

Deadline: April 30

www.irnweb.org

Homophobia in the Caribbean has received a lot of international attention recently. Certain Caribbean countries have been targeted by international organizations because of publicized

violence committed against LGBT people and the apparent absence of public condemnation. However, the public and international human rights discourse that describes Caribbean homophobia rarely includes the larger contexts of poverty, structural adjustment, neocolonialism, and violence in general within the region. It has been accepted that homophobia in the Caribbean has its roots in laws, religion, and social perceptions of gendered identity. But LGBT activists and others living in the Caribbean have also recognized that there is a complex range of viewpoints and attitudes that must be accounted for in our defining of homophobia. Some scholars and activists have argued that what we need is a new set of theories, writings, and understandings of the kinds of homophobia(s) that exist across the region, and clear distinctions among Caribbean island-nations in terms of

the work being done on the ground and the various cultural landscapes and shifts regarding LGBT identities. These theories, writings, and understandings should necessarily include discussions about gender performance, heterosexism, and transphobia that encompass homophobia(s), as well as the economic and social contexts mentioned above. To that end, the IRN proposes a collection of articles/essays, non-fiction, fiction, stories, poetry, activist reports, visual art, music, interviews, and other works that will reflect on the complexities of homophobia(s) in the Caribbean and to expand awareness about Caribbean LGBT lives, experiences, and activism in the region and its diaspora. It seeks to disrupt the divide between academia and community, while locating theories and knowledge in multiple sites and discourses.

**JENdA: A Journal of Culture and African Women Studies
Breaking the Stained Glass Ceiling,
Women as Religious Leaders**

Deadline: May 1

tinyurl.com/3ccytfa

There continues to be a dearth of scholarly published material about African women in leadership. JENdA has made a concerted effort to highlight women's leadership roles in African societies through the publication of two special issues on women as political leaders (Issue 9, 2006 and Issue 10, 2007). This special issue will focus on women as religious leaders. The publishers are searching for both historical and contemporary views of African and African-descended women serving as religious leaders. There are women serving within both mainline and African-instituted churches in African countries. However, women do continue to be underrepresented in the highest levels of religious leadership, in a phenomenon named the "stained glass ceiling" not only in Africa but other countries around the world (Adams, 2007; Sullins, 2000). The special issue will focus on women breaking that stained glass ceiling, in terms of the strategies they use to survive and thrive

as leaders in religious institutions— churches, religious schools and religious organizations. Papers are invited which are focused on but not limited to the following subtopics: Historical portraits of women as religious leaders in African traditional religions; Contemporary portraits of women religious leaders; Conceptual papers historicizing women's leaders; Papers explicating theories useful in interrogating women's leadership experiences in religious contexts; Country and/or denomination specific accounts of women's religious leadership; Women's spiritual leadership outside of religious organizations. The papers will be blind peer reviewed by at least two reviewers so do not include identifying information in the body of your paper.

Center of Research and Communication for Peace

**Third International Conference in Communication and Media Studies:
(Re)Making and Undoing of Peace/
Conflict**

Deadline: May 9

tinyurl.com/4pvb6lq

The Center of Research and Communication for Peace in the Faculty of Communication and Media Studies at Eastern Mediterranean University invites paper, panel, and event proposals addressing the general theme of "(Re) Making and Undoing of Peace/Conflict." The Third International Conference in Communication and Media Studies, which will be held at the EMU facilities in Famagusta, North Cyprus April 11-13 2012, aims at bringing together scholars to present their research and exchange ideas in a wide range of topics under the general theme. Different understandings of and ways to communicate peace and conflict locally and globally will be explored. Gendered and developmental subthemes include: Throwing stones at glass ceilings: Naming and shaming gender inequalities in the media; Politics of difference, politics of identity, politics of friendship; Ethnocentrism and its different forms like racism, sexism, nationalism, orientalism, agism; Globalization, peace, and

cosmopolitanism; and Hosting immigrants.

UNRISD

Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension

Deadline: May 15

tinyurl.com/3ndx8wj

The social dimensions of development are central to understanding the connections between green economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to ensuring that efforts to promote a green economy contribute to socially sustainable development. While there is growing recognition that transitioning to a green economy will have both positive and negative social impacts, it is necessary to consider how benefits and costs are distributed; the types of broader changes in social structures and institutions needed to promote equitable outcomes and transform business and consumer behavior; the role of different social actors in advocacy, negotiation and decision making; and how accountability, compensation and redress can be assured. By bringing together United Nations representatives and policy makers, academics and representatives of civil society, the UNRISD Conference will create a forum for dialogue and analysis, aimed at developing a conceptual and policy framework that will position social dimensions at the centre of green economy and sustainable development. The conference will critically examine the following interrelated issues and questions: Social impacts and distributional consequences of policies and processes associated with green economy; the potential and limits of structural and institutional change; Agency and social mobilization for institutional and policy change. Abstracts are invited from interested researchers and other specialists addressing the above themes. To submit abstracts and for further information, contact Kiah Smith via email (smith@unrisd.org).

Australian National University Honor Killing Across Culture and Time

Deadline: August 1

tinyurl.com/4z8qyzh

Honor-motivated violence is a transhistorical and crosscultural phenomenon, yet it has recently become a metonym for Islamic and anti-modern cultures. How can interdisciplinary conversations unpack this association to produce innovative ways of thinking about and acting against violence justified through claims of honor? This conference (December 8-9, 2011) will explore honor killings across periods, places, political contexts, legal regimes and religions. It will bring together scholars, artists and activists addressing such questions as: How is honor embodied and performed in ways that lead to gendered violence? How are concepts of honor and shame invoked in acts of violence, their justification, and adjudication? How do status anxieties and social asymmetries contribute to honor killing? How do anti-violence strategies negotiate competing claims of human rights

and cultural relativism? What are the implications of addressing honor killing



as a species of domestic violence? How are personal and familial honor-related killings distinguished from collective, public and state violence? Under what historical circumstances, and through what strategies, have honorable masculinity and violence been dissociated? Can honor be reconceptualized in ways that challenge violent practices justified in the name of honor? Scholars, artists and activists are welcomed as presenters. Please submit abstracts of 250 words maximum. Artists should include links to images and/or audio files. Please include a one-page curriculum vitae plus your full name, email address, website address (if available), as well as your institutional affiliation.

Online Resources

AWID's Aid Effectiveness Agenda Primer Series

<http://tinyurl.com/4db5wqh>

<http://tinyurl.com/46zqsag>

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is the most recent agreement by donor and recipient countries to reform the delivery and management of aid monies in order to strengthen its impact and effectiveness. The Aid Effectiveness and Women's Rights Series Primers shares information, analysis and proposals needed to support women's rights activists in contributing to a comprehensive, balanced, and inclusive approach to reforming aid so that it reaches the people who need it most. "Primer 9: The Road to Korea 2011: Key Official and Civil Society Actors" provides an overview of key official

and civil society actors involved in the monitoring of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the preparations towards the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to take place in Busan, South Korea, in November 2011.

Bibliography of Gender and Agriculture Resources

<http://tinyurl.com/4f8jpw5>

The bibliography compiled by Women Thrive Worldwide, KDMD Project, and Gender Working Group Partners includes 33 tools and resources from the gender advocacy community that represent best practices for gender integration for policymakers and programming practitioners. There are four sections: policy and programming gender information; policy-specific

gender information; program-specific gender information; and, lastly, gender analysis, audit, and assessment tools.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Gender Resources: Videos

tinyurl.com/4gya5rd

Marking International Women's Day 2011, the FAO has posted links to several videos of women from around the world in leadership positions addressing issues of importance and concern for all women. Some of the videos included are: 1() In a recording of her message to the three Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP), US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton emphasizes the need to support women in agriculture, so they can become full

partners in meeting the MDGs; (2) Liberia's President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf asserts that achieving gender equality is not merely a question of fairness, but also a strategic economic decision which the world can no longer afford to delay; (3) Minister of Agriculture for Honduras Jacobo Regalado says FAO's latest SOFA report is an important document that sheds light on many critical issues related to women and agriculture (Spanish); (4) A video titled "Gender Dimensions in Land and Water: Experiences from the Field" gives an overview of an FAO project in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and East Timor that works to increase men's and women's security of land tenure, as well as access to water and other natural resources.

GEAR Campaign Contacts for UN Women Regional Networks/Offices
www.gearcampaign.org

UN Women must develop creative ways to engage with a diverse NGO constituency—particularly women's and grassroots organizations. UN country teams are mandated to advance the UN Women's agenda in the field, and as they do so, should draw upon the knowledge and experience of civil society groups and networks who have long worked in this area. In the next stage of advocacy, civil society organizations can initiate meetings with NGO networks and UN staff (Resident

Coordinators as well as gender focal points and other relevant actors) in national and regional offices to strengthen and build mechanisms for civil society engagement with the UN through the new entity.

GEAR Campaign transitional toolkit for civil society organizations

<http://tinyurl.com/49tfyf3>

The Gender Equality Architecture Reform (GEAR) Campaign aims to ensure that the newly created UN Women agency becomes a well-coordinated, strong and strategic organization to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. This toolkit was developed by the GEAR Campaign working group to encourage more civil society involvement in the transition process—effectively combining

four UN structures for women into one higher-level entity. The toolkit contents include the following: civil society call to action; GEAR timeline; questions to keep in mind; how to get organized; tools to shape UN Women's agenda; first 100 days of UN Women; ongoing and long-term suggestions for UN Women; GEAR media and press; resources for contacting local UN offices; and UN agency information.

Gender Action's 6th Gender Action Link: Gender, IFIs and Accountability Mechanisms

www.genderaction.org

This Gender Action Link provides resources for citizen groups wishing to take gender discrimination complaints to IFI accountability mechanisms. Despite commitments that IFIs have made to advance gender equality and empower women through their policies and action plans, IFI-financed projects continually ignore gender inequalities and often contribute to harmful impacts for women in all stages of the project cycle. The Link illustrates common negative impacts of IFI investments on women, including increases in gender-based violence, human trafficking, sexually transmitted diseases, the loss of livelihood, and the lack of access to land compensation and resettlement. Communities and civil society organizations can use IFI accountability mechanisms to seek redress for gender discrimination. Additionally, the Link provides resources and suggestions about how to bring a gender discrimination case forward, including a link to the more in-depth "Speaking Up for Gender: A Step-by-Step Guide to IFI Accountability Mechanisms."

Gender and Climate Change Website and Toolkit Multilingual

www.gendercc.net

GenderCC has started to provide information on its website also



in Spanish and in German. Step by step, the website will be translated; and will add French sections in the future. You can identify those parts which are already translated by navigating to the respective language pages via the top right flag bar. In addition, there are specific pages in some languages where, for example, information relevant only for Germany is provided in German only. Also, GenderCC's popular publication "Gender into Climate Policy—Toolkit for Climate Experts and Decision-Makers" is now available in Spanish, French and German and can be downloaded at the site.

Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) On Reproductive Health in Crises: Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings <http://tinyurl.com/4w8acy9>

The 2010 Inter-Agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings is an update of the 1999 Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations: An Inter-Agency Field Manual, the authoritative guidance on reproductive health interventions in humanitarian settings. The 2010 version provides additional guidance on how to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health, a minimum standard of care in humanitarian response. It also splits the original chapter on HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) into two separate chapters to accommodate new guidance on HIV programming. A new chapter on Comprehensive Abortion Care has been developed to cover more than post-abortion care. The chapters on Program Design, Monitoring and Evaluation and Adolescent Reproductive Health have been placed earlier in the manual to address the crosscutting nature of these topics. Information on human rights and legal considerations has been integrated into each of the thematic chapters to ensure that program staff can address rights-related concerns. The updated information is based on normative technical guidance of the World Health Organization. It also

reflects the good practices documented in crisis settings around the world since the initial field-test version was released in 1996. The latest edition reflects the wide application of the Field Manual's principles and technical content beyond refugee situations, extending its use into diverse crises, including conflict zones and natural disasters.

List of Material and Resources for Women Human Rights Defenders tinyurl.com/4hr64rn

This compilation of resources for women human rights defenders at risk provides women human rights defenders with a reference tool of existing resources that may be useful to their work and to those facing risks. Compiled by Inmaculada Barcia (Consultant for this initiative) and facilitated by AWID as part of its work as Chair of the Working Group on Urgent Responses for WHRDs at Risk of the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition, the compilation lists existing research materials, resources, manuals, and references; materials that address dealing with the safety, security and protection of defenders; wellbeing and self-care; how to document and monitor violations of women's rights; and how to conduct trial observation.

Manager's Guide to Gender Equality- and Human Rights-Responsive Evaluation <http://tinyurl.com/4n8scva>

This practical, online guide aims to help those initiating, managing and/or using gender equality (GE)-and human rights (HR)-responsive evaluations. It is intended for all international development professionals who deliver or manage programs and projects, including those whose primary focus is HR, GE and women's empowerment and those where HR/GE are mainstreamed or crosscutting. The guide provides direction, advice and tools for every step in the evaluation process—from getting started, to preparation, conduct and evaluation use and follow-up. It contains tools to aid in the process and references to provide a greater depth

of information on specific topics and issues. This evaluation guide emerged from a collaboration of the Evaluation Unit of UNIFEM (part of UN Women) with Carleton University. It is based on training courses, materials and their assessment conducted between 2009 and 2010 in five regions: Asia, Pacific and Arab States (Bangkok), Africa (Johannesburg), CEE/CIS (Istanbul), Latin America (Mexico) and New York (headquarters). As such, the evaluation guide should be viewed by its users as an interactive and "living" document that aims to provide guidance on evaluation processes as well as to explore gender equality and human rights dimensions of evaluation. It will be updated regularly to take into account the evolving needs of UN Women and its partners and the developments around the world in gender- and human rights-responsive evaluation.

PRB World's Women and Girls 2011 Data Sheet <http://tinyurl.com/4dyr7j5>

The situation of women and girls around the world is gaining increased attention in a number of national and international policy commitments such as the U.S. Global Health Initiative and the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. Population Reference Bureau's (PRB) new data sheet, The World's Women and Girls 2011 Data Sheet, has the latest data on a wide variety of indicators on the socioeconomic status of women and girls in more than 180 countries, with a focus on demography, reproductive health, education, work, and public life. A special section on overcoming barriers to gender equality is also featured.

Property Rights and Gender: A Training Toolkit <http://tinyurl.com/49ffnqo>

Property rights economically empower women by creating opportunities for earning income, securing their place in the community and ensuring their livelihoods. This toolkit seeks to strengthen understanding of property rights for women and men as equal citizens. In Uganda, where this toolkit

was piloted, women often are not treated as equal citizens, and the toolkit addresses what rights women have, how to communicate women's rights, and the issues preventing women from exercising their rights. The overarching goals of the training are to increase knowledge of legal rights to property in Uganda, to understand and recognize women's and men's equality before Ugandan law, and to allow women and men to exercise and protect their own property rights while respecting others' rights. The toolkit modules include: (1) Rights and Gender in Uganda; (2) Land Law and Gender; (3) Property Rights in Marriage and Family; (4) Inheritance Law, Wills and Women; and (5) Monitoring Skills for the Community Rights Worker.



Systems Strengthening in Global Fund Proposals

<http://tinyurl.com/4apcb77>

This tool seeks to increase understanding about the benefits that

Community Systems Strengthening (CSS) can bring at the national, district and local levels, and to support advocacy and technical support efforts around CSS. It provides practical guidance on developing CSS activities for Global Fund proposals, advocating for the inclusion of CSS in national and regional proposals, as well as suggesting ways to more effectively implement CSS activities if the proposal is approved. Those likely to benefit from this guidance include staff in UNAIDS Country Offices and members of key affected populations, CBOs, networks of people living with HIV (PLHIV), CCM members, Global Fund technical review panel (TRP) members, international and national NGOs and faith-based organizations, other UN staff and proposal writing consultants.

Supporting Community Based Responses to AIDS, TB and Malaria: A Guidance Tool for Including Community

Book Review

African Women's Movements: Changing Political Landscapes, by Aili Mari Tripp, Isabel Casimiro, Joy Kweyiga, and Alice Mungwa. 2009, 263 pp. Available from: Cambridge University Press, New York, NY. Reviewed by Alisha Brown, Doctoral Candidate, Educational Policy, Michigan State University.

African Women's Movements: Changing Political Landscapes investigates the many ways women activists and politicians have transformed politics in Africa in the 1990s and 2000s. A great deal of subject matter related to African politics and gender is incorporated in this book. Examples of just some of the many questions this book tackles include: Why have some African countries been more likely to adopt women's rights policies than others? What role does civil conflict play in women's rights reforms? What role does democracy play in the adoption of women's rights policies? The increased adoption of policies advancing women's rights and the rising visibility of women as political actors emerge as main topics that are covered. The distinguished authors from both Africa and America are not only academics but have also been practitioners, serving as parliamentarians, transnational activists, and leaders in the women's movements that this book explores. The book draws on gender and politics literature, as well as empirical research and fieldwork while applying a comparative analysis across countries and sub-regions. The authors focus on the cases of Uganda, Mozambique, and Cameroon when making their comparisons, but take special care to situate these countries within the broader African context.

In the first chapter, the book begins by reviewing determining factors which can account for the new female-friendly policies adopted by most of Africa after 1990. Such factors include the end of conflict or major social upheaval, the provision of government and donor resources to implement women's right reforms, and changing norms and pressures from continental entities such as the African Union, sub-regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Community [SADC], multilateral bodies such as the United Nations or the World Bank, and foreign donors including international nongovernmental organizations or bilateral agencies. The most important determinant according to the authors, however, is the rise of autonomous women's movements in Africa. For this reason, women's movements are a major focus of this book and are discussed in great detail not only in the first chapter but in the remainder of the book as well.

The second chapter examines historic influences on contemporary women's movements. First, the use of motherhood as a basis of political authority is linked to pre-colonial times and indigenous practices. Next, colonial policies and nationalist movements are related to the political engagement of women. Lastly, women's participation in postcolonial single-party regimes and party control of women's organizations is discussed, illustrating the constraints many organizations faced. As in the first chapter, the authors emphasize the importance of associational autonomy. The following chapter examines the rise of the new women's movements that emerged in the 1990s. It identifies transnational, regional, and donor influences as well as democratization and political liberalization as driving forces behind these women's movements.

Chapter four examines the challenges new women's movements face by contrasting the characteristics of new women's movements with earlier pre-1990 organizations. The heterogeneity of organizations; building ties across ethnic, clan and religious lines; emphasis on political strategies; networks, coalitions and alliances; and men's support of women's causes are explored as characteristics of contemporary women's movements. While the importance of associational autonomy is highlighted as in previous chapters, donor-driven short-term funding, excessive influence on operations, and accountability demands are identified as additional obstacles to women's mobilization.

The fifth chapter considers the successes and challenges women's organizations have had with constitutional reforms and legislative changes. The authors explain that public legislation concerning gender equality and discrimination regarding labor, citizenship and quotas have been relatively uncontroversial in Africa. However, customary laws regarding marriage, divorce, child custody, property rights, and inheritance have met resistance. Various theories are applied to deduce why some reforms have been more easily adopted than others. The following chapter looks at the gains women have made in political representation celebrating remarkable changes since 1990, such as Rwanda having the highest ratio of women in parliament in the world in 2003. Furthermore, the ways national and international women's movements advocated for the adoption of legislative quotas, took advantage of opportunities at the end of conflicts after 1986, and pressured the SADC and pan-African organizations to increase women's legislative presence are also reviewed.

Chapter seven explores ways women's movements have worked with the state bureaucracy by forming national machineries and ministries of gender/women. The adoption of different theoretical approaches toward gender mainstreaming (i.e. gender budgeting), women in development (WID), and gender and development (GAD) are analyzed. The book goes on to investigate peace building by examining women's mobilization for peace in both conflict and post-conflict countries.

The final chapter of the book leaves readers with four paradoxes to reflect on. First, what made it possible for some countries to expand rights without tremendous pressure from women's movements? Second, why were some countries slower to embrace women's rights even with the presence of active women's movements? Third, why have some legislative reforms been easier to pass than others? And fourth, why has democratization not been an important factor driving women's rights policy? The answers to such questions partially lay within the book, but the authors call for additional research and further study to provide more insight.

Overall, this book serves as a useful resource for academics and practitioners concerned with gender and politics in Africa. The book contains a wealth of information and statistics incorporating multiple African countries. Nevertheless, one limitation of the book is its narrow emphasis on the Uganda, Mozambique, and Cameroon case examples. As such, the book is especially relevant to readers interested in those three countries. However, the book might still appeal to those interested in other African countries or Africa more generally since many other countries are also used as examples throughout the book, albeit in lesser detail. Another strength of the book lays in its multilayered analysis. For instance, women's organizations are investigated at international, continental, regional, national and local levels to determine how they impact the activities in women's daily lives. This wide analytical scope used throughout the book is useful as it provides readers with a deep understanding of the material presented. Key international and regional players in African women's movements are identified and their roles are clearly depicted to give the reader a global appreciation of the multiple powers at play. Due to the impressive breadth and depth of the book, it will likely be of interest to novices and experts alike.

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

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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.

Thank You.

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