



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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Executive Editor: Anne Ferguson, PhD
Managing Editor: Heather Yocum, MA
Editorial Assistants: Emily Christensen
Elizabeth Petoskey
Edited by: Galena Ostipow

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, "Choosing Silence: Rethinking Voice, Agency, and Women's Empowerment," by Jane L. Parpart, with Comments and Reply, "Voice, Agency and the Sounds of Silence: A Comment on Jane L. Parpart's Paper," by Naila Kabeer. This paper is the first of its kind in the series, offering a critical discussion of two different frameworks for theorizing the role of women's voice in empowerment and capacity building.

The entire working papers series is now available for free online at: gencen.msu.edu/publications/papers.htm. Publishing monographs since 1981, the *GPID Working Papers* series is one of the oldest series on the topics of women, gender, and development and offers a unique look at the way the field has evolved over time. Along with back issues of the *Resource Bulletin*, these papers are excellent resources for those teaching, researching, or interested in these fields.

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. Also, we 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 Fall 2010 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!

Note: all photos courtesy of Global Focus, International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University

Affilia

Volume 25, Number 2, May 2010

“Targeting Women Versus Addressing Gender in Microcredit: Lessons From Honduras,”

by Rebecca Vonderlack-Navarro, pp. 123-134. Microcredit, the practice of extending small loans to women who work in the informal economy, aims to help women achieve financial empowerment and independence. The research on microcredit, however, has tended to ignore how the context of women’s household relations can complicate this goal. This report of an ethnographic study of women’s participation in microcredit in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, indicates that male partners’ behaviors can both facilitate and limit women’s use of loans and repayment strategies. The article concludes with a discussion of how relational and family dynamics may be considered in the design of future economic development programs, such as savings initiatives.

Volume 25, Number 3, August 2010

“Feminist Perspectives in Development: Implications for Women and Microcredit,”

by Julie Drolet, pp. 212-223. This article critically explores

how feminist theories continue to affect development paradigms and discourses by focusing on women’s experiences in microcredit programs. It locates the ideological roots of key concepts in development theories and feminist thinking about women’s role in development and improving women’s status. Over the past three decades, feminist theories and perspectives have influenced the debates on development across disciplines. Learning from the historical trajectory of development theories and feminist perspectives allows social workers to consider the centrality of gender in shaping every aspect of social life.

“Beyond the Veil in Pakistan,” by Filomena Critelli, pp. 236-249. Pakistan became highly visible to the West after September 11, 2001, through the many images in the media of women as veiled, submissive, and oppressed by Islam. Most analyses of women in Pakistan have failed to capture the complexity of historical, social, political, and regional factors that bear on gender relations. Through a comprehensive review of the literature and data on human development, the author presents a critical multidimensional analysis of gender issues in Pakistan, with the goal of challenging stereotypes and deepening professional knowledge of global gender issues.

Africa Today

Volume 5, Number 3, Spring 2010

“Urban Poverty, Livelihood, and Gender: Perceptions and Experiences of Porters in Accra, Ghana,”

by Muriel Adjubi Yeboah, pp. 43-61. This paper reports the results of interviews and group discussions elicited from a sample of forty males and eighty females who were working as porters in Accra, Ghana. The purpose of the paper is to generate and analyze new information about the nature and experience of poverty among this group. Porters of

both sexes self-report that livelihood strategies are affected by their lack of capital assets. Their perception of poverty is shaped by culturally accepted traditional beliefs regarding gender roles and gender ideologies. Further research is called for to confirm these results, but they already have implications for national and international policies that seek to address critical issues of exclusion and inequality.

Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East

Volume 29, Number 3, 2009

“Women’s Choices of Head Cover in Turkey: An Empirical Assessment,”

by Ali Çarkoğlu, pp. 450-467. Despite its political significance, not much is known about the behavioral and attitudinal bases of different head cover practices in Turkey. The article makes use of two nationwide representative surveys from 1999 and 2006, to expose the characteristics of “covered” women in contrast to “uncovered.” Three different types of head covers are distinguished: the more traditional but relatively more colorful head cover allows for the hair, neck, and shoulders and much of the face to be seen; the turban, paler in color, covers all hair, the neck, and the shoulders and leaves only a smaller portion of the face uncovered; and the veil, in dark brown or black, leaves only the eyes uncovered. Several hypotheses are made on an a priori conceptual level, variables are operationalized, and proper tests are conducted. A detailed series of questions concerning attitudinal traits and the social and political preferences of covered and uncovered women, together with demographics, are used to determine Turkish women’s choices for different types of religiously meaningful head covers. Among the various hypotheses, the political significance of turban wearing, as opposed to purely private-sphere religious beliefs as the guiding motivation behind turban use, is contrasted and tested.



Crossings: Journal of Migration and Culture

Volume 1, Issue 1, June 2010

“Moving from Silence into Speech: Palestinian Refugee Women in Lebanon Speak About Their Lives,” by Maria Holt, pp. 69-86. Palestinian Arabs who were forced to flee from their land when the state of Israel was established in 1948 are one of the oldest refugee communities in the world. Those living in Lebanon are recognized as being the most disadvantaged. By focusing on the memories and identity formation of refugee women and asking how successive generations have addressed the hardships of exile while waging an anti-colonial struggle to claim their rights, the author argues, firstly, that the nature of women’s involvement and the ways in which they have been affected by trauma is somewhat different from the experiences of men; and, secondly, that despite substantial changes in the lives of individuals, today’s young generation of Palestinians are no nearer to resolving the refugee issue than their parents or grandparents. However, by moving from silence into speech, Palestinian refugee women have begun to articulate and enact a new vision for the future.

Development

Volume 53, Number 2, June 2010

“Institutions Working on Gender and Empowerment,” compiled by Laura Fano Morrissey, pp. 286-292. This section of the journal Development provides brief descriptions of institutions around the world that are working on gender and empowerment issues.

“Resources on Women’s Empowerment: Films, Photos, Audiovisuals and Music,” compiled by Laura Fano Morrissey and Tessa Lewin, pp. 280-285. This section of the journal Development lists a variety of audiovisuals, photos and music on gender and empowerment. The first section gives an annotated listing of material from the Pathways of Women’s Empowerment program.

Development and Change

Volume 41, Number 3, May 2010

“Capitalizing on Women’s Social Capital? Women-Targeted Microfinance in Bolivia,” by Kate Maclean, pp. 495-515. Both social capital and microfinance are central to mainstream development interventions, and both are predicated on the need to recognize the importance of social factors in development. Microfinance institutions mobilize social capital in the form of a group guarantee, and aim to support the development of sustainable financial institutions and income generation. Women are targeted in part because of the effectiveness of their social capital as collateral. However, although social capital is assumed to support development and income generation, the precise dynamics involved in this are rarely explored. This article examines the construction of social capital and its relationship to income generation, based on a long-term ethnographic study of village life in rural Bolivia and the microfinance institution operating there. The author examines the complexity and gendered contradictions implied in the way that social capital is generally viewed to support economic development. It is suggested that the way microfinance institutions use social capital to support sustainable financial institutions and income generation does not always reflect the way that women’s networks support access to resources and, ultimately, economic development.

Gender and Education

Volume 22, Issue 4, July 2010

“Constructions of Malawian Boys and Girls on Gender and Achievement,” by Martha Kamwendo, pp. 431-445. Gender differences in achievement have been widely documented and a number of feminists, particularly from the West, have used the concept of identity to explain them. This paper draws on constructions on gender and achievement generated through surveying 59 boys and 103 girls from four secondary schools, as well as interviewing 40 of the girls in order

to contribute to our understanding of identity construction in an African context. The data show that the majority of boys and girls support dominant gender norms, but there is some indication of fluidity. Thus, the notion of identity formation is crucial to the analysis and interpretation of the findings, as it highlights the possibility for agency and change, since gender identities are not stable.

Gendered Perspectives on International Development

Working Paper 297, July 2010

“Choosing Silence: Rethinking Voice, Agency, and Women’s Empowerment,” by Jane L. Parpart, with Comments and Reply, “Voice, Agency and the Sounds of Silence: A Comment on Jane L. Parpart’s Paper,” by Naila Kabeer, 24 pp. Voice, or the act of speaking out, is often identified in gender and development literature, as well as much of the feminist literature, as one of the key conditions demonstrating women’s empowerment. For most feminists, women’s ability to make choices and speak their minds has been seen as proof of agency and empowerment; women who cannot speak out are seen as disempowered, unable to act and to effect change. The search for empowerment has thus become a search for women’s voices, particularly the moments when women demonstrate agency by speaking out against patriarchal authority. However, this framework might miss or misinterpret moments when silence and/or disengagement may itself be a form of social protest or dissent. This conversation between two prominent feminist scholars interrogates the validity of this assumption by presenting both sides of the discussion.

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 24, Number 6, November 2009

“10 Best Resources on Health Workers in Developing Countries,” by Karen A. Grepan and William D. Savedoff, pp. 479-482. The goal of this essay is not so much to present the “10 best”

resources on health workers, but rather to introduce this new generation of research by highlighting a number of good research articles that demonstrate this trend. The articles listed in this resource share a growing awareness that the number and quality of health workers engaged in health care services is influenced by more than government decisions about spending and deployment. They encompass the behavior of private practitioners and nongovernmental organizations; people who seek health care; and health workers themselves as they make choices about their training, employment, location and work effort, all within a context defined by the broader labor market, politics and culture.

Volume 25, Number 4, July 2010
“Exploring the Determinants of Unsafe Abortion: Improving the Evidence Base in Mexico,”

by Angelica Sousa, Rafael Lozano and Emmanuela Gakidou, pp. 300-310. Despite the importance of unsafe abortion as a global health problem, reliable data are difficult to obtain, especially in countries where abortion is illegal. Estimates for most developing countries are based on limited and incomplete sources of data. In Mexico, studies have been undertaken to improve estimates of induced abortion but the determinants of unsafe abortion have not been explored. In order to gain insight into the situation, authors analyzed data from the 2006 Mexican National Demographic Survey. The sample comprises 14,859 reported pregnancies in women between 15 and 55 years old, of which 966 report having had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey. Authors use logistic regression to explore the relationship between unsafe abortion and various socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

IDS Bulletin

Volume 41, Issue 1, January 2010
“Progressing Gender Equality Post-2015: Harnessing the Multiplier Effects of Existing Achievements,” by Nicola

Jones, Rebecca Holmes, and Jessica Espey, pp. 113-122. This article argues that international efforts to progress gender equality now and post-2015 need to build on the achievements of the MDGs and other international frameworks, but simultaneously address the gender dynamics that underpin the root causes of poverty. The first half of the article seeks to unpack the ways in which gender inequalities underpin five clusters of MDGs: poverty and sustainable development; service access; care and caregiving; voice and agency; and international partnerships and accountability. The analysis then turns to highlight the importance of harnessing the momentum from other global initiatives such as CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) and the Beijing Platform for Action to promote more fundamental change, including the establishment of a more powerful UN agency to champion gender equality, the institutionalization of gender budgeting and gender-responsive aid effectiveness approaches, and the promotion of gender-sensitive social protection to tackle gender-specific experiences of poverty and vulnerability.

International Journal of Comparative Sociology

Volume 51, Number 3, June 2010
“Gender, Development, and HIV/AIDS: Implications for Child Mortality in Less Industrialized Countries,” by Stephen J. Scanlan, pp. 211-232. This article examines child wellbeing in less industrialized societies through a gender and development perspective. Using a quantitative, crossnational analysis of data from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) among other sources, the author find that child HIV/AIDS infections and adult female prevalence of the disease increase child mortality, while female empowerment and gender equality decrease its

prevalence. In addition, an interaction between female empowerment and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the adult population also reduces child mortality, revealing the significance of gender for where the disease is more concentrated. Findings are net of controls for economic development, population pressure, democratization, economic globalization, child health, child hunger, and region. The global realities of HIV/AIDS reveal the need for increasingly undertaking crossnational analysis of the disease and issues of gender, development, and women’s contributions to human security.



The Lancet

Volume 375, Number 9730, June 2010
“Global, Regional, and National Causes of Child Mortality in 2008: A Systematic Analysis,” by Robert E. Black et al., pp. 1969-1987. This article details up-to-date information on the causes of child deaths and serves as a guide on global efforts to improve child survival. Country-specific estimates of the major causes of child deaths offered by the authors can help to focus national programs and donor assistance. The conclusion is made that achievement

of Millennium Development Goal 4, to reduce child mortality by two-thirds, is only possible if the high numbers of deaths are addressed by maternal, newborn, and child health interventions.

Volume 375, Number 9727, May 2010
“Worldwide Mortality in Men and Women aged 15-59 years from 1970 to 2010: A Systematic Analysis,”

by Julie Knoll Rajaratnam et al., pp. 1704-1720. Preventing adult deaths is a crucial priority for global health, and Millennium Development Goals 5 and 6 address some of the causes of adult death. However, adult mortality has received little policy attention, resources, or monitoring efforts. This study aimed to estimate worldwide mortality in men and women aged 15-59 years, with the authors reporting that adult mortality varied substantially across countries and over time. Between 1970 and 2010, substantial increases in adult mortality occurred in sub-Saharan Africa because of the HIV epidemic, and in countries in or related to the former

Soviet Union. Other regional trends were also seen, such as stagnation in the decline of adult mortality for large countries in southeast Asia and a striking decline in female mortality in south Asia. The prevention of premature adult death is just as important for global health policy as the improvement of child survival. The authors conclude that routine monitoring of adult mortality should be given much greater emphasis.

Reproductive Health Matters

Volume 18, Issue 35, May 2010

“Views of Women and Men in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, on Three Forms of Female Genital Modification,”

by Elena Jirovsky, pp. 84-93. This paper is about how female circumcision/female genital mutilation (FC/FGM) was viewed by women and men aged 18-89 in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, now that it has been against the law for almost 15 years. The findings come from 11 months of field research, participant observation and interviews in 2008. The practice of FC/FGM was an important

issue in Bobo-Dioulasso, even though prevalence seems to be falling. The most important argument for continuing it was not a traditional role, but the need to control female sexuality—regarded as very active—not to negate it, but to ensure morally acceptable behavior. When I talked about female genital cosmetic surgery it emerged that Bobolaise women used various substances to enhance sexual pleasure for men, both to keep the relationship and to protect the gifts and money many women needed to survive and care for their children. FC/FGM was seen as a sociocultural obligation, necessary to achieve a respectable status. Other forms of genital modification were seen as a means of satisfying male sexual needs, though vaginal tightening to hide sexual experience was also a way of demonstrating respectability. What emerged overall is that Bobolaises had their own perspectives about all the forms of female genital modification that were discussed.

Audiovisuals

Arts Engine, Inc.

tinyurl.com/27s6fd7

Pushing the Elephant

In the late 1990s, Rose Mapendo lost her family and home to the violence that engulfed the Democratic Republic of Congo. She emerged advocating forgiveness and reconciliation. In a country where ethnic violence has created seemingly irreparable rifts among Tutsis, Hutus and other Congolese, this remarkable woman is a vital voice in her beleaguered nation's search for peace. She serves as the Ambassador for Mapendo International, a humanitarian organization named in Rose's honor that protects and cares for forgotten refugees. Her speaking engagements have her traveling around the world from the White House to the UNHCR in Geneva to peace talks in

Goma, Congo. Now, Rose is confronted with teaching one of her most recalcitrant students how to forgive—Nangabire, the daughter who remained behind. When war came to Rose's village, she was separated from her five-year-old daughter, Nangabire. Rose managed to escape with nine of her ten children and was eventually resettled in Phoenix, Arizona. Over a decade later, mother and daughter are reunited. This film follows Rose and Nangabire over the course of a year as they make up for lost time. Through this intimate family portrait unfolding against the wider drama of war, the film explores the long-term and often-hidden effects of war on women and families, particularly those in traditional societies—financial despair, increased susceptibility to rape, and social ostracism. 2010, 84 min.

Backyard Film Productions

www.backyardfilm.se/films/diamonds

Diamonds

Neri, Kiren, Huyen and Pharozin are all women living with HIV. Like diamonds, formed under immense pressure to become the strongest and most brilliant natural substance known on earth, these women have overcome incredible challenges to emerge as shining examples, advocates for women living with HIV and AIDS. In this documentary, the women share their stories with Susan Paxton, author and HIV activist. They talk about their journeys, about the threat of losing their children, the fear of being cast out by society, of eventually accepting themselves as positive women and ultimately becoming leaders in their communities. Their lives carry a powerful message

of hope and empowerment. Filmed in the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia. The documentary was commissioned by the Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (APN+), and funded by UNIFEM. 2010, 25 min.

The Food and Agricultural Organization

tinyurl.com/2b997lv

The Phantom Statistic

This short video by the FAO addresses the importance of reducing the gender data gap in agricultural statistics. 2010, 10 mins.

Current TV

www.current.com/shows/vanguard

Rape on the Reservation

From Current TV's "Vanguard" series, this searing new documentary examines how violence is affecting the lives of Native American women. One in three Native American women will be raped in her lifetime. In South Dakota, where Native Americans make up just 9% of the population, more than 40% of the incidents of domestic and sexual violence take place on the state's reservations. A recent episode of Current TV's "Vanguard" series turned its focus on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota. Rape and violence against women have become frighteningly commonplace and recently escalated to the brutal murder of a high school student named Marquita, whose naked, battered body was discovered in an abandoned house on the reservation. Candid interviews with her family members, classmates and police reveal many of the disturbing social attitudes and behaviors that led up to her death. On the reservation, victims of rape are often blamed and even intimidated from pressing charges by members of the community, including their own families. Donna is a rape victim who, fearing for her life, flees her home on the reservation. Through their stories as well as emotionally charged scenes with both Indian rape survivors and past sex offenders, *Rape on the Reservation* exposes a culture of impunity as well

as raises questions about what can be done to stem the epidemic of rape on America's Indian reservations. 2010, 45 min.

Dirt Road Documentaries

www.dirtroaddocumentaries.com

Once in Afghanistan

Returned Peace Corps volunteers recall their experiences as female members of Afghan male vaccinator teams in the late 60s. The women vividly recall trying to convince the women to be vaccinated and their dependence on the Afghan counterparts and the people in the villages. Their stories and photographs go behind the walls where people of completely different backgrounds could recognize one another in spite of their differences. In a world in which messages of hate travel faster than ever before, this is a message of understanding. All profits from this film support selected NGOs in Afghanistan and Afghan students in U.S. high schools. 2008, 70 min.

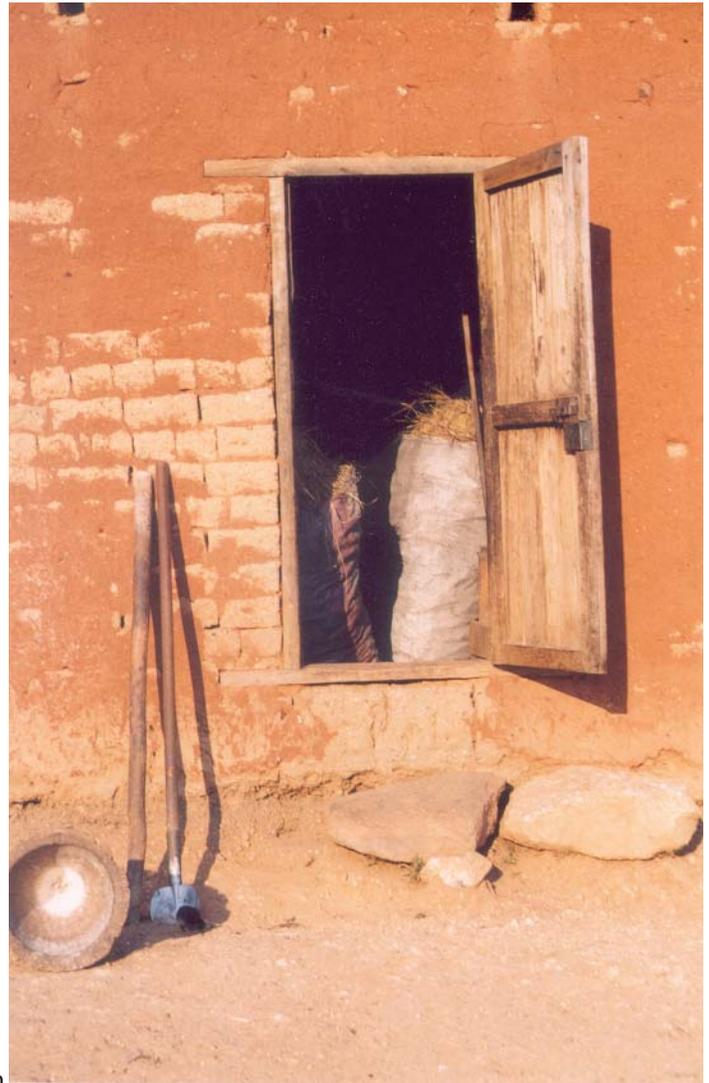
Governess Films

www.governessfilms.com

Love, Labor, Loss

This film is the first U.S.-produced feature-length film on the issue of obstetric fistula. *Love, Labor, Loss* follows five women in Niger, West Africa suffering from obstetric fistula and a U.S.-Niger medical mission working to repair their fistulas to give them a second chance at a normal life. The three week mission—which brings together the skills and expertise of Niger's slim medical community with those of prominent American visiting physicians from Johns Hopkins, Harvard University and others—begins with high

hopes for repairing the 60 or so women waiting in the "fistula compound," a safe haven located in the hospital where women come to find solace from the stigma and neglect they experienced back in their villages. As cultural barriers, equipment failures and lack of resources start to erode the program, reality sets in that even with the most advanced medical techniques and personnel, Niger's position as the world's poorest



country lends to a critical need for overall development in order to address women's health. With compelling stories of rural women negotiating the hospital process and of medical experts who have the knowledge but lack the resources to help them, *Love, Labor, Loss* becomes an opportunity to explore the fragility of women's health and the dire situation of Africa's growing health crisis. 2006, 75 min.

Youth Zones

In conflicts and natural disasters around the world, young people, at a crucial state of their growth and development, are faced with numerous challenges and difficulties. Emergencies often steal their adolescence and force them to undertake adult responsibilities. The structures and institutions that should guarantee their secure, peaceful development—schools, family, community and health centers—are often broken down, leaving them with little, if any, support, and sometimes in charge of others. Access to basic sexual and reproductive health services, including information on STIs and HIV/AIDS, is often impossible and further ignored by humanitarian efforts. Yet in the midst of these great difficulties, young people raise their younger siblings, form youth groups/organizations, put food on

the table for their families, conduct peer education activities, contribute to peace movements, galvanize their communities, and contribute in numerous other ways to enact positive changes. Crucial as these stories are, most of them are never told. *Youth Zones* profiles youth who work as educators, peace activists, healthcare assistants and drama mentors in an effort to rehabilitate their communities after emergencies. *Youth Zones* was produced in association with UNFPA and the Women's Refugee Commission. 2010, 23 min.

Indie Pix Films

www.indiepixfilms.com

Women Without Men

In her feature-film debut, renowned visual artist Shirin Neshat offers an exquisitely crafted view of Iran in 1953, when a British- and American-backed coup removed the democratically

elected government. Adapted from the novel by Iranian author Shahrnush Parsipur, the film weaves together the stories of five individual women during those traumatic days, whose experiences are shaped by their faith and the social structures in place. With a camera that floats effortlessly through the lives of the women and the beautiful countryside of Iran, Neshat explores the social, political, and psychological dimensions of her characters as they meet in a metaphorical garden, where they can exist and reflect while the complex intellectual and religious forces shaping their world linger in the air around them. Looking at Iran from Neshat's point of view allows us to see the larger picture and realize that the human community resembles different organs of one body, created from a common essence. 2010, 99 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)

tinyurl.com/2fzkdgo

“Transgender People’s Access to Sexual Health and Rights: A Study of Law and Policy in 12 Asian Countries,” by Neha Sood, 2010, 55 pp. This paper reflects on progress made globally in the areas of population, development, sexual and reproductive health rights, and gender equality in the fifteen years since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). This study is part of ARROW’s ICPD+15 monitoring project which includes 12 Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, China, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia. This is significant because feminist theory and activism has not always examined or understood the links between gender and sexuality, and how these

influence experiences of injustice and achievement of rights. Thus, while the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) falls short of addressing the multiple aspects of sexuality, it is valuable in that it recognizes the centrality of sexuality in women’s rights and adolescent needs, includes within the definition of reproductive health a satisfying and safe sex life, and calls for accessible sexual health care and sexuality education for all. However, the report finds prevailing trends of a continued regulation of sexuality and all related matters by societies and governments using instruments such as education, religion, law and policy, seeking to enforce a sexual discipline that emerges from a heteronormative framework that favors the heterosexual male. Adolescents and young people, the elderly, women—especially single women, sex workers, and people marginalized on the basis of their sexual orientation, gender identity

and expression (including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people)—are disproportionately affected as they experience social and/or systemic exclusion, various forms of violence including stigma, discrimination, physical and sexual violence, or criminalization.

Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID)

tinyurl.com/2fupy3m

“The Impact of the Crisis on Women: Main Trends across Regions,” by Natalie Raaber, 2010, 28 pp. This is the eleventh briefing in the series *The Crisis’ Impact on Women*, presenting different perspectives on the impact of the crisis on women and women’s rights. The first ten briefs presented subregional analyses from women’s rights experts, activists and gender advocates. The latest installment to the series presents an analysis of the impact of the crisis

on women's rights from the main trends emerging across the regions. Both commonalities and nuances are depicted as the brief analyzes how decent work, the care economy, trade, rural development, migration, remittances and violence change in time of crisis. Updated briefs from the authors of the original ten briefs in this series will be available soon, as the authors have been asked to assess further impacts and new data available two years after the start of the crisis. Upcoming briefs also in the series will examine the intersection of women's rights, development, global governance and the current multi-dimensional crisis.

Centre for Policy Studies

tinyurl.com/2amdwym

"Women's Engagement with Political Parties in Contemporary Africa: Reflections on Uganda's Experience," by Josephine Ahikire,

2010, 11 pp. This paper reviews and reflects on the experience of women's political engagement in contemporary Uganda after the introduction of multiparty competitive elections in 2006. While the paper explores the recent political changes in Uganda and the experiences of women, it places this in a comparative context by reflecting briefly on the experiences of other selected countries on the continent. It points out that while women's representation in politics appears to have improved in Uganda, the concrete reality—particularly in relation to their location within the political parties—still leaves much to be desired. While the presence of women in Ugandan politics has improved significantly as a result of the formal quota system, it has nevertheless had the effect of constructing and entrenching the position of women in society as

secondary citizens. Party leadership has remained male-dominated. Out of the 808 candidates in the 2006 parliamentary race for the mainstream seats, only 33 were women, constituting only 4.1 percent of the electoral contest. The majority of women politicians in Uganda, including other prominent women, tend to belong to the dominant party. Therefore women stand a much better chance of success in terms of mobilizing for gender equality, not only within the ruling party but also in terms of government public policies.



Freedom House

tinyurl.com/2g3xekn

"Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa 2010," 2010, 582 pp. In order to provide a detailed look at the conditions faced by women in the Middle East and understand the complex environment surrounding efforts to improve their status, Freedom House conducted a comprehensive study of women's rights in the region in 2005. The 2010 edition covers events that occurred from mid-2004 through October 2009, picking up where the 2005 edition ended. Although the study indicates that a substantial deficit in women's rights persists in every country in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region, the findings also include notable progress, particularly in terms of economic opportunities, educational attainment, and political participation. This unique survey combines

quantitative ratings with a qualitative narrative analysis for each MENA country or territory. The report includes detailed country reports for Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The report is available in English and Arabic.

tinyurl.com/27molck

"Hard-Won Progress and a Long Road Ahead: Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa," by Sanja Kelly,

2010, 21 pp. This paper summarizes the main findings of the 2010 edition of Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa detailed above.

FRIDE

tinyurl.com/2gx8ppm

"Women's Political Participation and Influence in Sierra Leone," by Clare Castillejo,

2009, 32 pp. Gender relations in Sierra Leone are extremely unequal and Sierra Leonean women face high levels of exclusion, violence and poverty. In this context, this paper seeks to explore the extent to which women in Sierra Leone are able to participate in and influence both formal and informal politics, the barriers that they face in doing this, and the outcomes of women's political participation.

tinyurl.com/25ajvr4

"Strengthening Women's Citizenship in the Context of State Building: Guatemala," by Magali Quintana

and Ileana Alamilla, 2010, 28 pp. The widespread violence which prevails in many fragile states, combined with the lack of state capacity or will to provide security for women, can result in higher levels of gender violence and insecurity. Similarly, in these countries, women's main concerns on domestic and personal issues are delegated to discriminatory traditional institutions or non-state actors. However, all of these factors create specific barriers that challenge women seeking to claim their rights, participate in governance and call for state accountability—in other words, to

act as full citizens. This report provides ideals for strengthening Guatemalan women's citizenship within a framework of state building, which aims to provide information about and promote state building-processes in fragile states that result in increased citizenship for women.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

tinyurl.com/2fyxdha

“Understanding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Uganda and Nigeria,” by Amber Peterman et al., 2010, 40 pp. In this paper, the authors investigate gender differences in agricultural productivity using data collected from Nigeria in 2005 and from Uganda in 2003. Results indicate that lower productivity is persistent from female-owned plots and female-headed households, accounting for a range of socioeconomic variables, agricultural inputs, and crop choices using multivariate Tobit models. Productivity differences depend on the type of gender indicator used, crop-specific samples, agroecological region, and inclusion of biophysical characteristics. More nuanced gender data collection

and analysis in agricultural research spanning diverse regions are encouraged to identify interventions that will increase productivity and program effectiveness for male and female farmers.

Overseas Development Institute

www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1922.pdf

“Cash Transfers, Gender and Generational Relations: Evidence from a Pilot Project in Lesotho,” by Rachel Slater and Matseliso Mphale, 2008, 32 pp. This paper reviews the World Vision's “Cash and Food Transfers Pilot Project” in Lesotho, focusing on the impact of cash transfers on gender relations. The paper highlights the concerns that cash transfer programs may have significant negative gender impacts, namely suspicions about women's ability to control the use of cash within the household compared to certain types of in-kind assistance. Likewise, it highlights the assumptions that men may use cash for antisocial expenditures. The paper finds that while cash transfers do not significantly increase antisocial expenditures, they do reduce gender conflicts and tensions within households. Generational

conflicts resulting from cash transfers are of much greater concern than gender conflicts, and are particularly acute in households where the elderly are taking care of orphans and vulnerable children. In addition, the equitable whole-wage system of managing cash transfer income that has emerged in Lesotho differs from systems for managing other sources of income; accordingly, aspects of the World Vision pilot could inform cash transfer programming in other countries, and provide examples of best practice in reducing gender conflict and supporting gender equality within households.

Oxfam

tinyurl.com/22nvglr

“The Real Story Behind the Numbers: The Impacts of the Global Economic Crisis 2008-2009 on Indonesia's Women Workers,” by May Miller-Dawkins, Irwansyah, and Royseptia Abimanyu, 2010, 24 pp. This preliminary study aims to uncover the impacts of the Global Economic Crisis 2008-2009 (GEC) on Indonesian women, especially on those who have been working in the industrial zones. The study confirms that the crisis affects men and women differently within the current regime of industrial relations and the social construct of gender relations. Indeed, the GEC exposed women workers to less income and no social protection, which means women workers tend to reduce their food and other consumption and are more prone to domestic conflicts that lead to violence. The authors underline the following findings: women face increasing pressure to become migrant workers and enter prostitution; large numbers of women in the export-oriented industries have either lost their jobs or had their working hours reduced; and government response has been robust, though lacking in gender sensitivity. The study strongly argues for better social protection schemes and implementation in Indonesia, with strong focus on women and their participation in the economy.

Pathways of Women's Empowerment

tinyurl.com/25bxsfh

“Conditional Cash Transfers: A ‘Pathway’ to Women's Empowerment?” by Maxine Molyneux, 2008, 92pp. Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) provide mothers of school-age children in extreme poverty with a cash subsidy conditional on their children's attendance at school and health clinics. This paper assesses the evidence for the claim that these programs empower women. Although CCTs are designed to target the extremely poor and the particularly vulnerable, they operate under a highly selective definition of social need. Furthermore, these



programs privilege and target some needs over others even at household level, reinforcing social inequalities within the family itself. CCTs depend on the unacknowledged but significant contribution of women's care work, as well as their informal contribution to the program in the form of unpaid labor and highly unequal gender relations, which are perversely central to the functioning of such programs. In general, if cash transfers are part of a broader effort to improve and strengthen the social sector while attending to the urgent needs of the most deprived, they can be welcomed as much-needed stop-gap measures; conversely, if they signal a move in the direction of residualist welfare policies designed as compensation for exclusionary economic development, then they represent a more worrying trend. If cash transfers are to enhance the life chances of seriously disadvantaged populations, their design needs to take into account the household as a whole, so that the needs of all members are met.

Peace Brigades International

tinyurl.com/2fkf57q

“Guatemala’s Indigenous Women in Resistance: On the Frontline of the Community’s Struggle to Defend Mother Earth and Her Natural Resources,”

by María Giovanna Tejjido and Wiebke Schramm, 2010, 98 pp. This report attempts to follow up on a 2006 PBI report on the impacts of mining operations in Guatemala, providing a broader perspective that includes other business activities to exploit natural resources in Latin American countries such as Guatemala, and specifically addresses the reality of Guatemalan indigenous women in this regard. The Guatemalan government has favored the exploitation of natural resources by private enterprise in the country, in contrast with initiatives in other Latin America countries to preserve and recover those resources for local benefit under the control of the people. Indigenous peoples have consistently opposed these projects and have

expressed that opposition in many forms over time. The key issue has always been the cosmovision and territorialism of the indigenous peoples, which are necessary for their survival as a people. With the present report, PBI intends to draw attention to the reality of indigenous communities affected or threatened by the installation of large cement plants, mines or hydroelectric projects on their lands. This report was published by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).



UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

tinyurl.com/2ug6lpa

“Afghanistan’s Parliament in the Making: Gendered Understandings and Practices of Politics in a Transitional Country,”

by Andrea Fleschenberg, 2009, 192 pp. Based on interviews with male and female parliamentarians in Afghanistan, the report analyzes the role of women Members of Parliament and the challenges they face. For the first time in Afghan history, women were elected to Parliament in large numbers in parliamentary elections in 2005. They are finding their place as lawmakers during a time of upheaval, with persistent divides along political, ethnic, linguistic, urban-rural, regional

and historic lines. The report casts a light on the sociopolitical context and the space of agency for male and female parliamentarians in both houses of Parliament, the Wolesi Jirga and Meshrano Jirga. Due to conservative gender relations and traditional beliefs about the status of women in Afghan society, women politicians—much more than their male counterparts—have to prove themselves in their roles as the people’s representatives. However, instead of joining together as one force

against the current political environment that is curtailing the political, social and economic freedoms that have only recently been achieved, women parliamentarians are being swept up in political, ethnic or regional power structures and agendas.

tinyurl.com/2b8wb6s

“Annual Report 2009-2010,” 2010, 32 pp. The Annual Report documents UNIFEM’s work to foster women’s empowerment and gender equality around the world. The 2009-2010 edition highlights the efforts at the grassroots and policy level to enhance women’s political and economic empowerment, improve women’s safety and security, and involve the

private sector in advancing women's rights. It also commemorates the 10th anniversary of the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 1325, spotlighting milestones over the last ten years in empowering women to engage fully in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. The full report and bibliography are available online, or hard copies of the report can be ordered free of charge on the website.

tinyurl.com/2ctpvob

“Democracy: With Women, For Women,” 2010, 34 pp. Since 2006, the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) has provided grants to strengthen democratic governance in more than 100 countries. UNIFEM works with approximately 10 percent of UNDEF projects to inject its long-standing expertise in gender equality and governance. This report presents an overview and brief analysis of the first round of grants issued by UNDEF in partnership with UNIFEM. Both organizations are engaged in advancing gender equality and democratic governance around the world. The following pages probe the achievements of seven grants to improve women's political participation in a diverse set of countries and regions. A series of project profiles, drawn from reports and

independent evaluations, summarizes objectives and activities, results, challenges, lessons and ideas for future work. Collectively and individually, the profiles shed light on effective strategies in implementing gender and governance programs. This information may be useful for people carrying out or funding similar initiatives, for gender advocates, governance specialists and researchers interested in a concise overview of recent experiences illustrating advancements in women's political participation.

tinyurl.com/26qt94m

“Towards Gender Equality in Humanitarian Response: Addressing the Needs of Women and Men in Gaza: A Guidebook for the Humanitarian Sector,” by Dr. Rema Hammami et al., 2009, 83 pp. The already grave humanitarian situation caused by the 18-month-long blockade of the Gaza Strip was compounded by Israel's 23-day military offensive in December 2008 and January 2009. The social and economic repercussions spread across all sectors of Gazan society, but were also mediated by men's and women's gender roles and identities. Ignoring the different needs, capacities and contributions of women, girls, boys and men can mean that some segments of the population are

overlooked, sometimes with destructive consequences. In the rush to provide humanitarian assistance, the appeal to pay attention to gender issues may seem irrelevant. However, it is crucial to ensure that the most necessary and appropriate assistance is offered to the population as a whole. This guidebook sets forth standards for the integration of gender issues from the outset of a complex emergency, aiming to enable humanitarian services to reach their target audience with the maximum positive effect. The main framework for this guidebook is based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) handbook on gender and humanitarian action, and it builds on the gender needs assessment survey conducted by the UN Inter-Agency Gender Task Force in March 2009. Main issues that arose from that survey were subsequently discussed in focus groups in various communities in Gaza in April and May 2009, organized by UNIFEM. The findings of the focus groups form the core of the data addressed in this guidebook.

tinyurl.com/2w4dlas

“Trafficking and Forced Prostitution of Palestinian Women and Girls: Forms of Modern Day Slavery,” by All the Women Together Today and Tomorrow (SAWA), 2008, 26 pp. For far too long, the issue of women's trafficking and prostitution has remained a hushed and taboo topic in the occupied Palestinian territory. Limited information exists on this human rights abuse, and when addressed, it appears sporadically in local newspapers reporting, for instance, on families selling their daughters. This report is the first in-depth study of its kind within the region that digs deeper to unravel the layers of this type of abuse. Written and researched by the not-for-profit organization SAWA with UNIFEM's support, the briefing paper analyses six case studies—two on fathers selling their daughters, three on traffickers and one on a woman working in prostitution. Further, the study features inputs and testimonies from key



informants, such as hotel owners, police officers, trafficked women and taxi-drivers, collated during the first half of 2008, and focuses on possible trafficking routes. Ultimately, this briefing paper assesses and measures the extent of women trafficking in the Palestinian region in order to call on civil society organizations and Palestinian governmental institutions to take urgent and concrete actions against this human rights violation.

tinyurl.com/2847pk4

“Transforming the National AIDS Response: Advancing Women’s Leadership and Participation,” 2010, 48 pp. This report 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. Despite international commitments, HIV-positive women’s participation and voices are largely missing from decision-making in the HIV and 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 women and those most affected by the epidemic are participating in the response. Based primarily on case studies as well as a series of in-depth interviews and consultations carried out with more than 100 key informants, including institutional leaders, women leaders and decision-makers, 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. This publication is intended to draw greater attention to the inclusion of women, particularly those affected by HIV and AIDS, as agents of change and as experts through their experience.

UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict

tinyurl.com/2b2u6fx

“Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence—An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice,” June 2010, 48 pp. Despite increased attention to the women, peace and security agenda since the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1325 in October 2000, major analytical and implementation gaps remain. One such gap is the effort to combat conflict-related sexual violence—the premise of subsequent Security Council resolutions 1820 and 1888—and the potential of uniformed peacekeepers to help fight such violence. This report captures best practices and emerging elements for a more effective response by peacekeepers to women’s security concerns. From initiating firewood patrols in Darfur to establishing market escorts, night patrols and early-warning systems in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the document catalogues direct and indirect efforts to combat sexual violence during and in the wake of war. While the focus of this publication is on the practical methods by which military, police and civilian peacekeepers can prevent sexual violence, it is also part of a broader agenda to improve the capacities of peacekeepers to protect civilians effectively. The report is available online.

United Nations Development Program

tinyurl.com/2cxbp5b

“Power, Voice and Rights: A Turning Point for Gender Equality in Asia and the Pacific,” by Anuradha Rajivan et al., 2010, 43 pp. In every country across Asia and the Pacific, pervasive gender inequality remains a barrier to progress, justice and social stability, and deprives the region of a significant source of human potential. Inequality persists despite robust growth and progress, and cuts even deeper for poorer or otherwise excluded groups. This report therefore suggests that it is time to catalyze change by focusing on institutions in three arenas—economics, politics and the law. Indeed, deliberate public policy choices, combined with attitudes and assessments that favor social justice, can foster progress towards gender equality.

World Health Organization (WHO)

www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html

“World Health Statistics 2010,” 2010, 168 pp. This report contains WHO’s annual compilation of data from its 193 Member States, and includes a summary of progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals and targets. As with previous versions, World Health Statistics 2010 has been compiled using publications and databases produced and maintained by the technical programs and regional offices of WHO. Indicators have been included on the basis of their relevance to global public health; the availability and quality of the data; and the reliability and comparability of the resulting estimates. The estimates in this book are derived from multiple sources, depending on each indicator and the availability and quality of data. In many countries, statistical and health information systems are weak and the underlying empirical data may not be available or may be of limited quality. Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Development

Volume 53, Number 2, June 2010

Special Issue on Gender and Empowerment contains the following articles:

- Introduction: Women's Empowerment: Contentions and Contestations, by Andrea Cornwall and Nan 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 Correa
- Empowerment and Transgender, by Chloe Schwenke
- Empowerment from the Semiperiphery Perspective, by Marina Blagojevic
- 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 Alpizar Duran
- 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

Feminist Studies

Volume 36, Number 1, Spring 2010

Special issue on Rethinking the Global contains the following articles:

- Recasting Global Feminisms: Toward a Comparative Historical Approach to Women's Activism and Feminist Scholarship, by Jayati Lal et al.
- Global Concepts, Local Practices: Chinese Feminism Since the Fourth UN Conference on Women, by Wang Zheng and Ying Zhang
- Becoming Feminist Activists:

Comparing Narratives, by K. McGuire, A. Stewart, and N. Curtin

- Curating Transnational Feminisms (Art Essay), by Maura Reilly
- Engendering Global Studies of Women and Work, by Nancy Plankey Videla

Gender, Place and Culture

Volume 17, Issue 4, 2010

Special issue on the Feminist Politics of Refugee Migration contains the following articles:

- Introduction: The Feminist Politics of Refugee Migration, by Jennifer Hyndman
- Performing Refugeeeness in the Czech Republic: Gendered Depoliticization Through NGO Assistance, by Alice Szczepanikova
- Lost Boys, Invisible Girls: Stories of Sudanese Marriages Across Borders, by Katarzyna Grabska
- Transnational Family Networks in the Somali Diaspora in Egypt: Women's Roles and Differentiated Experiences, by Mulki Al-Sharmani
- A Changing Sense of Somalines: Somali Women in London and Toronto, by Gail Hopkins

Gender & Development

Volume 18, Number 2, July 2010

Special issue on the Economic Crisis includes the following articles:

- The Global Economic Crisis, its Gender and Ethnic Implications, and Policy Responses, by Stephanie Seguino
- Gender and the Global Economic Crisis in Developing Countries: A Framework for Analysis, by Diane Elson
- Critical Times: Gendered Implications of the Economic Crisis for Migrant Workers from Burma/Myanmar in Thailand, by Jackie Pollock and Soe Lin Au
- Feminised Recession: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Women Garment Workers in the Philippines, by Kristina Gaerlan et al.
- Securing the Fruits of Their Labours:

The Effect of the Crisis on Women Farm Workers in Peru's Ica Valley, by Reineira Arguello

- Cheap and Disposable? The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Migration of Ethiopian Women Domestic Workers, by Bina Fernandez
- The Effects of the Global Economic Crisis on Women in the Informal Economy: Research Findings from WIEGO and the Inclusive Cities Partners, by Zoe Elena Horn
- How the Global Economic Crisis Reaches Marginalised Workers: The Case of Street Traders in Johannesburg, South Africa, by Jennifer Cohen
- Crisis, Care and Childhood: The Impact of Economic Crisis on Care Work in Poor Households in the Developing World, by Jessica Espey, Caroline Harper, and Nicola Jones

New Perspectives on Turkey (NPT)

Number 42, Spring 2010

Special issue on Gender, Ethnicity, and the Nation-State contains the following articles:

- Guest Editors' Introduction: At the Crossroads of Gender and Ethnicity: Moving Beyond the National Imaginaire, by Hülya Adak and Ayşe Gül Altınay
- Zabel Yesayan, Woman and Witness, or the Truth of the Mask, by Marc Nichanian
- Falling from Grace: Gender Norms and Gender Strategies in Eastern Turkey, by Nerina Weiss
- From National Humiliation to Difference: The Image of the Circassian Beauty in the Discourses of Circassian Diaspora Nationalists, by Setenay Nil Doğan
- Friendship, Sociability, and Masculinity in the Ottoman Empire: An Essay Confronting the Ghosts of Historicism, by Serkan Delice
- Feminization of Poverty: Does it Really Exist in Turkey?, by Ümmühan Gökövalı and Aysun Danışman
- A Different Future? Armenian Identity through the Prism of Trauma, Nationalism and Gender, by Arlene Voski Avakian

Sexualities

Volume 13, Number 2, April 2010

Special focus on Human Trafficking and Sexual Slavery includes the following articles:

- Sexual Labors: Interdisciplinary Perspectives Toward Sex as Work, by E. Boris, S. Gilmore, and R. Parreñas
- Thoughts on Finding and Assisting Individuals in Forced Labor in the USA, by Denis Brennan
- Sex Trafficking as the "New Slave Trade?," by Felicity Schaeffer-Gabriel
- Screening Sexual Slavery? Southeast Asian Gonzo Porn and US Anti-Trafficking Law, by Celine Parreñas Shimizu
- Continuous Moral Economies: The State Regulation of Bodies and Sex Work in Cuba, by Alyssa Garcia
- Sex and (Evacuation from) the City: The Moral and Legal Regulation of Sex Workers in Vancouver's West End, 1975-1985, by Becki L. Ross
- Putting Hypersexuality to Work: Black Women and Illicit Eroticism in Pornography, by Mireille Miller-Young
- Gender Labor: Transmen, Femmes, and Collective Work of Transgression, by Jane Ward
- Economies of Emotion, Familiarity, Fantasy, and Desire: Emotional Labor in Ho Chi Minh City's Sex Industry, by Kimberly Kay Hoang



Women's Studies International Forum

Volume 33, Issue 4, July-August 2010

Special issue, From Village Religion to Global Networks: Women, Religious Nationalism and Sustainability in South and Southeast Asia, contains the following articles:

- Shame and Honour: The Violence of Gendered Norms Under Conditions of Global Crisis, by Shelley Feldman
- Defending Islam and Women's Honour Against NGOs in Bangladesh, by Ainoon Naher
- Religion and Modernity: Gender and Identity Politics in Bangladesh, by Naseem Akhter Hussain
- Domains of Contestation: Women's Empowerment and Islam in Bangladesh, by Sarah C. White
- Migration to the Bars of Bombay: Women, Village Religion and Sustainability, by Therese Blanchet
- Gender, Religious Change and Sustainability in Bangladesh, by Santi Rozario and Geoffrey Samuel
- Boundary Battles: Muslim Women and Community Identity in the Aftermath of Violence, by Rowena Robinson
- Beyond Division: Women, Pilgrimage and Nation Building in South Asian Sufism, by Pnina Werbner
- Women's "Popular" Practices as Critique: Vernacular Religion in Indian and Pakistani Punjab, by Navtej K. Purewal and Virinder S. Kalra
- Religion, Nation and Mother-Love: The Malay Peninsula Past and Present, by Maila Stevens
- Getting the Monkey off Your Back: Women and the Intensification of Religious Identities in Post-Bomb Bali, Indonesia, by Mary Ida Bagus
- Growing Together in Partnership: Women's Views of the Business Practices of an Islamic Savings and Credit Cooperative in Central Java, Indonesia, by Minako Sakai
- The Islamic Revival and Women's Political Subjectivity in Indonesia, by Rachel Rinaldo

Duke University Press

www.dukeupress.edu

Liberalization's Children: Gender, Youth, and Consumer Citizenship in Globalizing India, by Ritty A. Lukose, 2009, 284 pp. This book explores how youth and gender have become crucial sites for a contested cultural politics of globalization in India. Popular discourses draw a contrast between "midnight's children," who were rooted in post-independence Nehruvian developmentalism, and "liberalization's children," who are global in outlook and unapologetically consumerist. Moral panics about beauty pageants and the celebration of St. Valentine's Day reflect ambivalence about the impact of an expanding commodity culture, especially on young women. By simply highlighting the triumph of consumerism, such discourses obscure more than they reveal. Through a careful analysis of "consumer citizenship," Lukose argues that the breakdown of the Nehruvian vision connects with ongoing struggles over the meanings of public life and the cultural politics of belonging. Those struggles play out in the ascendancy of Hindu nationalism; reconfigurations of youthful, middle-class femininity; attempts by the middle class to alter understandings of citizenship; and assertions of new forms of masculinity by members of lower castes. Moving beyond elite figurations of globalizing Indian youth, the author draws on ethnographic research to examine how non-elite college students in the southern state of Kerala mediate region, nation, and globe. Focusing on fashion, romance, student politics, and education, Lukose carefully tracks how gender, caste, and class, as well as colonial and postcolonial legacies of culture and power, affect how students navigate their roles as citizens and consumers.

Lynne Rienner Publishers

www.rienner.com

Masculinities in African Literary and Cultural Texts, edited by Helen Nabasuta Mugambi and Tuzyline Jita Allan, 2010, 352 pp. This book represents an invaluable contribution to the emerging body of African masculinity studies drawing on epic, folk tales, proverbs and song genres. The book explores the pervasive influence of orality on patterns of thought and underlying notions of masculinity in African societies through the work of writers such as Chinua Achebe, Ama Ata Aidoo, Ahmadou Kourouma, Nuruddin Farah, Nawal El Saadawi and others. The collection's multigenre approach and wide geographical breadth reflects the effort of the editors in expanding the boundaries of masculinity discourse in Africa literary and cultural studies.

Palgrave MacMillan

www.palgrave.com

Beyond Women's Empowerment in Africa: Exploring Dislocation and Agency, by Elinami Veraeli Swai, 2010, 236 pp. This book breaks new ground in understanding how modern society has shaped women's knowledge systems in Africa and deconstructs long-held myths about the position of ordinary women in the construction of knowledge. Using case studies, it historicizes the experiences of ordinary women in Tanzania and looks at how empowerment is used to paradoxically eviscerate women's knowledge systems.

Gender and Decolonization in the Congo: Lumumba's Legacy in Literature and Film, by Karen Bouwer, 2010, 262 pp. Patrice Lumumba's legacy continues to fire the imagination of politicians, activists, and artists. But women have been missing from accounts of the Congo's decolonization. What new ideals of masculinity and femininity were generated in this struggle? Were

masculinist biases reinscribed in later depictions of the martyred nationalist? Through analysis of Lumumba's writings and speeches, the life stories of women activists, and literary and cinematic works, this book challenges male-centered interpretations of Congolese nationalism and illustrates how generic conventions both reinforced and undercut gender bias in representations of Lumumba and his female contemporaries.

Imagining Arab Womanhood: The Cultural Mythology of Veils, Harems, and Belly Dancers in the U.S., by Amira Jarmakani, 2008, 256 pp. Winner of the 2008 National Women's Studies Association Gloria Anzaldúa prize, this book examines orientalist images of Arab womanhood in the United States since the turn of the twentieth century, exploring, in particular, representations of belly dancers, harem girls, and veiled women. Through semiotic analysis, Jarmakani demonstrates that these images have functioned as nostalgic placeholders for pressing yet unarticulated concerns about shifting spatial and temporal realities within the contexts of expansionism/modernization and imperialism/late capitalism. Calling these representations cultural mythologies, Jarmakani maps them onto dominant American narratives of power and progress, insisting on an analysis that understands them to be artifacts shaped by the interests of the American contexts in which they circulate. *Imagining Arab Womanhood* is a vital addition to conversations about representation, race, and gender.

Routledge

www.routledge.com

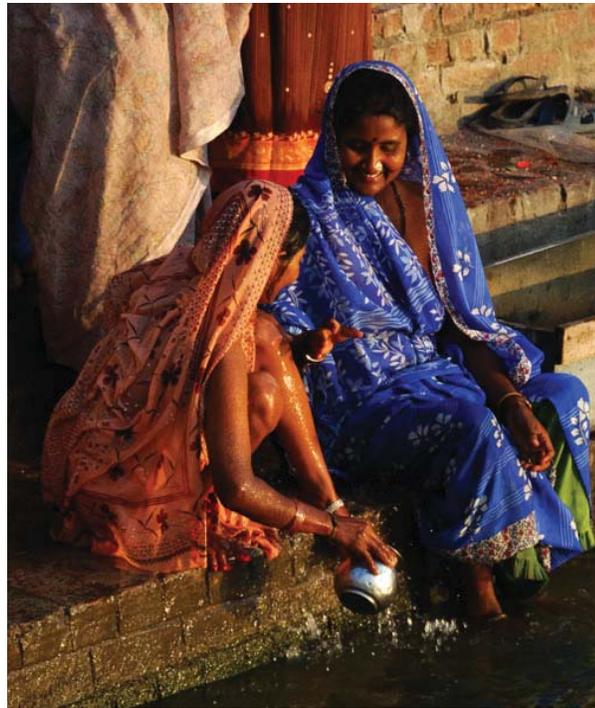
Female Sex Trafficking in Asia: The Resilience of Patriarchy in a Changing World, by Vidyamali Samarasinghe, 2009, 240 pp. Trafficking of women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation

across the globe is widely acknowledged as a leading criminal activity. Women of poor countries are particularly vulnerable to sex trafficking. This book identifies the patterns, causes, and consequences of female sex trafficking in Nepal, Cambodia, and the Philippines. Using empirical evidence, this book illustrates the commonalities and the differences among the different countries and recommends that serious attention should be paid to location-specific dimensions of sex trafficking in designing anti-sex-trafficking strategies.

Gender and Diversity in the Middle East and North Africa, edited by Zahia Smail Salhi, 2010, 200 pp. The images of women in chadors or burqas as contrasted with images of belly dancers which circulate today as representations of Muslim/Middle Eastern women do not fluctuate from the images propagated by Orientalist paintings and colonial photographs which also offer contrasting representations of the veiled (thus secluded) and the naked or semi-naked (thus eroticized) Muslim/Oriental woman. This book aims to highlight the element of diversity which characterizes the lives of these women and the regions to which they belong. The sense that most of the Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries are Muslim does confer a common identity, a distinction from others that may serve to bridge wide social, cultural, and economic differences among them. However, it is also important to stress that significant elements other than Islam contribute to the making of MENA societies and women's cultural identities.

Gender and Neoliberalism in India: The All India Democratic Women's Association and Globalization Politics, by Elisabeth Armstrong, 2010, 192 pp. This book explores how one socialist women's organization based in India has flourished in neoliberalism's shadow. From 1991 to the present, the doctrine of liberalization has guided Indian politics and economic policy. These

neoliberal measures have vastly reduced poverty alleviation schemes, price supports for poor farmers, and opened India's economy to the unpredictability of global financial fluctuations. During this same period, The All India Democratic Women's Association has grown from a national organization with roughly three million members to one with nine and a half million members, the majority of whom are landless rural women and urban working poor women who daily face caste, class and gender discrimination as well as intensified Hindu fundamentalist violence. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, Armstrong grounds theories of women's activism in the specificity of local, regional and national Indian campaigns, through the stories of AIDWA member-activists, participant observation of local projects like their legal clinics, and the history of their movement.



Muslim Women and Sport, edited by Tansin Benn, Gertrud Pfister, and Haifaa Jawad, 2010, 278 pp. Examining the global experiences, challenges and achievements of Muslim women participating in physical activities and sport, this important new study makes a profound contribution to our understanding of both contemporary Islam and the complexity and diversity

of women's lives in the modern world. The book presents an overview of current research into constructs of gender, the role of religion, and the importance of situation, and looks closely at what Islam has to say about women's participation in sport and what Muslim women have to say about their participation in sport. It highlights the challenges and opportunities for women in sport in both Muslim and non-Muslim countries, utilizing a series of extensive case-studies in various countries which invite the readers to conduct cross-cultural comparisons. Material on Iraq, Palestine and Bosnia and Herzegovina provides rare insights into the impact of war on sporting activities for women. The book also seeks to make important recommendations for improving access to sport for girls and women from Muslim communities.

Taylor and Francis Publishing

www.taylorandfrancis.com
Women and Housing: An International Analysis, edited by Patricia Kennett and Kam-Wah Chan, 2010, 256 pp. This collection is concerned with exploring the housing circumstances of women in developed and emerging societies in Europe, the US and East Asia, at a time of substantial economic and social change. Its focus is on the interface between housing and gender and how this socially constructed relationship manifests and transforms over time and space. Housing systems

and opportunities are embedded within structured and institutionalized relations of power which are gendered. For example, in many countries the wider context of housing provision has been heavily influenced by attitudes surrounding the "male breadwinner model" whereby the male wage-earner provides for a dependent wife and children, supported by the notion

of a “family wage.” These and other perceptions reflect the structured and institutionalized relations of power which permeate the policy process and the wider world, the nature and dynamics of which are culturally contingent as shown by the contributions to this collection. Each contribution considers the historically- and geographically-specific relations of power and the connection and intersection between the social relations of gender and other culturally relevant forms of social division such as ethnicity, class, age, and housing. The chapters go on to identify the ways in which women’s housing opportunities have been constrained or enhanced, using empirical data on women’s labor market participation, wealth distribution, family formation and education. The book concludes with a focus on women’s housing opportunities and circumstances and considers potential threats and barriers to women’s housing access and security.

United Nations University Press

www.unu.edu/unupress

Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons,

edited by Vanessa Farr, Henri Myrntinen,

and Albrecht Schnabel, 2009, 480 pp. Every day, small arms and light weapons (SALW) kill, wound, and threaten millions of adults and children. Due to their widespread availability, mobility, and ease of use, prolific SALW have become central to maintaining social dislocation, destabilization, insecurity, and crime in the build-up to war, during wartime, and in the aftermath of conflict. Small arms are misused within domestic settings, as well as in public spaces, affecting everyone in the community without regard to sex or age. The impact of these weapons can be vastly different for women and men and for girls and boys. However, careful consideration of gender and age is rare in the formulation of small arms policy, of planning small arms collection or control, or even in small arms research. To counter the effects of prolific SALW, their role in gender- and age-specific violence must be more deeply analyzed and the results applied at the policy and operational level. This work should be undertaken in war-afflicted contexts, in societies suffering from elevated levels of social violence and/or severe underdevelopment, and in those tolerant of the presence of individually owned firearms. Contributors to the

book draw on experience and research from around the world on the nexus of gender, age, violence, and small arms in developing and developed countries.

UNIFEM with Women from the Asia-Pacific Network (WAPN)

www.unifem.org

Diamonds: Stories of Women from the Asia-Pacific Network of People Living with HIV, edited by Susan Paxton, 2009, 118 pp. This report is a compilation of the personal narratives of ten women and one girl who are HIV-positive.

The publication is accompanied by a documentary that focuses on four of these stories. Like diamonds, formed under immense pressure to become the strongest and most brilliant natural substance known on earth, these women have overcome incredible challenges to emerge as shining examples. *Diamonds* plots the key moments in the lives of these women, from diagnosis to the realization that their voices could be part of the change, highlighting each woman’s journey to empowerment. Collectively, they emerge as a powerful voice in the global dialogue on AIDS. This book is available for free.

Study Opportunities

Columbia University

Human Rights Advocates Programme (HRAP)

Deadline: November 19, 2010

hrcolumbia.org/hrap

HRAP’s comprehensive program of advocacy, networking, skills-building, and academic coursework provides advocates the opportunity to hone practical skills, develop a deeper understanding of human rights, and foster mutually-beneficial relationships with organizations and individuals in their respective fields. The program is designed for lawyers, journalists, doctors, teachers, social workers, community organizers, and other human

rights activists working with NGOs on issues including sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, minority rights, LGBT rights, labor rights, migration, health, social exclusion, environmental justice, and corporate social accountability. Participants are selected on the basis of their previous work experience in human rights, commitment to the human rights field, and demonstrated ability to pursue graduate-level studies. Full-time students or government officials will not be considered. Advocates must work at the grassroots level. Applicants from high-income countries will not be considered except for those

representing marginalized communities. This extremely competitive program will admit approximately eight participants. Every effort is made to provide full fellowships to cover program costs as well as travel and living expenses for selected advocates each year. The 2011 HRAP will take place from late August to the middle of December 2011.

The Institute for Women’s Policy Research (IWPR)

Deadline: December 14, 2010 for Spring 2011 Internships

tinyurl.com/3ao2o52

IWPR is committed to assisting the professional development of

students and graduates interested in economic justice for women. IWPR's internship program is designed to provide participants with challenging work experiences under the guidance and supervision of researchers with extensive knowledge of women's policy issues and social science research. IWPR has several internship opportunities available during spring 2011:

- **Communications Fellow:** The Communications Fellow will serve as a general communications assistant on a variety of communications and outreach activities including press relations, print and online products, and dissemination of IWPR products. The Fellow will work with the Communications Manager in coordination with other IWPR staff to assist with the carrying out of all communications responsibilities, and in its effort to improve conditions for women by sharing its information with a growing audience of advocates, policymakers, thought leaders, and members of the public. The Fellow's responsibilities will include: media relations; events assistance; targeted outreach; and editing and distributing publications.

- **Research Internship:** Interns will provide administrative and research support to researchers. Duties include: literature reviews; assisting with data collection; designing charts, graphs, and tables; answering phones; and filing. Qualifications: strong organizational skills; good interpersonal skills; interest in policy research and women's issues; and experience with statistics, economics, or social sciences through coursework. Familiarity with Microsoft Word and Excel required; knowledge of STATA, SPSS, SAS, and graphics software a plus.

- **Communications and Outreach Internship:** Interns will provide administrative and editorial support to the communications team. Duties include: assisting with proofreading; article clipping; assisting with media outreach; layout and design of Fact Sheets and Research-In-Briefs; and IWPR website maintenance as needed.

- **Development Internship:** Interns will provide administrative and grant

research support to the development team and will have the opportunity to learn about nonprofit fundraising, grant applications, and direct mail programs. IWPR receives support from foundations and government agencies, as well as individual and organizational supporters. Duties include: assisting with direct mail, data entry, grant research, grant-writing, and fundraising. Qualifications: should have an interest in fundraising and nonprofit management; prior experience with fundraising at any level is desirable, but not required; familiarity with Microsoft Word and Excel required; and knowledge of Salesforce preferred.

- **Administrative Internship:** Interns will provide administrative support to the Finance Manager. Duties include: expense allocations, accounts payable tasks, data entry; filing; copying; and tracking and organizing financial records as well as assistance in comparing vendor proposals for phone and internet plans. Qualifications: strong organizational skills; good interpersonal skills; experience with or interest in nonprofit accounting, and office administration through coursework or previous internships. Familiarity with Microsoft Word and Excel required; knowledge of Quickbooks or other accounting software a plus.

Queen's University

MA in Gender Studies

Deadline: March 1, 2011 for the 2011-2012 academic year

www.queensu.ca/genderstudies/index.html

The graduate program in Gender Studies at Queen's University engages with textual and creative narrative, political economies, social justice, and migratory cultures, with an emphasis on feminist interdisciplinary scholarship. Faculty will offer courses and supervision on one or



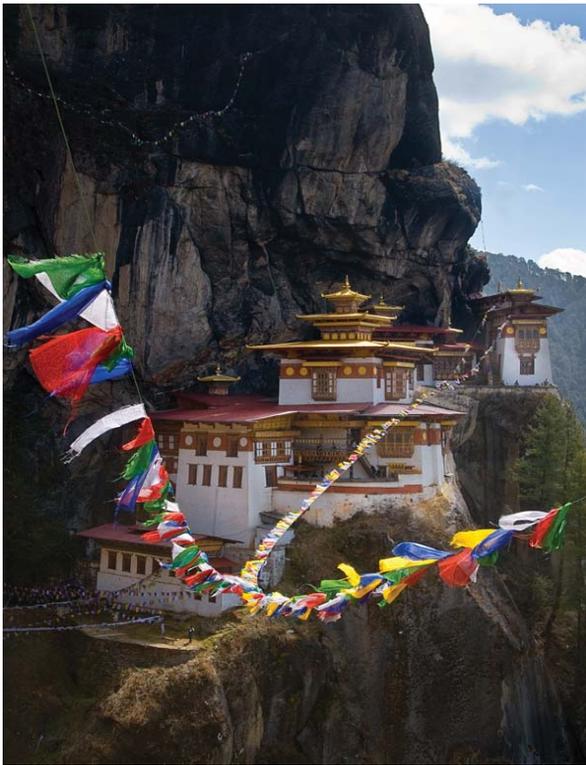
more of the following areas: activism; social justice and political economy representation; art and literatures; (post)colonial, migratory and diasporic communities; and feminist theories (including but not limited to critical race/anti-racist theory, queer theory, feminist pedagogies). Students will have the opportunity to develop rigorous research skills in areas related to feminist theory, while being encouraged to attend to the sophisticated and complex workings of gendered lives in a global context. Students will also have the opportunity to work with highly motivated faculty with strong scholarly expertise in the fields of gender studies and feminist studies.

Makerere University

MA in Gender Analysis in Economics

www.fema.mak.ac.ug/regionalprogramme.html

Gendered perspectives on the economy is a growing branch of economics. In many developing countries, and the Africa region in particular, most policies are gender-blind, and existing postgraduate programs in economics do not incorporate gender as a key component in policymaking and analysis. This has resulted not only in gender-blind policies but also inadequate academic research and publications which incorporate gender perspectives. The overall goal of the Master of Arts in Gender Analysis in Economics is to train



skills; strong organizational skills; the ability to multitask, work independently and work well under pressure; and will take initiative. Familiarity with Internet research, Windows 2000 and the Microsoft Office Suite is necessary. Knowledge of and interest in feminist media is a plus. Interns are asked to work a minimum of 15 hours per week. Duration is flexible to meet university requirements, but a minimum commitment of three months is optimal. All interns will be required to sign an Internship Letter of Agreement that outlines the duration and schedule of their internship. All WMM internship positions are unpaid. However, interns qualify for and have access

to a number of services and benefits, including: local travel reimbursements; access to the WMM catalogue of films; and free attendance at workshops and film screenings. For more information on application requirements, please see the WMM website.

International Peace and Development Training Center (IPDTC) and Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania (PATRIR)

Gender and Peacebuilding: Integrating Planning and Action in the Field (IGP) Advanced Certificate Program (ACP)

tinyurl.com/25tqnen

This five-day certificate program will provide structured and informal opportunities for dialogue and relationship-building with colleagues from around the world, working in gender and peacebuilding to expand the participants' global network of collegial support and mutual learning. Through interactive working group processes and intensive group dialogue and debriefings, the participants will gain first-hand experience in applying the tools and methods chosen for this

program and make steps to adapting them for your specific needs. Programs are in-depth and custom-designed for participants' specific needs and contexts. The session will take place October 25-29, 2010, in Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

The Women's Refugee Commission

tinyurl.com/2vejf8d

Deadline: Rolling

The Women's Refugee Commission has several internship and employment opportunities for Fall 2010 and beyond. Since 1989, the Women's Refugee Commission has advocated vigorously for laws, policies and programs to improve the lives and protect the rights of refugee and displaced women, children and young people—bringing about lasting, measurable change. Available internships include:

- **Reproductive Health Program**

- **Fuel and Firewood Initiative Intern:**

Displaced people living in camps are provided with the bare essentials for survival, but must provide for their own fuel needs. The objective of this internship is to conduct a baseline survey of existing and planned household energy-related programming and funding in humanitarian contexts. Applicants should have completed their bachelors degree; have excellent research, data collection, analysis and writing skills; previous professional and/or academic experience in humanitarian/public policy, household energy and/or international development; and strong communication and computer skills.

- **Communications Film Intern:** The intern will provide multimedia support to the Women's Refugee Commission's communications department. They will work with the director of communications and the communications officer. The internship will provide the opportunity to work closely with communications staff and attend internal organizational meetings and other meetings and events related to refugee issues. The focus of this internship is to help produce video advocacy projects, providing support in filming and editing.

planners and policymakers to integrate gender as a variable in economic policymaking and management. The program will train individuals to be well-rounded economic policy advisors and to meet the increasing demand from governments and local and international organizations to mainstream gender in their policies and programming. It is intended to produce a critical mass of practitioners with professional skills for recognizing gender bias in economic policies and offer advice on gender-aware microeconomic and macroeconomic policies and programs of governments and development organizations.

Women Make Movies

Internships

www.wmm.com/about/jobs.shtml#internship

Learn the workings and business side of the independent film distribution. Interns can work in a variety of positions, including: distribution; production; marketing, public relations and/or editorial; design and interactive media; filmmaker services; administration; and organizing workshop series. Qualified candidates will demonstrate excellent communication

Grants and Fellowships

Princeton Society of Fellows (Princeton University)

Postdoctoral Fellowship in LGBT Studies

Deadline: October 1, 2010

tinyurl.com/2abqw6f

The Princeton Society of Fellows, an interdisciplinary group of scholars in the humanities, social sciences, and selected natural sciences, invites applications for the 2011-2014 Fellowship competition. Five three-year Postdoctoral Fellowships (including the Fellowship in LGBT Studies) will be awarded this year. The postdoctoral fellow will be expected to pursue research in any scholarly areas that will make a positive contribution toward public discourse around contemporary LGBT issues. The successful candidate is required to teach one course each semester for the first two years and normally does some advising in their specialty or related areas. In the third year, the fellow teaches only one course and devotes the final semester to full-time research. The LGBT fellow is also encouraged to share research interests with the wider campus community, with the aim of creating a sustained dialogue on issues related to LGBT equality.

Institute for Advanced Study

Deadline: November 1, 2010

www.sss.ias.edu/applications

The School welcomes applications in economics, political science, law, psychology, sociology and anthropology for scholars to be in residence for the full academic year to pursue their own research. It encourages social scientific work with a historical and humanistic bent and also entertains applications in history, philosophy, literary criticism, literature and linguistics. Applicants must have a Ph.D. at time of application. Each year there is a general thematic focus that provides common ground for roughly half the scholars; for 2011-2012 the focus will be Moralities, under the direction of Professor Didier Fassin.

The Wadsworth African Fellowships

Deadline: December 15, 2010

tinyurl.com/2dd7ctg

These fellowships are intended to provide support for African students undertaking study leading to a Ph.D. at a South African university that can provide them with international-level training in anthropology (including biological anthropology and archaeology). Currently, applications to the University of Witwatersrand or The University of Cape Town are given priority. The annual fellowship is \$17,500 and can be used towards travel, living expenses, tuition, student fees, insurance, books, research expenses, and any other relevant categories of expenditure while studying at the Host institution. The fellowship is renewable for up to two additional years upon successful completion of each preceding year's study. A separate application can be made for an additional year of funding to support dissertation write-up. Questions should be directed to internationalprograms@wennerngren.org.

King's College and the African Leadership Centre (ALC)

The Peace and Security Fellowship Programme for African Women

Deadline: March 2011

www.securityanddevelopment.org

These Fellowships are intellectual and financial awards for personal, professional and academic achievements, as well as the recognition of future potential. The ALC aims to build a new community of leaders generating cutting-edge knowledge on peace, security and development. The program is designed to expose young professional African women to

the complexities of conflict, security, and development. The exposure is to equip them for careers in this field by developing their expertise to generate African-led ideas and processes of change for addressing challenges on the African continent. It is intended that this project will train African women to develop a better understanding of African peace and security issues, in order to increase their participation in conflict management processes and other areas of security concerns for Africans.



Peace, Security & Development Fellowships for African Scholars

Deadline: March 2011

www.securityanddevelopment.org

The Fellowships are over an 18-month period and comprise a rigorous training program on peace, security and development, which includes a 12-month Master's (M.A.) program at King's College London and an attachment to an African University to undertake an independent research project. The Fellowship program is designed to expose junior African scholars to the complexities of Security and Development issues facing the African continent.

Women's Philanthropy Institute

Deadline: April 2011

tinyurl.com/364x9qc

In its efforts to advance the field of women's philanthropy, the Women's Philanthropy Institute is offering its second annual Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship that provides Ph.D. candidates a \$2,500 award for research and dissertation writing. The doctoral dissertation fellowship will be awarded to a scholar whose primary research focus is in the area of women's philanthropy or gender differences in philanthropic behavior and giving. For more information, please contact Andrea Pactor at apactor@iupui.edu.

Open Society Institute

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/22px79t

The Open Society Fellowship supports individuals who are developing innovative solutions to pressing open society challenges. The fellowship program seeks applicants eager to communicate original and provocative ideas to a broad audience, as well as to shape policy and inspire critical debate among activists, intellectuals,

decision makers, and the public. The program also aims to sharpen OSI's thinking, question its assumptions, and broaden its understanding of pivotal problems. A fellowship project might identify a problem that has not previously been recognized, develop new policy ideas to address familiar problems, or offer a new advocacy strategy. The Fellowship is open to journalists, activists, academics, and public policy practitioners from around the world. Recent fellows have explored topics such as the role of new media in authoritarian societies, the prospects of applying criminal law to arms manufacturers trading in war zones, the diverse and contradictory effects of Chinese migration to Africa, and the challenges of community organizing in the rural United States. For application procedures and requirements, please see the OSI web site.

Boston University

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/26g23ar

Boston University invites applications for up to two postdoctoral research fellows for year-long appointments each,

beginning in Fall 2010. Researchers working on issues related to global development and/or global governance are encouraged to apply. Candidates should have strong analytical skills, substantive knowledge and experience, and an interest and ability to analyze longer-range trends and policy options in a global perspective. The Fellows will participate in and help develop research programs in these areas at the Pardee Center and join a community of scholars who seek to conduct interdisciplinary, policy-relevant, and future-oriented research that contributes to long-term improvements in the human condition. Applications for the research fellowship are welcome from recent recipients of PhD or equivalent degrees. In special circumstances applications from advanced ABD doctoral candidates may also be considered. The fellowship is a full-time position for up to twelve months. Please submit a letter of intent and research interests, a CV, samples of written work, and names of three academic references to: Theresa White (theresaw@bu.edu), Center Administrator, Pardee House, 67 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215.

Conferences

Michigan State University

Africanist Graduate Student

Conference: Emerging Perspectives in African Studies

October 8-9, 2010

africa.msu.edu/gradconference

The theme of this conference is meant to inspire graduate students focusing on African Studies, to explore new methodological, theoretical, and topical directions among their peers and future colleagues. By doing so at MSU, one of the nation's first African Studies centers, the organizers hope graduate students will acknowledge their debt to those who have gone before them even as they work toward developing

new perspectives in African studies. The purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for graduate students to discuss their research, receive constructive feedback, network with other students and scholars, and sharpen presentation skills in a comfortable and relaxed environment. This conference will take place in East Lansing, Michigan.

University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

Men, Masculinities, and Family Planning in Africa

October 14-15, 2010

tinyurl.com/28lkgzh

For the past two decades, efforts to

prevent HIV transmission and treat those affected have absorbed the lion's share of human and financial resources for reproductive health in sub-Saharan Africa. The purpose of this conference is to examine previous efforts through a "gender lens," and to consider how a better understanding of men and masculinities in Africa could inform a new era of family planning service delivery. This conference will consider a gender perspective on fertility and family planning that is inclusive of men and boys. Presented by the UCLA Bixby Center on Population and Reproductive Health and UCLA James S. Coleman African Studies Center.

University of Manchester Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine

Politics and Practices: The History of Post-War Women's Health

October 22-23, 2010

tinyurl.com/33jmq5q

This two-day conference will bring together researchers interested in the history of post-war women's health. In contrast to most histories of women's health which focus on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this conference aims to showcase research on the politics, policy, and practice of women's health after 1945, a much less-studied yet dynamic era for women as patients, providers, caregivers, policy-makers, and activists.

Stanford University's Student Forum for African Studies

Health and Governance in Africa

Oct 29-30, 2010

tinyurl.com/26ytf8v

This conference seeks to foster conversation between scholars, policy experts, and practitioners that will address change and continuity in the relationship between health and governance in Africa. In 2009, the Pan-African Clinical Trials Registry was launched in an attempt to promote transparency in the growing field of medical research in Africa. Such trials at once provide some standard of health

care while posing challenging ethical and political questions. In 2006, 17 people died and over 80,000 sought medical attention in the Ivory Coast when 500 tons of toxic waste was dumped in the country by a Panamanian ship turned away from Amsterdam. In 1901 the colonial administration of Lagos adopted a policy of racial segregation in an attempt to fight malaria, and in the 1940s, to the same end, they remade the city's landscape by draining its marshes as part of the War effort. These examples make clear the extent to which health issues in Africa are and have long been thoroughly intertwined with questions of government and the state, political economy, and the environment.

8th Annual Women's Studies Graduate Conference Southern Connecticut State University Women's Studies Program

Trafficking Humans: An Interdisciplinary Approach Addressing Sex & Labor Exploitation

October 30, 2010

tinyurl.com/2d87b63

The problem of human trafficking has become increasingly pandemic in recent years. Social institutions such as government, media, military industrial complex, corporations, and criminal justice systems are all complicit in maintaining the silence that

encompasses the sex industry. Millions of women and children are trafficked globally for commercial, sexual, labor, and service purposes. Much of the world has yet to learn that the problem of sex and/or labor slavery is

a reality on both a global and local level. There is a great necessity for global awareness and acknowledgment that humans are currently being trafficked in almost every country. This graduate conference will serve to raise society consciousness about this current global issue. An interdisciplinary approach allows for a better understanding of the issue and the creation of solutions. Examining the history, economics, philosophy, and theory behind human trafficking will help understand why the industry began and continues unabated.

UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

November 2010

tinyurl.com/2f97ssy

The Social and Human Sciences Sector, in collaboration with the University of Hull, U.K., is currently undertaking a program of research on men and violence against women, gendered poverty and legal sociocultural factors influencing women's access to freshwater. The aim of this program of research is to develop policy recommendations on violence against women; more specifically on men and violence against women, gendered poverty, and women's access to fresh water. The second in this series of research meetings will be held in Kinshasa, DRC, in November 2010. It will build upon the success of the previous meeting, held in Pretoria in August 2007 on "Women's Rights for Peace and Security in Post-Conflict Democracies in sub-Saharan Africa," which formed the basis for a productive dialogue with Ministers at the Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in Mombasa in 2009, and for a series of policy papers and policy briefs, now available on the UNESCO website. This conference falls within the framework of UNESCO's actions to combat violence against women and enhance women's rights and empowerment, and builds on its central objective of promoting research that supports evidence-based decision-making.

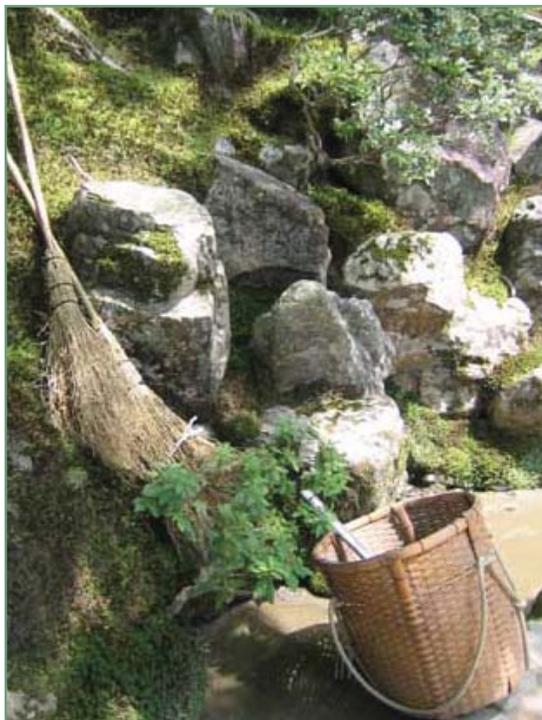


The International Board of Directors of the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC)

10th World Assembly of Community Radio Broadcasters Global Conference November 8-13, 2010

amarc10.amarc.org/index.php?p=home

Community Radio Broadcasters have come together in AMARC Argentina to host the first global conference of community broadcasters to be held in South America, where community radios were born 60 years ago. More than 400 community broadcasters and stakeholders from over 110 countries and all regions of the global community radio movement will gather to improve good practice in community media; explore strategies to facilitate the establishment of enabling legal environments for community media development to define knowledge sharing and capacity building models for action-research and mentoring; to reinforce content development leading to social change; to facilitate the inclusion of women; and to encourage the empowerment of communities through appropriation of community radio for social justice and sustainable, democratic and participatory human development. This conference will take place in La Plata, Argentina.



2010 Film & History Conference Women and Children First: Gender and Ethics

November 11-14, 2010

www.uwosh.edu/filmandhistory

This conference, comprised of multiple panels, will examine all forms and genres of films featuring the damsels and knights who test the nature and boundaries of gender and ethics.

Ester Boserup Conference 2010 Long-Term Trajectories in Population, Gender Relations, Land Use, and the Environment

November 15-17, 2010

www.boserup-conference.org

Ester Boserup's work focused on understanding processes of social change. She conceptualized human societies—in their present-day form and in their historical development—as dynamic relationships between natural, economic, cultural, and political structures. This interdisciplinary approach to social development and the manner in which Boserup positioned herself at the interface between academia and politics form integral parts of her intellectual legacy. The conference will therefore consider contributions addressing her approach, her interface position, and the applicability of her theories to current sustainability issues.

The conference will take place in Vienna, Austria.

International Graduate Conference on Climate Change and People

November 15-19, 2010

sparetimeuniversity.com/?p=269

Taking unified global action against climate change, The Small Earth Nepal and the Consortium for Capacity Building (University of Colorado), in collaboration with several other academic and nonprofit organizations, are organizing this conference, hoping to bring together various scholars, graduate students and climate change practitioners to equip and mobilize young minds about climate change and societal issues.

The conference is mainly focused on the multidisciplinary capacity-building of graduate students of various disciplines through the sharing of knowledge and experience by experts and participants on Climate Affairs, from climate-related science to impacts, from policy and economics to ethics and equity. For further details, please contact either Michael Glantz (michael.glantz@colorado.edu) or Dhiraj Pradhananga (smallearth@wlink.com.np). The conference will take place in Kathmandu, Nepal.

African Studies Association Women's Caucus

Land, Food and Freedom: Gendered Struggles for the Commons in Africa November 17-21, 2010

www.africanstudies.org/p/cm/ld/fid=8

This panel will consider how history, literature, and art inform and are expressed in contemporary gendered resistance to enclosure in Africa and the African diaspora. It plans to address alternatives that are being affirmed by African women and allied men in the face of an escalation of land and seed grabs, odious debt, resource alienation, and Gate-Rockefeller biocolonialism. It also will evaluate the extent to which international aid, policy, and solidarity can support the wide variety of already-existing indigenous initiatives for food and resource sovereignty. This panel/roundtable is proposed as one of the three-part series under "Discourses on Enclosure, Environmental Justice, Sovereignty, and Sustainability in Africa and the African Diaspora I-III." The conference will take place in San Francisco.

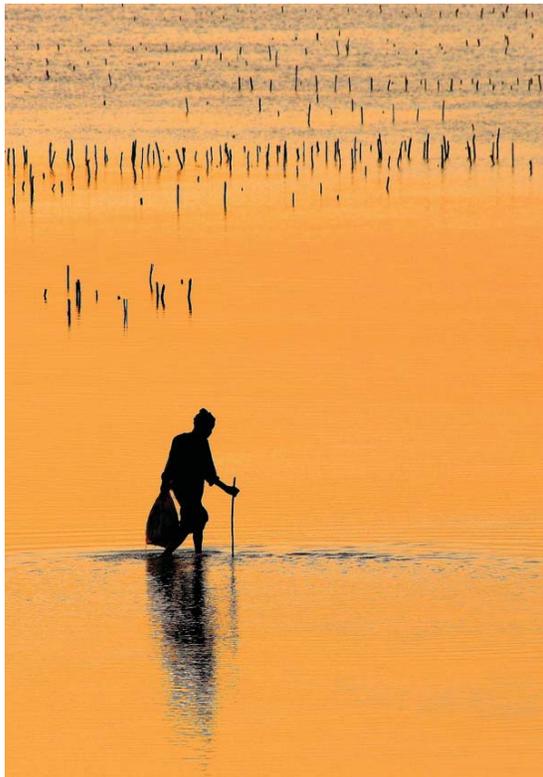
Linköping University, Sweden Equality, Growth and Sustainability—Do They Mix?

November 25-26, 2010

www.liu.se/genusforum/Konferens?l=en

This conference is a forum for examining if and how questions of equality, growth, and sustainability can be reconciled in organizations and implemented in general practice. The purpose is to explore and disseminate knowledge and

experiences on gender equality, gender mainstreaming, diversity management, growth and sustainability, inclusion, and equal opportunities. The ambition is to discuss these key concepts and issues from an intersectional perspective, in theory and practice, in order to rethink and find new ways to move on. There will be two special symposia focusing on gender and the environment: “Gender, Sustainability, and Climate Change” will deal explicitly with the gendered aspects of climate change, and address gender studies lack of critical engagement in this crucial area; and “Is There an Ecologically Modern Masculinity?” will examine how certain performatives of gender are connected to the fields of energy, environment and climate change.



Development Research Network on Nature, Poverty and Power

Nature, Poverty and Power: Assessing Challenges to Sustainable Development
November 25-26, 2010

www.csduppsala.uu.se/devnet

This interdisciplinary conference will explore the interrelationship between natural resource use, poverty, and power. It aims to address institutions and social, political, and economic

dynamics at local, national, and global levels that influence the unequal access to resources and the various effects this has on people living in poverty. Furthermore, focus on how people in poverty strive to ensure livelihood security and access to natural resources, while facing local, national, and global power structures. This includes the strategies used by people in poverty to increase their power in political and economic decision-making on different levels, as well as the institutional options available to them for political participation and impact. There will be a special symposium entitled “The Politics of Climate Change, Gender and Development” which will treat the gendered dimensions of the nexus of politics, society and the drive towards carbon trading. The conference will take place in Uppsala, Sweden.

The Cairo Global Conference

**Women and the 21 Century—
 Feminist Alternatives**
December 16-18, 2010

tinyurl.com/2db7sm7

This conference will elaborate a feminist critique of the international development and politics and will provide space for exchange of feminist analyses and feminist grassroots work. The conference expects to gather participants from all parts of the world and contexts who work for promoting a world where women and men enjoy equal rights and where religious structures are separated from state and politics. The conference will raise and discuss the following issues: international politics and feminist

critique to development; political religious groups, military violence and limiting the freedom of women; global patriarchal and social sexual violence against women; a Global-Local Solidarity and feminist movements for secular society as essential precondition for real democracy, just peace and full equality between people regardless of gender, class, religion or other characteristics; feminist analyses on

structural violence against women and its continuum in peace and war; the fundamentalist economic system and its relation to patriarchy, militarism and neocolonialism. For more information, please email contact@antiko.org.mk.

Developing Africa

Development Discourse(s) in Late Colonialism

January 13-15, 2011

www.history.ac.uk/events/event/1714

This workshop aims to explore discourses of development during the period between the end of World War I and decolonization (1918-ca. 1960). Focus will be placed upon the conceptualization of development in an African context, with discussion from a wide range of sources. The workshop will evaluate how the meaning of development changed over time; how discursive and non-discursive social, cultural, and political practices are related to each other; and who were the subjects of discourse. Contributors will compare their findings to the widely-held assumption that development in the early decades of the 20th century, probably up to the 1930s, was mainly used in a narrow economic sense, closely related to the exploitation of natural resources, whereas later, development turned into a more extensive concept enabling and justifying the profound penetration and transformation of colonial societies.

2nd European Conference on Politics and Gender

January 13-15, 2011

www.ecprnet.eu/sg/ecpg/

The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Standing Group on Gender and Politics forms a broad-based network on issues relating to the study of gender and sexuality in politics and world politics. Over the past fifteen years, the research conducted in this field has expanded significantly and the number of gender and politics scholars participating in the ECPR Joint Sessions and General Conferences has increased exponentially. The conference aims to foster dialogue and create networks of

scholars who work in politics, gender, and/or related fields. It will be hosted by the Center for Policy Studies and the Department of Gender Studies at the Central European University in Budapest, Hungary.

Research Centre for Women's and Gender Studies (CIRSDe)

**Globalization, Genders and Languages
February 10-12, 2011**

tinyurl.com/37a8895

This conference aims to promote cultural exchanges among researchers interested in the gender perspectives in their work. At the same time, it is an occasion to relaunch the debate on how Women's and Gender studies can be integrated into traditional academic approaches. The topics conference organizers intend to discuss include globalization, cultural exchanges, transculturality, migrations, languages, economic development, and the decline in importance of national boundaries. The conference will take place Turin, Italy.

Behind the Mask: The Voice of Africa's LGBT Community

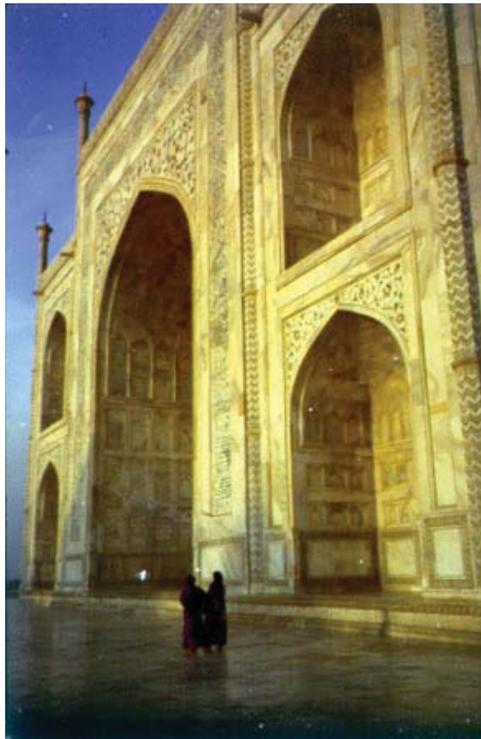
International Conference on African Same-Sex Sexualities and Gender Diversity, Practices, Identities and Communities

February 13-16, 2011

tinyurl.com/2fk2bum

This conference aims to identify and celebrate indigenous and evolving male, female and/or gender variant same-sex sexual practices, identities and communities, including expressions of gender diversity, and to promote their social acceptance and their physical and social well-being. The conference objectives are to: promote understanding and further study of male and female same-sex sexual practices, identities and communities, including expressions of gender diversity, in sub-Saharan Africa; promote understanding of social and structural prejudice towards sexual and gender diversity and strategies to address this prejudice; explore how social and structural factors affect

the wellbeing and health of persons engaging in same-sex sexual practices or with gender diverse backgrounds and identify ways of enabling the social environment and reducing vulnerability; and support capacity building in research and advocacy and to strengthen the development of MSM/WSW/transgendered communities. The conference will take place in Pretoria, South Africa.



Eastern Sociological Society Meeting

Intersectionalities and Complex Inequalities: Panel on Women of Color and Their Opportunity Chances in the Low Skilled Labor Market

February 24-27, 2011

tinyurl.com/28leet4

The concept of intersectionality or an intersectional framework has enriched and transformed academic research across many disciplines. Its application allows scholars to explore the simultaneous and multiplicative interaction of class, race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, sexuality, disability, citizenship, and other axes of inequality in people's lives as mutually constructing systems of power. The 2011 meeting will focus on how an intersectional

approach has been developed and utilized in different ways across the subfields of sociology. The concept of intersectionality challenges the various areas within sociology to develop detailed critical explorations of complex inequalities and their cumulative and interactive effects on individuals and social institutions. This conference will take place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

American Comparative Literature Association

Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada

March 31-April 3, 2011

www.acla.org

In the past decade, numerous researchers of human sexuality have expanded the discussion of desire, embodiment, and eroticism by thinking beyond the borders of nations. Critics are now considering the crosscultural, transnational, and hybrid dimensions of sexuality by examining how texts reflect the dynamic cultural experiences of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, queers, straights, and transgender people. The proposed seminar will both assess and build on the past decade's developments by examining how written forms represent sexualities.

Institute of Development Studies

Centre for Social Protection Conference 2011: Social Protection for Social Justice
April 13-15, 2011

tinyurl.com/28hwnqg

The conference aims to explore future directions for social protection that go beyond social safety nets and risk management, to address broader concerns with redistributive equity and social injustice. The conference will address social protection as it relates to the following themes: constructing democratic governance through new social contracts; transformation of social and economic drivers of vulnerability; sustainable adaptation to climate and environmental change; and inequality and redistributive justice. This conference will take place at the University of Sussex, Brighton, UK.

The German Historical Institute and the Department of International History at the London School of Economics

The Dilemmas of International Humanitarian Aid in the Twentieth Century

May 12-14, 2011

tinyurl.com/ybs9anr

This conference encompasses the history of international humanitarian aid from the end of the nineteenth century to present. It will focus on the dilemmas, contradictions, and ambiguities of humanitarian commitment.



Calls for Papers

Institute of Development Studies

Centre for Social Protection Conference 2011: Social Protection for Social Justice

Deadline: September 30, 2010

tinyurl.com/28hwngq

The Centre for Social Protection is convening a 3-day conference on Social Protection for Social Justice, to be held April 13-15, 2011 at IDS Sussex, in Brighton, UK. The conference aims to explore future directions for social protection that go beyond social safety nets and risk management, to address broader concerns with redistributive equity and social injustice. Social protection has successfully established itself as a core function of development policy in recent years, but in many respects it remains firmly rooted in its origins in social safety nets and humanitarian relief, where assistance was provided on a “discretionary” rather than an “entitlement” basis, usually for a limited time period, often in the form of food, and recipients were pejoratively labeled as “aid beneficiaries.” Social protection has moved beyond this in some respects: quasi-welfare programs such as social pension schemes provide regular ongoing transfers; cash transfers have displaced or complemented food aid in emergency and non-emergency contexts; and “beneficiaries” are now “recipients,” “participants,” or even “clients.” Nonetheless, the Centre for Social Protection believes that social protection initiatives remain insufficiently focused on achieving social justice outcomes, both in terms of their objectives and in their implementation.

Accordingly, some of the themes that this conference aims to address include the following: constructing democratic governance; social protection and new social contracts; social protection and transformation of social and economic drivers of vulnerability; social protection and sustainable adaptation to climate and environmental change; social protection, inequality and redistributive justice. Organizers hope to collate selected papers into either a book, IDS Bulletin, or a journal special issue. Limited funding for travel and accommodation will be available, subject to funding. Preference for financial assistance will be given to presenters with no funding from their organizations. Interested parties should register their interest by email now, to be kept updated about the conference. Abstracts should be sent to the Conference Administrator at CSP-conference@ids.ac.uk.

Journal of Men and Masculinities

Deadline: September 30, 2010

www.jmm.sagepub.com

Editors are seeking contributions for a special issue of *Men and Masculinities*, entitled “Men, Masculinity and Responsibility.” Papers dealing with concepts of individual and collective, personal and moral responsibility and its integration into everyday languages, legislations, policies, and practices are particularly encouraged. For example, what is the relationship between responsibility, men, masculinity(ies) and global finance? How might we theorize the call to be responsible for eliminating

this “global pandemic” of violence against women, given men are regularly deemed to be largely responsible for its perpetration? Further, how can the violent work of gender be ameliorated via recourse to traditional masculinist modes of responsibility and protection alongside equally traditional feminized modes of innocence and vulnerability?

International Conference on African Same-Sex Sexualities and Gender Diversity, Practices, Identities and Communities

Deadline: October 1, 2010

www.mask.org.za/asssgd

Organizers invite submissions for this conference on African same-sex sexualities on any of the following topics and/or themes: local expressions of male or female same-sex sexuality and gender diversity; local and indigenous understandings of same-sex sexuality and gender diversity, in historical and current times; health issues in LGBT/MSM/WSW/Trans persons (including HIV/AIDS); expressions of heteronormativity and homonegativity in local cultures; local organization of LGBT/MSM/WSW/Trans communities; local LGBT/MSM/WSW/Trans cultures; programs to support LGBT/MSM/WSW/Trans expressions and address health problems; same-sexuality and gender diversity in relation to rights-based discourses; and integrating sexual minority issues into national, regional and Global Civic society. Persons living in sub-Saharan Africa are strongly encouraged to submit. Abstract selection will take

into account representation in terms of geography, gender, and gender identity. Interested parties should submit a 300-word abstract along with a title and author's names and affiliations online. Abstract submission is open to anybody who is able to contribute to conference objectives, regardless of institutional affiliation. This conference aims to identify and celebrate indigenous and evolving male, female and/or gender variant same-sex sexual practices, identities and communities, including expressions of gender diversity, and to promote their social acceptance and their physical and social well-being. The conference will be held February 13-16, 2011 in Pretoria, South Africa.

International Development Research Council (IDRC)

Climate Change and Water Program: Research Awards for "Adaptation H2O"

Deadline: October 15, 2010

tinyurl.com/2eh6vum

tinyurl.com/27wvtto

Adaptation H2O aims to promote important research on the water-related impacts of climate change as well as to build the capacity of students working in this field. Adaptation H2O will provide up to seven research awards to graduate students from developing countries (enrolled in a masters or PhD program) and two research awards to Canadian citizens or permanent residents (enrolled in a PhD program). For this first call (2010-2011), proposals must address one or more of the following themes: economic analysis related to climate change adaptation; gender analysis of adaptation strategies; use information and communication technologies (ICTs) and spatial decision support systems for adaptation; and/or adaptation strategies that examine water supply and clean energy together. For more details regarding the eligibility criteria please visit www.idrc.ca/Adaptation-H2O.

Yale Journal of International Affairs

Fall Issue Spotlight on Women

Deadline: October 31, 2010

tinyurl.com/33dbwy7

The *Yale Journal of International Affairs* (YJIA) is a graduate student-run academic journal that publishes articles, interviews, book reviews and op-eds by scholars, graduate students and policy practitioners on topics pertinent to current international affairs. In the upcoming issue, the spotlight will be on Women. In recognition of the United Nations General Assembly's unanimous



vote in July 2010 to establish the body UN Woman, the Fall 2010 issue of the *Yale Journal of International Affairs* will include a special Spotlight on Women with the aim of contributing to academic and policy discussions concerning the enhancement of women's rights around the world. In this regard, submissions that focus on international women's issues are

encouraged. Approximately half of the Fall 2010 issue will be committed to the theme of women, thus YJIA will also consider submissions on other topics of international import.

Global Development Network

12th Annual Global Development Conference and Awards Ceremony

Deadline: October 18, 2010

www.gdnet.org/~2010awards

Since its inception in 2000, GDN has awarded roughly US\$ 2 million in research and travel grants to finalists and winners. Winners are chosen by an eminent jury at the final event which is also GDN's Annual Conference. Submissions should relate to one of the following three themes: external capital flows and financing for development; domestic resource mobilization and financial sector development; and innovative sources of development finance. For queries, please see the website or contact awards@gdnet.org. Submissions are being accepted under the following two categories: Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development: This award is for applicants submitting research proposals that seek to explore any of the three research themes in an original and innovative way. Medals for Research on Development: These medals are for completed research papers of outstanding nature on any of the three research themes. The conference will be held in Bogotá, Columbia in January 2011.

Center for Women's Studies, University of York

Carnival of Feminist Cultural Activism: Conference and Festival

Deadline: October 31, 2010

tinyurl.com/2d4m6qh

This carnival (March 3-5, 2011) is part-festival, part-conference. The organizers seek to bring together artists, activists and academics from many nations to learn from each other, celebrate our

creativity, and advance feminist work. You are invited to send in proposals and ideas for performances, academic papers, presentations, exhibitions and workshops. The call for submissions is framed in an open way to encourage a broad range of topics, perspectives, and methods of presenting. Can feminist art save the world, and if so, how? What kinds of changes are needed now, and how might they vary in different cultures? Can feminist art practices affect people in order to make changes? For the carnival, "art" includes: community theatre, poetry, music, knitting, blogs, song, writing, dance, digital fiction, "zines," podcasts, comedy, performance, puppetry, frockmaking, weaving, painting, gardening, cooking, pottery, cartoons, sketching, sculpture, posters, comics, twitter and much more.

Journal of International Women's Studies

Deadline: October 31, 2010

www.bridgew.edu/SoAS/jiws/call.htm

This special issue, titled "Arab Women and Their Struggle for Socio-Economic and Political Rights," solicits articles on Arab women in general and their struggle for socioeconomic and political rights in particular. Submissions will address a broad range of discussions on issues related to Arab women, the challenges facing them, their accomplishments, and their efforts to overcome the structural, cultural and societal hurdles that impede their progress. Scholars and activists are invited to submit unpublished manuscripts that are currently not under review. Please consult the JIWS web site for submission guidelines including length, format, and bibliographical/referencing styles.

Journal of Traditions and Beliefs

Deadline: November 15, 2010

This interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed publication of the Initiative for the Study of Religion and Spirituality in the History of Africa and the Diaspora (RASHAD), is seeking submissions for its Fall 2011 issue. Publishable articles

should address the general theme while considering the evolving role of religion in the 21st-century global community. The list of possible topics might include, but is not limited to, historical approaches to the study of the following: forced and voluntary migration; the arts (including music, dance, and literature); architecture; the mass media; popular culture; missionary activities; political issues; business affairs; traditional African religions; Abrahamic religions; language, voice, and power, gender-related matters; race and ethnicity; class and community; human rights and social justice. For initial consideration, please submit an abstract no longer than 500 words via email to African.Diaspora@csuohio.edu.

African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal

Deadline: November 30, 2010

tinyurl.com/2atwr4a

A special issue on "Feminism and the African Diaspora" will present various perspectives on the ways in which Black and African descendant women think about their identities, the politics of location, their engagement with feminist and gender discourses, and issues related to agency and activism. This special issue will be devoted to exploration and critical examination of issues regarding feminism in the African Diaspora. All queries regarding the special issue should be directed to the Guest Editor, Dr. Sandra Jackson (DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois), at sjackson@depaul.edu.

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society

Deadline: June 30, 2011

tinyurl.com/28nv8fr

For this special issue, "Women, Gender, and Prison: National and Global Perspectives," the editors invite submissions that address complex questions concerning women's imprisonment and detention, including gendered carceral regimes, challenges to bodily integrity, reproductive freedom, and mothering in prison; the

effects of imprisonment on families and communities; the relationship between the welfare state and the penal state; the social, economic, and political mechanisms that generate punishment of women; and the effects of race, ethnicity, class, nationality, sexual orientation, and transgender on experiences of imprisonment and practices of punishment. They particularly seek innovative analyses that explore gendered incarceration in and across diverse geographic, cultural, and historical sites, as well as comparative approaches that consider colonial, postcolonial, state-socialist, democratic-socialist, and neoliberal prison policies and practices and identify feminist alternatives to imprisonment. The editors welcome interrogation of the criminalization of poverty and migration, the politicization of group membership, processes of racialization, gendered dimensions of the "war on drugs," and other factors contributing to growing rates of incarceration among women. Submissions on all places, time, and contexts are welcome.

Historical Journal of Massachusetts (HJM)

Deadline: Rolling

www.wsc.mass.edu/mhj

HJM is seeking articles about any aspect of Massachusetts history, culture, politics, or contemporary social issues. At this time, editors are especially interested in articles relating to the following: women's history in Massachusetts and/or New England; articles covering more contemporary history, from the 1960s to the present; articles on Native American, women's, and gay and lesbian history in Massachusetts; labor history; and submissions treating the history of more recent immigrant communities in Massachusetts: Latino, Brazilian, Puerto Rican, Caribbean, Asian, African and Middle Eastern. For submission guidelines, see the website or email Editor Mara Dodge at masshistoryjournal@wsc.ma.edu.

Journal of African Cinemas (JAC)

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/38dju4e

Editors of the JAC are now accepting submissions for volume IV, which will highlight African cinema through its historical and contemporary legacies. The issue will concentrate on the growing African cinematic society, as it interrogates African ontologies with regard to the African filmmaker's conceptualization of space, time, and identity. The first issue is available free of charge and can be read on the homepage.

Studies in Social Justice

Deadline: Rolling

www.studiesinsocialjustice.org

This e-journal is published twice a year and features articles dealing with the social, cultural, economic, political, and philosophical problems associated

with the struggle for social justice. This interdisciplinary journal aims to publish work that links theory to social change and the analysis of substantive issues. It endeavors to cover questions and debates ranging from governance to democracy, sustainable environments, and human rights, and to introduce new work on pressing issues of social justice throughout the world.

AWID

Deadline: Rolling

tinyurl.com/2drfzql

This year, the AWID initiative "Where is the Money for Women's Rights?" has been working on a series of briefs to provide up-to-date information on important trends in different funding sectors, including preliminary data on the impact of the financial crisis and economic recession, and to explore the implications for resource mobilization for

gender equality and women's organizing. The first publication, "Brief 1 on Trends in Bilateral and Multilateral Funding," has just been released (available at tinyurl.com/2v8dptq). This series will include a brief on corporate funding and social corporate responsibility programs that support women's rights and gender equality initiatives. Previous research findings have shown that corporate funding remained the most controversial source of funds amongst women's organizations. In order to enrich the research, organizers are seeking to learn firsthand from women's organizations and their experiences with corporate funding. This includes receiving grants, working in partnerships, getting in-kind support and collaborating with local business. To share these experiences, please write to fundher@awid.org.

Online Resources

3G: Three Generations of Women

www.3gwomen.org

This interactive, multimedia project attempts to move beyond the media stereotypes and statistics about women and look at their real lives. The website highlights photographs and interviews with three different generations of women within one family about aspects of their experiences growing up, learning, loving, and more. This website showcases the very beginnings of the project, which will expand to other countries including the UK, France, Afghanistan, and Sierra Leone. As the project grows, users will be able to compare the differences and similarities in the stories told by women across countries and across generations. This project is a collaboration between "Pathways of Women's Empowerment," an international research and communication consortium, and "3G collective" members.

The Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW)

arrow.org.my

ARROW was formally established in 1993 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as a regional nonprofit and nongovernmental organization concerned with ensuring that development policies and plans influencing women's health status included women's and gender perspectives. ARROW's vision is for women in Asia and the Pacific to be better able to define and control their lives, particularly in the area of women's health and rights. Since 1993, ARROW has been able to make significant progress towards this vision. The ARROW website provides practical information from other countries to assist women, communities, and NGOs in planning and implementing their activities, particularly related to gender-sensitization, reproductive health and

rights, and violence against women. The site includes annual reports; research and monitoring reports and publications on women's sexual and reproductive health and rights; information packages addressing different aspects of women's health and containing a series of booklets and an annotated bibliography; ARROW's "Framework of Indicators," which was developed as a tool for use in monitoring and implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action; an annotated bibliography with 183 sources on population policies and family planning programs; and the "Women-centred and gender-sensitive experiences: Changing our perspectives, policies and programs on women's health in Asia and the Pacific" resource kit (1996) which provides guidelines and practical tools on how to apply women-centered and gender-sensitive approaches to health policies and programs. In addition, ARROW publishes "ARROWS

For Change,” a short bulletin that aims to provide clear women, gender and rights-based perspectives on significant sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issues concerning women in the Asia-Pacific region.

FAO Gender and Land Rights Database

www.fao.org/gender/landrights/home

This database contains country-level information on social, economic, political, and cultural issues related to the gender inequalities embedded in land rights. Disparity on land access is one of the major causes for social and gender inequalities in rural areas, and it jeopardizes rural food security, as well as the wellbeing of individuals and families. The database offers information on the national legal framework, international treaties and conventions, customary law, land tenure and related institutions, civil society organizations, and selected land related statistics.

Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies

muse.jhu.edu/journals/fro

Editors invite users to participate in their interactive column, “Feminist Currents,” moderated by Eileen Boris, Hull Professor and Chair of the Women’s Studies Program at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Boris poses a question to readers and all interested feminists are invited to respond. Boris will edit these responses by synthesizing and summarizing in order to engage users in feminist dialectic. Boris’s responses will appear in our next spring issue along with another question posed by her. This exchange is a way to strengthen and enrich the feminist community. In Boris’s words, “‘Feminist Currents’ is a place for feminists to debate pressing and not so pressing (sometimes whimsical! but hopefully compelling) issues of the day, to share perspectives and thoughts, develop strategies, and connect scholarship and



teaching to social justice.” Users can respond in two different ways: answer on the Frontiers Facebook page, or simply email reflections from 30 to 300 words to frontiers@asu.edu.

InterPress Service (IPS) GenderWire Publications

www.ips.org/mdg3/publications

IPS has long sought to support and strengthen informed reporting on gender across the world. In 2009 IPS launched “Communicating for Change: Getting Voice, Visibility and Impact for Gender Equality,” with support from the Dutch MDG3 Fund, and embarked on an ambitious program to promote the voice and visibility of women. IPS activities included hosting capacity-building workshops, the creation of journalism tools, and the production of editorial content to raise awareness about the third MDG priorities aimed at reducing violence against women, enhancing women’s economic independence and increasing participation and representation of women in politics and public administration. The following recent publications are available for free on their web site:

- IPS Gender and Development

Glossary. IPS announces a third edition of the Glossary to offer journalists and writers a guide for picking their way through the sometimes tricky terrain of gender, media and development, and the use of gender-related terms and language in media. Published by IPS Asia, its glossary section takes users through the meaning and nuances of 141 key terms in gender and development, many of them updated from the gender and media discussions over the last decade and useful in covering these issues. The glossary is the latest in a series of new publications about gender that help reporters and news managers grapple with the challenge of writing about gender issues in a way that does not perpetuate stereotypes but informs and encourages public debate.

- IPS Reporting Gender Based Violence Handbook. IPS Africa launched the Handbook for reporters to coincide with the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence campaign in November 2009. The publication covers religious and harmful traditional practices, domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence, femicide, sex work and trafficking, sexual harassment, armed conflicts, HIV and AIDS, child abuse, the role of men,

the criminal justice system, and the costs of gender-based violence.

- IPS Gender Relations in Productive and Reproductive Work Handbook. IPS Latin America launched the Handbook on reporting women's employment at a workshop in Lima, Peru on 26 November 2009. This manual focuses on how journalists and the media portray the unequal conditions faced by women in the labor market, highlighting all the stereotypes that have contributed to perpetuate gender inequalities.

International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA)

ilga.org

Founded in 1978, ILGA is now an association of over 700 groups in over 110 countries campaigning for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) rights. The organization has created and compiled a variety of visual and educational resources detailing the rights of LGBT persons across the globe. Most documents are available in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. Some

documents include:

State-Sponsored Homophobia: A world survey of laws prohibiting same sex activity between consenting adults. Updated in May 2010.

Map of Lesbian and Gay Rights Around the World. The 2010 version of its world map which details the rights of same-sex couples in Africa, in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Separate maps are also available for the African, Asian, and Latin American regions. Available in three sizes and four languages.

Book Review

Climate Change and Gender Justice, by Geraldine Terry, ed.; 2009, 201 pp. Available from Practical Action Publishing Ltd. in association with Oxfam, Great Britain. Reviewed by Mamta Vardhan, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Community, Agriculture, Recreation, and Resource Studies, Michigan State University.

Climate Change and Gender Justice is an edited volume that brings together journal articles and current scholarship on climate change, gender, and development. The volume includes multiple case studies that use a gendered approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation projects. The chapters cover topics in four important areas on the crossroads of the gender and climate change: gendered dynamics of vulnerability; adaptation to climate shocks and stresses; climate change mitigation initiatives; and advocacy aimed to make climate change policies gender-sensitive.

A common theme that emerges from chapters devoted to the discussion on vulnerability is the idea that social differences of gender, race, and class shape people's vulnerability; therefore, efforts to reduce vulnerability need to take a development perspective that simultaneously addresses these various arenas of marginalization. The chapter by Cannon highlights the links between poverty and vulnerability in Bangladesh, and stresses that since women are more likely to be poor they are more vulnerable to natural hazards. He analyzes vulnerability from several gender-specific attributes which exacerbate women's vulnerability, including poverty and other "non-economic" factors such as gender inequality and women's low social status, women's poor coping capacity, women's domestic work burdens, and women's reduced ability for self-protection. He proposes that efforts to improve women's lives and reduce gender inequalities through microcredit and empowerment programs hold the potential to reduce women's unequal vulnerability by addressing both economic and non-economic factors shaping their vulnerability.

In chapter three, Roy and Venema also acknowledge the role of poverty and non-economic factors in shaping women's vulnerability to climate change. They highlight case studies of rural communities in India to advocate for the use of Sen's capabilities approach to development, which allows women the political freedom to participate in local level efforts as agents of change, thereby addressing the non-economic factors that contribute to their vulnerability. Reyes, in her chapter on "Gendering Responses to El Nino in Rural Peru," points that the political invisibility of upland poor in the Piura region of Peru rendered these communities—particularly the women—vulnerable to El Nino after-shocks. She shows that efforts of a local NGO to include women in participatory disaster management planning not only enabled women to assume leadership in decision-making at the time of disasters but also resulted in wider transformations in gender relations as women participated alongside men in setting the local development agenda.

The chapters on adaptation and mitigation strategies highlight the need to direct specific adaptation and mitigation efforts towards women since they bear the double burden of poverty and vulnerability. Further, these chapters highlight that adaptation and mitigation projects that challenge unequal power-relations tend to be successful in reducing women's vulnerability and allow them to adapt in the long-run. Ahmed and Fajber, in "Engendering Adaptation to Climate Vulnerability in Gujarat, India," build on the concept of the socially-situated nature of vulnerability and accordingly propose moving beyond adaptation as a coping device to envisioning adaptation as a strategy to reduce vulnerability in the long run. Drawing upon the work of pilot adaptation projects in Coastal Gujarat, India, they suggest working on developing gendered livelihoods,

gender-sensitive infrastructure and inclusion of women's voices in disaster management institutions. Likewise, in "Resilience, Power, Culture and Climate: A Case Study from Tanzania," Nelson and Slathers explore the gender dimensions of climate change, drawing upon research in semi-arid Tanzania. Their discussion points out that some of the gendered inequalities in access to resources, food, and division of labor are created and perpetuated by social norms and existing power inequalities. These inequalities are likely to be compounded by localized degradation and increased climate variability. Given that vulnerability is shaped by social-political processes, they propose that future gender-sensitive climate change research should draw upon the frameworks of political ecology, resilience-thinking, and environmental anthropology to situate analysis of power struggles in context of studies of ecological systems.

In chapter seven, Buechler describes that in Sonora, Mexico, women's livelihoods are closely tied to agriculture production; thus, increasing water-stress due to climate variability poses a greater risk to women. To respond to these threats, a combination of development-oriented adaptation strategies that focus on livelihood development through job-training, employment-creation and integrated projects for erosion control, reforestation water-scarcity management, crop-insurance and subsidies on agricultural input supply are required. Based on their work in the Pacific, Lane and McNaught suggest in chapter eight that gender-sensitive responses to and strategies for addressing climate change are more successful when they view men and women not as victims of climate change but as active agents. To enable them to work as active agents, development planners and practitioners need to acknowledge men's and women's gendered knowledge and actions.

A message that emerges from the essays by Boyd and Wong is that climate change mitigation projects should adopt a development framework towards the design of gender-inclusive mitigation projects, taking lessons from much of the earlier work in gender and development. Boyd examines this climate change mitigation project through the framework of "practical" and "strategic" gender needs and states that the project reinforced existing gender inequalities. She ascribes this failure to the dominant patriarchal system of decision-making at all levels of climate change policymaking. She argues that climate change mitigation projects need to use a feminist analysis to consider women's strategic needs and include women in decision-making structures and processes. In the same vein, Wong shares insights on the connection between technology, gender, and governance in a climate change mitigation project involving community-based solar lights. She states that although the project allowed for women to be represented on the community-level technology committees, this strategy is not effective in either challenging gender stereotypes or unequal power structures, because these committees do not challenge the larger context of gender-inequalities that determine women's voice in public spheres. She argues that technology-based mitigation projects need to work on institution building and offering post-project support in challenging these inequalities.

The chapters by Tandon, Khamis et al., and Hemmati and Rohr propose ideas for climate change advocacy and making women's voice heard at various policy making arenas. Tandon, in chapter eleven, discusses that women will need to lead the change and rely on grass-roots organization to reclaim agriculture and land use choices that benefit women and communities. She presents these ideas against the backdrop of the bio-fuel plantation projects in developing countries and its implications for women's subsistence livelihoods and incomes, food affordability, and land rights. In chapter twelve, Khamis et al. discuss what happens when women are "given a voice." They document the use of participatory video as an innovative tool to secure rights of poor women in the face of climate change. Through the video, rural Nepali women became agents of change as they voiced their perceptions of climate change while advocating for adaptation alternatives of their choosing. Moving away from local efforts at advocacy, in the final chapter of the volume Hemmati and Rohr document the history of the efforts of their network Gender-CC to mainstream gender issues in climate change policy. They point out that while it has been difficult to get gender issues on the table in the climate change negotiations, significant progress has been made in terms of women's participation in climate change negotiation meetings and interest is growing on developing a gender-justice perspective to climate change. Continued advocacy for integrating a gender perspective remains important in the context of new mitigation regimes, such as the REDD, that affect rural women in the South.

Overall, the chapters in the volume serve as a useful analytical framework to begin thinking on the interactions of gender and climate change, and provide examples of how to promote gender-justice in climate change initiatives. As such, the volume would be of particular interest to development practitioners faced with the task of addressing gender concerns in climate change programs on the ground. A strength of this volume is that all chapters constantly point that impacts of climate change on people are mediated and often compounded by their social situation and illustrate the need for strategies that address these unequal social relations. This serves as an important lesson for the policy discourse: that mitigation and adaptation strategies will need to account for the social reality, while not being overly reliant on stereotypical masculine searches for technical fixes. One weakness of this volume is that in some of the chapters the analyses of issues connecting climate change and gender emerge from inadequate empirical grounding so that they do not propose any new theoretical insights. Despite this, the collection does a good job of drawing attention to the often-neglected issue of gender-justice in climate change mitigation and adaptation debate and provides introductory readings on the intersection of climate change and gender.

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

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

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

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

Thank You.

