

## **Development with Women**

*Edited and Introduced by Dorienne Rowan-Campbell and Deborah Eade*

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### **Annotated Bibliography**

#### **Introduction**

Most cultures could draw on a long, if fragmented, tradition of scholars, writers, and political activists who have sought to understand and challenge the basis for women's oppression and social exclusion. Yet while the contemporary women's studies, and specifically the 'women in development' (WID) and 'gender and development' (GAD) agendas have generated a massive amount of literature in the last 25 years, this work is still widely regarded as a specialised branch of development studies rather than a necessary and integral component of mainstream thinking and practice. This Annotated Bibliography offers only a tiny glimpse of the wealth of material now available in English. For reasons of space, we have not been able to include works by many seminal authors who have helped to shape Western analytical traditions, from the economist Esther Boserup to the political philosopher Simone de Beauvoir, the anthropologist Margaret Mead, the author Virginia Woolf, or the sociologist Ann Oakley, who first articulated the distinction between biological sex and social gender. Still less have we been able to include the many historical accounts of women's struggles to obtain and defend their basic rights, works not available in English, or polemical works by the likes of Germaine Greer, Kate Millett, or Dale Spender. We deeply regret that this has necessarily resulted in a somewhat Eurocentric collection, though we have sought where possible to include edited compilations that do reflect a far wider authorship. We trust, however, that something of the varied legacies of leading women writers on development is reflected in this bibliography, which was compiled by Fenella Porter, who is an independent consultant on gender and development, with Deborah Eade, Editor of *Development in Practice*.

**Haleh Afshar (ed.):** *Women and Empowerment: Illustrations from the Third World*, London: Macmillan Press, 1998.

With case studies from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East, this volume explores the different experiences and roles played by agencies, donors and recipients, and the way in which isolated groups who are engaged in political negotiations with the state can use links with the international empowerment agenda to strengthen their own position. Afshar is particularly renowned for her work on women and Islam. Recent books include *Women and Politics in the Third World*, Routledge, 1996; and (with Fatima Alikhan), *Empowering Women for Development: experiences from some third world countries*, Booklinks Corporation, 1997.

**Asoka Bandarage:** *Women, Population and Global Crisis: A Political-economic Analysis*, London: Zed Books, 1996.

Placing the debate on population, poverty, the environment, and security in a broad theoretical perspective, this book brings out the dialectics of gender, race, and class on a global scale. The author shows how population control serves the interests of capitalism, industrialism, and patriarchy, and explores

global visions and efforts towards peace, justice, and ecology, all based upon partnership.

**Maruja Barrig and Andy Wehrkamp (eds):** *Engendering Development:*

*Experiences in Gender and Development Planning*, The Hague: NOVIB, 1994.

Covering issues from conceptual aspects of gender and women's autonomy to planning strategies and evaluation methodology, this book gathers the experiences of Latin American and Dutch development consultants in bringing a gender perspective to their work with local NGOs and international donors. A collection of personal reflections, the contributions give perspectives on the usefulness of concepts and theoretical frameworks, both for individuals and for institutions. (Also available in Spanish.)

**Olivia Bennett, Jo Bexley and Kitty Warnock (eds):** *Arms to Fight, Arms to Protect: Women Speak Out About Conflict*, London: Panos, 1995.

A collection of women's testimonies about the psychological and physical damage of war, the battle for economic survival, and their efforts to rebuild their lives and those of their families and communities.

**The Boston Women's Health Book Collective:** *Our Bodies Ourselves for the New Century*, Boston: Touchstone, rev. 1998.

Written and researched by a feminist health education NGO, this handbook (originally published in 1973 and since translated into many languages) discusses many issues concerning women's health and includes sections on violence against women, abortion, the politics of women's health, sexual health, birth control, and sexually transmitted diseases.

**Rosi Braidotti, Ewa Charkiewicz, Sabine Häusler, Saskia Wieringa:** *Women, Environment and Sustainable Development: Towards a Theoretical Synthesis*, London: Zed Books, 1994.

This book clarifies the major political and theoretical issues at stake in debates on women, the environment, and sustainable development. The authors review feminist analysis of science and the power relations inherent in the production of knowledge, and examine ideas of alternative development, social ecology, and ecofeminism, based on such values as holism, mutuality, justice, autonomy, self-reliance, sustainability, and peace.

**A. August Burns, Ronnie Lovich, Jane Maxwell and Katherine Shapiro:** *Where Women Have No Doctor: A Health Guide for Women*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1998 (published by Hesperian in the USA).

An illustrated volume that combines self-help medical information with an understanding of the ways in which poverty, discrimination, and cultural beliefs affect women's health and limit their access to care. The volume covers information on women's sexual health, HIV/AIDs, pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding, mental health, rape, and violence as well as the health concerns of women with disabilities, girls, older women, and refugees.

**Mayra Buvinic, Catherine Gwin and Lisa M. Bates:** *Investing in Women: Progress and Prospects for the World Bank*, Washington DC: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.

This study examines World Bank lending that has been intended to benefit women, and the way in which this influential financial institution has addressed the needs of half of the world's population. The authors examine the concepts of gender, mainstreaming, and participation, and discuss successful projects as a basis upon which to draw wider lessons.

**A. Chhachhi and R. Pittin:** *Confronting State, Capital and Patriarchy: Women Organising the Process of Industrialisation*, London: Macmillan, 1996.

Based on the work of researchers and activists on women's and labour issues, and with contributions mainly from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, this volume looks at the linkages between North and South, and at the global nature of industrialisation and organising in the face of economic structural adjustment policies.

**Sylvia Chant:** *Female Headed Households: Diversity and Dynamics in the Developing World*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997.

The author explores the reasons for the phenomenon of women-headed households, their increased numbers worldwide, and their capacity for survival. Case studies from Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Philippines illustrate the varied routes by which low-income women become heads of household, and the outcomes for them and for other household members.

**Nickie Charles and Helen Hintjens (eds):** *Gender Ethnicity and Political Ideologies*, London: Routledge, 1998.

Drawing on studies from Eastern Europe, France, Israel, and Chile, the volume is framed by concerns about how ethnicity and nationalism affect women given the political reality of religious and ethnically-based violence. Although not directly addressing questions of development, it provides a good analysis of complexities that face all gender and development practitioners.

**?Chris Corrin (ed.):** *Women in a Violent World: Feminist Analyses and Resistance Across 'Europe'*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1996.

Based on accounts of male violence against women in eight European countries, and of women's resistance to and feminist analysis of such experience, connections are made between violence expressed at the local or 'domestic' level and the national and international contexts.

**Sarah Cummings, Henk van Dam and Minke Valk (eds):** *Gender Training: The Source Book*, Oxford: Oxfam GB and Amsterdam: KIT Press, Critical Reviews and Annotated Bibliographies Series, 1998.

While gender training theory and practice has been largely dominated by academic and development institutions in the North, training has also been undertaken and developed by gender specialists and practitioners in the South. Contributions are drawn from different regions and diverse fields and an annotated bibliography includes journal articles, books, directories, and unpublished material from the South.

**Miranda Davies (ed.):** *Women and Violence: Realities and Responses Worldwide*, London: Zed Books, 1994.

This book highlights the extent of the problem of violence against women through the experiences and analysis of individuals and groups from over 30 countries on domestic violence, child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, rape and torture in war, genital mutilation, and the effects of male violence on women's reproductive health. Contributions are illustrated by cartoons and posters produced by grassroots women's organisations.

**Nawal El Saadawi:** *A Daughter of Isis*, London: Zed Books 1999.

The autobiography of a leading activist against women's oppression, particularly in the Middle East, and author of *The Hidden Face of Eve: Women in the Arab World* (Zed Books, 1980), and *Woman at Point Zero* (Zed Books, 1983). El Saadawi addresses issues such as sexual aggression against girls, FGM, prostitution, sexual relations, marriage, and divorce, relating women's position in the Middle East to political struggles within Islam.

**Diane Elson (ed.):** *Male Bias in the Development Process*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1991.

In this compilation of the arguments underpinning feminist economic critiques of development, six authors analyse the forms of male bias in the development process, its foundations, the way in which it changes over time, and the possibilities of overcoming it. Elson has written extensively on gender and economics.

**Tovi Fenster:** *Gender, Planning and Human Rights*, London: Routledge, 1999.

Based on detailed case studies in various multicultural societies, the author examines ways to integrate gender and human rights issues into planning, development, and policy making.

**Nancy Folbre:** *Who Pays for the Kids? Gender and the Structures of Constraint*, London: Routledge, 1994.

The author focuses on how and why people form overlapping groups that influence and limit what they want, how they behave, and what they get. The book takes a detailed look at feminist theory and political economy, and at collective action and patriarchal power. A section on the way structures of constraint have shaped histories of social reproduction in Europe, the USA, Latin America, and the Caribbean illustrates the relationship between different forms of patriarchal power, and the expansion of wage employment.

**Anne-Marie Goetz (ed.):** *Getting Institutions Right for Women in Development*, London: Zed Books, 1997.

This book argues that strategies to 'institutionalise' gender equality must involve fundamental change and institutional transformation. Contributions look into the structures, rules and cultures of a range of development organisations, from NGOs (including women's organisations) to multilateral agencies. A conceptual framework for exploring the gendered politics and procedures within institutions is applied to the empirical case study material.

? **April Gordon:** *Transforming Capitalism and Patriarchy: Gender and Development in Africa*, Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner, 1996.

Using insights from feminist theory and political economy, the author analyses the structures of patriarchy and capitalism in the context of African women. Rather than arguing that patriarchy and capitalism have collaborated in the exploitation and control of women, Gordon contends that capitalist expansion in Africa now requires an improvement in the status of women. However, new feminist strategies and alliances are needed to shape a future beyond capitalist and patriarchal inequalities, and dependency.

**Irene Guijt and Meera Kaul Shah (eds):** *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*, London: IT Publications, 1998.

'Participatory approaches' have been widely adopted by NGOs, community-based organisations, and academic institutions. This volume takes a critical look at whether this work is benefiting women and men equally and argues that if community differences are simplified, power relationships poorly understood or misinterpreted, and conflicts avoided, women are the likely losers. Authors present experiences from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, and analyse how women can be equitably and appropriately involved in participatory processes, and how gender issues can be tackled more meaningfully within communities.

**Wendy Harcourt (ed.):** *Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development*, London: Zed Books, 1994; and *Power, Reproduction and Gender: The Intergenerational Transfer of Knowledge*, London: Zed Books, 1997.

Harcourt has written widely on gender and development and her most recent work *Women@ Internet*, (London: Zed Books, 1999) deals with the way in which Southern women relate to information technology. *Power, Reproduction and Gender* explores issues of health, empowerment, sexuality and reproductive rights, while *Feminist Perspectives* brings together diverse contributions on issues such as resource management, power and knowledge, culture, health, and economics.

**Betsy Hartmann:** *Reproductive Rights and Wrongs: The Global Politics of Population Control and Contraceptive Choice*, New York: Harper and Row, 1987.

Hartmann shows the link between the population 'problem' and the position of women in society, women's poverty, and the quality of healthcare available to them. She calls for a fundamental shift in population policy towards the expansion rather than the restriction of reproductive choice, and places the emphasis on women's control of their own bodies and their right to choose whether or not to give birth. A controversial book of its time, it set the scene for the reproductive rights movement and exposed the political motivation that is the basis of the 'population problem'.

**Cecile Jackson and Ruth Pearson (eds):** *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy*, London: Routledge, 1998.

This volume includes contributions from leading gender and development scholars, reviewing 20 years of work in this area. Addressing issues such as

environment, education, population, reproductive rights, industrialisation, macro-economic policy, and poverty, the authors re-examine previous structural analysis, asking whether feminist perspectives can further our understanding of development.

**Rounaq Jahan:** *The Elusive Agenda: Mainstreaming Women in Development*, London: Zed Books, 1995.

This book examines the response of international donors to the challenge of the international women's movement and its vision of fundamental social transformation. The author examines the contradictions between the movement's high profile advocacy and the overall growth in women's poverty. Comparing donor priorities with those of their various funding partners, she argues that despite significant achievements, the vision of transformation has not informed this progress.

**Patricia Jeffery and Amrita Basu (eds):** *Appropriating Gender: Women's Activism and Politicised Religion in South Asia*, London: Routledge, 1998.

Many women respond to religious and nationalist appeals, but they have also asserted their gender, class, caste, and regional identities and often challenged state policies and practices. Focusing on women in South Asia, this volume includes chapters on secularity and sexuality, class, sovereignty and citizenship, legal reform and the Muslim community, Hindu identity politics, and women's everyday experience of and responses to gender and religious identity.

**Naila Kabeer:** *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, London: Verso, 1994.

Kabeer uncovers the deep biases which underpin mainstream economic development theory and account for the marginal status given to women's needs in development policy. Criticising the usefulness of the 'poverty line', she examines alternative frameworks for analysing gender hierarchies, puts forward an analysis of the role of social relations that are embedded in the family, community, market, and state, and sets out the 'social relations framework' for understanding gender inequalities in the development process.

**Mandy Macdonald, Ellen Sprenger, and Ireen Dubel:** *Gender and Organisational Change: Bridging the Gap between Policy and Practice*, Amsterdam: KIT Press, 1997.

This book examines the need for donor and development agencies to practise the same ideals of gender equality as they ask of their 'partner' organisations, seeing this as 'clearly two sides of the same coin'. The authors look at the process of organisational change, at why organisations need to change, and how they resist doing so.

**?Marianne Marchand and Jane Parpart (eds):** *Feminism/Postmodernism/Development*, London: Routledge, 1995.

Although not an introductory text, this book contains a comprehensive study of the power struggles over the meaning and practice of gender and development, and between voices of the North and the South. It examines

new issues, 'voices', and dilemmas in development theory and practice. Contributors question established practices and suggest the need to incorporate issues such as identity, representation, indigenous knowledge, and political action.

**Maria Mies:** *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale: Women in the International Division of Labour* (2nd edition), London: Zed Books, 1999.

Mies explores the history of the related processes of colonialism, the witch hunt and 'housewifisation', as well as issues such as women's work in the new international division of labour, increasing violence against women, the relationship between women's liberation and the national liberation struggles, and why patriarchal coercion so often (re-)asserts itself. First published in 1986, this book is a classic gender and development text.

**Gwendolyn Mikell (ed.):** *African Feminism: The Politics of Survival in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1997.

The political and economic crises engulfing much of sub-Saharan Africa have affected women worst, their suffering often intensified by political leaders who have sought to impose order by further limiting and exploiting women. This book looks at the discrimination faced by African women, and frames their responses and struggles with issues of access to land and property, food security, living wages, safe working conditions, healthcare, and electoral reform.

**Carol Miller and Shahra Razavi (eds):** *Missionaries and Mandarins: Feminist Engagements with Development Institutions*, London: IT Publications, 1998.

This volume examines the various strategies employed by women working to transform the bureaucratic structures of state organisations, multilateral institutions, and NGOs, in order to make them more gender-equitable. Authors examine these strategies in terms of institutional rules and procedures, and resource allocation, as well as at the more discursive level of constructing and contesting women's needs. While acknowledging the gendered nature of bureaucracies, institutions are shown not to be monolithic and impermeable.

**V. M. Moghadam:** *Women, Work and Economic Reform in the Middle East and North Africa*, Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner, 1998.

Moghadam has written extensively on women and identity, and other recent titles include *Gender and National Identity: Women and Politics in Muslim Societies*, (Zed Books, 1994); (with Nabil F. Dhoury) *Gender and Development in the Arab World*, (Zed Books, 1995). *Identity Politics and Women: Cultural Reassertions and Feminisms in International Perspective*, (Westview Press, 1994) addresses discourses and movements organised around questions of religious, ethnic, and national identity. *Gender and Development and Women, Work, and Economic Reform* look at women's economic role in the Middle East and North Africa and, in the context of globalisation and the changing political economies of the Arab world, make connections between gender relations and economic reform.

**Caroline O. N. Moser:** *Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training*, London: Routledge, 1993.

This book explores the relationship between gender and development, and presents the conceptual rationale for what is now widely used and commonly referred to as the 'Moser framework' of strategic and practical gender needs. Drawing on Maxine Molyneaux's earlier work on gender roles and interests, Moser identifies methodological procedures, tools and techniques to integrate gender into planning processes and emphasises the role of gender training.

**Martha Nussbaum and Jonathan Glover (eds):** *Women, Culture and Development: A Study of Human Capabilities*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995 (Study for WIDER).

This volume explores the issues of women's quality of life, confronting charges of Western imperialism and criticising cultural relativism. Offering accounts of gender justice and women's equality, contributors include Amartya Sen and Martha Chen, and are based on experiences in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

**Helen O'Connell:** *Equality Postponed: Gender, Rights and Development*, Oxford: WorldView, and London: One World Action, 1996.

The author examines how women's struggles for equal rights are undermined by the economic policies of the international financial institutions and donor governments, in direct contradiction of their avowed support for women's rights and gender equality. Examples drawn from Asia, Africa, and Latin America show how economic policies depend on the existing and unequal division of rights and responsibilities between men and women, and therefore serve to perpetuate gender inequality.

**Rosalind P. Petchetsky and Karen Judd (eds):** *Negotiating Reproductive Rights: Women's Perspectives Across Countries and Cultures*, London: Zed Books/IHRRAG, 1998.

This book grows out of the International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group (IRRRAG)'s four years of collaborative research and analysis in Brazil, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, and the USA. Based on individual and group interviews, the book asks whether and how ordinary women express a sense of self-determination in decisions about child-bearing, work, marriage, fertility control, and sexual relations. It examines the strategies that are employed with husbands, health providers, and the larger community over reproductive and sexual matters; and the role of economic constraints, religion, tradition, and motherhood.

**V. Spike Peterson and Anne Sisson Runyan:** *Global Gender Issues*, Boulder CO: Westview Press, 1993.

A textbook which offers a gender analysis of world politics, including women's access to political power and economic resources, and a gender-sensitive re-interpretation of international relations, political legitimacy, state security, and globalisation. Violence, security, labour, economics, and resources (equity and ecology issues) are also examined, and the politics of resistance is surveyed by analysing gender as a dimension of non-state, anti-state, and trans-state movements. A distinction is made between practical and



strategic interests, and various movements (from revolutionary to sustainable ecology) are described.

**J. J. Pettman:** *Worlding Women: A Feminist International Politics*, London: Routledge, 1996.

A feminist overview of international relations which, the author argues, is male gendered, though women are also (largely invisible) players in the world that international relations seeks to explain. Drawing on Southern feminist thought such as Mohanty, Afshar, Kandiyoti, and Moghadam, and the growing visibility of women and feminist transnational organising, Pettman puts forward a 'feminist international politics' and discusses 'trans-national feminisms'.

**Sheila Rowbotham and Swasti Mitter (eds):** *Dignity and Daily Bread: New Forms of Economic Organising among the Poor Women in the Third World and the First*, London: Routledge, 1994.

With vulnerable forms of informal-sector employment that remain invisible in economic calculations, and excluded from trade unions or job security, women workers have had to devise their own empowerment strategies. This book analyses how global economic change is affecting women internationally, and focuses on their responses to this. Contributors compare the lives of Third and First World women, and examine how women have resisted and reorganised existing forms of production in order to create alternative, more humane circumstances of work and daily life.

**Carolyn Sachs:** *Gendered Fields: Rural Women, Agriculture and Environment*, Boulder CO: Westview Press, 1996.

Focusing on land ownership and use, cropping systems, and women's work with animals, a feminist and environmentalist approach is taken to this investigation of how the changing global economy affects rural women. The author analyses women's multiple experiences in terms of their gender, class, and race. Examples from different countries show how environmental degradation results from economic and development practices that disadvantage women; and describe women's resistance and survival strategies in the face of these trends.

**Krishna Sen and Maila Stiens (eds):** *Gender and Power in Affluent Asia*, London: Routledge, 1998.

Looking at femininities, public and private spheres, and the changing shapes of class and nation in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, China, Vietnam, Thailand, and Philippines, contributors look at the gendered nature of the processes of modernisation and globalisation, and show the importance of women's agency in transforming economics and ideologies, as well as revealing the costs of authoritarianism and development that are borne by women, and the contradictory searches for new forms of autonomy.

**Vandana Shiva and M. Shiva:** *Women, Environment and Health: An Ecological and Feminist Perspective*, Penang: Third World Network, 1994. Also, Vandana Shiva

*Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*, London: Zed Books, 1988, and *Ecofeminism*, Zed Books, 1993.

A writer and international activist in the field of women, environment, and development, Shiva has come to exemplify the school of thought known as 'ecofeminism', which examines the position of women in relation to nature, and links the violation of nature with the violation and marginalisation of women, particularly in the Third World.

**Sinith Sittirak:** *Daughters of Development: Women in a Changing Environment*, London: Zed Books, 1998.

Sittirak questions the meaning of 'development', asking what it means to 'them' (development theorists), to 'her' (her mother in Thailand), to 'us' (feminists), and to 'me' (the author). An accessible read, it brings to light many questions regarding development from a Southern woman who refreshingly argues that while it is acceptable to quote the World Bank in academic work, it appears unacceptable to quote ordinary women and men from developing countries, such as her mother.

**Edith Sizoo (ed.):** *Women's LifeWorlds: Women's Narratives on Shaping their Realities*, London: Routledge, 1997.

This book presents personal narratives by 15 very different women who describe the lives of the authors, their grandmothers, mothers, daughters or other close female relatives. The collection represents the life-stories of women in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, spanning over a century, and challenges traditional assumptions about womanhood, life, society, culture, and religion.

**Margaret C. Snyder:** *Transforming Development: Women, Poverty and Politics*, London: IT Publications, 1995.

Snyder, the founding director of UNIFEM, describes its beginnings, examines its work, and looks at the longer term effects of projects that have come to an end. It locates UNIFEM as a UN organisation, and describes the struggle to integrate its priorities and work with women into the development 'mainstream', viewing it within the longer term and larger context of women transforming development.

**Kathleen Staudt:** *Policy, Politics and Gender: Women Gaining Ground*, West Hartford CT: Kumarian, 1998.

The author underlines the need to analyse institutions in their political context, in order to understand why gender inequities persist and how they can be addressed. She shows how feminists have engaged with development policy in the last 30 years, logging both successes and failures, and setting out to inspire new generations to take informed and strategic activism in pursuit of gender justice. Staudt is also the author of *Women, International Development and Politics: The Bureaucratic Mire* (updated), Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1997.

**Jane Stein:** *Empowerment and Women's Health: Theory, Methods, and Practice*, London: Zed Books, 1997.

A book that links development, women's empowerment, and women's health, and puts forward a new approach to researching, evaluating, and caring for women's health. The study locates women's circumstances and their health in the context of international development policies and offers an analysis of the interwoven factors. It also examines connections and associations that escape narrower attempts to isolate remediable causes, and makes a powerful case for an international feminist health agenda.

**Lynne Stephen:** *Women and Social Movements in Latin America*, London: Latin America Bureau, 1998.

The author looks at women's grassroots activism in Latin America, focusing on the combined commitment to basic survival and challenges to women's subordination to men. Women activists insist that issues such as rape, abuse, and reproductive control cannot be divorced from women's concerns about housing, food, land, and healthcare. The book includes interviews with activists, detailed histories of organisations and movements, and a theoretical discussion of gender, collective identity, and feminist anthropology and methods.

**Irene Tinker (ed.):** *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Synthesising research done in the 1970s and 1980s on the roles of women in economic development, this anthology provides a historical and political overview of the field. Contributors include Esther Boserup, whose work established the theoretical foundation for the study of women's roles in economic development. A standard resource in women's studies, political science, sociology, development economics, and gender and development.

**?Jennifer Turpin and Lois Ann Lorentzen:** *The Gendered New World Order: Militarism, Development and the Environment*, New York: Routledge, 1996.

The authors maintain that women are most adversely and directly affected by militarism, unequal development, and environmental crisis. This book connects issues such as refugees, deforestation, polluted waters, bombed villages, massive dam projects, starving children, nuclear stockpiling, with women's rights. Contents are rooted in contexts from Eastern Europe, Russia, India, Hawaii, Iran, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe, and cover issues such as war and violence against women, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and secular and religious gender politics.

**Nalini Visvanathan, Lynn Duggan, Laurie Nisonoff and Nan Wiegersma (eds):** *Gender and Development Reader*, London: Zed Books, 1998.

A comprehensive reader, with contributions that are essential reading for anyone involved in gender and development, including 'classics' that have not been published in earlier anthologies (e.g. Kandiyoti's 'Bargaining with Patriarchy' and Mohanty's 'Under Western Eyes'). It includes an introduction to the field, sections on households and families, women in the global economy, social transformation and women organising. The major questions that face gender and development activists, practitioners, and researchers, are

addressed, and theoretical debates are illustrated by case studies drawn from all regions.

**Georgina Waylen:** *Gender in Third World Politics*, Buckingham: Open University Press, 1996.

Politics in this book covers both 'high politics' and political activity at the grassroots, focusing on women's organisations. The author examines the impact of policy and politics on gender relations and on different groups of women, developing the analysis through a study of different political formations: Colonialism, Revolution, Authoritarianism, and Democracy and Democratisation.

**Sarah White:** *Arguing with the Crocodile: Gender and Class in Rural Bangladesh*, Dhaka: University Press Ltd, 1992.

This book raises key issues about the relationship between class, culture and gender, women's power, and feminist research. Criticising the 'women and development' (WAD) approach, White argues that it is power and power relations that are central to gender relations; and that the key lies in examining the relationships within which productive and reproductive work is carried out. Although based on fieldwork in Bangladesh, this book is significant in gender and development debates internationally.

**Saskia Wieringa (ed.):** *Subversive Women: Women's Movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean*, London: Zed Books, 1996.

An anthology of feminist writings from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, that demonstrates the complexity, diversity, and courage of Southern women's movements and organisations. Contributors look at their own countries, and the forms of resistance to colonial policy and patriarchy, and explore both Northern and Southern definitions of 'feminism'.

Throughout, a historical perspective shows that women have always subverted the codes that determine the spaces in which they move, and have empowered themselves as well as actively resisting the prevailing power relations.

**Women in World Development Series**, London: Zed Books, prepared by the Joint UN NGO Group on Women and Development.

Each title outlines issues and debates on a given theme and includes an introduction to resources and guidance on how to use the books for training and discussion purposes. Titles include: *Women and Literacy* (Marcela Ballara), *Women and Disability* (Esther R. Boylan), *Refugee Women* (Susan Forbes Martin), *Women and Empowerment* (Marilee Karl), *Women at Work* (Susan Leather), *Women and the Family* (Helen O'Connell), *Women and the Environment* (Annabel Rodda), *Women and Health* (Patricia Smyke), *Women and Human Rights* (Katarina Tomasevski), *Women and War* (Jeanne Vickers), *Women and the World Economic Crisis* (Jeanne Vickers).

**Kate Young, Carol Wolkowitz, Roslyn McCullagh (eds):** *Of Marriage and the Market: Women's Subordination Internationally and its Lessons* (2nd edition), London: Routledge 1984.

A compilation of influential feminist thinkers including Olivia Harris, Maxine Molyneux, and Ann Whitehead, which address the question of universal gender inequality. Representing a critique of both traditional Marxist theory and of contemporary socialist practice, this edited volume marks the international feminist challenge of the 1980s to the orthodox interpretations of women's position in society. Kate Young is also the author of *Planning Development with Women: Making a World of Difference*, The Macmillan Press, London 1993 (reprinted 1994), and the founder of Womankind Worldwide.

**Nira Yuval-Davis:** *Gender and Nation*, London: Sage, 1997.

Yuval-Davis provides an authoritative overview and critique of writings on gender and nationhood, presenting an analysis of the ways in which gender relations affect and are affected by national projects and processes. Arguing that the construction of nationhood involves specific notions of 'manhood' and 'womanhood', she examines the contribution of gender relations to nationalist projects (the reproduction of culture and citizenship), as well as to national conflicts and wars, and explores the relations between feminism and nationalism.

**Zed Books** has an extensive list on gender and development, many of which are included in this bibliography. Other books published in 1998-9 include **Saskia Everts:** *Gender and Technology*; **Christine Heward and Sheila Bunwaree (eds):** *Gender, Education and Development*; **Pnina Werbner and Nira Yuval Davis (eds):** *Women, Citizenship and Difference*, and **Marylin Porter and Ellen Judd (eds):** *Feminists Doing Development*.

### **Journals**

***Development in Practice*** published five times a year by Carfax on behalf of Oxfam GB. ISSN: 0961-4524. Editor: Deborah Eade.

A forum for practitioners, policy makers, and academics to exchange information and analysis concerning the social dimensions of development and humanitarian work. As a multi-disciplinary journal of policy and practice, it reflects a wide range of institutional and cultural backgrounds and a variety of professional experience. Other relevant titles in the Development in Practice Readers series include *Development and Social Diversity* (also published in Spanish), *Development and Rights*, and *Development and Social Action*.

***Gender and Development*** (previously ***Focus on Gender***) published three times a year by Oxfam GB. ISSN: 1355-2074. Editor: Caroline Sweetman.

A thematic forum for development practitioners, policy-makers, and activists on contemporary issues of gender and development. Recent topics include organisational culture, men and masculinity, education and training, violence against women, and religion and spirituality. Each issue of the journal is also published separately in book form.

***Signs: Journal of Women and Culture in Society*** published quarterly by University of Chicago Press. ISSN: 0097-9740. Editors: Carolyn Allen and Judith A. Howard

A feminist scholarly journal, with recent articles addressing issues such as women in the Vietnamese revolution, FGM, prostitution, and women in science and engineering. The broad themes, which are also of interest to activists and feminist development practitioners and researchers, are also brought together in a series of occasional readers.

***Feminist Review*** published three times a year by Routledge. ISSN: 0141-7789.  
Editors: Feminist Review Collective.

Offers a combination of academic and activist papers on feminist theory, race and ethnicity, class and sexuality, black and third world feminism, cultural studies, and including photographs, poems, and cartoons. *Feminist Review* is much used in women's studies courses and within the women's movement.

***Feminist Economics*** published three times a year by Routledge. ISSN: 1354-5701.  
Editor: Diana Strassman.

A forum for dialogue and debate about feminist economic perspectives, the journal aims to enlarge and enrich economic discourse in order to contribute to improving the living conditions of all children, women, and men.

***Reproductive Health Matters*** published twice-yearly by Blackwell Science Ltd. ISSN: 0968-8080. Editor: Marge Berer.

Offers in-depth analysis of women's reproductive health, from a woman-centred perspective, and provides an authoritative and broad source of information on the central issues of reproductive health and rights.

**Aviva**, 41 Royal Crescent, London, W11, 4SN, UK. Website: [www.aviva.org](http://www.aviva.org)  
An International Women's Listings Magazine ('webzine') which provides news, extensive free listings on women's groups (both non-governmental and inter-governmental), courses, and events around the world on a wide range of themes. With many leads and 'links', this is an excellent starting point for web-based research on international women's activism.

## Networks and organisations

**Association of Women In Development (AWID)**, 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 825, Washington DC 20005, USA. E-mail: [awid@awid.org](mailto:awid@awid.org)

An international membership organisation of practitioners, scholars, and policy-makers who are committed to gender equality and a just and sustainable development process.

**CHANGE**, 106 Hatton Square, 16-16a Baldwin Gardens, EC1N 7RJ. E-mail: [CHANGE\\_CIC@compuserve.com](mailto:CHANGE_CIC@compuserve.com):

CHANGE's work is mainly focused on women's human rights advocacy in which it offers training courses at the UN Commission for Human Rights, and is backed up with a range of publications including Georgina Ashworth (ed.) *A Diplomacy of the Oppressed: New Directions in International Feminism*, London: Zed Books, 1995; and a number of books published by CHANGE, such as Georgina Ashworth *Changing the Discourse: A Guide to Women and*

*Human Rights*, 1993 and *Of Violence and Violation: Women and Human Rights*, 1996 .

**Center for Women's Global Leadership** (Global Center), Douglass College, Rutgers University, 160 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901-8555, USA. E-mail: [cwgl@igc.org](mailto:cwgl@igc.org) Website: [www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cwgl](http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cwgl)

The Global Center develops and facilitates women's leadership for women's human rights and social justice worldwide, placing the emphasis on violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, and socio-economic well-being through its twin programmes in advocacy and global education. .

**DAWN**, c/o Claire Slatter (current president) [dawn@is.com.fj](mailto:dawn@is.com.fj)

A network of Southern scholars and activists concerned with the impact of current development models on women and on the nature of poverty. A comprehensive presentation of DAWN's vision and agenda is Gita Sen and Caren Grown, *Development Crises and Alternative Visions: Third World Women's Perspectives*, New York: Monthly Review Press, 1987. In the lead-up to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), DAWN representative Sonia Correa (**accent**) (with Rebecca Reichmann) produced *Population and Reproductive Rights: Feminist Perspectives from the South*, London: Zed Books (in association with DAWN). The rotating secretariat is presently based in Fiji.

### **Feminist.com**

An internet page, with information on activism, resources, women-owned businesses, women's health, a 'query service' on feminism, and an online 'bookstore'. [www.feminist.com](http://www.feminist.com)

**IIAV**, Obiplein 4, 1094 RB Amsterdam. E-mail: [info@iiav.nl](mailto:info@iiav.nl) Website: [www.iiav.nl](http://www.iiav.nl)

An international information centre and archives for the women's movement, including an extensive library on women and women's studies, and a database search facility.

**INSTRAW** (UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women), EPS-A314, Box 52-4121, Miami, Florida 33152, USA. E-mail: [instraw.hq.sd@codetel.net.do](mailto:instraw.hq.sd@codetel.net.do)

A UN body to promote and undertake policy-oriented research and training programmes, to contribute to the advancement of women worldwide, and to contribute to a global agenda of gender equality and sustainable development. INSTRAW focuses on the gender impact of globalisation.

**Inter-Africa Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children**, c/o Economic Commission for Africa, PO Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Liaison Office: 147 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva).

A pan-African network that works for the health of women and children by fighting harmful and promoting beneficial traditional practices through training programmes, information campaigns, research, and educational and non-formal materials.

**International Women's Tribune Center (IWTC)**, 777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. E-mail: [iwtc@igc.apc.org](mailto:iwtc@igc.apc.org)

IWTC is a major information, education, communication, networking, technical assistance, and training resource for women, and produces a range of regular and occasional publications.

**ISIS Women's International Information and Communication Service:**

Originally one organisation, ISIS published *Women in Development: A resource guide for organisation and action*, (London: IT Publications, 1983), a guide for WID activists. Now three separate organisations: Isis International, which has an English-language publication: PO Box 1837, Quezon City Main, Quezon City 1100, Philippines. E-mail: [isis@mnl.sequal.net](mailto:isis@mnl.sequal.net). Website: [www.sequel.net/~isis](http://www.sequel.net/~isis) ; Isis-WICCE, PO Box 4934, Kampala, Uganda. E-mail: [isis@starcom.co.ug](mailto:isis@starcom.co.ug), a women's international resource and information centre with regular publications; and Isis Internacional, Casilla 2067, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile. E-mail: [isis@reuna.cl](mailto:isis@reuna.cl), which holds an extensive resource and documentation centre, and runs programmes on violence against women, and women's health, as well as a publishing programme.

**Kali for Women**, B1/8 Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110 016, India. Fax: +91 (0)11 686 4497.

A feminist publishing house in India run by Urvashi Butalia who, with Rita Menon, is author of *Making a Difference: Feminist Publishing in the South*, (Oxford: Bellagio Studies in Publishing, 1996). Kali for Women publishes a wide range of materials, books as well as monographs, including papers by leading activists such as Kamla Bhasin (author of *What is Feminism?* and *What is Patriarchy?*).

**Match International Centre**, 1102-200 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. E-mail: [matchint@web.apc.org](mailto:matchint@web.apc.org).

A feminist development organisation committed to a vision of development that requires the eradication of all forms of injustice.

**Oxfam GB**, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7DZ, UK. Website: [www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org)

Oxfam's progressive gender policy is reflected across its publishing programme. Recent titles include: **Fenella Porter et al. (eds):** *Gender Works: Oxfam Experience in Policy and Practice*, 1999; **Candida March and Ines Smyth:** *A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks*, 1999; **Jo Rowlands:** *Questioning Empowerment: Working with Women in Honduras*, 1997; **Deborah Eade and Suzanne Williams:** *The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief*, 1995; and **Suzanne Williams, with Jan Seed and Adelina Mwau:** *The Oxfam Gender Training Manual*, 1994 (also available in Spanish and Portuguese).

**Vrouwenberaad Ontwikkelingssamenwerking**, PO Box 77, 2340 AB Oegstgeest, Netherlands. E-mail: [vboswide@antenna.nl](mailto:vboswide@antenna.nl) Website: [www.vrouwen.net/vboswide/](http://www.vrouwen.net/vboswide/)

A network of gender experts on international development aid with a quarterly publication: *Connections: gender perspectives on international cooperation*.



**UNIFEM** [www.unifem.undp.org/](http://www.unifem.undp.org/) Website for the UN system for women – [www.un.org/womenwatch/](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/)

UNIFEM promotes the participation of women in all levels of development planning and practice, and acts as a catalyst within the UN system, supporting efforts that link the needs and concerns of women to critical issues at every level. Publications include **Ana Maria Brasileiro (ed.):** *Gender and Sustainable Development: A New Paradigm – Reflecting on Experience in Latin American and the Caribbean*, New York: UNIFEM, 1996; **Noeleen Heyzer et al.:** *A Commitment to the World's Women: Perspectives on Development for Beijing and Beyond*, 1995; **UNIFEM (with UN-NGLS):** *Putting Gender on the Agenda: A Guide to Participating in UN World Conferences*, 1995; and **Mary B. Anderson:** *Focussing on Women: UNIFEM's Experience in Mainstreaming*, 1993.

**Women's International Network (WIN)**, 187 Grant Street, Lexington, MA 02173-2140, USA. E-mail: [winnews@igc.org](mailto:winnews@igc.org)

WIN runs a technical assistance and consulting service for women's development. Its publication *WIN News* is an open communication system by, for, and about women of all backgrounds, beliefs, nationalities, and age groups.

**Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights**, NZ Voorburgwal 32, 1012 RZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands. E-mail: [office@wgnrr.nl](mailto:office@wgnrr.nl)

Publication: *WGNRR Newsletter*. The Network is an autonomous network of groups and individuals in every continent who support reproductive rights for women. Building links and exchanges between women worldwide, WGNRR organises and participates in international campaigns and actions, particularly for the prevention of maternal mortality and morbidity.

**Women, Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO)**, 355 Lexington Ave, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, New York, NY 10017, USA. Website: [www.wedo.org](http://www.wedo.org)

An international advocacy network that seeks to transform society through the empowerment of women, and focuses on lobbying at the UN level and monitoring UN agreements.

**Women, Law and Development International**, 1350 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 407, Washington DC 20036, USA. E-mail: [wld@wld.org](mailto:wld@wld.org) Website: [www.wld.org](http://www.wld.org)

This NGO promotes women's full and equal participation in all nations by advancing universal respect for human rights, expanding rights education and legal literacy among women, and challenging discriminatory socio-economic barriers. It has inspired similar regional networks, for example Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) and Asia Pacific Forum on Law and Development (APWLD). In Latin America, CLADEM is a key network of organisations that works to defend women's legal and human rights.

#### **Publishers addresses**

Blackwell Publishers, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1865 791347.

Carfax Publishing Company, PO Box 25, Abingdon OX14 3UE, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1235 401550.

The Clarendon Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK.

Harper and Row Publishers Inc, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, USA.

The Hesperian Foundation, 1919 Addison St #304, Berkeley CA 94704, USA. E-mail: <hesperian@igc.apc.org>.

Johns Hopkins University Press, Journals Publishing Division, 2715 North Charles Street, Baltimore MD 21218-4363, USA. Fax: +1 (410) 516 6968.

Intermediate Technology Publications, 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HH, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 436 2013. E-mail: itpubs@itpubs.org.uk

Kali for Women, B1/8 Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110 016, India. Fax: +91 (0)11 686 4497.

KIT Press (Royal Tropical Institute), PO Box 95001, 1090 HA Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 (0)20 5688 286.

Latin America Bureau, 1 Amwell Street, London EC1R 1UL, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 278 0165.

Macmillan Press Ltd, Houndmills, Basingstoke RG21 6XS, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1256 842084.

Manchester University Press, Oxford Road, manchester M13 9NR, UK. Fax: (0) 161 274 3346.

Novib, Mauritskade9, 2514 HD The Hague, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 70 361 4461.

The Open University Press, Celtic Court, 22 Ballmoor, Buckingham MK18 1XW, UK.

Oxfam Publications, Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1865 313790.

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1865 556646.

Panos Publications, 9 White Lion Street, London N1 9PD, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 278 0345. E-mail: [panoslondon@gn.apc.org](mailto:panoslondon@gn.apc.org)

Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1800 30th St, Boulder, Colorado 80301, USA. Fax: +1 (303) 444 0824.

Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 842 2302.

Sage Publications Limited, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 374 8741.

Touchstone

University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Chicago IL 60637, USA. Fax: +1 773 202 9756.

University of Pennsylvania Press, 418 Service Drive, Philadelphia PA 19104-6097, USA.

The University Press Ltd, Red Crescent Building, 114 Motijheel C/A, GPO BOx 2611, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.

Verso, 6 Meard Street, London W1V 3HR, UK. Fax: +4 (0)171 734 0059.

Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301-2877, USA. Fax: +1 (303) 449 3356.

Worldview Publications, PO Box 595, Oxford OX2 6YH, UK.

Zed Books, 7 Cynthia Street, London N1 9JF, UK. Fax: +44 (0)171 833 3960.