



Recent additions update 20 March 2007

Dev-Zone Library has recently acquired the following resources. You will find articles from the latest issue of Gender & development : theme: Gender-based violence.

Until the end of March you can gain free access to articles on Ending Impunity for Violence against Women and Girls in "Development in Practice" and articles on Climate Change and Gender in "Gender and Development". Free Oxfam resources on Gender are available, including access to free articles in "Development in Practice" and "Gender and Development", at [www.oxfam.org.uk/what we do/resources/iwd.htm](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/resources/iwd.htm)

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It is free to borrow resources from our library.

Books

From Middle Earth to your global doorstep...Sustainability in Aotearoa New Zealand / Tallon, Rachel; Jacobs, David
Wellington and Auckland: Global Education Centre and Connected Media Trust, 2007.

Sustainability for our future, and for the future of the planet is a very topical issue. This resource kit accompanies "The Middle-earth Connection" documentaries which look at how people across New Zealand are involved in sustainable business, farming and living. With examples from energy efficiency to organic farming and new practices in forestry and water management, this resource kit ties in what is happening here to examples from around the world. Major themes include addressing Climate Change, Water Resources, Agricultural Change and Waste Management.

Children in the ranks : the Maoists' use of child soldiers in Nepal

Chicago, IL: Human Rights Watch, 2007.
Human rights watch volume 19, no. 2(c) February 2007

One of the worst aspects of Nepal's 10-year-long civil war has been the systematic recruitment and use of child soldiers by the forces of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists). Maoist leaders consistently deny using child soldiers, but Human RightsWatch's interviews with former child soldiers establish

beyond doubt that children served on the front lines, received weapons training, and carried out crucial military and logistical support duties for the Maoists.

<http://hrw.org/reports/2007/nepal0207/nepal0207webwcover.pdf>

"They came here to kill us" : militia attacks and ethnic targeting of civilians in Eastern Chad

Chicago, IL: Human Rights Watch, 2007.

Human rights watch volume 19, no. 1(a) January 2007

While the government of Chad struggled to contain a Chadian rebel insurgency in late 2006, more than 300 civilians were killed in the east of the country in a series of brutal raids by Chadian and Sudanese militias. Chadian civilians living along the Chad-Sudan border were the victims of serious crimes including killings, rape and sexual violence, looting of civilian property and other abuses. Some of these attacks were carried out by militias based in Sudan, but many of the atrocities were carried out by Chadian armed groups who targeted their victims on the basis of ethnic identity. Most victims belong to non-Arab ethnic groups, with significant exceptions. This report examines the role of the Chadian government, including its failure to protect civilians in the border zone and its support to certain armed groups responsible for crimes against civilians.

<http://hrw.org/reports/2007/chad0107/chad0107webwcover.pdf>

Narrowing the impunity gap : trials before Bosnia's War Crimes Chamber

Chicago, IL: Human Rights Watch, 2007.

Human rights watch volume 19, no. 1(d) February 2007

The grave human rights violations committed during the 1992-1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina seized the international community's attention due to their brutality and scale. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia will have only tried a limited number of top-level perpetrators for war crimes committed in Bosnia by the end of its mandate. Much more is needed at the national level to hold the numerous remaining perpetrators accountable for the serious crimes committed during the Bosnian war. Bosnia's War Crimes Chamber was established in early 2005 to facilitate fair and effective war crimes trials within Bosnia. This report outlines the War Crimes Chamber's notable progress in fulfilling its mandate to bring justice for some of the worst crimes committed during the war.

<http://hrw.org/reports/2007/ij0207/ij0207webwcover.pdf>

Social and environmental sustainability of agriculture and rural development investments : a monitoring and evaluation kit / Punkari, Mikko / Fuentes, Marlene / White, Pamela / Rajalahti, Riikka / Pehu, Eija

Washington, DC: World Bank, 2007

Agriculture and Rural development discussion paper; no. 31

The objective of the toolkit is to develop a set of practical tools and indicator examples for tracking and assessing environmental and social sustainability of Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) programs and projects. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process is an integral part of development cooperation at the policy, program/sectoral, and project/field work levels. In this toolkit, M&E methods are described on the program/project level. The primary audience is agriculture and rural project managers, specifically field personnel; communities; client governments; other stakeholders; and World Bank Task Teams. The overall purpose of the work is to create awareness of quality project design and monitoring and ensure that the cross-cutting issues—the

environmental and social aspects—can be effectively integrated into project cycle management.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESmetoolkit.pdf>

The White man's burden : Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good / Easterly, William
New York: Penguin Press, 2006.

This book is about what its author calls the twin tragedies of global poverty. The first is that so many are seemingly fated to live miserable lives and die such early deaths. The second is that after fifty years and more than \$2.3 trillion in aid from the West to address the first tragedy, it has little to show for it. The author contrasts two approaches: (1) the ineffective planners' approach to development—never able to marshal enough knowledge or motivation to get the overambitious plans implemented to attain the plan's arbitrary targets and (2) a more constructive searchers' approach—always on the lookout for piecemeal improvements to poor peoples' well-being, with a system to get more aid resources to those who find things that work. Once power and money are shifted from planners to searchers, there's much that can be done that's focused and pragmatic to improve the lot of millions, such as public health, sanitation, education, roads, and nutrition initiatives.

The Copy/South dossier: issues in the economics, politics and ideology of copyright in the global south / Story, Alan (ed); Darch, Colin (ed); Halbert, Debora (ed)
The Copy/South Research Group, 2006

This dossier is addressed to readers who want to learn more about the global role of copyright and, in particular, its largely negative role in the global South. The Copy/South Research Group have researched and debated these issues and tried to critically analyse and assess a wide range of copyright-related issues that impact on the daily lives (and future lives) of those who live in the global South.

<http://www.copysouth.org/>

Geographies of globalization / Murray, Warwick
New York: Routledge, 2006.

This book critically engages with the contested concept of globalization from an explicitly human geographical viewpoint, illustrating how an appreciation of the principles of the discipline is fundamental to understanding this phenomenon. It also analyses the geographical work of non-geographers. In summarizing and analyzing the major arguments put forward to explain, promote and criticize globalization, the reader is provided with a critical resource through which to make sense of the confusing array of competing perspectives.

Fiji : an encyclopaedic atlas / Walsh, Crosbie
Suva, Fiji: University of the South Pacific, 2006

This book provides many areas of common and uncommon interests and would help anyone who wish to know about religious ideas, the status and contribution of ethnic groups, or vital issues related to development such as Fiji's physical geography, the location and extent of infrastructure, agriculture

and other resources; politics and matters of governance, population change, health, housing, education; the status of women and factors which create poverty and see things about Fiji in new and different ways.

World report on violence against children / Pinheiro, Paulo Sergio

Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children, 2006.

The impact of violence against children is fully and persuasively documented in this United Nations Study. It also outlines what must be done to confront this challenge. States bear primary responsibility for upholding the rights of children according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

<http://www.violencestudy.org>

Theories and practices of development / Willis, Katie

London: Routledge, 2005.

Throughout the twentieth century, governments sought to achieve 'development' not only in their own countries, but also in other regions of the world; particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. This focus on 'development' as a goal has continued into the twenty-first century, for example through the United Nations Millennium Development Targets. While development is often viewed as something very positive, it is also very important to consider the possible detrimental effects it may have on the natural environment, different social groups and on the cohesion and stability of societies. The author investigates and places in a historical context, the development theories behind contemporary debates such as globalization and transnationalism.

Gender and ICTs for development : a global source book / Valk, Minke (ed) / Cummings, Sarah

(ed) / Van Dam, Henk (ed)

London: Oxfam GB, 2005.

Around the world information and communication technologies (ICTs) have changed the lives of individuals, organisations and indeed, entire nations. ICTs can have profound implications for women and men in terms of employment, education, health, environmental sustainability, and community development. Women want to have access to information and to engage in communication that will improve their livelihoods and help them to achieve their human rights, yet, due to gender inequality in the information society, they are often prevented from accessing and shaping ICTs. This book features five case studies illustrating ways in which women have been able to make the most of digital opportunities and also provides an extensive annotated bibliography of the international literature on gender and ICTs for development, in particular rural development, and relevant web resources.

The World Trade Organization : a very short introduction / Narlikar, Amrita

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.

This book will provide a timely and carefully considered explanation of what the World Trade Organization (WTO) is, what it does, and how it goes about executing its tasks. A clear understanding

of the mandate, structure and functioning of the WTO is essential to appreciate the controversy behind the organization, and how far it deserves the reputation that it has come to acquire.

Field guide to the global economy / Anderson, Sarah / Cavanagh, John / Lee, Thea
New York: The New Press, 2005.

This book gives a guide to the myths and realities of the international economy. It is illustrated with charts, graphs, and political cartoons which contribute to making the international economy comprehensible for everyone and reveals the harmful effects of corporate-driven globalization. Published in conjunction with the Institute of Policy Studies, a Washington, D.C., independent center for research and education, this guide describes how the global flow of goods and services, money, and people affects communities, workers, the poor, and the environment.

365 ways to change the world: how to make a difference...one day at a time / Norton, Michael
New York: Free Press, 2005.

You want to change the world? Of course you do. But where do you begin? The ultimate answer for anyone who has ever asked, "how can I make a difference?" this ingenious handbook shows how the smallest actions can impact on your local community and the wider world. Packed with ideas, and facts from leading campaign organisations, it suggests one action for every day of the year - some are intriguing, many are unusual, a few involve fundraising, almost all can be planned or done from your home or computer, most will be fun, all are achievable.

Shake hands with the devil : the failure of humanity in Rwanda / Dallaire, Romero
New York: Carroll & Graf, 2004.

For the first time in the United States comes the tragic and profoundly important story of the legendary Canadian general who "watched as the devil took control of paradise on earth and fed on the blood of the people we were supposed to protect." When Roméo Dallaire was called on to serve as force commander of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda, he believed that his assignment was to help two warring parties achieve the peace they both wanted. Instead, he was exposed to the most barbarous and chaotic display of civil war and genocide in the past decade, observing in just one hundred days the killings of more than eight hundred thousand Rwandans. In this book the author recreates the awful history the world community chose to ignore.

In defense of globalization / Bhagwati, Jagdish N.
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

The riot-torn meeting of the World Trade Organization in Seattle in 1999 was only the most dramatic sign of the intensely passionate debate now raging over globalization, which critics blame for everything from child labor to environmental degradation, cultural homogenization, and a host of other ills afflicting poorer nations. Now the author who is an internationally renowned economist takes on the critics, revealing that globalization, when properly governed, is in fact the most powerful force for social good in the world today.

Natural resources management and gender : a global sourcebook / Cummings, Sarah (ed) / Van Dam, Henk (ed) / Valk, Minke (ed)
The Netherlands, Oxford: KIT (Royal tropical Institute), Oxfam GB, 2003.

This book reflects experiences with mainstreaming gender and women's issues in natural resources management. Five case studies from around the world examine diverse natural resources from different perspectives, ranging from the household and community level to national and regional policy. They explore:

- * the security of women's rights to common property resources and land in West Africa;
- * mainstreaming gender in water policy and institutions in Gujarat, India
- * gender-responsive planning in wetland development in Uganda
- * empowering women in managing natural resources in mountain areas of the Hindu-Kush Himalayas of Pakistan
- * the development of gender policies for environmental ministries in Mesoamerica

Worlds apart : civil society and the battle for ethical globalization / Clark, John D.
Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2003.

Globalization is one of the most charged political battlegrounds of our age. Its advocates say it is an engine for universal prosperity, while its critics see it as a race to the bottom for poor people and poor countries. This book casts polemics aside and fairly and respectfully interprets both sets of arguments. While not a search for a middle ground, it unashamedly emphasizes the injustices of widening inequalities and stacked odds in world trade and finance. The author argues that civil society faces a distinct opportunity to drive global change in an ethical direction. He argues that the search for a more humane management of global affairs should ultimately focus on promoting growth, inclusion, and narrowing the socioeconomic gap across states and peoples.

DVDs

¡Salud! What puts Cuba on the map in the quest for global health / Field, Connie (Director)
Harriman, NY: Bourne, Field, Keck and Reed, 2006.

A timely examination of human values and the health issues that affect us all, this documentary looks at the curious case of Cuba, a cash-strapped country with what the BBC calls 'one of the world's best health systems.' From the shores of Africa to the Americas, ¡Salud! hits the road with some of the 28,000 Cuban health professionals serving in 68 countries, and explores the hearts and minds of international medical students in Cuba -- now numbering 30,000, including nearly 100 from the USA. Their stories plus testimony from experts around the world bring home the competing agendas that mark the battle for global health—and the complex realities confronting the movement to make healthcare everyone's birth right. Against the alarming backdrop of the global health crisis and deteriorating public health systems in even the richest nations, ¡Salud! tells the little-known story of Cuba: a poor country overcoming its lack of resources to provide universal health care and help other developing nations do the same.

Global warming : the signs and the science / Morissette, Alanis (Narrator)
South Carolina educational Television, 2005.

This documentary explores what is arguably the most significant environmental phenomenon of the last 10,000 years, climate change. Filmed in the United States, Asia and South America, this program brings the reality of climate change to life and offers viewers inspiring examples of people who are making a difference in their own communities. The program features numerous science experts who review a growing body of evidence of the grave consequences of a changing climate, and explores how individuals, communities and organizations across America are creating new approaches to safeguard future generations. The documentary also looks at evidence that human activities are provoking an unprecedented era of atmospheric warming and climatic events: more drought, wildfires and flooding; polar melting; more powerful storms; and more variable weather. Tropical diseases are moving north; childhood respiratory illnesses are skyrocketing; and in the last three decades more than 30 diseases new to science have emerged.

Gandhi : 20th anniversary edition
Australia: Columbia Tristar, 2002.

Gandhi was not a ruler of nations, nor did he have scientific gifts. Yet this small modest man did what others before him could not. He led an entire country to freedom - he gave his people hope. Gandhi, the man of the century, is explored in this unforgettable motion picture. In stirring detail, Gandhi's life, principles and power explode on the screen with vivid scenes such as the horrific massacre at Amristar, where the British opened fire on 15,000 unarmed men, women and children and the dramatic march to the sea where Gandhi led thousands of his fellow Indians to prove that sea salt belonged to all and was not just a British commodity.

Articles

Nyeléni - for food sovereignty / GRAIN
Seedling January 2007

Nyeléni 2007 – World Forum on Food Sovereignty was held in Mali on 23–27 February 2007. The meeting brought together 600 delegates from five continents to reaffirm the right to food sovereignty and to begin an international drive to reverse the worldwide decline in local community production of food. The forum was organised by an alliance of social movements. As becomes clear in our interviews with two leading activists – Mamadou Goïta from Mali, and P.V. Sathesh from India – different strategies are being adopted in different parts of the world in the fight for food sovereignty. Yet campaigners worldwide are united by the common goal of recovering for local people the right to decide what food they should cultivate and what methods they should use. Even though the way food sovereignty is implemented may vary widely, its successful practice is easy to identify.

<http://www.grain.org/seedling/?id=456>

Bt cotton : the facts behind the hype / GRAIN
Seedling January 2007

It has been over ten years now since genetically modified Bt cotton was first commercialised. Since then it has been introduced or tested in more than twenty countries. The crop is a clear success for

Monsanto, the leading Bt cotton company. But what has it meant for farmers? Today, a more complete picture is finally emerging of what is happening on the farm in many countries throughout the world.

<http://www.grain.org/seedling/?id=457>

Hybrid rice in China - A great yield forward? / GRAIN
Seedling January 2007

Well over half of China's total rice-growing area of some 15 million hectares is planted with rice hybrids, making the country by far the world's largest producer of the crop. But little is known about the impact of the switch to hybrids. Are yields higher? Are farmers better off? Is the country losing its traditional rice varieties? Are farmers becoming dependent on the seed companies? GRAIN talked to rice farmers in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan to find out.

<http://www.grain.org/seedling/?id=455>

Reclaiming livestock keepers' rights / Mulvany, Patrick ; Gura, Susanne
Seedling January 2007

At an intergovernmental conference organised by FAO later in 2007, pastoralists and small-scale livestock keepers will have an opportunity to challenge governments about the perilous situation of their livelihoods, their reduced access to resources and the resulting losses to their livestock breeds. Without their efforts in their grazing territories and on their farms, the world's precious diversity of livestock breeds will disappear.

<http://www.grain.org/seedling/?id=459>

The camisea cover-up / Hearn, Kelly
NACLA report on the Americas vol 40 no 1 January/February 2007

As the Inter-American Development Bank considers a \$400 million loan to support a natural-gas project in Peru's Camisea rainforest, a NACLA investigation, funded by the Samuel Chavkin Investigative Journalism Fund, finds evidence of botched pipelines and a government cover-up. International environmentalists, Urubamba communities and politicians, development experts and journalists wanted to know why a brand-new-billion-dollar pipe line had ruptured so often in such a short time.

Involved without being asked / Bliss, Frank; Neumann, Stefan 2007.
Development and cooperation vol 33:11 November 2006

Participation is seen as an essential part of development cooperation. In practice, however, the involvement of target groups is limited and often goes no further than to ensure smooth project implementation. Often stakeholders involved in poverty reduction strategies can hardly be considered as true representatives of civil society. And sometimes donors only use participation as a pretext for not having to cooperate with weak states.

Local strife with global repercussions / El-Battahani, Atta
Development and cooperation vol 33:11 November 2006

The conflict in Darfur is complex, with multiple factors intersecting at local, regional, national and international levels. There has been an "involution of conflict", as various parties were drawn into a cyclical, seemingly unending dynamism of violence. It is not simply about Arabs versus Blacks.

Grossly simplified / Stamm, Volker
Development and cooperation vol 33:11 November 2006

Half-hearted attempts at land reform have contributed to destabilising Cote d'Ivoire. The government tried to introduce legal norms from the west, instead of codifying, as was initially intended, the multifaceted rights of use that had evolved historically in the country. reform was meant to modernise the rural economy - but it did not succeed. Today the country is considered a 'failing state', French troops are keeping the fragile peace.

Ambitious goals / Petersen-Thumser, Jens
Development and cooperation vol 33:11 November 2006

Vietnam has been recording impressive growth rates for years. The majority of the population continues to be very poor, however, and has little protection against social risks. InWEnt is supporting the Vietnamese social-security provider VSS in expanding and strengthening Vietnam's social security system

The farming family: Social dimensions in sustainable agriculture / LEISA
LEISA: Magazine on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture, Special Issue December 2006

The improvement of small scale sustainable agricultural systems cannot be separated from the daily lives, needs and concerns of those who rely on these systems for their livelihoods. Experiences at the local level provide inspiring examples of what can be achieved when the farmer is acknowledged, respected and given the opportunity to be the key actor. It is equally important to recognise and build on existing local skills and knowledge, support farmers' own organisations and find ways to work together in partnerships and networks. Taking account of these social dimensions can provide a way to overcome some common injustices that small scale farmers face. It can also be the basis for agricultural production systems that improve the quality of life for farmers and their families.

Scaling up sustainable agriculture / Holt-Gimenez, Eric
LEISA: Magazine on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture, Special Issue December 2006

For thirty years the Campesino a Campesino (CaC) movement of Central America has been hard at work developing sustainable agriculture, patiently, empirically, step by step. What started as village alternative for a small group of Cachikel Mayans in the Highlands of Guatemala has spread through central America in spite of (and sometimes because of) military conflict, widespread agrarian failures and chronic economic crisis. Presently there are well over ten thousand practising farmers in Central America alone.

Improving service delivery in Yunnan, China / Wilkes, Andreas ; Shicai, Shen; Yulu, Huang
LEISA: Magazine on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture, Special Issue December 2006

The Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK), a Chinese NGO, has been promoting participatory approaches to technology development and extension in the animal husbandry approaches sector in Yunnan, China. Villagers' livelihoods are based on mixed farming or agro-pastoralism where livestock play a central role. But there are problems in animal raising and increase the costs and risks of livestock production. Many practical technologies are unknown to farmers and technicians. In 2003, CBIK began to implement the "Enhancing Agro-pastoralist Livelihoods in North-West Yunnan" project. This article describes this project.

From a vicious cycle of conflict to a virtuous cycle of peace-building : reflections on VSA's Bougainville Programme / Swain, Peter
Devforum Issue 26 February 2007

Since peace broke out in 1998, Bougainville has been slowly but steadily rebuilding. The path has not been easy. Seventy New Zealand volunteers have worked in a wide range of assignments since May 1998. A recent study of Volunteer Service Abroad's Bougainville Programme reviewed the achievements and identified lessons from seven-year engagement in a post-conflict society. This aper reflects on some of the learning.

Coups in Fiji : seesawing democratic multiracialism and ethno-nationalist expression / Naidu, Vijay
Devforum Issue 26, February 2007

There are two images of Fiji these days, one a laid back tourist paradise and the other of a country of ethnic strife and military coups. It's been labeled 'coup coup land' and features prominently in discussions relating to the 'arc of instability' and the 'sea of troubles' that encircle Australia to its north.

Gender-based violence and property grabbing in Africa: a denial of women's liberty and security / Izumi, Kaori
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

Property grabbing is a new form of gendered violence against women, threatening the security of women across Southern and East Africa. Forced evictions are often accompanied by further acts of violence, including physical and mental harassment, and abuse. Widows are particularly vulnerable, partly as a result of weakened customary practice and social safety nets that used to provide support to widowed women and their children, a situation made worse by the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Defending their property has cost some women their lives, while other women have lost their shelter and source of livelihoods, and have become destitute. The harassment and humiliation that often accompany property grabbing further strip women of their self-esteem, affecting their ability to defend their rights.

No more killings! Women respond to femicides in Central America / Carron-Prieto, Marina
;Thomson, Marilyn; Macdonald, Mandy
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

This article looks at a specific form of social violence against women in Mexico and Central America, the violent murder of women - femicidio or feminicidio in Spanish, 'femicide' in English. We explore the nature of femicide by analysing the situation from a gender perspective, as an extreme form of gender-based violence (GBV), and linking femicides with discrimination, poverty and a 'backlash' against women. In a climate of total state impunity, it is extremely important to support the responses of feminists and women's organisations in the region who are carrying out research to document femicides and GBV in general, supporting survivors and their families, and carrying out advocacy activities.

'We Can': transforming power in relationships in South Asia / Mehta, Mona / Gopalakrishnan, Chitra
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

Throughout South Asia, gender-based violence against women continues to act as an impediment to the realisation of gender equality and women's rights. The 'We Can' campaign is a coalition of over 600 organisations from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, working together to challenge and change entrenched attitudes that support and justify violence against women at the individual, community, and society levels. Of the campaign's activities, the most significant is the mobilisation of five million 'Change Makers', ordinary women and men prepared to speak up and take action against violence in their communities.

Gender violence in schools: taking the 'girls-as-victims' discourse forward / Leach, Fiona; Humphreys, Sara
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

This paper draws attention to the gendered nature of violence in schools. Recent recognition that schools can be violent places has tended to ignore the fact that many such acts originate in unequal and antagonistic gender relations, which are tolerated and 'normalised' by everyday school structures and processes. After examining some key concepts and definitions, we provide a brief overview of the scope and various manifestations of gender violence in schools, noting that most research to date has focused on girls as victims of gender violence within a heterosexual context and ignores other forms such as homophobic and girl-on-girl violence. We then move on to look at a few interventions designed to address gender violence in schools in the developing world and end by highlighting the need for more research and improved understanding of the problem and how it can be addressed.

Gender-based violence against children in emergencies: Save the Children UK's response / Hyder, Tina; MacVeigh, Johanna
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

Violence against children is a global phenomenon. During humanitarian crises, and armed conflict in particular, the potential for gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual exploitation, increases. Children, particularly adolescent girls, are vulnerable. This article traces the impact of an exposé of sexual abuse by humanitarian workers on the wider protection policies and practices of Save the

Children UK. The article concludes that awareness of gender discrimination must underpin the implementation of protection policies for all children and their carers. Furthermore, it proposes that comprehensive responses to GBV must be devised, alongside prevention strategies, if children are to be effectively protected.

Approaching old problems in new ways: community mobilisation as a primary prevention strategy to combat violence against women / Michau, Lori
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

The Uganda-based NGO Raising Voices has been exploring and experimenting with community-based primary prevention methodologies that seek to shift attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate violence against women. This article shares some of the lessons learned from this process in East Africa over the last six years. It begins by setting forth a rationale for engaging in primary prevention efforts at the community level. It argues that comprehensive community mobilisation is essential if we are to see meaningful, sustained change on the issue of violence against women. It also describes the theoretical underpinnings of the approach and illustrates how these come to life in day-to-day programming in communities.

Constructing an alternative masculine identity: the experience of the Centro Bartolomé de las Casas and Oxfam America in El Salvador / Bird, Susan; Delgado, Rutilio; Madrigal, Larry; Ochoa, John Bayron ; Tejeda, Walberto
Gender & development vol 15:1 March 2007

The hegemonic model of masculinity under which men in El Salvador grow up and live emphasises control, physical force, and rational intelligence. Aspects of these elements vary in each society and time period, but the elements themselves have remained a constant part of a man's notion of his identity in the Central American, twentieth-century context, and a real risk for gender-based violence. There is a need for alternative male behaviour patterns. While these alternatives exist in diverse environments, they are largely invisible to the general society. This article presents and discusses working with men in the context of a wide civil society and Oxfam America campaign to prevent gender-based violence in El Salvador.

Anatomy of an unending conflict (Somalia) / Mushtaq, Najum
New African February 2007 Issue 459

Ethiopian forces, with American support (if not instigation) moved into Somalia on Christmas Eve 2006 and drove away Islamic militants who, for six months last year, have succeeded in imposing some semblance of order in the war-ravaged country. But, as the author reports, Ethiopia's entry into conflict could bring a new dimension of violence to an already complex and complicated conflict
