GENDER and CITIZENSHIP

Supporting Resources Collection

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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.a.B.e.</td>
<td>Be Active, Be Emancipated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPFA</td>
<td>Beijing Platform for Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALS</td>
<td>Centre for Applied Legal Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDPA</td>
<td>Centre for Development and Population Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPIA</td>
<td>Citizenship Studies, Information and Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLD</td>
<td>Centre for Legislative Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRTD</td>
<td>Centre for Research and Training on Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWGL</td>
<td>The Center for Women's Global Leadership</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAW</td>
<td>United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Development Research Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTI</td>
<td>Department of Trade and Industry</td>
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<td>ECAM</td>
<td>Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FES</td>
<td>Friedrick-Ebert-Stiftung</td>
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<td>FLACSO</td>
<td>Latin American Social Sciences Institute</td>
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<td>GALZ</td>
<td>Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>GCG</td>
<td>Gender, Citizenship and Governance Programme</td>
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<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>Accomplished Commitments Index</td>
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<td>ICRW</td>
<td>International Centre for Research on Women</td>
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<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Centre</td>
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<td>IDS</td>
<td>Institute of Development Studies</td>
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<td>IWRAW</td>
<td>International Women’s Rights Action Watch</td>
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<td>IWTW</td>
<td>International Women’s Tribune Centre</td>
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<td>KIT</td>
<td>Royal Tropical Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacMagGLIP</td>
<td>Machreq/Maghreb Gender Linking &amp; Information Project</td>
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<td>MIGEPROFE</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender and Women in Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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<td>NU</td>
<td>Nagorik Uddyog</td>
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<td>PDHRE</td>
<td>The People’s Movement for Human Rights Education</td>
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<td>POGAR</td>
<td>Programme on Governance in the Arab Region</td>
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<td>PROWID</td>
<td>Promoting Women in Development</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
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<td>SERNAM</td>
<td>Servicio Nacional de la Mujer</td>
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<td>Sida</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>SNV</td>
<td>Netherlands Development Organisation</td>
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<td>SSP</td>
<td>Swayam Shikshan Prayog</td>
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<td>SWC</td>
<td>Status of Women Canada</td>
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<td>TAMWA</td>
<td>Tanzania Media Women Association</td>
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<td>UDHR</td>
<td>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>WCAR</td>
<td>World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance</td>
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<td>WEDO</td>
<td>Women’s Environment and Development Organization</td>
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<td>WICEJ</td>
<td>Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice</td>
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<td>WIDE</td>
<td>Women in Development Europe</td>
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<td>WLP</td>
<td>Women’s Learning Partnership</td>
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<td>WN</td>
<td>World Neighbors</td>
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1. Introduction

Citizenship is about membership of a group or community which confers rights and responsibilities as a result of such membership. Citizenship can be a relationship with the state and/or among members of a group, society or community. Citizenship is both a status – or identity – and a practice or process of relating to the social world through the exercise of rights/protections and fulfilment of obligations; and its meanings vary from region to region and from community to community. The question is therefore not so much how to achieve citizenship, but how it can be used to explain and strengthen those elements of people’s lives that constitute their membership of a community. This Cutting Edge Pack examines how citizenship’s focus on rights and participation can be mobilised in working towards gender equality.

Resources on Gender and Citizenship

Citizenship is an abstract concept and therefore great care must be taken in explaining what it means in practice and what can effectively be done in the context of development interventions and policy. Development projects which enhance the ability of marginalised groups to access and influence decision-making bodies are implicitly if not explicitly working with concepts of citizenship. Citizenship is about concrete institutions, policy and structures and the ways in which people can shape them using ideas of rights and participation. This Supporting Resources Collection aims to point development policy-makers and practitioners towards key resources to help promote gender equality through rights and participation. The resources show how development projects can understand and acknowledge the roles of men and women – their gendered citizenship – and work for processes of positive change of, and within, these roles.

How to use this collection

The collection is made up of summaries of key texts, case studies, tools and guidelines and other materials. The summaries provide a snapshot of the key points in each resource to enable the reader to quickly access information without having to read through an entire report or paper. Details of how to obtain copies or download the full texts are provided with each summary. For more information about the various organisations that have produced the materials, or other organisations mentioned in the pack, turn to the final section for a list of full contact details.

Most of the resources in this pack are available to download free from the internet. The access date for all documents is 24.11.03. If you are unable to download the texts, go to the contact details section for information on how to order hard copies from the organisation or author. The copies of books and published reports available from Women, Ink are indicated in the text (see Networking and Contacts in section 6 for details on how to order texts).
**New Resources**

New resources on gender and citizenship are continually being produced. The Siyanda website features the resources in this collection as well as new materials. See [http://www.siyanda.org](http://www.siyanda.org).
2. Key Concepts

This section on key concepts presents a range of materials providing a background to the ways in which concepts of citizenship are understood and used, and how these differ according to context. All texts in this section are explicitly concerned with introducing a gender perspective into understandings of citizenship in a cross-cultural context.

2.1 Gender and Citizenship Theory

Citizenship theory can be a complex and often alienating body of knowledge which may feel as if it bears little relevance to practical development needs on the ground. Because citizenship is a theory as well as a practice, it can be useful to get to grips with some of the underlying theoretical concepts that explain why we experience and practice citizenship in the way we do. Many of the critiques of citizenship which pave the way for activism around women’s rights come from the work of feminist theorists who have sought to expose the male biases inherent in notions of citizenship – biases which have material effects on the lives of both men and women. The resources in this section explore some of these critiques. They also illustrate how the way citizenship has been conceived by western political theory, and by many western feminists, is very different from that experienced by those in other regions and contexts in a postcolonial world.


This special issue brings together some current theoretical debates on gender and citizenship in the climate of globalisation, including debates concerning the changing nature of people’s individual and group identities and belonging. The gender-blindness of citizenship and the need to understand the relationship between the individual and the state have long been an area of study for feminist theory. Through papers from different regional and national contexts, the authors discuss the separation between the public/political and the private/domestic spheres and the implications this has for membership of communities and access to power. They propose alternative forms of citizenship that include understandings of difference and how citizenship operates in different areas of activity.

The special issue contains the following articles:

- ‘Women, Citizenship and Difference’, by Nira Yuval Davis maps broad theoretical issues and describes how ideas of citizenship can be used to create political alliances across rather than in spite of differences (see below).
- ‘Citizenship: Towards a Feminist Synthesis’ by Ruth Lister talks about the ways in which national citizenship operates to exclude certain groups in particular through institutions (see below).
• ‘Enabling Citizenship: Gender, disability and citizenship in Australia’ by Helen Meekosha and Leanne Dowse deals with the issue of disability when discussing the rights and obligations of citizenship.

• ‘The Public/Private – The Imagined Boundary in the Imagined Nation/State/Community: The Lebanese case’ by Suad Joseph addresses the western-centric focus of theories of citizenship (For a summary of Suad Joseph’s paper ‘Gender and Citizenship in the Arab World’ see section 2 of this collection).

• ‘The Limits of European-ness: Immigrant women in Fortress Europe’ by Helma Lutz deals with immigrant women’s citizenship.

• ‘Negotiating Citizenship: The case of foreign domestic workers in Canada’ by Daiva Stasiulis and Abigail B. Bakan considers citizenship rights in the context of migration and labour.

• ‘Women’s Publics and the Search for New Democracies’ by Zillah Eisenstein looks at the role of international feminism in setting the boundaries and definitions of citizenship, particularly following the 1995 Beijing conference.

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URL: http://www.siyanda.org/docs/davis_citizendifference.pdf

In a globalising world where the role of the local, the national and the global is shifting, the meanings of citizenship are also changing. This article presents some new theoretical discussions on gender and citizenship. It argues that, rather than something which sees everyone as "the same", citizenship should be understood as multi-tiered and formed through many different positions according to gender, ethnicity and urban/rural location. The author challenges the western-centric origins of citizenship theory and focuses on community membership, group rights and social difference in local, national and international contexts. In particular the article addresses the way in which the division between the family/private and the political/public operate to exclude certain groups, particularly women, from citizenship. It argues for a wider interpretation that does not concentrate solely on the relationship between people and the state. A theory of “active citizenship” can promote participation by women and other marginalised groups in some form of decision-making. It can also ensure they receive the benefits or entitlements of community membership – such as welfare – which are needed to create the conditions in which people are able to participate. In this way citizenship can act as a “political mobilization tool” which links up different feminist projects in local and global arenas.

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This article outlines how citizenship can be used as a political and theoretical tool by combining “rights” and “participation”. Rights must include social as well as political rights. Social rights can provide the power and resources that enable disadvantaged people to claim civil and political rights. The obligations associated with citizenship need to be understood in the context of gender relations and divisions of labour. Participation in decision-making or “agency” in social, economic, cultural and political life provides a more dynamic and active form of rights in which people work together to improve their quality of life. This again must reflect the fact that certain types of participation such as “informal” and/or local political participation are those in which women take the lead and can be valuable ways of expressing citizenship which can provide a sense of personal power. The article argues that citizenship must deal with the exclusionary nature of its operations in the light of current global migration. Current national policies exclude vast numbers of people from rights though focusing on the requirement to “assimilate”. The author proposes resolving this through an internationalist agenda which understands citizenship as broad rights and responsibilities operating in a context of democracy and accountability. Exclusion can also be countered through a “differentiated universalism” which recognises the difference within groups, but retains a universal commitment to participation for all. Politics here can work through dialogue and accept different and changing positions – the author cites the examples of the South Africa Women’s National Commission which represented a great variety of women’s positions in the transition from apartheid, and women’s centres in Belfast operating in the context of the Catholic/Protestant struggles.

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Citizenship theory is based largely on the rights and responsibilities of the individual. Where does the community fit in to such theories, and how does the emphasis on the individual limit the application of citizenship theories to a western perspective? In this chapter Chilla Bulbeck challenges three key areas of citizenship theory and practice. Firstly she argues that the community, not individual agency and voice, is essential to many women’s sense of self. Critiques by those from non-western cultures show how understanding interdependencies and how we relate to those around us can expose diverse forms of power and decision-making. For example, women’s decision-making on issues in family and domestic life, may be based on collective needs rather than individual interests. Secondly the author looks at the idea of universal rights implied by citizenship, pointing out how instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) will always be unavailable to some groups (women, the illiterate, the rural poor) who have no access to the mechanisms or legislation which can enforce them.
Thirdly she argues that the interpretation of citizenship as membership of the individual in a nation state means that there are often conflicts between national citizenship and community loyalties. This can particularly apply to groups such as women who are more involved at the local than national level of activity and debate. The chapter calls for an interpretation of citizenship that adapts individual rights to sit alongside community contexts and needs, and that values community obligations and relationships – an interpretation which better acknowledges the positions and roles of women. Examples from a wide range of cultures, languages and communities are given to show citizenship as involving multiple and shifting combinations of rights, obligations and connections.

To order this book contact Cambridge University Press. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.

2.2 Gender, Citizenship and Development – Overviews

The resources in this section show how understandings of gendered citizenship can be applied to development policy and practice. Citizenship rights can apply to all areas of development work, however here we concentrate on the overarching areas of governance, democracy, participation and legislation through which an environment of citizen rights and gender equality can be established. The texts show how it is possible to work with the concepts of citizenship for social and political change.

URL: http://www.icrw.org/docs/GCSLsynthesispaper.pdf

How can women be integrated in processes of democratisation? The participation of women in political and economic processes is essential for democratic governance. The PROWID grants system supported activities such as lobbying and advocacy, skills development and developing institutions to further women’s social and economic rights. This report looks at women’s participation in political culture, civil society and government institutions. Importantly, it puts participation in the context of shifting gender (and other) roles and identities. It acknowledges that such shifts can allow for women in particular to develop new skills and access new rights. Concepts and definitions of gendered participation are illustrated through examples from PROWID’s projects. The report recommends the development of tools and strategies to support policy analysis and build skills through, for example, legal and human rights training, political education for women and support for lobbying. It also illustrates how collective empowerment can be supported through facilitation of networks and bringing different organisations together to exchange ideas. It points out that essential credibility in political arenas can be generated by creating a
body of knowledge about women’s political participation that might include, among other things, comprehensive gender-disaggregated statistics.

Mukhopadhyay, M. (ed.), 2003, Governing for Equity, Gender, Citizenship and Governance, Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)

This publication comes out of the “Gender, Citizenship and Governance” programme of the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands. The project aimed to develop good practice in changing governance institutions to promote gender equality, enhance citizen participation and build accountability of public administration systems. Action research projects were conducted with 16 women’s organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in eight countries in Southern Africa and South Asia (South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh). The research projects showed how women’s citizenship responsibilities are often unpaid and therefore hidden from economic management systems. This precludes government accountability for the needs of women. Potential avenues such as laws or institutionalisation of citizen participation do not necessarily translate into protection or inclusion of women. The action research projects therefore cover four areas: promoting women in political office; engendering institutions; claiming citizenship; and governing peace. Projects involved training and capacity-building for development practitioners, drawing together good practice and networking/sharing information.

The publication begins with a section on global debates, providing a background to the ways in which citizenship can be used in promoting gender equality. It then goes on to the four case study sections as outlined above. The section on claiming citizenship for example includes studies from South Africa on reform of Customary Law, from West Bengal on the rights of sex workers in Bangladesh (see case study in section 5 of the Overview Report in this pack), lobbying and advocacy activities in Zimbabwe, and rights over guardianship of children in Bangladesh (see article from the In Brief bulletin in this pack).

The report then presents several conclusions and recommendations which include:

- Interventions must start from women’s needs.
- “Voice” is not enough. Institutional rules and norms and public perceptions must also be influenced thorough contacts with key officials and engaging civil society.
- Spaces must be made to talk in terms of citizenship entitlements. Examples of such spaces could be processes of law and constitutional reform or setting up regulation boards that involve both men and women in assessing the impact of development interventions.
- Decisions must be pragmatic and must make sense in practice and take into account the variations in feminist/women’s demands.
• In the struggle for rights, it is important to work in conjunction with states and institutions when campaigning for change.

This book is also available from Women, Ink (see section 6 for details of how to order).

URL: http://www.siyanda.org/docs/sweetman_gendercitizenship.pdf

This issue of Oxfam’s journal looks at how gender affects the ability of individuals to shape the decisions that affect their lives. It presents ways in which people can increase participation in decision-making and interrogates the potential of such participation to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. Crucial to these debates is the relationship between individuals, states and communities, and the need for public institutions to be held accountable. The editorial begins by outlining the ways in which citizenship has been understood in western political theory and goes on to consider the implications for development – particularly in current “good governance” agendas. It identifies some of the limits of citizenship from a gender perspective before describing how it has been re-defined in strategies for social and political change.

Concepts of citizenship have been subject to processes of constant change and re-definition. One such change has been the broadening out from citizenship’s original basis in civil and political rights to include social and economic rights. This re-definition is particularly significant in the context of development work where the primary goal is seeking better, more effective strategies for poverty reduction. Another key shift has been the acknowledgement of memberships in groupings other than that of the nation as important locations for the expression of citizenship. This has always been the case, but is increasingly evident due to the onset of economic globalisation where the power of nation states to protect and provide for their citizens is being eroded. Global citizenship implies a responsibility of the rich countries to combat poverty in poorer nations and involves the building of strong civil societies and social movements through which groups can claim rights and participate in the social and political world.

The journal includes articles written by authors from donor agencies, NGOs and educational institutions. Among others these include the following:

• ‘Gender Citizenship and Nationality in the Arab Region’ explores how some groups are still denied even official citizenship rights. Children born of national mothers and foreign fathers in some countries are denied citizenship due to the passing down of citizenship through male family members.
• ‘Deprived of an Individual Identity: Citizenship and women in Nepal’ likewise looks at the significance of withholding citizenship from refugees and trafficked women.
• ‘Women in Ugandan Local Government: The impact of affirmative action’ argues that people do not start from a position of equality. The social and cultural barriers, including material constraints
of workload and security, can be overcome by positive measures to prioritise women’s appointment to political office.

- ‘Fragmented Feminisms: Women’s organisations and citizenship in ‘transition’ in Poland’ discusses the role of civil society, and in particular women’s social movements and activism, in securing and expressing citizenship.
- ‘Women and Citizenship in Global Teacher Education: the Global-ITE Project’ outlines how global citizenship education can be used to raise awareness among young people of their current and future responsibilities in the wider world.

URL: http://www.siyanda.org/docs/sinha_citizenstate.pdf

One of the greatest barriers to achieving full citizenship rights for women is culture. If development organisations are to help advance women’s rights and full citizenship then they must abandon explanations on the basis of “culture” that ignore gender-based discrimination, and overcome their anxieties about appearing neo-colonial. To do this, effective partnerships between northern-based development institutions and southern-based social movements are necessary since social movements can be a key means of transforming culture. Three Indian legal cases are presented to demonstrate how, despite elements of formal equality, Indian law and its Constitution do not recognise real equality. The Shah Bano (1985) case is described, where Indian law was overridden by the Prime Minister to uphold discriminatory Muslim personal law on divorce. Another case is that of Bhanwari Devi, who was raped as a form of community punishment for her feminist activism, and this was later sanctioned by formal legal systems. The court’s argument that the rape could not have taken place was based on assumed cultural norms that older men do not commit rape. The final case is of a young couple who were murdered by their relatives, with the approval and participation of the community, because they were of different castes. These cases emphasise the need for strengthening north-south collaboration within development in order to support social movements that campaign for women’s citizenship rights.

Summary by Erin Leigh, Oxfam.

URL: http://www.siyanda.org/docs/wheeler_citizendem.pdf

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, many families live in illegal land occupations (favelas), housing projects and working-class suburbs. In the daily lives of most of these families, little change has been experienced under democracy as opposed to dictatorship. For some, life is more defined by violence related to drug-trafficking. This distance from the state has resulted in an interpretation of citizenship based on the survival of their families and communities, rather than on individual rights. Participants describe their active citizenship through community participation, in activities such as building a community centre. The
notion of community citizenship is also underscored by a focus on supporting one’s family. For example, as neo-liberal reforms are advanced, women are increasingly entering the market economy to support their families’ income. This has led to a transition in gender relations where men are taking on more reproductive responsibilities (although these do remain largely the domain of women). Another central element to citizenship identified by participants is dignity. For example, they cite poor treatment and disrespect in public service provision as well as a reduction in such services, as a violation of their citizenship rights.

Summary by Erin Leigh, Oxfam.

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Women’s entry into the realms of governance and their presence and voices in political structures are central to the exercise of citizenship. Influence over policies which affect their lives is hindered by women’s primary location in the private and non-political areas of family and community. The low number of women in political office has also been related to the high number of women in poverty.

The focus of women’s access to office as an element of their citizenship is central to development goals. This publication firstly reviews strategies and trends in women’s political participation. It argues that there is a need to understand how women’s participation can influence politics. It might, for example, lead to the introduction of gender-sensitive policies or promote changes in the day-to-day working of social and
political institutions. Four case studies are introduced: women and democracy at the grassroots in India; the South African Women’s Budget initiative; influencing political and socio-economic development in Uganda through a Women’s Caucus; and campaigning against gender violence in the so-called “private sphere” in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Increases in women’s representation in government through targets has had mixed and often non-sustainable results. Moreover, strategies for increasing participation are often modelled on the richer countries and may not transfer successfully to the developing world. The report makes two key conclusions:

- **Budgets** are an important policy instrument over which women should be exercising influence and control. Participating in drawing up and analysing budgets is a way in which women can influence and take part in decisions about resources. This involvement can help those in positions of power to understand the needs of the household and how these needs impact on development policies. They can also be one way of providing transparency and claiming accountability from institutions.

- **Work at the grassroots to promote women’s leadership** is also important. Not only will this increase women’s participation in decision-making at the local level, but it can also provide good training for political influence at higher levels as a more long-term goal.

**Recommendations:**

- **Governments.**
  - Party and electoral systems need to be reformed. Such reforms might include introduction of affirmative action – positive policies that would mandate a certain number of women in parties and/or government. At minimum, a critical mass of 33% is suggested.
  - A time frame should be set to ensure changes are carried out.
  - Governments could be remunerated or rewarded for achievements in gender-sensitive policy.

- **Training and Capacity-Building.** Formal and informal training is needed in political skills. Women’s leadership must be fostered and valued in political and “non-political” spheres.

- **Campaigning.** Advocacy efforts should prioritise “gate-keepers” such as media directors, budget formulators and those who set legislative agendas. Issues which have high levels of consensus amongst policy-makers and the general public, such as domestic violence, can promote broader campaigns and alliances.

- **Networking.** Alliances must be established between actors in government, civil society and the private sector to exchange information and discuss strategies. Networking and coalition-building should be undertaken with other groups working for social justice. In government, national and
local caucuses can be established that are made up of people working on, or sympathetic to, gender issues.

- **Raising Awareness and Changing Perceptions.** The mass media can be used to make women aware of their contribution (particularly private, unpaid roles) and to expose gender inequalities. Media work to combat negative stereotypes is also important.

- **Research.** Information, statistics and analysis are lacking regarding the participation of women in different levels of governance and the barriers that women face economically and in the labour market that affect their political participation. Indicators are needed to assess how women’s political participation brings a gender perspective to development.


In the majority of cases, nationality is crucial to the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. This has significant implications for those who do not have nationality such as stateless persons and refugees. However, looking at nationality also reveals numerous gender discriminations. This report, published to promote the goals of the Beijing Platform for Action, outlines provisions in international instruments and human rights treaties that address discriminatory nationality laws and provides examples of where such instruments have been used. In many states, a wife’s nationality is dependent on that of her husband and this can leave women vulnerable in cross-national marriages and situations where a husband changes nationality. Women can also be vulnerable in cases where they retain their own nationality, when moving to another country renders them unable to access citizen rights in the new environment. The fact that women are often not allowed to pass nationality on to their children has significant implications for the custody and security of children. Recommendations focus on how actions at the international and national levels can work with international instruments and amend national laws. They also include gender training for the judiciary and immigration officers and removal of the barriers to dual nationality. Recommendations for NGOs include initiating test cases, disseminating national and international case law and the production of “shadow” reports to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). For guidelines on drafting such reports see section 4.4 of this collection.
2.3 Citizenship in Context

Meanings of citizenship, membership and community vary according to context. It is worth drawing out some broad regional distinctions in order to better understand the particular forms of gender discrimination and struggles for gender equality that exist in different societies. “Citizenship” can imply a focus on nationality in the Arab world, social movements and participation in Latin America, and centres on debates around race and immigration in Europe and North America. Sometimes it may be hard to even establish that such issues are part of the same overall theme. This section does not claim to explore all “indigenous” forms of citizenship, or even to adequately cover all regions. It aims to show how conceptualisations and experiences can differ from “western” notions of citizenship. It also shows that there are indeed shared elements that bring together work on citizenship. These include the importance of membership, ideas of rights and responsibilities and the possibility of work or struggle to achieve a better and more equal form of membership.


How does the way in which citizenship is seen and practised in the Arab world affect men and women differently? Much of the developing world is made up of previously colonised peoples where political systems of liberal democracy have been imposed on newly liberated nation states by departing western powers or neo-liberal development policies. Such political systems are accompanied by particular structures that set up relationships between the public and private, and between state and family that may be alien to local cultural contexts. This paper discusses how citizenship occurs in particular and contextual ways, involving the interaction of these systems with culture-specific laws, social practices and institutions. This interaction has operated historically to exclude women from the status and practice of citizenship in most societies. In the Arab world nationality is passed down through male family members. Here the patriarchal nature of citizenship is shaped by the fact that citizenship is based on the family and religious community rather than on the individual; family law is ‘the most critical site of power of religious communities over the shape of citizenship in the Arab states’ (page 21). Women in the region have therefore rarely asserted their citizenship as women – since loyalties are rather to ethnicity, religion, tribe or family. The author argues that whereas on the one hand categories such as “Arab”, and “woman” are non-homogeneous and shifting, on the other hand there is a need for an understanding of what is shared within and between religions.


Also see case study in section 5 of the Overview Report in this pack plus a training course in section 4.4 of this collection.


How is women’s citizenship currently understood in Central America? This paper provides an overview of gender and citizenship in Central America by placing it in the diverse socio-economic and political histories of the region. In this region, citizenship was affected by the weakness of states as they struggled to develop in the 1970s, the impact of the authoritarian state in the 1980s, and more recent concerns about the relationship between governance and development. The paper examines how the regional context has shaped the ways in which women’s citizenship has been defined and/or constrained by, for example, their domestic roles, limited access to power and public spaces, and the persistence of patriarchal systems. Patriarchy in particular has limited women’s involvement in political life, leading to some, often misplaced, beliefs that women “choose” not to enter the public arena because they are not interested, because public spaces are too aggressive, and because they have “other priorities”. Women have, however, been mobilising in this region for many years – many building on a long tradition of civil society mobilisation and social movements. The establishment of concrete goals and action plans that emerged from the United Nations (UN) Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, resulted in significant advances towards gender equality by placing the issue of women’s rights firmly on the agendas of governments and policy-makers. Examples of positive government action include Costa Rica and Panama, where quota systems for women in public office and laws protecting women’s social rights were affirmed by 1997. Support for women’s access to public spaces must be a future priority, in order to ensure that the gap between women and men continues to narrow.


In what ways does political transformation mean a change in meanings and practice of citizenship – in the relationships between individuals and the state? This paper discusses the experiences of women, particularly black women, of citizenship in South Africa, where the new administration promised a new
politics based on civil society and universal citizenship. It firstly discusses spaces and meanings of citizenship, arguing that the South African context can show how formal citizenship is shaped by informal power structures and social roles and therefore requires the transformation of power structures and civil society activism. It then goes on to describe how structural economic and social inequalities need to be addressed in order for women to achieve citizenship and how this will be mediated by local, national and global economic factors. Local government is identified as a possible site in which to assess gender equality measures since it is currently introducing new structures in order to become more participatory and responsive. Finally the paper discusses how issues of difference, particularly relevant to this context, can be addressed through measures such as positive action aimed at groups rather than individuals. The paper argues for notions of citizenship that acknowledge existing African understandings of human development and calls for research that will destabilise traditional male, western notions of citizenship.


Since 1991, Western governments have been providing large amounts of democratic assistance to the Former Soviet Union yet few, if any, of the recipient countries have developed into genuine democracies. American and other Western powers expected democracy to prevent economic chaos and political conflict within and among states. This research argues that part of the failure resides in the inadequate consideration of gender within democracy programming embodied in United States (US) democracy assistance. The lack of effective gender analysis has not only been detrimental to women but has served to obscure comprehensive and vital components of democratic transitions. The field research demonstrates that in the region at this time: (1) gender is more central to women’s self-identification than ethnicity; (2) the meaning, as well as significance, attached to ethnic identity varies between women and men; (3) there is a greater male identification with ethnicity and with official identities such as citizenship; (4) women are more fully involved than men in the associations that make up civil society.

Summary by Author.

To order this publication contact Routledge. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.


This book is based on a research project examining the gender dimensions of internal migration in the European Union (EU). The impact of EU membership on the citizenship experience of female EU nationals as they migrate from one member country to another is explored. The social policies of the EU have historically been limited to employment and the rights and interests of paid workers, which has meant a policy focus on those who migrate for economic reasons. Moreover, the policies are also
organised around a “male breadwinner” model. What becomes clear through the fieldwork is that, because of the limited ways in which the EU protects rights – i.e. as primarily concerned with employment and economic rights – many female migrants have, for some periods of time, fallen outside the categories of citizenship that would offer them the most social protection. Firstly, their roles are seen as “following” male-led economic immigration. They are therefore in greater need of rights relating to marriage, divorce or separation, and may also take primary responsibility for childcare. Secondly, under the employment-focus of EU policy, rights to childcare, parental leave and unemployment benefit are precisely those which may not be legally protected by the EU, as are those concerning “private” issues such as marriage and divorce.

To order this book contact Polity Press. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order
3. Case Studies – Citizenship in Practice

As we have already noted, citizenship is an abstract concept and it can therefore be difficult to identify case studies that explicitly deal with citizenship as such. A wide range of activities, which differ from region to region, can be interpreted as falling under the umbrella of citizenship action. This case study section looks at a number of interventions that can be seen to be broadly associated with “engendering” citizenship as explored in the previous sections. Recent emphasis on citizenship in development thinking means that some of these projects or interventions have used the term to describe their work and goals; others use different terms. However, all case studies illustrate some elements of gendered citizenship in practice including examples of struggles to include excluded groups, to value women’s rights as citizenship rights and to include women and marginalised men in formal and informal political participation. These case studies show the ways in which people have sought to influence the decision-making processes that affect their lives and present valuable experiences and lessons to be learned from innovative strategies. They show a number of different actors involved in dialogue, including state, civil society groups and members of the public. The case studies depart from approaches that see legal measures as the only way of achieving citizenship rights. Legal and/or institutional solutions must be combined with education and capacity-building activities and the formation of spaces for dialogue and influence.

The In Brief and Overview Report of this Cutting Edge Pack include further case studies. The contact details of all organisations featured in the pack are provided in section 6 of this collection.


Walking together, side by side, in equality

3.1 Africa

Campaigning for Women’s Rights in Tanzania – the case of the Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA)
TAMWA provides an excellent example of a networking initiative that has successfully influenced policy on women’s rights through collaborating with, rather than opposing, government. TAMWA's programmes involve working towards policy change through both direct lobbying and more general awareness-raising activities. TAMWA was established in 1987 in a context where the single party state of the first years of independence had given way to a multiparty system and a rapid growth in civil society organisations. The association is made up mostly of professional women journalists and its main demand has been that women’s and children’s rights are included in processes of democratisation and the institution of good governance.

The problem of gender-based violence is significant in Tanzania, and is increasing. The right of women to live free from such violence and their right to protection is fundamental to their citizenship – and the ways in which such protection is fought for is a demonstration of gendered citizenship practice. Government policies such as signing up to the Beijing Platform for Action have suffered from lack of implementation as a result of poor training and bureaucracy. The culture of violence is central to the lack of awareness and political will around the subject. TAMWA’s campaign against sexual harassment of women and children consisted of lobbying and awareness-raising addressing both these problems.

The project included:
- publication of a popular magazine *Sauti ya Siti* and other promotional educational materials;
- holding workshops and seminars in which victims of violence gave testimonials;
- holding night vigils to honour those who died as a result of gender violence;
- deployment of the mass media to create awareness;
- establishment of an interdisciplinary committee against sexual harassment, discrimination and violence which included lawyers, journalists, doctors, teachers, welfare workers, trade union representatives and religious organisations;
- outreach strategies to other community members such as inviting key government officials to functions and vigils and holding workshops and symposiums for legislators;
- networking with other civil society organisations and building coalitions over particular issues.

Successes have included the publication of the Sexual Offences bill which addressed most of the concerns raised in the programme, successful capacity-building within TAMWA and other NGOs and better public awareness of key issues.

Lessons learned:
- Confrontation is not always a good strategy and it is important to create good partnerships even if the state is attempting to curtail the powers and influence of the NGO sector. The TAMWA campaign operated within a wider government initiative to address violence against women and children.
• TAMWA operated as a service provider as well as lobbying for change – a position which is also supported by the government. The state is more likely to support initiatives that are categorised as welfare and not as political opposition.
• It was essential for TAMWA to improve its organisational strength through an examination of its organisational structure and process – this involved working on transparency, team spirit and streamlining activities.
• Awareness-raising among the general public and with key community members is essential.
• The interdisciplinary committee was central to the success of the initiative.
• This process has built the capacity of women’s organisations to campaign for rights and social inclusion as it has reinforced the confidence of such organisations that policy change is possible.

URL: http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/final/Tanzania/Tan1.doc

Lesbian and gay organising to fight discrimination and homophobia: Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)

Exclusion from citizenship rights on the basis of gender can also apply to men who do not conform to traditional gender roles such as homosexual men. Homophobia – or prejudice against homosexuality – is a cultural norm in many countries, where people are subject to violence or discrimination on account of their sexuality. Such prejudice sees gay men and lesbians as “outsiders” who do not conform to the roles designated by the community, and are therefore not entitled to rights and are liable to social and political exclusion. Founded in 1989, Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) was initially a social support group primarily for white men. A takeover by the black membership in 1995 illustrated the emergence of politically proactive, self-identified, black gay and lesbian Zimbabweans. This was in part to contest declarations by President Mugabe that gay people did not exist in Africa. GALZ, now with a membership of over 300, has transformed itself from a social group to a political grassroots organisation providing support for people from townships, for the unemployed, and for non-professionals. GALZ argues that the role of law in upholding “morality” among citizens has significant consequences in the case of sexuality where legislation can discriminate and restrict enjoyment of rights, rather than protect or promote rights. GALZ uses a human rights approach that sets universal standards in order to claim equality from the state and freedom from discrimination. It has successfully lobbied the state in many legal cases of discrimination, employing clauses of treaties and covenants such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the African Charter and CEDAW.

3.2 Asia

Strengthening the capabilities of women belonging to community-based women’s groups and Gram Panchayats – The Case of Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)

Development projects that enhance the ability of marginalised groups to access and influence decision-making bodies are implicitly if not explicitly working with concepts of citizenship. This project in Indian rural communities in Latur and Osmanabad districts demonstrates how a combination of training and facilitation can effectively link local women’s groups with various decision-making structures in a demonstration of creative “citizenship-building”. Swayam Shikshan Prayog (Self-education for Empowerment), an NGO based in Mumbai, has developed a project working with Mahila Mandals (MM), community-based women’s groups, in several districts of Maharashtra and Gujurat.

The SSP project seeks to develop the capacity of women’s groups – facilitating their entry into development planning and delivery of local basic services such as education, health, drinking water management and loan/credit schemes. This is achieved through information provision, training, participatory processes of community assessment and workshops. This process has also given women’s groups the role of making other citizens more aware of their entitlements and hence enhancing community control more generally over such basic services.

The project works at the “cluster level” – a cluster being ten to twelve villages – fostering learning and exchange of ideas and strategies between women’s groups through workshops, fairs and study tours. It uses an increasing number of community information centres where information is available on entitlements to health, water, education and various schemes and projects. The centres also provide a space for dialogue and networking between women’s groups.

SSP’s project aims to strengthen links between women’s groups and Gram Panchayats (village councils) and other decision-making and administrative institutions. It promotes participation of women’s groups in Gram Sabhas (village meetings) and helps them to become Gram Sahayaks (facilitators). It supports women candidates for Gram Panchayat elections and provides leadership support for female officials. It also trains Gram Panchayats and other officials in village planning, participatory resource assessment (PRA), basic service provision, and the workings of community institutions.

As a result of the project, initiatives within the community that had been proposed by women gained greater political legitimacy and there was an increase in the ability of women’s groups to influence policy at the village, cluster and district administration levels. Wider development plans across villages and at the cluster level were also influenced through the project. Health initiatives were implemented, which were primarily awareness-raising, information dissemination and education programmes concerning key issues. Women’s groups have also been able to tackle social issues, for example some groups have launched a campaign against liquor consumption and have stopped many early marriages.
Problems faced included the non-transparency of planning and budgetary processes, and the inability of women to publicly oppose male officials. The lack of support to call Gram Sabhas and the lack of women’s issues being addressed are two further problems. Recommendations therefore include:

- building capacity for monitoring and undertaking gender audits of development projects, and for service provision to hold the state to account;
- supporting groups to go beyond understanding basic problems to recording these problems, making suggestions and implementing solutions;
- creating informal arenas such as planning workshops and other meetings in which ideas can flourish and take shape.

URL: http://www.siyanda.org/docs/ssp_legalactivity.doc

Gender and Access to Justice: A Nagorik Uddyog (Citizen’s Initiative) programme, Bangladesh

Enforcing access to justice can be a fundamental and practical way of helping citizens to secure their rights and participation. In Bangladesh, there is continuing worry over the breakdown of law and order and a failure of the judiciary, the police and local government to successfully ensure justice for citizens. Many of the spaces in which citizens can seek conflict resolution or make claims to rights and redress are under the control of dominant elites. Women and minority groups are notoriously excluded from legal recourse in formal channels due to both physical constraints – such as cost and location – and social factors like education, confidence and language.

Emphasis on informal channels of resolving conflicts like land disputes, loan repayments and increasingly, dowry payments is important since these are the ones open to marginalised groups such as women and the poor. Informal channels are also a useful intermediary step where conflicts can be resolved before they erupt into violence or other crimes. Nagorik Uddyog (NU) is an NGO in Bangladesh working with the Shalish, or informal village community hearings, where the emphasis is on community and reconciliation rather than on punishment. However, the shalish can also be open to corruption and patronage. Rulings are often based on patriarchal interpretations of cultural norms and morality – a situation that affects women more than men.

The NU programme helps form alternative shalish committees with a better representation of all people in the community. It also provides legal aid support, education and training and monitoring from a gender perspective (i.e. with an understanding of gender relationships, and on women’s and domestic issues). The elements of the programme are:
1. Advocacy Meetings with local government members, police and representatives of the local elite, to promote gender awareness and issues.

2. Establishment of a Legal Aid Committee to review all shalish hearings from a gender perspective; plus gender training workshops for the committee.

3. Establishment of a “Shalish Committee” which is made up of one-third women.

4. Broader network-building, gendered leadership training and human rights work.

Lessons and recommendations include:

- The participation of women shalishdars has enabled women to voice their concerns more freely. However, it is imperative to increase social legitimacy for women representatives in this area to enable them to exercise authority and to support them through wider activism and networking.

- The NU programme has been successful as it does not concentrate solely on one element, in this case the shalish, which may provide limited results. The programme takes care to place its reforms in the wider context of justice and access at all social levels and among all social groups. Thus, for example, where a dispute cannot be resolved by the shalish, NU provides information on how to access formal legal channels and has a network of lawyers to help with training workshops.

- The programme seeks to include influential members of the community and provides training for community leaders as well as marginalised groups. Efforts to reform formal institutions such as the judiciary and the police remain part of the picture. Monitoring and further research are needed as is strengthening of networking among NGOs working in the field.

URL: http://www.oneworldaction.org/reports.htm#NUprofile

Increasing the number of women candidates for local elections in Cotabato, Philippines

This legislative advocacy project was set up in Cotabato where a large Muslim population has only recently started to become involved in political processes. The project’s aim was to increase women’s involvement in local government at this critical moment. Participants included farmers, health workers and school teachers, half of whom had no history of involvement in political activities. The project consisted of two phases. Phase One organised training on political awareness and campaigning. Phase Two established an alliance of women advocates, “KABARO”, to ensure continued support, consolidation of skills and strategy development. Members of KABARO raised awareness, mobilising women to lobby local government officials to improve delivery of services such as health care and clean water. KABARO
also provided gender information to government and non-government agencies. The project resulted in a rise in the number of women gaining seats, and the number of women voters. There was also an increased commitment to services and programmes that benefit women.

Recommendations include:

- There is a need to raise awareness among elected officials and the general public about the problems women face in politics and how to deal with gender issues in planning;
- Training should be based on the particular skills within the community;
- User-friendly manuals are needed and feedback should be solicited;
- It is important to take into account the long-term nature of legislative change;
- Support networks that provide knowledge, tools and a forum for discussion are central to maintaining momentum and political gains.

URL: http://www.icrw.org/docs/ribs/CLD.pdf

For additional PROWID case studies on governance, civil society and women’s leadership see: http://www.icrw.org/projects/prowid/prowidsectors.htm#governance

See also Ahern, P., Nuti, P., and Masterson, J., 2000, Promoting Gender Equity in the Democratic Process: Women’s Paths to Political Participation and Decisionmaking, in section 2.2 of this collection.

3.3 Europe

Human Rights, Advocacy, and the Empowerment of Women: The work of B.a.B.e. (Be Active, Be Emancipated), Croatia

In Croatia widespread ethnic conflict has led to the large scale erosion of human rights, including women’s rights. In this context, Be Active, Be Emancipated – Budi aktivna, Budi emancipirana, or B.a.B.e. – was set up to foster structural change towards ensuring women’s full participation in society. B.a.B.e. aims to unite women activists and professionals from countries all over the former Yugoslavia. They provide women’s human rights advocacy training on rights, legal systems, international mechanisms and media awareness and emphasise full political participation as well as social protection. This is combined with action strategies and follow-up activities. Women’s participation in politics has been successfully promoted through monitoring elections and voter education campaigns. The group has
also drafted lobbying statements and reports on the status of women. Recommendations include: the need for long-term partnerships between donors and local organisations; the importance of focusing initiatives on local priorities; the possibility of starting with a loose network that may be more realistic in the context; and ensuring follow-up training and skill-building.

URL: http://www.icrw.org/docs/ribs/BaBe.pdf

For a further PROWID initiative in the ECE region see Centre for Russian, Central and East European Studies, Rutgers University, 1999, ‘Lobbying for Women’s Political Rights: Strategies in Poland and Ukraine’, PROWID Report-in-Brief, Washington: ICRW and CEDPA
URL: http://www.icrw.org/docs/ribs/Rutgers_rib.pdf

3.4 Latin America and the Caribbean

Holding governments accountable to international treaties on women’s rights: ICC (Accomplished Commitments Index) Project, Citizenship Studies, Information and Action (CEPIA), Brazil

CEPIA is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation dedicated to developing projects that promote human and citizenship rights in Brazil. In 2003, CEPIA together with FLACSO (Latin American Social Sciences Institute) in Chile, began developing the ICC project to assess the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development Action Plan. The challenge of keeping and building on the achievements of Brazilian women in the coming years relies, to a great extent, on the capacity of women’s movements and their ability to put pressure on the Brazilian government. The ICC index has been developed in several Latin American countries and has proved to be a useful tool for women’s organisations. ICC has identified and defined indicators and targets through a political process of consultation with women’s organisations and experts. Other methodologies often only take into account an indicator’s presence/absence. ICC goes a step further, taking into account the political importance of an indicator in order to place indicators in a broad social and political context and relate them to each other.

The ICC index is an important tool for monitoring governmental actions regarding women and gender equality. It takes as a starting point the targets established by the Cairo and Beijing Conferences, in the following areas:

- Political participation and access to power;
- Economic autonomy and labour;
- Health, sexual rights, reproductive rights and violence against women.
In 2003 CEPIA’s team organised a series of consultations with women’s organisations all over the country to discuss and define the social, economic and political indicators most appropriate to the Brazilian context. This consultation has been undertaken through workshops with women’s organisations and women leaders in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Brasília, during May and June 2003, and through internet consultation. Many women from NGOs, governmental agencies and universities, and individual activists participated in the consultation.

For each area a set of indicators was defined with targets set in line with expected achievement. To calculate the ICC index, 1995 – the year of the International Conference on Women in Beijing – is taken as zero, with 1998 and 2000 as the reference years for comparison and analysis of advances and setbacks.

Around 15 ICC indicators have been selected in each area, and are classified into: political will, process and results. “Political will” refers to indicators that are concerned with governmental commitments to women’s issues. “Process” indicators are those that evaluate the nature of public policies and legislative reforms related to gender issues. “Results” refers to indicators which provide analysis of policies that have been implemented. Targets are expressed in terms of an expected, or variation in, percentage of different indicators over time.

CEPIA is currently working on the identification and location of statistical data required to calculate each thematic ICC index. The final results of ICC Brazil will be available through CEPIA’s website from 2004 ([http://www.cepia.org.br](http://www.cepia.org.br)).

Summary by Rosana Heringer and Dayse Miranda, CEPIA.

For more information about ICC Project in Brazil, please contact Rosana Heringer and Dayse Miranda. See section 6 for contact details.

**Gendering Local Governance: Municipal Gender Equity Policy in San Salvador, El Salvador**

In San Salvador the formulation of a Gender Equity Policy has been initiated by the women’s movement over several years and has involved the participation of a wide range of community actors. One important element of citizenship is the interaction between individuals and policy arenas. Local government is a key
area where such processes can take place for the advancement of women’s rights and gender equality. The formulation of the Gender Equity Policy in San Salvador was assisted by a left wing municipal administration which was able to draw on existing links with the women’s movement.

The draft policy was subject to extensive public consultations in the district to investigate gender needs and priorities. Three consultants were then employed to provide technical support in finalising the draft which was then further debated by key women’s organisations, leading women in the municipality and council directors. Its main areas of action are citizens’ participation, education and culture, work, health promotion, security, community infrastructure and municipal public services. The most successful activities have been:

- creation of a Women’s Department within the municipal government to coordinate policy at the central level, and a Gender Unit to implement policy in the districts. These are combined with a Council Commission for Gender Equality to monitor implementation. The establishment of gender focal points throughout the council’s structure ensures gender is mainstreamed and not ghettoised in the Women’s Department;

- gender training for council staff through both specific courses on gender and methodologies, and integration into other courses;

- modification of human resources policies to enable more women to take up decision-making posts and to recruit qualified staff into key institutional areas to carry out the Gender Equity Policy;

- social promoters at the community level who are responsible for implementing the policy and setting up district level meetings;

- creation of Women’s Centres to provide services and a space for women to meet and discuss issues that concern them in the community.

One of the key elements of the policy’s success was the combination of state actors, the women’s movement and community consultations. The policy benefited from a strong conceptual framework that was well argued but not complex, and a legal basis drawing on national and international instruments such as the Beijing Platform for Action. The policy was also successful because it was able to tie in with a broader municipal agenda of citizen participation where spaces have been created for interaction between government and civil society actors.

Challenges include pervading attitudes against recruitment of women to council positions and the lack of specifically earmarked resources for implementation of the gender policy. The implementation of the policy also depended largely on a small number of women’s organisations and it has been difficult to
increase the number of organisations involved in the consultative processes. At the community level, many residents have expressed fear that the policies threaten the family, so attempts have been made to ensure that men are also involved in district round tables.

To ensure sustainability there is the need for:

- continued action by a strong and committed women’s movement;
- the appointment of good staff, particularly committed women;
- direct funding from international aid agencies;
- commitment by the council to continuing implementation of the policy in subsequent council administrations.


English: http://www.oneworldaction.org/reports.htm#san_salvador_eng
Spanish: http://www.oneworldaction.org/reports.htm#san_salvador

Including Minority Groups in Women’s Struggles to Influence the State: the Representation of Mapuche Women in Sernam, Chile

What difficulties do indigenous women’s groups face in lobbying for gender equality? The Mapuche women of Chile have been lobbying the National Service for Women (SERNAM), the public body that represents women’s interests, to have their rights of citizenship and democratic participation described in terms of ethnic and cultural difference, rather than simply as an issue of equality between women and men. Indigenous women’s groups, along with other minority women’s groups including lesbians, working classes, the poor and afro-latina women, argue that feminist agendas in Chile have always represented a white, middle-class feminist agenda. This denies the ways in which additional axes of inequality limit access to resources and opportunities. SERNAM maintains that these axes of inequality only represent “additional barriers” – in other words that women’s concerns are fundamentally the same. This response is interpreted by the Mapuche women’s groups as simply a continued state refusal to address the particular concerns of indigenous women, and reflects the ongoing difficulties minority women’s groups experience in having their views heard and their needs met. The work of the Mapuche women’s groups has increasingly been recognised by SERNAM for their contribution to struggles for gender equality, but minority women’s groups must continue to raise an awareness of citizenship rights that recognises cultural difference. The Mapuche women seek to expand the citizenship struggles of women from concentration on individual rights – which may reflect the concerns of the middle-class “westernised” feminist agenda – to a focus including collective rights that would better serve their position as a minority group.

Summary of: Richards, P., 2000, ‘Expandir el concepto de la ciudadania de las mujeres: la vision de pueblo y la representación de las mujeres Mapuche en Sernam’ (‘Expanding the concept of women’s
citizenship: the people’s vision and the representation of Mapuche women in Sernam”), Temuco: Programa Derechos Indígenas

For a case study on the rights of women in the Zapatista movement in Mexico, see section 5 of the Overview Report in this pack.
4. Tools, Guides and Training Manuals

This section provides a range of materials to help gender equality activists and development actors implement practical measures to promote rights and participation for all. The materials include those that strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to influence policy arenas, and also guidelines to help policy-makers be more responsive to women’s rights and gender equality agendas. They therefore address a number of different audiences: policy-makers, women’s rights campaigners and broader communities. They also work on a number of levels – from the local to the global – and identify some key activities such as advocacy, gender mainstreaming, leadership training and awareness-raising.

4.1 General


This bulletin shows women’s rights campaigners some of the ways in which they can effectively influence policy arenas. This is a collection of tools, guidelines and lessons emerging from a two-year WIDE project on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The materials in the bulletin come from a range of projects from NGOs and networks in different regions, many of which could be used in a number of contexts. The materials are designed to support capacity-building initiatives such as training of trainers, sensitisation workshops and development of training manuals. They include:

- analytical and conceptual tools;
- training and capacity-building materials;
- leadership and development tools;
- advocacy materials;
- guidelines for effective communication on gender issues;
- guidelines for strategy development;
- monitoring and evaluation tools.

An example of one tool is a workshop exercise for understanding policy formulation and its processes which involves sorting a set of cards into policy institutions, policy-makers and policy outputs. In another exercise tips are given on how to prepare a press release and on public speaking (see below).

Tips on public speaking:
- Always speak as though you were speaking to 200 people
- Use examples relevant to your audience
• Don’t pre-write the entire speech
• Have a strong opening statement
• Practise with small groups first
• Present one idea at a time
• Summarise and re-cap at appropriate points
• Always repeat questions when asked so that the audience can hear
• Negative questions can be responded to by asking the rest of the audience

Five key arguments for why women’s voices should be heard:
1. Women make up half the population
2. Without women’s representation, there is not democracy
3. Women are best positioned to put forward their own needs
4. Women can change the focus of politics
5. Excluding women from power is not an effective utilisation of human resources

Available in print only. Contact WIDE for more details. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.


This book aims to develop human rights awareness and provide information on issue-oriented actions. It includes substantive information about the human rights of women in such areas as violence, health, reproduction and sexuality, education, the global economy, the workplace, and family life. Each chapter connects the discussion to the provisions of CEDAW and to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and other international agreements. The manual provides tools for women and men to examine human rights critically and encourages readers to make connections between different sets of human rights (for example health and violence) and different constituencies (such as women of majority communities and refugee women). Activities feature interactive methodologies such as discussion, role-play, story-telling, and creative expression in art and music to relate human rights principles to women’s personal experience.

Available in print only. Summary adapted from: http://www.unifem.org/index.php?f_page_pid=8
This book is available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.
4.2 Launching Campaigns

URL: http://www.cld.org/guide_to_launching_a_national_ca.pdf

A 50/50 ratio of women and men in government is needed to ensure democracy, human rights and representation of women’s needs and interests. The Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) international campaign for 50 per cent women in government demands that governments work for a critical mass of 30 per cent by 2003 and 50 per cent by 2005. Setting numerical, time-specific targets is essential to ensure governments translate commitments into action. This guide for activists and NGOs outlines practical steps for running a campaign at the national level. The guide runs through assessing the campaign environment, planning the national launch, (design, mobilisation and logistics), post-launch activities and developing the campaign action plan. Examples are given of media and publicity materials and steps such as gathering data, getting support or “constituency building” and strategies for legislative advocacy such as drafting bills and organising discussion fora.


How can we address gender inequality and exclusion through promotion of political participation and citizenship? Advocacy around legislation and policy-making, and around values and behaviour, can challenge systems that exclude women and other disadvantaged groups. This comprehensive manual, aimed at NGOs, donor institutions, development agencies and trainers, presents concrete strategies to strengthen citizen participation, awareness and organisation. Information is provided on the political processes and institutions that must be approached. Exercises, tools, resources, stories and diagrams are included which help link concepts to action. The advocacy materials are divided into “planning” and “doing”. The planning section includes how to identify problems, map strategies and find policy “entry points”. The “doing” section provides advice, checklists and exercises that help with the different levels of advocacy (awareness raising, mobilisation and lobbying), and the different activities (presenting a case, planning citizen mobilisation and building alliances). Additional tips are also provided for planners, trainers and facilitators. All materials are presented in a format that is easy to photocopy – and many diagrams and cartoons are included to make concepts easy to understand.
Women’s Human Rights Advocacy Frameworks

Making Formal Rights Real Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which rights?</th>
<th>Where are they found?</th>
<th>Advocacy Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All rights that apply to both men and women</td>
<td>Rights found in general human rights instruments</td>
<td>To ensure that these rights are consistently applied to both sexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights that are specific to women or that need to be expanded to ensure basic rights for women’s situation</td>
<td>Rights covered in specialized instruments, such as CEDAW</td>
<td>To ensure that these rights are treated with equal seriousness as the general human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolving rights</td>
<td>Not yet defined or covered in any treaty or instrument.</td>
<td>To press for the explicit definition and acceptance of these rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Dynamics of Human Rights Advocacy

Using research and fact finding at the substantive level, advocacy...

...names the human right
- Defining the nature of the right
- Identifying its violations
- Incorporating the right into law (as legislation, policies, constitutions, etc.)
- Showing how rights are violated

...assures enjoyment of the right
- Holding violators accountable
- Seeking justice for victims
- Making the system responsive

...achieves acceptance of the right
- Changing people’s values and behaviors to reflect the right
- Engaging people as citizens and subjects of rights to make rights real in law and practice

Using legal action at the structural level, advocacy...

Using political action at the cultural level (education, constituency building, lobbying, mobilization, etc.), advocacy...


(Reproduced by kind permission of World Neighbors).
Available in print only. To order, contact World Neighbors International Headquarters. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.


URL: [http://www2.ucsc.edu/globalinterns/cpapers/hoodfar.pdf](http://www2.ucsc.edu/globalinterns/cpapers/hoodfar.pdf)

This is a guide for groups, individuals, activists and researchers that supports political lobbying, the organisation of protest campaigns and other mobilisation around domestic violence, legal reforms or peace activism. Strategies include work at local, national and international levels. Political and social participation aimed at creating social justice and change is possible for all, but it is important to understand the necessity to change minds as well as voice opinions. Different strategies are needed in, for example, crisis situations or long-term structural change, as well as for different national and cultural contexts. Based on the experiences of the network of Women Living Under Muslim Laws, the authors point out the importance of sharing information across Muslim countries where support from the “west” can have ambivalent effects. Detailed guidelines of Alerts for Action are given, along with case studies of where different methods have been used. Examples such as the “One Million Signature” campaign to amend Moroccan family law provide encouraging illustrations of successful initiatives. Sample lobbying and publicity letters, press releases and petitions/signature campaigns illustrate how to compose materials, who to send them to and what language to use in different situations. More formal lobbying strategies in cases such as legal reform are also explained.

**4.3 Engendering Local Governance**


URL: [http://www.snvworld.org/localGovernance/Part%207/Table_of_contents.htm](http://www.snvworld.org/localGovernance/Part%207/Table_of_contents.htm)

This is a handbook outlining strategies in local governance to ensure that women’s needs and interests are incorporated into development planning at the local level. Going beyond service delivery, it includes issues of power, decision-making, participation and accountability as part of the picture of how citizens can access their entitlements to development. It discusses the reasons for participation of women, barriers encountered, decision-making processes, administration, finances, communication, legislation and civil society. The handbook argues that decentralised local governance must increase women’s participation and civic engagement, strengthen gender awareness among officials, deliver services that meet women’s needs as a group and create awareness of women’s rights. It provides practical examples and best practices through which these can be achieved. Examples of checklists and lists of indicators of gender inequality are given, together with an outline of what is involved in conducting a basic gender analysis to establish gender roles and needs in the community. An annotated bibliography and a list of
web resources are also provided. Although there is a particular emphasis on West Africa, the handbook could be used more widely.

The handbook is also available at the same URL in French, with the bibliography available in Spanish and Portuguese.

This handbook is part of an SNV reference guide on Local Governance Processes. The full guide can be accessed at: http://www.snvworld.org/localGovernance/


Local government is the area of state policy closest to people and is therefore an important focus for work on citizenship. Although it is responsible for many goods and services that are on the surface available to all, many factors, including race and gender, influence whether people receive them. This tool is one module in a collection of support materials compiled for the African National Congress (ANC) 2000 Local Government Elections Manifesto in South Africa. Aimed at local councillors, it underlines the importance of gender equality in democratisation and development and the necessity to change views on gender. It shows the different ways of tackling inequalities such as rights under the constitution, challenging customary laws, using CEDAW and promoting political participation, as well as moral and economic arguments. It sketches out how a gender analysis of governance might be undertaken as a way of assessing community needs. This involves exploring the gender roles of individuals in their productive, reproductive and community responsibilities. The following checklist outlines broad indicators of equality and local government gender policies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checklist for Gender-Sensitive Municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Does the council consist of at least 30 per cent women councillors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do all political parties take responsibility to ensure that at least 30 per cent of councillors are women?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are women equitably represented in executive positions of council, such as the Executive Committee, Chairperson or Treasurer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the municipality have an affirmative action policy and programme that actively promotes women’s representation at all levels, including management, and throughout all departments in the administration?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the affirmative action policy and programme identify black women as a key target group?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the municipality have a policy on internal career paths for its employees, particularly women, to support their upward mobility within the institution?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Do job descriptions include a reference to employee’s responsibility for gender transformation, particularly for those who are tasked with driving this process?
- Has council adopted a gender policy which states its commitment to the promotion of gender equality?
- Has council adopted a sexual harassment policy, with specified disciplinary and appeal mechanisms?
- Has information about relevant council policies, such as a gender policy or sexual harassment policy been disseminated to all employees and to the community?
- Does council provide temporary or permanent childcare support for all councillors and employees, regardless of sex?
- Does council organise transport or provide a transport subsidy for those who are dependent on public transport or those with limited resources to pay for transport?
- Does council allocate a reasonable percentage of its training budget to knowledge and skills training for women (for example, ABET or technical skills training)?
- Does the municipality organise diversity training and gender sensitivity training for all councillors and all employees?
- Does the municipality have a detailed profile of the community, with relevant figures such as employment and income further disaggregated on the basis of race and gender?
- Do municipal planners receive training in gender analysis and gender planning?
- Does the municipality ensure that targeted (gendered) planning and service provision takes place?
- Do Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) enable the municipality to assess how service delivery impacts on men and women from different backgrounds in the community?
- Has the municipality adopted targeted community participation strategies to facilitate the involvement of marginalised groups, particularly women, in community decision-making?
- In organising community meetings, does the council ensure that the meeting venue is accessible, and that transport is provided to protect the safety of women?
- Does council ensure that women are equitably represented on community structures such as ward committees and RDP Forums?
- Does council’s local economic development (LED) programme target women entrepreneurs as key beneficiaries?
- Is the gender profile of tendering organisations one of the criteria spelled out in procurement policies?
How can a gender perspective and women's interests be included in decentralisation processes through technical advisory services? This publication from GTZ outlines the various entry points through which donors can assist in ensuring that women and men participate equally in the process and its outcomes. The publication is divided into national and local level actions. At national level, assistance can be given during policy formation on issues such as legislative frameworks, and in public information campaigns. At the local level, measures include training representatives and staff members in the following areas: improving women's participation and supporting elected representatives; gender perspectives and analysis methodologies in development planning; enhancing links between sectoral departments and local councils to better promote joined-up gender equality measures; gender budget planning; and gendered economic planning. The publication includes a checklist in each of these areas and examples of initiatives in Mali, South Africa and Germany.

4.4 National and International Institutions and Instruments

Centre for Research & Training on Development (CRTD), 2003, Gender, Citizenship & Nationality Training Pack, Beirut: CRTD

This training pack is based on learning from various field training initiatives as well as case studies drawn from CRTD’s empirical research. The objectives of the pack are to develop a greater understanding of the concepts and applications of gender, citizenship and nationality; and to generate discussion about how individuals, particularly women, are excluded from citizen rights. It uses presentations, case studies, illustrations, discussions, games and other participatory tools with the aim of achieving:

- A strong grasp of the concepts of gender, citizenship and nationality
- Critical analysis and mobilisation concerning discrimination in citizenship and nationality rights
- Methodologies for advocating for citizenship and nationality rights
- Partnerships and support for advocacy initiatives on women, gender and citizenship rights.

(summary provided by MacMag GLIP)

The pack is available in hard copies in both English and Arabic from MacMag GLIP (see networking and contact details in section 6 of this collection).


URL: http://iwraw.igc.org/shadow.htm (available in English and Spanish versions)
How can NGOs work to ensure that governments are implementing international law to protect women’s rights? International Women’s Rights Action Watch (IWRAW) have released this practical guide for NGOs who wish to use CEDAW to hold their governments accountable for upholding and enforcing women’s rights. CEDAW is enforced through a reporting mechanism and IWRAW encourages the submission of shadow reports by NGOs working to promote women’s rights to ensure that governments are accountable to their own constituents as well as to the United Nations. This manual offers a proposed timeline for NGO activity and guidelines on how to organise the shadow report. The measures that NGOs must take to ensure that the report is thorough include obtaining the government report and coordinating and collaborating with other NGOs that may have similar concerns, to strengthen the submission. The manual concludes with a detailed outline of how the report should be presented, and how NGOs might work most effectively with the CEDAW Committee once at the UN.

Bratislava Regional Centre, UNDP, 2003, Drafting Gender-Aware legislation: How to Promote Gender Equality in Central and Eastern Europe and in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Bratislava: UNDP

This is a handbook produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Eastern Europe and CIS Sub-Regional Resource Facility, to provide practical guidelines for improving the gender-sensitivity of legislation and policy in practice. The existence of largely egalitarian legal frameworks that emerged out of Communist traditions in Eastern Europe, coupled with the ratification of international laws that protect women’s rights, has led mistakenly to the belief that since the law in theory does not discriminate, there is no need to look at the issue of gender equality any further. In practice, however, it is clear that women are still discriminated against in labour markets and under-represented in decision-making roles. Across Eastern Europe, policy-makers’ knowledge of gender equality and women’s rights is limited. This handbook is designed to address this knowledge gap, and is composed of four parts. Part one provides a comparative overview of gender-aware legislation and practice in the Eastern and Central Europe and the CIS region. This highlights some of the particular challenges the region faces, while also underlining some of the important progress that has been made. Parts two and three are more practically-focused, providing a comprehensive approach to influencing legislation and implementation processes, with detailed checklists for reference when analysing legislation and its implementation. Finally, Part four is intended as a reference guide to selected international standards and good practice, and points to additional resources.

This handbook is also available in Russian from:
The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR) was held in Durban, South Africa from 31 August – 8 September 2001. Government representatives, NGOs and activists who had themselves been direct victims of racism took part. Of central importance to the WCAR, particularly to women there, was the recognition by the international community of “multiple discrimination”. People experience multiple oppressions because they are for example, women, racial minorities, migrants and/or poor. This eight page pamphlet aimed at NGOs and activists includes: an introduction to the conference and ideas for organising around the Durban Programme of Action which resulted from the conference, case studies, a glossary, list of key resources and “Tools for Advancing Gender and Racial Justice”. These tools provide pointers to: understanding the multiple ways women are oppressed; using international conventions on race and gender to address multiple discrimination and call national governments to account; linking gender, racial and economic justice to anti-militarism and peace efforts.

The People’s Movement for Human Rights Education (PDHRE), 2003, Passport to Dignity, New York: The People’s Movement for Human Rights Education

In order to address women's disadvantage there is a need to develop a comprehensive systemic analysis of the situation of women which looks at the causes and structures of disadvantage in order to devise solutions. The Human Rights framework can provide the tools to do this. It can identify how and where oppressive systems work and help to dismantle them. The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) developed at the World Conference on Women in 1995, set out a plan for improving the status of women in twelve ‘critical areas of concern’, based on the principle of women’s human rights. This is a guide and workbook that citizens can use to take part in the assessment of how their national laws are meeting the BPFA. The book moves from abstract, legal principles, to lived human experience. It recounts particular examples of women’s initiatives throughout the world along the lines of the BPFA. Throughout the chapters exercises are provided to enable women to use human rights as a tool for analysis and for social and economic transformation.

Summary adapted from http://www.pdhre.org/passport-toc.html. This book is accompanied by a training video on CEDAW (see below).

Available in print only. To order this book contact The People’s Movement for Human Rights Education. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.

This series of eight training videos which accompanies the above workbook is for learning about the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its relevance to women’s daily lives. These short narrative dramas showing the effects of patriarchy on women and girls are based on real life stories. They are selected from around the world and filmed in four countries. The dramas include:

- ‘5 PESOS’ filmed in Rosario, Argentina, relates mainly to CEDAW articles: 5: Sex Roles and Stereotypes and Article 10: Education.

- ‘Heroisme au Quotidien’ (Daily Heroes), filmed in Senegal, relates mainly to CEDAW Article 7: Political and Public Life and Article 8: Participation at International Level.

- ‘Yalivio’ (Price of a Women), filmed in Zanzibar, Tanzania, relates mainly to CEDAW Article 16: Marriage and Family


- ‘Safari’, filmed in Zanzibar, Tanzania, relates mainly to Article 6: Prostitution and Trafficking and Article 9: Nationality.

The video is accompanied by a manual prepared for the training of trainers, to be adapted to their own national and local needs, and to introduce CEDAW across their societies. Even though the video series and the manual are about CEDAW, the producers of the series feel these materials can be used as education tools for learning about the human rights framework from a gender perspective as it relates to everyone’s daily lives.

Summary adapted from [http://www.pdhre.org/videoseries.html](http://www.pdhre.org/videoseries.html)

To order the videos contact The People’s Movement for Human Rights Education. The videos are also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.
4.5 Enhancing Women’s Leadership and Decision-making


This handbook is based on a conceptualisation of leadership as horizontal, inclusive, and participatory; as a process that leads to greater choices for all by fostering communication among individuals who learn from each other, create a shared vision, and reach a common goal forged by consensus. The handbook features a chapter providing the context, twelve workshop sessions, and an appendix containing culture-specific scenarios relevant to the cultivation of effective leadership skills. At the heart of each workshop session is a case study or scenario. These scenarios depict women who discovered personal leadership skills that enabled them to address a challenging situation in their community. The scenarios also feature the innovative work of organisations from around the world that emphasise participatory decision-making and communication among women, both internally and with their target constituencies. In Jordan, attorney Asma Khader spearheads the campaign to eliminate gender violence in her country. In Brazil, CEMINA uses communication technologies for women to express themselves and promote gender equality. In Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Afghan Institute of Learning works to educate, train, and empower Afghan women and children living in refugee camps. In Nigeria, BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights employs technology – from the copy machine to email – to share information with women in sub-Saharan Africa and enhance their ability to participate fully in their communities. The sessions are organised as a progression in learning to encourage participants’ involvement in decision-making processes and to promote a participatory leadership style. Designed for use in interactive workshops, the handbook includes facilitation guidelines that enable the user to create a stimulating environment promoting mutual respect, dialogue, and collaboration.

Summary adapted from: [http://www.store.yahoo.com/learningpartnership/trainman.html](http://www.store.yahoo.com/learningpartnership/trainman.html)

Available in print only in English, Persian, Russian, Arabic, French and Uzbek from WLP. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.


This is a multimedia training package designed to empower women to participate as leaders in the decision-making processes that impact on their lives. The curriculum is based on a concept of participatory leadership that enables women and men to develop skills to prevent conflict, share power, and build coalitions to promote human rights, social justice, and peace. The package provides interactive, scenario-based activities and examples of how to create participatory and democratic learning environments, implement successful advocacy campaigns, and develop compelling messages for target audiences. These materials are tailored for human rights and democracy activists, educators,
women leaders, and facilitators who seek to engage in their own leadership development and increase women’s agency for achieving their social, economic, and legal rights. The multimedia package includes ‘Leading to Choices: A Leadership Training Handbook for Women’ (see summary above), three learning guides, and three videos featuring women leaders from Africa, Asia, and the Middle East sharing strategies on participatory leadership skills development, interactive facilitation skills development, and communication and advocacy strategy development.

Summary adapted from: http://store.yahoo.com/learningpartnership/leadtochoicm.html
Available in print only from WLP. This book is also available from Women, Ink. See section 6 for details of how to order.

4.6 Awareness-raising for Young People

URL: http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/research/res_pack.pdf

“Get a Life!” is one message of this pack which looks at why women are underrepresented in politics in the UK. Young people, particularly girls, are encouraged to get involved in politics and representative bodies in school, community and government. Positive stories are presented of women’s and young people’s participation in politics. Classroom activities, practical tips, and useful contacts are offered. Other issues covered are stereotypes around who does which job, the wage gap and domestic violence. This 22-page pack was prepared to be used by teachers in UK secondary schools and others working with young people in the week preceding International Women’s Day on March 8th. The pack introduces the history of International Women’s Day, and inequalities between women and men in different countries around the world including the UK. The focus is on inequalities between women and men, girls and boys in the UK, and on issues relevant to young people. Statistics are featured such as that on average boys get more pocket money than girls. Why girls lose interest in Information and Technology and Science during secondary school is also explored.

Packs can be ordered from: DTI Publications (see section 6 for details). Quote URN 03/635.

See also Equal Citizen ~ Gender-Aware Citizenship website in section 5 (below)
http://www.equalcitizen.org.uk/
4.7 Materials for Community Workshops

Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres (ECAM), 2000, *Local Power (Poder Local)*
Series, Tarija: ECAM

This series of workbooks shows how citizenship is related to, and can change people’s daily lives. Individual and group exercises invite participants to analyse their own situation, and to identify their needs and areas of discrimination in their community. One exercise asks people to write down three rights and three responsibilities. Another asks for examples of participants’ needs that differ from those of their partners. People are then asked who they feel fulfils these needs — themselves, their families, their communities or local government. This is combined with additional information and statistics on gender inequality, with an emphasis on linking such inequalities to the gendered experiences of workshop participants. Practical information is given on social and political decision-making processes in the Tarija municipality in Bolivia over and above what has been identified by participants. This includes information on the Law of Popular Participation, how resources are divided, and how the development plan operates. Topics covered in the workbooks are as follows:

1. Gender, Identity and Self-esteem
2. Democracy
3. Leadership
4. Popular Participation
5. Citizenship Culture

(Spanish only)
For more information on the series contact ECAM. See contact details in section 6.
5. Web Resources

A wide range of resources are available on the internet to support those working in gender equality and women’s rights. These include databases of materials and documents, research projects, toolkits and learning materials. Please note that the website URLs provided here are current as at November 2003.

Siyanda
http://www.siyanda.org
Siyanda is an online database of gender and development materials. It is also an interactive space where gender practitioners can share ideas, experiences and resources. All the summaries and the full online documents from this Collection (plus more) are featured in the Siyanda database (hosted by BRIDGE). Search using the term “citizenship”.

BRIDGE
http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge
For the electronic versions of this Cutting Edge Pack (and previous packs such as Gender and Participation): http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/reports_gend_CEP.html

English, French and Spanish copies of In Brief:
http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/Bri_bull.html

Centre for Women’s Global Leadership
http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/
This site provides policy and advocacy resources, women’s human rights education and leadership development tools and research materials.

Equal Citizen – Gender-Aware Citizenship
http://www.equalcitizen.org.uk/
This website addresses some of the key issues in gender equality for young people in the UK. It challenges stereotypes and tests knowledge in a way that is fun and interactive. Themes covered include work, money, decision-making and gender difference.

Gender, Migration, and Citizenship Resources Project
http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/pubs/gender_migration/index_e.html
This resource from the Status of Women Canada provides literature reviews and bibliographies on Race, Gender and Class and Health in the Canadian context. It includes a section on citizenship issues for immigrant women in Canada such as access to services, security and cultural exclusion.
Gender, Citizenship and Governance programme, KIT
http://www.kit.nl/gcg/
The Gender, Citizenship and Governance (GCG) Programme website contains good practice in the form of action research project reports including capacity-building, networking and other links and resources on women’s social action.

Global Database of Quotas for Women
http://www.idea.int/quota/index.cfm
This website gives the percentages and targets of quotas in countries where they are applicable. It provides information by type of quota and by country, plus additional resources and information.

Participation Resource Centre
http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/particip/information/index.html
The website of the Participation Resource Centre at IDS features abstracts of a wide range of practical information on participatory approaches and methodologies, including research reports, training manuals, workshop reports, critical reflections and newsletters from practitioners and networks.

Participation Toolkit
http://www.toolkitparticipation.com/
This toolkit includes tools to promote citizen participation in local governance. The site also presents case studies, articles and links for further reference.

South Asia Citizens’ Web – sections on Women’s Rights and Sexual Minorities
Women’s Rights: http://www.sacw.net/Wmov/index.html
Sexual Minorities: http://www.sacw.net/SexualityMinorities/index.html
South Asia Citizens Web promotes dialogue and information exchange between and about South Asian citizen initiatives. It features news articles, papers and comments from a variety of sources.

Women in National Parliaments
http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm
This website from the Inter-Parliamentary Union gives regularly updated comparative data on the percentage of women in each National Parliament.

Women’s Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace (WLP)
http://www.learningpartnership.org
This website provides profiles, bibliographies, facts and figures. It also has a Multimedia Centre with audio and video excerpts of women’s voices on leadership and democratic participation, peace and human security, and the use of technology for women’s empowerment.
6. Networking and Contact Details

This section provides contact details for all organisations featured in this Cutting Edge Pack. It also features contact details for other organisations or bodies that may be useful to those working on the issues covered in the pack. The organisations are categorised into geographical region. Please note that all website URLs and email addresses were current as at November 2003.

6.1 Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agenda</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO Box 61163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishopsgate, 4008, South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +27 31 304 7001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: +27 31 304 7018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:editor@agenda.org.za">editor@agenda.org.za</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.agenda.org.za/">http://www.agenda.org.za/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected articles available from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.agenda.org.za/focus.htm">http://www.agenda.org.za/focus.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Agenda is a quarterly feminist journal published by a women’s media project in South Africa. Issue 47, 2001 focuses on the theme of “Realizing Rights”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) – Gender Research Project</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Cathi Albertyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Bag 3 Wits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050 South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +27 11 717 8600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: +27 11 403 2341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:albertync@law.wits.ac.za">albertync@law.wits.ac.za</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.wits.ac.za/cals/gender/index.htm">http://www.law.wits.ac.za/cals/gender/index.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALS undertakes research, public interest litigation, training and law reform work. The CALS Gender Research Project aims to inform public policy debate and law reform processes, enhance the participation of women in policy and legislative processes and to raise awareness of issues with targeted groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) South Africa Office</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box 412664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craighall Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024 Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +27 11 341 02 70</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: +27 11 341 02 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:fessa@fessa.co.za">fessa@fessa.co.za</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FES is a non-profit organisation promoting democracy and social justice, including gender equality, through capacity-building, policy development and dialogue. FES supports the process of political, social and economic transformation in South Africa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pvt. Bag A6131, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +263 (0)4741736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax +263 (0)4741736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:galz@mweb.co.zw">galz@mweb.co.zw</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GALZ is a rights and lobbying group working towards inclusion and non-discrimination for sexual minorities in Zimbabwe.
**Meer, Shamim**  
P.O. Box 453213,  
Mayfair,  
2108 Johannesburg,  
South Africa  
Email: shamim@iafrica.com  

Shamim is the author of the Overview Report for this *Cutting Edge Pack* on gender and citizenship. She is a researcher, writer and consultant on issues relating to gender, organisation and development. She has edited *Women Speak: Reflections on our Struggles 1982–1997* and *Women Land and Authority*.

**Ministry of Gender and Women in Development / Ministère du Genre et de la Promotion Feminine (MIGPROFE)**  
B.P. 969, Kigali  
Rwanda  
Tel : +250 77 626 / 75 160  
Fax: +250 77 543  
E-mail: Gender@Rwandatel1.Rwanda1.com

MIGPROFE is the Rwandan National Machinery for Women and has been key to the implementation of gender mainstreaming in government and other institutional settings. It has overseen the various changes in policy and provided support on gender mainstreaming for officials in other ministries. MIGPROFE is also responsible for devolving responsibilities for local projects to local women's councils and women's NGOs.

**Sister Namibia**  
PO Box 40092,  
Windhoek,  
Namibia  
Tel: +264 61 230618  
Fax: +264 61 230671  
Email: sister@iafrica.com.na

Sister Namibia’s aim is to increase awareness of the ways in which political, social, cultural, legal and economic systems of power control girls and women; and to oppose and challenge racism, sexism and homophobia. The organisation coordinates a centre that collects materials on gender issues, conducts research and provides training for women on women's leadership, human rights and HIV/AIDS. Sister Namibia has been instrumental in the establishment of the Namibian Women’s Manifesto Network (see Overview Report of this *Cutting Edge Pack* for a case study).

**Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA)**  
P. O. Box 8981,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.  
Tel: +255 (22) 2115278  
Fax: +255 (22) 2115278  
Email: info@tamwa.or.tz  
http://www.tamwa.or.tz/index.html

TAMWA works to inform and highlight the issues and problems acting as barriers to women’s emancipation as full and equal members of the society. This is achieved through research work, meetings and seminars, news reports and features, radio and television programmes, and outreach campaigns.

### 6.2 The Arab World

**Machreq/Maghreb Gender Linking & Information Project (MacMag GLIP)**  
Contact: Lina Abou-Habib  
P.O.Box: 165302  
Achrafieh 11 00 2030  
Beirut,  
Lebanon  
Email: labouhabib@macmag-glip.org  
http://www.macmag-glip.org/

MacMag GLIP aims to share information within and across the Middle East/Maghreb region, strengthen practical skills and conceptual knowledge, and develop communication materials, learning and training resources. MacMag GLIP has recently conducted research for a project on Women’s Right to Nationality (see Overview Report in this *Cutting Edge Pack* for a case study of the project).

**Shirkat Gah Women’s Resource Centre**  
PO Box 5192,  
Lahore,  
Pakistan  
Email: sgah@lhr.comsats.net.pk

SG is the Asia Coordination Office of Women Living Under Muslim Laws. SG works towards women’s empowerment and social justice, focusing on law and status, and women and sustainable development (including reproductive rights).
### UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR) – Gender and Citizenship Initiative

UNDP Regional Bureau for the Arab States  
UN House, Riad El-Solh Square,  
Beirut, Lebanon  
Email: pogar@pogar.org  
http://www.undp-pogar.org/activities/citizenship/

POGAR's Gender and Citizenship Initiative seeks to support policy dialogue, raise awareness and build capacity and partnerships in the region. The programme seeks to identify strategic entry points to the issue of women’s citizenship in the region, and focuses on two specific entry points related to citizenship in the Arab world: nationality legislation, and identity cards.

### 6.3 Asia and the Pacific

#### The Centre for Legislative Development (CLD)

Suite 1703 MPO Bldg.  
San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1600  
Philippines  
Tel: +632 6872083  
Fax: +632 6872082  
http://www.cld.org/

CLD's Gender & Governance programme facilitates women’s full and equal, informed and active participation in the decision-making process as advocates and/or holders of formal positions of political power and authority. CLD provides research, training and information development services.

#### Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee

8/2, Bhawani Dutta Lane  
Calcutta, 700 073, India  
Tel: +91 33 241 6200  
Fax: +91 33 241 6283  
Email: sjana@qiascl01.vsnl.net.in

Durbar is an affiliation of autonomous sex workers’ organisations which has undertaken lobbying activities and established self-regulatory boards to open up spaces for debate and campaigns for the rights and participation of sex workers.

#### Nagorik Uddyog (NU) (The Citizen's Initiative)

House #19/1 (2nd Floor)  
Road #15 (New) 28 (Old)  
Dhanmondi  
Dhaka – 1209  
Bangladesh  
Email: zhossain@agni.com

NU aims to helps marginalised groups such as women and the poor to understand their rights as citizens, and to create enabling conditions for them to establish institutions and mobilise themselves to promote and protect their own interests.

Publications can be ordered from One World Action (see contact details below)

#### Naripokkho

Contact: Shireen Huq  
G.P.O. Box 723  
Dhaka 1000  
Bangladesh  
Tel: +880 2 861 1033 / +880 2 811 9917  
Fax: +880 2 861 6919  
Email: shihuq@danida-psu.org

Naripokkho is an activist organisation working on women's human rights, violence against women, reproductive rights and gender in development among other issues. Naripokkho supports local level women's organisations through constituency building and conducts issue-based seminars and gender awareness training for various organisations. It also conducts national level workshops and undertakes research studies and consultancy.

#### Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)

58, CVOD Jain High School  
84, Samuel Street, Dongri  
Mumbai 400009, India  
Tel: +91 022 3719995, 3780730  
Tel/Fax: +91 022 3700853  
Email: ssp2000@vsnl.com  
http://www.sspindia.org

SSP is involved in building the capacities of rural women's collectives to access and manage resources so that they can participate in decision-making processes that affect the allocation and management of resources. The organisation partners with over 1680 savings and credit groups with a membership of 22,507 women belonging to rural communities.
### 6.4 Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.a.B.e. Croatia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Vlaska 79,&lt;br&gt;10 000 Zagreb&lt;br&gt;Croatia&lt;br&gt;Tel/Fax: +385 1 46 11 686&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:babe@zamir.net">babe@zamir.net</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.babe.hr">http://www.babe.hr</a></td>
<td>B.a.B.e. lobbies for the recognition and improved status of women’s human rights, such as reproductive choice and freedom from violence. It promotes equal participation in all aspects of society, especially in political and leadership roles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRIDGE</strong>&lt;br&gt;Institute of Development Studies&lt;br&gt;University of Sussex,&lt;br&gt;Brighton BN1 9RE,&lt;br&gt;United Kingdom&lt;br&gt;Tel: +44 (0)1273 606261&lt;br&gt;Fax: +44 (0)1273 621202&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:bridge@ids.ac.uk">bridge@ids.ac.uk</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge">http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge</a>&lt;br&gt;www.siyanda.org.</td>
<td>BRIDGE provides accessible information on Gender and Development to researchers, policy-makers and practitioners on key issues. It aims to bridge the gap between research, policy and practice with a wide range of print publications and online materials. BRIDGE hosts the Siyanda website – an online database of gender and development resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cambridge University Press</strong>&lt;br&gt;The Edinburgh Building, Shaftbury Road,&lt;br&gt;Cambridge, CB2 2RU, UK.&lt;br&gt;Tel: +44 (0)1223 326050&lt;br&gt;Fax +44 (0)1223 326111&lt;br&gt;Email <a href="mailto:directcustserve@cambridge.org">directcustserve@cambridge.org</a>.&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://uk.cambridge.org/default.htm">http://uk.cambridge.org/default.htm</a></td>
<td>Contact Cambridge University Press to order copies of Chilla Bulbeck’s book <em>Re-Orienting Western Feminisms: Women’s Diversity in a Postcolonial World</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Research Centre (DRC) on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contact: Joanna Wheeler&lt;br&gt;Institute of Development Studies (IDS)&lt;br&gt;University of Sussex&lt;br&gt;Brighton&lt;br&gt;BN1 9RE&lt;br&gt;UK&lt;br&gt;Tel: +44 (0)1273 678646&lt;br&gt;Fax: +44 (0)1273 621202&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:drcinfo@ids.ac.uk">drcinfo@ids.ac.uk</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.drc-citizenship.org/">http://www.drc-citizenship.org/</a></td>
<td>The Citizenship DRC, is an international research partnership based at the IDS, exploring new forms of citizenship that will help make rights real for poor people. It involves a network of researchers and practitioners working with research institutions and civil society organisations. Much of the DRC’s work looks at citizenship from a gender perspective. The DRC has also been a contributor to this <em>Cutting Edge Pack</em>. (See the Overview Report in this <em>Cutting Edge Pack</em> for a case study on the Zapatista women’s movement from one of the DRC partners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Publications Orderline</strong>&lt;br&gt;ADMAIL 528,&lt;br&gt;London SW1W 8YT&lt;br&gt;UK&lt;br&gt;Tel: +44 (0)870 1502500&lt;br&gt;Fax: +44 (0)870 1502333&lt;br&gt;Email <a href="mailto:publications@dti.gsi.gov.uk">publications@dti.gsi.gov.uk</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk">http://www.dti.gov.uk</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/">http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/</a></td>
<td>The UK DTI houses the UK government Women and Equalities Unit which works to bring about improvements in the position of women that will benefit society generally; and to promote equality for all, particularly in the development and delivery of Government policy and services. DTI has a number of publications on women and gender equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fawcett Society</strong>&lt;br&gt;1–3 Berry Street&lt;br&gt;London&lt;br&gt;EC1V 0AA</td>
<td>Fawcett is a campaigning organisation working for gender equality in the UK. Fawcett conducts research, undertakes awareness-raising and lobbying and produces publications. Current issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feminist Review

**Email:** feminist-review@unl.ac.uk  
**http://www.feminist-review.com/**

Feminist Review is published by:  
**Palgrave Macmillan**  
Houndmills  
Basingstoke RG21 6XS  
For subscriptions email:  
subscriptions@palgrave.com  
http://www.palgrave-journals.com/pal/

Feminist Review is a journal aimed at linking research and theory with political practice. The journal covers both socio-economic and cultural representational issues.

### Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH – German Technical Cooperation

**Contact:** Barbara Häming  
Hans-Jürgen Halbwachs  
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5  
Postfach 51 80  
65726 Eschborn,  
Germany  
Tel: +49 (0)6196 79 1454  
Fax: +49 (0)6196 79 1654  
Email: Barbara.Haeming@gtz.de  
http://www.gtz.de

GTZ is the German government’s corporation for development cooperation. GTZ’s work encompasses not only the dissemination of technical knowledge, but also the transfer of organisational and business-related know-how. GTZ has developed a range of practical instruments designed to integrate gender into a variety of sectors, including its programme on political reform. It also runs a project on legal and social policy advisory services for women.

### Lister, Professor Ruth

**Loughborough University**  
Loughborough  
Leicestershire LE11 3TU  
United Kingdom  
Email: m.r.lister@lboro.ac.uk  
http://www.lboro.ac.uk/

Ruth Lister is Professor of Social Policy at Loughborough University. She is the author of a significant body of literature in feminist approaches to citizenship.

### One World Action

**Contact:** Zohra Khan  
Bradley’s Close  
White Lion Street  
London N1 9PF  
UK  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7833 4075  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7833 4102  
Email: zkhan@oneworldaction.org  
http://www.oneworldaction.org/

Closing the Gap project see:  
http://www.oneworldaction.org/ClosingGap.html

One World Action is an international NGO that provides money, expertise and practical help to organisations committed to strengthening the democratic process and improving people’s lives in poor and developing countries. One World Action’s Regional Gender and Governance Programme promotes women’s active citizenship in Central America. OWA also currently runs a project aimed at “Closing the Gap” between policy and practice on gender, development, and women’s human rights. OWA runs a project with Nagorik Uddyog on women’s access to justice (see section 3 of this collection).

### Oxfam – Gender and Development journal

**Contact:** Caroline Sweetman  
274 Banbury Road,  
Oxford OX2 7DZ  
United Kingdom  
Tel. +44 (0)870 333 2700

**Gender and Development** is published as a thematic journal three times a year. Its aim is to support learning on development policy and practice that promotes equality between women and men.
### Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) Gender

Contact: Ms. M. Mukhopadhyay  
P.O. Box 95001  
1090 HA Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
Phone +31 20 5688 306  
Fax +31 20 5688 409  
Email: Gender@kit.nl  
http://www.kit.nl/gender/  

For the Gender, Citizenship and Governance Programme contact: m.potter@kit.nl  

**KIT Gender** provides training, consultancy and research on gender issues to bring a gender perspective to development policy and programming processes.

The **Gender, Citizenship and Governance (GCG) Programme** conducts action research projects with the aim of developing strategies that make gender equality and equity a core concern in the debate on and practice of good governance globally.

### SNV Netherlands Development Organisation

Bezuidenhoutseweg 161  
2594 AG, The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Tel.: +31 (0)70 344 02 44  
Fax: +31 (0)70 385 55 31  
E-mail: informatie@snv.nl  
http://www.snvworld.org/

Local governance is one of SNV’s current four themes. The programme builds on the organisation’s considerable experience in building capacities of local governments, particularly in participatory planning approaches, management support and service provision. The programme focuses on building accountability and partnerships.

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Eastern Europe Sub-Regional Resource Facility

Email: ecis.surf@undp.org  
http://www.ecissurf.org/index.cfm

The UNDP Sub-Regional Resource Facility provides country offices with support for the effective implementation of country programmes and projects. Resources include guidelines, best practices, and general assessments of the current situation.

### Women In Development Europe (WIDE)

rue de la Science 10,  
1000 Brussels,  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 545 90 70  
Fax: +32 2 512 73 42  
Email: wide@gn.apc.org  
http://www.eurosur.org/wide/home.htm

WIDE is a European network of gender specialists, women active in development NGOs and human rights activists. WIDE produces a range of publications including a series of comprehensive bulletins on key issues which contain practical tools and guidelines.

### Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML) – International Coordination Office

PO Box 28445,  
London, N19 5NZ,  
UK  
Email: run@gn.apc.org  
http://www.wluml.org

WLUML is a network established to increase the autonomy of women affected by Muslim laws through facilitating interaction and building mutual solidarity. WLUML provides information in print and electronic form and sends out calls for action. It has offices in Lagos, Lahore and London.

### Yuval-Davis, Professor Nira

University of East London  
Docklands Campus  
4 University Way  
London E16 2RD  
United Kingdom  
Email: N.Yuval-davis@uel.ac.uk  
http://www.uel.ac.uk/

Nira Yuval-Davis is Professor in the School of Cultural and Innovation Studies at the University of East London. She has written extensively on race, ethnicity, nationalism and citizenship.
### 6.5 Latin America and the Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Calandria</strong>&lt;br&gt;Cahuide 752&lt;br&gt;Lima 11,&lt;br&gt;Perú.&lt;br&gt;Tel: +51 1 4716473&lt;br&gt;Fax: +51 1 4712553&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:cpcalandria@terra.com.pe">cpcalandria@terra.com.pe</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.caland.org.pe">http://www.caland.org.pe</a></td>
<td>Calandria is a civil society organisation which aims to facilitate communication between individuals, civil society and the state. Calandria undertakes leadership education for women and has launched a campaign to increase women's political participation. Its “Caravana Ciudadana” (Citizenship Convoy) is held in public squares to provide information and debate on elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM-H)</strong>&lt;br&gt; Apartado Postal 3543,&lt;br&gt;Tegucigalpa&lt;br&gt;Honduras&lt;br&gt;Tel/Fax: +504 232 61 53/232 63 01&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:cemh@cablecolor.hn">cemh@cablecolor.hn</a></td>
<td>NGO working for citizenship and women’s rights through strengthening capacity-building, leadership and active participation in politics at local, regional, national and global levels. CEM-H is a member of One World Action's Regional Gender and Governance Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cholonautas Project,</strong>&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:cholonautas@iep.org.pe">cholonautas@iep.org.pe</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.cholonautas.edu.pe">http://www.cholonautas.edu.pe</a></td>
<td>Cholonautas is a virtual academic community for the development of social sciences in Peru. Its website includes a bibliography on the historical and cultural meanings of citizenship. (Materials in Spanish).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship, Studies, Information, Action (CEPIA)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contacts: Rosana Heringer and Dayse Miranda&lt;br&gt;Rua do Russel 694/201 Gloria,&lt;br&gt;Rio de Janeiro, RJ 22210-010&lt;br&gt;Brazil&lt;br&gt;Tel: +55 21 25586115 / 21 22052136&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:rosana@cepia.org.br">rosana@cepia.org.br</a> <a href="mailto:dayse@cepia.org.br">dayse@cepia.org.br</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.cepia.org.br/">http://www.cepia.org.br/</a></td>
<td>Cepia is an NGO promoting human and citizenship rights especially among groups historically excluded from exercising their full citizenship in Brazil, working from a gender perspective and within a human rights framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cortez Ruiz, Dr Carlos</strong>&lt;br&gt;Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco&lt;br&gt;Calzada del hueso 1100, Colonia Villa Quietud&lt;br&gt;Delegación Coyoacan,&lt;br&gt;C.P. 04960,&lt;br&gt;México D.F.&lt;br&gt;Tel: +52 55 54837066&lt;br&gt;Fax: +52 55 54837000&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:corc4411@cueyat.uam.mx">corc4411@cueyat.uam.mx</a></td>
<td>Carlos Cortez Ruiz is coordinator of the “Human Development in Chiapas” Interdisciplinary Research Programme and a member of the Mexican research group of the DRC on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability. See case study in the Overview Report in this pack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Las Dignas (Women’s Association for Dignity and Life)</strong>&lt;br&gt;P. O. Box 05-140 Metrocentro&lt;br&gt;San Salvador&lt;br&gt;El Salvador&lt;br&gt;Central America&lt;br&gt;Tel: +503 284 9550&lt;br&gt;Fax: +503 284 9551&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:administracion@lasdignas.org.sv">administracion@lasdignas.org.sv</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.lasdignas.org.sv">http://www.lasdignas.org.sv</a></td>
<td>Las Dignas works on education for equality, political participation, economic justice and violence against women. They provide support for women's groups, training and advocacy. Las Dignas is a member of One World Action’s Regional Gender and Governance Programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.6 North America and Canada

**The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)**

1400 16th Street NW, Suite 100  
Washington, D.C. 20036 USA  
Phone: +1 (202) 667 1142  
Fax: +1 (202) 332 4496

CEDPA is a women-focused international NGO working in the areas of reproductive health and family planning. CEDPA supports leadership training, political participation and women’s community organising throughout the world.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)</strong></th>
<th>CWGL programmes promote the leadership of women and advance feminist perspectives in policy-making processes in local, national and international arenas. The Centre undertakes women's global leadership programmes, strategic planning activities, international mobilisation campaigns, UN monitoring, global education endeavours, publications, and provides a resource centre.</th>
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<td><strong>Coronado, Irasema</strong>&lt;br&gt;Dept of Political Science, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968 USA&lt;br&gt;Tel: +1 (915) 747 7980&lt;br&gt;Fax: +1 (915) 747 6616&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:icoronado@utep.edu">icoronado@utep.edu</a></td>
<td>Irasema Coronado is assistant professor of Political Science at the University of Texas at El Paso. She is co-author of an article on women's cross-border organising featured in the <em>In Brief</em> bulletin of this pack. Irasema is co-chair of the Coalition Against Violence toward Women and Families at the U.S.-Mexico Border.</td>
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<td><strong>Deere, Carmen Diana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Director of the Center for Latin American, Caribbean &amp; Latino Studies, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA 01003 USA&lt;br&gt;Tel: +1 (413) 545 0455&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:deere@econs.umass.edu">deere@econs.umass.edu</a></td>
<td>Carmen Diana Deere is a development economist specialising in Latin American agricultural development issues. Her research has focused on gender and development, peasant household economics, agrarian reform, and the organisation of production in the transition to socialism.</td>
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<td><strong>International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW)</strong> 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 302 Washington DC 20036 USA&lt;br&gt;Tel: +1 (202) 797 0007&lt;br&gt;Fax: +1 (202) 797 0020&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:info@icrw.org">info@icrw.org</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.icrw.org/projects/prowid/prowid.htm">http://www.icrw.org/projects/prowid/prowid.htm</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.icrw.org/">http://www.icrw.org/</a></td>
<td>ICRW conducts research, capacity-building, and advocacy activities on issues affecting women’s economic, health, and social status. ICRW's Promoting Women in Development (PROWID) grants supported a series of action-oriented policy research and advocacy initiatives in various areas including Governance and Civil Society, and Women’s Leadership</td>
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<td><strong>International Development Research Centre (IDRC) – Gender Unit</strong>&lt;br&gt;250 Albert Street, P.O. Box 8500&lt;br&gt;Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9&lt;br&gt;Tel: +1 (613) 236 6163 ext. 2263&lt;br&gt;Fax: +1 (613) 567 7748&lt;br&gt;Email: <a href="mailto:gsd@idrc.ca">gsd@idrc.ca</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.idrc.ca/gender">http://www.idrc.ca/gender</a></td>
<td>The IDRC Gender Unit conducts research on gender issues and works to mainstream gender into all areas of IDRC. The unit's 2001–2004 research theme is ‘Gender, Citizenship and Entitlement’ – for more information see “research framework” section of the website. The Gender Unit at IDRC is also launching a research competition on the theme 'Decentralization and Women's Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa’.</td>
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<td><strong>International Women’s Rights Action Watch (IWRAW)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs&lt;br&gt;University of Minnesota&lt;br&gt;301-19th Avenue South</td>
<td>IWRAW is now the primary international NGO that facilitates use of international human rights treaties to promote women’s human rights and rights within families. IWRAW promotes recognition of women’s human rights under CEDAW, including supporting</td>
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the production of shadow reports to CEDAW (see section 4 on tools and guidelines).

PDHRE is an organisation that works to develop and advance human rights education relevant to people’s daily lives. The organisation publishes and disseminates demand-driven human rights training manuals and teaching materials, and otherwise supports grassroots and community groups. Many of its publications cover women’s human rights instruments such as the BPFA and CEDAW.

Contact Polity Press to order Louise Ackers’ book *Shifting Spaces: Women, Citizenship and Migration within the European Union*

Contact Routledge to order Lori Handrahan’s book *Gendering Ethnicity – Implications for Democracy Assistance in Kyrgyzstan*

SWC is the Canadian government department which promotes gender equality. It works in three areas: improving women’s economic autonomy and well-being; eliminating systemic violence against women and children; and advancing women’s human rights. A key role is its support for women’s organisations working on these issues. SWC also produces a number of print and online resources on gender issues.

Kathleen Staudt is professor of political science at the University of Texas at El Paso. She is co-author of the article on women’s cross-border organising featured in the *In Brief* bulletin of this
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Tel: + 1 (915) 747 7975 Fax: +1 (915) 747 6616 Email: <a href="mailto:kstaudit@utep.edu">kstaudit@utep.edu</a></td>
<td>pack. Kathleen is active in the Coalition Against Violence toward Women and Families at the U.S.-Mexico Border.</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women 304 E45th Street 15th Floor New York, NY 10017 USA Tel: +1 (212) 906 6400 Fax: +1 (212) 906 6705 Email: <a href="mailto:unifem@undp.org">unifem@undp.org</a> <a href="http://www.unifem.org">http://www.unifem.org</a></td>
<td>UNIFEM’s current priorities include strengthening women’s leadership, assisting in the implementation of CEDAW, promoting legal and institutional environments for access to and ownership of resources, and gender budget analysis. UNIFEM produces a wide range of resources on these topics.</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
<td>One United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017 USA Fax: +1 (212) 906 5364 Email: <a href="mailto:enquiries@undp.org">enquiries@undp.org</a> <a href="http://www.undp.org/gender/resources.htm">http://www.undp.org/gender/resources.htm</a></td>
<td>UNDP also produces key resources on gender and development.</td>
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<td>United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)</td>
<td>2 UN Plaza, DC2-12th Floor New York, NY, 10017 USA Fax: +1 (212) 963 3463 Email: <a href="mailto:daw@un.org">daw@un.org</a> <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/">http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/</a></td>
<td>DAW aims to ensure the participation of women as equal partners with men in all aspects of human endeavour. It promotes women as equal participants and beneficiaries of sustainable development, peace and security, governance and human rights. It supports the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and provides substantive and technical servicing to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</td>
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<td>Women, Ink</td>
<td>Contact: Yasna Uberoi 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA Tel: +1 (212) 687 8633 ext. 204 Fax: +1 (212) 661 2704 E-mail: <a href="mailto:wink@womenink.org">wink@womenink.org</a> <a href="http://www.womenink.org">http://www.womenink.org</a></td>
<td>Women, Ink is the marketing and distribution outlet of the IWTC for books on women and development with a focus on materials from women in the global south. All orders need to be prepaid by credit card (MasterCard/Visa), cheque (US dollars drawn on a US bank) or direct deposit into Women, Ink’s bank account (Chase Bank, New York #152012761). Special shipping and handling rate for these titles only: North America – US$5.00 for the first book, US$2.00 for each additional book; elsewhere – US$6.00 first, $3 each additional (surface).</td>
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<td>Women’s International Coalition for Economic Justice (WICEJ)</td>
<td>12 Dongan Place #206 New York, NY 10040 USA Email: <a href="mailto:info@wicej.org">info@wicej.org</a></td>
<td>WICEJ is an international coalition working to link gender with macroeconomic policy in international inter-governmental policymaking arenas, from a human rights perspective. WICEJ conducts advocacy campaigns and produces advocacy tools for using international instruments.</td>
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<td>Women’s Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace (WLP)</td>
<td>WLP is an international NGO that empowers women and girls in the global south to re-imagine</td>
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<td><strong>World Neighbors (WN)</strong></td>
<td>4127 NW 122 Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73120, USA</td>
<td>Tel: +1 (800) 242 6387 or +1 (405) 752 9700, Fax: (405) 752 9393</td>
<td>WN works with the rural poor in 15 countries to strengthen the ability of individuals and communities to solve their own problems of hunger, poverty and disease. They offer a wide selection of materials for development practitioners, policy-makers and educators. The Work of Women organisation within WN provides educational and training opportunities, small business loans, healthcare and clean water for women and children living in remote communities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</td>
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<td><strong>Work of Women</strong></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:wow@wn.org">wow@wn.org</a>, Online store: <a href="http://www.wn.org/WNstore/">http://www.wn.org/WNstore/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work of Women organisation within WN provides educational and training opportunities, small business loans, healthcare and clean water for women and children living in remote communities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</td>
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<td><strong>Zuckerman, Elaine</strong></td>
<td>Gender Action, 1443 S Street NW, Unit 2, Washington DC 20009-3819, USA</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:elaine@genderaction.org">elaine@genderaction.org</a>, Gender Action website: <a href="http://www.charityadvantage.com/genderaction/HomePage.asp">http://www.charityadvantage.com/genderaction/HomePage.asp</a></td>
<td>Elaine Zuckerman has worked on the promotion of gender equality to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth – particularly in relation to the blindness of multilateral development banks to gender equality in large investments. She has recently launched Gender Action to ensure women and men equally participate in and benefit from multilateral investments in developing countries. (See Overview Report in this <em>Cutting Edge Pack</em> for work on the Rwanda PRSP).</td>
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World Learning Partnership (WLP) is committed to empowering women and girls to lead, change and re-structure their roles in their families, communities, and societies. WLP achieves this goal through providing leadership training, supporting capacity-building, and helping women generate and receive information and knowledge.

World Neighbors (WN) works with the rural poor in 15 countries to strengthen the ability of individuals and communities to solve their own problems of hunger, poverty and disease. They offer a wide selection of materials for development practitioners, policy-makers and educators. The Work of Women organisation within WN provides educational and training opportunities, small business loans, healthcare and clean water for women and children living in remote communities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

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