

## Abortion Law Reforms in Colombia and Nicaragua: Issue Networks and Opportunity Contexts

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Camilla Reuterswärd
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<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=hia&amp;AN=62953228&amp;site=ehost-live">http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=hia&amp;AN=62953228&amp;site=ehost-live</a>
<b>Volume</b>	42
<b>Issue</b>	3
<b>Pages</b>	805-831
<b>Publication</b>	Development & Change
<b>ISSN</b>	0012155X
<b>Date</b>	May 2011
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Development & Change
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7660.2011.01714.x">10.1111/j.1467-7660.2011.01714.x</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-17, 8:22:00 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	This article analyses two instances of abortion law reform in Latin America. In 2006, after a decades-long impasse, the highly controversial issue of abortion came to dominate the political agenda when Colombia liberalized its abortion law and Nicaragua adopted a total ban on abortion. The article analyses the central actors in the reform processes, their strategies and the opportunity contexts. Drawing on Htun's (2003) framework, it examines why these processes concluded with opposing legislative outcomes. The authors argue for the need to understand the state as a non-unitary site of politics and policy, and for judicial processes to be seen as a key variable in facilitating gender policy reforms in Latin America. In addition, they argue that 'windows of opportunity' such as the timing of elections can be critically important in legislative change processes.
<b>Short Title</b>	Abortion Law Reforms in Colombia and Nicaragua
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

### Tags:

ABORTION -- Government policy, ABORTION -- Law & legislation, COLOMBIA, HUMAN sexuality & law, JUDICIAL process, LAW -- Political aspects, MEDICAL laws & legislation, NICARAGUA, PROCEDURE (Law), LAW reform

### Notes:

Location: Latin America

"The success of activists depends on the relative opportunities that the state offers to the mobilized group and simultaneously denies its opponents" - p.811 - feminist legal reform contingent on this factor

Useful framework: P. 810 "the state and state policies should be viewed as sites of struggle, arenas in which gender relations are reflected and constructed — and which at times offered 'opportunity spaces' for reform coalitions to promote changes in gender policy and law. Such opportunities could enable women's movements to press for reform, even in areas that were previously resilient to change, such as reproductive rights."

Same page: "while the state may appear to be a major arena of resistance to feminist demands, it can also

serve to reinstate and safeguard feminist initiatives through the creation of spaces for political and legal representation"

## Attachments

- Reuterswärd et al. - 2011 - Abortion Law Reforms in Colombia and Nicaragua Is.pdf

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## Beyond the Myths: Equality, Impartiality, and Justice

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Claire L'Heureux-Dube
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/socabs/docview/60387087/1426307CC6B1F11554B/1?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/socabs/docview/60387087/1426307CC6B1F11554B/1?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	10
<b>Issue</b>	1
<b>Pages</b>	87-104
<b>Publication</b>	Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless
<b>ISSN</b>	1053-0789
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-16, 5:29:23 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	Violence against women is as much a matter of equality as it is an offense against human dignity & a violation of human rights. As the Supreme Court of Canada has repeatedly recognized, eliminating myths & stereotypes from the law constitutes an important part of remedying the law's historically inadequate response to violence against women. The author explores how the concepts of impartiality, equality, & justice shed light on the ways in which myths & stereotypes distort the truth-finding process & perpetuate discrimination. Looking toward the future, further equality-informed legislative amendments, judicial education, & international norms, such as those set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), will provide key means of ensuring that myths & stereotypes are fully & permanently eradicated from the law. The goals of equality & justice for all require nothing less. 95 References. Adapted from the source document.
<b>Short Title</b>	Beyond the Myths
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-19, 11:58:53 PM

### Tags:

\*Courts, \*Canada, \*Equality, \*Females, \*Justice, \*Law, \*Reform, \*Sexual Assault, \*Violence

### Notes:

Cited on p. 98 - "judges and juries may not have sufficient knowledge or experience to draw an appropriate inference from the facts before them" (Wilson, 1990, pp. 870, 871)

P. 100 - international lawmakers have recognized that the road to equal participation involves "raised awareness" and "training." For example, as part of the specific recommendations of the General Recommendation No. 19 (Eleventh session, 1992), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that states provide "gender-sensitive training of judicial and law enforcement officers and other public officials."

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Database: Sociological Abstracts

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Myths recognized in Canadian Supreme Court:

- That women are less credible as witnesses
- That rapist is always a stranger, never a friend/relative

- That women are more emotional
- That women always struggle to defend their honor

## Attachments

- o Snapshot

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## Child custody and visitation decisions when the father has perpetrated violence against the mother

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Allison C Morrill
<b>Author</b>	Jianyu Dai
<b>Author</b>	Samantha Dunn
<b>Author</b>	Iyue Sung
<b>Author</b>	Kevin Smith
<b>Volume</b>	11
<b>Issue</b>	8
<b>Pages</b>	1076-1107
<b>Publication</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>ISSN</b>	10778012
<b>Date</b>	August 2005
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	When battered women are awarded full, or sole, legal and physical custody of their children, a batterer can use other parental rights, especially rights of access or visitation, to perpetuate control. Contact at the beginning and end of each visit provides repeated new opportunities. The safety of the child and the mother may be jeopardized at every contact. Yet practitioners report that many judges do not believe that risks to the mother are sufficient cause for imposing limitations or supervised visitation. The goal of this research is to assess the direct and indirect impact of two aspects of the Model Code on Domestic violence (DV) and Family Violence - provisions regarding child custody and provisions regarding judicial education - on custody and visitation orders in cases where the mother has been subjected to violence by the father. The research examines: (a) whether the applicable statutes include the Model Code presumption against giving sole or joint legal or physical custody to a perpetrator of DV, (b) whether the applicable statutes mandate education on DV for judges, (c) whether the judge received any education about DV in the past three years, (d) the judge's knowledge about DV, (e) the judge's attitudes about DV, and (f) the judges' personal characteristics (age, experience, and gender). Across six states, the authors examine 393 custody and/or visitation orders where the father perpetrated DV against the mother and surveyed 60 judges who entered those orders. With the presumption, more orders gave legal and physical custody to the mother and imposed a structured schedule and restrictive conditions on fathers' visits, except where there was also a 'friendly parent' provision and a presumption for joint custody. The presumption is effective only as part of a consistent statutory scheme. Although 86% of judges had received DV education, they scored no better in knowledge or attitudes. More of their orders gave mothers sole physical custody, and knowledge was associated with maternal custody, yet fewer structured or restricted fathers' visitation. Research suggests that quality of DV education is more important than statutory mandate. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

### Tags:

FAMILY violence, VIOLENCE against women, Abused children - United States - Psychology, ABUSED

wives -- Services for, ABUSED women, ADMINISTRATIVE procedure, CHILD abuse, Child abuse - Law & legislation - United States, Children & violence - United States, CHILDREN of abused wives, Children of abused wives - Services for - United States, Children of abused wives - United States - Psychology, CUSTODY of children, DOMESTIC relations courts, FAMILIES, Family violence - Law & legislation - United States, FAMILY violence -- United States, JUDGES -- Attitudes, PARENT & child, PARTNER violence, SEX role, VISITATION rights (Domestic relations), WIFE abuse -- Psychological aspects, WIFE abuse -- United States, WOMEN -- Psychology, Women's shelters - United States, UNITED States, VIOLENCE

### Notes:

Database: Women's Studies International

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Even though education didn't change attitudes (see note on the quality of judicial education), it did correlate with the likelihood that judges gave the mother sole physical custody, protected her address from disclosure to the father and were less likely to refer her to counseling. (p.1097)

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Location: United States

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P. 1081 - "In 1990, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommended that all judges be trained on an ongoing basis in the dynamics of family violence and how to address it fairly and properly (Family Violence Project, 1990). The Model Code also recommends that judges and court personnel who have contact with either party in domestic or family violence cases receive continuing education concerning the nature, extent, and causes of domestic and family violence; practices to promote safety of the victim and other family and household members, including safety plans; resources available for victims and perpetrators; sensitivity to gender bias and cultural, racial, and sexual issues; and the lethality of domestic and family violence (Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, 1994, § 510)."

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P. 1104 - "efforts should concentrate on improving the quality and usefulness of judicial education"

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The quality of judicial education matters - even though nearly all judges were educated on Domestic Violence, their knowledge test scores showed that they were guided more by attitudes than statistics.

E.g. the questions that the majority of judges responded to incorrectly (correct answer in brackets) - (from p. 1096) - "“Few battered women ever stand up forcefully to their mates” (false), “There is an established psychological profile of women who become involved with abusive men” (false), “Batterers do not usually threaten or injure the victim’s friends or family members” (false), and “Women rarely require medical treatment for injuries received from their husbands/boyfriends” (false)

### Attachments

- EBSCO Record
- Morrill et al. - 2005 - Child custody and visitation decisions when the fa.pdf

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## Feminism, legal reform and women's empowerment in the Middle East and North Africa

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Valentine M. Moghadam
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/289690038/1424D045293693808EB/4?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/289690038/1424D045293693808EB/4?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	59

<b>Issue</b>	191
<b>Pages</b>	9-16
<b>Publication</b>	International Social Science Journal
<b>ISSN</b>	0020-8701
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Extra</b>	Sociological Abstracts database
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2451.2009.00673.x">http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2451.2009.00673.x</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 11:27:55 AM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	The issue of women's rights in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) has gained prominence in research studies, policy debates and feminist activism. Area experts contend that for women to play a larger role in the economy and society is vital to the region's progress. But women in MENA still face gender discrimination that prevents them from reaching their potential, despite impressive gains in education and health. To varying degrees across MENA countries, discrimination against women is built into cultural attitudes, government policies and legal frameworks. The region's family laws codify discrimination against women and girls, placing them in a position subordinate to men in the family - a position that is then replicated in the economy and society. I briefly discuss recent trends in women's activism and family law reform in the MENA region, with a spotlight on Morocco, which adopted an entirely new family law in early 2004. The new Moroccan law drew on international standards and norms on women's and children's rights, the imperatives of national development and Islam's spirit of justice and equality. That a feminist campaign succeeded in altering family law in a MENA country, where laws are based on Sharia, or Islamic law, shows that effective coalitions can be built in MENA countries by linking social and economic development to women's rights. The Moroccan case demonstrates the links among research, activism and policy.
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

**Tags:**

Middle East, Islamic law, Law, Feminism, Activism, Children's rights, North Africa, Reform, Social Sciences: Comprehensive Works, Equality, Human rights, Sex discrimination, Women

**Notes:**

Database: Sociological Abstracts

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Location: Morocco

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Morocco's success as a result of their own efforts - not "Western-imposed feminist activisms" that Adamu and Para-Mallam note

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Talks about the Morocco 2004 family law a result of successful feminist campaign.

Looks briefly at the history of feminist movement since 1993 in Morocco.

Lists aspects of the 2004 family code

**Attachments**

- Moghadam - 2008 - Feminism, legal reform and women's empowerment in .pdf
- Snapshot

## Feminist mobilisation and progressive policy change: why governments take action to combat violence against women

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	S. Laurel Weldon
<b>Author</b>	Mala Htun
<b>Volume</b>	21
<b>Issue</b>	2
<b>Pages</b>	231-247
<b>Publication</b>	Gender & Development
<b>ISSN</b>	13552074
<b>Date</b>	July 2013
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Gender & Development
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.802158">10.1080/13552074.2013.802158</a>
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	Some national governments have adopted a wide variety of measures to address violence against women, including legal reform, public education campaigns, and support for shelters and rape crisis centres, but other governments have done little to confront the problem. What accounts for these differences in policy? To answer this question, we analysed policies on violence against women in 70 countries from 1975 to 2005. Our analysis reveals that the most important and consistent factor driving policy change is feminist activism. This plays a more important role than left-wing parties, numbers of women legislators, or even national wealth. In addition, our work shows that strong, vibrant domestic feminist movements use international and regional conventions and agreements as levers to influence policy-making. Strong local movements bring home the value of global norms on women's rights.
<b>Short Title</b>	Feminist mobilisation and progressive policy change
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-20, 12:10:59 AM

### Tags:

FAMILY violence, Feminism, policy, RAPE, SEX crimes, VIOLENCE against women, VIOLENCE against women -- Research, Domestic violence, SEXUAL assault, SOCIAL movements

### Notes:

Analyzes policies on violence in 70 countries from 1975 to 2005. Concludes that "the most important and consistent factor driving policy change is feminist activism" (abstract)

Strong feminist movements in the country influence policy change

These movements are strengthened by women's status agencies and international norms (p. 236)

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Database: Women's Studies International

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Mechanisms by which norms of an international society might affect national policymaking:

- Influence of global treaties/documents (e.g. CEDAW)
- Influence of regional agreements
- Regional pressures for conformity

(pp. 240-241)

**Attachments**

- EBSCO Record
- Weldon and Htun - 2013 - Feminist mobilisation and progressive policy chang.pdf

## Interrogating Justice: Research on Race and Gender Bias in the South African Court System

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Christina Murray
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/socabs/docview/61488057/14263226D896B9A55A/13?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/socabs/docview/61488057/14263226D896B9A55A/13?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	1
<b>Issue</b>	1
<b>Pages</b>	29-38
<b>Publication</b>	International Journal of Discrimination and the Law
<b>ISSN</b>	1358-2291
<b>Date</b>	1995
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-16, 6:01:49 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	This article describes the work of the Law, Race & Gender Research Unit of the U of Cape Town, South Africa, which was established to research race & gender bias in the administration of justice & to explore the possibility of judicial training. Its first projects concerned the now-submerged racist discourse in the magistrates' courts & gender bias in divorce cases. More recently, the unit has undertaken an empirical study of divorce cases that provides a view of cases based on the circumstances of the parties rather than the law, a study on the gendered allocation of housing, & work on a family violence prevention act. Until very recently, judicial education has not been appropriate in South Africa for political reasons, but it is suggested that this has changed & that the unit can be involved in training programs.
<b>Short Title</b>	Interrogating Justice
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:08 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-24, 9:58:09 PM

**Tags:**

court system, race/gender bias, research unit's projects/empirical studies, South Africa

**Notes:**

At the time of writing, the research unit was only 2 years old and was focused strictly on research as the first step to developing a judicial education program.

Database: Sociological Abstracts - nothing else on the subject of this research unit in this database

P. 30 - Law, Race and Gender Research Unit established in 1993 in Cape Town, South Africa, under the conviction that "racial and gender discrimination cannot be ended by legislation and that some form of judicial education programme focusing on race and gender bias in the courts was necessary"

- Aims to identify gender and race bias, and resolve them through appropriate education programmes

**Attachments**

- Murray - 1995 - Interrogating Justice Research on Race and Gender.pdf
- Snapshot

## Judges of Normality: Mediating Marriage in the Family Courts of Kolkata, India

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Srimati Basu
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=hia&amp;AN=67402879&amp;site=ehost-live">http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=hia&amp;AN=67402879&amp;site=ehost-live</a>
<b>Volume</b>	37
<b>Issue</b>	2
<b>Pages</b>	469-492
<b>Publication</b>	Signs: Journal of Women in Culture & Society
<b>ISSN</b>	00979740
<b>Date</b>	Winter 2012
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Signs: Journal of Women in Culture & Society
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-17, 8:04:52 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	The article discusses the role of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in feminist legal reforms. Particular focus is given to the use of ADR in marriage disputes in the Parivarik Adalat, or Family Court, in Kolkata, India. According to the author, such reforms have limited impact because they are enacted within the context of gendered cultural conceptions of conjugality. It is suggested that women litigants in the Family Court have only limited legal agency and are subjected to judges' directions and mediation. Details on the relationship between marriage, poverty, and heterosexual privilege are presented. Other topics include feminist jurisprudence, reconciliation, and subjectivity.
<b>Short Title</b>	Judges of Normality
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

### Tags:

INDIA, DOMESTIC relations courts, DISPUTE resolution (Law), GENDER role, KOLKATA (India), LAW -- India, LAW & feminism, MARRIAGE -- India, MARRIAGE law -- India, LAW reform

### Notes:

Cites Santos 2004, 52 - "the question for feminists and social movement actors is no longer whether to enter or not to enter the state, but how to have their claims meaningfully incorporated by the state" (pp. 489-490)

P. 490 - "Feminist legal reform, thus, must work within the contradictions generated by its own popularization, making vigilance about the goal of substantive gender equity part of its constant operation."

Database: Historical Abstracts

Demonstrates a feminist legal reform project in India that sought to introduce the process of mediation into family courts. The author finds that women's grievances in this context are backed by the law, but only insofar as they are still located within dominant ideologies (e.g. women can express grievance against their husbands, but they are still conceptualized as dependent on and defined through marriage).

Location: India



## Attachments

- Basu - 2012 - Judges of Normality Mediating Marriage in the Fam.pdf

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## One Step Forward, Two Steps Back? Conundrums of the Rape Legal Reform Campaign in Malaysia

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Tan Beng Hui
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/61643748/1424D045293693808EB/8?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/61643748/1424D045293693808EB/8?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	11
<b>Issue</b>	1
<b>Pages</b>	53-74
<b>Publication</b>	Gender, Technology and Development
<b>ISSN</b>	0971-8524
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/097185240601100103">http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/097185240601100103</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 12:12:53 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	This article looks at how initiatives to improve laws relating to rape in Malaysia have affected the overall national discourse on sexuality and gender, including that on sexuality rights. Following the introduction which lays out the context in which the article's analysis is grounded, the article traces the history of the rape legal reform campaign—how this began, what its initial motivations were, and which demands were finally achieved out of the first phase of lobbying by women's groups in the mid- to late-1980s. An update and discussion on the outcome of the second phase of the anti-rape campaign (late-1990s to present day) is also provided. Through this, the article examines the movement's successes, shortcomings and the factors governing these, as well as critiques the actions by women's groups in advocating further reforms to the law. It concludes with a discussion on the lessons learnt and what needs to be considered to ensure that sexual spaces, discourses and rights are not marginalized further in the current political milieu.
<b>Short Title</b>	One Step Forward, Two Steps Back?
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-19, 11:57:09 PM

### Tags:

\*Law, \*Reform, \*Feminism, \*Malaysia, \*Political Movements, \*Rape, \*Womens Groups, Lobbying

### Notes:

Location: Malaysia

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Results of feminist activism in Malaysia

Recognizes the need to mobilize support from other social actors - queer groups, etc. - "women activists need to work alongside sexual rights activists and others to critique these issues and be more aware as to how they impinge on women's rights and freedoms" (p.69)

In the context of rape, but other laws concerning gender are also intertwined with sexuality

## Attachments

- Hui - 2007 - One Step Forward, Two Steps Back Conundrums of th.pdf

## Promoting Gender-Sensitive Justice and Legal Reform in the Palestinian Territories: Perspectives of Palestinian Service Providers

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Stephanie Chaban
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=fyh&amp;AN=65172729&amp;site=ehost-live">http://ezproxy.library.yorku.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=fyh&amp;AN=65172729&amp;site=ehost-live</a>
<b>Volume</b>	12
<b>Issue</b>	2/3
<b>Pages</b>	150-167
<b>Publication</b>	Journal of International Women's Studies
<b>ISSN</b>	15398706
<b>Date</b>	March 2011
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Journal of International Women's Studies
<b>Accessed</b>	2014-01-09, 10:55:50 AM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	Worldwide, gender-sensitive justice and legal reform has been acknowledged as an important component in improving the status and security of female citizens; in recent decades, such reform has begun in a number of states in the Middle East/North Africa region. In the Palestinian Territories, governmental and non-governmental organizations that render services to women and girls have acknowledged the need to address gender inequality in Palestinian legislation, primarily within the personal status and penal codes by way of reform. This paper presents some findings from working group sessions with Palestinian service providers conducted by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) in the West Bank between April and May 2010 for a project entitled "Palestinian Women and Security." Service providers discussed the impact of the Palestinian legal framework on the (in)security of women and girls and their ability to render services. Working group sessions revealed gaps in current legislation addressing gender-based violence, as well as service providers' views on women's awareness of their rights and the obstacles to reform. Recommendations from service providers are also presented.
<b>Short Title</b>	Promoting Gender-Sensitive Justice and Legal Reform in the Palestinian Territories
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

### Tags:

CIVIL service policy, gender-based violence, legal reform, PALESTINE -- Politics & government -- 1948-, PALESTINIAN Arabs -- Services for, Palestinian women, Service provision, VIOLENCE against women -- Law & legislation, LAW reform, PALESTINE

### Notes:

Database: Women's Studies International

P. 154 - "There is no monolithic type of gender-sensitive justice and legal reform within the MENA region. Some states have made serious efforts to amend their family laws and penal codes and some are struggling with conservative religious backlash and foreign intervention in their systems, others are just beginning to address gender inequalities in earnest."

Tunisia and Morocco as examples for Muslim countries (p.153)

Tunisia as the first country in MENA region to adopt a legal reform (1956) - banned polygamy,

introduced right to divorce for both partners, defined marriage as consensual, and raised marriage age to 18 (p.152)

"Tunisia's laws are considered some of the most liberal and secular in the MENA region" (p.153)

### Attachments

- Chaban - 2011 - Promoting Gender-Sensitive Justice and Legal Refor.pdf

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## The Feminization of Public Space: Women's Activism, the Family Law, and Social Change in Morocco

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Fatima Sadiqi
<b>Author</b>	Moha Ennaji
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/222383082/abstract/1424D3671DD271EB6C5/1?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/222383082/abstract/1424D3671DD271EB6C5/1?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Rights</b>	Copyright Indiana University Press Spring 2006
<b>Volume</b>	2
<b>Issue</b>	2
<b>Pages</b>	86-114,156-157
<b>Publication</b>	Journal of Middle East Women's Studies
<b>ISSN</b>	15525864
<b>Date</b>	Spring 2006
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 11:48:28 AM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	The Moroccan feminist movement has greatly feminized and democratized the public sphere in this country. An example of such a feminization is the recent 2004 Family Law reforms, which constitute the culmination of a long trajectory during which decision-makers, political parties, and other public actors made important contributions that led to the reforms. Admittedly, the feminist movement is not the sole actor behind the new and spectacular legal reforms, but this movement acted as the major pooling force behind it. This force is attested in triggering unprecedented public debates that preceded, accompanied, and followed the new Family Law; these debates involved practically all public actors ranging from social, to economic, religious, and political actors and, along with the Family Law, shows that women's feminist ideas and associations were inserting themselves in the public sphere, changing the terms of participation in this sphere, and making women and gender issues a matter of national dialogue and contention for the first time in Morocco's history.
<b>Short Title</b>	The Feminization of Public Space
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-20, 12:07:29 AM

### Tags:

Black culture, Political activism, Public spaces, Social change, Women's Interests, Womens rights movement, Family law

### Notes:

Location: Morocco

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Recognizes that 2004 family law's implementation varies from region to region and meets with resistance from male judges

"even when the Family Law guarantees women's rights, the impact of patriarchy, tradition, illiteracy, and ignorance may prevent women from invoking their rights or reporting crimes against them" (p.109)

Traces feminist NGO activism in Morocco

Morocco as a unique case in the Arab world

## Attachments

- Sadiqi and Ennaji - 2006 - The Feminization of Public Space Women's Activism.pdf
- Snapshot

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## The role of religion in women's campaigns for legal reform in Nigeria

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Fatima L. Adamu
<b>Author</b>	Oluwafunmilayo J. Para-Mallam
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/1347784362/1424D045293693808EB/3?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/1347784362/1424D045293693808EB/3?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	22
<b>Issue</b>	5-6
<b>Pages</b>	803-818
<b>Publication</b>	Development in Practice
<b>ISSN</b>	0961-4524
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Extra</b>	Sociological Abstracts database
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2012.685875">http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2012.685875</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 11:09:21 AM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	Legal reform is necessary but not sufficient to realise women's rights. This paper compares two campaigns for legal reform in Nigeria: attempts to domesticate the UN Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in federal law, which resulted in defeat of the bill in 2007, and a successful campaign to introduce legislation to prevent the mistreatment of widows in Anambra State. It considers the role of religion in the campaigns, by examining how the women's movement engaged with religious actors. The research shows that religious beliefs, discourses, and actors had a significant influence on the outcomes of the campaigns, in part because of the content of the proposed legislation, but also because of the strategies adopted by the campaigners and the interests of the religious bodies concerned. Despite the implication of religion in gender inequality, these cases show that religious teachings, leaders, and organisations can be allies rather than obstacles in achieving progressive social change.
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

### Tags:

\*Females, \*Reform, \*Actors, \*Legislation, \*Nigeria, \*Religions, \*Religious Beliefs, \*Social Change, \*United Nations

### Notes:

Database: Sociological Abstracts

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P. 814 - "Women's under-representation in the legislative bodies, important bureaucratic decision-making positions... was disempowering, especially at the federal level. Both coalitions were formed and dominated by NGOs. Although NGOs can act as brokers between grassroots movements and the state in

advocating for social change, they are often formed and run by members of the elite, influenced by foreign ideas and dependent on external funding. In particular, the elite NGOs and professional women that dominated the CEDAW coalition were regarded with suspicion"

**Advocating for a reform by people outside of the community (especially women) is problematic and viewed with suspicion and resistance. (see bottom of p. 809)**

**Furthermore, elite NGOs and activists who advocated for women's rights did not cooperate with broader women's movements in Nigeria, and were thus removed from the actual group they were advocating for (see snapshot)**

#### Attachments

- Adamu and Para-Mallam - 2012 - The role of religion in women's campaigns for lega.pdf
- Snapshot

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## What Is the Relationship between Inequity in Family Law and Violence against Women? Approaching the Issue of Legal Enclaves

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Valerie M. Hudson
<b>Author</b>	Donna Lee Bowen
<b>Author</b>	Perpetua Lynne Nielsen
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/922271077/abstract/1424D60180762E2448F/2?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/922271077/abstract/1424D60180762E2448F/2?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Rights</b>	Copyright © The Women and Politics Research Section of the American Political Science Association 2011
<b>Volume</b>	7
<b>Issue</b>	4
<b>Pages</b>	453-492
<b>Publication</b>	Politics & Gender
<b>ISSN</b>	1743923X
<b>Date</b>	Dec 2011
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X11000328">http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X11000328</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 12:46:08 PM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	"Family law" is the term applied to the legal regulation of marriage and parenthood within a society, and may serve to express a society's accepted ideals concerning male-female relations. Adopting a feminist evolutionary analytic (FEA) approach, we hypothesize that nation-states with higher degrees of inequity in family law favoring men, codifying an evolutionary legacy of male dominance and control over female reproduction, will experience higher rates of violence against women. This hypothesis is borne out in conventional statistical analysis, both bivariate and multivariate, suggesting that policy attention to family law so as to make it more concordant with norms of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) may have salutatory effects on women's physical security over time. These results may also have policy implications for societies with, or contemplating, enclaves of inequitable family law. Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home.
<b>Short Title</b>	What Is the Relationship between Inequity in Family Law and Violence against Women?
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2017-04-19, 11:56:38 PM

#### Tags:

Political Science, Feminism, Women's Interests, Norms, Security, Domestic violence, Family law, Inequality

**Notes:**

Database: Women's Studies International

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Inequality in family law correlates with violence against women in society

Reforming family law is thus imperative as one of the factors to help reduce violence against women

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Location: Multiple countries - North Africa, Canada, Britain, etc.

**Attachments**

- Snapshot

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## When the personal becomes political: using legal reform to combat violence against women in Ethiopia

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Gemma Lucy Burgess
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/1347783792/1424D045293693808EB/1?accountid=15182">http://search.proquest.com/socabs/docview/1347783792/1424D045293693808EB/1?accountid=15182</a>
<b>Volume</b>	19
<b>Issue</b>	2
<b>Pages</b>	153-174
<b>Publication</b>	Gender, Place and Culture
<b>ISSN</b>	0966-369X
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Extra</b>	Sociological Abstracts Database
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2011.573142">http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2011.573142</a>
<b>Accessed</b>	2013-12-12, 10:54:07 AM
<b>Library Catalog</b>	ProQuest
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	Focuses on Ethiopia's first civil society organisation, the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA), which has been campaigning for legal reform to secure women's rights and address violence against women. Implementing legal changes to benefit women in Ethiopia is impeded by difficulties in using the formal legal system, by poverty and deeply embedded gender inequalities, by plural legal systems, and by entrenched cultural norms. However, the article argues that the most significant challenge is the increasing degree of authoritarianism in Ethiopian state politics, that this is crucial in determining the space for activism, and that this shapes the successful implementation of legal change. The research shows how women's activism around personal rights challenges public/private and personal/political boundaries and can be seen as a political threat by governments in contexts where democracy and rule of the law are not embedded, leading to repression of women's activism and hindering the implementation of measures to protect women's rights when states become more authoritarian. Little is known empirically about the impact of democratisation on the implementation of measures to protect women's rights in Africa. This article shows how the emergence of democracy and legal reform intersects with the emergence of women's rights, especially with respect to gender-based violence. It shows how trying to secure women's personal right to be free from violence through the law is profoundly political and argues that the nature of democratisation really matters in terms of the implementation of measures such as legal changes designed to protect women's rights.
<b>Short Title</b>	When the personal becomes political

**Date Added** 2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM**Modified** 2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM**Tags:**

\*Partner Abuse, \*Law, \*Reform, \*Activism, \*Ethiopia, \*Legal System, \*Womens Rights, International

**Notes:**

Database: Sociological Abstracts

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 Demonstrates that legal reform is imperative for women's rights, when it comes to gender-based violence.
**Attachments**

- Snapshot

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## Women as Agents of Grassroots Change: Illustrating Micro-Empowerment in Morocco

<b>Type</b>	Journal Article
<b>Author</b>	Stephanie Willman Bordat
<b>Author</b>	Susan Schaefer Davis
<b>Author</b>	Saida Kouzzi
<b>Volume</b>	7
<b>Issue</b>	1
<b>Pages</b>	90-119
<b>Publication</b>	Journal of Middle East Women's Studies
<b>ISSN</b>	15525864
<b>Date</b>	Winter 2011
<b>Journal Abbr</b>	Journal of Middle East Women's Studies
<b>Library Catalog</b>	EBSCOhost
<b>Abstract</b>	Numerous recent initiatives in Morocco aim to promote women's empowerment in the country's current climate of legal reform, national and international development, and rising Islamism. The authors employ a holistic definition of empowerment that integrates both individual and collective processes that develop women's capacities to increase their ability to make choices and have control over their lives, take action, and mobilize to impact the world around them. In so doing, the authors demonstrate how both popular human and legal rights education programs and economic development initiatives are needed to attain such empowerment. This article describes several women-run grassroots-level non-governmental programs that address women's legal and economic development. It illustrates the ways in which these programs can operate as tools to empower women individually and collectively to act as agents for change and suggests contrasts between these initiatives and those used by ideology-based groups. The article also proposes future inquiry into the ways in which initiatives that claim to empower women may be assessed at the micro-level of the project strategy's impact on the participants themselves.
<b>Short Title</b>	Women as Agents of Grassroots Change
<b>Date Added</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM
<b>Modified</b>	2016-12-26, 5:53:45 PM

**Tags:**

ECONOMIC development, MOROCCO, SELF-efficacy, Equality, Women, ISLAM, UNITED Nations

**Notes:**

Database: Women's Studies International

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Islamist associations provide legal rights education, but do so in a top-down imposition that undermines a woman's agency. Local NGOs offer a collective education program that allows women to realize their agency and helps them start income generation projects

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Legal reform does not necessarily empower women at the micro-level (i.e. individuals can still experience inequality). Empowerment needs to be derived from a variety of sources, including legal rights education, help with economic security, etc.

**Attachments**

- Bordat et al. - 2011 - Women as Agents of Grassroots Change Illustrating.pdf
- EBSCO Record