|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D:\Ficheiros Virgínia Outubro 2007 actualizados set 2014\APEM\AA ex aequo\Instrumentos e procedimentos\Divulgação de números\Logo ex aequo.jpgn.º 40CALL FOR PAPERS**Gender and status in international politics:****Dynamics of cooperations, conflicts and activisms** **Vânia Carvalho Pinto,** *Institute of International Relations, University of Brasilia, Brazil* (vcp.unb@gmail.com) **Andrea Fleschenberg**, *Institute of Asian and African Studies, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*(andrea.fleschenberg@hu-berlin.de)**Submission Date:** 17 May 2019 (for publication until December 2019) | Indexed:http://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/scopus.pngAlready Indexed:http://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/scielo.gifhttp://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/scielo_citation_index.pnghttp://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/doaj.jpghttp://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/erihplus.jpghttp://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/theme/apem/images/latindex.jpg |
|  |  |

**The call for non-themed submissions (articles and reviews) is continuously open.**

Status is a crucial factor in the relationship between states and international actors. As a set of collective and shared beliefs about the position of each actor, this group of perceptions determines who is entitled to what, when, and under what conditions. These are perceptions that clarify the rights, obligations and deference that actors can expect, as well as expectations about behaviour toward others in dominant or subordinate positions. The acquisition of status entails favourable treatment in different spheres (Weiss and Fershtman 1998, 802) as well as access to countries and groups, influence over agendas, and material benefits (Jakobsen, Ringsmose and Saxi 2018, 2), and so is seen as highly desirable.

The beliefs underlying the concept of status are based on the value ascribed to both material and immaterial attributes. Without being exhaustive, we can refer to wealth, coercive capacity, culture, demographic position, sociopolitical organization and diplomatic influence, as well as the ability of the state or organization to follow the civilizational standards of the time (Larson, Paul, and Wohlforth 2014, 7, 20-21, 25; Neumann 2014, 85-114). All these markers assume different contours, situated on a cline between status and stigma, depending on the historical era and geographical location. Our understanding of what is considered 'good' and 'desirable' in terms of culture, civilization, sociopolitical organization, to name but a few, is neither watertight nor set in stone (see Zarakol 2014, 319-324, Renshon 2017, 36).

In the normative evolution of international society, in which values such as non-discrimination, protection of the environment and humanitarianism, among others (Mozaffari 2001; Gong 2002, 82), have come to have greater weight in structuring social hierarchies of power between states, it follows that women's rights hold a unique position. Women's rights are generally taken as an indicator of how 'advanced' and 'modern' a state is (see, for example, Jayawardena 1994; Towns 2007, 2016; Abu-Lughod 2009), and have become central to policy in countries as diverse as Sweden and the United Arab Emirates.

In addition, on the level of relations within the global North, and between the North and South, there has been a series of interventions since the 90s – both military and non-military – as well as official operations to aid development, in which women's rights and/or gender mainstreaming were at stake (e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans). These interventions were controversial – taking into account the pre-existing contexts of colonial legacies and neo-imperial geopolitics – but also brought about a series of initiatives by both governmental institutions in the area of policy-making and by civil society. Transnational women’s movements, networks and alliances, including local women's organizations and activists, played a key role in establishing this ground, often marked by profuse conflict and disruption at the macro and meso levels. Recognition should be given to operations by organizations and movements on the transnational level, such as Women Living under Muslim Laws (WLUML) and Musawah; on the regional level, such as the Women's Regional Network; or at the local level, like the Afghan Women's Network.[[1]](#footnote-1) By dint of these interactions and engagements, norms and gender issues have thus become:

1. a bargaining chip in particular transnational conflicts, as well as an instrument for managing political dissent (e.g. in Afghanistan and Pakistan);
2. an important tool for advocates of women's rights in terms of strategy, advocacy, lobbying, coalition building and fundraising at both transnational and international levels (e.g. as seen in the work of Musawah and the Afghan Women's Network).

Among the various effects, programmes which support women's organizations and NGO advocacy can be highlighted, as well as programmes providing services – including education for girls and creating shelters for women, gender quotas, personal status laws or outlawing gender-based violence, among various others. These initiatives were well received by some actors, but heavily criticized by others. Regarding the latter, on the one hand, conservative actors within both government and civil society called these actions Westoxification[[2]](#footnote-2); on the other hand, a postcolonial perspective gave rise to a critique in which these initiatives, understood as interventions, were attributed to a neo-imperial civilizing strategy and were seen as part of a move towards neoliberal globalization. The asymmetric power ratio between intervening countries and those intervened in, belonging to the global North and South respectively, also played a part.

Thus, not only have Western forms of feminism thus been challenged by women's movements (Roces 2010) but so have other forms of feminism (such as religious or liberal) within women's movements, both locally and transnationally. These are manifestly heterogeneous and multivocal regarding interpretation of issues about women and their rights, as well as the nexus between religion and gender (Ahmed-Gosh 2015). Counter-movements, often religious and conservative and sometimes transnational, have also emerged (see Derichs and Fennert 2014 on cases in Southeast Asia and the MENA region).

In the global North, despite the terms of the debate being stated differently due to different historical, social, economic and political circumstances, gender continues to figure prominently in national and international debate, and also serves as an indicator of how progressive states are. The European Union, for example, views gender relations as an important component of both its policies for expansion in Eastern Europe (Pető and Manners 2006, 97-111) and in the neighbouring areas of the Mediterranean and Eurasia (Gündüz 2015). In addition, as mentioned above, women's rights were selected by both Sweden, a Scandinavian country, and by the United Arab Emirates, an Arab country, as central arenas for the building strategies to set them apart from their respective neighbours. In the case of the former country, it proclaimed a feminist foreign policy in 2015, while the Emirates are actively engaged in an international campaign to be considered a model for women's rights in the Middle East (see Carvalho Pinto 2018, in press).

It therefore becomes clear that developing status anchored on women's rights has been an important driver in the interaction between international, regional and transnational actors both intra- and interregionally. However, while empirically salient, this theme is still absent from the literature on status. Therefore, this special dossier invites contributions which focus on the following topics:

* Works of a more general nature that engage with the literature on status and contribute to theories on the relationship between status and gender;
* How different foreign policy approaches, including but not limited to soft power approaches and interventions, military or otherwise, can be shaped into cooperative or conflict strategies with the aim of pursuing a policy on status;
* Empirical cases (from the global North and South) that address how states or groups of states, international or supranational organizations and regional alliances promote certain gender norms in international forums/organizations as part of a strategy for developing status. The role of norm setters in countries like Norway and Sweden is highlighted, as well as debate on the ratification and reservations of CEDAW and DEVAW, and initiatives pertaining to Resolution 1325 (2000);[[3]](#footnote-3)
* How this diffusion of gender norms – as a result of association with policies on status – constitutes translocal repertoires and their consequences, not only for women's and activists' movements and counter-movements, but also for the everyday life of women;
* Theories on and research into these practices and discursive policies from a feminist outlook on international relations, with particular reference to possible epistemological, theoretical and methodological instruments to be used in this study;
* Postcolonial, subaltern and decentred outlooks on the relationship between gender and the search for status by regional, international and transnational actors.

**References:**

Abu-Lughod, Lila. 2009. “Dialects of Women’s Empowerment: The International Circuitry of the Arab Human Development Report 2005.” International Journal of Middle East Studies (41) 83–103.

Ahmed-Gosh, Huma. 2015. Contesting Feminisms - Gender and Islam in Asia. Albany: SUNY Press.

Carvalho Pinto, Vânia. 2018, in press. “Signalling for status: UAE and women's rights.” Contexto internacional: journal of global connections.

De Carvalho, Benjamin e Iver B. Neumann (orgs.). 2015. Small state status seeking. Norway’s Quest for International Standing. New York, Abingdon: Routledge.

Derichs, Claudia (in cooperation with) Dana Fennert. 2014. Women's Movements and Countermovements. The Quest for Gender Equality in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Press.

Gong, Gerrit W. 2002. “Standards of Civilization Today.” In Globalization and Civilizations, organized by Mehdi Mozaffari, 77-96. New York: Routledge.

Gündüz, Z. Y. 2015. “Gendering the neighbors: The European Union’s policies on gender and equality on Saharan Africa and Central Asia.” In The European Union’s Broader Neighborhood: Challenges and opportunities for cooperation beyond the European Neighborhood Policy, organized by S. Gstöhl e E. Lannon, 162-186. Abingdon: Routledge.

Jakobsen, Peter Viggo, Jens Ringsmose and Håkon Lunde Saxi. 2018. “Prestige-seeking small states: Danish and Norwegian military contributions to US-led operations.” European Journal of International Security (3) 2. DOI:10.1017/eis.2017.20

Jayawardena, Kumari. 1994. Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World, London: Atlantic Highlands; New Jersey: Zed Books.

Larson, Deborah Welch, T. V. Paul and William C. Wohlforth. 2014. “Status and World Order.” In Status in World Politics, organized by T.V. Paul, Deborah Welch Larson and William C. Wohlforth, 3-32. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mozaffari, M. 2001. “The Transformationalist Perspective and the Rise of a Global Standard of Civilization.” International Relations of the Asia-Pacific (1): 247-264.

Pető, Andrea and Ian Manners. 2006. “The European Union and the Value of Gender Equality.” In Values and Principles in European Union Foreign Policy, organized by Sonia Lucarelli and Ian Manners, 97-113. London; NY: Routledge.

Pu, Xiaoyu and Randall L. Schweller. 2014. “Status Signalling, Multiple Audiences, and China’s Blue-Water Naval Ambition.” In Status in World Politics, organized by T.V. Paul, Deborah Welch Larson and William C. Wohlforth, 141-164. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Renshon, Jonathan. 2017. Fighting for status. Hierarchy and conflict in world politics. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

Roces, Mina and Louise Edwards. 2010. Women's Movements in Asia: Feminisms and Transnational Activisms in Asia. London and New York: Routledge.

Towns, Ann. 2007. “The Status of Women and the Ordering of Human Societies along the Stages of Civilization.” In Civilizational Identity: The Production and Reproduction of “Civilizations” in International Relations, organized by Martin Hall and Patrick Thaddeus Jackson, 167-179. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

Towns, Ann. 2016. “Civilization.” In Oxford Handbook on Feminist Theory, organized by Lisa Disch and Mary Hawkesworth, 79-99. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ward, Steven. 2017. “Lost in Translation: Social Identity Theory and the Study of Status in World Politics.” International Studies Quarterly (61): 821–834.

Weiss, Yoram and Chaim Fershtman. 1998. “Social status and economic performance: A survey.” European Economic Review (42): 801- 820.

Wohlforth, William C. et al. 2017. “Moral authority and status in International Relations: Good states and the social dimension of status seeking.” Review of International Studies 44(3): 526-546.

Zarakol, Ayşe. 2014. “What made the modern world hang together: socialisation or stigmatisation?” International Theory (6): 311-332.

**Deadline and guidelines for submission**

All submissions have to abide by the publication guidelines of ***ex æquo***, which are available at http://www.apem-estudos.org/en/page/apresentacao-da-revista, and the papers should be sent until **17 of May 2019**, to the e-mail apem1991@gmail.com. The submissions that do not abide by the publication guidelines of *ex æquo* (e.g. references, tables and figures, article length) **will be immediately excluded from the arbitrage process**. Within four weeks after submission, the authors will receive an email informing of the decision to send the paper for peer review or the exclusion from the arbitrage process. The date due for publication of this special number is December 2019.

***ex æquo***

**ex æquo is a scientific, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary peer reviewed journal** open to contributions of multiple disciplines and currents of thought. Published since 1999 as a bi-annual interdisciplinary journal in the area of Women’s, Gender and Feminist Studies (http://exaequo.apem-estudos.org/page/apresentacao-da-revista?lingua=en)

***ex æquo*** invites submissions of original papers, both to the thematic dossiers and the studies and essays caption, and book reviews. The Journal is edited by the Portuguese Association of Women’s Studies (APEM) and is directed to an international audience, accepting manuscripts submitted in Portuguese, English, French and Spanish, from various countries. It aims to ensure that the articles published make a significant contribution to the advance of knowledge. Articles submitted for publication undergo a blind independent review by at least two recognised specialists drawn from a range of countries.

It is sponsored by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) ([http://alfa.fct.mctes.pt/apoios/facc/estatisticas/periodicos\_2002\_2006#sociais](https://webmail.netcabo.pt/exchweb/bin/redir.asp?URL=http://alfa.fct.mctes.pt/apoios/facc/estatisticas/periodicos_2002_2006%23sociais)).

1. The Women's Regional Network is a network of women leaders in civil society working to advance women's rights and promote regional peace in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (https://www.womensregionalnetwork.org). The Afghan Women's Network is a non-governmental organization created in 1996 by Afghan women following the World Conference on Women in Beijing. It works to empower women and ensure equal participation in Afghan society (http: //www.awn-af.net). Musawah is a global movement led by feminists for equality and justice in the Muslim family (http://www.musawah.org). WLUML was a network of international solidarity that provides information, support and a collective space for women whose lives are determined, conditioned or governed by laws and customs ostensibly derived from Islam (http://www.wluml.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The term describes a fascination with and dependence on the West to the detriment of cultural, traditional and historical connections with Islam and the Islamic world. It is based on indiscriminate imitation of the West and denotes a sense of intoxication that leads to cultural alienation. See: http://www.oxfordislamicstudies.com/article/opr/t125/e2501 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. CEDAW: Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1981; DEVAW: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993. Resolution 1325 (2000) recognizes that women suffer differently from the impacts of war, and reaffirmed the need to boost the role of women in decision-making on conflict prevention and resolution. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)