

ABSTRACTS BY PANEL

PANEL: INNOVATION AND VALUE CHAINS

Dynamic global production networks: embedding, upgrading and institutional reform

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The phenomenon of contemporary globalisation is a field that requires researchers from different disciplinary and inter-disciplinary angles and from varying epistemologies to work together to seek a comprehensive understanding of its forms and impacts on developing countries. This research is one such attempt to bridge the voices of the development discourse by presenting the case of the offshoring and outsourcing of services to developing countries. The Philippines have been exporting services (such as customer services and back-office services) to the Global North for more than a decade now. This makes the time ripe for an understanding of the dynamic changes that have occurred since the initial relocation of white-collar jobs to the developing country.

This study uses the global production network approach to trace two important changes, firstly, in embeddedness, identified as territorial and network embeddedness and secondly, in terms of value enhancement and upgrading of companies. *To what extent have companies in Metro Manila become increasingly embedded and to what extent have strategies for upgrading been successful?* Skilled labour is the most important input for offshore service companies and the level of skills held in the local workforce can be seen as vital for upgrading strategies. Therefore, the role of national institutions to engage in reform of the education sector to achieve increased embeddedness of companies is also assessed.

Evidence from a survey conducted among offshore service companies, as well as in-depth interviews with select companies, institutional facilitators and education institutions shows that companies were able to capture institutions and transform the education system to supply mainly the lower-end skills needed for their operations. Low local linkages and the absence of strong domestic business show limited territorial embeddedness. Evidence for upgrading is however found, mainly driven by foreign MNCs captive operations.

Women's voices in ICTs and development: comparative case studies of India and Uganda
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Chandra Mohanty, a feminist theorist, critiqued the notion of the “Third world woman” as a monolithic entity. Similar conceptions of the use of information and communication by women in developing countries could also be made in development literature. Generic terms such as “ICTs and gender” or “ICTs, gender and development” are often used. Instead, using our respective doctoral fieldwork on community radio in rural India and the use of mobile phones by female street traders in urban Uganda, we present the diversity of voices in ICTs used by women. The research question is: how strategically do women in developing countries negotiate the benefits of ICTs?

A mixed methods approach was used by both authors. In Kampala, 102 people (51 men and 51 women) were surveyed, and data analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, 10 people were interviewed in more detail. At Namma Dhwani, 20 detailed interviews were conducted, as well as observation during the extended (8 month) period of research. Through these, we further theorize development concepts of patriarchal bargain and pragmatic choice. To what extent can these ICTs enable “development” for women? What are the decisions they take in adopting ICTs, and bargains they make? At Namma Dhwani, Roopa, a station announcer, was made to leave the station by her father after a boy began to harass her, saying he had fallen in love with her on-air. Even though the station was adjacent to the bus stop, she subsequently did not enter the centre to avoid angering her father. Vijaya worked late editing radio programmes. When given a lift home on the back of a male colleague’s motorbike, rumours spread that she was a prostitute. Disregarding her parents’s wishes, she continued working. A female street trader in Uganda turns off her mobile at home because she does not want her husband to feel she was earning more than him. Another street trader’s husband takes her phone when she receives calls at home to which she acquiesces so as not upset her husband and justifies this as obstructing her domestic work. What are the choices these women make? Therefore the research seeks to present the diversity of womens’s voices in “ICTs and development”.

PANEL: CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Environmental responsibility of small and medium enterprises in Thailand: In the lens of the interaction between stakeholders

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The paper presents some part of my thesis which tries to answer the research questions: where, when, why and how stakeholders' environmental influences on polluting firms and where, when, why and how polluting firms respond to these environmental influences based on their environmental conditions. The paper presents information from 31 Thai polluting entrepreneurs located in three main locations: city (Bangkok), peri-urban area (Chachengsao, Nakornpathom and Ayudhaya) and rural area (Nakornratchaseema). The paper shows how relevant stakeholders such as local government, local community, business association and advocacy NGOs and their underlying factors, operationalized and ranked their influences into high, medium and low level, make an impact on firm's environmental improvement.

The research findings show that with different factors of relevant stakeholders, polluting firms could be divided into four groups based on their status of environmental improvement: stop the business, partly improvement, fully improvement and reuse waste water. This paper will explain one of four types: partly improvement. It is the situation that firms partly improve their environmental responsibility is when water pollution does not badly disturb too many people and local people do not have very good relationship with each other and do not organize themselves, local people only inform local government or District Office to deal with the problem. However, another important distribution is how local government deal with a polluting firm and the extent to which a polluting firm could improve. In this group, all polluting entrepreneurs are micro and small with low environmental motivation from customers, organizational characters and low benefit gained from improvement to improve their environmental responsibility. Local government that did not have leadership and sufficient capacities to solve the problem might allow polluting firms to continue with only partly improvement and if local people do not further complain as it is acceptable for them, entrepreneurs could continue instead of closing or moving out like the other group. However, local government with leadership could not explain the situation of this group since they have qualified leader and moderate capacities to solve the problem. In this group, there is no environmental influence from business association and environmental NGOs.

The research findings also indicate that other types of environmental improvement have different interactions between relevant stakeholders.

The paper confirms Ostrom's statement that "an important task that we all face is to understand how the structure of collective action situations affect cooperation"(Ostrom 2009: 51). The paper acquires four different categories of environmental improvement that have various distributions from each underlying factor. This is useful to understand how different factors distribute to the achievement of local stakeholders' environmental influences, as supported by Ostrom (2009: 62) that "it is the combination of these variables that evoke norms, helps, or hinder building reputation and trust, and enables effective or destructive interactions and learning to occur".

Development as Knowledge Networks: From Global Ideas to Grassroot Movements
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Much has been written about the ways in which information technology, global communities of experts or transnational media and consumer culture spread ideas and values around the globe. This work constructs an alternative geography of knowledge: one in which networks of development institutions and civil society organizations function as the mechanism of knowledge flows, bridging global discourse and local needs. It builds on concepts of the network society (Castells 2005), epistemic communities (Adler & Haas, 1992) and global civil society (Kaldor, 2003), but both expands and critiques these approaches by focusing on the way that knowledge – together with values and actions – is generated, transferred and renegotiated on both the global and local scale through networks of development institutions. How are global discourses formed, adapted and spread via civil society networks into local communities? How do local communities interact with, change, implement or ignore the values, knowledge and rhetoric of global movements? How are they shaped by these discourses and what role do they have in shaping and creating the discourses themselves?

This work uses environmental knowledge as a lens for answering these questions. The project uses mixed qualitative methods to construct two case studies of such 'knowledge networks' – two international foundations, their partner NGOs in the developing world (Kyrgyzstan and Kenya), and the local communities where the NGOs support ecologically-focused initiatives. The case studies reveal the mechanisms and structures that enable such networks to form and function, ranging from international conferences to personality politics. They demonstrate the complex ways in which knowledge and values are shared – and contested – with the networks, transforming between different nodes and yet retaining enough common discourse and shared knowledge for the networks to function as a whole. They also point to the power relations within such civil society networks, not only exercised on the global level, but also leveraged from the grassroots. This paper thus argues that networks of development institutions bridge

voices of the global and the local, the powerful and the resource-less, the connected and the remote, acting as the forerunners forging epistemic connections to the developing world.

Space planning tools and stakeholders engagement for integrated natural resources management: a case study of Uthukela District, South Africa
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National spatial planning systems in Africa often exclude existing planning arrangements for natural resource use at regional and local level. At the same time, local planning systems are under immense pressure from population growth, immigration and declining authority of the local leaders. However at this level, an effective planning policy framework for the management of natural resources, with a scope beyond village and ward level, is crucial for sustainable decisions at community level. . Spatial planning is a process that can engage stakeholders, has a role in coordinating actions, and integrating environmental objectives with the help of spatial planning tools. Consequently, spatial planning at meso-scale ideally modifies demand for resources and land from sector planning and for settlement areas from lower tiers of the municipalities, and at the same time actively involves stakeholders.

AFROMAISON (<http://www.afromaison.net/>) is a European Union funded project which attempts in work package 5 to analyse and evaluate – in five case studies in Africa, namely Drakensberg, South Africa; Inner Niger Delta, Mali; Headwaters of the Blue Nile, Ethiopia; Rwenzori Mountains, Uganda; and Oum Zessar Watershed, Tunisia – spatial planning processes and tools for integrated natural resource management (INRM) at the meso-scale.

This paper presents the case study of Drakensberg in uThukela District of South Africa, where land degradation through overgrazing and poor implementation of water and environmental policies is a serious natural resource management issue. Existing spatial planning tools such as conflict maps, models etc used at the meso level natural resources management are detailed, and it is elaborated how stakeholders are engaged in the development and application of these tools.

The research methodology includes a thorough analysis of the existing spatial planning processes and available tools used in natural resources management, their categorization according to their functions, assessment of their suitability as well as the application of selected tools engaging stakeholders at local and meso level.

The initial findings in the case study of Drakensberg indicate that different spatial planning tools are used at meso level spatial planning for natural resources management; however stakeholder engagement in different phases of the planning process can be further strengthened.

PANEL: GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Spaghetti and Noodles: Why is the developing country differentiation landscape so complex?

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The plethora of country classifications that emerged since the Second World War is a remarkable phenomenon in the arena of development policymaking. In our sample of country classifications, consisting of classifications for 111 developing countries, the average number of classifications per country is 3.1 at the start of 2013. The developing country differentiation landscape is of staggering complexity. For instance, of the 49 countries categorised as Least Developed Countries (LDC), 17 are also Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC), 30 are Low Income Countries (LIC), 18 are Lower-middle Income Countries (LMIC), 39 are Low Human Development (LHD), 6 are Middle Human Development (MHD), 31 are Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), and 24 are Fragile States (FS). Through literature review and document analysis, the article seeks to understand (i) why this hybrid complex structure developed, and (ii) what are the consequences of the “spaghetti bowl” of country classifications; considered to be detrimental to development and global governance. It investigates the main similarities and differences between selected categories of developing countries (created within the UN, including the Bretton Woods institutions), applying as an analytical lens the political economy of country differentiation to explore their rationale and purpose. Rather than creating predictability, rationality and transparency about rules and principles, and protecting states against the vagaries of large countries, the proliferation of classifications injects the global governance system with discretion, enabling the exercise of power over smaller and weaker states.

Resilience within the International Red Cross Movement: Challenges of organisational transformation

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The field of disaster management is transforming. Organisations are expanding their focus to address underlying factors of disaster, including poverty, vulnerability, and marginalization, while aiming at giving recipients a stronger voice in expressing their demands. This requires institutional change towards more inclusive, sustainable, long-term and pro-active forms of

assistance. It is a reflection of the increased focus on the concept of resilience, which epitomizes the increasingly blurring line between the respective fields of humanitarianism and development (Gaillard, 2010; Manyena, 2006; Plummer, 2011).

Throughout the International Red Cross Movement, the past two decades have shown a gradual expansion of tasks, towards a more holistic approach in disaster management. Simultaneously, the organisation realises that the relating scope of activities to be addressed may be beyond its humanitarian mandate, resting on humanitarian principles like humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. The expansion of disaster management entails organisation-wide transformations to shift from disaster response towards a comprehensive approach, which includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness, emergency response and disaster recovery. This paper explores the internal processes of institutional transformations currently taking place within the International Red Cross Movement, hence focusing on how development works, and the social interactions and subjectivities produced (Mosse, 2004). The question of how this transformation is taking place within the Movement occupies centre stage.

Research is undertaken using aidnography, a special branch of multi-sited ethnography, which is rooted in the everyday politics approach towards interaction between actors. It studies contemporary local changes in culture and society (Gould, 2004). Interviews and observation within various components of the International Red Cross Movement reveal that there is a constant discussion going on within the organisation over how to integrate the concept of resilience in its orientation. Protagonists of the resilience approach at times find themselves inhibited by sceptics who argue that the organisation is moving beyond its mandate, hence beyond its possibilities; while simultaneously antagonists fear the organisation losing focus. Issues of social interaction, negotiation, and discussion co-shape the debate. Different staff members, at different positions, pursue different interests, have diverging viewpoints, and hence all contribute a share to co-shaping the direction of the Movement.

PANEL: LABOUR MARKETS AND MIGRATION

The indirect regional developmental impact of offshore service sector firms- The case of local security industry of Mumbai

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The indirect development outcomes of offshore service sector functioning in South Asia have been an axis of academic debates. While supporters highlight the increasing number of jobs indirectly created in the field of ancillary support services like security, housekeeping, logistics;

the sceptics doubt the quality of the jobs thus created. Questioning the kind of persons and organisations reaping its benefits, the issue of segmented access to the opportunities have also been highlighted. The academic debate, however, so far lacks a sound empirical base. This paper aims to partially address this gap through examining the indirect jobs and business opportunities created by the offshore service sector firms in the security services industry of Mumbai (India).

Conventional understanding of the local development impacts maintains that small local players (vendors) are the key beneficiaries of offshore services firms' demand for ancillary services. Further as the offshore firms bring their own labour standards and protocols, it is expected that the workers working indirectly for them would also enjoy a fair treatment. This paper focuses in assessing if this is indeed the case or there are pattern, which defies the common understanding. The research questions are: (i) who are the persons or organisations that have access to the security jobs or business and what qualities do they possess; and (ii) how does affiliation with offshore service firms changes the quality of security jobs created locally? These questions are answered using interview data collected from security officers of offshore firms, managers of security (vendor) firms, and employees of vendor firms.

Based on the semi-structured interviews and observations, it is evident that rather than procuring security services from the local players, the offshore firms prefer the global or national (corporate) vendors. This is in contrast to the conventional understanding that the low-end ancillary services demands benefit the small local players. The security personnel serving the offshore firms are of relatively better quality available in the labour market and enjoy superior benefits (gainfully employed) than their counterpart deployed elsewhere.

Domestic Labour and Workers' Protection in Regional Migration: The Case of Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia
Author: Kenji Kimura, International Institute of Social Studies

This research explores the questions of; (1) how the transformation of the domain of social reproduction under neo-liberalism affect the changes in the organization of care in Malaysia and subsequently the conditions of Indonesian female migrant domestic workers who perform the substituting role: (2) in what ways can international norms (such as from ILO), regional norms (ASEAN) and bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia enhance recognition and protection of domestic workers as caregivers (to their family at home through remittances and to their employer household in the host country).

In this regard, this research adopts the following mixed methodologies, based on my fieldwork conducted in both Indonesia and Malaysia from February 2012 to January 2013; (1) textual analysis of the concepts of 'vulnerability' as defined in law, policy and NGOs advocacy, taking into account the contextual aspects of the deliberations: (2) interviews with NGOs, government, regional & international organizations to contrast the views articulated in textual analysis with those held by people involved in actual policy making and implementation: (3) formal and informal interviews with returnees from Malaysia, as well as potential migrant domestic workers and their family and community in Indonesia, bringing to light the perspectives of the migrants themselves.

One of the main research findings in my fieldwork in Indonesia is that a lot of Indonesian female workers remain unprotected due to gaps in national policy and low on “urbanization of Jakarta metropolitan area and industrialization of its peripheral area” and “decentralization and centralization”. Moreover, one of the main research findings in my fieldwork in Malaysia is that forms of vulnerability experienced by Indonesia female migrant domestic workers are strongly affected by the national policy and law on “privatization of health care” and “securitization of Malaysia and criminalization of “illegal” migrants”.

The theme of this research “Indonesian female migrant domestic workers in Malaysia” can be discussed as intersectionality of gender, ethnicity, class relations, labour, governance and international/transnational migration, and therefore, this research tries to bridge voices of these areas.

Social system and development: the role of class and caste in determining access to jobs in the BPO industry in Mumbai

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The outsourcing industry emerged in India in the early 1990s as globalisation witnessed a new wave in the form of services. It is claimed that while traditional service sector jobs in the country favoured the middle class (typically, upper castes) alone, the outsourcing industry is enabling the lower-class/castes to access high-paying, white collar jobs and climb up the socio-economic ladder. However, it is also argued that theoretically though these jobs might be open to diverse social groups, they are inaccessible to the lower-class/castes who have historically been deprived of higher education and English language skills- the minimum qualification essential to enter the sector. While some of these studies lack empirical research, others are based on evidences from the IT industry alone. This paper focuses on the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry, which is at the lowest level of the value chain of the outsourcing sector and where entry level barriers are the least. The paper looks at whether the BPO industry provides employment opportunities to social groups who were hitherto excluded from

such highly remunerative and respectable jobs, thus annihilating the caste system, or whether it is leading to an enclave development wherein new opportunities are seized by the middle-class/upper-castes alone. The findings of the paper are based on in-depth interviews and a survey of BPO employees in Mumbai, India. Preliminary results indicate that while few employees belong to the lower-middle class, the sector largely caters to the middle-class, who historically possess the relevant resources to access these jobs. Thus, though the BPO industry is contributing to a rise in aggregate income by creating better job opportunities, it is skewing the distribution of income by making itself accessible to a select few. The paper recognizes that historical social systems (caste, in this case) play a key role in determining the path of development. Hence, while framing policies, one should take into account not only conventional drivers of development, but also the role of existing social systems. The paper contributes to development debates in the disciplines of both Economics and Sociology on income distribution, social exclusion and marginalisation.

PANEL: FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY

The Political Economy of Poverty and Poverty Reduction Programs in Papua, Indonesia: Voices of Indigenous Communities

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Papua is a land of contradictions. Despite of its abundant natural resources and plenty of development projects in the recent years, this easternmost region of Indonesia has been labelled as the poorest provinces in the country. The natural resources exploitation by bunch of national and international corporations and the influx of poverty reduction projects supported by international development aids has contributed to high level growth; 15.84% in 2012, far above national growth rate of 6%. However, the level of poverty in Papua remains incredibly high (31.1 % in 2012, far above the national poverty rate which is currently 11.96%). This research explores this abundance vs poverty contradiction, by asking who, how, and why, with what implications are people poor in Papua, leading to political economy analysis of poverty and poverty related development projects. The data is collected through ethnographic study combined with policy analysis, with specific case study in Wamena, Keerom and Timika. Using critical research methodology on development-- based on trajectory of critical social theory of Marxist political economy, Foucauldian Power/Knowledge analysis and Decolonial Thought-- this study challenges various assumptions and truth claims of development projects such as investment, security, growth, poverty reduction, acceleration of development, etc., and voices the voices of indigenous communities of their experience of encountering development and their oppressed cosmivision and imagination of endogenous development.

Household decision-making in intercropping policy participation: empirical evidence from southwest of China

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Intercropping system is designed as a useful tool for both land conservation and crop production among areas with serious population pressure, as it is often supposed to provide some “service roles” beyond traditional “production roles”, such as maintaining soil fertility, reducing erosion or conserving water and so on. Therefore great attention is made at both natural and social science literature. The former one focuses more on its effects ranging from examining the impacts on agricultural input resource use to crop yields by conducting well-set field experiments. Conclusions are not consistent, showing that the expected outcomes may be offset by the competition relationship of limited inputs like land and water between crops. By contrast, Social science literature focal points are more about how intercropping policy contribute to household livelihood and poverty reduction, with somehow implicit income effects concluded, few attempts are made to analyze the affecting factors for intercropping policy participation from the household perspective.

The object of this paper is to explore the significant influence factors for household participation; especially, more attention will be paid to the factors of land tenure, family wealth, family member’s social status and education, by employing a multinomial Logit model, with the hope of providing some empirical evidences for intercropping policy analysis. A household survey was conducted with 361 households, 9 administration villages from 3 counties in 2008 based on the southwest part of Xingjian, China. The potential factors concerning household participation (measured by intercropping planting area rate) could be land tenure, household family wealth, social status and both the cooperative and communist party experiences.

Hunger games: The effectiveness of public distribution systems in combating food insecurity in Odish, India

Author: Mihika Chatterjee, University of Oxford

The ‘effectiveness’ of India’s largest food security programme, the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been questioned in both academic and policy circles with technocratic voices pushing for a move from distribution of food grains to cash. Effectiveness of the PDS has been primarily measured by its success in including and excluding families accurately, i.e. targeting the ‘deserving’, and in managing levels of corruption and leakages at various steps of its operation. Interestingly, evidence on its efficacy in fulfilling its most important objective – freedom from hunger and malnourishment – is glaringly missing. This study aims to inform policy debates on

the effectiveness of the PDS as well as contribute to the academic literature on household food security measurement.

The study is based in an income-poor, tribal district in Odisha. Using primary data on food security and anthropometry for a sample of 795 households and 1095 children respectively it aims to answer the following questions: (1) what is food insecurity and how do we measure it at the household level?; (2) does the PDS mitigate household food insecurity?.

In studying food insecurity, question from the Household Food Insecurity Scale (HIFS) advanced by Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project was used. The HIFS is an experiential and multidimensional concept of food insecurity (FI) incorporating vulnerabilities related to three dimensions of food access – quality, quantity and anxiety. However, drawing heavily on qualitative insights, this study proposes new methods of calculating FI scores using weights.

The study finds that: (1) mis-targeting by the PDS is in evidence insofar 40% of ‘severely’ food insecure households do not have access to the PDS; (2) there are substantial mismatches between households that are experientially food insecure and those that have underweight children; (3) despite targeting errors, the PDS mitigates food insecurity, especially quantity-related vulnerabilities.

By extending the debate beyond the political-economy of the PDS and combining anthropological insights on food with theories of nutrition science and health economics, the study offers a comprehensive and multidisciplinary understanding of FI. Methodologically, in incorporating qualitative findings in the design of FI measurement, it provides space for critical voices – that of the poor.

PANEL: CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT STUDIES

The contrasting meanings of ‘the border’ in post-war Mozambique
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For a country like Mozambique, with an extended physical land border of around 2515 km and a coastal border of 4330 km, it is not realistic to ensure effective border control for such extensive spaces. Researchers view this mainly as a technical problem, resulting from a lack of adequate apparatus, technology and patrolling, and the lack of human means to defend the border. There is therefore a widespread belief that criminal networks have exploited the situation and that Mozambique now serves as a corridor for transnational criminal acts and illegal migration into South Africa and beyond, particularly given the ‘fragile’ post-conflict

government set-up. Having applied a social construction approach on discourses of borders, results show that today government, politicians, geographers and the population themselves living near and around border zones all have different and contrasting interpretations of 'the border'. This study presents examples of how a range of stakeholders construct their positions in relation to the role and meaning of the border in today's Mozambique, with emphasis on Ressano Garcia border area in Maputo Province. Findings suggest that government conceptions of the border are driven by security priorities, and a concern with the exercise of state sovereignty. However, populations near the three border zones understand the role and meanings of the border from a very different perspective, as a socio-economic or cultural set of opportunities all the way from the colonial domination up to the post-war period. In many occasions, this popular view comes into conflict with the state's securitised vision of the border and border region. The result is that human mobility, migration management and border control continue to give rise to conflicts over how security (both hard and soft) are defined in relation to the border and populations moving near and across it.

From Community Participation to Political Accountability Raising Citizens Voice in Post-Independence South Sudan

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Over the last few decades the concept of participation has gain prominence in development discourse. Active and engaged communities are believed to better express priorities and demands, which in turn leads to a more accountable decision making process. While participation has the potential to enhance the voice of the people there are many tensions underlying this idea; such as who participates?, how?, and on what terms? This study looks into the opportunities and barriers for community participation that are needed in order to increase institutional responsiveness and accountability. The main research question is: How can community participation increase local governance accountability in relation to basic service delivery in South Sudan?

The research critically assesses the concept of participation and its application, using a bottom-up approach, based upon the perceptions and experiences of the local population. The research is qualitative and based on primary data collected in three Payams in South Sudan. The study is contextualized in a broader analysis of the country, understood as the historical, institutional, and political background.

The study provides local insight to the debate about the effectiveness, opportunities and barriers for community participation. Participation is ultimately about power, and it is power dynamics that shape and constrain participation: the relationship between the people and

decision makers; the social and political organization of the community; and people's own knowledge and perceptions. The study puts forward the need for greater scrutiny of the underlying thoughts and practices of participatory approaches to development. The concept of participation consists of a limited understanding of the

roles of structure and agency in social change. While 'participation' focuses on the prominence of collective and individual agency, it is overlooking the power dynamics embedded in existing structures. In order for community participation to increase accountability, participation must be understood and practiced within the political domain; this will create spaces for articulating needs and demands as citizens' rights and government responsibility and will upsurge social and political inclusion. Changing the context and practice of participation will provide better opportunities for challenging existing power structures and will create real possibility for people to express their voice.

COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT

Between development opportunity and resistance: a case from community forest management in Zanzibar

Author: Grete Benjaminsen, Norwegian University of Life Science

With the promise of economic and political benefits to local communities, participatory approaches to management of natural resources have become increasingly popular. Based on data from ethnographic fieldwork/participatory observation in one particular local community on Zanzibar, this article examines the process whereby representatives from the community and the forest authorities negotiate a Community Forest Management Agreement. Despite the communities' seemingly great expectations towards the arrival of the project, as well as the invited space for influencing the agreement through the project's 'participatory approach', the process collapses and subsequently ends up not being the opportunity to ensure future access to and control over forest resources as anticipated by the community. With reference to the workings of power in diffuse and visible ways, the article seeks to contribute with grounded empirical knowledge about the possibilities for local communities to influence externally-introduced interventions. More specifically the article discusses: How do local women and men respond to the initiatives introduced from outside?; And what factors contribute to shaping their responses to these interventions. Finally the article aims to offer an explanation of how and why the project moves from being perceived by community members as a development opportunity to a situation of both overt and covert resistance. Although not necessarily a 'typical case', I argue that an in-depth analysis of a unique case with its specificities and 'extreme' attributes might provide useful insights for both academia and development

practitioners as it reveals some of the properties (and epistemologies) inherent in similar types of interventions.

Local communities and local development: the case of communities fisheries in Cambodia
Author: Say Sok, Royal University of Phnom, Penh

This paper aims to explore the successes and failures of two Communities Fisheries (CFis) around the Tonle Sap Great Lake (TSGL) in Cambodia. Although the degree of success of civil society organizations (CBOs) in Cambodia varies from time to time, from location to location and from sector to sector, natural-resource-based CBOs are usually perceived to be at the failure-end of the continuum for a number of reasons. Overall, CFis are of no exception. Yet, even in this sub-sector, there are variations in the level of success and failure. Comparing and contrasting two CFis in the TSGL region and based on field observations and in-depth interviews with relevant state and non-state actors, ranging from community and community committee members themselves to relevant government agents and foreign funders, this paper explores the success and failure of two CFis and discusses the major immediate factors contributing to their success and/or failure. The implication of the paper is that with proper institutional support from and interactions with state and non-state agencies, active community leadership and active local participation, even natural-resource-based CBOs can contribute to better natural resource management, local development and democratic and community building.

Many post-conflict scholars often draw their attention to the macro-level state building, development and democratization/democracy in Cambodia. This no doubt, more than less, applies to the studies of other developing countries, especially by scholars from the fields of political science and international studies. This paper, on the other hand, tries to unpack state building from the bottom-up and to understand externally-funded 'civil society' building with in-depth analyses of two CBOs in rural Cambodia. In short, it tries to illustrate not only how externally assisted grassroots organizations are developed in post-conflict society but only how such societal agencies can contribute to local development, or its lack of. This paper thus covers not just one, but actually many themes of the conference, including local development, civil society, grassroots participation, post-conflict transformation, state building and resource governance and environment. This paper hence not only bridges the voices in development itself, but also depicts the voices of the rural recipients of external intervention.

Commons and alternatives to development: experiences from Colombian women organizations

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During the last twenty five years, critical perspectives on development (Escobar, Schech and Haggis, Mires, Esteva, Rist, etc.) have constituted a successful work field. If we overlook this field, we will soon find out that theoretical exercises overcome in a significant volume empirical studies; diverse social sciences have many and sophisticated referents to deconstruct the nineteenth-century model in contrast to the few references they have to explore punctual alternatives to it. How to solve this imbalance that provokes a harmful effect of political paralysis, dangerous to the critical task in itself?

This paper turns to Gibson-Graham (2010) proposal of conceiving economy as an ethical decision field, constituted around the questions: what do we need? How do we consume? Who decides about surplus? How can we broad and recover commons? What is necessary to personal and social survival? How social surplus is appropriate and distributed? Whether and how social surplus is to be produced and consumed? And, how a commons is produced and sustained?

From a participative methodological approach, this research explores how commons produced and sustained have helped in the search for alternatives to development in two collective organizations from Colombia: la *Escuela de Género* de Madrid (Sabana de Bogotá) y la *Red de mujeres rurales* del Magdalena Medio (Sur de Bolívar).

The experiences of these organizations are an opportunity to bridging knowledges from different critical perspectives on development, as far as they bring out the challenges of rethinking development in a war context, where alternatives to development model, at the same time, can signify peace options.

PANEL: ACTIVISM AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political representation of marginalised groups: Analysing gender and ethnic quotas in the Peruvian parliament

Author: Denisse Rodriguez Olivari, London School of Economics and Political Science

For a long time, there has been an increasing interest in the role of women and indigenous population in Latin American politics. Peru represents an interesting case of analysis because it shows an impressive evolution of women's political participation. In five decades, Peruvian

women were granted the right to vote and be elected, and now, they constitute at least 30% of candidate lists running for public office through the implementation of a gender quota. On the other side, indigenous communities comprise nearly 40% of Peruvian population.

Not surprisingly, many studies focus on the formal or descriptive aspects of representation such as the number of representatives or the best-fit combinations of gender and ethnic quotas. Bringing voices of marginalised groups into political arena is one of many argument behind the implementation of quotas worldwide. However, there is a lack of evidence on a more substantive approach: an analysis of these legislators (indigenous and women) as agents of identity groups.

The aim of this paper is to determine whether the presence of congresswomen and indigenous representatives in the Peruvian Parliament makes a substantial policy difference advancing their claims as group rights in the agenda. Although the introduction on issues related to these underrepresented groups was an expected outcome of the implementation of quotas for both cases, there is no substantial evidence on the formation of identity group politics.

Logit models were constructed with the purpose of obtaining the impact of a group of explanatory variables (e.g. gender, age, education, etc.) over the probability that a legislator presents bills in gender and ethnic issues. The results of the regression analysis indicated that gender did not exert a significant effect on enhance the probabilities of introducing legislative initiatives in gender issues. To the contrary, being an indigenous representative has an effect on ethnic-related bill introduction.

Gender and participation in decision making

Author: Millicent Omukaga, International Institute of Social Studies

Although gender diversity in leadership is a topical policy issue in Kenya today, corporate top leadership remains a preserve of the male, just as is the case in many parts of the world. Immense evidence exist to support that having women on boards is good for business performance, ethics and the work of the board. The impact of women empowerment initiatives indicate positive indirect outcomes of female education and labour force participation. The paradox remains that these outcomes do not translate to fair representation and participation of women in decision making processes and organs.

In their quest for justice and equal opportunities, women are stirring for top leadership of organizations with little success. It appears that formal institutions do not just operate on their own. Some forces of informal institutions may be responsible for the persistent low

representation of women on boards. The central question of interaction and influence of formal and informal institutions has largely been left out in addressing the gender diversity in corporate leadership, except for some informal institutions such as the 'old boys networks'. Also, not much is known about the experiences of female executives in the boards. Existing literature points to the fact that the influence of informal institutions on the research problem is not trivial and is reproduced in the context of family, households, labour markets and organizations.

This study explores the state of board gender diversity and examines the professional lives and experiences of women directors towards the board and at the board. The design of the research is mixed methods, a distinct methodology that combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches, triangulated into a single framework. It uses multiple data collection techniques of surveys, in-depth interviews (life history and focus group discussions) and document analysis and the core sample is the listed companies in Kenya.

The interdisciplinary approach of formal and social sciences combined with intersectionality in examining how gender, sexuality and economic class produce and maintain power structures are the core innovation of this research. The outcome of the research tries to bridge gender equality voices across developing and developed countries.

Sexual politics of identities, class and gender in heteronormative hierarchies of development and activism in Bangladesh

Author: Suchi Karim, International Institute of Social Studies

The emerging discourse of sexuality is relatively new in the field of development even within the sexuality rights movement in countries like Bangladesh. Both fields overlap each other as development agencies and donors support and fund sexuality rights related initiatives and activities. Development and sexuality rights movements in Bangladesh are dominated by heteronormative attitudes and gendered class privilege. In the context of Bangladesh, the subject of sexual identity, its struggle and politics of labelling, is closely related to an individual's gender and class position within the movement. One therefore needs to address the politics of 'sexual identity' within the framework of development and sexuality, and how these concepts and politics are played out within sexuality-rights groups and networks. I question, do or can male and female homosexual group's access or claim the same place, position and prominence in these discourses and initiatives? Is there a gender hierarchy at play? Or is it class that eventually dominates the fields of sexuality? In this paper I focus on same-sex men's and women's groups and their positions in the fields of sexuality rights first, by exploring the politics of identity and how its gendered manifestations impact on groups' membership in relation to

different economic classes. In doing so, I also make a comparison between male and female same-sex support groups in order to understand if there are any differences in the ways in which these groups conceptualise sexual identity and operate through gender-sexual politics. Then, I look into the ways in which these groups and especially women's sexuality issues are positioned within the sexuality, development and rights movement. It addresses the many (unheard) voices within sexuality and development, and tries to find the bridging voices that have the potential to be actors in championing sexuality rights in both social movement and development.

This paper is part of my PhD thesis, and is based on 2 yearlong qualitative field works including methods of ethnography, life-history, semi-structured interviews, FGDs, participatory observations, and document analysis. The major findings are that within the development sector and in fund-based activism/social movement in Bangladesh, the very tensions of culture, gender and class characterize development and sexuality movement. Finally, going political and public for women also means confrontations with male dominated forums and inherent patriarchal structures because sexual equality does not necessarily bring gender equality. Finally, any kind of political agenda within an organizational structure brings hierarchy that can eventually give way to power relations.

PANEL: SOCIAL INCLUSION OF MINORITY GROUPS

Role of Diaspora Communities in Re-imagining Charity in America: The Case of Arab

Diaspora Communities

Author: Sabith Khan, Virginia Tech

The study of American Muslim philanthropy is currently at a nascent stage and what little exists is primarily written in the context of development studies or national security studies (Colin and Burr, 2010; Jamal, 2011). There doesn't seem to be any micro-sociological or ethnographic narrative of American Muslim philanthropy which investigates the various discourses surrounding giving. In particular, the role of diaspora Arab communities is also not clearly understood. In this paper, I hope to delve into the notions of giving, both locally and internationally – i.e., to the countries of origin in the Arab world and understand how giving is conceptualized among diaspora communities in the context of giving to local community development issues vs. global crisis situations. The sub-question is to explore whether this giving has implication for governance, if any. I will also investigate the priorities in diaspora giving through interviews with leaders of faith-based organizations, NGOs.

This inquiry is prompted by a sense of interest over how charity is evolving in the American Muslim community. This issue has become salient in the context of an increased interest in the Muslim world, globally and in particular because of the increased interest in American Muslim communities and diaspora communities post September 11, 2011 (Jamal, 2011). Given this, I will attempt to delve into this issue a bit deeper and answer some epistemic issues, through my research. Given the salience of the topic and need for scholarship in the field, I believe this paper will add significant insights into issues of group identity, philanthropic motives as well as the governance implications that this portends.

Methods: I will base my research in-depth semi-structured interviews as well as analysis of primary and secondary literature. I will attempt a grounded theory approach to identify the key themes that could form part of the theory of American Muslim giving, which is key to articulating “community development,” in a local as well as global context.

***Achieving Meaningful Participation: The Individual and Collective Agency of Children
of Sex Workers***

Author: Maartje van der Meulen, University of Amsterdam

This paper seeks to investigate when and how meaningful participation of youth can take place by exploring the dynamics between resources and strategies used by children of sex workers. Meaningful participation can only happen when children understand the aims and intentions of the activity they are engaging in and the decision making process should be transparent to them. Children of sex workers suffer from social exclusion and stigma and are at high risk for dropping out of school, HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse and are often exposed to drugs and alcohol abuse and violence. There have only been very few studies conducted into the agency of these children and their voices have been missing from the academic discussions on youth participation. This paper hopes to fill that void, by addressing the following research question; ‘What are the individual and collective strategies that children of sex workers engage in and by what is this hindered or facilitated?’

The research draws on data from 50 interviews, 2 group sessions and 3 Participatory sessions collected during a five month fieldwork period in Kolkata, India. In total 105 people participated in this research, among them 75 children of sex workers. Strategies are analyzed using the framework of Redmond (2008) of various forms of agency, namely ‘getting by’, ‘getting back at’, ‘getting out’ and ‘getting organized’. Agency is not always empowered and certain individual strategies can form an obstacle towards participation. It was found that when vulnerabilities begin to diverge for boys and girls during adolescence their strategies also

diverge. Moreover, the spaces and opportunities for participation of girls in the red light districts diminish more and more once they become adolescents. Many Participants argued that societal change could only be reached by means of collective action. Youth Is however not an island and in order to create spaces and opportunities for meaningful participation, community support as well as intergenerational cooperation is needed. The Hierarchy of voice must therefore not only be addressed through the inclusion of children, but also by challenging the views and perception of adults about the value of children's' voices and their competence.

Negotiating between organizational structure and citizens' needs. What drives street level workers?

Author: Rafaela de Quadros Rigoni, International Institute of Social Studies

When performing the daily task of translating formal policy into practice, street level workers have to face the gap between the ideals stated on paper and the actual resources they find in their organizations. Availability of human and material resources, more or less clarity of goals and changes in national policies or local guidelines affect workers' activities on a daily basis. These challenges bring both dilemmas and the need to exercise discretion for building strategies to cope with the gaps. Different strategies have been mapped in the literature and, besides similarities, authors disagree regarding what fundamentally drives street level workers' choice of strategies. This paper aims to debate two main proposals in this field: the idea that workers base their decisions mainly in the policies and guidelines provided by organizations, also considering the easiest solution for themselves (Lipsky 1980); and the idea that workers are mainly bounded by the needs of citizens they assist (Maynard-Moody and Musheno 2000). For that, we bring two case studies on street level workers from health, social and law enforcement sector working with Illicit Drugs' policy in the cities of Amsterdam, Netherlands, and Porto Alegre, Brazil. From February 2010 until March 2011, 80 in-depth interviews with street level workers and 800 hours of participant observation were carried out, equally divided between the cities. From the data we drive the conclusion that both authors proposals are right: street level workers are state driven as well as citizen driven. It depends, however, on the context workers are in to define which one of these narratives will have more importance. If the whole system of resources, goals, rewards and punishments offered by an organization is unstable and not perceived as benefiting the user, workers tend to leave official goals and rules in the second plan. However, when workers believe the state and their services are able to promote a change in users' lives, they can assume a state-agent approach. In general terms, this makes workers more state-agents in the case of Amsterdam and more citizen agents in the case of Porto Alegre.

PANEL: HEALTH AND MARKET FAILURES

Sons as Insurance against Widowhood: Evidence from Senegal ***Authors: Pauline Rossi & Sylvie Lambert, Paris School of Economics***

This paper highlights the health costs of a specific family insurance mechanism in West Africa, which relies on sons as insurance against widowhood for their mothers. We study this question in Senegal, a patrilineal society in which (i) women are highly exposed to the risk of widowhood, and (ii) sons turn out to be their best claim to husband's resources after his death. When the husband already has children from ex-wives, we claim that rivalry for inheritance leads the current wife to intensify her fertility, despite health risks for herself and her children (a theory supported by many anthropologists).

Exploiting original data from a nationally representative household survey, we compare fertility choices and gender preferences between women with and without rivals (children of ex-wives). Building on demographers' methodology, we use non-, semi- and fully-parametric estimations of duration models to show that birth intervals are shorter when there is at least one rival, and no son among the first children from current union.

The effect is clearly evidenced for women who live with their husband, in particular for the poorest half of the population, suggesting that the house is the main stake in the bequest process. Also, fertility choices are more strongly impacted after the third child : one interpretation is that women expect to have at least three children and would start feeling the pressure to have a son only after the third « missed try ». All in all, we find that son preference is exacerbated in presence of rivals. This suggests that women's needs for insurance against widowhood play a role in fertility choices, inducing more frequent pregnancies for the most exposed women (those with rivals and no son). Related health risks are well-documented in the medical literature : short birth intervals are associated with negative infant and maternal health outcomes. As a consequence, reducing women's reliance on sons in case of widowhood could help achieving two goals on the development agenda cutting down maternal and child mortality, and improving birth control in West Africa.

Colonial Health Policies in Former French West Africa : Implications on Health Standards ***Author: Lea Rouanet, Paris School of Economics***

During the 50 years of French colonisation in West Africa, various health policies were implemented by the colonial administration. These policies were certainly driven by specific interests, given the colonial context. Nonetheless, they may have had a significant impact on

health outcomes. No counterfactual is available to measure the causal impact of colonisation on health outcomes. However, we still want to know what kind of health policies the colonial administration did implement, on which aspects of health were the main efforts done and what actually happened to health standards. This paper looks at the implementation of colonial health policies in former French West Africa between 1904 and 1958. Using annual health reports from the administration, I gather data on health infrastructures (professionals, beds, vaccinations), health demand (entries, entrants, consultations) and health outcomes (deaths and cases for each disease) at the « cercle » (colonial administrative unit) level. I obtain other health outcomes using Military data from the colonial French army : height and proportion of conscripts declared as « fit ». I then look at the evolution of these variables over time, and try to describe their interactions. Descriptively, I find that health policies are moving towards more rural and more basic health care over time. I regress health outcomes (height, proportion of « fit for service » in the army, etc) on health inputs, adding cercle fixed effect, and controlling for a non-linear effect of time. I thus observe what happened to health outcomes when health inputs increased more than the average, in a given cercle. I find that anthropometric outcomes are strongly correlated with the demand for health during the first five years after birth., and negatively correlated with the prevalence of some diseases : trypanosomiasis, filariasis.

PANEL: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Foundation for inclusive Development through Social Movements

Author: Vikas Lakhani, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

Flooding and soil erosion in Malda district (Eastern India) is a regular event which has increased in severity and frequency reportedly due to construction of a barrage on river Ganges. It has affected the poverty ridden farming and fishing communities and their livelihoods.

The disproportionate developmental planning incited criticism and government constructed embankments to contain flooding. The erosion victims initiated a social movement against blue lobbyists due to corrupt practices. The movement raised serious concerns of vulnerable groups and gained institutional and monetary support.

Key research question: What are the key factors important for the survival of social movements which may influence the governance strategies for an inclusive development model?

Gary Hamel (2000) proposed seven steps for starting insurrection within a company which can be seen to bring about change. Jeroen Warner uses the seven steps to understand the success of social movements for river management in the Netherlands and Bangladesh. The current

study utilizes a similar approach to explore how seven steps may further help in influencing the development planning of a region.

Methodology: The Case study approach was found to be most suitable methodology. Data was collected through qualitative semi-structured interview schedules for gathering experiences of respondents. The respondents were identified using purposive sampling technique. The sample includes respondents from fishing, farming and migrant communities. Many of the respondents are victims of soil erosion and have been displaced several times. In-depth interviews with members of local institutions and experts from various agencies were also conducted to gain holistic understanding of the issue. The sample size of the study is thirty. The data was coded and the codes were categorized into clusters to give rise to themes. The current paper is based on the theme 'survival of a social movement' which emerged as one of the central themes for inclusive growth.

Findings: The victim's coalition appears to be following all the steps to make their voices heard. However the seventh step which is 'when pushing for change aim to win small, win early but often' appears to be neglected. The movement managed to get noticed by experts and NGOs but couldn't maintain the vigor to push for inclusive development. The affected communities had the opportunity to address the root causes of their vulnerability but the aim of the movement got restricted. The findings highlight the key steps necessary for survival of social movements and also identify strategies to push for an inclusive developmental model.

Key words: Social movements, Disasters, Livelihood, Governance, Institutions

Conference theme: The conference aim of bridging voices and penetrating boundaries for sustaining development is justified in the paper as it explores strategies to improve dialogue and coordination between various stakeholders.

The promise of transformation through participation: An analysis of Communal Councils in Caracas, Venezuela

Author: Juan Carlos Triviño Salazar, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Communal Councils (CCs) in Venezuela are deemed as part of a greater project of social transformation under a radical approach to participatory democracy. The Hugo Chavez's administration endorsed the creation of thousands of allegedly self-governing CCs in every neighbourhood of every city or town in the country. The initial goal was to address people's most urgent needs while including them in the decision-making process in their communities. The passing of President Chavez, a charismatic leader who was the driving force behind Chavismo and the Bolivarian Revolution, represents a challenge to the participatory process where CCs have been framed. Within this overall context, a radical approach to participation

should lay the foundations of a State-led process of social transformation of the left. Based on this, the objectives of this paper are: on the one hand, to propose a set of indicators to study spaces of participation at the community level framed in a State-led process of social transformation; on the other, to show the viability of these indicators in the analysis of Communal Councils in the context of the Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela. These indicators refer to the recognition of „the other“; autonomy from state institutions; mobilization of the community; and design and internal dynamics. In order to advance these objectives, this paper explores how participation in the CCs has been operationalized under the Bolivarian Revolution. Therefore, this research has empirically implemented the proposed indicators in six CCs of Caracas through semi-structure interviews with community leaders. The results suggest that the type of participation offered is one strongly conditioned by an ideological system which promises transformation but impedes this transformation in practice. I have called this situation a „conditioned participation“.

This paper aims to contribute to the “Bridging voices” Conference by deepening in an alternative model to community-driven development which is framed in a State-led process of social transformation. By looking at the societal model offered under the Bolivarian Revolution, Venezuela constitutes a paradigmatic case for the study of development –understood from a rights-based approach –in Latin America.

LAND GRABBING

Between Chamkar and Kitchen: A livelihoods approach to the implication of land grabbing on food security and changing food consumption patterns of agricultural households
Author: Patricia Paramita, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

This paper is framed within a broader project on land grabbing entitled “Large Scale Land Acquisitions (LSLAs) in Southeast Asia: Rural transformations between global agendas and peoples’ right to food (2011-2013)”, by the University of Bern, the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (ADH) and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. The research delves into the issue of LSLA practices that intertwine at the junction of development economics, land use, land governance, regulatory frameworks, post-colonial practices, and human rights protection. The paper devotes special attention to the implications of LSLA practices on food security in Sein Serrey Village in Kraya Commune of Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia, using the analytical prism of livelihood approach.

The paper is based on the following research questions: i) What are the main processes, contexts, and main drivers of LSLAs in the studied area? ii) What are the immediate consequences of land grabbing on local food (in)security as suggested by livelihood approach? iii) How do people attempt to adapt? iv) What are the outcomes of the applied strategies?

This qualitative research combines secondary information and primary data that was collected during four months of ethnographic research in the studied area (January-April 2013). Semi structured interviews and direct observation are the main research methods.

The findings of the research include i) the processes and consequences of forced eviction in the studied area that involves the national and local government, military, as well as Vietnamese rubber companies bidding for Economic Land Concessions (ELC), ii) a typology of the evicted households' food (in)security and vulnerability, and iii) the adaptation strategies reflected in the transition from subsistence to cash economy as well as increasing prevalence of outmigration.

Vast amounts of scientific studies have been conducted to highlight the impacts of LSLA on the livelihood and food security of local populations. However, most of the literature written covers mainly the Africa where 70% of LSLA cases occurs. Since the phenomenon is also taking place at a substantial magnitude in Southeast Asia, this paper is hoped to be a significant contribution to bridge the voice of the unheards.

Dynamics of Land/Resource Control in Bolivia: The impacts of 'agricultural development' on agrarian change and rural livelihoods

Author: Ben McKay, International Institute of Social Studies

New dynamics of agrarian change are emerging in Bolivia as pressure and demand for land/resource control increases in the name of 'agricultural development' and 'productivity gains'. The subsequent impacts have resulted in a two-fold effect that is directly and indirectly provoking land use change as well as an increased concentration and exclusion of land in Bolivia.

Dominant development discourses argue that such land use change and exclusion is necessary in order to feed the growing population worldwide. In Bolivia, land control and access is dominated by a powerful landed class of soy producers representing just 2% of total producers while controlling roughly 52% of soy plantations (Catacora-Vargas, 2012:ii). Further, over the past 20 years Brazilian capital and entrepreneurs have been steadily increasing their presence in Bolivian territory, presently occupying nearly 50% of soy plantations (Urioste, 2012). For the Bolivian landed class, as well as the dominant discourse of development as 'economic growth' based in a narrow neo-classical framing, building capital alliances with Brazilians for technological transfer and capital investment in soy production is a form of progress and

development. This paper challenges that discourse by asking ‘development for whom’? Does the economic growth and export revenue derived from large-scale soy plantations offer a development strategy that will benefit the majority of the Bolivian people most in need of poverty alleviation?

Central Research Question: How and to what extent are the changing dynamics of land/resource control and concentration in Bolivia affecting rural livelihood sustainability?

Methodology: The use of secondary sources from relevant academic journals, think tanks, government reports and NGOs combined with experience gained from working and living in Bolivia for 5 months. A mixed-methods approach will be centred around qualitative data analysis complemented with key quantitative data sets. Using elements of a class-based Marxist analysis combined with a Poulantzian-oriented framing of the state will provide the study with the rigorous analytical tools to understand power and class dynamics within state-society relations. Further, from a broader perspective, Friedman and McMichael’s concept of the ‘global food regime’ will be used to situate the Bolivian case within this context and the dominant development discourse of ‘feeding the world’.

Findings: To be presented in the conference

Government-led differentiated access to land and "inter-ethnic" conflicts for territorial control in Colombia

Author: Irene Velez Torres, University of Copenhagen

This paper revolves on how the Colombian government has shaped a conflicting social differentiation in the rural areas by giving preference to indigenous people to access land during the last two decades. I trace this differentiated access to land in the constitutionalization of ethnic rights after 1991, as well as in the design and implementation of government plans and programs to legalize land tenure and to grant land access to landless and small-landholder. This paper addresses different discourses of social and political actors disputing and mediating the conflictive control over land and land-based resources in the Alto Cauca region; in addition, it acknowledges the role played by militaries, paramilitaries and guerrillas in the political landscape of land access and control in this region.

While my question builds on the politics of the so-called “inter-ethnic” conflicts where the leading voices are the ones of the organizations representing different interests of social classes and ethnic groups, I do not address the internal differences within households in the local access to land, wedged work and capital. Thus, in terms of the civil society I acknowledge the

different positions of indigenous, afrodescendants, landless campesinos mestizos, and medium landholders propietarios. In the political society I address the government institutions according to a prominent tension between the regional government in the Cauca department and the national government. Finally, I suggest the existence of a military society that has been, in different spaces and times, articulated to both civil and political actors becoming key players in the state-building process in Colombia. I take the legal and illegal militaries as being a different and diverse realm because official militaries, paramilitaries and guerrilla are not fully ruled, controlled or incorporated into the civil and political societies mentioned above.

The argument in this paper builds on a PhD research in human geography that questions, from a qualitative perspective, how the forced displacement in Colombia has generated not only from the armed conflict but also in the historical disputes for the control over land and land-based resources. This researched has been based in an extensive fieldwork developed in Colombia, between 2010 and 2013. The results to be presented in this dialogue at the ISS articulate at least four themes of the “Bridging voices” initiative: ethnicity, social movements, rural class relation, and state-building processes.