

dsa2016

Development Studies Association Conference



Examination Schools, University of Oxford

12-14 September 2016

Hosted by the Oxford Department of International Development



Conference timetable

Monday 12 September

- 12:30-14:00 Reception desk open
- 13:15-13:45 Inaugural session
- 14:00-15:30 Panel session 1
- 15:30-16:00 Refreshments
- 16:00-17:30 Panel session 2
- 17:45-19:00 Keynote 1
- 19:00-19:30 OUP/DSA book series launch
- 19:45-22:00 Conference dinner



Tuesday 13 September

- 08:30-09:00 Reception desk open
- 09:00-10:30 Panel session 3
- 10:30-11:00 Refreshments
- 11:00-12:30 Panel session 4
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch
- 12:40-13:00 DSA Student social lunch
- 13:00-14:00 Publication strategies briefing
- 14:00-15:30 Panel session 5
- 15:30-16:00 Refreshments
- 16:00-17:30 Panel session 6
- 17:45-19:15 Keynote 2
- 19:30-21:00 Drinks reception



Wednesday 14 September

- 08:30-09:00 Reception desk open
- 09:00-10:30 Panel session 7
- 10:30-11:00 Refreshments
- 11:00-12:30 Panel session 8
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch
- 13:00-14:00 AGM
- 14:15-16:15 Plenary Panel Discussion



DSA2016

Politics in Development

Development Studies Association Conference

Oxford Department of International Development (ODID)

Examination Schools, University of Oxford

12-14 September 2016

DSA Council:

President: David Hulme (david.hulme (at) manchester.ac.uk)

Hon. secretary: Fiona Nunan (f.s.nunan(at)bham.ac.uk)

Hon. treasurer: Tom Travers (tomtravers(at)live.co.uk)

EADI Representative: Laura Camfield (l.camfield (at) uea.ac.uk)

NGO liaison: Michael Hammer (Michael(at)ROCsalt.org)

Study Groups: Ben Jones (B.W.Jones(at)uea.ac.uk), Giles Mohan (g.mohan(at)open.ac.uk)

Council members:

Joe Devine (j.devine(at)bath.ac.uk)

Nandini Gooptu (Nandini.gooptu(at)QEH.ox.ac.uk)

Uma Kothari (uma.kothari(at)manchester.ac.uk)

John Linton (j.linton(at)greenwich.ac.uk)

Emma Mawdsley (emma.mawdsley(at)geog.cam.ac.uk)

Sarah White (s.c.white(at)bath.ac.uk)

Conference convenors:

Nandini Gooptu (Oxford Department of International Development, DSA Council Member), Oliver Owen (Oxford Department of International Development), Indrajit Roy (Oxford Department of International Development), Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (Oxford Department of International Development); David Hulme (University of Manchester, DSA President), Sarah White (University of Bath, DSA Council member)

Conference administrators:

NomadIT: Eli Bugler, Darren Edale, James Howard, Rohan Jackson, Triinu Mets

Acknowledgements for financial and institutional support:

Oxford Department of International Development, Oxford Development Studies, and Development and Change (Wiley)

Cover photo

Julien Brachet (Marie Curie Fellow, International Migration Institute, ODID)

Wifi access at the venue

Eduroam credentials can be used for accessing WiFi at the University of Oxford. Delegates can also request temporary credentials, for use during the conference, at the Reception desk when checking in.

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Welcome by the President of DSA

Dear DSA members, conference delegates and guests,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the DSA Conference 2016 on behalf of the DSA Council and the conference organisers. This year's conference is all set to be a very productive meeting. Its sessions look at the big issues and challenges of international development and, alongside these, at detailed work on theoretical, methodological and applied topics. Outside of the sessions there are great opportunities for informal discussions in Oxford's many cloisters, cafes and bars.

What a difference a year makes! Last year at the DSA 2015 conference at Bath there was an air of cautious optimism about the global context for making the world a somewhat fairer place and tackling poverty and inequality. The Sustainable Development Goals were about to be unveiled in New York – very long, and very long-winded but reflecting deep discussions by all UN member states: a real step forward for global democratic deliberations. Arrangements for the Climate Change talks in Paris were making good progress according to the 'sherpas' setting up the negotiations. Angela Merkel was encouraging the governments of Europe to honour their UN commitments to supporting refugees.

In 2016 things look very different and an air of pessimism and/or precariousness is evident. For those of us who are UK citizens (and especially for people working in universities) the Brexit vote means that the future is very unclear. Isolationism, protectionism and xenophobia seem to be the values that are sweeping around Europe... and around the US with the 'rise' of Donald Trump as presidential candidate. For many involved in teaching and research on international development the public popularity of such values and associated policies challenges many of the values that have underpinned the promotion of development – international cooperation, economic and social integration, welcoming people from other parts of the world, global social justice and human rights.

But, we need to rise to this challenge...and perhaps take some responsibility for it. Have we, as academics, teachers and researchers, focussed our work on those who think like us and neglected our role as contributors to 'public understanding'? Could we have done more...and can we do more in the future...to help our fellow citizens and people in other countries understand that in the 21st Century we all live in *one world*. If we want an international environment that is stable, prosperous and sustainable for ourselves and for future generations then we (humanity) 'are all in this together'.

There will be lots of opportunities to discuss our detailed work at the conference and also to think about what DSA members and DSA as an organisation can do to help public understanding of the need for collaboration and cooperation between people and countries.

Finally, and returning to Oxford, I have to offer my thanks on behalf of the Council and the membership to all the colleagues at Oxford and other universities and to NomadIT for their hard work to make the conference such a success – *many, many thanks to all of you.*

All best wishes,

David Hulme

Welcome note from the Head of the Oxford Department of International Development

It is with enormous pleasure that I welcome all conference delegates to Oxford and hope that you will have an intellectually rewarding conference. With the increasing currency of the notion of “thinking and working politically” in development, we hope that the focus on the theme of “Politics in Development” will generate productive debates and discussions at the conference.

We are truly delighted that this has turned out to be such an unprecedentedly large event, with 118 sessions, 65 panels and 440 papers on a vast variety of topics. We had an overwhelming response to the calls for papers and panels, receiving 118 panel proposals and 674 paper proposals, not all of which we were, unfortunately, able to accommodate due to capacity constraints. To include as many proposers as possible, we have significantly enlarged the scale of the conference, going very much beyond our original plans based on previous events. In order to do so, we have taken on rooms in nearby colleges to house additional parallel sessions and made various other adjustments.

Many of our delegates this year have come from overseas, making this a truly international event. In these difficult post-Brexit times in the UK, we hope the participation of our overseas colleagues helps to emphasise the critical importance we attach to international research collaborations and to global networks of researchers and practitioners in the field of international development.

We have been particularly keen to encourage the involvement of early career researchers (ECRs), including students, a substantial number of whom will attend the conference. We sought to facilitate this through the award of conference bursaries, thanks to the generosity of the journal *Oxford Development Studies*, which has offered £5,000. We have also organised a briefing session on publications strategies for ECRs by representatives of major development studies journals and publishing houses.

We are privileged to have Professor Tania Li and Professor James Robinson to deliver the plenary keynote lectures, which will also be the inaugural DSA-*Development and Change* Lecture and the DSA-*Oxford Development Studies* Lecture, respectively. We are very appreciative that these journals have offered to continue sponsoring keynotes at future DSA conferences.

This year we instituted a new system of organising the programme in which panel convenors played the key role in selecting papers. This decentralised and more participatory approach has worked extremely well and enabled us to manage the much enhanced numbers efficiently and smoothly. We would like to thank all panel convenors for their contribution, without which this conference would not have been possible.

The Oxford Department of International Development is very pleased indeed to host this conference. The Department, with its five Masters courses, a doctoral programme and six research centres, is located on Mansfield Road. However, the main venue of this conference is the much more capacious Examination Schools of the University of Oxford. Built between 1876 and 1882, and designed by Sir Thomas Jackson, this historical Grade II listed building was created to hold all examinations of the University of Oxford. Previously, the 'Angel Inn', which is believed to have been the first Inn in England, was located on this site. All our students sit their formal University examinations in this building and lectures are held here throughout the year. Commonly known as the 'Schools', this building is normally not open to the public. Oxford also, of course, has many other architecturally important buildings, museums and other attractions, some of which we hope you will have the opportunity to visit in the interstices of the conference.

We hope you will have a thoroughly enjoyable few days in Oxford. Please do bear with us if the management of this very large conference gives rise to the occasional bottleneck, despite the best efforts of our extraordinarily well-organised and experienced conference administration team from NomadIT, to whom we owe very special thanks. I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of my fellow convenors of this conference, who have given generously of their time to make this conference a success.

With best wishes,

Nandini Goptu

Theme: Politics in Development

This conference aims to explore the theme of politics and development. While it is axiomatic that development is inherently political, 'politics' is conceived in myriad different ways in development studies, policy and practice. Different disciplines – anthropology, economics, geography, international relations, sociology, political science and others - have adopted different approaches to conceptualizing politics. The methods used to analyse political factors vary enormously from detailed case studies to formalised Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to large-N cross-country analysis. Cross-disciplinary approaches weave together very different mixes of these concepts and methods.

Yet, how politics is understood has critical implications for both scholarly analysis and practical intervention. It matters how politics in development is interpreted and analysed, be it in terms of regime type, governance and institutional design; or radical assertion of citizenship; or contestation of dominant development paradigms; or hegemonic discourses driving policy agendas; or corporate interests determining public policy; or exercise of power in social hierarchies; or everyday forms of unequal relationships. In recent years there are strong indications that development practice, particularly that of aid agencies/development partners, has been shifting from the conveniently fuzzy concept of 'governance' to using the more hard-edged concepts of politics, power and political economy.

Bearing in mind such diverse and divergent approaches to politics, and mindful of the ever stronger political nexus between geopolitical security and international development at the present conjuncture, this conference will compare and reflect on a range of different empirical and theoretical perspectives on the interplay of politics and development, with the latter seen both as 'intentional' practice and as an 'immanent' process of social and economic change, to borrow the terms used by Cowen and Shenton. Papers and panels at the conference on this theme will encompass local to global scales of analysis, and range from examining development interventions, political ideas, action and institutions, to exploring informal and quotidian politics and struggles over economic, institutional and symbolic resources, to studies of inequality, deprivation, poverty and exploitation, and their structural underpinning in relations of political power and dominance.

Practical information

Using this programme

The “Practical information” chapter will aid you with the practicalities of attending DSA2016, including tips on how to use the programme in hand, how to navigate the conference venue and Oxford in general. This is followed by a city guide giving suggestions for dining, nightlife and sightseeing.

The general *Timetable* on the inside front cover gives a quick overview of when receptions, panel sessions and other events are taking place. The *Events and meetings* section (ordered chronologically) gives details of the activities taking place during the conference besides the panel sessions e.g. book launches, drinks receptions, the conference dinner etc.

The full academic programme, combined with the events, is detailed in the *Daily timetable* section which shows what is happening and where, at any given moment, in chronological sequence. The *Panel and paper abstracts* section lists panel and paper abstracts, ordered by panel reference numbers - P01, P02, etc.

At the rear of the book there is a *List of participants* to help you identify the panels in which particular colleagues will convene/discuss/present their work. Following this ‘index’ there are the *Publisher advertisements*, and then a *Conference planner*. The latter is a blank grid where you can note down which panels you wish to go to when, allowing you to create your personal conference timetable. Finally, you will find the panel grid and the conference venues’ map at the back of the book.

If you need any help interpreting the information in the conference book, please ask a member of the conference team at the reception desk.

Timing of panels and individual papers

Panels have been allocated one to four ninety-minute sessions, depending on the number of accepted papers. There may be up to four papers per session. We are using 15 panel rooms at a time, so any one panel is up against that number of alternatives. The start times of each panel are shown in the respective abstract section and are also indicated in the *Daily timetable*.

In order to improve the conference experience for those delegates who like to panel-hop, convenors were asked to indicate the distribution of papers across the panel sessions and we've marked those session breaks in the printed (but not online) programme. We have asked panel convenors not to subsequently alter the order and if someone withdraws last-minute, we ask that you all have the patience to then either have discussion in the 'spare time' or a break, and hence retain papers in the allocated sessions. In most panels, the time allocated pre paper will be approximately 15 to 20 minutes, but this may vary depending on how the convenors have structured their sessions.

DSA2016 conference venue

The DSA2016 conference will mostly take place at the Oxford Examination Schools (81 High St, Oxford OX1 4AS) in the breakout rooms located on the ground floor and the East Schools on the first floor; but some panels will run at Magdalen College (Oxford OX1 4AU) and Queen's College (High St, Oxford OX1 4AW). The reception desk will be located near the front entrance of Examination Schools. The opening keynote, plenary discussions and the AGM will all be held in the spacious South Schools on the first floor, while the North Schools (also first floor) will be used for the Book Exhibit, books launches and drinks receptions.

Catering: refreshment breaks, lunches and conference dinner

Refreshments (Mon 15:30-16:00, Tue 10:30-11:00, 15:30-16:00, Wed 10:30-11:00) and lunches (Tue, Wed 12:30-14:00) can be obtained by delegates on display of their conference badge at one of the refreshment serving areas: North Schools on the first floor and the corner spaces on the ground floor of Examination Schools, Old Kitchen Bar at Magdalen College, and near to our panel rooms at Queen's College.

We'd ask all delegates attending panels in either Magdalen or Queen's to take their tea/coffee and lunch at those colleges, to avoid overwhelming the North School catering point.

The conference dinner - a three-course sit-down meal with wine, in St Antony's College (62 Woodstock Rd, Oxford OX2 6JF) dining hall requires a pre-purchased ticket (£38). The dinner sold out before the conference started, but if you'd like to barter one, please visit the NomadIT office in Room 13, Examination Schools.

Reception desk, DSA2016 conference team, NomadIT office

On arrival at the Reception desk (near the front entrance of Examination Schools) you will have been given this book and your conference badge. If you bought a ticket for the Monday night conference dinner when you registered, this will be printed on the badge (a cutlery icon).

There is a team of helpful volunteers, familiar with the programme, the venue and the surrounding area, that you can turn to when in need of assistance. The volunteer team members can be identified by their conference t-shirts. If you cannot see a team member, please ask for help at the Reception desk.

Reception desk opening hours:

Mon 12:30-17:30; Tue 08:30 -17:45; Wed 08:30-14:15

All financial arrangements must be dealt with in the conference organisers' (NomadIT) office located (ominously!) in Room 13 on the ground floor of the Examination Schools.

NomadIT office opening hours:

Mon 12:00-14:30, 15:00-17:45; Tue 8:30-13:00, 13:30-17:45; Wed 8:30-11:30, 12:00-14:30

Recycling

NomadIT re-uses the plastic badge holders and lanyards, so please hand these in at the boxes provided on the reception desk or at the party, or to a member of the conference team when leaving the conference for the final time. This not only saves resources, but helps keep registration costs to a minimum. With similar concern for the environment, we ask delegates to please be careful to use the recycling bins for paper and plastic.

Emergency contact details

During the conference, emergency messages should be sent to [dsa2016\(at\)nomadit.co.uk](mailto:dsa2016(at)nomadit.co.uk). There will be a message board for delegates at the reception desk. Members of NomadIT can be contacted on UK cell/mobile phones +447482613951 (Triinu Mets) and +447866425805 (Rohan Jackson).

Printing

If you need to print your conference paper, a boarding pass or other short text-based documents, this can be done for 10p per page at the NomadIT office.

Getting around in Oxford

Oxford is small and easy to get around, so most destinations in the conference programme are within walking distance.

Cycling is a great way to get around Oxford, as the city is virtually flat. Be aware that bike theft is quite rampant - especially at night after the pubs close - so keep your bike locked up when you're not on it. If you are not bringing your own bike, but would like to rent one, have a look at the bike hire services listed on the Oxford City guide page: <http://www.oxfordcityguide.com/ee2/index.php?/TouristInfo/GetAround>

Buses

The main bus stop in Oxford is on Magdalen Street, between Debenhams department store, and the cinema. Buses run often, so you're never left standing for too long. Pay the driver when you get on, and tell him/her if you want a return ticket or a single ride. There are often printed schedules near the driver if you want to take it with you to plan your return trip. Note that if you are not standing at a main bus stop (i.e. on Magdalen Street), but are at a marked bus stop, you must 'hail' the bus by waving at the driver.

For maps and timetables, please visit the Oxford bus company website: <http://www.oxfordbus.co.uk/>

TAXIS

There are several taxi companies operating in Oxford, most of them the "black cabs". You can hail a cab on the street, or from a taxi rank at the Gloucester Green bus station or the Train station. Only get in a car that you know for sure to be a licensed taxi.

001 Taxis - 01865 240000

ABC Taxis - 01865 770077 / 775577

Radio Taxis - 01865 242424 / 249743

Royal Cars - 01865 777333

City Taxis - 01865 201201

Euro Taxis - 01865 430430

Oxford City guide

All walking distances indicated here in the guide are from Carfax Tower in central Oxford. Places close (2-3 mins walk) to the conference are marked with an asterix *.



Eating and drinking in Oxford

Restaurants & cafes

PRICEY (but good!)

Cherwell Boathouse, Bardwell Road, Oxford OX2 6ST

T: 01865 552746

<http://www.cherwellboathouse.co.uk/>

Classic French/British food. Lovely setting by the boathouse from which you can hire punts.

Get the No 2 bus from Magdalen Street (destination stop is St Margaret's Road). Or walk via the University Parks (close at dusk).

Brasserie Blanc, 71-72 Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6AG

T: 01865 510999

<http://brasserieblanc.com/restaurants/oxford/>

French food in the lively Jericho area. Part of the group of restaurants run by chef Raymond Blanc.

Walking distance: about 20 minutes.

Gees, 61 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6PE

T: 01865 553540

<http://www.gees-restaurant.co.uk/>

Classic French/British food. Nice location in a converted glasshouse.

Walking distance: about 15 minutes.

MID-RANGE

Quod, 92-94 High Street, Oxford OX1 4BJ

T: 01865 202505

<http://www.quod.co.uk/>

Large brasserie in a former banking hall, with courtyard garden.

City centre.

Chiang Mai Kitchen, Kemp Hall Passage, 130a High Street, Oxford OX1 4DH
T: 01865 202233

<http://www.chiangmaikitchen.co.uk/>

Well-loved Thai restaurant in former college building.
City centre.

Sojo, 6-9 Hythe Bridge St, Oxford OX1 2EW
T: 01865 202888

<http://sojooxford.co.uk/>

Authentic Chinese food with friendly service.
Walking distance: about 10 minutes.

Al-Shami, 25 Walton Crescent, Oxford OX1 2JG
T: 01865 310066

<http://www.al-shami.co.uk/>

A longstanding favourite; good-quality Lebanese food.
Walking distance: About 15 minutes.

Branca, 111 Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6AJ
T: 01865 556111

<http://www.branca.co.uk/>

Chic Italian restaurant in Jericho.
Walking distance: about 20 minutes

Door 74, 74 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JB
T: 01865 203374

<http://www.door74.co.uk/>

Cosy neighbourhood restaurant with very friendly service.
Walking distance: about 20 minutes; 10 minutes from Examination Schools

Magdalen Arms, 243 Iffley Rd, Oxford OX4 1SJ
T: 01865 243159

<http://www.magdalenarms.co.uk/>

A relative newcomer that has made quite a splash. Classic British food with imagination.
Get the No 3 bus opposite Examination Schools (destination stop is Magdalen Road).

GOOD VALUE

Vaults & Garden*, University Church, 1 Radcliffe Sq, Oxford OX1 4AH
T: 01865 279112

<http://www.thevaultsandgarden.com/>

Located in the crypt of the University Church. Outdoor seating and lots of vegetarian options.
City centre.

The White Rabbit, Friars Entry, Oxford OX1 2BY

T: 01865 241177

<http://www.whiterabbitoxford.co.uk/>

Cosy pub with good pizza.

City centre.

Turl Street Kitchen*, 16 Turl St, Oxford OX1 3DH

T: 01865 264171

<http://www.turlstreetkitchen.co.uk/>

Good for coffee and also does great breakfast and lunch. All profits support student-led volunteering charity, The Oxford Hub. Room for quiet working in front and upstairs.

City centre.

Jericho Café, 112 Walton St, Oxford OX2 6AJ

T: 01865 310840

<http://www.thejerichocafe.co.uk/>

Relaxed atmosphere, plenty of room, quick service and good simple food.

Walking distance: about 20 minutes.

Big Society, 95 Cowley Rd, Oxford OX4 1HR

T: 01865 792755

<http://www.bigsocietyoxford.com/>

US-style burgers, wings etc. Lively atmosphere – can get crowded.

Walking distance: about 20 minutes; 10 minutes from Examination Schools

Oli's Thai, 38 Magdalen Rd, Oxford OX4 1RB

T: 01865 790223

<http://olisthai.com/>

Recently opened and already dubbed one of the best restaurants in Oxford. Very small so best to book in advance for lunches only as evenings are already booked up until November.

Get the No 3 bus opposite Examination Schools (destination stop is Magdalen Road).

PUBS/BARS

The Turf Tavern*, 4-5 Bath Pl, Oxford OX1 3SU

T: 01865 243235

<http://www.turftavern-oxford.co.uk/>

Touristy but an Oxford institution.

City centre.

The Bear*, 6 Alfred St, Oxford OX1 4EH

T: 01865 728164

<http://www.bearoxford.co.uk/>

Tiny. Note the collection of ties.

City centre.

Kings' Arms*, 40 Holywell Street, Oxford OX1 3SP

T: 01865 242369

<http://kingsarmsoxford.co.uk/>

The oldest pub in Oxford, built in 1607, with plenty of room and basic food.

City centre.

The Old Bookbinders, 17-18 Victor St, Oxford OX2 6BT

T: 01865 553549

<http://oldbookbinders.co.uk/>

Good selection of beers – also serves crepes.

Walking distance: about 20 minutes.

The Rickety Press, 67 Cranham St, Oxford OX2 6DE

T: 01865 424581

<http://www.thericketypress.com/>

Lively atmosphere with good bar food, including tasty pizzas.

Walking distance: about 20 minutes. Or visit their sister pub in East Oxford:

The Rusty Bicycle, 28 Magdalen Road, Oxford OX4 1RB

T: 01865 435298

<http://www.therustybicycle.com/>

Get the No 3 bus opposite Examination Schools (destination stop is Magdalen Road).

Kazbar, 25-27 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JB

T: 01865 202920

<http://www.kazbar.co.uk/>

Moroccan-inspired décor; also serves tapas and mezze.

Walking distance: about 15 minutes; about 10 from Examination Schools

JUST OUTSIDE OXFORD

Jacob's Inn, 130 Godstow Rd, Oxford OX2 8PG

T: 01865 514333

<http://jacobs-inn.com/>

Nice garden, including pet pigs. Good gastro-pub style food.

Get the No 6 bus from Magdalen Road (nearest destination stop is Elmthorpe Road).

The Trout, 195 Godstow Rd, Oxford OX2 8PN

T: 01865 510930

<http://thetroutoxford.co.uk>

Picturesque setting just by the river. Much used as a location in Inspector Morse/Lewis. *Get the No 6 bus from Magdalen Road (nearest destination stop is Webbs Close).*

The Perch, Binsey Ln, Binsey, Oxford OX2 0NG

T: 01865 728891

<http://the-perch.co.uk>

Lovely large garden and good food. Walk from Jericho/North Oxford across Port Meadow to the back gate.

Not easily accessible by public transport.

Visitor attractions

Arts, Culture & Sites

Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH

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

The Ashmolean is the University of Oxford's museum of art and archaeology, founded in 1683. Its world famous collections range from Egyptian mummies to contemporary art. The current exhibition, 'Storms, War & Shipwrecks, Treasures from the Sicilian Seas', includes artefacts recovered by underwater archaeologists from multiple shipwreck sites off Sicily and is open until 25 September. *City centre. Free entry to museum; admission charge for exhibition.*

Museum of Natural History/Pitt Rivers, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PW

<http://www.oum.ox.ac.uk/>

The Museum of Natural History houses the University's collections of zoological, entomological, palaeontological and mineral specimens in a Grade 1-listed Victorian Gothic building. The Pitt Rivers, which is accessed via the Museum of Natural History, is a collection of ethnographic and archaeological exhibits, unusually grouped by type (musical instruments, jewellery etc) rather than by era or geographical location. *City centre. Free entry; optional donation.*

Modern Art Oxford, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford OX1 1BP

<https://www.modernartoxford.org.uk/>

Founded in the 60s, Modern Art Oxford is a leading contemporary art space with an international reputation for inspirational and innovative programmes.

City centre. Free entry.

Bodleian Library*, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BG

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/whatson>

You can take a paid guided tour of the Old Bodleian Library that takes in the 15th-century Divinity School, famous for its beautiful fan-vaulted ceiling (and, yes, as a Harry Potter location), the medieval Duke Humfrey's Library, and the Radcliffe Camera. *City centre.*

University Church of St Mary* High St, Oxford OX1 4BJ

<http://www.university-church.ox.ac.uk/>

This thousand-year old church was originally also a lecture hall for the University, and was also the venue for the founding of Oxfam. Its tower with famous gargoyles provides a view across the city centre and into the surrounding colleges.

City Centre. Free entry, Tower £4/£3 concs

Botanic Garden*, Rose Lane, Oxford OX1 4AZ

<https://www.botanic-garden.ox.ac.uk/>

The first university botanic garden in the UK, founded in 1652. Beautiful borders, including the experimental Merton Borders, and glasshouses. Nice place for a picnic!

City centre. Admission charge.

The Colleges

Most Oxford colleges are open to visitors outside term. Many have beautiful gardens, dining halls, and chapels; Right next to the conference, University College is the oldest, founded in 1294. Opposite is Queen's college; just down the road Magdalen has a deer park and Christ Church a cathedral and a picture gallery featuring renaissance sketches. Find out more about opening times and charges: <https://www.ox.ac.uk/visitors/visiting-oxford/visiting-the-colleges>

Art cinemas

The Phoenix Picturehouse, 57-58 Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6AE

https://www.picturehouses.com/cinema/Phoenix_Picturehouse

Walking distance: about 20 minutes.

The Ultimate Picture Palace, Cowley Rd, Oxford OX4 1BN

<http://www.uppcinema.com/>

Walking distance: about 20 minutes; about 10 minutes from Examination Schools.

Walking Tours

Oxford Walking Tours visit the oldest colleges and experienced university-educated guides provide information on both the history of the city and the university. Meet at the blue gates of Trinity College on Broad Street on the hour from 11am to 4pm. The tour takes approx. 90 minutes and involves less than one mile of walking. For more information: <http://www.oxfordwalkingtours.com/>

Free Walking Tour of Oxford begins opposite the Oxford Visitor Information Centre, 15-16 Broad Street at 10:30am daily except Monday & Tuesday. The tour takes approx. 2 hours - with a voluntary donation at the end. For more information and booking: <http://www.wanderoxford.co.uk/heart-of-oxford.html>

Sightseeing Outside Of Oxford

Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX20 1PP
www.blenheimpalace.com

An 18-century Baroque palace and birthplace of Winston Churchill, set in huge grounds landscaped by Capability Brown.

Get the S3 bus from Gloucester Green. The journey takes about 30 minutes.

Events and meetings

Monday 12th September

13:15-13:45

Inauguration of the conference, attended by Charlotte Watts, Chief Scientific Adviser, DfID

17:45-19:00

Development and Change Annual Lecture (Opening Keynote),
South Schools, Examination Schools

After development: surplus population and the politics of entitlement

Professor Tania Li (University of Toronto)

Sponsored by Wiley

The development narrative which anticipates that all nations will eventually follow the transition path of the global north (from farm to factory, from low to high productivity) is increasingly problematic. In the global north and south alike, a great many people find their labour ‘surplus’ to the requirements of capital. If not through their work, how will such people gain a share of global wealth? The politics of entitlement – who will become entitled, on what grounds, and who will be abandoned – is the critical frontline of policy, research and mobilization today.

Tania Murray Li teaches in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, where she holds the Canada Research Chair in the Political Economy and Culture of Asia. Her work concerns land, labour, development, community, class, and indigeneity with a particular focus on Indonesia. Her books include *Land's End: Capitalist Relations on an Indigenous Frontier* (Duke University Press, 2014), *Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia* (with Derek Hall and Philip Hirsch, NUS Press, 2011), and *The Will to Improve: Governmentality, Development, and the Practice of Politics* (Duke University Press, 2007).

Recent articles are To Make Live or Let Die? Rural Dispossession and the Protection of Surplus Populations *Antipode* 41 (s1):63-93 (2009); Indigeneity, Capitalism, and the Management of Dispossession, *Current Anthropology* 51 (3):385-414 (2010); Centering Labour in the Land Grab Debate, *Journal of Peasant Studies* 38 (2):281-298 (2011); Involution's dynamic others, *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 20 (2):276-292 (2013); Can there be Food Sovereignty Here? *Journal of Peasant Studies* 42 (1):205-211 (2014); Fixing Non-market Subjects: Governing Land and Population in the Global South, *Foucault Studies* 18:34-48 (2014); What is Land? Assembling a Resource for Global Investment, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 39 (4):589-602 (2014); Transnational Farmland Investment: A Risky Business. *Journal of Agrarian Change* 15 (4):560-568 (2015).

Her current writing project concerns the social and political impacts of oil palm in Indonesia, drawing on primary research in West Kalimantan and situating current patterns in relation to colonial histories of plantation agriculture in Indonesia and beyond. This work is being conducted in collaboration with faculty and students at Indonesia's Gadjah Mada University.

19:00-19:30

Launch of the new DSA-OUP book series, North Schools, Examination Schools
The DSA and OUP would like to invite delegates for a drink to celebrate the launching of their new book series. The DSA book series on *Critical Frontiers of Theory, Research and Practice in International Development Studies*, is published by Oxford University Press. The series profiles research monographs that will shape the theory, practice, and teaching of international development for a new generation of scholars, students, and practitioners.

19:45-22:00

Conference dinner, St. Antony's College, 62 Woodstock Rd, Oxford OX2 6JF
Shortly after the opening keynote, delegates who have pre-purchased a dinner ticket(s) with their registration, should take the 15-minute walk to St Anthony's for dinner. Those attending can continue their discussions over a three-course meal with wine. (We'll walk together from the Exam Schools at 19:20; see map at back of book for location.)

Tuesday 13th September

12:40-13:00

Student social lunch, Room 15, Examination Schools

This is an opportunity to meet other development studies students, so grab your lunch bag from the food distribution points and then come along to meet others, before the publication strategies meeting in the room next door.

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies briefing for students and early career researchers (ECR), Room 14, Examination Schools

Senior members of the DSA and representatives of publishers will hold a session discussing effective strategies for publication. This is aimed particularly at more junior colleagues.

17:45-19:15

Oxford Development Studies Annual Lecture (Second Keynote), South Schools, Examination Schools

Professor James A. Robinson (University of Chicago)

Paths of State Building

Sponsored by Oxford Development Studies

This talk discusses the circumstances under which ‘inclusive political institutions’ emerge - a combination of centralized states with capacity and a broad distribution of political power in society. The critical issue is how society and state interact. Inclusive political institutions emerge in a basin of attraction where both dimensions of inclusion are balanced and push each other. Outside of the basin, where the state dominates society or vice versa, the dynamics lead away from inclusive institutions. I develop a formal model of these dynamics and use it to discuss historical examples and cross-national evidence. The findings are inconsistent with much of the perceived wisdom about “sequencing” and other strategies of institution building.

James A. Robinson is a University Professor at the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago. He was formerly the Wilbur A. Cowett Professor of Government at Harvard University. He studied economics at the London School of Economics, the University of Warwick and Yale University. He previously taught in the Department of Economics at the University of Melbourne, the University of Southern California and before moving to Harvard was a Professor in the Departments of Economics and Political Science at the University of California at Berkeley. His main research interests are in comparative economic and political development with a focus on the long-run with a particular interest in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. He is currently

conducting research in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Haiti and in Colombia where he has taught for many years during the summer at the University of the Andes in Bogotá. With Daron Acemoglu, he is the author of *Why Nations Fail: The origins of power, prosperity and poverty* and *Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*.

19:30-21:00

Drinks reception, North Schools, Examination Schools

Sponsored by the journal Oxford Development Studies. Immediately following the second keynote, we invite delegates to join us for an informal drinks reception. Catch up with old friends and meet new colleagues over drinks and nibbles.

Wednesday 14th September

13:00-14:00

DSA AGM, South Schools, Examination Schools

All members of the association are invited, indeed encouraged, to attend the annual general meeting of the association.

14:15-16:15

Plenary panel discussion, South School, Examination Schools

Brexit and International Development: What is the UK's future role?

This panel session examines the implications of the UK's decision to leave the EU. It also explores what the Development Studies community could do to ensure that Brexit does not weaken the positive contribution that the UK can make to the achievement of development goals in the future (directly and in collaboration with other nations). All participants in this closing session are encouraged to think in advance about:

- (i) What will be the major impacts of the UK leaving the EU?
- (ii) What can researchers, teachers, policy analysts and activists do to help ensure the UK can contribute to social progress across the world?

Chaired by David Hulme (DSA President) this will include: Alice Evans (Lecturer in Human Geography, University of Cambridge), Nick Dearden (Director, Global Justice Now), Peter Evans (Senior Adviser, DFID (Research and Evidence Division)), Duncan Green (Senior Strategic Advisor, Oxfam GB) and Simon Maxwell (Past President of DSA and former Director ODI).

After a short introduction each panelist will talk for 5-7 minutes on ‘what’ they think the main implications of Brexit will be for the UK’s role in international development and ‘what’ the Development Studies community could do to achieve better outcomes. There will then be an extended period of comments/contributions from the floor followed by summary responses/final thoughts from the panellists and the chair will sum up. The objective of this session is to help DSA members think through ‘what can I do to make Brexit less damaging/more beneficial for social justice across the world’?

Book Exhibit

There will be a Book Exhibit in the North Schools on the first floor of the Examination Schools alongside the catering space, where delegates are invited to browse the titles, and talk to the publisher/institutional representatives. The support of the publishers is an important part of putting on the annual conference, so please do take the time to visit their stands, and talk to their staff.

The hours of the Book Exhibit will be as follows: Mon 15:00-19:30; Tue 09:00-20:00; Wed 09:00-14:00.

The following publishers and institutions will be in attendance:

Elsevier, GDI, Institute of Development Studies, ODI, ODID, OUP, Oxfam, Palgrave, Practical Action, SOAS, T&F Routledge, Wiley.



ODS Bursary award winners

The Oxford Department of International Development aims to foster research excellence and is committed to supporting early career researchers. As part of this, we seek ways to



help doctoral students and post-doctoral scholars to engage with their peers and present and publish their work.

Together with *Oxford Development Studies*, the peer-reviewed journal based at ODID, the department funded a number of bursaries to meet the travel and accommodation costs of attending the DSA conference to present a paper.



Bursary winners were judged on the originality of their paper's approach and argument as well as on the richness of the empirical material. The winners are:

- Sameen Ali (School of Oriental and African Studies, UK)
- Chandni Basu (Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg, Germany)
- Jigar Bhatt (Columbia University, USA)
- Jose Luis Espinoza Delgado (University of Göttingen, Germany)
- Subhasish Dey (University of Manchester, UK)
- Natalia Doukh (FLACSO, Ecuador)
- Milena Elsinger (Philipps University of Marburg, Germany)
- Jorge Enrique Forero (University of Kassel, Germany)
- Nimi Hoffmann (Rhodes University, South Africa)
- Tarminder Kaur (University of the Free State, South Africa)
- Marianne Kuusipalo (University of East Anglia, UK)
- Seohee Kwak (Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands)
- Francesca Mezzenzana (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)
- Prakirti Nangia (University of Pennsylvania, USA)
- Pablo Navarrete (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)
- Marion Ouma (University of South Africa)
- Keston Perry (School of Oriental and African Studies, UK)
- Shozab Raza (University of Toronto, Canada)
- Maria Romero (University of Manchester, UK)
- Daniele Rossi-Doria (Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands)
- Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel, Germany)
- Jurek Seifert (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)
- Tahrat Shahid (University of Oxford, UK)
- Judith Stroehle (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
- Isabella Weber (University of Cambridge, UK)

Bursary holders are greatly encouraged to submit their papers for publication in ODS, subject to usual peer review. ODS awards a biennial prize to the best article by a student published in the journal. For information on paper submission, please see the ODS website.

Daily timetable

Monday 12th September

12:30-14:00

Registration, Front entrance (Examination Schools)

13:15-13:45

Inaugural session, South Schools (Examination Schools)

14:00-15:30

Panel session 1

P04 Virtual diasporas: how digital tools influence the politics of diasporas

Convenors: Corneliu Bjola (University of Oxford); Ilan Manor (University of Oxford)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): single session

P07 Reclaiming the political: reflections on the tactics and strategies of actors in the quest for just and sustainable food governance

Convenors: Felipe Roa-Clavijo (University of Oxford); Jessica Duncan (Wageningen University)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): first of two sessions

P11 Tourism and development [Tourism and Development Study Group]

Convenor: David Harrison (Middlesex University)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): first of two sessions

P12 The politics of low carbon development post Paris climate agreement

Convenor: Chukwumerije Okereke (University of Reading)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): first of two sessions

P13 The political economy of inclusion: poverty and the precarious ‘new middle’ in developing countries

Convenors: Lukas Schlogl (King’s College London); Andy Sumner (King’s College London)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): single session

P21 The politics of public sector transformations

Convenor: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): first of two sessions

P29 Politics of the poor [Development Politics Specialist Group of the Political Studies Association]

Convenors: Sarah-Jane Cooper-Knock (Edinburgh); Indrajit Roy (Wolfson College, University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P31 Searching for the everyday normal: continuities, discontinuities and transformation in crises

Convenors: Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Solange Fontana (University of Oxford)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P39 Inclusive cities, publicness and Sustainable Development Goals

Convenors: Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Anand Prathivadi Bhayankaram (University of Bradford)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P40 The politics of development under Buen Vivir

Convenor: Sarah Radcliffe (University of Cambridge)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P50 Labour as method for the study of development in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

Convenor: Alessandra Mezzadri (SOAS)

Discussant: Matteo Rizzo (SOAS)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

P51 The global political bioeconomy; flex crops, bio-production and the future of agriculture.

Convenors: Molly Bond (University of Bristol); Elizabeth Fortin (University of Bristol)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **single session**

P56 The political economy of social protection: political institutions, elites and social classes

Convenor: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P65 Service delivery and statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected situations: What, who, why and how?

Convenors: Rachel Slater (ODI); Richard Mallett (Overseas Development Institute)

East Schools (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P67 The politics of measurement: how what we measure influences what we do and ignore

Convenors: Martin Walsh (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam Great Britain); Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Deborah Hardoon (Oxfam)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

15:30-16:00

Refreshments, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools), Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

16:00-17:30

Panel session 2

P07 Reclaiming the political: reflections on the tactics and strategies of actors in the quest for just and sustainable food governance

Convenors: Felipe Roa-Clavijo (University of Oxford); Jessica Duncan (Wageningen University)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P08 Technological change and governance in the global south: politics, paradigms and pathways for sustainable development

Convenor: Keston Perry (SOAS, University of London)

Chair: Antonio Andreoni (SOAS)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P11 Tourism and development [Tourism and Development Study Group]

Convenor: David Harrison (Middlesex University)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P12 The politics of low carbon development post Paris climate agreement

Convenor: Chukwumerije Okereke (University of Reading)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P15 The regional politics of forced displacement in the Middle East

Convenors: Jasmin Fritzsche (Ruhr-University Bochum); Raffael Beier (Ruhr-University Bochum); Loubna Abi Khalil (Ruhr University Bochum)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P21 The politics of public sector transformations

Convenor: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P29 Politics of the poor [Development Politics Specialist Group of the Political Studies Association]

Convenors: Sarah-Jane Cooper-Knock (Edinburgh); Indrajit Roy (Wolfson College, University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P31 Searching for the everyday normal: continuities, discontinuities and transformation in crises

Convenors: Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Solange Fontana (University of Oxford)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P36 The politics of the migration-development nexus: re-centring South to South migrations [Migration, Development and Social Change Study Group]

Convenors: Kavita Datta (Queen Mary); Tanja Bastia (University of Manchester)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **single session**

P39 Inclusive cities, publicness and Sustainable Development Goals

Convenors: Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Anand Prathivadi Bhayankaram (University of Bradford)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P40 The politics of development under Buen Vivir

Convenor: Sarah Radcliffe (University of Cambridge)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P50 Labour as method for the study of development in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

Convenor: Alessandra Mezzadri (SOAS)

Discussant: Matteo Rizzo (SOAS)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P56 The political economy of social protection: political institutions, elites and social classes

Convenor: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P65 Service delivery and statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected situations: What, who, why and how?

Convenors: Rachel Slater (ODI); Richard Mallett (Overseas Development Institute)

East Schools (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P67 The politics of measurement: how what we measure influences what we do and ignore

Convenors: Martin Walsh (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam Great Britain); Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Deborah Hardoon (Oxfam)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

17:45-19:00

Keynote 1, South Schools (Examination Schools): *Tania Li*, After Development: surplus population and the politics of entitlement

19:00-19:30

OUP/DSA book series launch, North Schools (Examination Schools)

19:45-22:00

Conference dinner, St Antony's College Dining Hall

Tuesday 13th September

08:30-09:00

Reception desk open, Front entrance (Examination Schools)

09:00-10:30

Panel session 3

P01 Power, politics and digital development [Information, Technology and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Ben Ramalingam (Institute of Development Studies); Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)

East Schools (Examination Schools): **first of four sessions**

P16 Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals

Convenor: Laurence Cooley (University of Birmingham)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P17 Political settlements and prospects for institutional transformation: re-thinking state- and peace-building in situations of fragility

Convenors: Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P24 China and the rising powers as development actors: looking across, looking back, looking forward [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Alex Shankland (Institute of Development Studies); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): **first of four sessions**

P28 Political or apolitical; powerful or powerless? NGOs, politics and power [NGOs in Development Study Group]

Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-saqqa (University of East London)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P31 Searching for the everyday normal: continuities, discontinuities and transformation in crises

Convenors: Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Solange Fontana (University of Oxford)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P33 Power, politics and development in Afghanistan

Convenors: Jasmine Bhatia; Matthew Willner-Reid (University of Oxford); Nematullah Bizhan (University of Oxford)

Discussant: Richard Caplan

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

P38 The end of the commodity super-cycle and its implications for oil- and mineral-exporting countries

Convenors: Juan Gutierrez (University of Oxford); Cornelia Staritz (Austrian Foundation for Development Research (ÖFSE)); Rebecca Engebretsen (University of Oxford); Jakob Engel (University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P44 Gender, work and welfare in changing urban contexts [Urbanisation and Development Study Group]

Convenors: William Monteith (UEA); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

P46 The politics of 'looking good' whilst 'doing good': Understanding the role(s) of media in international development [Media and Development Study Group]

Convenor: Florencia Enghel (Stockholm University)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

P54 Thinking and working politically in practice: learning from success and failure and the implications for future research

Convenors: Neil McCulloch (Oxford Policy Management); Tim Kelsall (ODI); Robert Morris (Oxford Policy Management)

Discussant: Leni Wild

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P59 Political ecology approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptive livelihood strategies

Convenor: Subir Sinha (SOAS)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P63 The globalization of production from a development perspective

Convenors: Isabel Estevez (University of Cambridge); Federico Medina

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P70 Beyond the 'new' new institutionalism: debating the real comparative politics of development

Convenors: Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Kunal Sen (University of Manchester)

Chair: David Hulme (University of Manchester)

Discussant: James Robinson (University of Chicago)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P71 Problems of representation in democratic transitions: the contested role of civil society organisations

Convenor: Edwin Brett (LSE)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): **single session**

10:30-11:00

Refreshments, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools), Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

11:00-12:30

Panel session 4

P01 Power, politics and digital development [Information, Technology and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Ben Ramalingam (Institute of Development Studies); Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)

East Schools (Examination Schools): **second of four sessions**

P05 The politics of infrastructure development

Convenors: Idalina Baptista (University of Oxford); Cressida Jarvis Read (University of Oxford); Laura Rival (University of Oxford); Tom Scott-Smith (University of Oxford)
Room 9 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P06 The politics of children and young people in development

Convenors: Vicky Johnson (University of Brighton); KIRRILY PELLIS (UCL Institute of Education)
Room 8 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P09 Poverty dynamics: shame, blame and responsibility [Multidimensional Poverty and Poverty Dynamics (MDDP) Study Group]

Convenor: Keetie Roelen (Institute of Development Studies)
Room 14 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P17 Political settlements and prospects for institutional transformation: re-thinking state- and peace-building in situations of fragility

Convenors: Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh)
Room 15 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P24 China and the rising powers as development actors: looking across, looking back, looking forward [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Alex Shankland (Institute of Development Studies); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)
Room 6 (Examination Schools): **second of four sessions**

P28 Political or apolitical; powerful or powerless? NGOs, politics and power [NGOs in Development Study Group]

Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-saqqa (University of East London)
Room 10 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P33 Power, politics and development in Afghanistan

Convenors: Jasmine Bhatia; Matthew Willner-Reid (University of Oxford); Nematullah Bizhan (University of Oxford)
Discussant: Richard Caplan
Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P38 The end of the commodity super-cycle and its implications for oil- and mineral-exporting countries

Convenors: Juan Gutierrez (University of Oxford); Cornelia Staritz (Austrian Foundation for Development Research (ÖFSE)); Rebecca Engebretsen (University of Oxford); Jakob Engel (University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P44 Gender, work and welfare in changing urban contexts [Urbanisation and Development Study Group]

Convenors: William Monteith (UEA); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P46 The politics of ‘looking good’ whilst ‘doing good’: Understanding the role(s) of media in international development [Media and Development Study Group]

Convenor: Florencia Enghel (Stockholm University)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P48 Hegemonic struggles, development and post-development

Convenor: Jorge Enrique Forero (International Center for Development and Decent Work - University of Kassel)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

P63 The globalization of production from a development perspective

Convenors: Isabel Estevez (University of Cambridge); Federico Medina

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P69 Political ecology of rising China (roundtable format)

Convenors: Giuseppina Siciliano (School of Oriental and African Studies); May Tan-Mullins (University of Nottingham Ningbo China); Frauke Urban (SOAS, University of London)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P73 General papers

Convenor: Nandini Gooptu (University of Oxford)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

12:30-14:00

Lunch, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools), Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies briefing for students and early career researchers. Room 14 (Examination Schools)

Panel session 5

P01 Power, politics and digital development [Information, Technology and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Ben Ramalingam (Institute of Development Studies); Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)
East Schools (Examination Schools): **third of four sessions**

P02 Challenging media representations of refugees and exploring new forms of solidarity

Convenors: Tanja Müller (University of Manchester); Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)
Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P05 The politics of infrastructure development

Convenors: Idalina Baptista (University of Oxford); Cressida Jervis Read (University of Oxford); Laura Rival (University of Oxford); Tom Scott-Smith (University of Oxford)
Room 9 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P06 The politics of children and young people in development

Convenors: Vicky Johnson (University of Brighton); Kirrily Pells (UCL Institute of Education)
Room 8 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P09 Poverty dynamics: shame, blame and responsibility [Multidimensional Poverty and Poverty Dynamics (MDDP) Study Group]

Convenor: Keetie Roelen (Institute of Development Studies)
Room 14 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P17 Political settlements and prospects for institutional transformation: re-thinking state- and peace-building in situations of fragility

Convenors: Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh)
Room 15 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P19 The politics of environment and natural resource governance and livelihoods [Environment, natural resources and climate change Study Group]

Convenors: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham); John Morton (University of Greenwich)
Room 7 (Examination Schools): **first of three sessions**

**P22 NGOs and the corporate sector: the political-economy of partnership
[Business & Development Study Group]**

Convenors: Jason Hart (University of Bath); Peter Edward (Newcastle University, UK)
Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

**P24 China and the rising powers as development actors: looking across, looking
back, looking forward [Rising Powers Study Group]**

Convenors: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Khalid Nadvi (University of
Manchester); Alex Shankland (Institute of Development Studies); Emma Mawdsley
(University of Cambridge)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): **third of four sessions**

**P28 Political or apolitical; powerful or powerless? NGOs, politics and power
[NGOs in Development Study Group]**

Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-saqqa (University of East
London)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

**P41 Oil, politics and state-led development [Development Politics Specialist
Group of the Political Studies Association]**

Convenors: Jesse Ovidia (University of Windsor); Geoffrey Chun-fung Chen (Xi'an
Jiaotong-Liverpool University)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **single session**

P48 Hegemonic struggles, development and post-development

Convenor: Jorge Enrique Forero (International Center for Development and Decent
Work - University of Kassel)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

**P55 Migration, life transitions and socio-political inequalities [Migration,
Development and Social Change Study Group]**

Convenors: Pia Jolliffe (University of Oxford); Katie Wright (University of East
London); Caroline Oliver (University of Oxford)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

**P62 Great industrialization debates at critical historical and contemporary
junctures**

Convenor: Isabella Maria Weber (University of Cambridge)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P73 General papers

Convenor: Nandini Gooptu (University of Oxford)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

15:30-16:00

Refreshments, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools), Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

16:00-17:30

Panel session 6

P01 Power, politics and digital development [Information, Technology and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Ben Ramalingam (Institute of Development Studies); Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)
East Schools (Examination Schools): **fourth of four sessions**

P05 The politics of infrastructure development

Convenors: Idalina Baptista (University of Oxford); Cressida Jervis Read (University of Oxford); Laura Rival (University of Oxford); Tom Scott-Smith (University of Oxford)
Room 9 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P06 The politics of children and young people in development

Convenors: Vicky Johnson (University of Brighton); Kirrily Pells (UCL Institute of Education)
Room 8 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P09 Poverty dynamics: shame, blame and responsibility [Multidimensional Poverty and Poverty Dynamics (MDDP) Study Group]

Convenor: Keetie Roelen (Institute of Development Studies)
Room 14 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P19 The politics of environment and natural resource governance and livelihoods [Environment, natural resources and climate change Study Group]

Convenors: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham); John Morton (University of Greenwich)
Room 7 (Examination Schools): **second of three sessions**

P22 NGOs and the corporate sector: the political-economy of partnership [Business & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Jason Hart (University of Bath); Peter Edward (Newcastle University, UK)
Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P24 China and the rising powers as development actors: looking across, looking back, looking forward [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Alex Shankland (Institute of Development Studies); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): **fourth of four sessions**

P30 Access to justice in fragile states: policies and assessment

Convenors: Imane Chaara (University of Oxford); Olivier Sterck (University of Oxford); Jean-Benoît Falisse (University of Oxford); Julien Moriceau (Avocats Sans Frontières) Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P37 The new global politics of developing territories

Convenors: Seth Schindler (University of Sheffield); Juan Miguel Kanai (University of Sheffield)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P48 Hegemonic struggles, development and post-development

Convenor: Jorge Enrique Forero (International Center for Development and Decent Work - University of Kassel)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P53 Ten years on...re-imagining microcredit, or re-arranging the deckchairs? The role of microfinance, and how it is provided, in delivering the MDGs and its promise to deliver the SDGs

Convenor: Lesley Sherratt (King's College, London)

Memorial Room (Queens College): **single session**

P58 The politics of risk and uncertainty in aid: approaches, directions and challenges

Convenor: Nilima Gulrajani (Overseas Development Institute)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P62 Great industrialization debates at critical historical and contemporary junctures

Convenor: Isabella Maria Weber (University of Cambridge)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P72 Corruption interdependencies and policy: top-down or bottom-up?

Convenors: Antonio Andreoni (SOAS - University of London); Mushtaq Khan (SOAS, University of London); Pallavi Roy (SOAS, University of London)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P73 General papers

Convenor: Nandini Gooptu (University of Oxford)
Room 12 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

17:45-19:15

Keynote 2, South Schools (Examination Schools): *James A. Robinson*, **Paths of State Building**

19:30-21:00

Drinks reception, North Schools (Examination Schools)

Wednesday 14th September

08:30-09:00

Reception desk open

09:00-10:30

Panel session 7

P18 South-South cooperation and the post-2015 development agenda: divergence or convergence between new players and traditional actors? [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jurek Seifert (Ruhr University Bochum); Geovana Gomes (PUC-Rio)
Room 6 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P19 The politics of environment and natural resource governance and livelihoods [Environment, natural resources and climate change Study Group]

Convenors: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham); John Morton (University of Greenwich)
Room 7 (Examination Schools): **third of three sessions**

P23 Thinking and working politically about corruption and anti-corruption

Convenor: Caryn Peiffer (University of Birmingham)
Chair: Paul Heywood (University of Nottingham)
Room 10 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P25 South Asian bossism

Convenors: Barbara Harriss-White (Oxford University); Lucia Michelutti (University College London)
Room 8 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P26 State-business relations and late development

Convenor: Prithvi Behuria (London School of Economics and Political Science)
Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P27 The new politics of development in Africa: extractive industries, global wealth chains and taxation

Convenors: Morten Boas (NUPI); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)
Memorial Room (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P35 Contested development in the borderlands

Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS); Patrick Meehan (SOAS); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)
Room 11 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P45 Innovation in social policy: toward less segmentation?

Convenors: Hayley Jones (University of Oxford); Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (University of Oxford); Juliana Martinez Franzoni (University of Costa Rica)
Room 9 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P52 Inequality and complexity in access to food

Convenors: Nazia Mintz-Habib (University of Cambridge); Sam Mardell (London International Development Centre); Deborah Johnston (SOAS)
Room 14 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P60 Developing countries navigating global finance

Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)
Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

P61 Global production networks and the politics and policies of development

Convenors: Matthew Alford (University of Manchester); Rory Horner (University of Manchester)
Room 15 (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P64 Bringing feminism back into development practice [Gender, Policy and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Tina Wallace (Lady Margaret Hall Oxford University); Fenella Porter (Ruskin College)
Lecture Room B (Queens College): **first of two sessions**

P66 Civic innovation and social transformation: building a mosaic of new political opportunities

Convenors: Wendy Harcourt (EUR); Kees Biekart (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Peter Knorringa (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
East Schools (Examination Schools): **first of two sessions**

P68 Partnerships and power in the 2030 Agenda

Convenor: Moira Faul (Université de Genève)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

10:30-11:00

Refreshments, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools), Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

11:00-12:30

Panel session 8

P18 South-South cooperation and the post-2015 development agenda: divergence or convergence between new players and traditional actors? [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jurek Seifert (Ruhr University Bochum); Geovana Gomes (PUC-Rio)
Room 6 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P20 Psy-expertise and the new politics of the personal in international development [Wellbeing and Psycho-social perspectives Study Group]

Convenors: China Mills (University of Sheffield); Sally Brooks (University of York); Elise Klein (University of Melbourne); Sarah White (University of Bath); Daniela Gabor
Room 8 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P23 Thinking and working politically about corruption and anti-corruption

Convenor: Caryn Peiffer (University of Birmingham)

Chair: Paul Heywood (University of Nottingham)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P27 The new politics of development in Africa: extractive industries, global wealth chains and taxation

Convenors: Morten Boas (NUPI); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)
Memorial Room (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P35 Contested development in the borderlands

Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS); Patrick Meehan (SOAS); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P43 Informing policy and practice through youth-led research

Convenors: Carron Basu Ray (Restless Development); Myles Wickstead (King's College London); Edward Francis

Room 7 (Examination Schools): **single session**

P45 Innovation in social policy: toward less segmentation?

Convenors: Hayley Jones (University of Oxford); Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (University of Oxford); Juliana Martinez Franzoni (University of Costa Rica)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P47 The role of religion in defining and realising the SDGs [Religions & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Emma Tomalin (University Of Leeds); Shabaana Kidy (Islamic Relief Academy)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): **single session**

P52 Inequality and complexity in access to food

Convenors: Nazia Mintz-Habib (University of Cambridge); Sam Mardell (London International Development Centre); Deborah Johnston (SOAS)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P60 Developing countries navigating global finance

Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): **second of two sessions**

P61 Global production networks and the politics and policies of development

Convenors: Matthew Alford (University of Manchester); Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P64 Bringing feminism back into development practice [Gender, Policy and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Tina Wallace (Lady Margaret Hall Oxford University); Fenella Porter (Ruskin College)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): **second of two sessions**

P66 Civic innovation and social transformation: building a mosaic of new political opportunities

Convenors: Wendy Harcourt (EUR); Kees Biekart (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Peter Knorringa (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

East Schools (Examination Schools): **second of two sessions**

P68 Partnerships and power in the 2030 Agenda

Convenor: Moira Faul (Université de Genève)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): **first of two sessions**

12:30-14:00

Lunch, North Schools (Examination Schools), Ground floor (Examination Schools),
Near panel rooms (Magdalen and Queens Colleges)

13:00-14:00

AGM, South Schools (Examination Schools)

14:15-16:15

Plenary Panel Discussion, South Schools (Examination Schools)

Panel and paper abstracts

P01 Power, politics and digital development [Information, Technology and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Ben Ramalingam (Institute of Development Studies); Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)

East Schools (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Covers the broad intersection of power, politics and digital development including both directionalities – the impact of power and politics on design, diffusion, implementation and outcomes of ICT application; and the impact of ICT application on power and politics – and their mutual interaction.

09:00-10:30

Critical agency in digital development

Tony Roberts (Sussex University)

This paper uses critical theory to extend Sen's capability approach and to argue that key to digital development should be enhancing people's critical-agency i.e. their ability to critique and act upon any power and political constraints on their development.

Digital politics, institutional logics and development

Richard Heeks (University of Manchester)

This paper illustrates, explains and draws conclusions from the six patterns that emerge from growth of digital politics in the global South; patterns of Copy, Spread, Curve, Boost, Shift and Hybrid between dominant competitive and subordinate cooperative institutional logics.

The digital politics of development and anonymous online power

Brett Matulis (University of Leicester)

Development is an inherently political act that is both promoted and disputed through online media. With the rise of the "darknet" and anonymous digital activism, we are witnessing an important shift in power relations and a new phase in digital political resistance to development projects.

The dialectics of open development

Yingqin Zheng (Royal Holloway University of London); Becky Faith (Institute of Development Studies)

This paper aims to provide a critical literature review on open development, explore the ideological assumptions, political foundations and economic forces behind open development, examine the challenges and unintended consequences, and consider the dialectics of boundaries in openness.

11:00-12:30

Identity, transparency and other visibilities: a liquid surveillance perspective of biometric technologies

Shyam Krishna (Royal Holloway, University of London)

This paper studies ‘Aadhar’ – India’s national biometric digital identity program under a ‘liquid surveillance’ lens exploring surveillant power and associated politics of the project which seeks a seeming trade-off between citizen privacy and its modernist and developmentalist purpose.

Unique identification number to a billion Indians: politics around identity, data sharing and analytics

Shirin Madon (LSE); Ranjini Canchi Raghavendra

The paper focusses on issues of Identity, Data Sharing and Analytics within the world’s largest social identity programme namely Aadhar, in India.

From open data to empowerment: lessons from Indonesia and the Philippines

Michael Canares (World Wide Web Foundation)

Using case studies in the Philippines and Indonesia, this paper explains how and why open data can affect the spaces, places, and forms of power and how it provides avenues for citizens to exert efforts to reclaim its space in decision-making, agenda-setting, and meaning-making.

Political power and digital payments in a government social social cash programme

Atika Kemal (Anglia Ruskin University)

This paper investigates the effects of political power on the design and implementation of digital payments in a government social cash programme in Pakistan. It adopts an interpretive case study methodology to collect primary data through qualitative methods.

14:00-15:30

U.S. foreign policy and the internet: chronicling the shift from circumvention to connectivity

Deniz Duru Aydin (University of Oxford)

This paper investigates the evolution of Internet-related U.S. foreign policy and development agenda from Internet freedom to today’s Global Connect Initiative. The reasons for this policy shift are analyzed within the broader global context such as Snowden revelations and the recently adopted SDGs.

What is free about free basics?

Jenna Keenan-Alspector (University of Colorado - Boulder)

Investigating how industry giants leverage power and increase inequalities, further straining the resources of the poor; a new ‘digital ill’ has risen: the emergence of the drug dealer of mobile broadband, Free Basics.

The networkers of outrage: a demographic survey of Indonesian Twitter activists

Lukas Schlogl (King's College London)

This paper explores Twitter protest during a nationwide political controversy about Indonesia's local direct elections. Drawing on novel survey data, it analyzes geo-demographic and socioeconomic determinants of political Twitter use and evaluates Twitter's impact on Indonesia's democracy.

The struggle for digital inclusion: phones, healthcare, and sharp elbows in India

Marco Haenssger (Nuffield Department of Medicine)

I use an India-wide household panel to explore healthcare marginalisation among digitally excluded and included groups in rural areas. I find that phone diffusion creates a struggle that sharpens the elbows of those who are able to use the devices—provided the health system permits such use.

16:00-17:30

Institutional isomorphism and organized hypocrisy in aid information management systems (AIMS): the case of Indonesia

Kyung Ryul Park (LSE)

The study highlights the complexity of aid information management systems (AIMS), and explains its implementation and shutdown. By doing an in-depth qualitative study in Indonesia, it shows that AIMS is not mainly driven by a search for managerialistic gain, but motivated by external pressures.

Configuring the users adapting the system: participation and ICT4D in Afghanistan

Melanie Stilz (Technical University Berlin)

Participation is still almost exclusively defined from a donor perspective. How can those offering their help and resources enable participation by those receiving the support? In this paper I examine how "participation" is interpreted and executed in ICT project in the Afghan education sector.

Digital technologies, power, and intermediaries in Myanmar and India

Elisa Oreglia (SOAS University of London); Janaki Srinivasan

Digital technologies that can disintermediate markets are now common in Myanmar and India and yet intermediaries and traditional practices still dominate rural markets. We explore the resilience of intermediaries and how digital technologies reinforce, and more rarely challenge, existing power hierarchies.

P02 Challenging media representations of refugees and exploring new forms of solidarity

Convenors: Tanja Müller (University of Manchester); Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30

This panel explores the diverse representations of the current movement of refugees into Europe. Through an examination of the politics of representations the panel explores the extent to which representations have the potential to create spaces of resistance and forge new forms of solidarity.

Public representations of refugees and the power of a warm welcome

Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

This paper explores the media coverage of the current ‘crisis’ and how it shapes understandings of refugees through reinforcing negative stereotypes or challenging them to forge new kinds of global solidarity as evidenced through the politics and power of a warm welcome.

‘The Infiltrator’ versus ‘the Refugee’: exploring new forms of solidarity and their limitations within the Israeli asylum regime and beyond

Tanja Müller (University of Manchester)

Based on fieldwork in Tel Aviv and media reports in Germany, this paper interrogates whether new forms of sustained solidarity have emerged in reaction to the contemporary refugee crisis or whether we predominately experience a deepening of the white-saviour complex.

Refugee video games: a persuasive procedural rhetoric?

Gemma Sou (University of Manchester)

This paper empirically and theoretically analyses the representational practices in ‘serious games’ that focus on the experiences, challenges and politics of refugees. These video games combine negative, positive and post-humanitarian representational practices.

Media framing of Syrian refugee crisis in British national newspapers in 2015

Galina Miazhevich (University Of Leicester); Tai Ming Tsui (University of Leicester)

This paper explores British national newspaper coverage of Syrian refugee crisis (2015). Our analysis of 100 articles from broadsheets and tabloids uses content and frame analysis to show changes in framing. They are explained within a wider system of overlapping discourses (stereotypes, xenophobia)

P04 Virtual diasporas: how digital tools influence the politics of diasporas

Convenors: Corneliu Bjola (University of Oxford); Ilan Manor (University of Oxford)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30

We invite papers on: how digitalization has transformed imagined communities into virtual communities; how states utilize digital tools to achieve political goals, with a focus on development; how digitalization influences the sense of identity of diasporas and their bonds to country of origin.

On diplomats and diasporas: the use and abuse of digital technology in world society

Marcus Holmes (The College of William & Mary)

Taking stock of digital diplomacy studies and applying what we have learned to a new realm: diaspora politics.

The best of times, the worst of times: how ICTs influence migration and diaspora diplomacy

Ilan Manor (University of Oxford)

ICTs may have made the process of migration easier. This paper will analyze how such a reality impacts the practice of diaspora diplomacy at the embassy level.

From imagined communities to virtual communities: how African embassies utilize Facebook for diaspora diplomacy

Geraldine Adiku (University of Oxford); Ilan Manor (University of Oxford)

Diaspora engagement, is crucial for various national governments. In an era of social media proliferation, this study investigates how African embassies employ Facebook as a means of dialogic engagement and the formation of virtual, rather than imagined, diasporic communities.

Role of diaspora digital micro-development projects in social development in Sudan

Samah Ahmed (Malmo University)

This paper discusses the role of new media in empowering Sudanese diaspora in the UK toward contributing to a democratic public sphere in the Sudan. It analyses three case studies of second generation Sudanese diaspora led online organisations and platforms.

P05 The politics of infrastructure development

Convenors: Idalina Baptista (University of Oxford); Cressida Jarvis Read (University of Oxford); Laura Rival (University of Oxford); Tom Scott-Smith (University of Oxford)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

We invite papers that explore the varied ways in which attention to infrastructure (including infrastructure histories) leads to a better understanding of politics in the development process.

11:00-12:30

The engineering mystique: Egypt and the infrastructural imaginary

Jamie Furniss (University of Edinburgh)

Faith in complex mechanical technologies and vast engineering works is a recurrent feature of Egyptian State modernism. How has the ‘engineering mystique’ shaped the way infrastructures are conceived and deployed, for both developmental and political ends?

Sisyphian dilemmas of development: contrasting fantastic and ordinary infrastructure trends in Maputo, Mozambique

Gabriella Carolini (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

In post-socialist African cities like Maputo, land commodification is creating a Sisyphian dilemma in urban development by fueling imbalanced contest between the construction of fantastic infrastructure serving elites and ordinary infrastructure targeting the still unmet needs of the poor.

Aligning water, time, and chemical infrastructures in Sri Lanka’s Mahaweli irrigated agriculture systems

Tom Widger (Durham University)

In this paper I explore attempts to integrate water, time, and chemical infrastructures in Sri Lanka’s irrigated agriculture system. I complicate theories of agrarian transformation, highlighting the need to consider the ways in which development infrastructures unify and break apart over time.

China’s export of infrastructure-led development: here comes Noah’s Arc?

Yang Jiang (Danish Institute for International Studies)

This paper explores the political conditions under which China’s overseas infrastructure projects benefit or adversely affect host country development by looking at China’s past infrastructure initiatives both at home and abroad.

14:00-15:30

‘This road takes you to development’: State, buen vivir and post-neoliberalism in Ecuador

Murat Arsel (International Institute of Social Studies (ISS))

Focusing on a road connecting two cities in the Ecuadorian Amazon, this paper challenges the view that postneoliberalism is compatible with sustainable development. The ‘left turn’ is characterized not by its economic ideology but by its development imaginary based on Rostowian modernization theory.

The connecting state: relations between urbanisation, transport infrastructure and emergent forms of state sovereignty in South American new constitutions and cable car projects

Nicolas Valenzuela (University of Cambridge)

This paper uses the cases of Medellin-Colombia, La Paz-Bolivia and Santiago-Chile to explain how new constitutions recognise high levels of urbanisation, and how cablecar projects illustrate emergent forms of state sovereignty in metropolitan areas.

Driving development from below: community politics and development projects in the Bolivian altiplano

Rachel Godfrey Wood (Institute of Development Studies)

This presentation explores the strategies used by rural community organisations to attract infrastructure and development projects in the Bolivian Altiplano, drawing out the implications of these for understandings of public policy implementation.

The contradictions of ‘Make in India’ through markets: the political economy of space and speed in India’s solar energy sector

Pritish Behuria (London School of Economics and Political Science)

The Indian government has embarked on an ambitious strategy to increase its solar power capacity to 100 GW by 2022. This paper will examine the political economy challenges associated with doing this in very little time and with very little policy space, with regards to manufacturing capacity.

16:00-17:30

The politics of the ‘toilet’: lesson learned from a direct-fund channeling program to village level in Papua Province, Indonesia

Yulia Sari (The Australian National University)

This paper will discuss the way key actors (multiscalar government, facilitators, & village elite) shape the outcome of the direct-fund channeling to village level into building under-utilised toilets in Papua Province, Indonesia.

Debating sustainability, responsibility and dependency among Nayaka (adivasi): a case study of village infrastructure development in South India

Noa Lavi (University of Haifa)

Through the examination of the aftermath of infrastructure development projects among Nayaka (adivasi) people in South India, this paper discuss the different meanings and interpretations of ideas such as sustainability, responsibility and dependency among the different actors.

Government plans on hold: an ethnographic study of cultural heritage discourse and infrastructural development in rural ethnic China

Suvi Rautio (University of Helsinki)

Studying the conflicting grounds between infrastructural development and cultural heritage protection of an the ethnic minority village in southwest China, I look at how plans are put on hold and cut corners to display contrary outcomes, and what this reveals about perceptions of government rule.

Who needs a road if the helipad delivers? Disentangling the wilderness of state and market expansion in an Amazonian frontier.

Alejandro Reig (University Of Oxford)

This paper contextualizes socioenvironmental conflicts due to welfare and mining interventions of the Venezuelan Amazon region in a historical shift from a no-to-infrastructure, environmentalist and sustainable development governmentality to an agenda of neo-extractivism and bio-political control.

P06 The politics of children and young people in development

Convenors: Vicky Johnson (University of Brighton); Kirrily Pells (UCL Institute of Education)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The panel explores interconnections between poverty, inequality, fragile environments, intergenerational relationships and actions of children and youth. Analysis draws on research and practice on collaborations, re-workings or resistance to formal or informal processes of development and rights.

11:00-12:30

Smoke and mirrors? Challenging categories in global childhood and youth research

Virginia Morrow (University of Oxford)

The paper unsettles a number of taken-for-granted categories that are widely used in research relating to children and youth in the global South/development discourses, including age, family, adolescences, transitions to adulthood, education/learning, and children's agency/voice.

The ‘criminal child’ in the politics of childhood: a look at social profile of apprehended minors within the Indian juvenile justice system at the intersection of marginality, poverty and illiteracy

Chandni Basu (Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg)

In the post Nirbhaya episode figure of ‘criminal child’ pervades the public psyche of mainstream Indian society. Various legislative reformulations have followed. Such state efforts have been termed ‘step back in time’ by UNICEF India. Its meaning in terms of politics of childhood remains important.

Media use and young people’s political trust in China

Qiong Gong (Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication)

Based on an analysis of survey data on young people’s media use, demographic factors, trust in political information on traditional and social media, this empirical study seeks to fully understand the relationship between media use and young people’s political trust in China

Beyond manipulation: children in extractive industries controlled by non-state armed groups

Linda Lorena Sanchez Avendano (University of Manchester)

The paper analyses the roles performed by children in extractive industries controlled by non-state armed groups in Colombia. It discusses limited academic interpretations of ‘child soldiering’ and ‘child labour’ and its implications in terms of human rights violations and policy interventions.

14:00-15:30

Against the rules? Which rules? Navigating regulatory discourses of pregnancy in Mozambique

Francesca Salvi (University of Portsmouth)

In this paper I explore teenage pregnancy as a means to revoke binaries such as childhood and adulthood, or tradition and modernity. By engaging with young people’s attitudes toward their own identity, I suggest that they both resist and conform by available norms pertaining pregnancy.

Child marriage and early childbearing in India: social norms and structural inequalities

Jennifer Roest (University of Oxford)

Young Lives data is used to explore the causes of child marriage and early child bearing in India. An ecological life-course framework helps to demonstrate the role of gendered disadvantages and the need for a layered strategy to tackle them.

Salir adelante: a look into how teenage pregnancy is experienced in the city of Monterrey, Mexico

Brenda Rodriguez (Institute of Social Studies)

This research explores the subjective experiences of teenage pregnancy in the city of Monterrey, Mexico. It uses an intersectionality approach, understood as the interrelationship of multiple social divisions of oppression, to look at how they shape such diverse identities and lived experiences.

“How can we possibly raise our children without beating them?”: negotiating socio-cultural norms in developing protective environments for children in Tanzania

Barry Percy-Smith (University of Huddersfield)

This paper draws on a UNICEF study concerning violence against children in Tanzania to discuss some of the socio-cultural and structural factors at play that perpetuate violence and inhibit the development of protective environments played out in the politics of children’s everyday lives.

16:00-17:30

Young people navigating the politics of the informal economy in Zimbabwe

Marjoke Oosterom (Institute of Development Studies)

This paper analyses how unemployed and self-employed young men and women in a small town in Zimbabwe navigate the local politics and sometimes violent political actors in the local economy, in pursuit of economic opportunities. It shows their agency in a repressive political environment.

Participatory action research: working beyond disaster towards prevention

Muhammad Raza (Montclair State University); Mame Kani Diop (Montclair State University)

This study examines post-disaster effects on under-privileged children living in rural vulnerable communities in Pakistan.

Exploring peace education in Colombia: purposes and practices of the peace core subject

Maria Ines Romero (University of Manchester)

In 2014 the Colombian government passed an Educational Law establishing a peace core subject in schools. This paper analyzes strategies in 5 schools serving children in contexts of poverty and violence. I explore the extent to which these pedagogical programs develop civic engagement.

How do students negotiate development? “Education for All” and (agro-) pastoralism in southern Ethiopia

Sabrina Maurus (University of Bayreuth)

The paper explores the role of children and young people in development through “Education for All”. It analyses the negotiations of children and youth concerning education policy, their family’s need to secure a livelihood as pastoralists in southern Ethiopia and their own visions of the future.

P07 Reclaiming the political: reflections on the tactics and strategies of actors in the quest for just and sustainable food governance

Convenors: Felipe Roa-Clavijo (University of Oxford); Jessica Duncan (Wageningen University)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The panel invites papers that analyse ways in which civil society and social movements insert politics into governance spaces and comment on emerging trends across food governance debates, and the potential of civil society to envisage alternative scenarios and affect the policy process.

14:00-15:30

Access to seeds: lessons from the access to medicines debate

Patrick Endall (Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO))

Taking the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health as its point of departure, this paper reviews the “access to medicines” problem, exploring implications for those working at the national, international and multilateral levels to protect farmers’ freedoms relating to access and use of seeds.

Challenging post-political nature of global food security governance: strategies from the Committee on World Food Security

Jessica Duncan (Wageningen University)

In this paper I interrogate the post-political nature of global food security governance. I present the case of the Committee on World Food Security as a site where such the post-political is challenged and reflect on practices that can re-politicise food security governance.

Food sovereignty, food security and democratic choice: critical contradictions, difficult conciliations

Bina Agarwal

This paper critiques some of the major tenets of the global food sovereignty movement, and outlines ways of better achieving its goals of food security and social equality through innovative institutional change, without sacrificing individual freedoms and democratic choice.

Open source seed initiative: a pledge for freedom

Flora Sonkin (Wageningen University)

This paper approaches the Intellectual Property Rights regime on seeds through a relational perspective, presenting the Open Source Seed Initiative (United States) as a grassroots initiative which offers an alternative legal framework and a possible pathway towards food sovereignty.

16:00-17:30

The agrarian strike strikes back: agrarian negotiations in Colombia and the food sovereignty movement

Felipe Roa-Clavijo (University of Oxford)

The paper explores Colombia's agrarian negotiations between the national government and the agrarian movement Cumbre Agraria. It questions the extent to which such process can re-shape the debates on food policy in the context of a more democratic debate based on social and political recognition.

The political content of short food supply chains: expanding the democratic debate or threatening cohesion?

Jean-Baptiste Geissler (Politecnico di Milano)

This paper will therefore explore the political threats and benefits of short food supply chain schemes and elaborate on how this could contribute to recomposing the democratic debate at the local scale.

P08 Technological change and governance in the global south: politics, paradigms and pathways for sustainable development

Convenor: Keston Perry (SOAS, University of London)

Chair: Antonio Andreoni (SOAS, *University of London*)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 16:00-17:30

The panel focuses on the nature, dynamics and impact of technological change and its governance in the Global South. Contributions integrating and challenging both innovation system paradigms and political economy perspectives are invited.

Governing from behind the market: examining the impact of donor rents on state capacity and technological development in Trinidad and Tobago

Keston Perry (SOAS, University of London)

The paper centres on the role of multilateral institutions in the formulation of science, technology and innovation policies in Trinidad and Tobago. It advances that their relative dominance has undermined the state's effectiveness in fostering developmental coalitions for technological development.

Sustainability implications of spatial shift in the global capitalist economy for development paradigms

Pritam Singh (Oxford Brookes University)

This paper will examine the sustainability implications of spatial shift that is taking place in the global capitalist economy with the rise of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) economies and its further implications for the comparative development paradigms.

Regional developmentalism in West Africa: the case for commodity-based industrialisation through regional cooperation in the cocoa-chocolate production

Sophie van Huellen (SOAS, University of London); Jonathan Bashi Rudahindwa (SOAS, University of London)

The paper argues for industrialisation through sectoral integration and better governance of regional markets through creation of comparative advantage. On the example of the West African cocoa sector the feasibility of commodity-based industrialisation through sectoral integration is assessed.

Industrialization in times of China: understanding the demand-side dynamics of manufacturing sector development in Angola

Christina Wolf (School of Oriental and African Studies)

Emerging manufacturing production in Angola comes out of a growing domestic demand base, supported by economic engagement with China and a growing consumer demand base. Yet the growth of the domestic demand base faces the vicissitudes of the global economic slowdown and political economy dynamics.

P09 Poverty dynamics: shame, blame and responsibility [Multidimensional Poverty and Poverty Dynamics (MDDP) Study Group]

Convenor: Keetie Roelen (Institute of Development Studies)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Sessions in this panel reflect on linkages between poverty and responsibility, blame and shame focusing on (1) discourse, (2) measurement and (3) social protection.

11:00-12:30

Do feelings of shame undermine children's development?

Paul Dornan (University of Oxford)

This paper uses survey data from the 4 country Young Lives study to examine the links between shame and child poverty and associated impacts on learning.

Responsibility and the constraints of human mind: the inherited social and cultural capital

Rebeca Echavarrri (University of Glasgow)

We examine the responsibility that a person has on her own achievements (well-being) paying attention to mind, inherited attributes that facilitates or constrains social adaptability, and the community in which this person takes decisions. An empirical analysis is based on data from ESS 2014.

Opportunities in education: are factors outside individual responsibility really persistent? Evidence from Indonesia, 1997-2007

Maria C. Lo Bue (University of Verona); Rajius Idzalika

This paper aims to analyse the influence that the accumulation of factors outside individual responsibility has in the short and in the long run on individual educational and earning outcomes.

When the ‘Bien Común’ means living without: the normalization of poverty

Courtney Kurlanska (Rochester Institute of Technology)

Upon the return of the Sandinista party to power in 2007 many rural Nicaraguans believed that their poverty and precariousness would begin to recede, instead it has been reinforced as the new normal.

14:00-15:30

Changes over time in multidimensional poverty: methodology and results for 34 countries

Ana Vaz; Sabina Alkire (Dept of International Development, QEH); Jose Manuel Roche (Save the Children (SCF))

The paper investigates multidimensional poverty changes, using the Alkire-Foster framework, in 34 countries and 338 sub-national regions, covering 2.5 billion people. Analysis shows differences between changes in multidimensional and income poverty, and diversity of situations within countries.

Discrepancy between two approaches to global poverty: what does it reveal?

Woojin Jung (UC Berkeley)

The way in which poverty is conceptualized and measured shapes perceptions of need in aid allocation for countries. This paper examines discrepancies between monetary and capabilities approaches to poverty finding the two approaches differ in how they capture poverty and how they inform aid allocation.

The persistence of child poverty and deprivation in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Lucia Ferrone (UNICEF Office of Research)

This paper investigates the dynamics of both monetary and multidimensional child poverty, taking advantage of two recently constructed measure of child deprivation in Tanzania and Malawi, and of the longitudinal nature of the underlying data.

Gender and multidimensional poverty in Nicaragua: an individual-based approach

Jose Espinoza-Delgado (University of Goettingen)

In this paper, an attempt is made to construct an individual-based Multidimensional Poverty Measure for Nicaragua, to assess whether there is a significant gap between male and female multidimensional poverty in this country, and to find out what is driving the gap.

16:00-17:30

Are contextual factors responsible for the effects poverty eradication and human development policies?

Daniele Malerba (University of Manchester)

This study examines how contextual factors affect poverty eradication policies across geographic clusters. The findings suggest that the heterogeneous impacts of antipoverty policies depend in part on the energy infrastructure available. Contextual factors matter for poverty eradication.

Attributions of responsibility to poor people in two Chilean Conditional Cash Transfer programmes.

Patricio Olivera (University of Bristol)

In this paper I discuss the attributions of responsibility to poor people in two Chilean CCT programmes. The causes of poverty are not relevant and it seems that poor people are not blamed; however, they have the responsibility of solving their detrimental situation, under the rhetoric of co-responsibility.

Unconditional cash transfers and multidimensional poverty of rural-urban migrants in Indonesia

Sarah Elyzabeth Gultom (Monash University Malaysia)

This study aims to investigate the impact of an unconditional cash transfer program on the dynamics of multidimensional poverty level of rural-urban migrants in Indonesia and factors contributing to the recipients' movements in and out of poverty.

Universal Credit's impacts on employment behaviours modification

Shuo Fei (The University of Nottingham)

This paper analyses how Universal Credit modify recipients' attitudes, experiences and behaviours of employment.

P11 Tourism and development [Tourism and Development Study Group]

Convenor: David Harrison (Middlesex University)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Tourism is a major tool for development in many countries and regions but its impacts remain contested. This panel focuses on current thinking and research on the economic, social and cultural processes underlying its continued growth and on tourism's relationship with other forms of travel.

14:00-15:30

Travel philanthropy and sustainable development: a critical assessment of a contested relationship

Marina Novelli (University of Brighton)

Travel philanthropy combines philanthropic principles with social-justice-focused forms of tourism. It exhibits characteristics from three broad philanthropic movements and approaches – traditional, modern and post-modern philanthropy. This paper offers a critical assessment of travel philanthropy.

From local to global: building partnerships with indigenous communities in the tourism sector to strengthen the governance of biodiversity creating inclusive opportunities.

Adolfo Arguello (Tec de Monterrey)

My proposal explains the transformation of tourists reaching nature friendly locations, creating collective action, driving the sense of change in citizens. In alliance with the Lacandones, different organizations are creating a vision WHY we need to manage properly the Governance of Biodiversity.

NGOs and tourism scholarship: moving the research agenda forward

Louise Dixey

This paper reviews weaknesses in the study of NGOs involved in tourism in less economically developed countries and presents the rationale for embracing critical ethnography in order to further understanding of the complex dynamics of development.

Tourism as a development trigger in the Italian peripheral areas: reality or wishful thinking?

Maria Giulia Pezzi (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

This contribution explores whether tourism can be interpreted as a viable development strategy in the Italian "Inner Areas", and the implications of creating a tourism market where basic services are still lacking, in an attempt to overcome the widespread idea that "tourism is the easiest way".

16:00-17:30

The political economy of international dive tourism

Donna Lee (University of Bradford); Mark Hampton (University of Kent); Julia Jeyacheya (University Of Bradford)

This paper uses a critical political economy approach to analyse the dive scuba tourism industry in Sabah to highlight the structural precarity of tourism development strategies as well as the agential vulnerabilities of tourism employment

“They didn’t start it and they want to start their own and complete”: the Elmina 2015 Strategy and the politics of tourism-led local economic development planning

Emmanuel Akwasi Adu-Ampong (University of Sheffield)

In this paper, I build up arguments about the particular ways in which the politics of local development planning and governance in Ghana shaped the outcomes of the Elmina 2015 Strategy

Utopia or Dystopia? The development of Kavos, Corfu, into a tourism destination and the impacts on the local community; a pseudo-longitudinal study from 2003 to 2016

Nika Balomenou (University of Hertfordshire)

This study argues that the metamorphosis of Kavos from a fishing village to an 18-30 tourism destination had a detrimental effect on the community. Solutions are sought to address complications from high tourist to local ratio, seasonal, low-revenue and environmentally unfriendly tourism activity.

The politics of community based tourism in Uganda: perspectives on power and governance in Bigodi wetland sanctuary

Dirisa Mukindwa (University of Sunderland in London)

This paper examines power negotiations by local residents in community tourism in Uganda. Issues of power and governance are rarely understood and conceptualised in community managed tourism enterprises. Yet Power is indispensable in the success of these enterprises.

P12 The politics of low carbon development post Paris climate agreement

Convenor: Chukwumerije Okereke (University of Reading)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel will explore the various dimensions of the politics of low carbon development especially following the new Paris climate agreement. Specific aspects will include climate mainstreaming, adaptation and climate resilience, finance, justice and equity, human rights and public participation.

14:00-15:30

Intimate government and anthropocene

Stephane Dartiailh

This paper will explore the possibilities of using concept of anthropocenity to understand the mix of sensitive and political dimensions in the development of an ecological governance following the new Paris climate agreement.

Oil production: a blessing or a curse? The case of Sudan (2000-2013)

Sabna Ali (International Institute of Social Studies)

The paper aims to show how oil dependency put the economic diversity, energy security and economic stability of Sudan to the test. Assessing the drawbacks of oil dependency and its consequences when South Sudan's separation happened, it discusses possible future options for a more diversified economy.

Rethinking policy and practice for leisure mobility in a post-COP21 world

Peter Burns (University of Bedfordshire); Lyn Bibbings (Independent)

The COP21 Paris agreement offers major opportunities for a climate resilient global economy. Given that travel and tourism accounts for over 10% of global emissions, new policies and models are needed to enable the industry to meet the carbon challenge and politico-societal obligations

“Energy”: the underplayed driver of deforestation under REDD+ in Sub-Saharan Africa

Brian Chirambo (University of Reading)

This paper argues that, REDD+ in Zambia has underplayed the contribution of energy deficits to the countries rate of deforestation and forest degradation thereby negatively affecting the potential of the programme to meet its central objective of reducing 20% GHG emissions from the forest sector. .

16:00-17:30

The international politics of low carbon development

Chukwumerije Okereke (University of Reading); Brian Chirambo (University of Reading)

The paper will argue that without adequate attention, the concept of low carbon development could become part of a legitimating discourse to neutralize radical visions that challenge prevailing structures of global economic injustice.

Novel problems require novel solutions: exploring the prospects and limits of adaptive collaborative management (ACM) for REDD+

Abu-bakar Massaquoi (University of Reading)

This paper explores whether Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM) provides a suitable approach for designing and implementing REDD+ in Sierra Leone, and Africa in general.

Climate governance in earth democracies: epistemic alternatives after Capitalocene (an Indian case study)

Anindya Sekhar Purakayastha (Kazi Nazrul University); Md Mursed Alam (Kazi Nazrul University)

The present proposal focuses on climate governance and earth democracy in the Anthropocene through innovative templates of eco-communities and earth-centric modes of production as seen in alternative non-commodified ways of living, practiced by India's indigenous population for centuries.

Justice beyond the politics of low carbon development: how the rights of nature can promote intra- and intergenerational equity?

Elizabeth Pelisson

Environmental rights are recognized in several national legal orders as well as in international treaties. Nonetheless, this progress stills limited by its anthropocentric perspectives. The rights of nature broaden entitlements and open way to create more protective standards at international level.

P13 The political economy of inclusion: poverty and the precarious ‘new middle’ in developing countries

Convenors: Lukas Schlogl (King’s College London); Andy Sumner (King’s College London)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30

The objective of this panel is to develop a nuanced, interdisciplinary understanding of the emerging ‘new middle’ in the developing world. It discusses these precarious groups along three lines of inquiry: political agency, economic inequality and insecurity, and gender relations.

Development and inequality in the African lions

David Potts (University of Bradford)

This paper investigates data for seven Sub-Saharan African economies to consider the dynamics of growth and inequality over the period 1995 to 2015. It explores the factors leading to differences in the experiences and related policy implications.

Vulnerability and the middle class in South Africa

Rocco Zizzamia (University of Cape Town); Vimal Ranchhod (Univ. of Cape Town); Simone Schotte (GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies); Murray Leibbrandt (University of Cape Town)

This paper interrogates issues involved in defining a middle class in high inequality countries. We argue that economic stability is a defining characteristic of the middle class and measure the South African middle class as a group that is likely to have an acceptable degree of economic stability

Understanding an emerging vulnerable group in Chile: out of poverty but in risk of being in poverty again

Amanda Telias (University of Manchester)

The objective of this paper is to define and characterize the growing group of people that is out of poverty but facing a high risk of falling into poverty in Chile. A threshold of probability of falling into poverty is defined, which divides the population between vulnerable group and middle class.

P15 The regional politics of forced displacement in the Middle East

Convenors: Jasmin Fritzsche (Ruhr-University Bochum); Raffael Beier (Ruhr-University Bochum); Loubna Abi Khalil (Ruhr University Bochum)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Mon 12th Sept, 16:00-17:30

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Syria over 4.5 million people have fled the country to find safe havens in neighbouring countries. This panel will address the questions and problems that shape the local response to the Syrian refugee crisis in light of the regional political environment.

The threat of Syrian refugee resettlement on Lebanese consociationalism

Assem Abi Ali (IEE (Institution for international development and international policy))

This paper examines the threat of the resettlement of Syrian refugees on the Lebanese consociational political system presenting the affect of change in demography and social composition on the balance of power in Lebanon.

The displacement of Palestinian refugees from Syria to neighboring countries

Ibrahim Natil (University of College)

This paper focuses on the displacement of Palestinian refugees from Syria and to explore the meaning of these multiple displacements.

New crisis, old reflexes: Turkey's role in the EU's refugee crisis management

Margarite Zoetewij (NCCR on the Move @ Fribourg University Faculty of Law); Ozan Turhan (Fribourg University / NCCR on the move)

This paper argues that the rights of Syrian refugees hosted by Turkey are not sufficiently protected under Turkish immigration law, and that the EU can therefore not rely on Turkey in the management of the present refugee crisis.

The evolution of Israel's asylum regime

Shai Tagner (The Ben-Gurion Institute for the Study of Israel and Zionism at Ben-Gurion University in the Negev and the Department of Political Science at Roma Tre)

The paper will historically analyse the evolution of Israel's asylum regime, from the 1948 war to present day, within the context of perpetual conflict in the Middle-East.

P16 Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals

Convenor: Laurence Cooley (University of Birmingham)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30

The declaration of the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals states that "Sport is...an important enabler of sustainable development". This panel seeks to understand how sport came to be included in the SDGs and to critically explore whether it can live up to these heady expectations.

Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals: explaining Paragraph 37

Laurence Cooley (University of Birmingham)

This paper situates the inclusion of sport in the Sustainable Development Goals in the broader context of the emergence and growth of the Sport for Development and Peace sector, and seeks to identify the causes and key actors that explain this inclusion.

Integrated and indivisible? Using the example of sport to interrogate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Iain Lindsey; Tony Chapman (Durham University)

This paper draws on analysis of the potential contribution of sport to the 2030 Agenda to interrogate the extent to which the aspirations, implementation and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals may be ‘integrated and indivisible’ in practice.

Sustainable development through sport? Critical insights from an international research project on the sport for development and peace sector

Richard Giulianotti; Holly Collison (Brunel University); P. David Howe (Loughborough University); Simon Darnell (University of Toronto)

This paper draws extensively on a multi-site research project to discuss sustainability within the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) sector. We discuss the historical emergence, diverse meanings, and challenging political contexts for sustainability within SDP.

Semiotic (de)construction of “Sport-for-Development-and-Peace” (SDP): a fallacy of equivocation

Tarvinder Kaur (University of the Free State)

This paper interrogates the semiotic construction of a global movement, come to known as “Sport-for-Development-and-Peace” (SDP). Deconstructing the discourses and logics of SDP demonstrates how these rely on tautology, equivocation and self-referentiality.

P17 Political settlements and prospects for institutional transformation: re-thinking state- and peace-building in situations of fragility

Convenors: Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

Political settlements are at the centre of donor engagement in fragile settings. This panel will explore what political settlements are, and how such an approach might help to foster more effective efforts at institutional transformation.

09:00-10:30

The role and responsibility of foreign aid in recipient political settlements

Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)

External factors such as foreign aid can shape developing-country political settlements. By using a new conceptualisation that emphasizes contestation between incumbents and challengers we can investigate the mechanisms, types and ethical implications of aid influence over recipient settlements.

Political settlements as complex social systems: moving beyond the inclusive institutionalism paradigm

Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh)

To gain analytical value, political settlements need to be conceptualised as complex social systems; as such they abstain the liberal external interventionism along the inclusive institutionalism paradigm, and open up to the 'local turn' in state- and peacebuilding.

Researching political settlements empirically: more than nailing jelly to the wall?

Nicolai Schulz (London School of Economics and Political Science); Jörn Grävingholt (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))

This article aims to (1) provide a clearer conceptual distinction between the 'configuration of power' and the 'set of institutions' that distribute sources of power. (2) to compare three leading political settlement typologies in regards to their conceptual clarity and empirical operationalisation.

Institutions, political settlements and the analysis of conflicts

Mushtaq Khan (SOAS, University of London)

The political settlements approach provides important insights into the drivers of stability and conflict in developing countries. The policy implications are at variance with the security, justice and jobs suggested by mainstream institutional and governance analyses of security and development.

11:00-12:30

Burning the tent down: political settlements and armed group inclusion in the democratic republic of Congo

Suda Perera (University Birmingham)

This paper offers entry points through which armed group actors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo can be considered in political settlements, and argues that post-conflict political settlements which do not include such groups are likely to fail to be effective.

Elites, power and security: all for the few and the few for themselves?

Erwin van Veen (Clingendael)

This paper examines how elite heterogeneity and the development-orientation of elites, considered as salient features of political settlements in fragile societies, influence the organization and delivery of security by state security organizations.

Conflict sensitivity and pathways out of fragility: testing the limits for sustaining political settlements in conflict-prone countries

Owen Greene (University of Bradford)

Political Settlements in fragile states require accommodation of interests of powerful interest groups, which will be challenged when pursuing pathways out of fragility. This paper examines lessons from experience on navigating risks and enhancing conflict sensitivity during such transition processes.

Internationalized political settlements: understanding Uganda's wars at home and abroad

Thomas Stubbs (University of Cambridge); Daniel Zirker (University of Waikato)

This paper argues that Ugandan involvement in internal and external wars across Central-East Africa is driven by an internationalized political settlement between cross-national ethnic and military leaders. It sheds new light on neglected international dimensions of political settlement theory.

14:00-15:30

Beyond the politics of plunder: Philippine coconut levies through the lens of 'political settlements'

Charmaine Ramos (International Institute of Social Studies)

This paper analyses the 'political settlement' underpinning a levy collected from Philippine coconut producers. It shows how the approach can be used to assess the developmental potential of specific market-attenuating state interventions ostensibly designed to foster productive expansion.

Facing conflict barriers in the implementation of Colombian inclusive business: a peace-building approach

Angelica Fernandez (University of Manchester)

Colombian inclusive businesses around internal conflict face implementation barriers, which are analysed using resource-dependence and institutional theories, with the aim of categorizing strategies and understanding motives that have guided their selection by organisations to manage the barriers.

The political settlements in Lebanon

Francisco Mazzola (King's College London)

This paper will illustrate how political settlements in Lebanon contribute to political crises. It will problematize the discourse on inclusion and scrutinise how elite inclusion is advancing instability, and discuss how international actors can support alternative political settlements 'from below'.

Malawi's political settlement: crafting poverty and peace, 1994-2014

Diana Cammack (ODI)

Since 1994 Malawi's political elite have crafted a settlement at critical junctures that has guaranteed them access to rents and power and has resulted in peace and national underdevelopment.

P18 South-South cooperation and the post-2015 development agenda: divergence or convergence between new players and traditional actors? [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jurek Seifert (Ruhr University Bochum); Geovana Gomes (PUC-Rio)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

International power shifts have caused changes in International Development cooperation. New actors, such as the BRICS, are challenging the established donors by promoting their South-South cooperation as an alternative. This panel investigates these trends in the context of the post-2015 agenda.

09:00-10:30

The Path toward Common Ground: Reviewing the 'New Actors in International Development' Research Agenda

Erik Lundsgaarde (Danish Institute for International Studies); Adam Moe Fejerskov (Danish Institute for International Studies); Signe Cold-Ravnkilde (Danish Institute for International Studies)

This paper assesses the literature on a diverse set of actors in international development, highlighting differences within OECD-DAC and South-South cooperation provider groups and the processes of interaction among them to provide a common foundation for the analysis of cooperation approaches.

South South Cooperation and Hegemonic Order in a Post-Aid Era

Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford); Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford)

Contemporary discourses of South South Cooperation suggest a challenge to northern hegemony from the Global South, but the restatement of this within a context of the globalization of capital and production chains suggests a loss of the radical potential of the original formulation.

South-South cooperation and horizontality - differences in aid modalities? The case of Brazil in Mozambique

Jurek Seifert (Ruhr University Bochum)

The paper analyzes whether South-South cooperation can be distinguished from North-South cooperation by looking at horizontality and power relations in Brazil's cooperation in Mozambique. The case study is presented in the context of the discussion on Southern Development partners in the post-2015 agenda

The influence of providers of South South Cooperation on traditional Northern donors: The reactions within the USA and the UK

Milena Elsinger (University of Marburg)

The paper explores the responses of two traditional donors (the UK and the USA) to the activities of Southern providers. It studies their reactions on three levels: their perception of Southern providers, their response in official narratives and their practices.

11:00-12:30

Brazil, China, India and South Africa's development cooperation approaches in health: a critical analysis of Southern expertise as transnational policy transfer sites.

Manaira Assunção (Hamburg Universität)

The paper investigates how Southern expertise through South-South cooperation projects in health consolidates itself as transnational policy-making and transfer site. Brazil, China, India and South Africa's expertise is based on symbolic engagements with Northern and Southern development actors.

The BRICS effect: The impacts south-south cooperation has on cooperation practices in Mozambique

Geovana Gomes (PUC-Rio); Paulo Esteves (PUC-Rio)

SSC has been implemented as an alternative to traditional cooperation practices. Accordingly, traditional donors need to accommodate these new forces. The paper will discuss the impact SSC has on the practices of the international development cooperation field, in light of the Mozambican case.

Old and new relations between Brazil-Japan and Triangular cooperation: The case of ProSAVANA

Lais Caroline Kuss (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

An analysis of the cooperation between Brazil and Japan that has developed in ProSAVANA, focusing on aspects of the North-South relationship which can contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between "emerging" and "traditional donors" on the context of triangular cooperation.

P19 The politics of environment and natural resource governance and livelihoods [Environment, natural resources and climate change Study Group]

Convenors: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham); John Morton (University of Greenwich)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30; Wed 14th Sept 09:00-10:30

Analysing power and politics is fundamental to analyses of governance and livelihoods in environment, natural resource and climate change contexts. The panel draws on a range

of analytical approaches and situations to investigate how power and politics influence decision-making and livelihoods.

14:00-15:30

“Not all land is the same”: how land deals are changing access to natural resources and local practices in Mozambique

Carla Gomes (University of East Anglia)

This paper will examine how farmland investments are changing access to natural resources, climate resilience strategies and livelihoods in Mozambique. It draws on qualitative fieldwork conducted in the country in 2015 and adopts the conceptual approach of environmental justice.

Measuring the role of governance in environmental upgrading: the case of Kenyan horticulture farmers

Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester)

Environmental upgrading is intrinsically linked to the ability of Kenyan fruit-vegetable farmers to participate in global production networks and hence their livelihoods. The paper studies the extent to which power and politics of stakeholders affect farmers' decisions to environmentally upgrade

The political economy of small-scale fisheries and the growth of aquaculture on Lake Victoria: emerging limitations to sustainable and inclusive development

Karin Wedig (University of Denver, CO, USA)

This article examines the effects of national, regional and international fisheries development strategies on natural resource use and re-distributional dynamics in the Lake Victoria basin (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania) in the context of rapid aquaculture growth.

Advocating for change? How a civil society-led coalition influences the implementation of the forest rights act in India

Clare Barnes (Utrecht University); Peter Driessen

Civil society organizations (CSOs) often federate into civil society-led coalitions (CSCs) in order to shape forest policy implementation. We develop a framework to analyze CSC strategy choices and apply this to the CSC attempting to influence the Forest Rights Act implementation in India.

16:00-17:30

Pipeline projects and rural politics: examining rural reactions to Kenya's LAPSSET corridor

Charis Enns (University of Waterloo); Brock Bersaglio (University of Toronto)

It is often assumed that peasants resist or reject large-scale land deals. Yet peasants in Kenya are reacting to the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport corridor in diverse ways. Analysing their reactions reveals that identity influences whether groups reject, resist, or seek incorporation in land deals.

How does corporate social responsibility affect national politics? The case of mining in Ghana, Peru and Zambia.

Tomas Frederiksen (University of Manchester)

This paper examines the national politics of mining and corporate social responsibility in Ghana, Peru and Zambia using a political settlements framework.

Chinese hydropower dams go global: a political ecology of the Asian drivers' perspective

Frauke Urban (SOAS, University of London); Giuseppina Siciliano (School of Oriental and African Studies)

This paper investigates China's role as the world's largest builder and investor of large dams, using a 'political ecology of the Asian drivers' perspective and drawing on case studies from Southeast Asia and West Africa.

Making sense, making place: climate change narratives in rural Zambia

Mikkel Funder

This paper examines the emergence of climate change narratives among government and local government staff in rural Zambia, and how they form part of broader sense- and place-making discourses and practices by local state actors.

Wed 14th Sept 09:00-10:30

Greening like a state: Ethiopia's green economy as "high modernism"

John Morton (University of Greenwich)

The Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy document, and its strategies of visual mapping of sectors, emissions and timelines, are analysed as an instance of High Modernism: the totalising but also depoliticising "aspiration to the administrative ordering of nature and society".

Analysing the multi-level landscape of renewable natural resources governance: a framework

Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)

The paper presents a framework developed to analyse the multi-level landscape of renewable natural resource governance, through analysis of the multiple levels and types of actors, vertical and horizontal interactions and nature and performance of governance.

The politics of impact assessment in framing community ‘development’ in extractive projects

Marianne Kuusipalo (UEA)

This paper provides an illustration of the way in which impact assessment instruments create a bias that marginalises alternate, local, and indigenous ways of knowing and allow extractive projects to be undertaken uncritically in support of Mozambique’s dominant neoliberal development agenda.

P20 Psy-expertise and the new politics of the personal in international development [Wellbeing and Psycho-social perspectives Study Group]

Convenors: China Mills (University of Sheffield); Sally Brooks (University of York); Elise Klein (University of Melbourne); Sarah White (University of Bath); Daniela Gabor
Room 8 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 11:00-12:30

The rise of behavioural economics, subjective wellbeing and psy-expertise signal a new politics of the personal in development. For some this is a radical way to reduce poverty, for others it individualises and pathologises the poor. What are the implications for development as a project of ‘empowerment’?

Development policy and psy expertise: A review

Elise Klein (University of Melbourne); China Mills (University of Sheffield)

Expertise stemming from the psy disciplines is incorporated increasingly into international development policy and practise. Through examining two areas of psy expertise, we argue that caution should be applied in using such approaches in development policy.

Changing the mind and behaviour of the poor at work: Political subjectivity of low-end service workers in India’s corporate sector

Nandini Goptu (University of Oxford)

Soft skills training for psychological and behavioural change to enhance productivity of the poor has contradictory implications for their political subjectivity. It elicits discipline and servility, yet also unleashes new understandings of the self and society, and a critique of power and hierarchy.

What are the policy implications of aspiration traps?

Svenja Flechtner (European University Flensburg)

I address policy implications of aspiration traps to discuss under which conditions this behavioural approach can help to improve well-being and empowerment. There is a case for policy interventions that can enlarge subjective opportunity sets, but these must address material poverty and inequalities as well.

Financial(ised) Inclusion

Sally Brooks (University of York); Daniela Gabor

Development initiatives in digital-based financial inclusion have grown since the financial crisis. Market failures are attributed to ‘risky’ consumers whose behavior can be ‘nudged’ in a ‘rational’ direction. Such initiatives enable ‘profiling’ of poor households as generators of financial assets

P21 The politics of public sector transformations

Convenor: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The public sector remains an inescapable component of development. Moving beyond the limited agenda of public sector reform, this interdisciplinary panel addresses public sector transformation as a contentious and transnational process of organisational and political change.

14:00-15:30

Institutions as living mechanisms: rethinking institutional and political economy analysis

Marina Buch Kristensen (Nordic Consulting Group); Goran Hyden (University of Florida)

This paper, using recent data, applies an alternative approach to doing institutional and political economy analysis with the objective of showing how these can be carried out to strengthen public sector reforms that in accordance with the emerging donor policy paradigm

Motivation, identity and values: a turn to a more individual-focused public sector management

Sumedh Rao

This paper outlines an emerging and distinct public sector reform and management paradigm in policy and academia, which focuses very much on the individual and their intrinsic or internal psychological drivers, rather than on systems and extrinsic rewards.

The politics of leadership and elite interactions in bureaucratic reforms: Why relational leadership matters for sustainable organisational change

Kelechi Ekuma (University of Manchester)

This essay advances insights into the idea of ‘relational leadership’ and what it might portend for public sector transformation in DCs. It examines the politics of trust in policy decision-making in a developing context and argues that public leadership should be a relationship-based social process.

The politics of Civil service reform in Pakistan

Maryam Tanwir (University Of Cambridge)

The paper proposes an objective and apolitical performance evaluation system for Pakistani bureaucrats and highlights the significant political economy factors that could hinder the introduction of a new performance management system.

16:00-17:30

Amplifying accountability by benchmarking results at district and national levels

Alice Evans (University of Cambridge)

This multi-level ethnography of the Zambian health system illustrates the importance of top-down accountability, and how it has emerged in a historically neglected sector. Maternal health care indicators are prioritised when they are benchmarked, at district and national levels.

Transnational agency and mechanisms in the adoption of social protection in Kenya

Marion Ouma (University of South Africa)

Drawing from the policy transfer theory, in considering the process of adoption of social protection in Kenya, the paper brings new evidence on the mechanisms of transfer that have been employed by international actors in influencing the adoption of the cash transfer programmes.

‘Municipal entrepreneurs’: local political interests in the delivery of urban public goods in Kumasi, Ghana

Matthew Sabbi (University of Bayreuth)

This paper discusses the interests and strategies of local politicians in the design and delivery of public goods to urban dwellers. These strategies are seen as specific responses to contest and shape the hegemonic structure of their municipal government which is dominated by the central regime.

P22 NGOs and the corporate sector: the political-economy of partnership

[Business & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Jason Hart (University of Bath); Peter Edward (Newcastle University, UK)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Recently, engagement of development NGOs and agencies with multinational corporations has grown but careful consideration of the risks / benefits of this is still in its infancy. This panel explores diverse perspectives to understand better the issues and challenges arising from these partnerships.

14:00-15:30

The current inevitability of corporate domination; a perspective from complexity theory

Jean Boulton (University of Bath)

Complexity theory provides a framework to understand the almost inevitable slide into corporate domination of agendas, and the need for ‘push back’ from a neo-liberal stance. It highlights that NGOs, as champions of the powerless, must act independently and champion new forms of global governance.

The political economy of partnerships: the partnership between Coca-Cola, TechnoServe (NGO) and the Gates Foundation

Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford)

The political dimensions of partnerships are articulated within the parameters of the neo-liberal market economy. This paper questions partnerships between philanthropists, NGOs, and private corporations and their motivations for engaging in poverty reduction.

Development NGOs and the corporate sector: growing partnership

Natalia Wyzicka (College of Europe)

The study examines the relationship between the Chinese corporate sector and development NGOs in Africa. The findings are drawn from interviews with Chinese corporations and NGOs. The strong conceptual framework draws primarily from the organisational theory perspective.

Partnership and North-South power: perspectives from African philanthropy

Alan Fowler (University of Witwatersrand)

In their re-orientation towards domestic resource mobilization, the quest of African NGOs to establish partnerships across the continents’ business philanthropic landscape must not suffer from INGO agreements negotiated with transnational corporations.

16:00-17:30

The “business” of inclusion: perspectives of inclusive capitalism and bottom of the pyramid approaches to development from Bangladesh

Ahmed Rashid (University of Ottawa)

The paper draws on evidence from three programs initiated --with the dual objectives of profit and development-- by corporations in partnership with NGOs. We find that corporations are leveraging NGOs to enter BOP markets in Bangladesh.

Political economy of INGO- private sector partnerships: the case of transforming the war-torn agricultural economy of Northern Sri Lanka

Priyan Senevirathna (Leeds Beckett University)

This paper looks at the political economy of INGO- private sector partnerships in Sri Lanka by taking into account Care International’s partnership with a multinational corporation in promoting out grower projects in the war-torn Northern province.

P23 Thinking and working politically about corruption and anti-corruption

Convenor: Caryn Peiffer (University of Birmingham)

Chair: Paul Heywood (University of Nottingham)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel builds on recent advanced theoretical work on corruption and its control, combining principal-agent, collective action, and corruption-as-problem-solving analysis, to consider how thinking and working more “politically” may help better address corruption.

09:00-10:30

Tackling corruption: can’t we do better?

Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Heather Marquette (University of Birmingham)

Corruption is not black and white, and more nuanced approaches are essential to combat it effectively. Anti-corruption initiatives need to be more politically aware, better attuned to contextual realities, and more flexible and strategic. In other words, they need to ‘think and work politically’.

Why do states establish anti-corruption agencies? Drivers of institutional diffusion

Dominik Zaum (University of Reading)

. The paper systematically examines different explanations for why states decide to establish ACAs, providing evidence for the international and domestic drivers of institutional diffusion.

Getting the (right) message? Is the fight against corruption increasing voter apathy?

Caryn Peiffer (University of Birmingham)

Based on an original household survey-experiment in Jakarta, this study examines whether and how messages about corruption and anticorruption influence attitudes towards fighting corruption, willingness to report corruption, and willingness to be otherwise politically involved.

Does decentralisation just decentralise corruption? The political economy of corruption and multilevel governance

Hamish Nixon (Overseas Development Institute); Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham)

Theory and evidence on the impact of decentralisation on corruption remain mixed. This paper presents analytical approaches to incorporating political drivers of decentralisation and corruption into understandings of decentralisation and its relationship with corruption.

11:00-12:30

The role of elite alliances in subverting efforts to eliminate corruption in Pakistan

Rosita Armytage (Australian National University)

For Pakistan's elite, many forms of corruption are seen as normative and inevitable. I examine the informal practices that have led to a culture of impunity amongst the nation's most powerful, and the lessons for development programs emerging from rising domestic demands for accountability.

The normative topography of anti-corruption in Central Asia: the interdependence of formal and informal rules, procedures, and institutions

Scott Newton (SOAS, University of London)

Legal dimensions of anti-corruption policy (institutions, rules and procedures) form a reciprocally conditioning system with targeted background informal norms. The resulting complex normative topography for anti-corruption policy (int'l and national) is studied in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Is interventionist regulation a path to corruption? A study on the outcomes of the privatization process of the telecommunication sector in Brazil, Germany, Italy and Mexico

João Victor Guedes Neto (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg); Friederike Elisabeth Boelle; Isis Taemi Yano (Leuphana University)

This paper aims at identifying whether interventionist regulation might be a path to corruption. We answer the question through the analysis of the outcomes generated by the telecommunication sector's privatization in Brazil, Germany, Italy and Mexico during the 1990s.

Destructive competition in Petro populist structure: evidences from Iran

Faez Dinparastisaleh (Allame Tabataba'i University)

This paper addresses the rent distributive effect of Iranian electoral rules which brings petro populism as a structural characteristic of political economy.

P24 China and the rising powers as development actors: looking across, looking back, looking forward [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Alex Shankland (Institute of Development Studies); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)

Room 6 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The emergence of China and fellow 'rising powers', such as Brazil, India, South Africa and Russia, is having a profound impact on international development. This panel examines the multiple interrelated ways in which rising powers are (re-)shaping international development trajectories.

09:00-10:30

Rising powers and the emergence of the global development era: a geographical perspective

Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

A new geography of global development is emerging, as highlighted in the SDGs. Yet this paper argues that it is rising powers and "little d" transformation in wealth, poverty, inequality and trade, which have driven the transition to a new, uncertain spatial framing of development.

Rising powers in the geopolitics of development: historical lessons from Bandung and Bretton woods to Nieo

Albert Sanghoon Park (University of Cambridge)

The entry of rising powers has opened up new opportunities in the geopolitical landscape of development. To move forward, this work looks back on the movement for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to derive lessons from an intellectual history tracing back to Bandung and Bretton Woods.

Globalism versus regionalism in China's trade policy

Anna Wróbel (University of Warsaw)

The aim of this paper is to analyse China's trade policy. Especially it will discuss the significance of the WTO and preferential trade agreements for China as a platform for pursuing its trade interests.

South-South cooperation: emerging donors and the provision of technical cooperation

Deborah Barros Leal Farias

This paper explores emerging donors' provision of technical cooperation in the context of South-South Cooperation. It compares Brazil, China, India, and South African approaches to giving technical cooperation to other Southern partners while under SSC's principled beliefs.

11:00-12:30

South-South cooperation and the new rhetoric of development - a response to the past and a vision for the future

Bethany Tasker (UCL)

The rising powers are engaging in development assistance that has been framed in a distinct and evocative way, espousing the principles of solidarity, respect for sovereignty, mutual benefit and partnership. But does the reality reflect the rhetoric? And is there power in the rhetoric alone?

Past the golden moment, what future for Brazil's development cooperation?

Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies)

Brazil's golden moment in international development has passed and the future of its cooperation programme looks uncertain. This paper considers challenges facing the narrative and governing principles of Brazilian cooperation and highlights two trends that could shape its course and future framing.

The use of "history" in Brazilian South-South cooperation

Susanne Ress (Humboldt University, Berlin)

Drawing on four months of institutional ethnography at a Brazilian international university, the paper critically discusses the use of "history", more specifically the reference to the history of Trans-Atlantic slavery in Brazilian South-South Cooperation with African countries.

History and political imaginaries: Brazilian development workers in Mozambique

Katia Taela (University of Sussex)

The paper explores historical (dis)continuities in the political imaginaries and discourses of Brazilian development workers in Mozambique across time. This historical perspective sheds light into the politics of South-South cooperation between the two countries as lived by individual professionals.

14:00-15:30

Chinas impact on regional integration and development in the African Union

Georg Lammich (University Duisburg-Essen)

The paper analyses Chinas transformative potential for the regional development and integration process in Africa and compares the main differences in Chinas and Western approaches to interregional cooperation (in Africa).

Focac and the politics of China-Africa development cooperation: a critical assessment

Han Cheng (Cambridge University)

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), a South-South institution created in 2000, is a crucial site of reflection and production of idea, policy and practice in China-Africa relations. This paper will discuss the shaping of FOCAC in the changing geography of China-Africa development.

Unpacking African agency: the role of bureaucratic minorities in Africa-China infrastructure projects' negotiations: a case study of Benin

Folashade Soule-kohndou (Sciences Po Paris)

This paper investigates the bureaucratic politics of negotiation by small states engaged in asymmetrical relations with larger states. Based on fieldwork it studies the negotiating tactics of bureaucratic actors of African state, Benin, when negotiating infrastructure contracts with China.

Understanding a terminological paradox: conceptualising government-organised non-governmental organisations (GONGOs)

Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta); Timothy Hildebrandt (London School of Economics and Political Science)

This paper offers a conceptualisation of government-organised non-governmental organisations. It identifies how they are qualitatively different from NGO and theorises how their increasing presence in development can change state-society relations and international politics.

16:00-17:30

Development experience sharing as a new paradigm of South-South cooperation

Xiuli Xu (College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University)

This paper examines two interlinked projects on China agricultural development and poverty reduction experiences sharing with Tanzania, and presents a new paradigm of South-South Cooperation with features of a multiple-way learning process based on peer-to-peer sharing relationship.

South-South cooperation on low-carbon development: a case study of China's involvement in South Africa's renewable energy development

Wei Shen (Institute of Development Studies); Lucy Baker

This paper analyses the potential opportunities and obstacles for rising powers to cooperate on low-carbon development by using a case study on China's involvement in South Africa's renewable energy sector.

Tapping into rubber: Chinese development cooperation in Southeast Asia

Juliet Lu (University of California, Berkeley)

Chinese investment in rubber in Laos is an important case of Chinese development cooperation. It demonstrates a conviction among Chinese actors of the transferability of China's development approaches to other country contexts.

P25 South Asian bossism

Convenors: Barbara Harriss-White (Oxford University); Lucia Michelutti (University College London)

Room 8 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30

While South Asian development is mediated through relations between the state, capital and crime and between individuals in politics, the bureaucracy and the illegal economy, this panel explores the phenomenon of bossism and development with wider comparisons.

'The art of bossing': the impact of muscular politics on everyday lives across South Asia

Lucia Michelutti (University College London)

Presentation book manuscript 'Mafia Raj': The rule of Bosses in South Asia' by Lucia Michelutti, Ashraf Hoque, Nicolas Martin, David Picherit, Paul Rollier, Aril Ruud and Clarinda Still.

Un-natural resources, crime and and party politics in India

Barbara Harriss-White (Oxford University)

Here four case studies: illegal coal; a century of fire; Himalayan water; and deltaic sand show that state- and central-level party politics need re-assessment in the light of the relations between criminal activity and parties. .

Understanding urban order in Bangladesh: gangsters, violence and party politics

David Jackman (University of Bath)

This presentation examines the nature of urban order in Bangladesh. It explores the significance of gangsters, party politics, and how people improve their status by demonstrating the capacity for violence.

Bureaucratic politicisation & governance in Punjab, Pakistan

Sameen Ali (SOAS, University of London)

Focusing on Punjab, Pakistan, this paper argues that a deeper understanding of the factors underpinning specific patterns of bureaucratic appointment is essential for those seeking to understand specific patterns of governance.

P26 State-business relations and late development

Convenor: Pritish Behuria (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30

This panel will examine the politics of state-business relations in late developing countries in the 21st century. Empirical papers exploring specific case studies and theoretical papers surveying state-business relations are welcomed.

Size matters? industrial policy and the political economy of small firm promotion in Tanzania

Hazel Gray (University of Edinburgh)

State-business relations in the metals sector and the political economy of small firm promotion in the 21st century.

Sources of wealth inequality or agents of economic complexity? A study of business groups from a state-business relations perspective

Nahee Kang

Why do certain business groups become producers of complex products, whereas others survive on political rents? The paper argues that the persistent threats to survival lie the heart of the question, and are key to overcoming the problem of the middle-income trap.

The small island that could: the private sector as a source of Mauritius' high regulatory quality

Magdalene Silberberger (University Witten/Herdecke)

I study the the country of Mauritius and the determinants of its well-designed regulatory regime. My analysis points to several influential factors with one of the most important ones being excellent state-business relations and a strong influence by the private sector on regulatory making.

The dynamics of business interest group advocacy on economic policymaking under the transitions in Egypt and Tunisia: has state capture ended?

Heba Abou Shnef

Based on extensive field interviews, this study assesses the changing dynamics of state-business relations in Egypt & Tunisia following the 2011 uprisings. An initial assessment of how legacy systems of private sector advocacy have been impacted and if state capture has come to an end is made.

P27 The new politics of development in Africa: extractive industries, global wealth chains and taxation

Convenors: Morten Boas (NUPI); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Memorial Room (Queens College): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

The panel examines the regulation of cross-border flows of natural resources and capital to and from Africa. How this relates to challenges of establishing appropriate taxation regimes, and particularly interactions between the national level and international commercial practices and standards.

09:00-10:30

Shaping policy decisions in poorly regulated natural resource rich countries: The lobbying games of domestic and foreign companies in Tanzania

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute); Lise Rakner (University of Bergen)

By analysing and comparing the process behind the new petroleum legislation and the VAT Act in Tanzania, our study suggests that lobbying in poorly regulated natural resource rich countries may be much more important than previously assumed in both the academic and policy-oriented literature.

Managing the resource curse: a survey experiment on expectations about gas revenues in Tanzania

Ingrid Hoem Sjørnsen (Norwegian School of Economics); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute); Alexander Cappelen (NHH Norwegian School of Economics)

This paper reports results from a randomized survey experiment of 3004 household members in Tanzania that sheds light on some possible micro-level mechanisms underlying the resource curse in contexts of weak institutions.

How do voters respond to information on elite behaviour? Evidence from a randomized survey experiment in Tanzania

Ivar Kolstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute); Arne Wiig (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Results from a randomized field experiment we conducted among eligible voters in Tanzania show that providing morally charged information on self-serving elite behaviour reduces electoral participation.

“Liberating” mining in Eastern DR Congo from the war economy: reformalisation or the formalisation of informality?

Morten Boas (NUPI)

Ever since the UN intervened in the conflict in DR Congo the international community has tried to break the acclaimed bonds between the warring parties and the mineral economy. This paper analyses these initiatives and the consequences they have created on the ground.

11:00-12:30

Country by country reporting and expert activists in global wealth chains

Duncan Wigan (Copenhagen Business School); Leonard Seabrooke (Copenhagen Business School)

This paper explains how activists get traction on complex policy issues combining professional expertise and moral authority to push economic justice. The unfolding of country by country reporting in the EU and OECD moves in this direction. However, for now, developing countries are not set to gain.

Elite behaviour and citizen mobilization

Arne Wiig (Chr Michelsen Institute); Ivar Kolstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

This paper studies the relation between self-serving elite behaviour and citizen political participation. We use a fixed effects approach to analyze the association between portfolio investment in tax havens and voter turnout.

Creating and building a post-conflict fiscal state through global wealth chains: a case study of Somaliland

Attiya Waris (Law School, University of Nairobi)

Somaliland is a nation that is developing its fiscal social contract and legitimacy. The state and its people, engage in domestic, regional and international fiscal relations using global wealth chains sometimes in innovative ways in order to maintain peace and develop.

P28 Political or apolitical; powerful or powerless? NGOs, politics and power [NGOs in Development Study Group]

Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-saqqa (University of East London)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

This panel explores NGOs, politics and power. Original papers and a round-table discussion will address how international NGOs in the global north and NGOs in the global south are manoeuvring within civil and political spaces characterised by competition, legal constraints and legitimacy critiques.

09:00-10:30

The UK's development sector in a changing environment

Nicola Banks (University of Manchester); Dan Brockington (University of Sheffield); Samah Haj Ibrahim

We give new insight into the size, growth and diversity of the UK's NGO sector from 2010-2014, contextualised against changes in the policy and funding environment over the same period. How are NGOs responding to change and what does this mean for their legitimacy?

Testing institutional resilience over time: grassroots initiatives and political change in Egypt

Solava Ibrahim (University of Manchester)

How are grassroots initiatives affected by political changes? This paper tracks grassroots initiatives in (rural and urban) Egypt over time to identify the factors that affect the success, sustainability and scaling up potential of these initiatives – in a period of rapid political transition.

One concept, two perspectives? Interpretations on local NGOs in Vietnam from donors and the state

Seohee Kwak (International Institute of Social Studies)

This article explores how the concept of NGOs is manifested by international donors and the state in Vietnam where civil society may not be understood in Western liberal terms. This paper aims at a better conceptual understanding of local NGOs within Vietnam's socio-political context.

Non-profit sector in Kazakhstan: current developments and challenges

Chiara Pierobon (Bielefeld University)

The paper analyzes current developments affecting CSOs in Kazakhstan. It offers an empirical contribution on how NGOs have coped with the new political and financial environment characterized by shortage of international support and the implementation of the national system of social tenders.

11:00-12:30

Development politics and social character of NGOs: a study of Bundelkhand region of Northern India

Sudhir Kumar (JNU)

This study makes an attempt to analyze how development politics of NGOs in an underdeveloped region like Bundelkhand in northern India can be a function of their space in existing social power hierarchy.

'We have to be creative': NGO financing in insecure times

Sarah Peck (University of Sheffield)

This paper explores some of the creative ways that NGOs are evolving financially in the Caribbean, and asks whether these more novel modes of funding create more democratic, secure and equal relations or whether they reproduce forms of insecurity and powerlessness for NGOs.

Sleight of hand or real empowerment? Exploring NGO legitimacy and accountability in the context of beneficiary feedback mechanisms

Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Daniel Stevens (World Vision UK)

This paper presents evidence from a donor-driven pilot of beneficiary feedback mechanisms implemented by NGOs. It considers whether NGOs can use BFMs to play more meaningful and legitimate roles as intermediaries, and through this strengthen accountability between those with power and those without.

Knowledge struggles in NGOs: the case of introducing story-based evaluation

Tiina Kontinen

The politics of knowledge within NGOs is explored through a case study on a design of a story-based evaluation. Drawing from organizational epistemology, the analysis scrutinizes on power struggles over methodologies, partnership relations, and connections with aid system during the process.

14:00-15:30

INGOs, their Southern partners and the poor: (re)defining the power relationships between them?

Mieke Berghmans (KULeuven)

Drawing on the difference between ‘responsibility’ and ‘accountability’, we explore how contemporary innovations within INGOs (such as beneficiary feedback mechanisms, decentralisation,...) could contribute to (re)defining the power relations between INGOs, their Southern partners and the poor.

Manoeuvring political realms: supporting the struggle through funding social change

Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel)

The paper explores spaces for shifting North-South relationships from apolitical development projects towards funding social movements. It proposes a theory of “development-as-politics”, in which local and international NGOs jointly engage in local resistance struggles.

P29 Politics of the poor [Development Politics Specialist Group of the Political Studies Association]

Convenors: Sarah-Jane Cooper-Knock (Edinburgh); Indrajit Roy (Wolfson College, University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

What does politics mean for those who simultaneously confront persistent deprivations and increasing inequalities but are also promised a share in political participation? The proposed panel explores this question.

14:00-15:30

Between democratisation, development and dignity: tracing the working of informal politics in Bihar over the course of an election

Sarthak Bagchi (Leiden University Institute for Area Studies)

This paper looks at the democratisation of informal politics and how integration of poor citizens into the networks of informal politics leads them to not only more access to state resources but also creates a collective sense of dignity for the group as a whole.

JZ: politics as usual?

Sarah-Jane Cooper-Knock (Edinburgh)

This paper explores Jacob Zuma's rise and rule within the ANC to explore statehood and citizenship in South Africa.

Dispossession, interrupted: accumulation, articulation and agrarian movements in Pakistani Punjab

Shozab Raza (University of Toronto)

Based on ethnographic field research on an agrarian social movement in Pakistani Punjab that was generally effective in stopping land dispossession, this paper examines what happens after in order to challenge prevailing theories on the politics of the poor.

Informal democratization: patronage networks and access to public services in Indonesia and India

Ward Berenschot (Royal Netherlands Institute for Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV))

Comparing the ways in which brokers provide access to public services in India and Indonesia, this paper argues that a comparative study of patronage networks can serve to understand the evolving capacity of citizens to hold their politicians to account.

16:00-17:30

Between contestation and acceptance of the social order: the politics of poor Dalits in rural South India

Diego Maiorano (University of Nottingham)

This paper explores the micro-politics of poor Dalits in Rural South India. It shows how contestation of the social order co-exists with semi-feudal labour relations that perpetuates the (contested) social order.

Political mobilization, international donors and the poor: the politics of resettlement in SE Asia

Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford); Jane Hutchison (Murdoch University)

Poor people affected by development programmes juggle complex relationships within communities, and with local power-holders and international actors. Concern to maintain significant local relationships limits strategies for participatory decision-making.

Falling clientelism or regime-change effect? Benefit incidence of India's employment guarantee programme: a panel data analysis from West Bengal, India

Subhasish Dey (University of Manchester)

This paper discusses 'clientelism' as the politics of poor and also politics around poor. In reference to NREGS, we show how poor can ensure the benefit with an explicit political support to the ruling party and how ruling party ensures its re-election by distributing the benefit clientilistically.

P30 Access to justice in fragile states: policies and assessment

Convenors: Imane Chaara (University of Oxford); Olivier Sterck (University of Oxford); Jean-Benoît Falisse (University of Oxford); Julien Moriceau (Avocats Sans Frontières)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 16:00-17:30

This panel focuses on issues of rule of law and access to justice, and investigates how people navigate justice systems, especially in transition periods characterized by weak institutions. The panel presents diverse micro-level studies on access to formal and/or informal justice in fragile states.

Karamojong women and the extremes of insecurity

Julian Hopwood (Gent University); Holly Porter (London School of Economics); Saum Nangiro (ACDIVOCA)

The Karamojong crisis is most extreme for women. Patriarchy is intensifying, eroding women's few rights. Their access to justice is restricted to traditional courts which offer no protection, yet women's awareness of their situation seems to be changing. We ask if this signals future social change.

The Revolution Will Not Be Televised: Facilitating Women's Access to Justice through Information and Communication Technologies in Post-Revolutionary Libya

Genevieve Zingg

Ensuring women's access to justice is essential to promoting democracy and the rule of law. This paper will examine the potential ability of ICTs to facilitate women's access to justice in transitional states, with the ultimate aim of developing policy options for post-revolutionary Libya.

Delivering Justice to the Poor: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Liberia

Bilal Siddiqi (The World Bank)

Can progressive legal reform improve the lives of the poor where formal legal institutions have limited reach? Using data from Liberia, we show that paralegals encourage marginalized groups to access the formal system, having significant impacts on legal case outcomes as well as household material gains.

Does legal aid services delivery improve access to justice in fragile states? Lessons from an impact evaluation of a large scale legal aid programme in Burundi

Jean-Benoît Falisse (University of Oxford); Imane Chaara (University of Oxford); Julien Moriceau (Avocats Sans Frontières)

An evaluation of a legal aid programme in Burundi finds improvements in access to formal but not of satisfaction with the local courts or improvement in the settlement of cases.

P31 Searching for the everyday normal: continuities, discontinuities and transformation in crises

Convenors: Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Solange Fontana (University of Oxford)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30; Tue 13th Sept 09:00-10:30

This panel explores how society structures itself in times of crises and considers the interplay between social structures, agency and crisis dynamics. Ultimately it examines the continuities, discontinuities and transformations which constitute people's "every day normal" at such times.

14:00-15:30

Boko Haram and the crisis in North-East Nigeria

Adam Higazi (Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Nigeria)

The Boko Haram insurgency in north-east Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin has displaced more than 2 million people and led to large-scale loss of life. This paper explores the social impacts of the insurgency and the responses of the region's diverse population.

The struggle for 'normality' within a continuum of violence: An everyday view from the Peruvian Amazon

Juan Pablo Sarmiento Barletti (Durham University)

I explore the everyday pursuit of wellbeing as a return to normality among Ashaninka people in the Amazon, in the context of their experience of a continuum of war started by Peru's civil war (1980-2000) followed by the extractive agenda set by the state as its backbone to post-war reconstruction.

Moving toward “home”: love and relationships in the aftermath of war and displacement

Holly Porter (London School of Economics)

Following the tentative end of hostilities within northern Uganda in 2006 and gradual return of the Acholi population after mass displacement, this paper examines how a “new normal” in post-war romances is evolving through three main concepts: movement, performance and material exchanges.

Crisis as a Catalyst for Social Transformation: Women’s Civic and Political Engagement in Somalia

Laura Hammond (SOAS, University of London); Cindy Horst (PRIO)

We consider the ways in which periods of crisis in Somalia’s history have contributed to the transformation of gender roles and civic and political engagement by women.

16:00-17:30

Parallel States, Public Services, and the Competition for Legitimacy in Kosovo

Ian Madison (Oxford University)

How do those on the receiving end of governance provision engage with multiple sources of public authority? I find that in Kosovo, the language of ‘survival’ and ‘victimhood’ with regard to ‘parallel’ public services has both constrained individual agency and buttressed community solidarity.

“Associations help us maintain a sense of normality”: Associations and Associative life in a Province of eastern DR Congo

Solange Fontana (University of Oxford)

The paper presents some of the functions, interactions and outcomes of associative life in Masisi and considers their implication for key social processes, including violence itself.

Community-based health insurance in DRC

Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Bwimana Aembe (Wagenigen University)

This paper is about social protection mechanisms during crisis and examines two community-based health insurance schemes that are meant to enable participants to avail of health services in conflict-affected Democratic Republic of Congo.

Wartime Speculation: Land Acquisition and Property Rights Institutions in Eastern Congo’s Urban Centers

David Peyton (Northwestern University)

Conflict alters everyday economic incentives and drives institutional change. This paper explores these phenomena through the lens of real estate markets and property rights institutions in eastern Congo’s urban areas, drawing from historical institutionalist theories of political development.

Tue 13th Sept 09:00-10:30

Transnational livelihoods and the Somali diaspora

Nisar Majid (Tufts University)

This paper explores the transformation of Somali society into transnational networks through the agency of two actors; these actors and networks reflect both a history of crisis as well as a continued engagement with crisis as they pursue their developmental goals and livelihood strategies.

Losing and Remaking Home following Conflict and Displacement

Luis Eduardo Perez Murcia (University of Manchester)

Drawing on the narratives of internally displaced people in Colombia, this paper explores the extent to which those who flee following conflict remake home. The paper's overarching argument is that despite displacement consistently results in the loss of home, home can be remade on the move.

Mobility in crisis: Sub-Saharan migrants in Libya

Marthe Achtnich (University of Oxford)

Focusing on the relationship between localized power structures in a (post-) crisis setting in the EU borderlands and the mobility strategies migrants use, this paper explores how sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya experience a system of serial confinement and economic exploitation.

'Looking for the objective': (im)mobility amongst irregular, sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco

Sebastien Bachelet (University of Edinburgh)

This paper explores issues of movement and stasis amongst irregular, sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco where crossing into Europe is almost impossible. I discuss how migrants cope with a hostile 'migration apparatus' whilst trying to achieve 'a life more bearable'.

P33 Power, politics and development in Afghanistan

Convenors: Jasmine Bhatia; Matthew Willner-Reid (University of Oxford); Nematullah Bizhan (University of Oxford)

Discussant: Richard Caplan

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Development policy in Afghanistan is created within a highly politicized context and is largely the result of negotiating games between various international and domestic actors. This panel aims to explore these dynamics that are at the intersection between power, politics and development.

09:00-10:30

Institutional design, neopatrimonialism, and the politics of aid in Afghanistan

William Maley

The politics of aid in Afghanistan since 2001 has been fundamentally shaped by the character of the political system put in place by the December 2001 Bonn Agreement. A crucial lesson from the Afghan case is that where institutional design is concerned, one has typically only one chance to get things right.

Aiding State Building: Afghanistan after 9/11

Nematullah Bizhan (University of Oxford)

In the wake of 9/11, Afghanistan has become central to global security and has received massive aid since then. During this period, state building, though reluctantly, became a means to prevent the emergence of terrorist sanctuaries in Afghanistan. Yet the Afghan state remains weak and fiscally unsustainable.

Mercenaries, missionaries and misfits: Competition in the aid marketplace in Afghanistan

Matthew Willner-Reid (University of Oxford)

The prioritization of humanitarian need has important implications for resource allocation but as it is always presented externally as a technocratic process conducted by disinterested and altruistic actors the power dynamics involved are obscured and have thus largely avoided academic scrutiny.

Conditions for International Legitimacy in Indigenous Policy Processes: Comparing Afghanistan's Provincial Budgeting Policy and Sub-National Governance Policy

Daniel Esser (American University)

A comparison of donors' role in the formulation and implementation of Afghanistan's Provincial Budgeting Policy and the country's Sub-National Governance Policy informs a theoretically and empirically driven derivation of thresholds for international legitimacy in indigenous policy processes.

11:00-12:30

Village level politics and the National Solidarity Programme in Afghanistan.

Adam Pain (Swedish University of Agricultural Science)

The paper will explore the variability in village behaviour as reflected in the interests and actions of elite and customary authority, and their intersection with the logic of Afghanistan's National Solidarity Programme.

Informal Regulation of Livelihoods in Afghanistan

Danielle Huot (ODI)

Despite 15 years of investment in Afghanistan, food security and poverty have worsened. This paper explores possibilities behind that decline, with the premise that interventions have missed the reality of Afghanistan's economic landscape.

The politics of the labour market in Afghanistan

Giulia Minoia

The paper will explore the behaviour and structuring of actual commodity and labour markets in Afghanistan, their interlinkage with the political market place and the disjuncture of actual practice with donor technocratic efforts to address employment creation.

P35 Contested development in the borderlands

Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS, *University of London*); Patrick Meehan (SOAS, *University of London*); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel explores how borderland and frontier regions shape the dynamics of statebuilding, contestation and development, and what this means for aid policy and practice. It focuses on questions of politics, power and history, as well as the crucial role played by brokers in borderland contexts.

09:00-10:30

Frontiers of development: conflict and change at the margins of the state

Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS, University of London); Patrick Meehan (SOAS, University of London)

This paper seeks to understand variations in the dynamics of violent conflict and development at the margins of the state. It looks at how and why market expansion and state consolidation can lead to diverging developmental outcomes in peripheral zones.

Beyond Borderland Blindness? Rethinking Development at the Margins

Anton Baare (World Bank Group)

This paper explores the relative inertia of development agencies to act on evidence-based diagnostics demonstrating that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires spatially targeting development investments in marginalized borderlands.

Mediating the margins: post war state reform, reconstruction and brokerage in eastern Sri Lanka

Oliver Walton (University of Bath)

This paper examines the political dynamics surrounding state reform and development in the Eastern Province, a frontier region in Sri Lanka. We analyse the role performed by brokers in mediating coercive, political or economic resources, and trace their shifting relations with the state.

Hinged Cities: Towards an integrative understanding of asymmetry and imbalance in urban borderlands

Hugh Lamarque (SOAS, University of London)

This paper offers a preliminary framework for better understanding the knock-on effects of policy interventions in urban borderlands. It argues that paired border towns function in tandem through interdependent imbalances that are hinged around the border line.

11:00-12:30

Borderlands and a political history of aid to Nepal

Ian Harper (University of Edinburgh); Jeevan Sharma (University of Edinburgh)

How does aid to Nepal frame its understanding of the 'borderland' and what are the implications of this? We address the relationship between development assistance to Nepal and political processes that gave rise to a politics of the periphery, focusing on ethnic movements and the Maoist insurgency.

The Politics of Counterinsurgency and Statemaking in the Margins of Modern India

Lipika Kamra (University of Oxford)

This paper discusses the relationship between counterinsurgency and statemaking in the margins of modern India.

Developments in the borderlands: powerful elites emerging in the Ethiopia's northeastern frontiers

Gemechu Adimassu Abeshu (Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies, Bayreuth University)

This paper discusses emerging social differentiation in Ethiopia's frontier. Contradicting the conventional wisdom that only the powerful exploits the powerless, some local elites from marginalized Afar people, emerging as powerful by colluding with the national political elites.

Humanitarianism and Its Strategic Appropriations in the Garbage Dump of Mae Sot (Thailand)

Caterina Sciariada (University of Milan - Bicocca)

The paper examines the strategic appropriation of humanitarian resources by a group of Burmese immigrants living in a garbage dump in Mae Sot (Northern Thailand). It aims to reflect on the concept of “development” used by aid workers and its differences with that of beneficiaries of interventions.

P36 The politics of the migration-development nexus: re-centring South to South migrations [Migration, Development and Social Change Study Group]

Convenors: Kavita Datta (Queen Mary); Tanja Bastia (University of Manchester)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): Mon 12th Sept, 16:00-17:30

This panel aims to re-frame the migration-development nexus from the perspectives of regional South-South migrations and interrogate the potential for a more expansive migration-development nexus which extends beyond financial and economic priorities to consider wider political concerns.

Borders and the Migration & Development Nexus

Paolo Novak (SOAS, University of London)

The paper interrogates migration-development nexus literature borrowing conceptual tools and analytical concerns from Border Studies. At its broadest, the paper offers fresh and critical analytical insights at the intersection of migration, development and border scholarship.

Capabilities, Development, and Rights in South-South Migration: The Case of the Burmese Diaspora

Yvonne Su (University of Guelph); Warren Dodd (University of Guelph); Yuriko Cowper-Smith (University of Guelph)

The capabilities approach is a productive framework for analyzing South-South migration and constructing a debate on the integration of rights, migration and development. We use this approach to discuss the Burmese diaspora, their experiences of deprivation and opportunities for South-South collaboration.

Balancing Act | Turkish Migration Policies in Development - Strengthening Migration Politics in Turkey

Saagarika Dadu-Brown (Samuel Hall)

This paper discusses how the particular situation of Turkey as an origin, transit and destination country brings to the fore the tensions and opportunities for shifting approaches to migration and development.

‘Outsiders’ in France, ‘Westerners’ in the Gulf. Motives for expatriation in the professional trajectory of second-generation French graduates of North African descent

Martin Lestra (European University Institute)

In this article we analyse the motives for the increased presence of French nationals of North African descent working in the Gulf region. The article finds that these individuals develop strategies of expatriation in the Gulf to enhance their professional career.

P37 The new global politics of developing territories

Convenors: Seth Schindler (University of Sheffield); Juan Miguel Kanai (University of Sheffield)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 16:00-17:30

Transnational investment is transforming territories of development with profound consequences for cities and regions. The session examines emergent patterns of territorial transformation; city-based networks; expansion of formalised land markets and their socio-ecological impacts and resistances.

The causes of regional development disparities: differences between developed and developing countries

Ivan Rajic (University of Cambridge)

The paper explores the causes of regional development disparities. Theories based on oligopolistic competition developed for advanced capitalist countries are adapted to the case of developing countries. The policy and political implications of these disparities are sketched out.

Remittances as tool for rural development in Kerala?

Agnes Gold

South to South migration is important for Kerala, and promoted by government programmes. The paper explores the impacts of migration beyond mere economic aspects; it finds that remittances indeed promote investments in rural areas but might lead to environmental degradation and food insecurity in the future.

South-South infrastructure investment and the emergence of genomic development

Seth Schindler (University of Sheffield)

This paper shows how South-South investment in infrastructure linking regions with global production/trade networks can profoundly transform territory. I focus on a Chinese and Omani funded port project in Bagamoyo, Tanzania.

Neoliberal Territorial Design in South America since IIRSA

Juan Miguel Kanai (University of Sheffield)

A case study of how multi-level governance shapes extensive infrastructure networks, which in turn condition patterns of territorial development. The design of cross-border roadways and energy infrastructure in South America has responded to the imperative of world-market access since the 1990s.

P38 The end of the commodity super-cycle and its implications for oil- and mineral-exporting countries

Convenors: Juan Gutierrez (University of Oxford); Cornelia Staritz (Austrian Foundation for Development Research (ÖFSE)); Rebecca Engebretsen (University of Oxford); Jakob Engel (University of Oxford)

Memorial Room (Queens College): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

The commodity super-cycle (2000-14) played a pivotal role in shaping the politics, institutions and development strategies of resource-rich developing countries. Given the current low-price context, the panel seeks to explore how institutions are adapting to this “new normal”.

09:00-10:30

The role of credit through subsidies in Brazilian commodities super cycle: securitization and the distortion of the industry

Ana Bossler (University of Alicante); Enric Bas Amorós (University of Alicante)

Brazilian growth was anchored in the commodities, and, the trade surplus provided a framework for a monetary policy twist that favored subsidies. The result was in Brazil commodities boom was amplified due the securitization of its primary market, through government backed credit offer.

Like an orangutan in a penguin suit: Lessons from the management of natural resource revenues in Colombia, 2000-2015

Juan Gutierrez (University of Oxford)

This paper will study how governance measures adopted at the national level in Colombia prepared (or not) subnational governments for the present low-price environment and for the high volatility of most commodity markets.

Counter-cyclical Macroeconomic Policies of Mineral Dependent Economies in SSA: A Comparative Assessment

Machiko Nissanke (SOAS, University of London); Zuzana Brixiova

The paper examines the extent to which counter-cyclical policies enacted in boom mitigate impacts of negative shocks to eschew large imbalances that derail investment and inclusive development agenda.

The Natural Resources Curse and Economic Growth: The impact of oil revenue on Iran's Economic Growth

Ronak Olfati (University of Bradford)

Evidence from oil producing countries supports the idea that there is a natural 'resource curse' that associates oil resources with slow economic growth. This paper argues that this literature does not take account of other factors that generate challenges for the economy, such as volatility in oil prices.

11:00-12:30

Built to last? the commodity super-cycle and the fragility of black economic empowerment in South Africa's mining sector

Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh)

The paper analyses the impact of the end of the commodity super-cycle on black economic empowerment (BEE) in South Africa's mining sector. It argues most BEE deals were predicated on high commodity prices, and that the crash has generated new tensions between state and private sector.

Implications of lower oil prices

Albert Bressand (U. of Groningen)

Low oil prices reflect surge in unconventional US tight oil and low-cost MiddleEast oil. Marginal barrels are no longer from 'top of merit-order' reservoirs but from low&middle-cost producers. Oil majors are negatively impacted. Contracts will have to mitigate decline in non-ME developing-country producers

The end of the commodity super-cycle and its implications for the DR Congo

Laure Gnassou (N.A.)

China's economic slowdown hit hard the DR Congo. In 2016, the country faces major budgetary constraints mainly due to funding of the electoral cycle. Given pressures on public finance, the country might seek the IMF assistance; it has not concluded an economic programme since January 2013.

Peru: the political economy of unsustainability

Jan Lust (Autonomous University of Zacatecas)

The Peruvian economy is heavily affected by the end of the commodity super-cycle. Instead of trying to diversify its economy, the Peruvian governments are deepening the country's dependency on the export of its mineral resources and investment in the mining sector.

P39 Inclusive cities, publicness and Sustainable Development Goals

Convenors: Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Anand Prathivadi Bhayankaram (University of Bradford)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel aims to focus on cities as essential lenses to understand the current and future politics of development and as arenas of multiple conflicts of principles and ideas that shape the achievement of sustainable development.

14:00-15:30

The elusive quest for an inclusive city: Critical reflections on ‘smart, inclusive and sustainable cities’

Anand Prathivadi Bhayankaram (University of Bradford)

Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals captures the ambition to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This paper critically examines the present approaches to smart, inclusive and sustainable cities and identifies some of the biggest challenges.

Changing the politics of the state towards more inclusive cities: experiences from two cities in India

Diana Mitlin (University of Manchester)

This paper examines outcomes of the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (JNNURM) in India. Focusing on Pune and Bhubaneswar, two cities with very different historical trajectories, the text describes and analyses efforts to institutionalise a more participatory and pro-poor politics.

Sustainable Cities and Educational Inclusion: examining the relationship between skill acquisition and employment outcomes in Indian cities.

Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Jaskiran Bedi (University of Cambridge)

This paper uses data from in tier I and tier II cities of expenditure on education and the level of skill acquisition and employment outcomes of youth in peri-urban and rural communities.

The politics of resilient cities: social inclusion in new regimes of urban environmental governance

Arabella Fraser (King’s College London)

The paper shows how notions of rights, responsibilities and resilience are contested as part of struggles for inclusion and how the capabilities of the urban poor are highly differentiated, and influenced by subjective identities and values as well as material status.

16:00-17:30

The New Urban Agenda of Inclusiveness & Sustainability: A Case Study of ‘Smart Cities Mission’ in India

Kaushal Vidyarthee (University of Oxford)

Building on urban planning principles and the capability approach, the paper analyses key aspects of inclusiveness and sustainability of cities. Using the case study of the evolving project -‘Smart Cities Mission’ in India, it also explores the theory and practice of the new urban agenda.

Poor households, urban slums and the sustainable city - some reflections

Ulrike Immler (University of Bradford)

This paper is based on recent fieldwork in the Chennai Metropolitan area, India, which was conducted with a focus on sanitary realities of the peri-urban poor. The paper aims to highlight some of the responses from urban slum households and the implications for sustainability.

Gender Budgeting for Women’s Well-being in Local Administrations in Turkey: An Assessment of Sustainability

Yelda Yucel (Istanbul Bilgi University); Gulay Gunluk-Senesen (Istanbul University)

This paper will explore the sustainability of gender budgeting practices of the local administrations in Turkey since 2013 and conduct a Well-Being Gender Budget analysis of the two municipalities that were involved in United Nations Joint Program-Women Friendly Cities Project between 2006 and 2014.

The Intimate State: Ward members’ experiences of everyday politics in Dehradun, India

Tanya Jakimow (UNSW Australia)

I examine the intimacy of encounters between citizens and ward members at the lowest level of urban governance. I reveal how such experiences emerge from and inform ward members’ understanding of their position, performance of duties, and differential responses to sections of their constituency.

P40 The politics of development under Buen Vivir

Convenor: Sarah Radcliffe (University of Cambridge)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The panel seeks to explore the goals, meanings and outcomes of public policy shifts in Ecuador and Bolivia from a critical development perspective.

14:00-15:30

Citizenship, Advancement and the Uncertain Promises of Buen Vivir: Ecuadorian engagement with Correa's Revolution in Living Well

Rudi Colloredo-Mansfeld (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); Angus Lyall (UNC-Chapel Hill); Malena Rousseau (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)

We look to cases from the highlands and the Amazon in which local governments and individuals invoke buen vivir in matters of environmental conservation, education, farmers' markets, and maternal health. We explore how Ecuadorians have adopted, or ignored, buen vivir as a sign of valued civic life.

Contested Relations between Vivir Bien as State Policy and the Coloniality of Everyday Bureaucratic Practices in Bolivia

Eija Maria Ranta (University of Helsinki)

This article discusses the contested relations between the notion of vivir bien as state policy and bureaucratic practices in Evo Morales' Bolivia. It argues that its implementation is challenged by everyday techniques and procedures of the state that continue to create and reproduce coloniality.

Sumak Kawsay as "Already-Developed": A Pastaza Runa Critique of Development.

Francesca Mezzanana (Collège de France); Chris Hebdon (Yale University)

This paper explores the meanings of sumak kawsay among those who invented the term: the Pastaza Runa in Amazonian Ecuador. Contrasting state uses of sumak kawsay and its historical and contemporary uses among the Pastaza Runa, we discuss implications for theorizing development policy options in Amazonia.

Buen Vivir in Ecuador: rethinking social heterogeneity

Sarah Radcliffe (University of Cambridge)

The paper examines political ontological frictions in Buen Vivir's commitment to equality in diversity, describing how inequality and diversity are understood and mobilized by diverse actors.

16:00-17:30

Party Organization and Policymaking in Ecuador

Raul Aldaz (King's College London)

Ecuador experienced a wave of policy change from 2007 onwards. The internal organization of the ruling party facilitated policy change, in spite of internal differences. The bargaining strategies of the executive and the mechanisms of policy discussion secured support for the executive's agenda.

Contesting *Vivir bien*: the treatment of fringe politics in Bolivia

Jessica Hope (University of Cambridge)

This paper considers those on the fringes of national development frameworks in Bolivia, who contest the forms of socially and environmentally sustainable development being promoted by the government.

Re-affirming the Ñandereko: a new way of development among guarani people. The case of Autonomía Guaraní Charagua Iyambae in the Bolivian Chaco.

Francesca Scionti (University of Foggia)

The new Charagua socio-political organization is an example of the Bolivian development's politics under *Vivir Bien* paradigm. By analysing the implementation of Guarani's Ñandereko, we discuss a concrete case where indigenous values and practices can create a true model of integrate development.

Towards inclusive development: The case of the Ecuadorian co-operative movement

Alexander Borda-Rodriguez (The Open University); Natalia Doukh (FLACSO)

This paper explores how the co-operative movement in Ecuador has evolved and changed since the official adoption of the 'Vivir Bien' paradigm and the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) as development pathways.

Public Policies and the Spaces for Good Life

Luisa Carrera (University College London)

This paper explores the processes of the production of space in the Ecuadorian context under the politics of development established with the introduction of the concept of 'Buen Vivir' in the constitution of 2008 and reflects upon the material condition of this post-neoliberal discourse.

P41 Oil, politics and state-led development [Development Politics Specialist Group of the Political Studies Association]

Convenors: Jesse Ovadia (University of Windsor); Geoffrey Chun-fung Chen (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University)

Memorial Room (Queens College): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30

This panel invites reflections on the politics of governing oil and gas resources for economic and social development.

Too Big to Be Watched? The Political Control over Central State-Owned Enterprises in China

Zhiting Chen (University of Birmingham); Geoffrey Chun-fung Chen (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University)

This paper investigates the strategic reform of the central SOEs in the oil industry.

Towards a Sustainable Resource Governance Regime in Ghana: An Investigation into the Political Dynamics of Institutional Development and Performance

Ishmael Ayanoore (University of Manchester)

Research on oil governance in Ghana assume that 'good institutions' matter more.

However, a stronger focus on 'elite bargain' offers a better understanding of the shape and function of institutions.

Merits and demerits of the Chadian petro-developmental state

Yorbana Seign-Goura (University of Neuchatel)

This paper seizes the use and misuses of oil revenues in Chad in order to address the social, economic and political challenges during a decade of oil extraction.

Ghana's Hydrocarbon Industry: A Look Backward and Forward from the Perspective of Coastal Communities

Jesse Ovadia (University of Windsor); Jasper Ayelazuno (University for Development Studies)

Ghana's new oil/gas projects have produced resentment and negative impacts in the Western Region. This paper presents qualitative research from 2010 and 2015 to examine the impacts of oil and gas production over time and identifies growing frustration in the region with the Ghana's petroleum industry.

P43 Informing policy and practice through youth-led research

Convenors: Carron Basu Ray (Restless Development); Myles Wickstead (King's College London); Edward Francis

Room 7 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 11:00-12:30

Youth are a key target for development and a crucial resource in delivering progress towards the SDGs. They can also provide an effective platform to generate research,

and with their ability to grasp new ideas and technology they can generate research that appeals to and engages other young people.

Young people in the lead: Global Young Researchers designing, implementing, and analysing their own research in local contexts, as part of a global research project

Maria Cristina Bacalso (Youth Policy Labs)

Young people in the lead: Global Young Researchers designing, implementing, and analysing their own research in local contexts, as part of a global advocacy-oriented research project on the enabling environment for child and youth development in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Reflections on young people in Karamoja, Uganda sharing their strength, creativity and livelihoods

Carron Basu Ray (Restless Development)

In 2011 a group of young Karimojong men and women researched the lives of youth in areas of Karamoja sub-region, Uganda. Restless Development worked with the Pastoralist Communication Initiative and the UK Institute of Development Studies (IDS) on this research. This paper reflects on this work.

Using participatory group workshops to explore structural processes of poverty with rural youth in Malawi and Lesotho

Nicola Ansell (Brunel University)

This paper examines research into the impacts of social cash transfers on rural youth in Malawi and Lesotho which involves young people directly in analysing the processes that produce and perpetuate poverty in their communities, and the role of such research in informing policy and practice.

The Story Project; sharing experiences of youth-centred research

Sally Hartley

The Story Project focuses on the lives of eight Zambians – all of whom are in their mid twenties to early thirties – to look back with them at the period of their lives when they were considered to be a youth and provide space for them to tell their story using a combination of methods and approaches.

P44 Gender, work and welfare in changing urban contexts [Urbanisation and Development Study Group]

Convenors: William Monteith (UEA); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Women's participation in urban labour markets has been shown to be more constrained and less profitable than men's (Harriss-White 2010; Wallman 1996). This panel explores the ways in which women have responded to the vagaries of urban life by engaging in new patterns of work and welfare.

09:00-10:30

Getting on by getting along: social and material struggles among female entrepreneurs in postcolonial Kampala

Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia); William Monteith (UEA)

Large numbers of young women have entered the urban informal economy in Uganda since the 1970s. This paper explores the ways in which female entrepreneurs navigate a range of social and economic challenges in order to make a living in Kampala.

Women and Casual Employment in the Bangladesh Readymade Garment Industry

Ofronama Biu (The New School)

This paper will explore the origins, incidence, and impact of women's casual work in the Bangladesh RMG industry and how casual employment has changed in the aftermath of the 2013 tragedy.

'Now that I have money, my father loves me': Social relationships, money, and violence in the lives of female sex workers in Eastern India

Mirna Guha (School of International Development)

This paper explores the role of 'money' within social relationships and experiences of violence, in the lives of female sex workers (FSWs) from Eastern India. It is based on qualitative data with former and present FSWs in and around Kolkata, and villages in a southern district of the state of West Bengal.

Young, male and volunteering: changes in the nature of unpaid labour in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Sabina Lawrie (University of Glasgow)

Although historically unpaid and volunteer labour has often been undertaken by women, in Dar es Salaam there appear to be new and emerging patterns of young male volunteerism. This paper explores what this says about gendered divisions of labour in a rapidly changing urban context.

11:00-12:30

Negotiating parenting and professional role: babysitters in Jakarta

Gita Nasution (Australian National University)

This paper seeks to understand the economic and cultural practices associated with the relatively new work category of the babysitter in urban areas in Indonesia, normally performed by migrating women from rural areas.

Class Distinctions in Women's Experiences of Achieving a Work-Life Balance: Paid Domestic Workers and their Employers in Lagos, Nigeria

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed (Institute of Development Studies)

Drawing on research with female domestic workers and employers in Lagos, Nigeria, this paper looks at women of different class backgrounds experiences of achieving a work-life balance.

Balancing unpaid care work and paid work in India's urban slums

Deeptha Chopra (Institute of Development Studies); Mubashira Zaidi (Institute of Social Studies Trust)

We explore the social organization of care and work within low income households.

P45 Innovation in social policy: toward less segmentation?

Convenors: Hayley Jones (University of Oxford); Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (University of Oxford); Juliana Martinez Franzoni (University of Costa Rica)

Room 9 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel examines expansionary innovations in social policy in the last two decades and assesses whether they can be the basis for universal welfare regimes in the South. To this end, the panel considers whether reforms have gone beyond access, to also reduce historical patterns of segmentation.

09:00-10:30

Universalising Universalism: Conceiving of Universalism in Social Policy For Global Application Beyond Welfare State Typologies

Andrew Fischer (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

This paper proposes a conceptualisation of universalism in social policy that is generally applicable for developing countries, beyond northern ideal types. As an umbrella term, it reflects guiding principles along three dimensions: provisioning modalities; costing and pricing; and financing.

The determinants of universal social policy in the South

Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (University of Oxford); Juliana Martinez Franzoni (University of Costa Rica)

This paper summarises the main findings of our book on the determinants of universalism in the South. We show that democracy and progressive leadership create pre-conditions to promote equal social policy but the “right” architectures, state actors and ideas determine ultimate success.

Has Latin American Become More Inclusive?

Peter Kingstone (King's IDI); Eva Renon (King's College London)

This paper looks at changes in policy effort, socio-economic outcomes, political participation and mobilization in Latin America. We conclude that Latin America has become more inclusionary, a move rooted in the third wave of democratization. Yet, numerous challenges remain to deepen inclusion.

What forms of social protection assisted with progress towards the Millennium Development Goals?

Meg Elkins (RMIT University)

The paper examines the relationship between levels and types of social protection and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It identifies which forms of social protection are most effective at achieving specific development goals.

11:00-12:30

Segmented Policy, Segmented Outcomes? Young People's Schooling and Long-term Poverty Reduction in Brazil's Bolsa Família Programme

Hayley Jones (University of Oxford)

This paper offers evidence on young people's schooling in Brazil's Bolsa Família programme to argue that such a segmented approach to policy may contribute to segmented outcomes for young beneficiaries, challenging the idea that CCTs may facilitate long-term poverty reduction.

Do Education Quasi-Markets Work? Unravelling the political economy and effects of a seeming 'innovative' social policy

Javier Gonzalez (University of Cambridge)

This paper evaluates the effect of a key social policy innovation: education vouchers. It analyses its effects on quality and social segregation. It shows that the effects are negative and that the neoclassical assumptions of the quasi-market model do not hold in reality.

“Don’t give money to the lazy”: The moral functions of wage labour and the rejection of cash transfers, from above and below, in South Africa

Elizaveta Fouksman (University of the Witwatersrand); Hannah Dawson (Oxford University)

The excitement around cash transfers as an expansionary innovation in social policy ignores the fact that the poor themselves can be wary of such policies. We explore this reluctance in South Africa, arguing that it stems from the moral role of work in people’s cosmologies and social categories.

The pensions trajectories towards universalism in Latin America: a new policy driver on pension reforms?

Luis Vargas Faulbaum (University of Oxford)

The re-reforms of pension systems in Latin America are shifting the trajectory towards an advanced universalism, with greater coverage, generosity and equity. However, there are challenges about long-term sustainability of these reforms in terms of funding and political support.

P46 The politics of ‘looking good’ whilst ‘doing good’: Understanding the role(s) of media in international development [Media and Development Study Group]

Convenor: Florencia Enghel (Stockholm University)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel addresses the politics of the interplay between ‘doing good’ and ‘looking good’ in international development. Specifically, it is concerned with better understanding initiatives that combine ‘communication for development’ (C4D) and ‘communication about development’ (CAD).

09:00-10:30

Institutional histories of C4D in UNICEF

Jessica Noske-Turner (RMIT University); Jo Tacchi (RMIT University); Vinod Pavarala (University of Hyderabad)

UNICEF undertakes both C4D and CAD. A process of institutional history mapping with reveals how a range of complex and interacting factors shape the dynamic interplay between C4D and CAD, and how responsibilities and practices continue to be merged, dissected and shared.

The politics of ‘doing good’ against ‘looking good’ in development programs for and about women

Karin Wilkins (University of Texas at Austin)

.I address the issue of contradictions in looking vs doing good through a consideration of global development programs that support girls’ education, women’s participation in micro-entreprise, and gendered dynamics in population control and policies.

Good news for philanthropy? A study of the changing production processes at IRIN

Martin Scott (University of East Anglia); Kate Wright (University of Roehampton); Mel Bunce (City University London)

This paper is concerned with how the motivation to ‘look good’ – or to generate symbolic capital – affects the news organizations’ ability to ‘do good’ – or focus on producing public service content.

Negotiating ‘looking good’ whilst ‘doing good’: Development research as public intellectual participation within an interstitial and transnational field

Katherine Williams (Cambridge)

The production of knowledge for development has been highly contested. This paper reframes the field as an interstitial and transnational ‘space of social relationships’ between the media, politics, business and academia, and takes research contexts as negotiated sites of public intellectual participation.

11:00-12:30

Communicating to improve the use of development research: an imperative to do good or to look good?

Katia Vianou (Canadian University of Dubai)

“Making the most of development research”, notably through improved communication, has become a major concern for development organizations. The presentation will examine how this concern responds to a double need—to have and to show an impact on development—and some of the associated stakes.

Appealing on TV: Images, Messages and Representations in Irish Development Organisations’ TV Adverts

Franziska Fehr

Based on a comparative analysis of a sample of Irish development NGOs’ TV adverts and staff interviews, this paper argues that even the best intended appeal for donations can communicate contradicting messages of imbalanced power-relations, re-create discourses of dependency and re-enforce stereotypes.

P47 The role of religion in defining and realising the SDGs [Religions & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Emma Tomalin (University Of Leeds); Shabaana Kidy (Islamic Relief Academy)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Wed 14th Sept, 11:00-12:30

This panel will seek to explore the role of religion in the conceptualisation and realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals, identifying whether & how 'religious actors' do things differently to others, & how their participation will inform & shape the translation of SDGs into various contexts.

Serve God, Save Earth: A Muslim Spiritual Perspective to Sustainability

Benaouda Bensaid (Effat University)

This paper seeks to explore the position of spirituality in the making of a meaningful sustainability, and the impact of spiritual discipline not only to materialize sustainability but to also sustain the very foundations of planning sustainability and reinforcing sustainable modes of thought and life.

Challenges and Opportunities facing Muslim FBOs in implementing the SDGs

Fadlullah Wilmot (MUSLIM AID)

In implementing the SDGs Muslim FBOs face challenges but also opportunities to achieve full rights for women, children and marginalised communities. In spite of access to influential community and religious leaders, these very leaders may act as an impediment to the achievement of some SDGs.

Universal basic education in Nigeria: can religious actors make a difference?

Seun Kolade (London South Bank University)

Against the backdrop of failing government policies in the education sector in Nigeria, this paper investigates how and why non-state actors, especially religious organisations, can make significant impact towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals for Universal Basic Education.

Engaging development with religious traditions: Methods, pitfalls and stories in the case of SDGs 12-13 and the Catholic Church

Severine Deneulin (University of Bath); Augusto Zampini Davies (CAFOD)

Despite policy calls to engage development theory and practice with religious traditions, there is little exploration about the how of this engagement. The paper critically discusses different strategies and methods of engagement using case studies in relation to Catholicism and climate change.

P48 Hegemonic struggles, development and post-development

Convenor: Jorge Enrique Forero (International Center for Development and Decent Work - University of Kassel)

Room 11 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel seeks to explore the possibilities of using concepts from critical theory to understand the political dimensions of development policy, with particular emphasis on the anti-neoliberal and anti-developmental proposals that have emerged as a response to neoliberalism.

11:00-12:30

“Postneoliberal governments” in Latin America and Buen Vivir (“Good Living”): Tensions within a counterhegemonic process

Jorge Enrique Forero (International Center for Development and Decent Work - University of Kassel)

Debating with some insights of the so-called neo-Gramscian school, we apply the analysis of relations of forces as a key mechanism for understanding Latin American political dynamics behind the “XXI Century” socialism”.

Dams & Discourse Theory

Ed Atkins (University of Bristol)

This paper will assert the importance of Discourse Theory in understanding the hegemonic struggles that surround the meaning of mega-dams. Within the case of Brazil, it will do so by exploring how sustainable development has been articulated as hegemonic tool to fragment the opposition.

Convergences between the Indigenous cosmovision of Sumak Kawsay in Ecuador and the degrowth theory of Latouche

Guadalupe Satiro (University of Salamanca)

This paper investigates the relevant literature based on critical theories in the field of anti-neoliberal and anti-developmental proposals that have emerged as a response to neoliberalism, such as the critical theory of degrowth and the indigenous cosmovision of Sumak Kawsay.

The dialectics of 21st-century socialism and neo-colonialism in Ecuador: an analysis of the conflicting cultural politics and political economy of Buen Vivir

Kepa Fernández de Larrinoa (Public University of Navarra)

This paper analyses the politics of social progress and environmental struggle in Ecuador. It examines the term Buen Vivir as a rhetorical devise that conceals conflicting relationships between the government’s understanding of local and national development and indigenous conceptions of land and social justice, particularly environmental justice.

14:00-15:30

Creating dissensus in a Post-Political era: The case of “Buen Vivir” in the Andes of Peru

Bruno Chichizola (University College London)

If Buen Vivir is to become a real alternative to development it is essential to re-politicise processes of participation. Thus, the use of radical democracy and critical consciousness result useful to that purpose.

Smoke and Mirrors: Postdevelopment as a teaching tool

Wendy Harcourt (EUR)

I reflect on the problems of using post development as a tool to teach international students most from the global south. The paper sets out the difficulty of unsettling apparent truths of the development project in teaching processes.

Is there space for bottom-up approaches in education within development policies?

Jaime Echavarrri (University of Manchester)

This paper discusses the case of a local teacher education initiative in Mexico. Based on critical theory teachers implemented this initiative supported by the local communities and despite state curricula.

The psychologization of the development intervention: The 2015 World Development Report ‘Mind, Society and Behavior’.

Elise Klein (University of Melbourne)

I argue that the behavioural turn in development policy aims for a certain kind of subjectivity which not only problematizes non-Western subjectivities, but also justifies the hegemonic neoliberal project of economization and improvement within development interventions.

16:00-17:30

“Dangerous Bodies”>: Securitisation, Containment and Everyday Resistance in Sierra Leone

Luisa Enria (University of Bath)

The paper discusses the implications of dominant development discourses that depict poverty as a threat to security. Using the case study of Sierra Leone’s recent crises, it looks at the logic of securitization and its contestation by those at its receiving end.

A critical reexamination of post-conflict educational theory: a South African case study

Nazly Abaza (American University in Cairo)

This paper carefully analyzes the implementation of post-conflict educational theory in South Africa. By leveling a Foucauldian critique of neoliberal governmentality, this paper aims to better understand the maintenance of historical inequality in post-conflict South Africa.

Regional identity after the Arab Spring: re-sticking the Moroccan island to the African continent?

Fátima Fernández (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Despite the limited extent and erratic performance of the Arab Spring in Morocco, it entailed a discursive shift reshaping regional identity from below and away from the neoliberal assumptions on regional integration that had isolated Morocco from its Southern neighbors since its independence.

P50 Labour as method for the study of development in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

Convenor: Alessandra Mezzadri (SOAS, *University of London*)

Discussant: Matteo Rizzo (SOAS, *University of London*)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Drawing from a number of recent and forthcoming contributions focusing Asia, Africa, and Latin America, this panel explores the political economy of the development process through the prism of capital-labour relations, and by placing labour and workers at the centre of the analysis.

14:00-15:30

‘The sweatshop regime: garments, exploitation, and labouring bodies made in India’

Alessandra Mezzadri (SOAS, University of London)

Based on a recent book, this presentation depicts the Indian garment sweatshop as a ‘regime’ of exploitation and oppression crafted by multiple actors and crossing productive and reproductive realms. This labour-centred approach has implications for some key contemporary development debates.

Labour, State and Society in Rural India: A Class-Relational Approach.

Jonathan Pattenden (UEA)

This paper uses a ‘class-relational’ approach to analyse the processes of accumulation, exploitation and domination that explain the political and material conditions of one quarter of the world’s poor. It focuses on three related arenas of (informal) labour relations, the state and civil society.

“Taken for a ride: Grounding neoliberalism, precarious labour and public transport in an African metropolis” (OUP, forthcoming)

Matteo Rizzo (SOAS, University of London)

Taken for a ride analyses the journey from nationalized public transport to its privatization and progressive deregulation in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It argues that understanding the outcomes of the reform and its politics requires putting its precarious workers at the centre of the analysis.

Methodology for studying the well-being of poor people in Bangladesh

Samantha Watson, Wendy Olsen, Daniel Neff, Simeen Mahmud, Maheen Sultan, Sohela Nazneen, Amaresh Dubey, Anup Mishra, and Santosh Kumar Singh

Our research in Bangladesh shows a dynamic, morphogenetic situation for survey and interview data on Subjective Well-Being. We theorise how the well-being survey data relate to interview data. We triangulate using time-use diary data. Women in villages suffer considerable threats to their self-respect.

16:00-17:30

The burgeoning service sector: a peril or panacea for Pakistan?

Namra Awais (Lahore School of Economics)

This paper focuses on the sustained growth of Pakistan’s service sector and the pursuit of “decent jobs”. The study aims at analyzing this phenomenon and the potential for sustained economic growth accompanied by decent jobs with such an unconventional structural pattern for a developing country.

Empty Layers and Contested Zone: Workers politics in Indonesia’s democratic transition

Hari Nugroho (Leiden University)

The paper discusses how the practice of democracy has created limited changes in workers politics, especially at the grass root level.

Improving labour conditions of female textile workers in South India - Lessons from Japanese historical experience

Mari Nakamura (Institute of Developing Economies - JETRO)

In south India, many spinning mills industry employs young female workers with unfair recruitment practices. Japan’s textile industry, which had the same kind of problems, had to balance the improvement of working conditions and the improvement of labor productivity.

Informal labourers and Dignified Lives in Central India

Smita Yadav (University of Sussex)

How is the informal sector in India transforming the lives of poor in India?

P51 The global political bioeconomy; flex crops, bio-production and the future of agriculture.

Convenors: Molly Bond (University of Bristol); Elizabeth Fortin (University of Bristol)
Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30

This panel will foster discussion on the politics and transformations of the global bioeconomy for agriculture, livelihoods, land-tenure and sustainable development. How are relations between scientists, importers, exporters and growers of biomass changing or reinforcing the global North and South divisions?

Justice in bioeconomy via responsive natural resources governance?

Irmeli Mustalahti (University of Eastern Finland)

This paper argues that bioeconomy challenges previous conceptualizations about how states, citizens and corporations affect and influence justice and decision making over utilization of the natural resources. Therefore bioeconomy impacts on local democracy instead of remaining as development intervention.

Breaking bad in a commodity frontier: The bioeconomy of castor production in the deep-south of Madagascar

Benjamin Neimark

We examine the material relations surrounding production of the castor in Madagascar. Theorizing the bioeconomy through the lens of a commodity frontier, we show how the appropriation of land and restructuring of labour is historically and geographically reproducing exploitative social relations.

Shaping Adaptive Capacity in Northern Ghana: Political Economy in Agricultural Development Interventions

Rachael Taylor (University of Sussex)

This presentation presents research on two agricultural development interventions in Northern Ghana. Political economy at international, national, and local scales is significant in informing intervention understandings and objectives but often overlooks the local context of the farmers.

Shifting epistemic authority under networked agricultural production in Argentina

Pierre Delvenne (University of Liège)

Analysis of the political economy of GM soy agriculture in Argentina as both epistemic and social orders. Attention paid to both 'micro' perspectives looking at situated social experiments with farmers and their interrelations with 'macro' phenomena such as capital-labour relations and 'neoliberalism'.

P52 Inequality and complexity in access to food

Convenors: Nazia Mintz-Habib (University of Cambridge); Sam Mardell (London International Development Centre); Deborah Johnston (SOAS, *University of London*)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

The variety of ways that food can be acquired have been studied by a range of disciplines. This panel encourages contributions from various disciplines that seek to elucidate the various political dynamics of food access from an intra-household to national level.

09:00-10:30

Do boys eat better than girls in India? Longitudinal evidence from Young Lives

Elisabetta Aurino (Imperial College London)

This paper investigates the dynamics of gender disparities in the intra-household allocation of food during childhood by using 3 rounds of Young Lives data. No differences in diets are observed until the age of 15. Specifically, mid-adolescent girls consume fewer protein- and vitamin-rich foods.

Business Response to Food Price Spikes: A case study of cash crop wage workers

Deborah Johnston (SOAS, University of London)

Under what conditions will business provide a solution to difficulties in food access? This paper looks at the response to food price spikes by large-scale flower farms in Ethiopia.

Making the right to food justiciable: Prospects for India

Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway)

This article analyses the prospects of India's new food security law improving the access to food amongst the poorest and most marginalised communities, using a mix of survey and interview data analysis, and extends the conclusions to other developing countries.

An analysis of the gendered determinants of food insecurity in northern Mozambique

Sara Stevano (SOAS University of London)

This paper develops a gender analysis of food insecurity in northern Mozambique. It finds that different gendered forms of deprivation, such as lack of secure employment and multiple labour demands, interact with each other and contribute the production of vicious cycles of food insecurity.

11:00-12:30

Impact of Cash-based programmes on poor agro-pastoral households in the Bay region of Somalia: A structural path analysis

Maria Sassi (University of Pavia)

The paper addresses the issue of measuring the impact of food assistance for policy and programme design in Somalia based on a household economy matrix and a structural path analysis. The impact of cash transfers is evaluated with respect to access to food and the household livelihood.

Patterns of food consumption and crop commercialization in Uzbekistan agrarian change: Is cotton in competition with quality Food?

Lorena Lombardozzi (SOAS, University of London)

This paper investigates the relationship between crops diversification and diets diversification through a political-economy analysis of the patterns of agrarian production and food consumption in rural district of Uzbekistan.

Drivers of Food System Change and Dietary Transition in LMICs

Mehroosh Tak (SOAS, University of London)

The paper examines determinants of global food systems change – retail and procurement systems, food transformation, markets and agricultural production – that are increasingly influencing structures of local food acquisition and thereby diets in LMICs.

Clashes between liberalized agriculture market, and pro-poor ag-innovation promotion: A case study on impacts of Genetically Modified (GM) maize adoption in South Africa

Nazia Mintz-Habib (University of Cambridge)

The paper offers analysis how inequality to ‘access’ - access to information, capital, services and remunerations counter technological and regulatory objectives to address food security. The study presents South African experience related to GM maize integration in the maize value chain.

P53 Ten years on...re-imagining microcredit, or re-arranging the deckchairs? The role of microfinance, and how it is provided, in delivering the MDGs and its promise to deliver the SDGs

Convenor: Lesley Sherratt (King’s College, London)

Memorial Room (Queens College): Tue 13th Sept, 16:00-17:30

Microcredit evolved in to microfinance which morphed in to ‘financial inclusion’. What are the substantive differences between these, and is ‘financial inclusion’ any more likely to succeed in alleviating poverty, or does it share too many of microcredit’s fundamental flaws?

The shift from microfinance to financial inclusion - what does it mean?

Philip Mader (IDS)

This paper identifies and critically assesses ongoing changes in the assumptions, theories and practices of programmes that target poor people with financial services in the name of developmental outcomes.

Financial Inclusion: A Resolution of the Ethical Shortcomings of Microfinance, or a Reprise?

Lesley Sherratt (King's College, London)

'Financial Inclusion' draws on many levers to achieve its goals, but microfinance is a major one. The microfinance model as previously practised contained elements of exploitation and coercion, and failed to exercise a duty of care. Does Financial Inclusion resolve these ethical flaws, or repeat them?

Financial Inclusion - What does it mean ?

Malcolm Harper

"Financial Inclusion" is a widely used and potentially confusing term; those who use it must carefully define it first.

P54 Thinking and working politically in practice: learning from success and failure and the implications for future research

Convenors: Neil McCulloch (Oxford Policy Management); Tim Kelsall (ODI); Robert Morris (Oxford Policy Management)

Discussant: Leni Wild

Room 11 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30

This panel brings together academics and practitioners in a participatory format to explore opportunities and challenges of implementing politically smart and adaptive development interventions. It draws out links to theory and a research agenda on how better to think and work politically.

The politics of governance in Nigeria: developing politically-informed programming for public sector reform.

Oliver Owen (Oxford University); Alex Duncan (The Policy Practice)

We trace the evolution of politically adaptive donor approaches in Nigeria since 1999 through support for governance & public financial reforms. Emphasising political awareness has been important because Nigeria's everyday politics is largely about the functioning & capture of state institutions.

Learning about Success and Failure in Development Programming using a Thinking and Working Politically Approach: Lessons from the Facility for Oil Sector Transparency (FOSTER) in Nigeria

Elisa Lopez Lucia (Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB))

This paper is a reflective study on the DFID-funded programme called FOSTER in Nigeria. It aims to understand to which extent FOSTER has managed to think and work politically (TWP) in a difficult and complex socio-political context to improve the transparency and accountability of the oil sector.

Supporting public financial management in conflict-affected situations: Adapting to change in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

Albert Pijuan (Oxford Policy Management)

This paper reviews the donor-supported introduction of public financial management systems in the Palestinian Authority. It shows how changing international and domestic politics have limited the effectiveness of 'conventional' aid since 2002 and explores lessons of a recent adaptive delivery model.

PDIA in Practice - Supporting Macroeconomic and Fiscal Mangement in Sierra Leone

Bryn Welham (Overseas Development Institute)

The paper documents the experience of applying a PDIA approach to public financial management reform in post-Ebola Sierra Leone. It documents the experience of problem identification; iteration of solutions; failure and success in supporting a tangible reform process within the Ministry of Finance.

Bureaucratic strategies for overcoming capacity constraints: the case of climate change mitigation

Tom Harrison (Oxford Policy Management)

The paper uses a study of China and India's approaches to energy efficiency to demonstrate the relevance of TWP for understanding how departments and agencies within developing country governments seek to overcome capacity constraints and influence wider government agendas.

P55 Migration, life transitions and socio-political inequalities [Migration, Development and Social Change Study Group]

Convenors: Pia Jolliffe (University of Oxford); Katie Wright (University of East London); Caroline Oliver (University of Oxford)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30

This workshop examines the linkages between life transitions, migration and socio-political inequalities. The focus is on relationality, linked lives and intersectionality. It explores life transitions that may be experienced for example as children, in adolescence, in adulthood or by older people.

A sense of distance and belonging. Comparing young adults' rural-urban migration in Upper Austria and northern Thailand

Pia Jolliffe (University of Oxford); Tatjana Fischer (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna)

This paper compares young adults' migration behaviour in rural parts of Upper Austria and northern Thailand. Our data highlights the relationship between demographic change and rural communities between rural communities and urban study or working places.

The mobility history of an Ethiopian village: Connecting past, present, and future migration trajectories

Kerilyn Schewel (University of Amsterdam)

This paper presents the mobility history of one village in the central Ethiopia lowlands. I show how individual life trajectories and collective migration patterns relate to broader political, economic, and social change over time.

Inter-generational Transfer of Human Wellbeing from a Gender and Life Course Perspective: The case of Latin American migrant mothers and their daughters in London, UK.

Katie Wright (University of East London)

This paper examines the gendered processes through which human wellbeing is transferred inter-generationally using the case of Latin American migrant mothers and their daughters in the UK. It takes a life course perspective to examine the extent to which they can be used to achieve human wellbeing.

P56 The political economy of social protection: political institutions, elites and social classes

Convenor: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

In recent years, social protection emerged as a key policy strategy against poverty and vulnerability in the developing world. Financing remains a key constraint, although their feasibility often depends on political economy considerations. What political economy factors explain such developments?

14:00-15:30

Entitlement Programmes for Garnering Votes? The Impact of Local Elections on Targeted Social Expenditures in Decentralised Indonesia, 2001-2012

Dharendra Wardhana (King's College London)

This paper investigates the relationship between local direct elections and the change in targeted social expenditure using panel data set for Indonesian provincial level from 2001 to 2012. The quantitative analysis is accompanied with a preliminary study on platforms of incumbent political parties.

Taxation after the Commodity Boom: Argentina, Chile and Brazil

Ken Mitchell (Monmouth University)

Cross-national comparison of tax-to-GDP ratios in Argentina, Brazil and Chile shows that post-commodity boom (2010-2016) national performance varies. What factors explain this variation?

Is Partisan Alignment Electorally Rewarding? Evidence from Village Council Elections in India

Subhasish Dey (University of Manchester); Kunal Sen (University of Manchester)

This paper tests if partisan alignment exists in the allocation of funds for India's largest social protection programme, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the state of West Bengal, India, and whether incumbent local governments gain electorally in the practise of partisan alignment.

16:00-17:30

Determinants of Cash Transfer Program Adoption in Africa

Rachel Strohm (University of California, Berkeley)

Since 2005, nearly 60% of African countries have adopted cash transfer programs – an unprecedented expansion of the welfare benefits available to poor citizens. This paper examines whether CTP expansion is best explained by pressure from aid donors, or by domestic electoral incentives.

On the determinants of social protection expenditure in a cross section of developing nations

Syed Murshed (Coventry University)

This paper empirically examines the determinants of social protection and public health expenditure in a cross-section of heterogeneous developing countries from 1990 to 2010.

Schooling and labour market impacts of Bolivia's Bono Juancito Pinto

Carla Canelas (UNU-WIDER)

In 2006, the Bolivian government introduced a large scale social protection programme: the Bono Juancito Pinto. Exploiting the variation in the programme coverage and the timing of the programme expansion, this study examines the impact of the transfer on schooling and child labour.

P58 The politics of risk and uncertainty in aid: approaches, directions and challenges

Convenor: Nilima Gulrajani (Overseas Development Institute)

Room 10 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 16:00-17:30

Risk is inherent to development assistance where outcomes are uncertain and contexts unpredictable. This session encourages reflection on the new politics of risk and uncertainty in aid. Papers will focus on the political bargains struck to minimize risk and maximize rewards in development.

Navigating trade-offs: Risk and uncertainty in democracy promotion

Susan Dodsworth (University of Oxford); Nic Cheeseman (Oxford University)

This paper uses the experience of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy to identify two trade-offs that democracy promoters confront. It examines where and when different trade-offs are worth making, exposing tensions between risk management, innovation and attempts to adapt to political context.

Economic Expertise, Selectivity, and the Politics of Aid Effectiveness: The Case of Governance Indicators in US Development Finance

Jigar Bhatt (Columbia University)

The paper takes as its case an aid effectiveness model (the US Millennium Challenge Account) that benchmarks countries using governance indicators. In its attempt to manage risk and 'depoliticize' aid allocation, this approach creates politics of its own with wide-ranging implications.

Reducing Risks and Safeguarding People Amid Complexity, Uncertainty and Change

Chad Dear (US Agency for International Development); Caleb Stevens (USAID)

This paper will highlight the principles underlying USAID's new Guidelines on Compulsory Displacement and Resettlement and contextualize them within the ongoing organizational culture change within the Agency, specifically around complexity, systems approaches, innovation and risk management.

Results-based financing and risk: one approach does not fit all

Maria Ana Jalles d'Orey (Overseas Development Institute)

This research explores how risk aversion and risk management varies under different RBFA schemes, depending on the type and the size of the agent and the contract that is pursued.

P59 Political ecology approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptive livelihood strategies

Convenor: Subir Sinha (SOAS, *University of London*)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30

The panel presents ‘political ecology’ analyses of power and politics at play in contexts of ‘eco-system based adaptation’ programs in Mexico, large dam construction in Asia and Africa, and practices of agro-biodiversity among indigenous smallholders in the Bolivian altiplano.

Indigenous farmers’ rural-urban migration and agrobiodiversity conservation. exploring connections in the Bolivian Altiplano Norte

Giulia Baldinelli (SOAS, University of London)

My paper investigates the connections between indigenous people’s migration and agrobiodiversity conservation in the Altiplano Norte of Bolivia – an area where smallholder farmers maintain in their plots a wide range of agricultural varieties and relevant knowledge.

Effects of Climate Change on City’s Liveability and Livelihood Options in Ethiopia

Oluwasinaayomi Faith Kasim

Using GIS the paper analyses urban land and land cover change and air quality index to investigate the effects of climate change on city’s liveability and livelihood options in Ethiopia.

Climate Change and Vulnerable Coastal Communities in Ghana.

Catherine Adodoaji (SOAS, University of London)

The paper presents a political ecology analyses of the factors that influence local adaptation strategies of fishers in Ghana. It also examines the power relationships that shape climate change policies/initiatives and their impact on local issues of vulnerability and adaptive capacity.

Ecosystems-based adaptation: are we being conned? Insights from political ecology

Andrew Newsham (SOAS, University of London); Xochitl cantellano ocon (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH); Martina Ulrichs; Roberto Muñoz Cruz (Uexotl AC); Roberto Muñoz Cruz (Uexotl AC)

Ecosystems based adaptation (EbA) promises much but appears to have learned little from previous experience. Field research from Mexico, guided by a political ecology approach, flag the trade-offs which the EbA approaches need to, but as yet do not, address fundamentally.

Climate change mitigation and large Chinese hydropower dams: a political ecology of the Asian drivers' perspective

Frauke Urban (SOAS, University of London); Giuseppina Siciliano (School of Oriental and African Studies)

This paper investigates the political ecology of large hydropower dams as an option for climate change mitigation, with particular reference to the role of Chinese dam-builders in Asia and Africa.

P60 Developing countries navigating global finance

Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)

Summer Common Room (Magdalen College): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel examines the political economy of international finance in developing countries. Papers will focus on the role of the state, examining the ways in which developing country governments shape relations between domestic and global financial markets and financial sector development.

09:00-10:30

An unlikely champion of global finance: Why is China exceeding international banking standards?

Peter Knaack (Oxford University)

Rather than merely compliant with the new Basel III banking regulation, China voluntarily exceeds the global standard. This paper shows that low adjustment costs, factional politics, and an unusual alignment of domestic interests in the quest for international reputation drive this phenomenon.

The Political Economy Of Emerging Market Sovereign Bonds: Narrowing the policy space?

Natalya Naqvi (London School of Economics)

This paper looks at the importance of external factors in influencing international portfolio flows to developing country financial markets, and the impact of these flows on domestic development policy autonomy.

Financial globalization and money: interrogating the link between monetary regimes, financial risk and formal financial participation in Pakistan

Antonia Settle (Sydney University)

Based on extensive fieldwork in Pakistan the paper links changing risk management strategies in the everyday portfolios of ordinary people to shifting monetary regimes, showing how new strategies undermine efforts on the part of the state to establish broader financial inclusion and development.

Embrace, Adapt or Eschew? African Governments Navigating Global Banking Standards

Emily Jones (University of Oxford)

This paper examines the varying responses of African governments to global financial standards and why it is that some governments have embraced them while others have been highly selective in adoption or largely eschewed them.

11:00-12:30

A low-income country navigating global finance: the case of Rwanda's sovereign Eurobond

Danny Cassimon (University of Antwerp)

We critically assess Rwanda's entry into global finance by means of its 2013 Eurobond issue. Although the bond deal was hailed a success and provided extra resources for high-priority projects, we show how it also intensified some of the country's key debt and other macroeconomic vulnerabilities.

Regulatory harmonization between the Brazilian and the international financial systems: the drivers, the consequences and the effects on the accountability of the Brazilian Central Bank

Caio Borges (Faculty of Law, University of São Paulo)

This paper assesses the public policy objectives pursued by the Brazilian Central Bank in its efforts to align the national financial regulation with international standards. It explores the interplay between context-specific factors and the integration agenda, focusing on issues of accountability.

P61 Global production networks and the politics and policies of development

Convenors: Matthew Alford (University of Manchester); Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

Room 15 (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Global value chains and production networks constitute the backbone of global trade and are subject to attention by both policymakers and political contestation. This 2 session panel explores the economic, social and environmental challenges of GPNs and their developmental policy ramifications.

09:00-10:30

The politics of state governance in global production networks: insights from the South African fruit crisis.

Matthew Alford (University of Manchester); Nicola Phillips

The role of the state in the governance of global production networks is under-explored. Far from being passive actors, states actively adopt different kinds of governance functions. We highlight tensions within public governance and explore the politics of those tensions in South African fruit.

Should GVC policies target locally-owned firms? A tale of two sectors from Malaysia

Yee Siong Tong (University of Cambridge); Vasiliki Mavroeidi (University of Cambridge)

The debate over state intervention for GVCs rarely addresses whether policies should target locally-owned firms. A study on Malaysia's upgrading performance, which finds capability gaps between locally-owned firms from E&E and palm oil sectors due to different sectoral policies, holds some answers.

Upgrading in South-South Global Value Chains: How participation in different trade-trajectories affect suppliers in the Kenyan leather sector

Giovanni Pasquali (University of Oxford)

This study looks at a value chain that is experiencing a process of "globalisation" in multiple trajectories (north; south; region) to assess whether and how different end markets affect local suppliers' capacity to upgrade both economically as well as in terms of functions, products and processes.

Global decisions and local realities: the politics and policies of upgrading and their implications in agricultural global production networks

Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester)

This paper argues that global and particularly Northern policy and politics shaping certification choices affect the local realities of Southern producers, drawing on two-case studies in agricultural global production networks involving fresh fruit and vegetables in Kenya and cocoa in Nicaragua.

11:00-12:30

Virtual Production Networks: Fixing Commodification and Disembeddedness

Alex Wood (University of Oxford); Isis Amelie Hjorth (University of Oxford); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)

Online outsourcing platforms organize, commodify and disembed labor in an extreme and distinctive manner. Although virtual production is disembedded they are not immaterial or ethereal. We argue spatio-temporal fixes provide a useful alternative to the existing GPN use of embeddedness.

Labour control and the labour question in commodity chains: exploitation and disciplining in Senegalese export horticulture.

Elena Baglioni (Queen Mary University of London)

This article examines the historical evolution of local labour control regimes upstream the Senegalese-European horticultural commodity chain. It shows that labour control emerges from the combined pressures of foreign firms, international institutions, the state, and households.

Putting the Public back into Private Governance - The Importance of Public Policy for Labour Standards in Apparel and Footwear Global Production Networks

Judith Stroehle (University of Milan)

An effort of incorporating the importance of public governance into the debate on efficacy of private labor governance, examining different levels of public governance and interaction through the use of quantitative and qualitative methods.

CSR standards in China: Social upgrading and industrial policy goals in GPNs

Corinna Braun-Munzinger (University of Manchester)

This paper argues that the emergence of Chinese CSR standards needs to be seen in the wider context of China's changing industrial policy objectives in GPNs. It shows how the evolution of Chinese CSR standards corresponds to a shift from structural strategic coupling towards functional coupling.

P62 Great industrialization debates at critical historical and contemporary junctures

Convenor: Isabella Maria Weber (University of Cambridge)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): Tue 13th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Successful industrialization projects have often begun with great debates over the definition of a new development model. This panel brings together historical arguments with contemporary controversies over industrialization strategies to explore how old insights speak to today's challenges.

14:00-15:30

Smith, Young and Hirschman: industrial development and division of labour

P. Sai-wing Ho (University of Denver)

Smith's division of labour, stressed by Young and (subtly) by Hirschman, helps appreciate what industrial development entails. In a transnational-corporation dominated world, caution against passively joining global value chains is advised. Creating domestic linkages (division of labour) is pivotal.

A study of how ideas can travel: What shaped the idea of development in Indian Political Economy, 1870-1906

Maria Dahl (King's College London)

The Indian School of Political Economy was founded in the late 1800s to understand the poor state of development in colonial India. This paper will look at the school's founder, Mahadev Govind Ranade, to investigate whether the school was able to construct an 'Indian' idea of development.

The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Model of Development in Ghana

Alessandro Iandolo (London School of Economic and Political Science)

Combining Soviet and Ghanaian sources, this paper aims to show how the Soviet Union promoted a vision of economic development that anticipated the emergence of import-substitution industrialisation by nearly a decade.

16:00-17:30

The Changing Space for Social Policy in Industrialization Initiatives in Tanzania

Hazel Gray (University of Edinburgh); Marc Wuyts (International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam)

This paper explores the changing role of social policy in industrialization initiatives in Tanzania from the 1970s. It provides evidence of underlying political and theoretical changes that have altered the understanding of the constitutive nature of social and economic policy over time.

China's Great Industrialization Debate: The Question of Balance and Pace of Growth (1977- 1984)

Isabella Maria Weber (University of Cambridge)

This paper investigates China's controversy over the nature of desirable growth that occurred at the dawn of the post-Mao era in the late 1970s and marked the beginning of China's wide ranging reform debates of the 1980s.

Critiquing development pessimism in the age of neoliberalism: experiences from Ethiopia and Vietnam

Joanne Tomkinson (SOAS, University of London)

This paper examines industrial policies and debates in two late developing states – Ethiopia and Vietnam. It focuses on discussions regarding the loss of policy space under neoliberalism and argues against excess pessimism about prospects for structural transformation under current conditions.

P63 The globalization of production from a development perspective

Convenors: Isabel Estevez (University of Cambridge); Federico Medina

Lecture Room B (Queens College): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

The globalization of production is one of the dominant facts of our times. Yet, discussions about its implications for development have been theoretically limited and separated by disciplinary boundaries. This panel seeks to address these limitations through interdisciplinary collaboration.

09:00-10:30

Caloric unequal exchange in Latin America and the Caribbean

Jesus Ramos-Martin (Facultad latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales); Pedro Cango (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales); Fander Falconi (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Sede Ecuador)

The paper shows the existence of a new form of unequal exchange between Latin America and the Caribbean and the rest of the world, coined as ‘caloric unequal exchange’. LAC countries’ terms of trade in terms of the cost of exported and imported calories of food products are deteriorating over time.

Structural and geo-economic analysis of global value chains for productive transformation strategies

Isabel Estevez (University of Cambridge); Federico Medina

We present a working methodology for assessing the potential of different sectors within productive transformation strategies. The methodology aims to improve the effectiveness of industrial strategy by combining geopolitical variables and structural analysis of global value chains.

Towards a new industrial policy in an era of GVC expansion?

Jostein Hauge (University of Cambridge)

The expansion of GVCs has reinvigorated industrial policy debates. While this ‘era’ of GVC expansion necessitates a rethink of industrial policy in developing countries in some ways, this paper argues that ‘old’ style policies – like those formulated by the Asian tigers – still hold relevance.

Recruitment in Global Supply Chains - A Source of Economic Betterment or Degradation?

Johanna Schenner (University of Vienna)

This paper explores i) why participating in globalized fields of production does not necessarily lead to a reduction in poverty; ii) the challenges to regulating recruitment in supply chains; and, iii) advantages and disadvantages of a joint liability approach to regulating recruitment.

11:00-12:30

The Impacts of Globalization on Rural Poverty

Muhammad Ameen Memon (University of Birmingham)

The impact of globalisation on rural poverty and development is an important topic, as most of the world's poor reside in rural areas. As argued by Bardhan (2005), the net impact on poverty is complex and context-dependent, and therefore, empirical evidence needs to be assessed to analyse the effects.

Global Value Chains and the Middle Income Trap

Hansjörg Herr (Berlin School of Economics and Law); Behzad Azarhoushang (Berlin School of Economics and Law)

GVC can accelerate development. Yet this development can create glass ceilings at different per capita income levels. Supply and demand factors can play a role for this. This paper analyzed the middle income trap and effects of GVC on it as well as policy recommendation for escaping from the trap.

P64 Bringing feminism back into development practice [Gender, Policy and Development Study Group]

Convenors: Tina Wallace (Lady Margaret Hall Oxford University); Fenella Porter (Ruskin College)

Lecture Room B (Queens College): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

The panel draws on current work in NGOs to explore what current practice looks like and highlight the differences between a gender mainstreaming, instrumental approaches to gender equality, and a feminist approach based on core feminist principles. It is designed for practitioners, as well as researchers and academics.

09:00-10:30

Bringing women's voices to the debates on women's participation and empowerment

Elanor Jackson

Research focused on the spaces created for women by women's rights organisations or Government explored what these mean to women, how they access the spaces, what they learn, the benefits they get and how far their participation enables them to organise and make demands on local Government.

Countering the neo-liberal agenda of women's empowerment

Emma Newbury

Using research conducted on women's empowerment this paper aims to find meaning through specificity. It analyses how the term has evolved from its radical beginning in the global south, as part of the feminist movement, to its use as part of a neo-liberal agenda.

Breaking codes: a gender perspective in the development of ICT in Latin America

Patricia Pena (University of Chile); Kemly Camacho (Cooperativa Sulá Batsú and Universidad de Costa Rica)

This paper analyze and systematize the experience of two projects promoted in Latin America which have influenced the construction of innovative public policies in the field of ICT, gender(women) and social development.

Looking back to move forwards: reclaiming feminism for GAD

Tina Wallace (Lady Margaret Hall Oxford University); Fenella Porter (Ruskin College)

This paper explores the need for collective approaches to addressing power and patriarchy, moving beyond current gender paradigms mainly focused on individuals. We revisit feminist debates and explore new ones to identify alternative ways to promote equality and women's rights.

11:00-12:30

Discussion of feminist development alternatives

Kanwal Ahluwalia

A reflection on work by the Gender and Development Network on feminist development alternatives and the challenges these pose for feminists promoting gender equality and women's rights under the current neo-liberal paradigm.

Development, Maternalism, and Women's Social Citizenship: A Case Study of India, 1985-2015

Prakirti Nangia (University of Pennsylvania)

Development policy around the world is increasingly addressing women in their roles as mothers, crowding out policies that target women in roles outside the family. Why is this occurring, and is this trend reconcilable with a "feminist" approach to development?

P65 Service delivery and statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected situations: What, who, why and how?

Convenors: Rachel Slater (ODI); Richard Mallett (Overseas Development Institute)

East Schools (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

A panel exploring whether and how the delivery of basic services can contribute to statebuilding efforts in fragile and conflict-affected countries, and the implications for government and donor programming.

14:00-15:30

Are public services the building blocks of legitimacy?

Richard Mallett (Overseas Development Institute); Rachel Slater (ODI)

Service delivery is seen to create more legitimate states. But the evidence for this view is thinly spread. Drawing on survey data from almost 10,000 respondents across five countries, this paper sheds new empirical light on the links between service delivery and people's perceptions of government.

Public services as a source of state legitimacy: A long-term, two-way perspective on education and state (de-)legitimation in Sri Lanka

Claire Mcloughlin (University of Birmingham)

This paper will report on an in-depth qualitative study of the two-way relationship between university education and state legitimacy over time in Sri Lanka.

Liberia, Ebola, and the Pitfalls of Single-Minded State-building Objectives: Legitimizing Liberian Authority 'Below' and 'Outside' the Post-War State

Robtel Neajai Pailey (University of Oxford)

In this article, I argue that post-war recovery is more likely to succeed if it factors in multiple layers of authority 'below' and 'outside' the state, using the Ebola outbreak of 2014/2015 in Liberia as a case study.

Addressing the refugee crisis in Lebanon: Can better service delivery improve social stability?

Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham); Claire Mcloughlin (University of Birmingham); Suda Perera (University Birmingham)

Does service delivery help to foster legitimacy, social stability and cohesion at the municipal level and beyond? This paper explores this question drawing on empirical evidence from Lebanon, against the backdrop of the refugee crisis.

16:00-17:30

From building camps to sustaining cities in Jordan: opportunities and challenges for urban sanitation in the face of migration

Beatrice Mosello (Overseas Development Institute); Mariana Matoso (University of Nottingham)

Our paper proposes a new research agenda to explore the factors that determine the success and/or failure of urban governance structures in delivering essential water and sanitation services to populations in response to large, conflict-induced migration movements, focusing on Amman, in Jordan.

Moving nowhere - schooling for a low caste community in Jaffna town.

Aftab Lall (Centre for Poverty Analysis)

This paper explores what role caste plays in the access to and provision of education services for a low-caste community in Jaffna Town.

Critiquing dominant approaches to capacity building as part of statebuilding efforts

Lisa Denney; Richard Mallett (Overseas Development Institute)

Capacity building lies at the heart of much development work yet is poorly theorised – often reduced to training or equipment supply. Drawing on research from eight conflict-affected countries this paper critiques existing approaches to capacity building and suggests elements of a smarter approach.

Experiences with community score cards in Morocco: strengthening state legitimacy through social accountability?

Sylvia Bergh (International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam)

This paper focuses on experiences with community score cards in the education and health fields in Morocco in the wake of its 'Arab Spring'. It questions these social accountability initiatives as tools used by donors to help enhance state legitimacy.

P66 Civic innovation and social transformation: building a mosaic of new political opportunities

Convenors: Wendy Harcourt (EUR); Kees Biekart (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Peter Knorringa (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

East Schools (Examination Schools): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Civic innovation is a different way of thinking about social transformation. This panel invites papers to discuss how innovative civic practices (such as solidarity economies, local social movements, or rights movements around body and sexuality) trigger imaginaries for new political opportunities.

09:00-10:30

The Meaning of Civic Innovation as Social Transformation

Kees Biekart (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Peter Knorringa (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Wendy Harcourt (EUR)

Civic innovation is a novel, but also complex concept. It has to be unpacked to grasp why it has this rich value-added to analyzing social transformation at multiple levels. The paper introduces a new edited volume on civic innovation and examines three recent examples of social transformation.

Being a citizen without a state - Applications of the civic innovation concept in conflict settings

Isabelle Desportes (International Institute of Social Studies); Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Samantha Melis (ISS)

Civic innovation presupposes a strong state which citizens can challenge when aiming to bring about societal change. But what if that state is weak, had to be fled from, or has a parallel state? The paper explores civic innovation dynamics in such contexts, drawing on DRC, Turkey, and refugee camps.

Land reform, land grabbing and the Filipino peasant women's struggles

Cynthia Bejeno (ISS)

Looking at two case studies, these show how landlordism persists and the peasant women at the forefront of the struggle. They lead the struggle yet not necessarily claiming gender justice.

Contesting the State: Egypt's Committee Movement

Asya El Meehy (United Nations)

Egypt's local committee movement embodies unique patterns of urban activism, with diverse ideological framings and contrasting strategies of engagement with power-holders following January 25th uprising. Committees opened space for new practices of citizenship at the local level.

11:00-12:30

Theorising Active Citizen

Meera Tiwari (University of East London)

This paper explores the theoretical understandings of what it means to be an active citizen and whether active citizenship offers community led new social and political opportunities and innovation in contexts of both developed and developing countries.

Institutional Bricolage and Civic innovation: the case of community-driven ‘appropriation’ of Water Users Associations in rural Morocco

Daniele Rossi-Doria (International Institute of Social Studies (ISS))

The paper explores community-driven appropriation of Water User Associations as a form of local civic innovation in the field of natural resource management. Using two case studies from Morocco, this paper aims to show how local collective action can produce effective institutional change.

Mapping sex workers’ struggles for labor rights

Karin Astrid Siegmann (ISS); Silke Heumann (International Institute of Social Studies)

In this paper, we map sex workers’ organizing, activism and advocacy in the past decade. We pay special attention to the role of neoliberal governance of (labor) markets and financial crises for sex workers’ labor precarity and their collective responses.

The Chinese Dream - Industrial worker relationship to entrepreneurship - A viable solution to reduce precarity or only a mirage?

Brandon Sommer (International Institute of Social Studies)

How does entrepreneurship for workers in Southern China affect their ability to reduce precarity? This paper will explore how workers are trying to use entrepreneurship as a method to overcome a plateau in precarity reduction and the prospects for long-term livelihood security.

P67 The politics of measurement: how what we measure influences what we do and ignore

Convenors: Martin Walsh (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam Great Britain); Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Deborah Haroon (Oxfam)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): Mon 12th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The panel will debate that what is used to measure critical aspects of development – such as wellbeing, effectiveness and inequality, hides or highlights, reveals or makes invisible critical groups of people, issues and values that underpin society.

14:00-15:30

Prioritising short term results at the cost of long term structural change

Irene Guijt (Oxfam Great Britain)

This paper will look at tensions around measuring influencing that is framed in terms of the metrics of short term results – and what options exist for those who ‘think and work politically’.

Negotiating effectiveness: the case of a transnational advocacy evaluation

Bodille Arensman (Wageningen University); Margit van Wessel (Wageningen University)

In the development world, advocacy plays an increasingly important role while evaluating its effectiveness is complicated. This paper illustrates the negotiated nature of evaluating advocacy effectiveness, questioning the objective nature of evaluation.

The disempowering discourses of impact evaluation: who is excluded and how?

Martin Walsh (Oxfam GB)

Impact evaluation has become increasingly important in international development practice, promoted as a means of supplying both accountability and learning. But are its own impacts so benign? This paper examines the dark side of impact evaluation. Who is excluded and how? What are the alternatives?

Prefiguration and participatory measures of progress

Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB)

This paper will explore the importance and nature of prefiguration in terms of redressing power imbalances via grass roots participation in construction of measures of progress.

16:00-17:30

Inequality matters, but how should we measure it?

Deborah Hardoon (Oxfam); Franziska Mager (Oxfam GB)

The paper explores some of the most cited measures for economic inequality looking at technical qualities, perspectives of inequality they present and interests underpinning them. We examine the potential of new measures, identifying those having the most relevance for the negative outcomes we are worried about and for informing policy.

Measuring Multidimensional Poverty: Dashboards, Union Identification, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Gisela Robles (University of Oxford); Sabina Alkire (Dept of International Development, QEH)

The Union and intersection approaches to identification of poverty do not avoid normative choices as often claimed. Rather these are made out of the public eye at the stage of indicator selection and weighting. We argue that the Alkire and Foster (2011) method makes these value judgements explicit.

Measuring the Hidden Contours of The Global Knowledge Economy with a Digital Index

Sanna Ojanpera (University of Oxford); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Stefano De Sabbata

Our Digital Knowledge Economy Index, combines traditional data sources with bespoke data on capacities and skills (measured via content-creation and participation on digital platforms) to provide a revealing view of where developing countries fit into the world's digital knowledge economy.

P68 Partnerships and power in the 2030 Agenda

Convenor: Moira Faul (Université de Genève)

Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College): Wed 14th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Multistakeholder partnerships are considered critical to the 2030 Agenda. This Panel considers the ways in which partnerships may/may not produce transformative spaces for partners; co-produce transformative solutions to development problems; or reproduce existing power asymmetries.

09:00-10:30

The Developmental State of the 21st Century: Accounting for State and Society

Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta)

This paper will assess China's developmental state within a broader theory of what outcomes represent "development" post-2015; and, what factors and partnerships are most crucial to generate these results.

Roundtable Power Dynamics: A Case Study of the Scotland-Malawi Partnership

Ben Wilson (University of Glasgow)

The relationship between Scotland and Malawi is characterised by a 'partnership approach' to development. The extent to which this approach can challenge former relations of power between the two countries is explored in this paper.

Dynamics of rentier bureaucracies: why Abu Dhabi is more committed than Qatar to the international partnership on climate change

Martin Lestra (European University Institute)

I use a historical and sociological approach to Abu Dhabi and Qatar's bureaucracies to examine how the degree of power centralization explains their different degree of cooperation on SDD 13 (former MDG 7).

A vehicle for SDG implementation? Understanding UNDP Partnership Agreements with emerging development partners

Sebastian Haug (University of Cambridge)

This paper focuses on UNDP's Partnership Agreements with emerging development partners. Based on the analysis of initiatives related to SDG 17 I ask for the extent to which these Agreements are a promising mechanism for transformative action toward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

11:00-12:30

The role of moral frameworks in global health partnerships: a case-study on worms.

Sophie Hermanns (University of Cambridge)

This paper proposes bringing insights and analytical tools from political science, IR and anthropology together to better understand how diverging moral frameworks of global health actors affect their partnerships with each other. A partnership for deworming in Africa serves as a case-study.

Is there a need to decolonize international health research partnerships?

Jennifer Thornton (University of Cambridge)

The silencing of power inequalities and politics may be most acutely demonstrated by health research partnerships. The vital function of improving the health and well-being of vulnerable populations renders the examination of partnership dynamics as low-priority and maintains a tradition of silence.

Real or perceived? Power asymmetries in an academic partnership programme that seeks to globalize sustainability scholarship

Ruth Blackshaw; Henrieke Max (Jacobs University Bremen); Robert Lepenies (Social Science Center Berlin)

How can we globalize sustainability scholarship? How can we mitigate power asymmetries in global partnerships? This paper evaluates a global research partnership programme that offers practical answers to these questions by connecting sustainability scholars from the Global North and South.

Preventing ‘partnership’, perpetuating dependence: The detrimental effects of knowledge hierarchies on international cooperation

Susanne Koch (Technical University of Munich)

Persisting knowledge hierarchies reinforce existing power asymmetries in international cooperation. The hierarchical classification of expertise fostered by the aid industry hampers partnership at eye-level and, ultimately, keeps developing countries in a perpetual cycle of dependence.

Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development? Comparing the Cases of Climate Change, Education and Health.

Moira Faul (Université de Genève)

Studies of partnership often assume that establishing a partnership automatically mitigates existing power inequalities. But what happens in practice? This paper examines different configurations of power and practices of partnership in global partnerships in climate change, education and health.

P69 Political ecology of rising China (roundtable format)

Convenors: Giuseppina Siciliano (School of Oriental and African Studies); May Tan-Mullins (University of Nottingham Ningbo China); Frauke Urban (SOAS, University of London)

Room 7 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30

This panel looks at the impacts of a rising China on local and global environmental governance. Papers assessing the environmental outcomes of increasing Chinese presence, in various natural resources and energy sectors are welcomed.

Navigating Institutional Constraints: How Local Cadres Deal with Water Scarcity in Yunnan

Sabrina Habich (University of Vienna)

Despite being known as ‘China’s water tower’, Yunnan regularly faces severe droughts. This paper deals with the question as to why, despite Beijing’s efforts during recent years to improve water conservancy, Yunnan’s water resources are becoming increasingly scarce.

Hydropower conflicts in the resource frontier: how local communities resist Chinese hydropower projects

Oliver Hensengerth (Northumbria University)

The paper analyses contestation over Chinese-invested dams in the Mekong basin, using concepts of the resource frontier, critical regionalism and alternative regionalism to focus on the agency of local communities to safeguard local ecosystems which are integral to their livelihoods.

China came, China built, China left?: The Sarawakian experience with Chinese dam building.

Shun Deng Fam (The Australian National University)

The work of Sinohydro at Bakun displaced 15 longhouses and flooded tropical rainforests. The dendritic lake means varied access of the communities’ ancestral lands. Sinohydro managed to isolate itself from indigenous communities, such they are forgotten in local debates on displacement compensation.

The political ecology of China’s policy on international wildlife trade from Africa

Sara Van Hoeymissen (University of Botswana)

The paper investigates recent Chinese efforts to redefine its policies on international wildlife trade from Africa. It explores how China navigates the complicated international power relations surrounding the issue and how it balances bilateral and multilateral expectations.

Chinese overseas oil investments and African growth: Motives, mechanisms and outcomes

Giles Mohan (The Open University)

This paper looks at African agency in negotiating deals with Chinese investors and aid.

Chinese Geothermal Financing to Kenya: Stakeholders Analysis on Aid Coordination and the Environmental Implications

Le Dong (Kyoto University)

This paper explores on the stakeholders in Chinese ODF to Kenya's geothermal sector, especially the relations between China and other donors in the scope of aid coordination, and its impact onto the environment.

Capturing the Rains: A Comparative Study of Chinese and World Bank financed hydro-projects in Cameroon

Yunnan Chen (Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS))

This paper uses a comparative case study of a World Bank and a China Eximbank financed hydropower dam in Cameroon to evaluate the involvement and influence of Western vs. Chinese finance in the institutional design, implementation and impact mitigation of these infrastructure projects.

P70 Beyond the 'new' new institutionalism: debating the real comparative politics of development

Convenors: Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Kunal Sen (University of Manchester)

Chair: David Hulme (University of Manchester)

Discussant: James Robinson (University of Chicago)

Room 14 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30

The panel addresses how politics shapes economic/social development through a focus on the findings of the Effective States and Inclusive Development research centre. The presentation of the findings will be followed by a discussion of their implications for rethinking the politics of development.

Going beyond 'politics matters': New insights into how politics and power shapes development

Kunal Sen (University of Manchester); Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Sohela Nazneen (University of Sussex)

We address the 'big questions' of the politics of development through a focus on the findings of the ESID research centre. Our findings suggest that the underlying forms of power and politics have different institutional effects in different kinds of political settlements.

P71 Problems of representation in democratic transitions: the contested role of civil society organisations

Convenor: Edwin Brett (LSE)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 09:00-10:30

We will identify the variables that enable dominant elites to subvert democratic processes in weak states, and the complex challenges confronting different types of civic organisations – NGOs, business associations and armed groups – in doing so in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Uganda.

Organising and Representing the Poor in a Clientalistic Democracy: The Decline of Radical NGOs in Bangladesh

David Lewis (LSE)

This paper examines the political role of the radical NGO sub-sector that emerged in Bangladesh to challenge the marginalization of subordinate groups and strengthen democratic processes.

Representation and Resistance in Democratising States The Role of Civil Society Organisations

Edwin Brett (LSE)

We examine the contested role of Civil society organisations in creating the basis for the representation of excluded groups in democratic transitions, and their role in overcoming the mechanism used by dominant elites to incorporate them in repressive systems.

‘Double capture’ and de-democratisation: Interest group politics and Uganda’s ‘transport mafia’

Tom Goodfellow (University of Sheffield)

This paper explores challenges of representative organisation in democratic transitions, focusing on a transport association in Uganda that became an exploitative mafia.

P72 Corruption interdependencies and policy: top-down or bottom-up?

Convenors: Antonio Andreoni (SOAS - University of London); Mushtaq Khan (SOAS, University of London); Pallavi Roy (SOAS, University of London)

Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College): Tue 13th Sept, 16:00-17:30

Ambitious rule of law reforms or principal-agents approaches to anti-corruption have not worked. Policy should attack corruption where it has a high negative impact and policies are feasible given the ‘political settlement’ describing the relative power of the interests involved in the corruption.

Anti-Corruption in Adverse Contexts: A Strategic Approach

Mushtaq Khan (SOAS, University of London); Antonio Andreoni (SOAS - University of London); Pallavi Roy (SOAS, University of London)

Anti-corruption strategies in adverse contexts have to combine impact with feasibility. Apart from improving the enforcement capacities of critical agencies, the thrust of the strategy has to be to change the incentives and capabilities of the stakeholders directly involved in the corruption.

Guatemala: Transformation against the odds?

Alina Rocha Menocal (University of Birmingham)

This paper discusses how the combination of a top-down, internationally-backed initiative against organised crime and a bottom up mass protest movement has played a crucial role in sowing the seeds for ‘transformation against the odds’ in Guatemala.

Using survey experiments to examine the effects of civil service designs on corruption in developing countries

Jan-Hinrik Meyer-Sahling (University of Nottingham); Christian Schuster (University College London)

The paper will present findings from a survey of ministerial bureaucrats in Eastern Europe on the relation between corruption and civil service laws, merit recruitment and the politicisation of appointments. It will gauge the causal effect of diverse civil service designs on corruption.

P73 General papers

Convenor: Nandini Gooptu (University of Oxford)

Room 12 (Examination Schools): Tue 13th Sept, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel creates a space for papers that did not fit into any of the other panels.

11:00-12:30

Between higher and basic education: how does the curriculum enable teachers to imagine beyond the colonial?

Nimi Hoffmann (Rhodes University); Yusuf Sayed (University of Sussex)

Calls to decolonise university curricula in South Africa have largely overlooked the important relationship between universities and schools. This paper addresses the gap by examining how the teacher training curriculum enables and constrains teachers to imagine beyond the colonial.

Teaching and learning in the tropics: An epistemic exploration of ‘the field’ in a development studies fieldtrip

Kamna Patel (University College London)

Student: You’ve been to other African cities, haven’t you?

Me: Yes.

Student: Are all African cities as disgusting as this one?

(Fieldtrip, 2013)

This paper asks what do students really learn from a fieldtrip? And, reflects on the unintended learning of fieldtrips to places normalised as ‘developing’.

When the Politics of Religion and Development Clash: The National Women Development Policy in Bangladesh

Tahrat Shahid (University of Oxford)

This paper explains how the political discourse around equalizing inheritance rights has differed from other areas of economic empowerment for women in Bangladesh, and why this has posed such obstacles for the implementation of the country’s National Women Development Policy of Bangladesh.

Social protection in the Arab region: An assessment of emerging policy discourses and impacts

Rana Jawad (University of Bath)

The paper reviews the emerging policy discourses in the Arab region around social protection programming. It assesses the political ideas and governance structures underpinning this policy shift and examines to what extent they can contribute to greater social justice outcomes in the Arab region.s

14:00-15:30

Politics of public-private ‘partnership’ in global development cooperation

Soyeun Kim; Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)

The paper will examine the politics of public-private partnerships (PPP) within the global development cooperation by drawing upon concrete case studies from the UK and Korea. In doing so, this paper aims to investigate the very politics of this particular partnership in question.

Repository Africa in the Evolving ‘Asian Century’: Case Study of Sino-Nigerian Uneven Agricultural Partnership

Adebusuyi Isaac Adeniran (Obafemi Awolowo University)

The study basically seeks to explore the significance of Chinese agricultural/water conservation project in Nigeria as both channels for enabling short-term economic growth and long-term existential dependency in Nigeria, nay, Africa.

From Survival to Decent Work: Supporting Home-Based Enterprises in Santiago de Chile

Pablo Navarrete-Hernandez (London School of Economics)

Home-Based Enterprises (HBE) account for 100 million employments around the world. Using a mixed method approach, this paper suggests that strong government support can enhance HBE performance on economic efficiency, working conditions and social equity indicators, thus promoting decent work.

The impact of sources of funds on lending rates in microfinance: Empirical observations from panel data

Ahmad Nawaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology); Izza Jamil; Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University)

This study investigates the impact of sources of funds on the lending rates charged by microfinance institutions. Findings are based on a panel data of 493 MFIs across 75 countries over a period of five years derived from MIX market.

16:00-17:30

The state, inequality and the political economy of long-term food aid in Sudan

Susanne Jaspars (University of Bristol)

This paper examines how food aid has become part of Sudan's political economy over a period of fifty years. It traces the evolution of food aid from geopolitics and Sudan's unequal development to the changing ways in which emergency food aid has been manipulated for political and economic ends.

East Asian development policies: between economic nationalism and regionalism

Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

The aim of the paper is to show that in spite of progress in integration at global and regional level, economic nationalism continues to play significant role in regional development in East Asia. The paper aims at presenting nationalistic policies of both individual countries and the whole region.

Whose activism counts? HIV, development, and political organising among saso activists in Accra, Ghana

Ellie Gore (University of Birmingham)

This paper looks at the experiences of self-identified MSM, locally known as saso, involved in HIV and sexual rights advocacy work in Accra, Ghana. It examines different forms of saso activism and highlights how these both connect and disconnect with development interventions on HIV and LGBT rights.

Youth and the politics of land in Africa: What can be learned from eastern Uganda?

Matt Kandel (SOAS, University of London)

This presentation analyzes the political context of the challenges youth face in accessing land in rural Africa. I draw on ethnographic research in eastern Uganda to explore the multifaceted livelihood strategies employed by youth within a context of rising competition and conflict over land.

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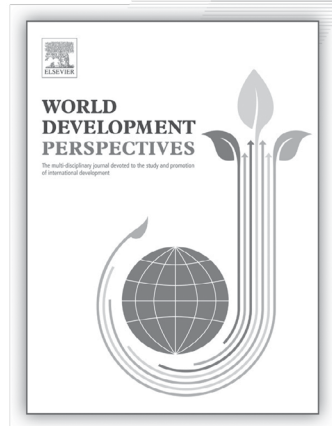
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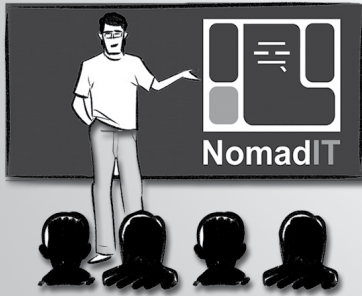
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Notes

Conference planner

Monday 12th September		Tuesday 13th September		Wednesday 14th September	
		09:00-10:30	Panel session 3	09:00-10:30	Panel session 7
		11:00-12:30	Panel session 4	11:00-12:30	Panel session 8
		12:40-13:00	Student social lunch	13:00-14:00	AGM
13:15-13:45	Inaugural session	13:00-14:00	Publisher briefing	14:15-16:15	Plenary panel
14:00-15:30	Panel session 1	14:00-15:30	Panel session 5		
16:00-17:30	Panel session 2	16:00-17:30	Panel session 6		
17:45-19:00	Keynote 1	17:45-19:15	Keynote 2		
19:00-19:30	OUP/DSA Book series launch	19:30-21:00	Drinks reception		
19:45-22:00	Conference dinner				

Panel grid	Mon 12 Sept		Tue 13 Sept				Wed 14 Sept	
	14:00-15:30	16:00-17:30	09:00-10:30	11:00-12:30	14:00-15:30	16:00-17:30	09:00-10:30	11:00-12:30
Room 6 (Examination Schools)	P07	P07	P24	P24	P24	P24	P18	P18
Room 7 (Examination Schools)	P12	P12	P59	P69	P19	P19	P19	P43
Room 8 (Examination Schools)	P11	P11	P16	P06	P06	P06	P25	P20
Room 9 (Examination Schools)	P31	P31	P31	P05	P05	P05	P45	P45
Room 10 (Examination Schools)	P21	P21	P28	P28	P28	P58	P23	P23
Room 11 (Examination Schools)	P40	P40	P54	P48	P48	P48	P35	P35
Room 12 (Examination Schools)	P13	P08	P71	P73	P73	P73		
Room 14 (Examination Schools)	P67	P67	P70	P09	P09	P09	P52	P52
Room 15 (Examination Schools)	P56	P56	P17	P17	P17	P37	P61	P61
East Schools (Examination Schools)	P65	P65	P01	P01	P01	P01	P66	P66
Lecture Room B (Queens College)	P39	P39	P63	P63	P62	P62	P64	P64
Memorial Room (Queens College)	P29	P29	P38	P38	P41	P53	P27	P27
Daubeny Laboratory (Magdalen College)	P51	P36	P33	P33	P22	P22	P68	P68
Oscar Wilde Room (Magdalen College)	P04	P15	P44	P44	P55	P72	P26	P47
Summer Common Room (Magdalen College)	P50	P50	P46	P46	P02	P30	P60	P60

Venues

- A Magdalen College
- B Examination Schools
- C The Queen's College
- D St Antony's College

Accommodation

- E St Peter's College
- F Balliol College

