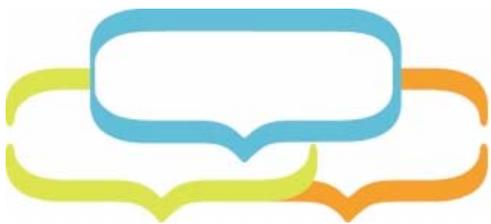2013

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

JUNE 4 – 6

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLOMBIA

FINAL PROGRAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CASID would like to acknowledge
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and our keynote speaker presentations.

CASID 2013 FINAL PROGRAM
(Page reference is for details on panels)

	DAY 1 - June 4			
	Room 1: Phoenix 136	**Room 2: Phoenix 138**	**Room 3: Visual Arts A220**	**Room 4: Visual Arts A248**
Session 1 9 am – 10:45 am	**Panel 1: Environment** *(Pg 20)*	**Panel 2: Indigenous Perspectives on Development I** *(Pg 21)*	**Panel 3: NGOs** *(Pg 23)*	**Panel 4: Labour & Livelihoods** *(Pg 24)*
	A Participatory Approach to Ecosystem Valuation in the Carood Watershed, Philippines – *Emily McGiffin* Is Bigger Better? Analyzing the Impact of Marine Protected Area Expansion on Community-Based Conservation Objectives – *Fiona Brooks* Subaltern Environmentalism and Envisioning a Post-Extractive Society in Peru – *Areli Valencia* Solving the Global Subsistence Crisis – *Haroon Akram-Lodhi*	Governance Quality Indicator: A Necessarily Local Approach of Calculation – *Hayet Ben Said* Against Epistemic Assimilation: A Critique of Western Development from the Indigenous Perspective of "Good Life" – *Roger Merino Acuña* Culturally Sustainable Development: Maya Cosmovision And Policy From The Edge – *Timothy MacNeill* "Good Living": An Indigenous Paradigm Of Development – *Autumn Knowlton*	Réalités Vécues, Conditions de Succès et Pratiques des Gestionnaires de Projets de Développement International au Sein d'ONG Canadiennes – *Denis Proulx & Sophie Briere* The Dynamics of Donor-Think Tank Engagements in Bangladesh – *Ahmed K. Rashid* The Political Economy of NGOization in China's Post-Reform Period – *Angela Merriam*	Gender and Commercializing Agricultural Food – Case of Soya and Dagomba Women in Ghana – *Siera Vercillo* De-Legitimization of Small-Scale 'Galamsay' Miners in Ghana: The Role of Government and Media – *Issaka Joha Braimah & Sheena Cameron* Reflections of Citizenship in Turbid Waters: A Case Study of Ashaiman, Ghana – *Megan Peloso* After the Multi-Fiber Agreement: Regional Production Networks in Sub-Saharan Africa? – *Marlea Clarke*
Session 2 11 am – 12:45 pm	**Panel 5: Local Natural Resource Management** *(Pg 27)*	**Panel 6: Indigenous Perspectives on Development II** *(Pg 29)*	**Panel 7: NGOs, Social Movements & the Politics and Economics of NGOization** *(Pg 31)*	**Panel 8: Development Theory I** *(Pg 34)*
	Information Commons in Small Scale Community-Based Resource Management: "Muthupanthiya" Shrimp Farming Community, Sri Lanka	From Tsunami Displacement Victim to Storytelling Elders – Intergenerational Theatre for Development: An Intercultural Applied Theatre Exchange Between	Saving Biodiversity, for Whom and for What? Conservation NGOs, Complicity, Colonialism and Conquest in an Era of Capitalist Globalization – *Aziz Choudry*	Modeling Industrialization and Development in a Polarizing World: The Problem of Weaker Data Sets – *Kim Naqvi*

– Eranga Galappaththi Zambia's Customary Land: Administration, Property Rights and Alienation *– Tamara Tucker* Seedlings in the Edges: The Emergence of Community Forestry within a Neoliberal Narrative *– D'Arcy Davis-Case* Socio-Economic Development and Neopatrimonial Polity in Sub-Saharan Africa *– Ben Bediako Boakye*	Tamil Nadu, India and Victoria, Canada *– Matthew Gusul* Standing Up on One's Own Feet: In Search of an Indigenous Reconstruction of the China in Africa Story *– Armel Brice Adanhounme* Insertion of Indigenous People into the Economic Development at British Columbia *– José Arellano Sanchez & Margarita Santoyo* The First Legislator Aboriginal. A Critical Voice in Favour of the Indians, in British Columbia. The Struggle for Land Rights in Indigenous Peoples. *– José Arellano Sanchez & Margarita Santoyo*	NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations *– Sharon H. Venne* Peace-building and Violence Against Women: Tracking Ruling Relations in a Women's Development NGO in Kyrgyzstan *– Marie Campbell & Elena Kim* The Humanitarian Gift Economy and Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Nagapattinam, South India *– Raja Swamy* Beyond the Local: Using Institutional Ethnography to Investigate North-South NGO Partnership *– Erin Sirett* *CHAIR: Aziz Choudry*	Development Paradigms Influence on Rural Vietnam Broadband Internet Rollout *– Trang Pham* Measuring Social Disarticulation – Loss of Social Capital – in Development Induced Displacement in India: A Study Based on First International Airport with Public-Private Partnership *– Norvy Paul* Inclusive Growth: Literature Review and What Has Been Missed? *– Yongjie Wang*
1 pm – 2 pm	**Lunch**		
Session 3 2 pm – 3:45 pm	**Panel 9: Vulnerability, Coping & Adaptation to Climate Change** ***(Pg 36)***	**Panel 10: Indigenous Perspectives on Development in Africa** ***(Pg 38)***	**Panel 11: Media** ***(Pg 40)***	**Panel 12: Development Theory II** ***(Pg 42)***
	Coping, Adaptation and Vulnerability to Water Hazard in Yunnan, China *– Caizhen Lu* The Role of Local Institutions in Adaptation to Climate Extremes in Mountain Yunnan, China *– Caizhen Lu* Who Benefits Most in Payment for Ecosystem Services? Case Studies of Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs in China *– Caizhen Lu*	NGOs at the 'Grassroots' Level? An Analysis of Effective Participation and Representation in Ghana *– Kim Weger* Indigeneity and Development? Chieftaincy in Ghana *– Don Ray* Dynamics of Traditional Political Resurgence: The Buganda Case Study *– Mark Machacek* Cultural Identity and African Social Work Education *– Linda Kreitzer*	The Dynamics of Media-Think Tank Relations: Insights From the Perspective of Bangladeshi Media *– Ahmed K. Rashid* Participatory Video as a Tool for Empowerment: A Case Study in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, Brazil *– Crystal Tremblay* #YouthActivism: New media and the Dangerous Search for Simple Answers to Complicated Questions *– Chrissie Arnold*	Transcending the Local Geography Towards the Local Human: Local Economic Development Through A De-Colonial Prism *– Sebeka Richard Plaatjie* Développement Durable Comme Nécessité pour la Survie de l'Humanité *– Christophe Mbuyi* One of These Places is not Like the Other: Canada, Mexico, Semi-Peripheries and the Misuse of World Systems Theory *– Paul Kellogg*

	Water Policies and Water User Associations in China: A Critical Perspective on Social Equity – *Caizhen Lu* *CHAIR: Caizhen Lu*	*CHAIR: Don Ray* *DISCUSSANT: Linda Kreitzer*	Poverty Reduction and Communication Technologies in Post-Apartheid South Africa – *Kathleen Diga*	The Soft Edges of Sharp Narratives Within Community Forestry Projects – *D'Arcy Davis-Case*
Session 4 4 pm – 5:45 pm	**Panel 13: Food Security at the Edge *(Pg 44)***	**Panel 14: Social Movements & Change Organizing *(Pg 46)***	**Panel 15: Health *(Pg 48)***	**Panel 16: Economic Development *(Pg 49)***
	Marginalized Street Food Venders Promoting Marginal Millets: A Case Study of Porridge Vendors in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India – *Kirit Patel, Kyle Wiebe, David Guenther & Ruth-Anne Seburn* Labour Out-Migration, Small-Scale Agriculture and Food Security of Smallholders in South Asia – *Hom Gartaula, Kirit Patel, Derek Johnson & Dinesh Moghariya* Understanding and Enhancing Indigenous Knowledge Related to SMACs Through Community Learning Practices: A Case Study in Anchetty, India – *Janna Barkman* *CHAIR: Sally Humphries* *DISCUSSANT: Kirit Patel*	Social Resistance Movements as a Means for Solving Two Competing Views of Development in Peru – *Silvia Chavez* Development in Movement: The Role of Brazilian Social Movements in Development – *Charmain Levy* Radio "Salt": Social Movement Learning in Ada, Ghana - *Sheena Cameron & Jonathan Langdon* Participatory Budgets and Decentralization in South Africa – *Carolyn Bassett*	Occupational Types and Antenatal Care Attendance Among Women in Ghana – *Emmanuel Banchani* Determinants of HIV Testing Among Women in Nigeria – *Collins Nwabunike* Food Insecurity and Maternal and Child Health in the Global South – *Carmen Ho* Where Has All Spending Gone? An Analysis of Health Spending and Outcome in South Asian Countries – *Sadaf Saif*	The Cultural Political Economy of the "Global Middle Class": Neoliberalism and Ideological Formation in Emerging Economies – *Ryan Foster* Human Capital and Economic Growth: Cross Country Evidence from Low, Middle and High-Income Countries – *Faisal Qadri* The Contradictions and Challenges of the Pension Systems in the Post-Soviet Union States – *Natalia Grishchenko* Shifting Markets, Shifting Standards? Evidence from the BC Forest Sector's China Shift – *Paul Bowles & Fiona MacPhail*
6 pm – 9 pm	**AGM – Book Launch Phoenix – Barbara McIntyre Theatre**		

	Room 1: Phoenix 136	Room 2: Phoenix 138	Room 3: Phoenix 140	Room 4: Phoenix 141
DAY 2 - June 5				
	Room 1: Phoenix 136	**Room 2: Phoenix 138**	**Room 3: Phoenix 140**	**Room 4: Phoenix 141**
Session 5 **9 am –** **10:45 am**	**Panel 17: Kari Polanyi-Levitt Prize Presentations** *(Pg 51)*	**Panel 18: Joint Panel CASID / Canadian Association for the Studies in Cooperation** *(Pg 51)*	**Panel 19: The New Extractivism: A New Model for Latin America or the Imperialism of the 21st Century? The Role of Canadian Mining** *(Pg 52)*	**Panel 20: Education** *(Pg 54)*
	3 Short-listed Candidates Paper Presentations	Through the "Valley and Shadow of Death": An Ethnographic Study of Institutional Microcredit and Peasant Dispossession in Bangladesh *– Manoj Misra* Co-op Integration: The Solidarity Economy at Work in Africa and Canada *– Alison Clegg, Anna Brown, Lou Hammond Ketilson* Development ladder assessment *– Anna Brown*	The New Extractivism and the Post-Neoliberal State in Latin America *– Henry Veltmeyer* The Political Economy of Mining in Mexico *– Darcy Tereault* The Post-Neoliberal Conditions of Extractive Capitalism in Guyana *– Dennis Canterbury* Extractivism in Canada and Hemispheric Relations *– Ricardo Grinspun & Jennifer Mills* *CHAIR: Julia Sanchez* *DISCUSSANT: Raul Delgado Wise*	Building Upon Canadian Educational Strengths to Help Meet International Commitments *– Paul Watts* Promoting Holistic Health in Rural Laos: A Mixed-Methods Reflection on the "Community Health Day" Education Program *– Lauren Crawshaw* Knowing Environment from Community: Implications for Citizenship Education *– Sujay Ghosh* Integration of Environmental Education in Math and English in Ontario and Jamaican Schools *– Yee Han Peter Joong* Beyond Emergency Education: Towards an Equal and Just Educational Framework *– Brittany Thurston*
Session 6 **11 am –** **12:45 pm**	**Panel 21: Aid** *(Pg 56)*	**Panel 22: Conflict & Fragile States I** *(Pg 58)*	**Panel 23: Extractive Capital, Economic Development & Imperialism** *(Pg 60)*	**Panel 24: Inspiring Global Citizenship: Understanding Public Engagement in Canada** *(Pg 61)*
	Does Public Opinion Count? The Relationship Between	Assessing the Effectiveness of the Right to Development in a	Extractive Imperialism: What, if Anything, Can History Teach Us?	Understanding the Context of Current Public Engagement Practice in Canada

Public Opinion and Development Aid Policy in Canada, 2002 – 2011 *– Dominic Silvio* Human Rights, Democracy and Foreign Aid Dyads: Political Conditionality in Longitudinal Perspective *– Liam Swiss* Foreign Aid's Impact on Human Rights in Africa: A Case Study on Ethiopia *– Sharon Fawcett* A Multivariate Approach to Understanding Public Support Development Aid *– Greg Boese*	Fragile State: Case Study of Democratic Republic of the Congo *– Tumba Tuseku* old habits die hard: UK-led State 'Engineering' in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone (2001 – 2011) *– Chris Dyck* Functional Approaches to Post-Conflict Developments Among Pastoral Communities in the Horn of Africa *– Jacob Waiswa* Violence in South Africa, as a Complex System? *– Dariusz Dziewanski*	*– Norman Girvan* Corporations vs. States: The Struggle for Ownership of the Earth *– Manfred Bienefeld* *CHAIR: Henry Veltmeyer DISCUSSANT: Kari Polanyi Levitt*	*– Shams Alibhai* Canadian Engagement on Global Poverty Issues *– Heather McPherson* Good Practices in Public Engagement: A Toolkit from the Field *– Jenn Bergen* *CHAIR: Lynn Thornton*
Session 7 1 pm – 3 pm	**CASID-CASAE Joint Keynote John Gaventa Bob Wright Lobby – Lunch**		
Session 8 3 pm – 4:45 pm	**Panel 25: Aid & the Private Sector: Partnership for the Post-2015 era?** *(Pg 63)*	**Panel 26: Conflict & Fragile States II** *(Pg 64)*	**Panel 27: How Pink & Green is the New Left in Latin America?** *(Pg 66)*	**Panel 28: Canadian Universities & Innovative North-South Partnerships** *(Pg 67)*
	Trade-Related Private Sector Partnerships: A Hybrid Model for Sustainable Development? *– Shannon Kindornay* Investing in the Business of Development *– Fraser Reilly-King* Operationalizing Corporate Social Responsibility in Ghana's Mining Industry: Pathways for	Fear and Political Development in Central America's "Northern Triangle": A Public Opinion Analysis of Violence and Authoritarianism *– Colin Scott* Understanding State Failure: A Two-Stage Empirical Analysis of the Influence of Shock Events in Fragile States *– Joseph Landry* Conflict Early Warning	The Modern-Traditional Debate: Young Indigenous Peoples Perspectives on Development and Culture in Bolivia *– Tonianne Mynen* The Contradictions of Decolonization and Plurinationalism in Bolivia: Indigenous Rights and Resource Extraction *– John Cameron* Green, Brown and Red: The Technical Water Committees in Caracas,	Innovation in North-South Partnerships: Main Findings Emerging from AUCC/IDRC Research and Policy Dialogue Activities *– Robert White* Building Environmental Governance Capacity in Bangladesh: A Case Study of AUCC/IDRC Findings *– Emdad Haque*

	Public-Private Partnerships in Public Health and Healthcare. A "Win-Win" Development Strategy? – *Jay Chou*	& Response: Unrealized Tools for Development in Fragile States – *Joseph Landry*	Venezuela – *Rebecca McMillan*	
	CHAIR: Shannon Kindornay	Agrarian Reforms, the State and Peasantification in Bangladesh: What Conclusion do Development Practitioners Draw? – *Manoj Misra*	"Somos Luchadoras": Barrio Women's Community Organizing in the Bolivarian Process – *Calais Caswell*	
			CHAIR: Susan Spronk	
6 pm – 9 pm	**Banquet (Kari Polanyi-Levitt Prize Winner Announced)**			

DAY 3 - June 6				
	Room 1: Phoenix 136	**Room 2: Phoenix 138**	**Room 3: Phoenix 140**	**Room 4: Phoenix 141**
Session 9 9 am – 10:45 am	**Panel 29: Official Development Processes** *(Pg 68)*	**Panel 30: Gender** *(Pg 70)*	**Panel 31: Demands & Dissent** *(Pg 72)*	**Panel 32: What is Global Citizenship for Canadian Youth?** *(Pg 74)*
	Gender Mainstreaming and the "3Ds" in Afghanistan: Where Does Gender Fit in Canada's Provincial Reconstruction Team in Kandahar? *– Sarah Tuckey* Promoting International Development through Corporate Social Responsibility: CIDA's New Partnership with Canadian Mining Companies *– Dragana Bodruzic* Building the Image of Mexico as Emerging Power: The Mexican Agency for International Cooperation to Development *– Daniel Lemus* CIDA and Mining-NGO Partnerships: Common-Sense Development? *– Erin Callary*	How the Marriage Market Affects the Household Decision of Excision *– Salmata Ouedraogo* Mothers in the Labour Market: Recent Achievement and Vulnerable Zones (Case of APEC Economies) *– Irina Soboleva* When Two Vicious Cycles Combine: Poverty and Gender Discrimination *– Nadia Arshad* Analyzing Green Growth from a Gender Perspective: Findings from Research in India *– Bipasha Baruah*	An Analysis of Litigation as a Strategy for Claiming the "Right to (Human) Development" *– Surma Das* Accountability to Communities: Humanitarian Aid Organizations and the Management of Dissent *– Omer Aijazi* Is Radical Social Change Confined to the Margins?: A Re-Reading of Alternatives to Development *– Michael Bueckert* Neoliberalism and Changes to Working Class Formation and Protest in Bolivia *– Susan Spronk*	To Go or Not to Go: Global Citizenship through Education vs. Experience *– Barbara Heron* Perceptions of Global Citizenship After Learning/Volunteering Abroad: Perspectives from Canadian Youth *– Rebecca Tiessen* Safety and Risk in Global Citizenship Promotion in Canadian Universities *– Katie MacDonald* *CHAIR: John Cameron* *DISCUSSANT: John Cameron*
Session 10 11 am – 12:45 pm	**Keynote Presentation David Millar Lecture Hall: Hickman – 105**			
1 pm – 2 pm	**Lunch**			

Session 11 2 pm – 3:45 pm	Panel 33: Post 2015 *(Pg 75)*	Panel 34: Urban Women Organizing *(Pg 77)*	Panel 35: Impact of the Development Industry *(Pg 79)*	Panel 36: Teaching International Development Studies *(Pg 80)*
	Alignment of the Private Sector and International Development: Finding Common Ground for a Post 2015 Cooperation Architecture *– Jose Di Bella* Has Arab Spring Hindered or Promoted the MDGs? Post-2015 Agenda and the Arab World *– Evren Tok* Closing the Education Gap: The Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Educational Rights of Indigenous Peoples *– Charis Enns* MDG 5 of Improving Maternal Health in Bangladesh: Target So Far Achieved, and What is Next? *– Sanzida Akhter*	Transforming the City through Empowering Spaces? An Examination of Social Urbanism in Medellín, Colombia *– Véronique McKinnon* Passa Passa as Labour?: Women's Cultural Labour in Kingston, Jamaica *– Meaghan Frauts* Feminization of Labour and Garment Workers in Bangladesh *– Arpita Mukherjee*	The Political Economy of Climate Change Adaptation: A Case Study of Bangladesh *– Jacqueline Medalye* Philippine Coasts in Transition: Influences of International Conservation and Development Program Priorities *– Marivic Pajaro* Exploring the Dynamics of Bottom of the Pyramid and Social Enterprise Models of Development: The Cases of Akshaya Project and E-Choupal in India *– Ahmed T. Rashid*	Teaching Development in the 21st Century: Understanding the Tension Between Professionalization and Critical Interdisciplinarity *– Fahimul Quadir* The Changing Focus of IDS in Canada: From Area Studies to Global Citizenship *– John Cameron* Teaching Theory Through Thinker-Practitioners: Contexts, Challenges and Strategies of Development and Peacebuilding Praxis *– Jonathan Sears* Decolonizing Development Studies: Reflections on Critical Pedagogies in Action *– Jonathan Langdon* Internationalization, Global Citizenship and the Push for International Experiential Learning Options *– Rebecca Tiessen* *CHAIR: Rebecca Tiessen*
Session 12 4 pm – 5:45 pm	Panel 37: South-South Cooperation *(Pg 82)*	Panel 38: Urbanization Tensions *(Pg 84)*	Panel 39: Development Challenges in Indonesia *(Pg 85)*	Panel 40: Teaching Development Studies *(Pg 87)*
	South-South Cooperation Then and Now: Rhetoric and/or Progress? *– Catherine Schittecatte* Development Cooperation within MIST's Countries *– Carlos Cerda*	Money, Masculinity and Sustainability: Some Thoughts and Worries for Fort McMurray *– Shawkat Shareef* Diffusion or Polarization in Industrial Location Under Globalization in India	Challenges on Financing at the Below Target Achievement of MDGs-Post 2015 *– Sri Rachmad* Growth and Velocity of Urbanization in Asia *– Dendi Handiyatmo & Ardi Adji*	From Benevolence to Solidarity: Effectively Engaging Teachers and Youth in Global Citizenship Education *– Jennifer Braun* Experiential Learning Revisited, Again and Again: The Impacts of Building Layers of Experiential Learning and Transformative Learning into Development

	Whither Collaborative Accountability? *– Nicole Neumeister*	*– Baldev Raj Nayar* Revitalizing Regent Park: A Counter Narrative of the Old Residents of Regent Park *– Faisal Islam*	Challenges Factors Lead to Successful Public Private Partnership Projects *– Eko Rahmadian & Sri Rachmad* City Network Analysis in Indonesia: An Investigation of the Most Powerful Cities in Terms of Foreign Direct Investment and Competitiveness *– Eko Rahmadian & Sri Rachmad*	Studies Curricula *– Behrang Foroughi & Jonathan Langdon* Comment Enseigner le Développement à l'Ère de la Mondialisation? *– Arona Moreau* Engaging Small Cities and Communities in International Development: Experiences in British Columbia *– Julie Drolet* A Changing Landscape for Teaching International Development Studies: An Introduction to this Special Issue *– Rebecca Tiessen, John Cameron, & Fahimul Quadir*

Dear CASID Members,

On behalf of the CASID Executive Committee I am pleased to welcome you to the 2013 CASID Annual Meetings at the University of Victoria. The conference theme of "Social Change @ the Edge" captures many aspects of what development studies entails in 2013, especially with the rapidly changing terrain for the development community recently in Canada. Gathering our members at one edge of the country to share and learn from one another is a valuable opportunity and one from which I hope we will all benefit.

Besides welcoming you to the conference, I want to provide you with an update on the work of CASID since we last met at Waterloo in June 2012. It has been a year featuring some welcome continuity as well as some innovation in how CASID promotes development studies in Canada.

In terms of continuity, CASID was fortunate in fall 2012 to receive a renewed three-year commitment of financial support from the International Development Research Centre. The CASID Executive prepared a successful 2012-2015 funding proposal that features continued support for our core activities. As part of this funding, CASID will be able to continue to deliver an innovative annual conference, a range of regional activities, and will work to collaborate with other key actors in the development community across Canada. With this grant, CASID was able to continue its support to regional events, funding recent gatherings at Trent University, Université de Montréal, and Dalhousie University and continue our support to the re-emergence of the Canadian Journal of Development Studies as our flagship publication.

As for innovation, fall 2012 saw CASID co-host a conference in Ottawa with the Canadian Council for International Cooperation. This collaborative event brought together scholars, policy makers, and representatives of the Canadian NGO community to examine the post-2015 development agenda and featured a range of international experts on the MDGs and beyond. This new collaboration was by all accounts a great success and has prompted the CASID Executive to explore future opportunities for similar collaboration.

Overall, it has been a successful year for CASID. We look forward to building on that success here in Victoria and through the hard work of our members and volunteers in the year to come.

Sincerely,

Liam Swiss, Ph.D.
President
Canadian Association for the Study of International Development

CASID ACÉDI The Canadian Association for the Study of International Development
L'association canadienne d'études du développement international

Dear fellow members of CASID,

Welcome to Victoria, and Congress @ *the Edge*! I, along with the other members of the CASID 2013 conference organizing team, am very excited about the program for this year's conference. Taking place on the traditional territory of the Coast & Straits Salish peoples, as well as at one edge of this continent and of this country, this year's conference invites an awareness of place. Preoccupied as we are with social change processes, and the various factors that impact and influence them, we in International Development Studies are particularly well situated to discuss what it means to be @ the Edge over the next 3 days.

In putting together the program for this conference, I have been struck by the many ways we are interpreting being @ the Edge. In effect, what appear as many distinct edges of our foci in fact overlap on many fronts. This has made creating sessions a dynamic challenge as there are so many possible places of connection. Nonetheless, this year we have endeavoured to not only create thematic sessions we hope will inspire, but strings of linked sessions on common themes – in the same room, one after another. Through these strings we hope to offer the opportunity to delve deeply into a theme of interest, even as the many other sessions offer an opportunity to broaden one's knowledge. The themes of the linked sessions are: New Extractivism; NGOs; Aid; Conflict & Fragile States; Development Theory; Indigenous Perspectives on Development; Global Citizenship and Experiential Learning in Development Studies; and, Teaching Development Studies. In fact these two last themes on learning stretch over two days in the program.

Picking up on this last point, our two Keynote speakers both connect learning to development, though in different ways. John Gaventa, the Coady International Institute's new Director, will present a joint keynote to both our association and the Canadian Association for the Study of Adult Education (CASAE) entitled, *From Development to Transformation: Citizen Engagement for Social and Cognitive Justice.* His presentation will connect traditions of social transformation in both fields through the lens of cognitive justice. Meanwhile, David Millar, until recently Pro-Vice Chancellor of Ghana's University of Development Studies, will share his experiences of merging indigenous and endogenous knowledges with development studies curriculum in his presentation, *From Interdisciplinarity to Transdisciplinarity: Challenging the Edge of the Academy in Indigenous and Endogenous Ways.*

Finally, this year marks an important opportunity for our association to honour Kari Polanyi-Levitt, who has long lent her name to our graduate student paper prize, and who turns 90 this year. We will celebrate this and the publication of her latest book at our banquet, June 5th.

On behalf of all those who have organized this year's conference, from Marlea Clarke (local organizer), to James Gaede (online submissions coordinator), to Sheena Cameron (conference organizing assistant), to myself, I wish you an inspiring conference.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Langdon, Ph.D.
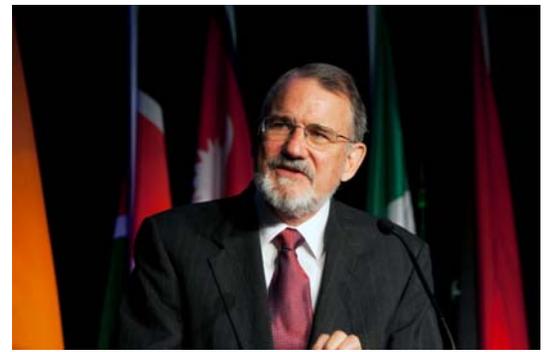Conference Coordinator, Canadian Association for the Study of International Development

John Gaventa

From Development to Transformation:
Citizen Engagement for Social and Cognitive Justice
CASID/CASAE Keynote, 1 – 3 PM, June 5th
Bob Wright Lobby

The notion of international development has many meanings, deeply rooted in differing traditions. In an earlier tradition, growing from liberation movements and transformative pedagogies, development is about the process of people's participation and self-determination – the process by which humans become agents of their own futures. In later years, development has often come to focus on the array of external agencies - multilaterals, bi-laterals, INGOs and others – and the business of 'aid' to others, rather than on the process by which those directly affected by development issues become agents for their own change.

This talk will urge that we move beyond the latter development paradigm to focus not on development but on transformation through peoples' self-participation. Transformation, I shall argue, has deep roots in both development itself and adult education. To be '@ the edge', we most draw from both of these traditions to build a concept and practice of social transformation which itself is also based on the transformation of knowledge, e.g. a concept of social justice, which itself is based on knowledge or cognitive justice. Linking cognitive justice, transformational learning, and active citizen engagement we can in turn articulate and re-vitalize a concept of citizen-centered development that is 'on the edge' – that is that can transform power relations and create new solutions to critical issues of economic, social and environmental justice.

The talk will focus on three themes:

- An argument for revisiting the transformational roots of adult education and people's self-development through participation. By tracing the history of citizen participation in development, we will also see that it has lost its original roots of being '@the edge'.

- An argument for the critical role of linking cognitive justice to social justice – that is of understanding participation in knowledge and learning as critical to a concept of participatory self-development and social action.

- An argument that by placing citizens at the heart of the development process –building on foundations of transformational learning and knowledge – a concept of transformational, citizen-driven development emerges which can reclaim the place of development and adult education as forces '@ the edge' of positive change.

Dr. John Gaventa is a political sociologist, adult educator and civil society practitioner with extensive experience of research, training and organizational leadership across the globe. He currently serves as the Director of the Coady International Institute and Vice President of International Development, StFX University.

A former Rhodes Scholar and MacArthur Prize Fellow, he was previously a Professor in the Participation, Power and Social Change team at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, where he also served as and Director of the Development Research Center on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability. He holds a DPhil in Politics from Oxford University.

As an academic researcher, John has worked extensively on areas of international development, citizen action, participatory methods of research and learning; power and empowerment; participatory governance; global citizenship and social movements, and grassroots organizations.

He has also served as a leader of civil society organizations, including director of the Highlander Center in the United States, and chair of Oxfam Great Britain. He has a particular interest in linking research and adult education to development practice and social change.

In 2011 he received the Tisch Civic Engagement Research Prize from Tufts University for his distinguished scholarship on civic learning, citizen participation and engaged research. In 2012, he was awarded an OBE for his service to Oxfam.

Prof. David Millar

From Interdisplinarity to Transdisciplinarity:
Challenging the Edge of the Academy in Indigenous and
Endogenous Ways
CASID Keynote, 11-12:45 PM, June 6th
Hickman 105

Professor Millar's keynote address will challenge all present to think of ways to generate dialogue across epistemic boundaries, and to build pedagogies that both respect and inculcate indigenous values and ways of knowing, without coopting these knowledges in the service of new forms of colonialism. A key concept in the presentation is endogenous development, not just indigenous approaches to development/social change. This term implies a building from within, and then evaluating other forms of knowing. The talk will contrast this with histories of Eurocentric research/development approaches that have been extractive, on the one hand, and authoritatively impositional on the other.

This larger discussion over the cosmovisions that inform our understanding of what social change should mean are then rooted in practical experience drawn from Ghana's University of Development Studies curricular incorporation of local knowledge systems into programing across the university. This process at UDS also involves extensive community placement experiences. The experiences of this process of building indigenous and endogenous programing at a number of other partner universities will also be shared, as the presentation pushes forward the question of what this type of shift could mean for International Development Studies Programs in particular, and higher learning settings in general.

The presentation will conclude by sharing a detailed account of transdiciplinarity, as rooted in a Northern Ghanaian three-dimensional worldview. The implications of this worldview, not only for teaching and learning in higher education contexts, but also for research approaches and blurring the lines between institutions and knowledge holding communities will be a natural transition point to a larger conversation with all present.

Prof. Millar is currently Pro-Vice Chancellor/Vice Rector at the University for Development Studies (UDS), Tamale. He is an expert Agricultural Scientist with additional proficiency in Health/HIV-AIDS Policy & Strategic Development, Research, and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Prof. Millar has impressive professional background. He rose from the position of Extension Trainer on URADEP – World Bank Project in 1979, to Regional Co-ordinator, Sassakawa Global 2000 Project, and now serves in his current position at UDS. He is also the African Coordinator of Compas and Director of CECIK, a local NGO he started located in Bongo District.

He is currently the Commonwealth Focal Person for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for Ghana, and a Member of the Joint UN Human Security Programme Steering Committee. He is also a Board Member of WATERAID Ghana (an international NGO). Recently he also obtained the recognition as a Fellow of the African Studies Centre – Leiden, The Netherlands. These recent recognitions add on to an impressive list of Boards and Committees that he serves on both locally and internationally.

He has authored many books and papers on African agriculture practices and theories, cosmovision and endogenous development, African sciences, natural resource management and climate change.

He started his secondary education at Navrongo and Opoku Ware Secondary Schools, proceeded to University of Ghana in 1974 and later between 1992 and 1996 had further studies in Wageningen Agriculture University in Holland for his MSc and PhD.

Prof. Millar was born in Bolgatanga, in the Upper East Region of Ghana, to the royal house of the Nandom-Gengenkpe, in the Upper West Region of Ghana.

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SESSION 1: JUNE 4

PANEL 1: Environment
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1: A Participatory Approach to Ecosystem Valuation in the Carood Watershed, Philippines
Author: Emily McGiffin
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Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is an emerging market mechanism that aims to address the economic issues that arise when environmental capital is inadequately accounted for. A foundational step in developing a PES framework is research to establish baseline economic information on the value of ecosystem services. This information can then be used to development an appropriate benefit transfer. This study used the contingent valuation method (CVM) to assess ecosystem values in the Carood watershed in Bohol, Philippines. CVM is a widely used valuation approach and thousands of articles detail its application in a wide variety of developed and developing country contexts. In the first phase of the study, researchers conducted 450 structured, one-on-one interviews using established CVM approaches. This was followed by participatory community meetings to gather a second data set that included both qualitative and quantitative input from 800 participants. Results showed that community members were willing to pay a modest amount to support interventions aimed at protecting ecosystem services, which suggests a positive outlook for PES establishment in the watershed. The results from both methodologies were similar, indicating the potential for the increased use of participatory methods in CVM research. However, an extensive literature review found only one other CVM study using a participatory approach. This clearly indicates a need for further research into participatory, bottom-up ecosystem valuation methodologies as PES programs gain traction worldwide.

Paper 2: Is Bigger Better? Analyzing the Impact of Marine Protected Area Expansion on Community-Based Conservation Objectives
Author: Fiona Brooks
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Coastal ecosystems across the globe are threatened by environmental degradation caused by climate change, pollution, and destructive fishing. As a result, there has been an increasing emphasis on the need to employ coastal management strategies that facilitate conservation without undermining social and economic development. Two global conservation trends attempt to address prevailing issues of poverty and environmental degradation simultaneously – community-based conservation and conservation networks. My research utilizes a political ecology lens to examine the intersection of these two global trends in the local context of Pemba Island, Tanzania. Using interviews and literature reviews, I investigate how the community-based conservation association that managed the original marine protected area has been impacted by the establishment of a much larger marine conservation network off the west coast of Pemba. While in theory, community-based conservation and conservation networks offer solutions to the failures of fortress conservation and sectoral management, this research demonstrates that these lofty objectives are much more difficult to achieve in practice.

Paper 3: Subaltern Environmentalism and Envisioning a Post-Extractive Society in Peru
Author: Areli Valencia
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Building on the integration of the environmental justice framework and subaltern studies, this paper aims to make visible the extent to which the current politics of extractive-led development in Peru distributes risks and environmental harms disproportionately affecting historically marginalized individuals and communities. It is argued that a complex intersection of factors including gender, indigeneity and geographical location (i.e. the Andes and Amazon region) determines the production of environmental injustices in this country. Based on this evidence, the paper points to existing conflicts and the anti-mining mobilization that accompanies them as a result of an emerging "subaltern environmental consciousness", which provides a valuable opportunity to seriously rethink alternatives to extractive-based development in Peru and beyond. Post-extractivism, a proposal gaining currency among academics and activists in Latin America, offers a promising pathway moving beyond extractive dependency. Broadly speaking, post-extractivism stands for a progressive transition towards a just society engrained in principles of collective wellbeing, local participation and empowerment, limited economic growth, sustainable development and social and environmental justice. The paper will reflect on the real possibilities to advance post-extractivism in Peru, concluding that such an endeavor requires transnational strategies and the articulation of regional coalitions simultaneously working towards the same end.

Paper 4: Solving the Global Subsistence Crisis
Author: Haroon Akram-Lodhi
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Around the world, rural social movements have proposed that food sovereignty is an alternative food system that can resolve the many contradictions of the global food economy. However, both the rural social movements that propose it and the concept of food sovereignty are subject to complexities that must be addressed. Developing ideas in the final chapter of Hungry for Change: Farmers, Food Justice and the Agrarian Question, this paper will unpack these complexities and present a series of steps that are necessary if food sovereignty is to be realized.

PANEL 2: Indigenous Perspectives on Development I
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Governance Quality Indicator: A Necessarily Local Approach of Calculation
Author: Hayet Ben Said
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The revolution in the Arab world shows that governance variables are as important as are the classical variables (capital and labour). The denial of political rights, respect of lows and accountability leads to inefficiency and low rate of economic growth in the long run. Over the last 15 years, most of the World Bank studies have focused on development of standards governance indicators which do not take into consideration the realities of developing countries such as Tunisia. Many countries have adopted these indicators to measure their governance quality. Yet none, to our knowledge, has attempted to define its local governance indicators. The purpose of this study is to show the need for developing a local governance indicator. The following variables have been selected: contract intensive money, foreign direct investment, scientific and technical articles produced and budgetary policy of the State to elaborate a local governance

indicator. Our results indicate that governance variables affect economic growth. According to our results, improving the financial sector, scientific research and State spending policy can enhance economic growth.

Paper 2: Against Epistemic Assimilation: A Critique of Western Development from the Indigenous Perspective of "Good Life"
Author: Roger Merino Acuña
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Today's development macro-policies in the South are still based on modernisation theory and its compromise with economic growth, whereas micro-policies such as micro-credits and political participation are based on "human development". In this context, economic growth depends on extractive industries' expansion, and indigenous peoples can participate and be consulted when this expansion affects their territory, but only if they do not reject the political economy of extraction. Against this trend, many indigenous peoples in Latin America are proposing the "Good Life" agenda, advancing self-determination and the defence of their territorial rights as an alternative to Western development, denying the expansive nature of capitalism and the universalistic epistemology and ontology of Western modernity. However, in spite of its radical potential, the "Good Life" is being co-opted by governments and scholars that theorise it through Western eyes, such as Sen's "human development". In this paper, I explore the theoretical foundations of the "Good Life" in comparison with the theoretical foundations of Western approaches on development implemented in Latin America. I suggest that the attempts to interpret the "Good Life" from Western perspectives constitute a process of epistemic assimilation that in practice affects considerably indigenous peoples' rights.

Paper 3: Culturally Sustainable Development: Maya Cosmovision And Policy From The Edge
Author: Timothy MacNeill
Email: timothy.macneill@uoit.ca

Just as our world faces a series of unprecedented environmental and economic crises, thinking on development has taken a "cultural turn." Economic and environmental systems, argue the proponents of this turn, are in fact cultural systems as well. Correspondingly, thinking our way out of such crises necessitates engagement with the idea of culture. Engagement with the idea of culture has brought with it, however, the realization that the modernizationist concept of progress is itself a cultural construct – one which may have inflicted more harm than good on the marginalized peoples that have been the traditional targets of development interventions. Maya activists in the Western Highlands of Guatemala have been operationalizing the concept of "culturally sustainable development" (CSD) in an attempt to counteract the Westernizing tendencies of the notion of progress while maintaining its normative call toward something better – toward solving economic and environmental dilemmas in the Guatemalan context. CSD is an idea that has emerged at the creative edges of development discourse. It is not a traditional or modern cultural expression, but a transmodern assertion that offers an important contribution to development thought. This presentation will map the discursive origins of CSD and explain the logic of this development program.

Paper 4: "Good Living": An Indigenous Paradigm Of Development
Author: Autumn Knowlton
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In Bolivia indigenous communities and working people are mobilizing to assert their political, cultural and social rights, both through the structures of the state (for example, by electing Aymara President Evo Morales in 2005 and 2009) and through mass movements. In this paper I analyze how the discourse of the

Morales administration and broader public discourses of indigeneity and communitarianism offer new language to talk about "development" in Latin America. In particular, I will look at the paradigm of "good living" among indigenous peoples in the Andes, which prioritizes equality, plurality, reciprocity, and participation, values which often clash with capitalist models of development that privilege individual well-being over collective interests. Conceptually this paper draws on decolonizing theories advanced by indigenous writers to pose alternative ways of considering the history of exploitation and oppression of indigenous peoples, and their strategies for self-determination. My methodology consists of a textual analysis of academic sources and documents produced by the Bolivian government, indigenous organizations, and non-governmental organizations. This study is significant because it considers an alternative paradigm for development programs and policies in Latin America, based on indigenous conceptions of "good living."

PANEL 3: NGOs
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Visual Arts A220

Paper 1: Réalités Vécues, Conditions de Succès et Pratiques des Gestionnaires de Projets de Développement International au Sein d'ONG Canadiennes
Authors: Denis Proulx & Sophie Briere
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Cette présentation porte sur la situation des ONG internationales orientées sur le développement économique et social ou l'humanitaire. Ces ONG sont souvent de petite taille, avec des budgets très limités et leurs employés vivent dans des conditions matérielles modestes; leurs activités sont pratiquement toujours situés dans les des pays en développement. On peut postuler que la motivation de leurs employés est particulière, que leur soif de s'enrichir est moins grande que celle de la moyenne des êtres humains, on peut s'imaginer toute sorte d'éléments venant agir sur leur travail. Nous sommes préoccupés de mieux comprendre ce contexte, celui de leurs organisations et celui de leur vie professionnelle.
Nous présentons une recherche exploratoire de type phénoménologique faite auprès de 28 personnes ayant dirigé des projets de développement économique ou social, ou humanitaires.
Dans cette présentation, nous illustrerons les particularités des ONG internationales, les difficultés très particulières qu'elles vivent et ce que les témoins entrevus considèrent comme leurs conditions de succès. Ces éléments illustrent le fonctionnement des ONG et apportent un éclairage sur la nature des projets internationaux, en particulier les relations avec les groupes de bénéficiaires et les bailleurs de fonds, notamment en matière de participation et de reddition de comptes.

Paper 2: The Dynamics of Donor-Think Tank Engagements in Bangladesh
Author: Ahmed K. Rashid
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The objective of this paper is to explore donor perspectives on supporting think tank institutions and the implications of the donor funding preferences on the think tanks. The study is based on key informant interviews with senior management staff of five donors and five think tanks in Bangladesh. Donors demonstrate a deep insight into the challenges the think tanks face in influencing policies in a divisive and confrontational political milieu. Yet, the donors expect to see concrete results or outcomes from the think tanks they fund. Thus, donor preferences gravitate toward isolated project-based engagements with think tanks rather than medium to long term provision of operational and organizational support. Donors perceive that with project-based funding it is easier to attribute any outcomes to the donor funding. From

the think tanks' perspective, this results in increasing diffusion of research focus as they strive to secure projects in areas outside of their core competencies. The unpredictability and ad hoc nature of funding undermine the consolidation of research capacities and organizational development in the long run. The paper argues that, in a context where think tanks are almost entirely dependent on international donors, funding organizations must re-orient their approach in supporting research and knowledge production with multi-annual and core support to think tanks. This will improve think tanks' ability to produce policy relevant research and analysis that will potentially contribute to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh through more informed policy decisions.

Paper 3: The Political Economy of NGOization in China's Post-Reform Period
Author: Angela Merriam
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NGOs in authoritarian China are widely touted to signal civil society development and portend democratization. As of 2010 there are over 440,000 registered social organizations in China serving a variety of interests: social associations (shehui tuanti), foundations (jijinhui) and grassroots organizations (minban feiziye danwei). There is also an estimated one million organizations that don't register due to political sensitivities and liabilities involved. Approbation from both within and without China is not unjustified: in many ways these organizations are able to lubricate the mechanisms of political action essential for positive social change. However, most academic scholarship on the issue glosses over fundamental 'Chinese characteristics' serving limit the development of NGOs able to truly democratize the centres of power: public fundraising constraints and lack of public trust. Until Chinese NGOs are able to openly solicit public funds the NGO sector in China will be limited to what has been termed 'philanthrocapitalism', lacking the capacity or inclination to contest the nuclei of power. Inspiring public trust will also remain a core challenge for social activists in China. The presentation will also touch on how to build unions of trans-national solidarity between Canada and China which may help address some of these issues.

PANEL 4: Labour & Livelihoods
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Visual Arts A248

Paper 1: Gender and Commercializing Agricultural Food – Case of Soya and Dagomba Women in Ghana
Author: Siera Vercillo
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Drawing on a feminist political ecology perspective this essay analyzes how the commercialization of food crops affects practices and social relations, power relations, control of livelihoods and resource use. By taking the case of the Dagomba people in northern Ghana, this essay will demonstrate how motivations to participate in the commercial soya industry offers women limited opportunities to renegotiate their marginalized positionality within the commercial agricultural sector. In-depth exploration of the gendered positionality of men and women in agriculture and the social-cultural context suggests Dagomba women's expansion upon men's territory of commercial farming and the unfolding of the soya trade is constructing new relations, positions and power dynamics of gender within agriculture, but with limited commercial effects. The advent of soya serves as an initiator for women's venturing into farming. But these changes could indicate a shift or potential in women's orientation and their perception of agriculture. Although soya is a supplement to the socially important dawadawa seed, because of global terms of trade, agrochemicals requirements and land restrictions, soya is unlikely to result in significant commercial production by

women. A pressing question I would pose is will these women "get out and dig" and is it assumed? If they do so it will have a positive transformative effect for gender relations worth striving for?

Paper 2: De-Legitimization of Small-Scale 'Galamsay' Miners in Ghana: The Role of Government and Media
Authors: Issaka Joha Braimah & Sheena Cameron
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Although, there have been recent changes and improvements in the procedures for license acquisition in Ghana, small-scale miners must still overcome many barriers and procedural bottlenecks, including high fees and a lack of support in navigating the system. This leads to the majority of operators remaining unlicensed and considered illegal or 'galamsay', with continued difficulties for their legitimization. Additionally, the regulatory frameworks that are in place are not recognized by most small-scale miners who feel entitled to practice their traditional livelihoods and to the land by ancestral ties under traditional law. This gap is further embellished by the tension and contradictions that exist between traditional and modern frameworks within the country. Furthermore, small-scale mining is not exempt from destructive environmental practices, the creation of social and health problems and the use of child labour, which is especially problematic is a sector so unregulated. Recently, galamsay operators have faced intensified scrutiny by government and the media, further de-legitimizing and demonizing a practice that has, for centuries, been a large part of the Ghanaian economy. Large-scale foreign operations do not receive this same de-legitimizing scrutiny from the government or media, mostly attributed to the regulation of this sector, yet this does not mean the same destructive practices do not occur. Through quantitative and qualitative approaches of open-ended and semi-structured interviews, this article explores the social exclusion of galamsay operators, whether deliberate or otherwise, of which the government of Ghana and media play a substantial role in the increased stigmatization and marginalization of the practice, which has led to de-legitimization and criminalization. Interviews will be undertaken with key government institutions, advocacy groups, NGOs and significant individuals involved and affected, in a participatory research approach. It also examines the way in which the neoliberal economic framework, imbued in Ghana, favours large-scale foreign mining corporations over small-scale local operations further reinforcing neo-imperialist tendencies in the extractive industries and North-South unequal relations of power that perpetuate this system of de-legitmization. By re-thinking galamsay as an opportunity for wealth creation and national development from a social exclusion perspective and a political economic theoretical framework, we hope to achieve the following objectives: (a) to understand the role of government in the inability of galamsay operators to attain licenses; (b) to identify procedural bottlenecks; (c) to investigate the role of large-scale mining companies in the activities of galamsay operators; and (d) to move toward combating the social effects and social exclusion of galamsay. This paper is co-authored by Joha Issaka Braimah, Master's Candidate MPhil Social Work, University of Ghana and Sheena Cameron, Master's Candidate MA Communication and Social Justice, University of Windsor.

Paper 3: Reflections of Citizenship in Turbid Waters: A Case Study of Ashaiman, Ghana
Author: Megan Peloso
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The main thrust of this paper is twofold: (1) to uncover the current myriad of mediums and networks through which water is both accessed and supplied in the scope of a particular urbanized African context, and (2) to interrogate spaces for water governance through the concepts of participation and citizenship, given arrangements for managing water resources that run separate or parallel to municipal provision. With rural populations migrating towards the metropolis and urban dwellers seeking ways to economize costs of living, the city fabric in many developing countries is being stretched outwards with unprecedented speed,

often unplanned. These peri-urban areas present unique challenges for directing conventional water pipeline grids to incoming users. Despite perhaps being closer in proximity to large reservoirs and management companies, residents of these areas often do not own the land or homes they inhabit, and the infrastructure to provide in-house connection for each household is unavailable, unaffordable or impracticable. As such, coping strategies for addressing water insecurities are variegated and rely upon alternative networks. Many scholars have addressed water governance with a focus on bolstering participation of the urban poor in decision-making, and the literature is marked by claims that service extension and empowerment can be expected successors of a more inclusive and communicative process. In conversation with these discussions, and with the aim of offering insight for improving strategies in natural resource management, it is demonstrated that participatory water governance can only be achieved (indeed imagined) in a climate of willingness and ability, and where authorities recognize the important role of informal water networks in enabling an extended urban waterscape . The analysis developed throughout this paper draws from two months of field research and several interviews conducted in 2012 in Ashaiman, Ghana, a peri-urban municipality within the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA). Moreover, the research contributes to the completion of a Masters Thesis in Natural Resource Management and Environmental Studies at the University of British Columbia. Data cited within is also used in a broader comparative study of water governance in Ghana and South Africa, implemented by the EDGES research collaborative (Environment and Development: Gender, Equity, Sustainability)

Paper 4: After the Multi-Fiber Agreement: Regional Production Networks in Sub-Saharan Africa?
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The apparel industry is labour intensive, the skills needed and capital requirements are low, and the products are easily transported. Consequently, the growth and spread of the clothing industry across the world has been driven by competition in global markets based on price, with competitive advantage determined primarily by labour costs. Indeed, there is probably no other industry in which the relationship between trade and labour standards is so immediate and closely intertwined, and where the connection between the global and local is so explicit. As such, the clothing industry provides a good example of the way that local economic geographies and regional production networks are affected by an industry's response to globalisation. However, little research has been carried out on apparel production in Africa, especially the challenges and opportunities posed by regional production networks. This paper explores the emergence of new regional production networks, and related processes of social and economic upgrading and downgrading for workers and producers in Regional Production Networks (RPNs) in Africa. The work is part of a larger research project exploring the implications of GPNs for pro-poor growth in Africa. The paper draws on recently completed primary field-work, including interviews with managers of clothing firms, government officials, and clothing workers in South Africa and Mauritius.

PANEL 5: Local Natural Resource Management
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1:Information Commons in Small Scale Community-Based Resource Management: "Muthupanthiya"
Shrimp Farming Community, Sri Lanka
Author: Eranga Galappaththi
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This paper attempts to explore and understand how specific types of market and farming related information can act as a common resource for a specific audience/group of people within the context of community-based resource management. The study was carried out in a small scale shrimp farming community in Sri Lanka. The study adopted an exploratory case study approach and the findings were validated by the contextual understanding gained during the data collection stage. The findings reveal that specific market and farming related information crucial for the operations was mainly coordinated by the community cooperative. Membership provides the farmers with access to this information. The main types of information explored are: seed prices, feed brands and prices, farm gate prices, production quotas/stocking densities and stocking dates, and spread and prevalence of diseases. The paper argues how market and farming related information can act as a common resource. It also explores the structure of existing information sharing network and its drawbacks in detail. Finally, it proposes some modifications for further improving the role of community cooperative and the effectiveness of resource management in the community-based setting.

Paper 2: Zambia's Customary Land: Administration, Property Rights and Alienation
Author: Tamara Tucker
Email: tamara.kim.tucker@gmail.com

Land is an integral part of Zambian identity, heritage, and rural livelihoods—its importance is summed up by the expression "land is life". Zambia's dual land tenure system, that of statutory and customary land is at a critical juncture: greater tenure security is increasingly sought through the process of land titling by leasehold tenure—indicating a departure from customary tenure, in which chiefs are the land administrators and hold customary land in trust for their subjects. This research primarily analyzes the roles of and relationships among the state, chiefs, and local landholders in customary decision-making processes with regard to the conversion of customary land to statutory, enabling it to be held under leasehold tenure—the Zambian equivalent of private property. Further, it describes the implications of these processes on rural livelihoods and in particular it analyzes what factors contribute to making customary land insecure and what challenges this trend of titling poses to the continuation of customary land administration and the preservation of customary authority more broadly. It is argued that there is urgent need to formalize customary land administration to improve tenure security, transparency and accountability. Recent efforts towards this end in the government and non-government sector are discussed.

This study is currently in progress and is a single-phase, case study descriptive analysis consisting of forty semi-structured interviews with government officials, non-government professionals working on land issues, chiefs, headman, and farmers in Zambia. Data is being examined through an inductive qualitative content analysis, in conjunction with a literature review and will be understood through a post-colonial lens,

as well as through the use of development-induced displacement literature.

Paper 3: Seedlings in the Edges: The Emergence of Community Forestry within a Neoliberal Narrative

Author: D'Arcy Davis-Case
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The 'take-away' message of this paper will be the visual image, in the minds of those who read the paper or hear the presentation, of those resilient seedlings that we have all seen growing, despite the odds, in the edges or cracks of urban pavements. This image will connect to the idea of global community forestry initiatives that have, over the past thirty years, rooted themselves, despite the odds, within the established neoliberal narrative. We all know narratives as constructed stories that appear internally consistent and rational to the narrator, that many narratives can operate simultaneously, and that different ones operate over time. However, what interests me are the current overarching counter and dominant narratives. Dominant narratives structure options, define what is considered relevant data, and rule out consideration of alternative narratives. Today, neoliberal narratives are dominant, largely economic, and rationalize individuation and self-interest. Counter narratives, while contesting parts of the dominant narrative, attempt to develop an alternative, often analyzing the same data to reach different conclusions and hence different decisions. Current counter narratives contend that economics are important but should not over-ride other values and that cooperating individuals and long-term common interests are a more rational choice for the overall human condition—at this point, in a world transformed by climate change and global trade, an increasingly more vulnerable human condition. Community forestry (CF), because it is a communal rather than individualistic form of resource management and promotes values other than economic, falls within the counter narrative. Furthermore, it has been relatively successful, with a reported one-quarter of the world's forest resources under some form of community management. How did this happen? My guess is that CF, emerging from a multiplicity of relatively simple interactions of individuals, institutions and nation states, was ambiguous enough to be concomitantly informed by both dominant and counter narratives. This is of interest to me because the conversations between these two narratives concern global control of forest resources. Should control be held between the few and ever-concentrating corporations—in many states with legal rights as persons—and sovereign nation states, or with disparate communities of local people, or with both? Considering the globalization project, the conversation about these two narratives becomes even more intriguing. The objective of my study of dominant and counter narratives in international CF is to understand the ways in which the two narratives 'spin' their opposing political agendas onto one management regime. I will do this by examining the entry points, rationales and contestations of CF in the context of both narratives with the ultimate aim of better understanding the political role of community forestry in the overall globalization project. Is it a child of the counter narrative or another entry-point of the dominant narrative? To conduct this examination I will use a discursive analytic, a methodological plan of post-structural discourse analysis that is informed by and consistent with the work of Michel Foucault. The lens through which I will examine the communities, nation states and institutions will be one of 'vulnerability', defined as the characteristic that positions us in relation to each other as human beings and also suggests a relationship of responsibility between state and individual. The nature of human vulnerability forms the basis for a claim that the state and its institutions must be as responsive to human vulnerability as it is to human rights. In contrast to Foucault's biopower, vulnerability analysis considers that states and institutions are also vulnerable. My paper will relate to larger development issues in terms of

the recent global land grab by corporations. Within this land grab is hidden an estimated millions of hectares of forests and the inevitable personal vulnerabilities caused by deforestation, loss of biological diversity and daily subsistence and livelihood for an estimated 1.6 billion people. The question is, are we on the precipice of CF, an example of resilience in communitas, being obliterated—only to be morphed seamlessly into the 'spin' rhetoric of the globalization project?

Paper 4: Socio-Economic Development and Neopatrimonial Polity in Sub-Saharan Africa
Author: Ben Bediako Boakye
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The paper examines the relationship between the state and traditional authority which has resulted in political stability and accelerated socio-economic development. This accomplishment which is contrary to the negative prognosis of neopatrimonialism's effect on political stability and economic reforms, provide lessons from Ghana, which offer divergent results on neopatrimonial polity. The case offer significant lessons for newly established democracies in sub-Saharan Africa and developing countries where neopatrimonialism pervades.

PANEL 6: Indigenous Perspectives on Development II
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: From Tsunami Displacement Victim to Storytelling Elders – Intergenerational Theatre for Development: An Intercultural Applied Theatre Exchange Between Tamil Nadu, India and Victoria, Canada
Author: Matthew Gusul
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In 2004, a Tsunami had devastating effects on the province of Tamil Nadu, India. In the community's re-building process, many elders were forced to live in areas of the coastal region referred to as "Grannie Dumps," because their homes were destroyed. With the monetary help of HelpAge International and the guidance of Michael Etherton, these elders are now part of an active, healthy community named Tamaraikulam Elders Village (TEV) that wants to tell its story.

In March 2008, Michael Etherton attended a Workshop/Performance of GeriActors & Friends (G&F), an intergenerational theatre company from Edmonton, AB. I was G&F's Assistant Director. After this, Etherton connected me with HelpAge India and TEV, realizing that the methods used with G&F would benefit TEV. In April 2012, I presented the idea to HelpAge India and TEV that I would facilitate the formation of an Intergenerational Theatre company between the TEV elders and theatre students at Pondicherry University (PU). Both HelpAge India and TEV agreed to support this project, and I have received written expression of interest from the Dean of Performing Arts at PU.

This research project will combine two approaches for creating theatrical performance: Intergenerational Theatre and Theatre for Development. Intergenerational Theatre brings multiple generations together to create plays based upon the players' lives, while Theatre for Development seeks to give underprivileged people a voice using theatre techniques. When combined, these techniques will voice the stories of underprivileged elders.

The Intergenerational theatre project's goal in India is to shift public perceptions of TEV elders and to aid PU to develop new employment for students. A long term goal is to develop the relationship between PU and UVic to lead to an ongoing exchange. Theatrical Performances will take place in Canada and India. In India we have an agreement with a local radio station that will broadcast each performance of the TEV Intergenerational Theatre Company.

Paper 2: Standing Up on One's Own Feet: In Search of an Indigenous Reconstruction of the China in Africa Story
Author: Armel Brice Adanhounme
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The recent strengthening of the Sino-African economic partnership has revived the altruistic and humanistic concern of the western intelligentsia determined to ensure that China does not harm Africa. While generally speaking on behalf of indigenous people, the normative rhetoric of international human rights is incapable of defending the interests of people from below reduced to be the mere victims of hegemonic actors, notably the postcolonial state and greedy corporations.

Using the 2011 Human Rights Watch report on labour abuses in Zambia's Chinese state-owned copper mines, as an illustration of the proxy construction of the China in Africa story, this paper draws three institutional lines of resistance to move the "China in Africa" controversy beyond its normative approach. These lines of demarcation whereby indigenous people can stand up on their own feet are: an African ethnology as opposed to a western modernist reference; a postcolonial analysis of power in lieu of liberal hegemony; and informality as a legitimate source of legality. I argue that the corporate strategy, the institutional contexts where the protagonists' power resources are deployed, and the informality are of paramount importance in assessing the impacts of Chinese investments on economic development in Africa.

Paper 3: Insertion of Indigenous People into the Economic Development at British Columbia
Author: José Arellano Sanchez & Margarita Santoyo
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José Arellano and Margarita Santoyo Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) Centro de Estudios Sociológicos. Ctro. Mario de la Cueva S/N, Cd. Universitaria, Coyoacán, México D.F. CP. 04500 Tel.: +55 56 22 94 14, fax: +55 56 22 94 15 Corresponding author: José Arellano (josearel@unam.mx) and Margarita Santoyo (mashj53@unam.mx) The coordination of economical and political events in a period of time is an important component to understand the insertion of indigenous people into the economic development at British Columbia. However, a major problem with this insertion was the discrimination of the Commonwealth to this people. The purpose of this paper was to present the life history of Frank Calder to describe the process of promoting a sustainable economic and cultural development of indigenous communities. Based on concept maps, we collected and analyzed data from three types of sources: bibliographic, video, and fieldwork information. The results of this investigation showed that Frank Calder represented the key element for connecting heterogeneous social, economical, and political interests and for integrating cultural demands into public policies. Keywords: Indigenous people, economic development, British Columbia, Frank Calder

Paper 4: The First Legislator Aboriginal. A Critical Voice in Favour of the Indians, in British Columbia. The Struggle for Land Rights in Indigenous Peoples.
Author: José Arellano Sanchez & Margarita Santoyo
Email: josearel@unam.mx / mashj53@unam.mx

The purpose of this paper was referred about the roll and importance of the social leaders, who provided organizational ways and ideological ideas to support and guidance the aboriginal people in the past century. By their specify contributions through the different stages of the one process, start it in the individual context what include different steps: individual context; social actor; social and political subject. This research to refer: the Nisga'a leader Frank Calder It was he who gave first steps for social organization of aboriginal people in British Columbia Calder had a very interesting and mythical history since your birthday in the Nisga'a tribe. He was first aboriginal people (that) study in the BC University, and the first in the parliament of BC in Victoria. The leaders, mark, trace and discover never before transited paths. This work will approach another leader; with a mythical origin generation knew his as a child dreamed. His political and legal contribution to the development of the land rights of the First Nations of Canada and the world is still in progress, no scholar can deny the importance of his work known inter alia as "The Calder Case.", because he provides the basic ideas about the juridical struggle for the land. Keywords: Indigenous people, aboriginal leader, land rights, British Columbia, Frank Calder José Arellano and Margarita Santoyo Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) Centro de Estudios Sociológicos. Ctro. Mario de la Cueva S/N, Cd. Universitaria, Coyoacán, México D.F. CP. 04500 Tel.: +55 56 22 94 14, fax: +55 56 22 94 15 Corresponding author: José Arellano (josearel@unam.mx) and Margarita Santoyo (mashj53@unam.mx)

PANEL 7: NGOs, Social Movements & the Politics and Economics of NGOization
Time 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A220

Chair: Aziz Choudry

Paper 1: Saving Biodiversity, for Whom and for What? Conservation NGOs, Complicity, Colonialism and Conquest in an Era of Capitalist Globalization
Author: Aziz Choudry
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While numerous scholars and political commentators celebrated the ascendancy of NGOs and the rise of 'global civil society', more radical critiques charged that the environmental, aid and development, and advocacy NGOs which dominated this milieu and their campaigns were attempting to humanize capitalist exploitation. Some take the critique further, arguing that through their refusal to confront ongoing colonial practices, they are themselves behaving as colonizers. Drawing from the author's engagement in anti-colonial social and political activism/activist research, this paper argues that rather than challenging dominant state or corporate practices and capitalist power relations, environmental NGOs often serve elite economic and political interests and are themselves deeply colonial in their practice and discourse. I situate my analysis of environmental NGO practices in an anti-colonial and anti-capitalist framework of understanding. Here I identify and question hegemonic environmental NGO practices, perspectives and normative frameworks in the context of new threats posed by the imposition of intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes, and the increasing power and reach of transnational capital into new frontiers for profit. Inclusion of intellectual property rights provisions in international free trade and investment agreements, and the rise in bioprospecting—or 'biocolonialism'—is an important factor, a major focus, and significant area of tension between some Indigenous Peoples and major environmental NGOs. To illustrate this, I discuss two examples of conflict between NGOs and struggles for self-determination by Indigenous Peoples in their territories: between a New Zealand environmental NGO and Maori in Aotearoa (New Zealand) and a

United States (US)-headquartered conservation organization and Indigenous Peoples, primarily in Latin America.

Paper 2: NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations
Author: Sharon H. Venne
Email: oldwomanbear@hotmail.com

The creation of the United Nations after the Second World War did not include all the nations of the world. All the Indigenous Nations of the Americas, Aotearoa/New Zealand and Australia were left out of the composition. Instead, the seats were filled by the colonizer governments. These colonial governments have used their position to deny the land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples. While Indigenous Peoples have worked since the 1970's to have our voices heard at the international level. It has taken Indigenous Peoples many efforts to make our way into the family of nations. However, the paths to having our nations recognized have been derailed by the state governments who have had Indigenous collaborators. At a number of times in the short history of Indigenous Peoples at the United Nations, opportunities to advance our nationhood have been thwarted by Indigenous Non-governmental Organizations (NGO). These organizations aided and assisted the state governments to dismantle the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other initiatives of Indigenous Peoples. The most recent was the debacle at the Climate Change Conference held in Cancun, Mexico. Drawing upon the author's long involvement as an Indigenous person in UN processes relating to Indigenous Peoples for the past three decades, this paper will explore some of the ways that these Indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGO) have undermined the nationhood of Indigenous Peoples. Please note: this abstract is for a paper submitted by Sharon H.Venne who cannot at this time upload the abstract to your website - contact details: oldwomanbear@hotmail.com

Paper 3: Peace-building and Violence Against Women: Tracking Ruling Relations in a Women's Development NGO in Kyrgyzstan
Author: Marie Campbell & Elena Kim
Email: mariecam@uvic.ca

Reported is an institutional ethnography conducted in a non-governmental anti-violence organization in Kyrgyzstan that operates crisis centres for women, entirely funded by international aid. We study what it means for this anti-violence NGO to be drawn into new processes for coordinating aid that entered Kyrgyzstan as part of UN humanitarian relief made in response to inter-ethnic violence in parts of Kyrgyzstan in June 2010. A post-conflict coordinative apparatus organized "our" women's organization into working groups along with other NGOs, donor agencies and the Kyrgyz national government to take up anti-violence work now conceptualized within the UN-sponsored post-conflict process. Programs for newly available aid (funds) adopt these new conceptions, and promote new ideas about violence, presenting it as properly understood within the UN discourse on peace and security. Our institutional ethnography takes the standpoint of the activist/workers in the women's anti-violence NGO, tracking the ruling relations that (re)organize their work with clients seeking support around violent domestic relations. Analysing textual materials from the NGO workplaces, we show empirically how ideas generated in institutions in one place (e.g., Office of Humanitarian Relief) move across institutional and geographic borders to be taken up authoritatively elsewhere. We discover and explain how and why the director of the NGO we are studying engages in the peacebuilding and conflict resolution opportunities offered in the new working group, and how this undermines the grassroots work of her NGO that otherwise would be focused on the problems of domestic violence experienced by Kyrgyz women. (Submitted by M. Campbell on behalf of co-author Elena Kim, AUCA,Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

Paper 4: The Humanitarian Gift Economy and Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Nagapattinam, South India
Author: Raja Swamy
Email: raja.swamy@gmail.com

This paper focuses on the contradictory role of humanitarianism in advancing state goals of radically reconfiguring spatial relations under the rubric of reconstruction following the Tsunami of 2004 in Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu. By positing NGO-led humanitarianism as a distinct form of governance, with NGOs positioned on the one hand within the broader domain of civil society, but also in some cases straddling the domain of political society, the paper highlights the substantive differences and contradictions informing tendencies evidenced in reconstruction. NGOs placed at the center of the housing reconstruction agenda (G.O.25, January 2005) stayed clear of engaging politically with the coastal claims of fisher communities, and pursued an apolitical 'service delivery model' with regard to housing reconstruction. On the other hand one organization in particular stood out by pursuing a different trajectory with regard to reconstruction, placing at the center of its activities a commitment to coastal land claims by fisher communities. Crucial to the analysis is the role of tsunami housing in shaping the dispensations of NGOs with regard to fisher needs and claims. I will examine how NGOs and fishers participated in a humanitarian economy that reflected sharply divergent views of the meanings of the humanitarian "gift" of housing. To the NGO the "gift" carried great symbolic value necessary for its own reproduction, as an index of its efficacy as a service delivery organization. To fishers the gift of housing represented an opportunity to acquire an asset that could be put to use in ways that jarred with the expectations of their ostensible benefactors and the state. The contradictions between the expectations of either, and the crucial role played by an NGO with a different history of engagement with fisher communities will serve to illustrate the scope and limitations of political society in enabling politics by those on the literal margins of terrestrial sovereignty.

Paper 5: Beyond the Local: Using Institutional Ethnography to Investigate North-South NGO Partnership
Author: Erin Sirett
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North-South NGO partnerships are well-regarded in international development and well funded by donor agencies, such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), due to the potential of such partnerships to increase capacity, cultural relevancy, and effectiveness in the implementation of development assistance. However, alongside the widespread use of North-South NGO partnerships in international development, such collaborations have been heavily criticized for not challenging power inequities between North and South, supporting a pattern in which knowledge flows from North to South and marginalizes local forms of knowledge that may more appropriately address local problems as well as inform international policy debates (Fowler, 2000; Haque, 1999; Mosse, 2001). While there have been numerous studies on NGO partnerships in international development, the majority have focused on either the individuals working within partnerships or the organizations involved, while not looking beyond these immediate contexts for clues about what is shaping the partnerships. My doctoral research responds to this shortcoming by employing institutional ethnography, a methodology that allows the researcher to trace people's experiences to the discourses, ideologies, and practices situated beyond their local settings to understand how these are playing a role in shaping local experiences. This presentation will draw from findings of this study examining the partnership between social justice NGOs, one in Canada and the other in Bangladesh.

PANEL 8: Development Theory I
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A248

Paper 1: Modeling Industrialization and Development in a Polarizing World: The Problem of Weaker Data Sets
Author: Kim Naqvi
Email: knaqvi@tru.ca

Models of structural transformation dominated early development theory for newly industrialising countries and recent interpretations of knowledge-based restructuring in older industrialised countries. Structural transformation from agrarian to industrial society, in particular, was the touchstone of mainstream development theory for its first three decades, and maintained this position even during the extensive labour force and technology changes and rising ecological concerns of the 1970s and 1980s. While a minority of critics and sceptics have long measured and predicted industry's weakening development role, the concept of industrial "take-off" has had notable staying power. Rising international unrest indicates that this staying power is reaching its limit. However, even while the International Labour Organisation expresses increasing concern over the loss of "decent work," its own historic time-series estimates of the economically active population have been reduced in length and detail, making historic cross-national studies more difficult. This study attempts to update previous work on declining industrial labour activity and income share, in the context of rising concerns and scarcer data, by estimating manufacturing labour force and pay shifts for a smaller set of countries with a stronger manufacturing databases.

Paper 2: Development Paradigms Influence on Rural Vietnam Broadband Internet Rollout
Author: Trang Pham
Email: tpham@ucalgary.ca

Modernization, dependency, and plurality are dominant development paradigms in certain periods respectively at global level. The study objective is to examine how these paradigms are reflected in documentations about Internet and broadband technology in Vietnam, which may partly influence technology choice, network design, and network operation of the broadband Internet network in rural Vietnam. The research background is that the Vietnamese government approved the building of a $330 million dollar broadband network to all communes – the smallest administrative units in rural region from 2011 to 2015 primarily for socio-economic development purpose. The author has been examining academic research, reports by the sole ruling Communist Party and the government, studies by international development and non-governmental organizations, and press coverage about Internet and broadband network to look for development paradigms that these documentations fall into. Since the Vietnamese press and local organizations are controlled ideologically by the Communist Party, symmetric sample selection is extended to international and foreign reports to have a more comprehensive view about the issue. The findings indicate that while the paradigm picked up by the Communist Party is a decisive factor playing out in broadband network roll out policy, various development views by different stakeholders also play a role in constructing and assessing the technology. This study is a part of my dissertation about Internet broadband connectivity in rural Vietnam.

Paper 3: Measuring Social Disarticulation – Loss of Social Capital – in Development Induced Displacement in India: A Study Based on First International Airport with Public-Private Partnership

Author: Norvy Paul
Email: frnorbypaul@gmail.com

Marching towards sustainable development is the thrust of the new economic era of Indian society. Both public and private initiatives ventured to trigger up such development are admired in awe by the elite and pauper alike wondering the change that occurred in the human habitat. But it has ignited the division among the human family whether we want 'development without human face' or not. The past history of the development of India has reckoned as a period of economic advancement ignoring social capital which makes him what he is in the society. Development projects uprooting the umbilical code of man with his environment cause perish of social capital, the mark of his identity. The social geometry of space-place-time and personage lost due to displacement has been unable to repair with the existing policies and laws of India. The researcher, therefore, attempts to define social capital and measure its loss while uprooting people from their land of origin for the development of the country, public purpose. Here the researcher makes an attempt to suggest arenas that has to take care to rebuild their life in an environment that social development can initiate for the advancement of the social capital in Indian context studying the displacement and resettlement of Kochi International airport, built with public-private partnership (first in the country). Using the study the researcher argues that Displaced people are undergoing not a cultural change rather forced for cultural adaptation contradicting the findings of previous studies claiming displaced people of Kerala is not undergoing cultural change as suggested in the Model suggested by Michael M. Cernea in the Impoverishment, Risk and Reconstruction model Identifying the gaps in the existing laws and policies the researcher put forward the challenges ahead of the country to rebuild the social capital of the oustees of displacement.

Paper 4: Inclusive Growth: Literature Review and What Has Been Missed?

Author: Yongjie Wang
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The way we define development determines the subjects that we are mainly concerned with. If we focus on the development of national states, we may take utilitarian approaches to measure the efficiency of the national economy; whereas if we are concerned with human development, we may care about individuals' life and such normative agendas as social justice, equality, sustainability and empowerment. This article represents a call to take people who are often marginalized in society seriously, and use the concept of inclusive growth. Until we include and understand concerns and conditions of people who are often excluded and silenced in society, we could not develop a full appreciation of what is development (and underdevelopment). Accordingly, international aid, poverty or inequality reduction programs will not become effective. This article aims to contribute to growing debates on inclusive growth, and explore what is inclusive growth, why do we need such a paradigm, and can growth be inclusive. While inclusive growth is not new, and has entered debates on policies that aim to combat poverty and inequality. Promoting inclusive growth has become the significant language and goal for some international development agencies, such as International Development Research Centre, United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank.

This paper has five sections. The first section discusses how the field of development studies has evolved, and what has been missed within the main debates. The second section briefly reviews the paradigm shift from state development to human development, and why do we need to go further and use the concept of "inclusive growth", instead of human development. The third section briefly reviews the contributions of

critical theories to re-define development, including feminism(s), post-colonialism, and other critical development theories, which bring race and gender back in. The fourth section discusses what is "inclusive growth": its central elements, and policy implications. And the fifth section explores can growth be inclusive, the relevance of the process of "knowing" to define it, and calls for context-specific, gender-sensitive analysis, and epistemic openness to redefine it.

SESSION 3: JUNE 4

PANEL 9: Vulnerability, Coping & Adaptation to Climate Change
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Chair: Caizhen Lu

Paper 1: Coping, Adaptation and Vulnerability to Water Hazard in Yunnan, China
Author: Caizhen Lu
Email: lukaren8@gmail.com
Livelihoods for mountain farmers are challenged and impacted by frequently occurred water hazard like drought. Drought is a major constraint affecting agricultural production especially in rain-fed mountain agricultural area in Yunnan. Despite its importance in economic development, local farmers' and government's coping, adaptation mechanisms and social vulnerability to drought are poorly understood. This paper analyzes and evaluates local mountain farmers' and government's coping and adaptation strategies and identifies their socio-economic vulnerability to drought focusing on the socio-economic and institutional constraints that limit the capacity to respond. Sustainable coping and adaptation needs to address mal-distribution of resources, risk-spreading on-farm and off-farm livelihood diversification, promotion of collective action.

Paper 2: The Role of Local Institutions in Adaptation to Climate Extremes in Mountain Yunnan, China
Author: Caizhen Lu
Email: lukaren8@gmail.com

Climate extremes like the frequently occurred drought and flash flood severely threat the rain-fed agriculture and mountain farmers' livelihoods in Southwest China. Local institutions play an important role in coping and adaptation when the external support and intervention is not available immediately or limited. This paper examines local institutions and their role in adaptation strategies in climate extremes with empirical studies in rural mountain Yunnan by using both quantitative household survey data and qualitative participatory rural appraisal. The result shows that public, private and civic local institutions play a critical role in shaping adaptation to climate change. They facilitate households to local resources and strengthen their adaptive capacity. However poor and vulnerable households and groups have limited resources and assets to involve in public and private institutions. Involvement of local institutions in designing, planning, supporting and implementing adaptation policies and projects is important to support and enhance greater role of local institutions in adaptation to climate extremes.

Paper 3: Who Benefits Most in Payment for Ecosystem Services? Case Studies of Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs in China

Author: Caizhen Lu
Email: lukaren8@gmail.com

A property rights framework is applied to analyze three key ongoing PES programs in China: the Sloping Land Conversion Program (SLCP), the Compensation for Ecological Forest Program (CEFP and the Voluntary Carbon Market Initiative (VCMI. We analyze the effectiveness and justice of the three programs, examining actors' benefits and their understanding of property rights. We consider the role of various actors in the three programs, including farmers, international NGOs, as well as central and local forest agencies. The comparison of the three programs yields rich understanding of the interrelations between multiple rights over forest and the distributions of benefits among actors. We find that the state-led PES programs have denied villagers to claim property rights and control over forest resources and thereby restricted their potentials to benefit from the programs. The payments made under the SLCP and CEFP only cover the initial cost of afforestation and salary of forest guards, respectively. In the VCMI, the involvement of international NGOs has not led to enhanced participation by villagers because the initiative has worked through the existing state structure. An innovative PES program would require meaningful local participation and recognitions of local control over forest management.

Paper 4: Water Policies and Water User Associations in China: A Critical Perspective on Social Equity

Author: Caizhen Lu
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In 1994, in order to promote irrigation management built on local participation, Water User Associations (WUAs) began to replace centralized forms of collective water management in China. Water policies and WUAs, however, need to be scrutinized from a critical social equity perspective to examine their benefits for vulnerable rural people, especially the poor and females. Based on empirical fieldwork in Gansu, China, this paper shows that some water policies do address practical social equity needs. However, no policies address strategic social equity needs. These are defined as those needs which address vulnerable groups' position by creating opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status through participatory decision-making. State water policies and WUAs in China fail to address social equity issues because of a focus on technical aspects, cost of institutional participation, local power structure, and the intrinsic shortcomings of participation under a gender insensitive centralized system. Water policies in general and WUAs in particular, could go beyond mere management reform to encompass social equity objectives along with organizational and institutional effectiveness. If social equity was addressed, this would likely reduce pressures on both vulnerable groups as well as the government.

PANEL 10: Indigenous Perspectives on Development in Africa
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Chair: Don Ray
Discussant: Linda Kreitzer

Paper 1: NGOs at the 'Grassroots' Level? An Analysis of Effective Participation and Representation in Ghana
Author: Kim Weger
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NGOs engaged in international development have represented a shift towards 'grassroots' development with a focus on local priorities and participation. Critical literature often argues that NGOs are unable to fulfill these roles due to international donor co-option. However, current literature lacks empirical analyses of the factors that constrain NGOs from connecting democratically with communities at the grassroots level. This research addresses this gap in the literature through a case study of eight NGOs, using in-depth interviews and field observations in Ghana. Democratic representation theory provides a framework to analyze and evaluate participation and accessibility between NGOs and grassroots actors. Based on this research I argue that along with funding source, NGOs and international development actors should be aware of the effects of physical and social proximity on their abilities to connect with communities. Concurrently, NGOs engaging in advocacy should be evaluated not only on programmatic 'successes,' but on their ability to connect with people at the grassroots level and act as democratic representatives. This research strives to provide a more solid base from which to evaluate NGO advocacy functions. If NGOs desire to affect social change, they need to begin to re-connect with communities in a truly democratic manner.

Indigeneity and Development? Chieftaincy in Ghana
Author: Don Ray
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In what ways and to what extent has chieftaincy acted as an agency for indigeneity in Ghanaian development? Chiefs or traditional leaders can be seen as the surviving elements of the pre-colonial states and polities that have been changed to varying extents by the colonial and post-colonial states. Contrary to the literature that found little useful for development in chieftaincy, chiefs have survived and indeed have claimed to re-invent themselves as indigenous agencies for development in Ghana. These claims to indigeneity have been based on the chiefs' access to surviving pre-colonial pools of legitimacy, authority, influence and even sovereignty. Using these indigenous resources, since at least the 1970's, many Ghanaian chiefs adapted their offices to promote their subjects' perceived development needs, especially with regard to health and education. However while this indigeneity strategy has often been successful, it has also brought with it certain political costs, such as chieftaincy disputes that have a negative impact on development. This IDRC and SSHRC funded research is based on interviews and participant observation conducted in Ghana since 1983, analysis of Ghanaian primary sources and a Ghanaian newspaper content analysis. Don Ray, Political Science, University of Calgary, Traditional Authority Applied Network, Editor-in chief, "Africa:Missing Voices" book series of the University of Calgary Press

Dynamics of Traditional Political Resurgence: The Buganda Case Study
Author: Mark Machacek
Email: mjmachac@ucalgary.ca

The last two decades have witnessed policymakers and academics struggle with how to effectively incorporate the recent resurgence of pre-colonial political institutions into the rubric of governance and development across Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the 1993 restoration of the Buganda Kingdom this question has dominated the political environment of the Republic of Uganda. Despite being officially recognised exclusively as a 'cultural' institution, the Buganda Kingdom has politically mobilised for national issues and is active in both local governance and development initiatives. Based on interviews conducted in Uganda during June-September 2012, I will be presenting the dynamics of the Buganda Kingdom's resurgence in the politics of Uganda, its effects on local governance and development, and the opportunities it may provide for Uganda's future.

Cultural Identity and African Social Work Education
Author: Linda Kreitzer
Email: lmkreitz@ucalgary.ca

Cultural identity is that unique and irreplaceable body of values, traditions and forms of expression that identifies a culture in the world (UNESCO, 1982). To locate ones culture within the universe is crucial to the way in which a culture progresses. If a culture is identified as a positive contributor to the world by the dominant group, then progress within that dominant world will take place. If it is seen as a negative contributor or a burden to the world or gets in the way of modern progress, then it is seen as primitive and in need of modernizing or being eliminated. Baylis (2003) suggests that "we are both who we say we are (based on our own interpretation and reconstruction of personal stories) and who others will let us be (as mediated through historical, social, cultural, political, religious and other contexts)" (p. 149). The African continent, with its many cultural identities has, through historical forces of conquest, colonization, modernization and now globalization, been dominated by a western understanding and interpretation of the continent that has been negative and destructive to the continent. The economic and development agendas of the western world have played a major role in weakening the cultural identity of the continent and this is true in regards to the profession of social work. Social work, a western concept of service to the needy, was exported to the African continent in a time of colonization and carried over when African countries were experiencing independence and for many, a time of entering into another form of colonialism, that of economic colonization. The colonial systems of social welfare were not working and yet African countries were seeking some kind help for their citizens who were suffering under this transition. Western social work programs, individualistic and with Christian values, were introduced to many African countries with the assumption that this training was appropriate to the needs of these countries. By the 1970's there was an identified need to change the curriculum but this never succeeded in happening. Social work continues to be on the periphery in Africa today, suffering from an identity crisis that reflects the cultural identity crisis of the African continent. This paper will give a background to social work education in Africa, its struggle for identity and current issues that face the profession today as it continues to create a place for itself within African culture.

PANEL 11: Media
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A220

Paper 1: The Dynamics of Media-Think Tank Relations: Insights From the Perspective of Bangladeshi Media
Author: Ahmed K. Rashid
Email: ahmedkrashid@yahoo.com

Media and think tanks have strong incentives to engage with each other. While think tanks require media to propagate their research findings to the policy makers and attentive public, media needs think tanks expertise to explain issues and analyse current affairs, be it foreign policy or macro economy. This study examines the dynamics of interrelation between media and think tanks from the perspective of Bangladeshi media. 57 journalists responded through structured questionnaire and eight senior journalists and think tank communication staff were interviewed as key informants. Findings reveal that independent think tanks are one of the key sources of information for journalists but the usefulness as a source varies depending on thematic areas. Journalists consider research quality as the most critical attribute in a think tank but also believe that research initiatives should be complemented with advocacy activities. Journalists are engaging with think tanks in various forms but they are constantly seeking quickly accessible and usable information. While journalists acknowledge that it may be challenging for think tanks to operate with complete independence in a politically divisive and partisan context, they are more like to engage with think tanks that have a reputation of operating with relative political and operational independence. Findings suggest that think tanks must be more proactive and systematic in reaching out to media, prepare themselves better to present the findings and carefully consider the relevance and timing of research to better engage media.

Paper 2: Participatory Video as a Tool for Empowerment: A Case Study in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, Brazil
Author: Crystal Tremblay
Email: crystaltre@gmail.com

This article describes the process and outcomes of a Participatory Video (PV) project with twenty-two catadores/as (recyclers) in the metropolitan region of São Paulo, Brazil. During a one-week workshop, in April 2008, the catadores/as were trained in video technology, story-board development and post production media as a strategy to improve community networking opportunities, and to stimulate awareness and education of recycling programs. During three days, four groups of recyclers from different cities representing eleven different cooperatives collaborated on videotaping their stories. Through a participatory action research initiative, four short documentaries were then co-produced between 2009-2010 and a collaborative research design was developed to use the videos as a communication tool for enhancing dialogue with policy makers in their respective cities. This paper explores the methodological and theoretical contributions of using PV for enhancing personal, community and organizational empowerment of these communities. It also reviews theories of Community-based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR), and knowledge democracy as central to expanding processes for participatory development and citizenship. Results reveal enhanced mobilization of the groups and documents the strengthening of partnerships between recycling cooperatives and municipal governments in the metropolitan region of São Paulo.

Paper 3: #YouthActivism: New media and the Dangerous Search for Simple Answers to Complicated Questions
Author: Chrissie Arnold
Email: chrissiearnold@gmail.com

In March 2012, Invisible Children's KONY 2012 campaign took the social media world by storm. To many, the movement appears positive; Western youth have long been charged with apathy and civic disengagement and thus many argued that KONY 2012 was a step toward youth using social media in a positive way. The act of using social media to spread awareness has tremendous potential to catalyze youth to take up social causes if done carefully; it also has the potential to be very dangerous. Over the past several years, the entanglement of new media with everyday life has disrupted the traditional dichotomy of place/cyberspace, giving rise to "cyberplace" (Wilson, 2009). Cyberplace enables emotive connections to be forged between geographically disparate peoples, dissolving the apparent space that exists between them. While this increases the potential and ease with which awareness can be spread, I argue that it also serves to simplify and essentialize the identity of the "Other" (Said, 1978). In the context of Western youth activism, rather than privileging local voice, social media allows "us" to speak for the Other, creating distance between "us" and "them" while ostensibly decreasing the space between us. I argue that cyberplace does not make room for local nuances of space, and that these nuances are of utmost importance when considering possible social action, especially as an outsider. It is necessary to re-evaluate social awareness campaigns as they currently exist through new media, and encourage a more thoughtful engagement with social justice issues through this medium. Conducting a critical examination of Invisible Childrens's viral video campaign KONY 2012, I argue that the video simplifies the conflict involving the LRA in Uganda through the development of a master narrative of "good" versus "evil." Invisible Children's master narrative engages in three imaginative geographies (Said, 1978; Gregory, 2004): (1) locating the other; (2) producing the Other in opposition to "us"; and (3) casting out the Other, failing to recognize "them" as human on the same level as "us" (Gregory, 2004). I contend that Invisible Children promotes a "West knows best" ideology, and suggest that perhaps the KONY 2012 campaign is more about American sentimentalism (Krabill, 2012) than promoting social justice.

Paper 4: Poverty Reduction and Communication Technologies in Post-Apartheid South Africa
Author: Kathleen Diga
Email: digak@ukzn.ac.za

The connection between poverty alleviation and Information and Communication Technologies & Development (ICTD) in developing countries has flourished in recent years. While the evidence has displayed anecdotal cases of contributions of ICTs towards poverty reduction, there is a scarcity of work which reveals micro-level findings at a nationally represented scale. South Africa has collected country-wide household data since 1990s, yet only recently have they collected comprehensive data on digital communication access and usage. This paper investigates the evolution of ICT household access and use in South Africa. Through the theoretical lens of poverty traps (Carter & Bennett, 2006), this paper reveals the connection between micro-technological changes and economic behavior amongst the resource-constrained households in South Africa over time. The paper provides insight through empirical analysis of nationally representative household data on the living conditions of South Africa. The results show that there is improved uptake of digital goods especially amongst the poor and there is variation of micro-economic changes over time. This South Africa case can provide a starting point of how nationally representative data can be used to understand digital goods adoption of those on the edge and its meaning for livelihood and poverty level change.

PANEL 12: Development Theory II
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A248

Paper 1: Transcending the Local Geography Towards the Local Human: Local Economic Development Through A De-Colonial Prism
Author: Sebeka Richard Plaatjie
Email: plaatsr@unisa.ac.za

Local Economic Development (LED) in the context of the development question is generally celebrated as a "silver-bullet" to development challenges particularly of those in Africa. However this discourse is more complex and needs greater theoretical scrutiny. It is one which necessitates what Mignolo terms border thinking i.e. that "I think from where I stand", and which some scholars prefer to call standpoint theory. This paper picks up standpoint theory from an African perspective together with a de-colonial epistemic perspective to critique the dominant understanding/s of what is generally called Local Economic Development (LED). The paper aims to shed light not only on the endemic epistemic violence - which is facilitated through what de Sousa Santos calls "abyssal line thinking" 2 - upon which the current LED discourse/s is predicated. But also, the paper wishes to expose how the very concept of the "local" is often understood only in geographic/spatial terms and to the exclusion of the people inhabiting those spaces, including, exposing how through coloniality 3 , LED continue to characterise development thinking in Africa notwithstanding its serious constrains of alienating the local people. Furthermore, the paper makes a strong case for the necessity of standpoint theory for a re-conceptualization and re-application of meaningful LED that is people centred and privilege the local human/s. The paper will further argue that unless LED authentically privileges border thinking in a systematically syncretised fashion, LED will remain an imposition from the top which will continue to alienate and fail the "local" human and will remain an an imperial project - Richard Sebeka Plaatjie is a Lecturer in the Department of Development Studies at the University of South Africa and is also a member of the Africa De-colonial Research Network (ADERN). He is currently pursuing his Doctoral studies in Development Studies at Unisa. Sebeka Plaatjie can be reached via the following email addresses: plaatst@unisa.ac.za and/or plaatjie1@yahoo.com

2 - That is where knowledge produced on the one side of the line (the subaltern side) is dismissed and reduced to exoticism and effectively erased from the realm of knowledge, while knowledge produced on the (O)ther side of the line (the Euro-American side) is privileged and considered to be scientific and authentic and runs roughshod over the former.

3 - Coloniality, here denotes a psychological imprint of the lived experience on the part of the colonized of naturalized domination, de basement, subjugation, inferiorisation and dehumanization, which not only maintain the master-serf relations intact, but also subjectivates and determine the limits of their possibilities Maldonado-Torres (2007).

Paper 2 : Développement Durable Comme Nécessité pour la Survie de l'Humanité
Author: Christophe Mbuyi
Email: tshimbuyi@yahoo.fr

A la fin des années 1980 est née le concept du développement durable qui a été défini dans le rapport Brundtland comme un développement qui répond aux besoins du présent sans compromettre la capacité des générations futures de répondre aux leurs. En effet, la protection du développement durable repose sur

deux principaux concepts, d'une part, l'idée des limitations que l'état de nos techniques et de notre organisation sociale impose a la capacité de l'environnement à répondre aux besoins actuels et à venir. A cet effet, étant donne que le développement durable exige une démarche globale à long terme et à l'échelle mondiale, il convient d'assurer que les besoins premiers de l'ensemble de la communauté mondiale soient satisfaits et les méfaits sur l'environnement évités. Voila pourquoi, réaliser une campagne de sensibilisation à ce sujet dans nos milieux respectifs en vue de convaincre nos populations de la nécessité impérieuse du changement des modes de vie au travers les conférences, serait une méthode efficace. Car, il va de soi que la réalisation de cet objectif aura pour condition préalable, la participation du public. La confiance une fois gagnée, le reste devient facile.

Paper 3: One of These Places is not Like the Other: Canada, Mexico, Semi-Peripheries and the Misuse of World Systems Theory
Author: Paul Kellogg
Email: pkellogg@athabascau.ca

Two of the most important schools of thought in the arsenal of development scholarship have been: a) the one generated by dependency-underdevelopment theorists, and; b) the one generated by World Systems theorists. Both of these schools are deeply rooted in an awareness of place – differentiating the experience of countries in the Global South from those in the Global North. This sensitivity to place has meant that World Systems theorists outside of Canada, have for the most part, consistently placed Canada among the small, elite, core group of nations.

However, for both the dependency framework and the World Systems framework, when deployed within Canada, this sensitivity to place has frequently been lost. In Canada, there was a concerted effort by an earlier generation of development scholars, to conceptualize Canada as a dependent economy. This effort came up against serious and theoretical impediments, not the least of which being the way in which it distorted Canada's place in the world economy. As long ago as 1985, Daniel Drache and Wallace Clement could persuasively argue that "dependency theory is no longer adequate for understanding our relations either with the U.S. or with other countries."

In the 21st century, there is a now substantial body of World Systems influenced literature in which Canada is categorized, along with Mexico, as a "semi-periphery". This paper will argue that this approach is fundamentally flawed, foundering on many of the same obstacles encountered by the 1970's Canadian dependency school. While the category of semi-periphery might be quite helpful in theorizing a country such as Mexico, it has no utility when applied to Canada, manifestly one of the most developed countries in the entire world. The paper will develop this analysis through: a) a review of the relevant literature; b) an empirical examination of the places occupied by Mexico and Canada in the world economy; c) a demonstration of the more compelling picture which emerges when Canada is conceived of as a core country in contrast to semi-peripheral countries such as Mexico, and; d) some concluding reflections on the implications for future scholarship, of these repeated conflations, by Canadian theorists, of Global South and Global North realities.

Paper 4: The Soft Edges of Sharp Narratives Within Community Forestry Projects
Author: D'Arcy Davis-Case
Email: darcydc@alumni.ubc.ca

We understand narratives as constructed stories that appear internally consistent and rational to the narrator. We know they can operate simultaneously and that different narratives operate over time. What

interests me about narratives, in the context of international development, is the dominant neoliberal democratic narrative that believes in economic growth, individuation and self-interest, and the contesting social democratic narrative that believes economics should not over-ride other values and that cooperating individuals and long-term common interests are a more rational choice for the overall human condition. Community Forestry (CF), as a development initiative, emerged from a multiplicity of relatively simple interactions of individuals, technologies, institutions and nation states—with the goal of communal management of forests. I contend that in CF projects both narratives are used to rationalize the project and ensure acceptance, but thereafter the neoliberal narrative takes precedence. The conversation between these two narratives should be of great interest because precedents for global control of forest resources are being established. Should control be held by centralized democratic neoliberal systems or by decentralized social democratic systems? Considering the strength and scope of the globalization project, the conversation between these two narratives becomes even more intriguing. The objective of this study is to understand the ways in which these two narratives might converge, considering that aspects of both narratives are a necessary condition for CF success. I do this by examining the entry points, rationales, goals, objectives and evaluations of a number of CF projects. My study at this point is more discursive than empirical, but this will change with more information and deeper understanding of the question: Can Community Forestry be an entry point for a serious conversation about the convergence of narratives required to keep the globalization project democratic?

SESSION 4: JUNE 4

PANEL 13: Food Security at the Edge
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Chair: Sally Humphries
Discussant: Kirit Patel

Paper 1: Marginalized Street Food Venders Promoting Marginal Millets: A Case Study of Porridge Vendors in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India
Authors: Kirit Patel, Kyle Wiebe, David Guenther & Ruth-Anne Seburn
Email: k.patel@uwinnipeg.ca / kylekwiebe@gmail.com

Small millets are a diverse group of traditional crops that were cultivated, exchanged, consumed, and conserved before postcolonial modernization in India. However, these nutritious millets have become marginalized by the state sponsored green revolution. The public distribution system, designed to dispose of surplus production of green revolution crops, has changed the diverse food consumption patterns of Indian people and replaced them with rice and wheat based diets. Disproportionate consumption of these cereals has resulted in an epidemic of malnutrition, diabetes, and other health issues. This paper is based on a thrust to understand the channels and forms in which nutritious millets are accessible to India's urban poor. It specifically focuses on millet porridge vendors and their clients in the South Indian city of Madurai. The first part of the paper focuses on the socioeconomic and cultural background of the porridge vendors as well as the uniqueness and diversity of food products they sell. The analysis compares porridge vendors with other street food vendors selling other cooked food products on the streets. Next, the scale and management of the enterprises, the procurement of raw materials, labour, as well as the role of women are analysed. Finally, consumer preferences, perceptions, and awareness of hygiene issues related to street food are addressed. The paper concludes with an analysis of the constraints faced by porridge vendors as well as

recommendations for future policy and development projects promoting healthy food for ensuring food security urban poor.

Paper 2: Labour Out-Migration, Small-Scale Agriculture and Food Security of Smallholders in South Asia
Authors: Hom Gartaula, Kirit Patel, Derek Johnson & Dinesh Moghariya
Email: hom.gartaula@gmail.com / k.patel@uwinnipeg.ca

Despite being pioneer countries in green revolution and advancement in science and technology, many people in South Asia go sleep empty stomach every night. Among others, many of them are smallholder farmers in rural areas. Labour out-migration is one of the important activities that the smallholders have to pursue in order to maintain their living. This paper illustrates how labour out-migration is ingrained in food and livelihood security of smallholders and how it is impacting on small-scale agriculture in the rural areas. Based on the fieldworks conducted in Krishnagiri (Tamil Nadu) and Koraput (Odisha) districts in India and Kaski district in Nepal, the paper shows that labour out-migration is an integral part of people's life and important means of food and livelihood security. Labour out-migration contributes to changes in rural landscape of labour reorganization, gender relation, changes in land use and redistribution of resources as a part of wider sociocultural transformation. It also makes people less interested in agricultural work, which – in the long run – does not only reduce self-reliance for food supply, but also contributes to the loss of local knowledge, local crops such as small millets and nutritional and cultural values associated with them. Using quantitative and qualitative research methods, we collected data through survey, focus group discussions and individual interviews.

Paper 3: Understanding and Enhancing Indigenous Knowledge Related to SMACs Through Community Learning Practices: A Case Study in Anchetty, India
Author: Janna Barkman
Email: jannamichelle11@gmail.com

Local NGOs and academics of Tamil Nadu, India have expressed concern in the loss of varieties and local indigenous knowledge (IK) related to small millets and associated crops (SMAC) which are increasing threats to their food security. Initiatives are emerging, which emphasize IK and eco-agricultural practices that move beyond the realm of informal learning towards the inclusion of IK in formal learning institutions. There is, however, resistance among some indigenous groups to integrate IK, as it is a marginalized and de-valued body of knowledge due to its association with relative poverty and anti-modernism. Through participatory-research methods (knowledge competitions and in-depth interviews), this discussion looks at local learning dimensions. It explores perspectives from the community, which resonates with global trends regarding the homogenization of eco-agricultural knowledge and approaches to food security. The community at large observes the erosion of this knowledge related to SMAC through the increase in economic, social, cultural, and health insecurity. Simultaneously, there is a trend for the youth, encouraged by their elders, to disengage in eco-agricultural learning and practice in favor of formal education and urban lifestyles. This discussion explores the value of IK learning and explores possibilities of bridging informal learning mechanisms with formal learning institutions as a way to promote IK transmission and support community food-security initiatives.

PANEL 14: Social Movements & Change Organizing
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Social Resistance Movements as a Means for Solving Two Competing Views of Development in Peru
Author: Silvia Chavez
Email: silvia715@me.com

Social resistance movements in Peru have emerged due to the clash of different views of development. On the one hand, the government promotes economic growth through investment in the mining sector. Communities on the other hand, have a different point of view on what development should be. The variety of social resistance movements in Peru can serve as vehicles for changing policy and include minorities in politics. It is important to understand how these are formed, what the communities' values are and what they are defending. This paper looks at the role of values in the formation of Tambogrande's social resistance movement and if it can be considered a 'driver of values' that triggers a change in policy and solves conflicting views of development. The case in Tambogrande is compared with Majaz, a similar case, yet with a very different outcome under a theoretical framework based on modernization theories, human development, values and social movements. To complement the analysis, 12 semi-structured interviews were conducted in Tambogrande, in the capital city of Piura and Lima. Overall, the comparison of the two cases is useful for understanding that there are different values and land perceptions between communities and the government; and under certain conditions, social movements may serve as vehicles for changing policy.

Paper 2: Development in Movement: The Role of Brazilian Social Movements in Development
Author: Charmain Levy
Email: charmain.levy@uqo.ca

Brazilian Social movements have always been important actors in development and through their collective action they have contributed to important alternative programs, policies and projects. In the past they have elaborated partnerships with more progressive international cooperation agencies in order to achieve their goals of social transformations and international networking but in more recently this has changed as Brazil is no longer considered a "poor" country and little funds are left for these movements. Many movements such as the housing movement, the women's movement and the MST have turned to government contracts in order to attend to their grassroots which has allowed them to influence certain allied governments through negotiation, but this has also limited their contention. Other movements such as the Movement of populations displaced by dams has continued to consider the State as its opponent and has embarked in new partnerships and networks within national and international civil society.

This paper aims at analyzing how the new development context in Brazil has affected social movements, how these movements have adapted to this context and what influence they have on development policy today in Brazil.

Paper 3: Radio "Salt": Social Movement Learning in Ada, Ghana
Authors: Sheena Cameron & Jonathan Langdon
Email: cameron.sheena@gmail.com / jlangdon@stfx.ca

Over the past 3 decades, a local Ghanaian movement has been defending communal access to West Africa's largest salt flat – access that is the backbone of an artisanal salt production process that is over 400 years

old and supports the livelihoods of roughly 60 thousand people. While this movement has been largely successful in these efforts at defense, it currently faces new challenges from Ghana's petro-chemical industry, spurred on by Ghana's recent oil discovery, and from small-scale enclosures by local elite. This current context has challenged the movement to reconfigure its approaches, even as it builds new partnerships with the area's local community radio station. It is into, and more than partially because of this shifting terrain that a group of movement members and researchers have begun a participatory action research study of this social movement's learning. This study is currently in its penultimate year, and important contributions to the field of social movement learning, as well as participatory research methodologies are already emerging. The paper proposed here will share these emergent contributions.

Social movement learning has "enormous…breadth" (English & Mayo, 2012, p. 110), and yet, according to Hall & Turray (2005) research that studies African contexts is underrepresented. In this sense, the study reported on here adds an important sub-Saharan African case study to discussions about the ways in which movements learn. However, as advocated by Kapoor (2009) and emphasized by English & Mayo (2012), it is crucial that such studies of movements in contexts outside of Euro-America be understood through their own epistemic lens. It is for this reason, and also as part of efforts to embed make this research movement-owned, that a participatory action research approach was mutually agreed upon. This approach to the study of social movement learning is not unique (Hall & Turray, 2005), but using a mutual design process has helped ensure this research is grounded in movement articulations, and not academic ambitions (c.f. Chourdy & Kapoor, 2009). From a methodological perspective, the extensive participatory research framing process that took place from 2008 to 2010 has meant that this study has also been an important part of movement learning processes, even as it helps document and disseminate the learning that has emerged. Furthermore, it has ensured a widespread sense of ownership of the research process (Langdon, 2012; Langdon & Larweh, Forthcoming).

Along with sharing the methodological contributions of this study, the participatory case study also adds a rich exemplar of locally-framed learning narratives to discussions about the way learning is disseminated. Not only are imagery and proverbs central to narratives of learning within this movement, they are also central to its popular education approach. The critical importance of local history and spirituality are also revealed to be key sites of epistemically grounded learning – learning that reinforces local ownership of this conversation in opposition to narratives of globalization and state-led visions of large-scale development. The sheer rootness of these local narratives is proving to be a strong source of resistance and alterity – one that is gaining momentum in many different forums. Finally, the paper will share the importance of community radio's role in enhancing local ownership of and investment in the movement through radio dramas and community-owned broadcasts.

Paper 4: Participatory Budgets and Decentralization in South Africa
Author: Carolyn Bassett
Email: cbassett@unb.ca

This paper examines a recent attempt by South Africa's People's Budget Campaign to convince the government to fund budget education at the local level. This NGO proposal seeks to advance two objectives - to 'popularize' the People's Budget Campaign, an alternative budget released annually by three of South Africa's largest civil society coalitions, in a way that will empower the grassroots members of the sponsoring coalitions to participate in budget-related policy debates, and to help the government foster real participation in local budgeting, which is mandated in national legislation but has not been put into practice very effectively. I plan to draw on the rich case literature of participatory local budgeting in other regions of the world, notably South America, to critically assess the opportunities and challenges of developing such a

program. Conference themes: NGOs; Social movements and creative dissent - the drop-down didn't work for me.

PANEL 15: Health
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A220

Paper 1: Occupational Types and Antenatal Care Attendance Among Women in Ghana
Author: Emmanuel Banchani
Email: eb1043@mun.ca

Improving maternal health, especially for countries in sub-Saharan Africa is considered important by the international community, as maternal health constitutes the fifth of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, maternal and antenatal health delivery in sub-Saharan Africa including Ghana is a major challenge. Although there is a plethora of literature on the impact of occupation on antenatal care, there are limited studies on how women's engagements in different occupational types affect their chances of accessing antenatal care in Ghana. This has become more crucial as women combine their career ambitions with childbearing activities. Using the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS) and applying logit models we examine the link between occupational types and antenatal care attendance among Ghanaian women aged 15-49. Results indicate that type of occupation has a significant impact on antenatal care attendance. Women in professional and managerial positions were more likely to access antenatal care, compared to unemployed women. On the contrary, self-employed women were less likely to access ante-natal care compared to the unemployed. The effect of occupational type was considerably attenuated, however when other socio-economic variables were controlled, in particular, the wealth status of women.

Paper 2: Determinants of HIV Testing Among Women in Nigeria
Author: Collins Nwabunike
Email: ccn083@mun.ca

With over 160 million people, Nigeria remains the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa, and has the third largest population living with HIV of (approximately 3.3 million). Notwithstanding, Nigeria has relatively low HIV testing rates. Using the recently collected Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, and applying the Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills (IMB) Model, this study examined the correlates of HIV testing among women in Nigeria. Results indicate that women with higher knowledge about HIV were more likely to test for their HIV serostatus, while those who endorsed myths about the disease were significantly less likely to test. Women with higher socio-economic status were significantly more likely to test for their HIV serostatus compared to those with lower SES. We also observed significant ethnic and religious differences in HIV testing among Nigerian women. It is recommended that policy makers work towards making accurate knowledge about the disease more accessible. It is important that testing be made more accessible for Nigerians in lower socio-economic groups.

Paper 3: Food Insecurity and Maternal and Child Health in the Global South
Author: Carmen Ho
Email: carmen.j.ho@gmail.com

Global instability affects, and will continue to affect, levels of food insecurity in the Global South. This has serious implications for the health and nutrition of women and children under five years of age, a particularly vulnerable group in low and middle income countries. My paper reflects upon the effectiveness of current micronutrient malnutrition interventions (specifically, methods of home fortification), and assesses the extent to which these interventions can address future child and maternal malnutrition caused by projected levels of food insecurity. A political economy framework will be adopted to understand how political choices and institutional structures influence government effectiveness in providing malnutrition interventions at the national level. Drawing upon publicly available secondary sources, I hope to shed light on the most critical factors influencing successful intervention outcomes. This is of particular significance as nutrition is inextricably linked to greater development goals. Improved nutrition underpins progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty, achievement of universal primary education, reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health, and the ability to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. As we stand at the edge of social change, a deeper investigation of malnutrition interventions is, therefore, of great importance.

Paper 4: Where Has All Spending Gone? An Analysis of Health Spending and Outcome in South Asian Countries
Author: Sadaf Saif
Email: saif_sadaf@ymail.com

Infectious diseases are one of the major cause of death worldwide as well as in the South Asian countries. Despite various policy measures taken by respective governments, the issue has been become alarming every day. The rampant growth in the infectious diseases raises question marks on health spending. The study uses descriptive statistical analysis to analyze the effectiveness of health policies in improving overall health, specifically in case of infectious diseases in the south Asian countries. The study highlights the areas to work on in order to improve overall health conditions in the region.

PANEL 16: Economic Development
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Visual Arts A248

Paper 1: The Cultural Political Economy of the "Global Middle Class": Neoliberalism and Ideological Formation in Emerging Economies
Author: Ryan Foster
Email: rfoster@yorku.ca

This paper presents new data drawn from recent fieldwork in India concerning the relationship between the neoliberal restructuring of emerging economies and the formation of the socio-political ideologies of new 'global' professional-managerial middle classes. It is informed by a critique of Inglehart's modernization approach to political value formation which now underpins a discourse on the 'global middle class' created by powerful development actors such as the World Bank and OECD, which understand these emergent professional middle classes as a force for sustained, inclusive, and democratic growth. Despite such optimistic pronouncements, emerging empirical evidence from the developing world belies some of the key assumptions that underpin this discourse. Drawing upon comparative research from emerging economies,

as well as archival work and interviews with students and alumni of premier business schools in India, the paper points to deep ambiguities in the attitudes of the 'new middle class' toward democracy, social equality, and action on environmental issues such as climate change. This contradiction between the expectations of the 'global middle class' discourse and the reality in India raises a number of serious questions concerning the limits of the 'inclusive growth' strategies pursued by the Indian state vis-à-vis political resistance from this socially powerful group, while also drawing our attention to major shortcomings within the modernization approaches to middle class political values that underpin popular and academic discussion.

Paper 2: Human Capital and Economic Growth: Cross Country Evidence from Low, Middle and High-Income Countries
Author: Faisal Qadri
Email: faysalsultan@yahoo.com

The objective of the study is to analyze the role of human capital in the economic growth of an economy. The study examines the relationship by using a cross sectional sample of 106 low income, middle income and high income countries for the period 2002-2008. The initial model is tested through ordinary least square method while two types of sensitivity analyses are also performed. Sensitivity analysis on the core model found that the results are robust in terms of inclusion of relevant variables. However, the returns of human capital vary with countries having different income levels. The study found that the low-income countries can get higher returns than the other countries in case of investing in human capital. The study also tested the hypotheses of unconditional and conditional income convergence across nations. The results indicate that human capital either resists income divergence across nations or supports convergence. This study can help countries, especially the under developed world in policy making pertaining to the long run economic growth and developments.

Paper 3: The Contradictions and Challenges of the Pension Systems in the Post-Soviet Union States
Author: Natalia Grishchenko
Email: grischenko2002@mail.ru

Despite their relatively short history of development the majority of post-Soviet Union states have managed to advance with some significant global-scale achievements in political, economic and social spheres. Nonetheless, the problem of developing an appropriate model of pension security and insurance still remains unsolved and presents quite a vital issue therein. The existing contradictions, namely: – a considerable role of quite low pension payments which cannot be increased due to the deficit of state pension funds and the impossibility of a further raise of pension taxes, conditioned by a great proportion of low-income population, resulting the dips in the solidarity pillar of the pension systems; – a balance of insurance payments requires an increase of the retirement age, that being impossible with low life expectancy rates, leading to a misbalance of the insurance pillar; – the need for the growth of self-funded pension plans, that in the under-developed financial and stock markets cannot carried out and this being the reason for inefficiency of the voluntary pillar and others determine the appropriate measures. Among them being the following: the reinforcement of the basic, zero pillar pension scheme with social pensions as social contributions allowing to solve an old-age poverty problem; the planning of the long-term pension policy with well-thought structural and institutional changes in accordance with the country's economic development and political commitments; an increase of citizens' trust to pension reforms; the effective social security administration; the withdrawal of soviet heritage with a lot of numbers of different privileges. The paper is based on the data (national accounts, prices, government finances and international index) from national statistical organizations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; it relies on the national pension laws.

Paper 4: Shifting Markets, Shifting Standards? Evidence from the BC Forest Sector's China Shift
Author: Paul Bowles & Fiona MacPhail
Email: paul@unbc.ca

Patterns of international trade are changing as large developing countries such as China and India post economic growth rates much higher than those in the Northern countries. This has led to a global shift in markets with South-South trade increasing and demand from the South for commodities produced in some Northern countries rising. This paper analysizes the implications for standards of the latter shift based on a case study. In previous periods, foreign direct investment from the North to the South was often associated with a 'race to the bottom' in environmental and labour standards. In the contemporary period, increasing commodity exports from the North to the South raises the same concern over standards as Southern markets are typically less standards intensive. We investigate this issue by analysing the impacts of the rapid growth in forest product exports from British Columbia to China over the past decade. Our research is based on in-depth interviews with leading firms in the forest industry. We conclude that, to date, there is little evidence to suggest that increasing trade with China has lowered environmental standards in the industry.

SESSION 5: JUNE 5

PANEL 17: Kari-Polanyi-Levitt Prize Presentations
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 136

3 Short-listed Candidates Paper Presentations
To Be Announced

PANEL 18: Joint Panel CASID / Canadian Association for the Studies in Cooperation (CASC)
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Through the "Valley and Shadow of Death": An Ethnographic Study of Institutional Microcredit and Peasant Dispossession in Bangladesh
Author: Manoj Misra
Email: manoj.dhk@gmail.com

Rosa Luxemburg, in her seminal work *the Accumulation of Capital,* observed that farmer indebtedness is a telling sign of their imminent decline. Contrast this with the current literature on development, which valorizes the massive spread of microcredit in rural Bangladesh as a sign of poverty reduction. A recent comprehensive report commissioned by the DFID-UK tore into this widely popular claim and concluded that there was hardly any concrete evidence that could successfully link microcredit with poverty reduction. Nevertheless, it may not be simply coincidental that this 'success' of microcredit has occurred in the present era of 'small government' and the monetization of the peasant sector. This conjuncture therefore must be judged in the political economy context of the dismantling of the state monopoly in the financial sector, the privatization and commoditization of agriculture and input distribution systems, the reduction of agricultural subsidies, and the growing network of privately controlled markets. Given this context, this paper uses Harvey's concept of 'accumulation by dispossession' to argue that the spread of institutional

microcredit, especially by non-government organizations (NGOs) and private institutional lenders, has aided the process of peasant dispossession in the wake of neoliberal restructuring of the agriculture sector in Bangladesh. Data for this paper comes from five months of ethnographic field work in three villages of Bangladesh.

Paper 2: Co-op Integration: The Solidarity Economy at Work in Africa and Canada.
Authors: Alison Clegg, Anna Brown, Lou Hammond Ketilson

See CASC Program for abstract.

Paper 3: Development Ladder Assessment
Author: Anna Brown

See CASC Program for abstract.

PANEL 19: The New Extractivism: A New Model for Latin America or the Imperialism of the 21st Century? The Role of Canadian Mining
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 140

CHAIR: Julia Sanchez
Email: jsanchez@ccic.ca
DISCUSSANT: Raul Delgado Wise
Email: rdwise@estudiosdeldesarrollo.net

Paper 1: The New Extractivism and the Post-Neoliberal State in Latin America
Author: Henry Veltmeyer
Email: hveltmeyer@gmail.com

The paper explores the role of Canadian extractive capital in the political economy of natural resource extraction in Latin America in the context of a recent turn in the tide towards the formation of diverse 'progressive' or left-leaning post-neoliberal regimes. It is argued that these regimes have generally failed to take advantage of the windfall profits and additional fiscal revenues generated by the highly profitable investments and operations of Canadian mining companies to bring about a more inclusive and equitable form of development. It is also argued that in the conflicts between the local communities and Canadian mining companies these postneoliberal regimes tend to side with companies. This is because of a fundamental coincidence of economic interest between the companies and the governments in the extraction and exportation of the country's wealth of natural resources.

Paper 2: The Political Economy of Mining in Mexico
Author: Darcy Tereault
Email: darcytetreault@yahoo.com

Growth in Mexico's mining sector has been spectacular over the past 15 years, in the context of free-market reforms oriented towards attracting foreign direct investment and a primary commodities boom and rising prices based on a strong demand for mineral, metals and other natural resources in 'emerging markets'. . The paper underscores the role of Canadian mining companies in this process and the development and political implications regarding the high-profile conflicts that the operations of these companies have

generated in Mexico. The paper sketches out the structural causes of these conflicts in the negative environmental and social impacts of these operations, as well as the emergence of socio-environmental movements that oppose and resist the operations of Canadian mining companies.

Paper 3: The Post-Neoliberal Conditions of Extractive Capitalism in Guyana
Author: Dennis Canterbury
Email: canterburyd@easternct.edu

Neoliberal globalization engendered a renewed and increased interest among academics and progressive forces in the conditions of labor in the extractive industries up for privatization, and in the communities in which extractive companies were located in the former socialist and post-colonial authoritarian states. Proponents argued that privatized public enterprises would improve their bottom line and benefit local communities and national economies. Opponents contended that it would hurt workers, their organizations and do away with company benefits provided to the community. The crash in the financial markets in 2008 has led to a reversal in the neoliberal free-market agenda, as the US and European states rushed to take over private companies in the financial and productive sectors through massive bailouts. This policy shift concerning the economic role of the state represents a new post-neoliberalism phase in global capitalism. The general question therefore is: What are the implications of the post-neoliberal condition for the extractive industries in Guyana? The argument is that the post-neoliberal "criminalized" rentier-state in Guyana – a product of neoliberal democratization – has created the legal infrastructure and policies to facilitate foreign extractive capital, but in practice exerts strong controls over the country's natural resources and who gets to invest in its extractive sectors. The control over natural resources simultaneously with an increase in global demand for minerals driven by the emerging economies creates the condition for the post-neoliberal "criminalized" rentier-state elites in Guyana to enrich themselves from the increased activities in the mining sector.

Paper 4: Extractivism in Canada and Hemispheric Relations
Authors: Ricardo Grinspun & Jennifer Mills
Email: rgrinspun@roger.com

This paper focuses on how extractivism – an economic model based on the unsustainable extraction of natural resources –increasingly dominates the direction of Canada's development and its hemispheric relations. The first part of the paper describes the Canadian government's extractivist paradigm. The intensifying extraction of bituminous sands, plans for shale gas production, and a large Canadian presence in global mining, are both drivers and consequences of Ottawa's policies. The federal government is dismantling federal environmental legislation, attacking environmental movements, and withdrawing from previous climate change commitments. The second part of the paper explores the role of extractivism in Canada's engagement with the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. Ottawa contributes to the neoliberalization of investment, mining, water and other environmental codes in LAC to the benefit of Canadian firms, the region's leading investors in extractive industries. Ottawa's policy instrument of choice, trade and investment agreements, are designed to narrow countries' policy space, favouring investor "rights" over environmental protection. The Canadian legal regime still lacks effective mechanisms to hold corporate polluters accountable for their actions abroad, while government agencies deploy the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to bolster the image of Canadian extractive industries and endorse purely voluntary initiatives. Furthermore, through Export Development Canada as well as Canada's diplomatic corps, Ottawa finances, promotes and protects Canadian extractive interests. To conclude, we argue that

Canada's role in promoting a reckless and unsustainable development model in both Canada and in LAC must change for the benefit of hemispheric citizens and their biophysical environment.

PANEL 20: Education
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 141

Paper 1: Building Upon Canadian Educational Strengths to Help Meet International Commitments
Author: Paul Watts
Email: paulwatts52@yahoo.com

In 2002, Canada was one of 22 developed countries signatory to a historic international commitment on global equity. At the Monterey Conference and again later that year at the Johannesburg Summit, Canada agreed to make concrete efforts towards giving 0.7% of their national income in aid to less developed countries (LDCs). Several of the 22 countries have met this goal or have set a related timetable for attainment. Canada's official contribution to international aid represents only about half of the 0.7% goal. There are opportunities for leadership on aid development within Canada, as the combined international and national policy pressures require both program based planning and perhaps a more inclusive approach within the populace to develop a related Canadian perspective on taxes and global responsibilities. Canada's internationally recognized educational system and cultural focus on education have a great potential to make a contribution in mitigating these converging political pressures. Although there are many different international calculations, Canada's international aid is clearly out of synch with the status of the country. Canada ranks relatively low in the provision of international aid, arguably the worst country in the world for green-house gas emission production per capita; yet with an HDI reportedly higher than almost all countries. Canada is considered to have the highest standard of living in Continental America, has previously been ranked the best country to live in by the UN for almost a decade and is arguably the most attractive destination for immigration in the world.

Given this Canadian wealth, the expansion of international aid which has been made almost constitutional through signed agreements; application of what Canadians perceive as one of the strengths of the culture is suggested. Tertiary education is a clear focus of Canadian culture through the political and budgetary process. Canada's wealth is directly expressed in public support for tertiary education. Public expenditures by GDP for tertiary education are higher in Canada than in any other of the G8 countries. We are suggesting that the expansion of international aid through tertiary education development may make a significant programmatic contribution to Canada's need for balance on related international and national policies. Two areas of focus could be: 1) International Studies Programs - collectively lobby within their perspective universities and other academic forums for the inclusion of a course in Global Responsibilities as part of entry level programming for all university and college students. Possible course content is discussed in the current work. 2) International Studies Programs - collectively lobby for senior-level volunteer faculty placements in LDC universities to focus on the development of research and extensions programs that build capacity for poverty alleviation – in country. Potentials for the second approach are discussed with respect to Kenya, the Philippines and China.

Paper 2: Promoting Holistic Health in Rural Laos: A Mixed-Methods Reflection on the "Community Health Day" Education Program

Author: Lauren Crawshaw
Email: lgcrawshaw@gmail.com

In spite of recent economic growth in Laos, the nutritional status of the population has stagnated. Poor knowledge of human and livestock health and environment degradation have contributed to widespread food insecurity, particularly in vulnerable farming communities. Since 2009, Veterinarians Without Borders/Vétérinaires sans Frontières has worked with the National University of Laos to promote human, animal and environmental health knowledge at their "Community Health Day" (CHD) event. This mixed-methods study explores the second CHD series using an Ecohealth framework. Participant observations were carried out to understand the planning process and collaboration between facilitators. Cross-sectional surveys were also held with 218 households to explore how CHDs were received, their relevance to local livelihoods, and their impact on learning. Although there was evidence of learning on human health topics, this was less apparent for animal or environmental health. However, households recognized CHDs as a key source of health information, and they are an important opportunity for trans-disciplinary collaboration between local health experts. There is potential to increase learning at this event by improving the balance between themes and recruiting local educational stakeholders. This study will inform future CHD programming and may be useful to other organizations involved in holistic health education activities.

Paper 3: Knowing Environment from Community: Implications for Citizenship Education
Author: Sujay Ghosh
Email: sujay69@gmail.com

Citizenship is a 'status' whereby individuals receive rights from and owes duty towards the community and become 'citizens.' Community is broadly a socio-geographical concept where individuals interact regularly; education aims to summarise the experiences of human civilisation. Based on empirical evidences drawn from Baduria Block in North 24 Paraganas district, West Bengal, India, during 2011-2012, I argue that learning from the community is an important aspect for citizenship education. Pupils should be encouraged to use community as a learning resource by studying its various aspects.

Students here, overwhelmingly from poor socio-economic background have opportunities to study 'Ecology and Natural Resource Education' (ENRE) through NGO-sponsored schools. Towards citizenship, it has several beneficial consequences. First, it creates the groundwork for a pool of informed citizenship sensitive towards the community. The major issues were: preserving various species of birds; using sustainable local resources; cleanliness and sanitation; and working with local schools for generating eco-awareness. Learning from community is a step towards sharing the problems and search for realistic solutions; a two-way relationship between schools and community has developed from ENRE experiences. Secondly, the effort is based on interaction with the cross-section of society. Pupils justify their conclusions, particularly while raising controversial and critical issues, thus experiencing both empowerment to express their opinions and responsibilities to substantiate them. At various stages, when they come into conflict with powerful actors, involve the community and extensively use advocacy as a mode of communication. Finally, their efforts – both in the school and community, creates and maintains durable material and cultural assets, in the forms of innovative materials like producing paper from hyacinth or setting exemplary practices. All these factors together strengthen the individuals' membership to community.
With the opportunities for application and experimentation of knowledge, education acquires a qualitative substance. Being integrated with the community, it reaches broader section of citizens, who may discover shared meanings both in their life experiences and school programmes. Once put into practice widely, the imperfections surfacing would be open to further modifications and amendments.

Paper 4: Integration of Environmental Education in Math and English in Ontario and Jamaican Schools
Author: Yee Han Peter Joong
Email: pjoong@hotmail.com

As one of the UN's Millennium goals, environmental development is the key to achieving overall sustainable development (UN, 2010). Environmental problems in industrial countries like Canada are largely due to each country's unprecedented economic boom. The consequences for the environment, particularly with regard to pollution, are impossible to ignore. A growing numbers of people and organizations believe that *environmental education* **(EE)** is the key to protecting our environment (e.g., UNECE, 2003; WWF, 2008). An Ontario Environment Education document "Shaping our Schools, Shaping our Future" affirms that "schools have a vital role in preparing our young people to take their place as informed, engaged, and empowered citizens who will be pivotal in shaping the future of our communities, our province, our country, and our global environment" (OME, 2007, p. 1). Many schools integrate a variety of solutions to combat local environmental issues including recycling programs and efforts to reduce paper consumption. However, in a survey conducted by Puk and Behm (2003) in Canada, concluded, "there is no time in the extensive science guidelines for teachers to add ecological topics to the curriculum" (p. 18). The purpose of this research are threefold, first to investigate the "environmental attitudes and behaviours" of students in primary and secondary schools in Canada and Jamaica. The second is to investigate if integration into the curriculum is an effective method of teaching students about EE. The third is to develop and implement practical EE strategies at the schools.

Paper 5: Beyond Emergency Education: Towards an Equal and Just Educational Framework
Author: Brittany Thurston
Email: brittthurston@gmail.com

Emergency education has become a pervasive feature of the humanitarian assistance discourse in recent years. It has been widely acknowledged that education plays a key role in the successful integration of refugees within their host countries. However, the complex relationship between host country and refugee has not been fully explored. This paper uses three case studies of refugee situations in the Middle East to elucidate critical strategies for effective education for both refugees and host populations. Findings indicate that inequality and injustice can only be addressed through policies that promote physical and ideological reconstruction efforts in tandem with progressive mental and physical health programs. This educational framework recommends short-, medium-, and long-term practical strategies for integration.

SESSION 6: JUNE 5

PANEL 21: Aid
Time: 11:00 am -12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1: Does Public Opinion Count? The Relationship Between Public Opinion and Development Aid Policy in Canada, 2002 – 2011
Author: Dominic Silvio
Email: d.silvio@dal.ca

In the advent of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) development aid policy decisions have become very crucial issues globally and if there is no public input into these decisions, then a vital set of policy decisions made by governmental officials is lacking an important democratic input. The main goal of this research endeavor is to examine the relationship between public opinion and development aid policy decisions in Canada between 2002 and 2011 inclusively. The analysis was divided into three sections; first step was to examine the relationship between public opinion and development aid spending; second, to examine the relationship between public opinion and thematic focus; and third, to examine the relationship between public opinion and aid concentration. The findings were interesting showing no congruence between public opinion and development aid spending and, in fact, having a strong negative correlation between the opinion of those who want the government to reduce the amount of official development assistance (ODA) spending and the actual amount that the government gives annually. However, there was congruence between public opinion and thematic focus; and likewise, public opinion and aid concentration but absolutely no effect on the choice of the countries for aid concentration. This congruence is mainly based on the incorporation of some of the concerns of the citizens (e.g. poverty eradication, concentration of aid) into Canadian development aid policies. Thus, it concludes that despite the fact that public support for development aid in Canada is fairly high and constant within the timeframe of the study, yet the findings were somewhat unsupportive of the thesis that public opinion matters in development aid policy decision making. This research contributes to the literature on how to better understand the role public opinion plays or does not play in development aid policy decisions. It might also contribute to the understanding of issues associated with ethics and equity in the north-south development discourse.

Paper 2: Human Rights, Democracy and Foreign Aid Dyads: Political Conditionality in Longitudinal Perspective
Author: Liam Swiss
Email: lswiss@mun.ca

Past research on foreign aid has contrasted humanitarian and realist motivations for the provision of aid by wealthy western countries. Donors have not shied away from using aid relationships as both a carrot and stick in their dealings with the developing world. This paper examines the intersection of the complex motivations that underpin foreign aid with the use of political conditionalities as a means of address the following questions: What effects have factors such as human rights and democratization had on shaping global aid flows? How does the influence of other donors and international norms interact with the priorities of various donor governments over time? Drawing upon fifty years of OECD data on Official Development Assistance (ODA), this paper uses longitudinal analysis to provide evidence in response to these questions in an effort to better contextualize the use of political conditionalities in bilateral aid over the past fifty years.

Paper 3: Foreign Aid's Impact on Human Rights in Africa: A Case Study on Ethiopia
Author: Sharon Fawcett
Email: sharon@sharonfawcett.com

Using human rights as a measure of aid effectiveness, this paper questions the positive role of foreign aid in Africa, with U.S. bilateral aid to Ethiopia as a case study. U.S. Cold War politics until 1991, and preoccupation with the so-called "War on Terror" since 2001, have made Ethiopia a valuable U.S. ally and one of the largest recipients of United States aid in sub-Saharan Africa, while aid has become instrumental in entrenching Ethiopian governmental power and repressing Ethiopia's citizens. The fact that human rights violations in Ethiopia have worsened while U.S.-Ethiopian relations have grown stronger suggests that the politicisation of aid renders it ineffective from a human rights standpoint. Considering Ethiopia's three most recent

political eras (1930-2012), research draws on data from traditional primary and secondary sources, newspaper accounts, annual reports by human rights organisations and the U.S. State Department, grass-roots publications, memoirs, and media interviews with U.S. diplomats stationed in Ethiopia. In light of growing debates about the future of aid, and increasing concern about the implications of supporting regimes with questionable human rights records—most recently, Rwanda's—the issue of aid exploitation by recipient governments to suppress human rights, and donor governments to promote foreign policy, is an important and timely one.

Paper 4: A Multivariate Approach to Understanding Public Support Development Aid
Author: Greg Boese
Email: gregboese@gmail.com

Levels of public support for development aid have been a perennial concern for development practitioners, policy-makers, and advocates of development aid more generally. Public opinion research has tracked individual attitudes towards development aid for decades; however, very little scholarly attention has been devoted to rigorously understanding the determinants of these attitudes. In this study, we empirically model how a range of psychological variables (e.g. political ideology, perceptions of aid efficacy, attributions of the causes of poverty) interact with one another to predict individual support for development aid. Specifically, we use path analysis on a cross-sectional dataset of individual characteristics, perceptions, and attitudes towards development aid collected from a sample of 180 Canadian university students. Our results provide a clear model for understanding the main determinants of public support for development aid and how these determinants interact with one another.

PANEL 22: Conflict & Fragile States I
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Assessing the Effectiveness of the Right to Development in a Fragile State: Case Study of Democratic Republic of the Congo
Author: Tumba Tuseku
Email: tshinyambo@gmail.com

In 2002 the Pretoria agreement was signed in South Africa by the Congolese government, rebel movements, political parties and social forces in order to end a lasting armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Despite the holding of 2006 and 2011 general elections, the DRC remains a fragile state. Besides, the Congolese government still struggling to take over control of the national territory. The weak central authority, the massive violation of humans rights, the poor social services provided, the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the weakness of the government are factors that hampering the implementation and enjoyment of the right to development in the DRC. This paper argues that the enjoyment of the right to development is only possible with the establishment of a developmental and democratic state in DRC. This paper attempts to understand how the current nature of the state in the DRC interacts with the ineffectiveness of the right to development. This study consists of the desktop research and interviews with stakeholders in the state building process in the DRC.

Paper 2: old habits die hard: UK-led State 'Engineering' in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone (2001 – 2011)
Author: Chris Dyck
Email: dchris@ualberta.ca

Following British military intervention in May 2000, Her Majesty's Government signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Sierra Leone, its former colony. The UK signaled its commitment to address root causes of the civil conflict, by combating poverty, corruption and unprofessional security forces for an initial ten-year period (2002-2012). The MoU set the overall framework for British aid and provided British advisors with de facto executive authority over state security institutions. Not since 1964 had Britain been embedded in Sierra Leone's state institutions. Through a case study of how British and UN experts went about formulating and implementing security sector reform (SSR) strategies in post-war Sierra Leone, this paper sets out to understand the decisions relating to the types of reforms, degree of external support and attention paid to local conditions in Sierra Leone's transitional period. The paper concentrates on the dynamics between national and international actors to understand the effects and limitations of past practices. Old habits die hard: During the 10-year transition, entrenched local practices persisted and local forms of resistance conflicted with externally led reform efforts. How durable were these reforms after ten years of peacebuilding? The aim of this paper is to identify potential pitfalls in developing approaches that pay attention to local needs and that enhance local participation throughout the initial design stages, implementation and monitoring/evaluation phases that go beyond elite ownership. The first section maps out the key actors, procedures and mechanisms that drove and informed the reform process in order to understand how post-war security sector decisions were made. Secondly – and more fundamentally – the article aims to capture the intermingling of domestic and international decision-making processes, which increasingly overlap and interfere with each other.

Paper 3: Functional Approaches to Post-Conflict Developments Among Pastoral Communities in the Horn of Africa
Author: Jacob Waiswa
Email: jwaiswa@arts.mak.ac.ug

The credit crunch, which struck Ethiopia between 2007 and 2012, prompted a rethink of Pastoralism in favor of intensive national agriculture development enterprise. Women and children are the greatest beneficiaries in this endeavor. This paper explores the psychology of pastoral communities in Ethiopia, justifications for large-scale agricultural investment, its implications, and policy considerations. Synthesis of pastoral and agropastoralism information is based on experiences from regional pastoralists, and existing psychological models and scholarly works. It is a mentality developed after centuries of adaptations to the sharply unpredictable climate. It adversely affects community wellbeing and ecological balance. Pastoralists are by-passed by development; they are kept constantly away from services like education, health, physical infrastructure (e.g. roads), and thriving monetary economy. Pastoral activities are wasteful of land; they involve bush-burning and large-scale land usage amidst increasing population, destruction of valuable plant species and animal habitats, accelerated soil erosion, flooding, long drought seasons, famine, disease epidemics, and civil strife it comes with; and they contribute to global warming. Under such circumstances, nomadism ceases to stand the test of times; new appropriate mixture of livestock and crop production is intensively instituted to help deal with the current human and ecological problems (indicated above), in the forms of proper land economics and conservation practices, single natural resources utilization guide and conflict reduction, maintenance of ancestral lands, increase participation in decision making, easily access public services, easy control of disease outbreaks, peaceful coexistence, and sustainable economic development. Transforming pastoral communities into large-scale agriculture entrepreneurs comes with a lot of resistance engraved in the spiritual, cultural, mental, social, economic, and political set-up of nomadic. This, however, must be done carefully with the right human tools, with a clear understanding of pastoralists psychology and the need to preserve indigenous knowledge systems associated to it, from which the country thrives as a tourist destination point, basing on attractions from strong cultural traditional, arid landscape, featured wild animals, and how all are related.

Paper 4: Violence in South Africa, as a Complex System?
Author: Dariusz Dziewanski
Email: ddziewan@yahoo.ca

Considerable analytical resources have been devoted to examining the problem of violence in South Africa (see for example: Keegan 2005; Abrahams 2010; and Davies and MacPherson 2011). Typical analytical outputs consist of extensive checklists of risk factors that provide little in the way of actionable insights. Indeed, traditional analysis of violence in South Africa tends towards linear, reductionist approaches, where the weighted sum of risk factors is used to explain why some people or groups are at higher risk of violence. Similar forms of analysis are also typical of examinations of violence in other contexts. Yet the reality is that violent outcomes – in South African and globally – are based on non-linear and periodic processes of causality that interact in a non-additive fashion, and may not be adequately explained through traditional analyses of violence. This paper will examine the current state of research and analysis on violence in South Africa, exploring the potential relevance of the complex systems perspective scholars such as Ramalingam et al. (2008) have began to apply to international development. Complexity thinking provides a framework for conceptualizing social systems of violence, which can be useful to, not only, understand violence, but also to address it. Using this framework the locus of analysis shifts from risk factors themselves, to the points of interaction between those factors. These may combine to produce unexpected or chaotic outcomes. In response, the character of violence reduction interventions also shifts from those that are pre-manufactured and linear, to interventions that embrace complexity through organic and adaptive design. Understanding the potential applications of complexity thinking for development, in general, and violence prevention, in specific, requires rigorous case-based assessments of complexity theory. The proposed paper is an opportunity for such an assessment, in an important step towards violence prevention in South Africa and globally.

PANEL 23: Extractive Capital, Economic Development & Imperialism
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 140

CHAIR: Henry Veltmeyer
Email: hveltmeyer@gmail.com
DISCUSSANT: Kari Polanyi Levitt
Email: kpolany@gmail.com

Paper 1: Extractive Imperialism: What, if Anything, Can History Teach Us?
Author: Norman Girvan
Email: Norman.Girvan@sta.uwi.edu

This paper places extractive imperialism in a historical perspective using the theme of 'continuity and change'. It considers EI as one of the concrete forms taken by capitalist imperialism through time and space; involving relationships among core and peripheral states, capitalist enterprises, and labour constituted in various forms. Hence in the Americas, EI was a primary motivation for imperial expansion in the age of conquest; and continued in various forms through commercial capitalism, industrial capitalism, monopoly capitalism and to the present age of global mega-corporations allied to finance capital. Each stage has been marked by characteristic forms of labour exploitation (encomienda/plantation slavery/indentured servitude/wage labour); while transitions have been driven by major technological innovations and marked

by profound reconfigurations of inter-state relations. Crucially, the transition from colonial rule to nominal 'independence' established the peripheral state as a site of contestation among different class forces; and in the present era global capital has deployed several financial, legal, ideological and institutional means to discipline the peripheral state. The paper addresses the questions: what can history teach us about contemporary EI, what issues need to be addressed and how can this advance our understanding about the potential transformative role of resource-based economic activity in sustainable and equitable social futures?

Paper 2: Corporations vs. States: The Struggle for Ownership of the Earth
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In most countries around the world corporate power, including corporate power over resources, is in the ascendant, while the power of democratically representative states is in decline. And as this process accelerates the waning dream of development is threatened with total extinction in those same countries, even as the conditions that define 'development' continue to be eroded in the so-called 'developed world'. Three central forces underlie these disastrous trends: global rules and regulations that have relentlessly extended the depth and the power of internationally defined private ownership rights over resources, technology, knowledge and culture (often including society's most cherished memories and dreams); the creation of a global web of finance that has made most countries deeply, and often desperately, dependent on speculative, and therefore eminently political, financial flows, on a scale that can even destabilize large, well managed economies; and finally, the creation of increasingly powerful, vertically integrated, production, finance and marketing chains that create almost insurmountable barriers to entry for states brave -- or foolish -- enough to contemplate relatively independent resource development initiatives. In many countries this has led to natural resource development patterns reminiscent of those prevailing under colonialism, and even in some developed self-styled 'energy super-powers' like Canada governments are increasingly playing lip-service to their environmental and social responsibilities as they sell off the rights to their natural resources.

PANEL 24: Inspiring Global Citizenship: Understanding Public Engagement in Canada
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 141

CHAIR: Lynn Thornton

Paper 1: Understanding the Context of Current Public Engagement Practice in Canada
Author: Shams Alibhai
Email: shams@bccic.ca

The Inter-Council Network (a national coalition of the seven provincial and regional Councils for International Cooperation across Canada) would like to present the findings of its context analysis process. This process engaged public engagement (PE) practitioners in Canada to gain an understanding of current approaches used in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating PE practice. This is pertinent at this point in time when few, if any, small and medium-sized organizations have funding available for public engagement. Many issues of importance to Canadians, including climate change, global resource extraction and poverty alleviation, risk being on the edge of our everyday concerns.

The context analysis process was formed on a theoretical framework consisting of questions on how practitioners understand PE and the challenges they face. Our process engaged over 600 practitioners across Canada between September 2011 and April 2012. We used a mixed-methodology consisting of one national survey, 17 focus groups, and 42 one-on-one interviews. The results of this process were captured in a report which will be released to the public, specifically targeting practitioners, in January of 2013.

Paper 2: Canadian Engagement on Global Poverty Issues
Author: Heather McPherson
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The InterCouncil Network of Provincial and Regional Councils for International Cooperation would like to present the findings of a national public opinion poll that was done in collaboration with Vision Critical and which looked at how Canadians are engaged in global poverty issues. The ICN sought to conduct this poll as part of the first year of research in their Effectively Engaging Canadians as Global Citizens program. The poll consisted of 35 questions in following areas: • Awareness and salience of global poverty • Current engagement – behaviours and actions • Opinions, attitudes and beliefs about global poverty • Knowledge and engagement

The study was fielded between March 7 and March 12, 2012 and was consistent with the online quantitative survey methodology used by Vision Critical. A total of 1211 surveys were completed in Canada and the sample was representative of Canadians balanced to the Canadian population based on 2006 Stats Can Census data. Four questions were also asked in the US and the UK through Vision Critical Omnibuses to provide comparative data. The findings of this survey, which were released to the public in a report on May 22, 2012, have been widely used by the International Cooperation sector in relation to their public engagement work.

Paper 3: Good Practices in Public Engagement: A Toolkit from the Field
Author: Jenn Bergen
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Through its three-year research program, Understanding Public Engagement Effectiveness in Canada, the Inter-Council Network of Provincial and Regional Councils for International Cooperation (ICN) sought to understand and promote good practice in public engagement (PE) towards active global citizenship in Canada. Building on a national polling process and context analysis report, seven participatory "knowledge hubs" were convened across the country in order to bring together expert practitioners in thematic areas of PE, including: • How Change Happens (Foundations of Public Engagement) • Global Education • Youth-Based Public Engagement • Gender and Public Engagement • Monitoring and Evaluation • Public Engagement Policy • Collaboration and Partnerships

Informed by participatory research methodology, and drawing on the results of the national polling and context analysis report, each knowledge hub endeavored to identify good practice and challenges in their thematic area. The hubs were convened using online collaborative tools and face-to-face meetings, and included a diverse range of PE practitioners spanning public, private, and government sectors. In addition to creating a network of practitioners in each area, their work will culminate with the creation of a "toolkit" of

good practices and resources for PE practitioners in Canada. Preliminary findings from the knowledge hub process and toolkit contents will be discussed.

SESSION 7: JUNE 5

CASID-CASAE Joint Keynote
Speaker: John Gaventa
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 pm
Location: Bob Wright Lobby

SESSION 8: JUNE 5

PANEL 25: Aid & the Private Sector: Partnership for the Post-2015 era?
Time: 3:00 – 4:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

CHAIR: Shannon Kindornay

Paper 1: Trade-Related Private Sector Partnerships: A Hybrid Model for Sustainable Development?
Author: Shannon Kindornay
Email: skindornay@nsi-ins.ca

Aid donors are increasingly seeking to engage the private sector in development, in order to leverage stagnating official development assistance budgets, harness private sector innovations and improve the effectiveness and value-for-money of development interventions by working through partnerships. The overall aim of the research is to better understand how partnerships with the private sector can be used to support and improve sustainable economic growth outcomes through trade. To achieve this, 30 examples of trade-related private sector partnerships are examined. Projects included meet a clear set of criteria: they have at least one development intermediary (bilateral or multilateral donor, non-governmental organization, or international financial institution), buyer (usually an importer in a developed country), and seller (exporter from a developing country). Different models of partnership are identified, representing an original contribution to understanding trade-related private sector partnerships. These are: donor-led; coalition; company-led; NGO-business alliance; and NGO-led. The projects examined represent a hybrid development model that involves business, government and civil society, and contribute to the three pillars of sustainable development: economic development, social development and environmental protection.

Paper 2: Investing in the Business of Development
Author: Fraser Reilly-King
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Over the past few years, members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC)—have renewed their focus on economic growth and the private sector as driving forces behind development. Despite these trends, donor policies for promoting economic growth and the private sector have received very little comparative analysis. This paper seeks to address that gap with an initial mapping and exploratory assessment of bilateral donor strategies on the private sector and economic growth. The paper is based on an examination of publicly available OECD-DAC donor policies reviewed between January and June of 2012, including websites, strategy papers, policy documents, and donor commitments at HLF4 and in other multilateral fora. Taking a framework analysis

approach, the objective of the paper is to identify emerging themes in donor policies around growth and the private sector by comparing and contrasting different elements of donors' strategies. It finds that donors take an apolitical approach to growth, the private sector and development that reflects a technocratic understanding of the state and largely ignores ongoing debates about the role of the state in development and the political economy in which polices are made. Donors see the solutions to development lying in markets—one market to promote solutions to growth (promoting private sector development) and another market to promote solutions to development (partnering with the private sector).

Paper 3: Operationalizing Corporate Social Responsibility in Ghana's Mining Industry: Pathways for Public-Private Partnerships in Public Health and Healthcare. A "Win-Win" Development Strategy?
Author: Jay Chou
Email: jjchou107@gmail.com

My proposed presentation for the upcoming CASID Conference in Victoria is related to my Masters thesis on the delivery of health services by multinational gold companies' (MGCs) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs in Ghana. This research explores whether forays into delivery of public health by the private-sector contributes to community health and development.   Ghana provides an excellent case study due to its rich mineral wealth and large number of foreign MGCs operating in the country with at least eleven mining projects. Just as mining can have negative health impacts to its workers and local communities, MGCs recognizes that poor public health is a threat that have an impact on performance of mining operations and its bottom-line: profit. To improve its workers' productivity and reduce absenteeism, MGCs have been delivering health programs targeting specific diseases such as HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as social investments to construct health facilities such as hospitals and clinics. While this is strongly advocated by proponents of the public-private partnership model in developing countries with weak governance, the effectiveness of this model is debated. Questions remain whether this approach contributes to the long-term sustainable development at the local and national levels, or if MGC's delivery of health programs presents a façade to improve its business operations, bottom line profit, and more importantly, an exercise to gain social acceptance in order to legitimize its operations in the communities? It will be argued that if corporate-sponsored health programs are designed to tackle diseases linked to the health of its workers and immediate families only, while restricting access and distribution to other community members, then CSR is a tool to legitimize the presence of multinational corporations while ignoring its moral responsibilities of contributing to sustainable development. This is an under-researched topic, and I hope to contribute to advancing existing knowledge in the following research areas: CSR, extractive industries, public health, community development and governance.

PANEL 26: Conflict & Fragile States II
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Fear and Political Development in Central America's "Northern Triangle": A Public Opinion Analysis of Violence and Authoritarianism
Author: Colin Scott
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This study examines the relationship between perceived threat and authoritarian political attitudes in Northern Central America by testing the thesis that fear of criminal victimization generates tolerance for authoritarian (ie., anti-democratic) public policy. Together, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, collectively form the most violent region in the world in terms of the number of homicides per 100,000

persons. Building on a pilot study conducted in Guatemala during the Summer of 2012, this study analyses Latin American Public Opinion Project survey data to investigate the effects of insecurity on individual-level political behaviour. Findings suggest that there is support for the notion that perceptions of violence increases tolerance for authoritarian political attitudes. Citizens' perceptions of insecurity generate fear of victimization. The establishment of political cultures characterized by fear and insecurity undermine regional democratization by establishing tolerance for anti-democratic political attitudes. This study is an initial approach at consolidating a social psychological framework of political development.

Paper 2: Understanding State Failure: A Two-Stage Empirical Analysis of the Influence of Shock Events in Fragile States
Author: Joseph Landry
Email: joseph_landry@carlton.ca

Tragic events such as the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, the 2003 conflict in Darfur, and the 2012 civil-unrest in Mali have ensured that current and future iterations of Conflict Early Warning and Response (CWR) Systems are of great interest to academics and policymakers alike. This analysis uses three case studies to elucidate the failures of modern CWR systems and their implications for development in fragile states. Findings suggest that there are three primary areas in which CWR can substantially improve outcomes for fragile states: 1) closing the academic-policymaker gap, 2) integrating complex systems theory, and 3) overcoming political inertia through advanced CWR technologies.

Paper 3: Conflict Early Warning & Response: Unrealized Tools for Development in Fragile States
Author: Joseph Landry
Email: joseph_landry@carlton.ca

Failed states are characterized by widespread violence and outright war. They pose a threat not only to the livelihood of the millions of people living in them, but also to broader international security and stability. This empirical paper uses a two-stage large-N rare events logistic regression analysis to, 1) examine the structural causes of state fragility, and 2) determine the risk factors of state failure. It investigates how states at various levels of fragility respond to shock events such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, economic shocks, and political violence. Findings indicate that high fragility scores lead to an increased propensity of state failure. Moreover, the study observes that the probability of state failure depends on the type of shock experienced. These results have key policy implications for international engagement in fragile states, indicating that greater attention must be paid to both the level of fragility and the nature of shock events in unstable environments.

Paper 4: Agrarian Reforms, the State and Peasantification in Bangladesh: What Conclusion do Development Practitioners Draw?
Author: Manoj Misra
Email: manoj.dhk@gmail.com

This paper begins by problematizing the popular assumption that the so-called triumph of neoliberal globalization over protectionism has incapacitated the developmental states in the Global South in shaping their socio-economic trajectories. I concede that the relentless attacks on the developmental state have greatly diminished its' control over the economy; it nonetheless remains an important agent of socio-economic development. This paper specifically focuses on three decades of agrarian reform policies and the resulting peculiarity of the development trajectory in Bangladesh. I interrogate the ways in which these state-led reforms have led to a paradoxical situation consisting of simultaneous proletarianization and

peasantification in attempting to promote a market-based economy. Using the specific examples of public food distribution systems and social safety net programs, I argue that the particular positioning of the state is central to understanding this dialectic between peasantification and the promotion of a market-based economy. I use Alavi's concept of 'relative autonomy' as a guide for this paper. Data for this study comes from both primary and secondary sources. I conclude that development practitioners will do well by not discounting the importance of the state in analyzing social transformations in the Global South.

PANEL 27: How Pink & Green is the New Left in Latin America?
Time: 3:00 – 4:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 140

CHAIR: Susan Spronk
Email: susan.spronk@uottawa.ca

Paper 1: The Modern-Traditional Debate: Young Indigenous Peoples Perspectives on Development and Culture in Bolivia
Author: Tonianne Mynen
Email: toniannemynen@hotmail.com

Indigenous People's right to self-determination has been recognized in Bolivia. Indigenous Communities are now discussing what relevance 'traditional' and 'modern' ideologies ought to have in the community's autonomous governance institutions. In a field of study that often projects indigenous communities as cohesive collectives, this paper explores the development aspirations that young indigenous people have for their communities. The research for this paper was conducted as part of three months field research in two Bolivian communities for a master's thesis. The central argument of this paper is that young indigenous people are looking for development that incorporates a mix of 'traditional' and 'modern' cultural elements. Young people's development aspirations are shaped by their participation in their communities, their formal education, their fluid migration to urban centers and by the internet. In contrast to the stereotype of modernity-inspired young people, this paper finds that young people place value on traditional indigenous culture.

Paper 2: The Contradictions of Decolonization and Plurinationalism in Bolivia: Indigenous Rights and Resource Extraction
Author: John Cameron
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Two themes play an increasingly important role in the contemporary politics of development in Bolivia: 1) a public discourse of decolonization and plurinationalism, including official recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, and 2) the near total dependence of the Bolivian state on the extraction and export of non-renewable natural resources (minerals, hydrocarbons). This paper examines the growing tensions between the MAS government's publically stated support for decolonization and plurinationalism and its economic dependence on non-renewable resource extraction through a specific analysis of policies on indigenous autonomy and the right to prior consent and prior consultation. The paper then moves beyond the specific case of Bolivia to consider the possibilities for the serious implementation of indigenous rights in states that depend on resource extraction.

Paper 3: Green, Brown and Red: The Technical Water Committees in Caracas, Venezuela

Author: Rebecca McMillan
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The failure of both conventional public and private water utilities to adequately serve the poor has prompted debates on alternative models of service provision, particularly those involving citizen participation in service management. Despite their importance to the long-term sustainability of water service provision, questions of sanitation and water quality have usually taken a backseat to drinking water access in these discussions. This research examines the potential of participation to improve sanitation and the environmental sustainability of the water service through the case study of the *mesas técnicas de agua,* MTAs (technical water committees) in Venezuela. The MTAs are an experiment in radical urban planning whereby beneficiary communities cooperate with the state water company to plan improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure. The author argues that the committees, combined with heavy state investment in infrastructure have led to major advances in the 'brown' agenda of improving neighbourhood sanitation, increasing the quality of life and health of the barrios (slums). However, improvements are localized and little progress has been made on advancing the 'green agenda', as witnessed by slow state action on cleaning up the Guaire River, Caracas's major tributary. Moreover, efforts to inculcate a new 'culture of water' through the mesas are problematic as they place the burden on the poor for conserving water, reflected in a widespread view that environmental problems and poor sanitation in the barrios are the result of their 'lack of conscientiousness'. Drawing on proposals from Venezuelan ecosocialists, the author expands on McGranahan and Sattherthwaite's proposal to unite the brown and green agendas

Paper 4: "Somos Luchadoras": Barrio Women's Community Organizing in the Bolivarian Process
Author: Calais Caswell
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In Caracas Venezuela women of the parish of Antimano are involved in a constant struggle to make water services accessible within their communities. The "Mesas Técnicas de Agua" (MTA) were established in 1993 to encourage community level engagement in water governance. Under Chavez they exemplify participatory democracy and the transfer of power to the "popular" sectors of the city. This study will explore popular women's organizing in the context of Chavez's campaign to deepen "21st Century Socialism" through the "Bolivarian Process". The MTA will provide a case study to examine the classed and gendered dynamics of women's participation in their attempts to secure services in their communities. The population of Antimano is largely composed of working class female-headed households. The majority of the volunteers and spokespersons or "voceras" for the MTA are women and their contributions to local organizations are manifest in a "triple jornada" or triple-burden of labour. Despite the many challenges, the voceras work towards bettering their communities through their activities in the MTA to address their "practical" gender interests (e.g. issues of access to local water and sanitation facilities) (Molyneux,1985). Using an intersectional lens that focuses on gender and class, this study will uncover how women have constructed a social network within their community that relies on women's labour and social skills "as a fundamental strategy for survival" (Brenner, 2000).

PANEL 28: Canadian Universities & Innovative North-South Partnerships
Time: 3:00 – 4:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 141

Paper 1: Innovation in North-South Partnerships: Main Findings Emerging from AUCC/IDRC Research and Policy Dialogue Activities
Author: Robert White

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This study is aimed at deepening the understanding of the characteristics of a new model of partnership involving Canadian universities and their southern partners. The reference to a new model is introduced in contrast to the traditional model of North-South partnerships which is aimed at transferring knowledge from the North to the South. In light of the current global challenges, however, there is an increasing recognition of the need to adopt a more collaborative approach to support the creation of transnational knowledge networks and to make the best of all partners' skills and knowledge.

It looks at current examples of innovative partnerships about their decision-making processes, success factors, results achieved and how their innovative practices add value to the results achieved.
The study looked at North-South university partnerships implemented in a wide range of sectors with various types of partners: industry representatives, local and national governance structures, international and local NGOs, community-based organizations and the general population.

Paper 2: Building Environmental Governance Capacity in Bangladesh: A Case Study of AUCC/IDRC Findings
Author: Emdad Haque
Email:

Bangladesh is located in an ecologically sensitive deltaic environment. Being one of the most densely populated countries in the world, it is facing serious challenges sustaining its natural resource base and maintaining environmental health. To tackle these challenges, the Government of Bangladesh has identified enhanced governance, private sector development, women's participation in decision-making and environmental conservation as its key development priorities.

It was in this context that in 2004, the North-South University (Bangladesh) sought assistance from the Natural Resources Institute of the University of Manitoba to form a partnership that would help strengthen the institutional and human resource capacity in environmental governance in Bangladesh. The six-year project began in 2007 and engaged four partners: the North South University, Natural Resources Institute of the University of Manitoba, BRAC University, and the Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)

The partners decided to engage both academic and NGO partners to facilitate a closer connection between the universities involved and communities faced with environmental and natural resources governance and management challenges. Their approach was guided by the idea that the solutions to be developed would be more relevant if community members contributed their knowledge to the research and teaching activities of the academic partners and that, in return, the communities would benefit from this new knowledge through the implementation of the projects supported by the loans offered through this initiative.

SESSION 9: JUNE 6

PANEL 29: Official Development Processes
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1: Gender Mainstreaming and the "3Ds" in Afghanistan: Where Does Gender Fit in Canada's Provincial Reconstruction Team in Kandahar?

Author: Sarah Tuckey
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Gender mainstreaming is an important process for development, particularly within peacebuilding initiatives, as it addresses the inherent social imbalances that men and women face in times of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. This paper explores Canada's gender mainstreaming efforts in Afghanistan through the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (KPRT), an initiative jointly supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Department of National Defence (DND), and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Despite the whole-of-government approach, the three departments each have separate priorities surrounding the management of post-conflict reconstruction, peacekeeping, and nation building (Stein and Lang 2008), leaving gender mainstreaming to be an afterthought in this development and security initiative. This has wider implications for development within conflict and post-conflict situations. Drawing on feminist development and policy theory, and literature surrounding key players involved with the KPRT, this study highlights that due to bureaucratic roadblocks, lack of commitment to gender equality, and proclivity toward neoliberal social and fiscal conservativism by the Canadian government, the tools of gender mainstreaming can only scrape the surface of development issues related to peacebuilding, relegating its power to technical fixes and integrationist tactics that do not transform the development and security status quo.

Paper 2: Promoting International Development through Corporate Social Responsibility: CIDA's New Partnership with Canadian Mining Companies
Author: Dragana Bodruzic
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A recent trend, as evidenced in the creation of the UN Global Compact in 1999, has been to emphasize the role that businesses can play in promoting sustainable development. It follows a concurrent emphasis on the importance of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

In Canada, this is exemplified in a recent public-private partnership between the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), three mining companies, and NGOs to deliver development projects through the companies' CSR initiatives. This new partnership poses serious questions about the role, if any, governments should be playing in financing the overseas CSR projects of multinational corporations based in their countries.

This paper analyzes this policy, arguing that it represents a worrying privatization of development, raising questions of accountability, oversight and long-term development outcomes. It considers the theoretical implications of conceptualizing development through the lens of private enterprise, thereby contributing to recent debates within development studies.

The paper will employ qualitative methods, drawing primarily on secondary sources, including documents that have been released about this new partnership. It will also draw on theoretical insights from development studies and postcolonial theory. This paper is related to my wider research interests, which focus on the role of CSR in developing countries.

Paper 3: Building the Image of Mexico as Emerging Power: The Mexican Agency for International Cooperation to Development
Author: Daniel Lemus
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International Cooperation for Development is an important instrument of foreign policy. In the case of Mexico, the Mexican government established in 2011 the Mexican Agency for International Development (AMEXCID). Through this institution, the Mexican government aims to guide the international development aid. Also, international cooperation is seen as part of the foreign policy of Mexican state. However, from a constructivist perspective, international cooperation can be understood as a way to strengthen the identities of nation states. This paper analyzes the discourse of Mexican government about the cooperation reflected in AMEXCID. This paper assumes a constructivist theoretical approach to understand how socially constructed identities and actions of states determine the international stage and the role of international cooperation in this context. The idea of cooperation show by the Mexican government through AMEXICD is the vision of a country committed to sustainable development and human rights. This paper suggests that international cooperation could help to Mexico to build its image in international forums as an emerging power. Thus, Mexico can build an identity as a responsible and cooperative state in international society. The paper concludes that Mexico needs international cooperation to project the image of a rising power. The agency can be an excellent opportunity to project this image.

Paper 4: CIDA and Mining-NGO Partnerships: Common-Sense Development?
Author: Erin Callary
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The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) new initiative involves providing foreign aid through a partnership between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Canadian mining companies abroad. The initiative aims to support Canada's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Strategy for international extractive corporations specifically working in Africa and South America. The pilot partnerships involve: World University Service of Canada and Rio Tinto Alcan Inc.; World Vision and Barrick Gold Corporation; and Plan Canada and IAM Gold Corporation. The debate surrounding the reasoning behind Canada's distribution of foreign aid has been discussed widely among academics and civil society even before CIDA was created in 1968 (Spicer, 1966). One side of the debate expresses the belief that CIDA does not take into account Canadian economic interests abroad (Morrison, 1998), while the other side states that the altruistic notion of Canadian aid policies is a misnomer (Spicer, 1966). Since CIDA's new pilot project places NGOs in partnership with three of Canada's largest mining corporations working abroad, questions arise regarding the implications of such a partnership, and the type of 'development' CIDA is supporting. The purpose of this paper is to explore how CIDA's new initiative has incorporated CSR into the development model for NGOs and if it has therefore subsided the counter-movement for restructuring the economic system, and further entrenched neoliberalism. I used Gramsci's concepts of hegemonic authorities and their ability to frame dominant ideologies to appear as 'common sense'- working in the interests of all of society (Andrée, 2011). Based on in-depth and open-ended interviews with representatives from the corporations involved, the NGOs involved, NGOs not involved in the partnership, and other stakeholders, as well as primary and secondary documents, I analyze the form of development CIDA is supporting in this partnership and whether it is referred to as "common sense development", i.e. 'CSR as development'.

PANEL 30: Gender
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: How the Marriage Market Affects the Household Decision of Excision
Author: Salmata Ouedraogo

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In this paper we study Females' Genital Mutilations from an economist's perspective. Females' genital mutilations (FGM), a longstanding practice in many African countries, have lately been drawing the attention of both some national health officials and the international community, as they are now recognized as a serious public health issue. Our analysis use information provided by the men's and women's questionnaire, of the DHS Burkina Faso, to show the impact of the marriage market on occurrence of excision. The empirical results bear evidence of the influence of the marriage market on parents' decision of excision. FGM/C appears as a more profitable investment compared to education in poor economy, with the returns in marriage market which appear as more attractive than the returns of women's education in labor market.

Paper 2: Mothers in the Labour Market: Recent Achievement and Vulnerable Zones (Case of APEC Economies)
Author: Irina Soboleva
Email: irasobol@gmail.com

The paper deals with the problem of barriers to decent work for women with small children and ways to overcome them. Insufficient involvement of young mothers in the world of work negatively impacts their human capital and career prospects leading to substantial economic and social loss. It is argued that the problem has two angles: protection of mothers' rights while on the job and facilitating their return to decent work if out of employment. At least the first angle implies a trade-off between considering specific needs of women and their labour market competitiveness. The research is based on expert survey of APEC economies in autumn 2012. Three ways to overcome the trade-off (unevenly favored and implemented across APEC region) are pointed out: 1) shift from benefits for mothers to parental benefits in order to engage fathers in family life; 2) shifting burden of special benefits out of employers' competence to social insurance/public funds; 3) promoting gender-related corporate social responsibility (so that gender responsible employers gain 'reputational capital' bringing profits). It is shown that in some economies efforts to provide decent work for mothers come mainly from the state, while in others business and civil society are considerably involved.

Paper 3: When Two Vicious Cycles Combine: Poverty and Gender Discrimination
Author: Nadia Arshad
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The study analyzes poverty and gender inequality as two self perpetuating forces which generate the cycle to reinforce the existence of both the factors. At one hand, the cycle of poverty reinforces poverty and gender discrimination. At the other hand, the cycle of gender discrimination reinforces gender discrimination and poverty. Because of the linkage between these two cycles, the situation becomes more serious. The objective of this study is to empirically analyze the strength of the relationship between these two cycles. The study uses a cross country dataset for the core model and three different models for group of countries based on their income level. In order to test the model, the method of least square is used while the instrumental variable (IV) approach is also used in the study. In order to test the robustness of the obtained results, sensitivity analysis is also employed. The study illuminates the link between poverty and gender discrimination thereby helping the countries in taken specific policy measures to control this nexus.

Paper 4: Analyzing Green Growth from a Gender Perspective: Findings from Research in India
Author: Bipasha Baruah

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At the heart of the popular conceptualization of the term "green growth" is the notion that job creation, economic prosperity and poverty alleviation can easily be reconciled with environmental sustainability. This "win–win" option is promoted aggressively by international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank and countries around the world are attempting to make their economies "greener" either by creating new jobs or by retrofitting existing sectors such as manufacturing, waste management, construction, public transportation and energy production. A gendered analysis of proposed green growth strategies reveals interesting blind spots. For example, it is well-established not only that 70% of the world's poorest 1.4 billion people are women but also that women are already very poorly represented in sectors like construction, alternative energy and waste management that will be critical to green growth. If issues of gender equity are not addressed proactively and systematically, the green economy may do what the Green Revolution did in the 1970s – boost economic productivity by putting capital and technology in the hands of wealthier, predominantly male, farmers while marginalizing and making women in the agricultural sector even more invisible and vulnerable to poverty than they already were. To date there has been very little empirical research on the gendered implications of the green economy. The proposed paper will attempt to address this gap by identifying the opportunities and constraints that women face in accessing green livelihoods through research conducted in India with five organizations that provide jobs, training, financing, entrepreneurial opportunities and policy support for low-income women in different sectors of the green economy. Because innovation in the green economy is expected to be driven by public, private and civil society actors, the five selected organizations represent a mix of governmental, non-governmental and local community-driven institutions. Preliminary findings from this research suggest that in the absence of supportive social policies and more critical consciousness-raising about gender equality, such initiatives will either maintain or exacerbate existing gender inequities. Broader findings from this research seem to suggest that job creation and environmental protection may be reconcilable only at the individual project- or program-level. Although the paper does not suggest that the green growth agenda has no worthy objectives, it emphasizes that green growth proponents have willfully ignored many political and economic costs, and cautions against promoting state-level or national development strategies based on the successes of individual projects or programs.

PANEL 31: Demands & Dissent
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 140

Paper 1: An Analysis of Litigation as a Strategy for Claiming the "Right to (Human) Development"
Author: Surma Das
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This research evaluates the potential of litigation and a successful legal framing of maternal health as a human right to provoke progressive maternal health policymaking. Litigating for maternal health rights as well as general health rights, as part of a broader advocacy strategy to realize right to (human) development is a fairly recent but growing trend in many developing countries. Yet, the literature on the issue remains fairly thin. Further, existing theoretical and empirical debates surrounding the potential of human rights to advance overall development outcomes and the limitations of legal framing as a tool of policy reform also form underlying justifications for conducting the research.

The scope of the research is defined by the historic and statewide proclamation of right to maternal health care as a human right in a public interest litigation case by the New Delhi High Court (in India) in 2010

(claimed to be a rare case of its type at the country level). This interdisciplinary research employs a qualitative, case study approach of data collection and includes in-depth interviews with senior officials of relevant state and various non-state agencies (such as donors, health and legal activists, and scholars).

The findings suggest that legal framing of human development issues as human rights has symbolic but very limited real impact on policy making. This is largely attributed to two factors: the lack of social movements grounded in community mobilization and second, the lack of convergence on issue framing among key actors who shape the discourse and in turn influence the process of collectivization surrounding the issue-in-question. In fact, litigation may have adverse consequences suggesting that it may be used only cautiously and in context-specific cases. The findings stand to advance conceptual and empirical debates surrounding the framing of development as a human right.

Paper 2: Accountability to Communities: Humanitarian Aid Organizations and the Management of Dissent
Author: Omer Aijazi
Email: omer.aijazi@utoronto.ca

Parallel imaginations informing the term 'accountability' are enacted within humanitarian aid organizations. One definition is 'accountability to donors' and this is directed towards donor systems requiring financial information to navigate their political constituencies. Rooted in the contested humanitarian response following the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, the second definition has been negotiated as 'accountability to communities'. This paper explores the shift towards accountability to communities and how this is enacted during humanitarian emergencies. Relevant academic literature and NGO documents are analyzed to explain this shift in meaning. Accountability systems implemented in the 2010 Pakistan Monsoon Floods response are also examined, drawing from the author's experiences designing and managing these systems for various organizations.

Accountability to communities can re-populate the 'impoverished' image of the aid recipient by directly revealing the contestations that take place around humanitarian services and the 'everyday'. This paper argues that while accountability to communities is a welcome turn in the pragmatic sensibilities of humanitarian organizations, it is essentially a normalizing tool for managing and re-ordering community dissent. It can operate counter-productively by simultaneously politicizing and de-politicizing the humanitarian space. This paper deepens existing dialogue around aid organizations and their ethical responsibilities on the edge of social disruption and change.

Paper 3: Is Radical Social Change Confined to the Margins?: A Re-Reading of Alternatives to Development
Author: Michael Bueckert
Email: michael.bueckert@gmail.com

My paper evaluates the post-development concept of "alternatives to development." For post-development theorists, the most radical and inspiring political alternatives to development have been found on the margins of the capitalist world system, and in particular among indigenous and peasants movements. This is because these social actors are seen as practicing cultural and economic difference, against the homogenizing tendencies of modernity/development. But by rejecting "modernity" and privileging place-based politics of cultural difference, post-development theory has insulated itself from engaging with other actors on the Left, therefore reproducing a division between agents working for social change. My research challenges the necessity of this division by re-reading post-development theory and its politics from the perspective of critical political economy. I argue that the Marxist concept of reification can complement the critical analysis of post-development thought, but without re-creating its dichotomies of modern/non-

modern and class/cultural difference. This suggests the possibility of locating political alternatives not only on the margins of the capitalist world system, but also in the cities and the slums, and elsewhere. Initiating an engagement between these theoretical perspectives, my research aims to open possibilities for imagining how these different social struggles can be articulated based on interests held in common.

Paper 4: Neoliberalism and Changes to Working Class Formation and Protest in Bolivia
Author: Susan Spronk
Email: susan.spronk@uottawa.ca

This paper takes a qualitative approach to answer the question, 'How is social protest realigning politics around the world?' In this paper, I explore the inter-relationships between 'democracy' and '(neoliberal) economic globalization' by examining the politics of protest in Bolivia before and after the election of Evo Morales arguing that social movement analysts must understand the grievances (demand-making) of social movements in their cultural and historical context. The paper argues that due to the informalization of labour in Bolivia, demand-making and social movement organization has shifted focus from what Spronk and Silva have termed 'class-based' organizations to 'territorially-based' organizations. The paper compares the two 'revolutionary epochs' in Bolivia (post-1952 and post-2000 culminating in the election of Evo Morales) to demonstrate that as a result, the contemporary 'New Left' government in Bolivia has aimed in their policy reforms to address the concerns of informal workers rather than formal sector workers, who remain marginal political actors in the neoliberal era.

PANEL 32: What is Global Citizenship for Canadian Youth?
Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am
Location: Phoenix 141

CHAIR: John Cameron
DISCUSSANT: John Cameron

Paper 1: To Go or Not to Go: Global Citizenship through Education vs. Experience
Author: Barbara Heron
Email: bheron@yorku.ca

It is a widely held assumption in Canadian universities that short-term volunteering abroad makes young Canadians global citizens, and that this experience is crucial to producing global citizens. An IDRC-funded study, "Creating Global Citizens: The Impact of Volunteer/Learning Abroad Programs", set out to explore this assumption. While the main focus of the study was on young Canadians who have been on volunteer placements or internships in developing countries for 3-6 month periods and on staff in local NGOs who host Canadians and other short-term volunteers, another part of the study included a "control group". The control group was comprised of 20 young Canadians who have not volunteered or interned overseas but who evince an interest in globalization as demonstrated by taking a course or courses at university based on this interest. Data from the control group suggests that, in comparison to the perspectives of young Canadians who have gone abroad, those who do not have this experience but who have an active interest in globalization show a more nuanced and critical understanding of the world – an understanding that shapes their thinking and their choices in life. In short, they appear to be more "global citizens" as a result of their educational experiences than those who volunteer abroad for short periods of time. This paper illustrates

these points by contrasting how participants in the control group take up the notion of global citizenship and comparing it to the views of young Canadians who have volunteered/interned abroad on short-term placements.

Paper 2: Perceptions of Global Citizenship After Learning/Volunteering Abroad: Perspectives from Canadian Youth
Author: Rebecca Tiessen
Email: rebecca.tiessen@rmc.ca

This paper explores the definitions and characterizations of global citizenship as expressed by youth who have participated in learning/volunteer abroad programs in the Global South. The findings underscore both superficial and analytical constructions of global citizenship. Drawing on John Cameron's distinctions between "thick" and thin conceptions of cosmopolitanism, I explore the perceived personal changes and identities of Canadian youth who identify as global citizens as a result of their learning/volunteer abroad experiences.

Paper 3: Safety and Risk in Global Citizenship Promotion in Canadian Universities
Author: Katie MacDonald
Email: kt.macdonald@ualberta.ca

Increasingly universities are pushing towards internationalization – both an increase in enrollment of international students, but also facilitating study and other abroad programs for their students. In this presentation I will consider recent literature about global citizenship and how universities across Canada are promoting and encouraging the development of global citizens. Considering this push for internationalization, I look at the documents universities produce about managing risk and being safe while abroad. Using these documents and universities' descriptions of global citizenship, I ask after the sorts of global citizenship encouraged through these frames, and how students participating in these programs may be approaching global citizenship.

SESSION 10: June 6

Keynote Presentation
Speaker: David Millar
Time: 11:00 am – 12:45 pm
Location: Hickman 105

SESSION 11: June 6

PANEL 33: Post 2015
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1: Alignment of the Private Sector and International Development: Finding Common Ground for a Post 2015 Cooperation Architecture
Author: Jose Di Bella
Email: jdibella@idrc.ca

The world currently is experiencing an ongoing economic crisis. In this context the articulation of a new development framework is being negotiated. While the 2000 MDGs were inspired by a shift in development paradigm from a post-Washington consensus to a more human-centered strategy, the new agenda is occurring within a complicated scenario of sustainability, economic constraints and shifts in donor priorities. The potential of privatization of international development practice is a challenging one. The new challenges include negotiating outcomes, balancing stakeholder interests, and defining common principles for the new development and cooperation architecture. The lessons learned by international development organizations span over 20 years and are informed by sociology, anthropology and other disciplines. How the private-sector experience will inform and be integrated into development practice requires further study. This research presents the findings from a preliminary study of the challenges of integration between international development organizations and private actors, and some of the principles that represent common ground that can inform development policy and practice. A qualitative analysis of documents and materials was used to identify main some of the main challenges and principles of further integration of the private sector in international development. These include case studies, policy documents and other documentary sources. This has been complemented by structured open-ended interviews with key informants in various international development organizations and private sector firms working in development.

Paper 2: Has Arab Spring Hindered or Promoted the MDGs? Post-2015 Agenda and the Arab World
Author: Evren Tok
Email: evrentok@gmail.com

This study aims to assess the impact of Arab Spring on the Middle Eastern countries' performance vis-à-vis the objectives set out by the Millennium Development Goals. In 2000, 22 Arab leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration and pledged to achieve the MDGs by 2015. During the last decade, many political, economic and social developments have affected the reform processes in Arab countries. Most recently the Arab Spring has created new contexts that were unforeseen in planning achievement of the MDGs. These new contexts vary by country: some are extremely promising while are others devastating. This study investigates the impacts of the Arab Spring on the available performance indicators with respect to the role and capacity of civil society organizations in the Arab world. An important question to be investigated in this chapter pertains to the post-2012 MDG agenda. To what extent will regime changes enable better coordination between domestic and interactional actors to institute a sustainable policy framework to achieve goals set out by the MDGs? What challenges exist to achieving impact? This chapter will focus on Yemen, Egypt, Tunisia, the occupied Palestine territory (oPt) and Syria, countries that are illustrative of a wide-range of Arab Spring outcomes and MDGs achievement indicators.

Paper 3: Closing the Education Gap: The Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Educational Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Author: Charis Enns
Email: cenns@balsillieschool.ca

As the year 2015 approaches, it is increasingly clear that MDG targets will not be realized by the proposed deadline. In response, discussions on the scope and potential of the post-2015 development agenda have

begun. In May 2012, the United Nations published a thematic think piece on addressing global inequality through the post-2015 development agenda. In part, this thematic think piece admits that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) failed to address structural discrimination (United Nations, 2012). Thus, addressing structural discrimination will be central to the post-2015 development agenda. Education is widely believed to be the most effective tool for mitigating inequality and discrimination. Therefore, the post-2015 agenda must address the critical education gap that exists between minority groups, including Indigenous peoples, and the general population (United Nations, 2012). Accordingly, this paper considers the measures required at the global level in order to ensure that the education gap between Indigenous peoples and the general population will be closed. First, this paper assesses global efforts that have been taken by the international community thus far to mitigate educational inequality. This section largely focuses on the role of the United Nations and the World Bank (Jones, 2008; Jacob and Holsinger, 2009). Next, this paper collates views from a range of stakeholders on how the post-2015 development agenda should address the educational inequality faced by Indigenous peoples moving forward. This section draws on the perspectives of practitioners, as well as participants in the United Nations Online Discussion on Indigenous Peoples and the post-2015 development agenda. Ultimately, it is argued that a unified educational framework is needed between the United Nations, the World Bank and Indigenous peoples' representatives. Such a framework may ensure that educational equity is achieved and that the educational rights of Indigenous peoples are upheld through the post-2015 development agenda.

Paper 4: MDG 5 of Improving Maternal Health in Bangladesh: Target So Far Achieved, and What is Next?
Author: Sanzida Akhter
Email: sanzida209@yahoo.com

The main objective of this paper is to review the progress and socio-economic differentials of MDG 5 of reducing maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by 2/3rd between 1990-2015 in Bangladesh. Using secondary data from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, this study analyses the trends and differentials of MMR and other related indicators between the richest and the poorest households of the country. Based on 'social justice theory' (Rawls 2003) this study argues that although overall Bangladesh has made a remarkable achievement in MMR, there is still huge disparity in maternal health care between the poor and the rich. Failure to provide proper care for maternal health is a 'social injustice' (abouZahr 2003). The inequality in maternal health care reveals the fact that the poor mothers, who are the worse sufferers, are not effectively addressed in MDG 5 in Bangladesh. Poor maternal health is affected by, as well as, it affects the socio-economic situation and the broader development context, within which a woman lives in. It is important that a wider context and aspects of maternal health and maternal health care should be taken into account for further development plan beyond MDG.

PANEL 34: Urban Women Organizing
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Transforming the City through Empowering Spaces? An Examination of Social Urbanism in Medellín, Colombia
Author: Véronique McKinnon
Email: veronique.mckinnon@gmail.com

This paper contributes to knowledge on the role of public space in building safer, more inclusive and gender equitable cities by furthering our understanding on how the built environment affects social and political change. It draws on ten weeks of field research carried out between July and December 2012 in Medellín,

Colombia, where since 2004, the city has been implementing an unconventional strategy to reduce high levels of exclusion and violence called "Social Urbanism." Through this, huge investments have been made in building new schools, library parks, transportation infrastructure, recreational facilities and public spaces of the highest quality in poor, marginalized and violent neighbourhoods – investments which have coincided with significant reductions in homicide rates.

To examine how changes in the built environment may be contributing to reductions in violence, the research applies Hayward's (1) concept of "power de-faced" to inquire how, through their design, access and use, these new spaces are expanding "the fields of action" of its users. The research focuses on two public spaces: the Parque Biblioteca España and the Granizal Synthetic Football Field, both located in Comuna 1-Popular in Northeastern Medellín. Gender and age disaggregated data is being collected through mixed methods, including a questionnaire, interviews, and focus groups.

(1) Hayward, Clarissa Rile (2000). De-Facing Power. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Paper 2: Passa Passa as Labour?: Women's Cultural Labour in Kingston, Jamaica
Author: Meaghan Frauts
Email: 3mcf@queensu.ca

Questions surrounding cultural productions and cultural labour have been widely discussed among scholars (Yudice, 2003; Ford-Smith, 1990; Williams, 1977), many noting how cultural productions reflect and refract the economic and social worlds within which they are situated. However, much of the literature, following Bourdieuian logic, assumes that capital, cultural and social, is accumulated labour that is always transferred back to the economy. Using case studies from my field work, this paper will explore how and if women's cultural labour in Kingston, Jamaica resists the fetishization of capital. I propose to look at one of my case studies in Tivoli Gardens, a notoriously violent area in west Kingston, where the street dancehall event, 'passa passa' (meaning mix up or blend up in Patois) occurs weekly. I question whether participation in 'passa passa' constitutes a form of labour that produces what some scholars call an "ethical surplus" (Arvidsson 2005; Lazzarato 1997). While there is some scholarship on how 'passa passa' provides provocative and new ways to understand relationships between nationalized (Jamaican) identities and spatial politics (Hope 2006 ; Niaah 2004), this proposed paper explores why women participate in these dance events and how it contributes to constructions of gendered representations of women.

Paper 3: Feminization of Labour and Garment Workers in Bangladesh
Author: Arpita Mukherjee
Email: ammukher@ualberta.ca

One of the prime features of the second wave of globalisation has been a marked asymmetric shift in the gender composition of labour force worldwide. Evidence suggests that since the 1970s the rate of women's participation in the formal and informal sectors have increased manifold. Critics define this shift as a "feminisation of the labour force". This feminisation is perhaps not as much prominent anywhere else as it is in the garment sector in Bangladesh. To what extent this has resulted in a positive change in the status and livelihood of women in Bangladesh has become a heavily contentious issue, especially, in the wake of the recent deaths of over 120 garment workers, the majority of them female, in a recent factory fire in the outskirts of Dhaka. This paper specifically explores how the emergence of garment factories in Bangladesh has led to a significant rise in the number of women participating in paid labour force. I argue that this feminisation of the labour force has transformed the nature of exploitation these women are being subjected

to – from feudal to capitalist exploitation, but still under the very gaze of patriarchy. Data for this paper come from various secondary sources.

PANEL 35: Impact of the Development Industry
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 140

Paper 1: The Political Economy of Climate Change Adaptation: A Case Study of Bangladesh
Author: Jacqueline Medalye
Email: jmedalye@gmail.com

The continued rise of greenhouse gas emissions has led to projections that the world is expected to experience some degree of warming over the next century. In response, a number of state-led approaches aimed at preparing vulnerable communities for the inevitability of climate change have emerged throughout the Global South. This paper examines the political economy of adaptation finance and its implications for vulnerable communities in the Global South, by looking at the experience of Bangladesh with international funding and efforts for adaptation. The paper begins with an examination of how the Bangladeshi state successfully secured an unprecedented and disproportionate share of funding for adaptation through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and contextualizes this shift to adaptation in relation to the history of development in Bangladesh. The paper then proceeds with an overview of findings from interviews with the intended beneficiaries of a NAPA funded project in Bangladesh. The research exposes the abject failure of these approaches to meet the needs of those living on the frontlines of climate change. Finally, the research calls into question the relevance and effectiveness of adaptation plans that ignore the local specificity of social power relations in the Global South.

Paper 2: Philippine Coasts in Transition: Influences of International Conservation and Development Program Priorities
Author: Marivic Pajaro
Email: marivic.pajaro@gmail.com

The Philippines is challenged by shrinking international contributions, limited or non-existent base-line funding and massive expectations. As the center of the center of global marine biodiversity and a biodiversity hotspot for land and sea livelihoods, the country needs international collaboration. Historically, the Canadian government and other traditional funders have been keystone international partners in sustainable environmental development. However, significant global aid programs have shifted away from the Philippines as one of many nations now seen as being in transition from a less economically developed country (LEDC) to emerging economies. Setting development priorities based upon LEDC status may not in itself be an optimal strategy for global equity or sustainability. As arguably the most coastal dependent country in the world, the Philippines lacks marine science and marine management capacity at the mandated local government level, as well as related programming within the university system; making the country a global risk priority under climate change. Currently, most of the funds available now for Philippine marine program comes from bilateral aid or other global marine funding from international agencies such as

the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with a strong focus on fulfilling the commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Millennium Development Goals. The funding tends to dictate both the approaches and terms of program implementation based on international discourses, frameworks and agreements; where participation from the ground-up has not been considered. This leads to projects and national frameworks/policies with less room for more innovative approaches and can also be a deterrent for building upon previous initiatives, thus limiting sustained capacity development. While it becomes more and more difficult for countries considered as emerging economies in transition to access funding from the international community, the Philippine environmental and development NGOs and other institutions dedicated to marine conservation will need to work together to find creative ways of securing funds to advance advocacies and continue current initiatives in a non-disruptive, yet globally collaborative manner. Canadian programs could be of particular assistance in new and emerging areas of marine management. This may best occur through university programs such as student exchange or experience initiatives focused upon an awareness of international policies and funding strategies and dedicated to culturally-inclusive approaches for collaborative development of our common ocean future.

Paper 3: Exploring the Dynamics of Bottom of the Pyramid and Social Enterprise Models of Development: The Cases of Akshaya Project and E-Choupal in India
Author: Ahmed T. Rashid
Email: tareq.rashid@gmail.com

This paper deals with the implications of market oriented approaches of development, which has now assumed increased importance in most developing countries. The objective is to analyze and compare two specific market oriented approaches: bottom of the pyramid (BoP) and social enterprise. Championed by management scholars like CK Prahalad, a BoP venture is a revenue generating enterprise that either sells goods to, or sources products from, those people living at the base of the economic pyramid in a way that helps to improve their standard of living. Under the broad umbrella of social enterprises, many non-profits and other socially-motivated organizations are also increasingly exploring ways to apply business-oriented approaches to achieve their core social missions. The paper reviews secondary literature of two ICT (information and communication technologies) based programs in India. The social enterprise case is the Akshaya project, a franchise of rural computer-service kiosks in Kerala as a public-private sector collaboration. The BoP example is e-Choupal - an initiative of ITC Limited, a multi business conglomerate, to link directly with rural farmers via the Internet for procurement of agricultural products. The paper highlights the tensions between the "social" and the "economic" goals within each of the program.

PANEL 36: Teaching International Development Studies
Time: 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 141

CHAIR: Rebecca Tiessen

Paper 1: Teaching Development in the 21st Century: Understanding the Tension Between Professionalization and Critical Interdisciplinarity
Author: Fahimul Quadir
Email: fquadir@yorku.ca

This paper makes an effort to develop a deeper understanding of the recent debates on the changing goals of the Development Studies programs, especially the ones that offer degrees at the graduate level, in Canada. It revolves around the following few questions: Are the conventional methods of teaching development

becoming increasingly insignificant in the midst of rising tensions between theory and practice? Should the programs continue to maintain their critical interdisciplinary edge to help students become responsible global citizens or should they focus more on guiding students to their efforts to become successful development practitioners? In other words, to what extent do the Development Studies programs need to reorient their curriculums to equip students with appropriate tools and methods that aim at improving the poverty/human conditions?

Instead of providing a firm conclusion, this paper plans to highlight some of the difficult challenges that most of the Development Studies programs in Canada are facing today. It considers the changing nature of Development Teaching and discusses the complex task of establishing a close link between critical theory and practice.

Paper 2: The Changing Focus of IDS in Canada: From Area Studies to Global Citizenship
Author: John Cameron
Email: john.cameron@dal.ca

This panel presentation is based on the introduction to a forthcoming special issue of the CJDS on teaching and learning in IDS. It examines an ongoing shift in the focus of IDS programs in Canada away from 'area studies' in which development is studied as something that happens 'over there' to 'global citizenship' which focuses on the connections between daily life in Canada and issues of development, injustice and inequality in other parts of the world, the ethical questions and obligations raised by those connections, and the knowledge and skills needed to take action in Canada to address those issues and obligations. The presentation will be divided into 3 parts. First, it will make a normative argument that this shift is necessary in the context of changes in both global processes of development and development theory. Second, it will examine evidence of this shift in Canadian IDS programs. Third, it will discuss some of the key risks and challenges involved in the growing emphasis on global citizenship within IDS programs.

Paper 3: Teaching Theory Through Thinker-Practitioners: Contexts, Challenges and Strategies of Development and Peacebuilding Praxis
Author: Jonathan Sears
Email: j.sears@uwinnipeg.ca

A combined development and peacebuilding approach to development thought, and a thinker-practitioner focus, help to bridge between emphases of either structures or actors. This article places development theory pedagogy in the context of 1) philosophy of social sciences, 2) debate about essentials of development theory, and 3) challenges of development study and work. Two responses to the contexts and challenges are offered: focusing on theory-building as development praxis, and foregrounding development and peacebuilding as interrelated interdisciplinary fields. The implications of these responses re-emphasise relational, historical, and material conditions in a development pedagogy of whole persons: teachers, students, and collaborators.

Paper 4: Decolonizing Development Studies: Reflections on Critical Pedagogies in Action
Author: Jonathan Langdon
Email: jlangdon@stfx.ca

In 2009, as part of the edited collection *Indigenous Knowledges, Development and Education*, the author published a chapter calling on Development Studies (DS) to reframe its focus on the Global South. This chapter took as its point of departure the self-reflective turn in DS occurring in a number of publications in

the UK and in Canada, including the Canadian Journal of Development Studies (2004). One important aspect of the chapter was an argument that the way development studies curricula are framed is important, and the voices and perspectives that are drawn on to do this framing is equally important – especially if Development Studies is to address its colonial legacy and Eurocentric privileging. The chapter concluded by offering some thoughts on potential ways to challenge various different framing logics within DS, including its enlightenment roots, its economic focus, and its difficulties in listening to and being framed by the voices of those most effected by development interventions (c.f. Sylvester, 1999; Kapoor, 2004).

This paper would build on this previous work in two specific ways. First, it would share thoughts drawn from enacting the approach described in the above-mentioned chapter over the past 5 years – dwelling on some of the emerging successes, but also on areas that need continued attention. This last reflection connects to the second specific link to the previous chapter; this paper will deepen the argument made in the previous work, more explicitly advancing a decolonizing agenda for Development Studies curricula design – one that moves beyond just re-framing the interdiscipline**,** to also ask critical questions about practice-theory links, and about the colonial antecedents of the very topographic dichotomy of international vs. local development. Ultimately, this paper aims to contribute to Kapoor's (2004) call for "hyper-reflexivity" within development studies – but a hyper-reflexivity that builds on the years of scholarship in the field of critical pedagogy to decenter and decolonize current pedagogic structures to create student-teacher relationships that politicize, problematize and empathize learning. This curriculum is imagined as a direct response to the well-known assertion of the collective Aboriginal process in Queensland (AUS) that stated, "if you have come to help me, you are wasting your time. But, if you have come because your liberation is bound up in mine, let us work together" (often misattributed solely to Lila Watson).

Paper 5: Internationalization, Global Citizenship and the Push for International Experiential Learning Options
Author: Rebecca Tiessen
Email: rebecca.tiessen@rmc.ca

This presentation examines the linkages between internationalization in post-secondary institutions and demand for international experiential learning programs. The strategies employed in the institutionalization of internationalization in Universities and Colleges in Canada are diverse and include: organizational factors such as referencing internationalization in strategic planning documents, assigning posts within the organization to address international issues, and funding allocation for internationalization activities. Other strategies include: supporting Canadian students to travel abroad for academic credit, funding such opportunities and providing logistical support for students before and after the study abroad program. These institution-wide mandates have a bearing on how we deliver international development studies programs and how we manage the demand from students who wish to take part in experiential learning.

SESSION 12 – JUNE 6

PANEL 37: South-South Cooperation
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 136

Paper 1: South-South Cooperation Then and Now: Rhetoric and/or Progress?
Author: Catherine Schittecatte
Email: catherine.schittecatte@viu.ca

As current SSC principles illustrate, traditional Global South concerns regarding North -South relations still inform G-77 countries' understanding of global economic relations and policy formulations. Once evidence of this political reality has been documented, the paper examines the link between this ongoing perspective, CIB (China, India, Brazil) foreign policy objectives and the political legitimacy these emerging powers gain from their dual status in the changing global context. In doing so, the paper compares CIB and Global North economic relations with Global South recipients of investments and/or aid. The paper concludes by raising questions regarding the implications of these actors' distinct policy rationales for development practice.

Paper 2: Development Cooperation within MIST's Countries
Author: Carlos Cerda
Email: carlos.cerda@itesm.mx

This paper analyzes the development cooperation policies of the MIST⍰countries (Mexico, Indonesia South Korea and Turkey). This acronym was coined by Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs in 2011, who created the famously BRIC acronym in 2001 (Brazil, Russia, India and China). So far, BRICS countries (South Africa being invited later on) have consolidated some common political and economic ground, such as development cooperation, and specifically their similar position in front of the DAC of the OECD. Moreover, even without being constituted as a formal international organization, the BRICS countries celebrate annual summits. Accordingly, there is plenty of bibliography produced apropos the BRICS role in contemporary world. Quite the opposite, the so called MIST block as such has been understudied, not only because its "recent creation" in the international relations argot, but its dissimilar political and economic stands in the global order and it is the case of the development cooperation issue among them. Thus, this documentary research discusses and problematizes the impossibilities for the construction of a particular axis for development cooperation among the MIST countries, let alone its projection as a cohesive group impacting the international agenda.

Paper 3: Whither Collaborative Accountability?
Author: Nicole Neumeister
Email: nicole@resultslab.co

The International Health Partnership (IHP+) was established in 2007 to provide a more effective system of international and global health development assistance. In particular, improve coordination; harmonise international support; strengthen health systems; ensure access to health care is widened and health outcomes improved. The IHP+ Global Compact formed the basis for the monitoring of the IHP+ commitments.

The monitoring results are based on the analysis of self-reported quantitative and qualitative data collected from 19 countries and 16 development partners. Participation was voluntary. Drawing upon the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and a collaborative consultation process, an agreed set of 'Standard Performance Measures (SPMs)' was developed for country governments and development partners. The participants determined data collection processes. The results are presented in form of a scorecard.

The presentation will explore the experience of Results LAB's monitoring of the IHP+, as a mechanism for improving global accountability commitments (for the health sector and beyond). In particular, we reflect on the risks associated with transaction costs on influencing the evaluative approach, the need for better

quality data, a more evidence-based "call for action", adapting measures - asking the right questions versus collecting the 'available' data, and the impact of political will as a driver for social change.
Our reflections and findings have implications for a range of wider development issues and the collaborative advantages of global accountability structures, specifically: Health systems strengthening South-South collaboration aid transparency and aid effectiveness debate

PANEL 38: Urbanization Tensions
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 138

Paper 1: Money, Masculinity and Sustainability: Some Thoughts and Worries for Fort McMurray
Author: Shawkat Shareef
Email: sshawkat@ualberta.ca

Fort McMurray's contribution to Canadian economy and society in times of global recession is undeniable. In this resource town, oil and gas industries and related business generate insane revenues from the oil sands, employ people, mostly men, from all parts of Canada and abroad. Recently, both city governance and the industries promise a socially sustainable Fort McMurray. In reality, the aggressive display of money by men in the city is readily visible and it has contributed to the rise of hostile masculinity that denies peaceful co-existence of different racial and ethnic groups living in Fort McMurray. To alleviate this problem, companies and the city launch many different programs to make Fort McMurray socially sustainable. The question remains, does social sustainability warrant some kind of empathy and generosity toward society and humanity that may not necessarily happen within the culture of hostile masculinity? Can Fort McMurray achieve the greatness of a harmonious society that the formal governance and the corporate industries promise it can? This paper examines these questions and seeks answers. It draws on the theoretical and conceptual understanding of aggressive masculinity and social sustainability. Personal experiences of living and working in Fort McMurray fuel the major motivational force though.

Paper 2: Diffusion or Polarization in Industrial Location Under Globalization in India
Author: Baldev Raj Nayar
Email: baldev.nayar@mcgill.ca

One of the abiding concerns in social science scholarship has been the impact of globalization on regional disparities, since it has implications for economic and national integration. Has globalization increased or decreased regional disparities within nation-states? Is there a tendency toward convergence or divergence among the regions? Or, more broadly, has there been diffusion (trickle down) or polarization (backwash effect)? Rather than treat economic disparities in general, this paper will focus on disparities in industrial location among India's states after the paradigm shift to economic liberalization in 1991. First, the paper will provide a review of several earlier studies on the subject, the burden of which significantly has been the widening of industrial disparities among India's states after liberalization. Second, the paper will offer new and more recent data from India's Annual Survey of Industries. Contrary to the prevailing dominant view, the analysis of the data will advance the somewhat revisionist claim that diffusion of industry – maybe not uniformly across the land, perhaps not rapidly enough – is nonetheless sufficiently palpable. The analysis will demonstrate that the evidence runs counter to the existing assumption that the already developed and coastal states have been superior beneficiaries of economic liberalization.

Paper 3: Revitalizing Regent Park: A Counter Narrative of the Old Residents of Regent Park
Author: Faisal Islam
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This paper attempts to explore the effects of redevelopment of Regent Park-- one of the oldest and largest public housing project in Canada-- on its current residents. Located in the prime location of downtown Toronto, 69 acre land of Regent Park has been in the process of revitalization since 2005 by demolishing the old houses and reconstructing new condominiums over a period of 15 years in three phases. Toronto Community Housing (TCH), a government supported largest community housing provider in Canada, in partnership with Daniels Corporation, a private builder-developer, aim to deconcentrate poverty via creating a "socially mix" space for low-income residents and new private condo owners through revitalization. TCH also asserts that new Regent Park will create new business/employment opportunities for low-income residents whereby decreasing inequalities and increasing sense of belonging. Drawing on the data from focus group discussions and interviews from those residents who have been suffered by revitalization, the paper problematize TCH's assertion in light of the narratives of Regent Park current residents. Using ethical framework focusing on the process of decision-making, transparency of information, right to participate and a differential share of benefits & losses between new condo owners and the old residents of Regent Park, the paper offers a counter narrative to the notions of "social-mix" and "deconcentration of poverty" through planned revitalization in Regent Park.

PANEL 39: Development Challenges in Indonesia
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 140

Paper 1: Challenges on Financing at the Below Target Achievement of MDGs-Post 2015
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This research paper for action aims to observe the challenge of future financial for MDGs achievement - post 2015 in Indonesia associated with condition of local and national government fund in the autonomy era. The study focuses on the awareness of local government has concerned on MDGs achievement. Furthermore, the financial competence, sources and allocation local fund at provincial level in the development goals links to local government on the political will to have certain achievement of MDGs. The data source for analysis mainly derived from the finance ministry, BPS Statistics Indonesia and MDGs' Survey. The fluctuated progress and shifted rank of development index and MDGs achievement among provinces at pre-post autonomy era have shown on how of each province policy and condition has changed significantly of its development achievement. For those reasons stated above this paper is trying to figure out what is behind the fluctuated progress of MDGs achievement at provincial level.

Paper 2: Growth and Velocity of Urbanization in Asia
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This working paper for action aims to evaluate and classify the growth and velocity urbanization among Asian countries. This comparative study of urbanization among countries would be very useful in terms of lesson learnt of cities sustainable development associated with geographic spatial and demographic transition. Geographic area will be grouped into urban-rural and countries regional. Demographic indicator covers total population, density population, growth rate and velocity of urban population. Data sources are

derived from Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), literature study and secondary data from other Statistics Offices. Methods analysis applied is modeling the theory of Cartecius Diagram which known as a scattered method of distribution among two variables. The two variables in the Cartecius diagram are a rank of population density and percentage of urban population. Subsequently, the trend model analysis for a century and simple statistical test will be conducted to assess the significance of changes among countries. The pattern of urban population among Asian countries been grouped into three, namely: South Eastern Asia (SEA), Western Asia (WA) and Eastern Asia (EA). According to preliminary research found that SEA are mostly dominated on the 3th quadrant (Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR) and 4th quadrant (Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia). It means the SEA grouped countries have a low rank of population density or the population density less than mean (percent) and a high of percentage of urban population. The Western Asia is concentrated on the 3th quadrant (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India), whilst Eastern Asia is dominated on the quadrants 4th (DPR Korea, Japan and Mongolia) and 1st (Rep. Korea, Hongkong and Macao) except China on the 3th quadrant. The 1st quadrant means simultaneously on the highest rank of population density and percentage of urban population.

Paper 3: Challenges Factors Lead to Successful Public Private Partnership Projects
Authors: Eko Rahmadian & Sri Rachmad
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Government has important functions to provide equitable public services and to improve prosperity. Due to the increasing demand caused by rapid population growth, urbanization, and decentralization; these functions have become more difficult to accomplish. China and Indonesia are the two big nations in Asia which encounter these problems. Considering large population and area, public service provision in China and Indonesia needs high investment, technology and expertise of designation, construction, operation and maintenance process. The new approach to solve this problem is the involvement of stakeholders and private into partnership, or called Public Private Partnership (PPP). PPP can be described as a spectrum and the possible relationships between public and private actors to cooperate in development. The basic principle of PPP is to share the roles, responsibilities, risks, expertise, finance and resources between private and public in order to deliver better service provision by local government. This research aims to assess successful project of PPPs in China and Indonesia. There are several variables assessed for successful projects of PPPS namely: assessment of PPP potential, feasibility study, business development, value for money analysis, design and procurement process, bid evaluation and contract negotiation. Two sectors assessed for this research are water treatment and transportation. This research used secondary data for the assessment collected by government of Indonesia and private institutions in China. It also evaluated rules and regulation of PPPs in both countries in order to compare roles of government in PPPs process from designing, procurement until operation process. This research used SWOT analysis for both countries to compare and analyze all of related PPPs aspects. Finally, this research is substantial for other government in Asian region as lesson learned to create policy for financing infrastructure and public service provision. Authors: 1. Eko Rahmadian, Statistician at Jambi Province of BPS Statistics Indonesia. email: eko_rahmadian@yahoo.com ; +62(0) 8589 0910 233 2. Sri Hartini Rachmad, Researcher on socio economic demography and applied statistics at National BPS Statistics Indonesia. shrachmat@yahoo.com ; +62(0) 818 955 652

Paper 4: City Network Analysis in Indonesia: An Investigation of the Most Powerful Cities in Terms of Foreign Direct Investment and Competitiveness
Authors: Eko Rahmadian & Sri Rachmad
Email: eko_rahmadian@yahoo.com / shrachmat@yahoo.com

In terms of globalization, cities in the world now strongly compete to attract foreign direct investment. There is no more territorial boundaries in the global market and this condition has encouraged cities to create better business atmosphere and be more competitive than others. Indonesia, as a country, unfortunately shows poorer performance in competitiveness compared to other South East Asian Nations member such as Malaysia and Singapore. The aim of this research is to understand the role and power of each big city in Indonesia in terms of attracting foreign direct investment. By assessing each role and power it is expected that the government could formulate better policies to improve each cities' competitiveness based on its potential and strength. It is also important to know each cities' competitors to formulate the best strategy to compete in global. This research methodology is centrality anaylsis (indegree level) to discover the most powerful cities and their networks; and correlation of competitiveness to the socio economic performance in Indonesia. The results showed that Western Indonesia is more attractive for the foreign investors than Eastern Indonesia. More than 90% of total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flowed into Western part of Indonesia. The fact that Western Indonesia has better integrated infrastructure availability and its topography have made Western Indonesia performs better in attracting FDI. It is also found that the difference of degree are very large varied among provinces. Most competitive cities are coming from most competitive provinces. It is also revealed that human resource capability, infrastructure availability, and banking access are the most important factors to attract investment in Indonesia. Finally, it is also found that investment in Indonesia so far are not strongly correlated to regional economic and social aspect. Investment has not yet directly reduced poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and improved income per capita. It is caused by the fact that investment has contributed less in GDP formation. Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, globalization, centrality, competitiveness Authors: 1. Eko Rahmadian, Statistician at Jambi Province of BPS Statistics Indonesia. email: eko_rahmadian@yahoo.com ; +62(0) 8589 0910 233 2. Sri Hartini Rachmad, Researcher on socio economic demography and applied statistics at National BPS Statistics Indonesia. shrachmat@yahoo.com ; +62(0) 818 955 652

PANEL 40: Teaching Development Studies
Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm
Location: Phoenix 141

Paper 1: From Benevolence to Solidarity: Effectively Engaging Teachers and Youth in Global Citizenship Education
Author: Jennifer Braun
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Due to its close relationship, growing expertise, and ongoing engagement in the public education sector in Alberta, the CSO, Alberta Council for Global Cooperation (ACGC), is actively pursuing research related to global citizenship education (GCE) in the formal education sector (grades 1-12). ACGC has assembled an expert "knowledge hub" comprised of teachers, administrators, public engagement practitioners, and GCE experts (from the Center for Global Citizenship Research and Education at the University of Alberta) from across Canada to explore and elucidate common issues, constraints and best practices related to GCE. This research is being done through a variety of participatory action research methods and qualitative methodologies. This knowledge hub works together to collectively decipher and articulate the unsustainable effects of a charity based model of development (e.g. Me to We) while simultaneously developing alternative approaches, pedagogies and narratives for youth based GCE work in schools. The knowledge hub meets on a regular basis vis a vis a virtual focus group to discuss: • GCE and critical self reflection (among teachers and practitioners) • GCE and curriculum • School projects and partnerships • Working with administration on GCE lessons and events • How to make the most out of your (limited) PE funds in GCE engagement. The

desired outcome of these ongoing collaborative meetings is to produce a useful, relevant, and engaging toolkit for teachers and development practitioners alike who are working in public engagement and GCE in the formal education sector. The proposed paper presented at the CASID conference would highlight the results of the data collected during these knowledge hub meetings in (e.g. what will be contained within the toolkit), as well as a presentation of the ongoing work ACGC does with teachers and administrators in Albertan schools on GCE. ACGC considers itself to be a leading CSO in the field of GCE and public engagement, which is why it was selected by the Inter-Council Network to facilitate this particular knowledge hub.

Paper 2: Experiential Learning Revisited, Again and Again: The Impacts of Building Layers of Experiential Learning and Transformative Learning into Development Studies Curricula
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While there is much ongoing discussion of the place, associated pedagogy, and length of experience of practical engagements in Development Studies programs in Canada, there has yet to be much attention to the ways in which experiential learning engagements can layer upon one another to deepen and make more complex student learning. We will share our recent research on the layered approach to experiential learning at St. Francis Xavier university, and share student perspectives at moments in these layers emergent from the research. The participatory most significant change focus group methodology also provides important opportunities for student participants to define their own sense of why experiential learning is relevant to Development Studies, even as it shows a growing complex understanding of this relevance as more and more layers of experiential learning are added. This research, and what it reveals about this approach, will add important inflections to the ongoing conversation about experiential learning in Development Studies, suggesting it is not just the length of time of a placement, nor its location and framing pedagogy that matter, but also doing it again and again.

Paper 3: Comment Enseigner le Développement à l'Ère de la Mondialisation?
Author: Arona Moreau
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Lancé au lendemain de la deuxième guerre mondiale par l'administration américaine de l'époque, le projet développementaliste a traversé plus d'un demi-siècle où il a fait l'objet de débats divers impliquant une multitude de disciplines, d'auteurs et de travaux. Aujourd'hui où le monde est entré dans une nouvelle ère rompant avec les catégories classiques du Nord et du Sud, de l'Ouest et de l'Est, où la guerre froide est finie et où le modèle libéral d'économie politique a fini de s'imposer à l'échelle planétaire, les termes théoriques et analytiques du développement doivent être en toute conséquence reconsidérés. D'où la nécessité de repenser l'enseignement des études du développement. Nous réfléchirons sur l'enseignement des études du développement en prenant en considération trois grands axes : épistémologique, théorique et pratique. L'axe épistémologique s'intéressera au développement comme objet pluridisciplinaire (des années 1950 à nos jours, un nombre incalculable de disciplines ou sous-disciplines nouvelles se sont créées et qui s'intéressent au développement). L'axe théorique dégagera les grandes orientations que devraient prendre les théories du développement à l'heure de la mondialisation. L'axe pratique cherchera à fournir des exemples précis montrant que le développement n'est pas simplement une idée. C'est une réalité encore réalisable pour les pays encore sous-développés.

Paper 4: Engaging Small Cities and Communities in International Development: Experiences in British Columbia
Author: Julie Drolet

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This presentation will share the recent experiences of creating social change in British Columbia's small cities and communities in the broad field of international development. The British Columbia Council for International Cooperation (BCCIC) is a coalition of BC voluntary international development organizations and provincial branches of such organizations committed to achieving sustainable global development in a peaceful and healthy environment, with social justice, human dignity and participation for all. British Columbia is a large province and public engagement activities and strategies must reflect the local community context. Shams Alibhai, Executive Director of BCCIC, and Julie Drolet (Thompson Rivers University) will share promising practices and lessons learned in undertaking public engagement activities in BC's smaller communities.

Paper 5: A Changing Landscape for Teaching International Development Studies: An Introduction to this Special Issue
Authors: Rebecca Tiessen, John Cameron, & Fahimul Quadir
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 International Development Studies, as an academic field in Canada, has grown and changed a great deal since the first program started in 1970 at Trent University. In this time, we have witnessed the development of Departments of International Development Studies, programs, graduate degrees and most recently PhD programs, a proliferation of research and growing interest in related programs such as Global Studies, International Studies as well as other departments including, but not limited to, International Social Work, Engineering, and several medical programs. Over the past four or more decades, there has been little research to document and trace the changing landscape of international development studies in post-secondary institutions in Canada. One of the landmark studies was completed 10 years ago. The 2003 *White Paper on International Development Studies in Canada* documented the current state of the field, the rationale for development studies, and some recommendations for enhancing the future of IDS in Canada in the 21st century. The past 10 years since the publication of this *White Paper* have also witnessed immense growth and developments in IDS. It is timely, therefore, to revisit the 2003 *White Paper* and reflect on the state of IDS in Canada today and in relation to previous decades. In this special issue we provide some discussion of the nature of the changes taking place in IDS with a specific focus on the growth in graduate programs, the impact of institution-wide internationalization strategies on IDS programs, and other growth areas such as the demand for international service learning or volunteer/learn abroad programs and practical learning opportunities. In this introductory paper, we summarize some of the trends we have observed in the international development studies field.