



2015

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 2015

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

OTTAWA, ONTARIO



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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and our keynote speaker presentations.



FEDERATION FOR THE
**HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

FÉDÉRATION
**DES SCIENCES
HUMAINES**

CASID 2015 Schedule

DAY 1 – Wed., June 3 rd						
8:00 am – 10:00 am	Executive Meeting ART 318					
	Room 1: Simard SMD/221	Room 2: Simard SMD/222	Room 3: Simard SMD/226	Room 4: Simard SMD/227	Room 5: Simard SMD/330	Room 6: Simard SMD/423
Session 1	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6
10:15 am – 11:45 am	Integration in the Co-operative Context Co-Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation	Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters: Emerging Actors and Institutions in Shaping Response and Recovery	Perspectives on Canada’s Role in Development	The Challenge of Large-Scale Agriculture	Women and Development	Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference
	The Ugandan Experience – <i>Johnny Mugisha</i> The Tanzanian Experience – <i>Suleman Chambo</i> The Rwandan Experience – <i>Vincent Rutaremaru</i>	Crisis and Opportunity: The Emergence and Growth of Catstrophe Bonds – <i>Korey Pasch</i> Sending Money: Potentials and Pitfalls for Conceptualizing the Role of Remittances as Self-Help in Disaster Response – <i>Yvonne Su</i> Survival on the Margins: Civilian Self-Protection and the Limits of International Aid – <i>David Morgan</i>	International Cooperation in Small Cities and Towns: New Directions and Innovative Practices in British Columbia – <i>Julie Drolet, Lauchlan T. Munro</i> Crafting Space for Bricolage: How INGOs Manage Donor Conditions – <i>Anne-Marie Duval</i> Getting (un)comfortable: A 50-year Perspective on How Canada’s Development NGOs Got So Dependent on Federal Government Funding – <i>Lauchlan T. Munro</i>	Mobilization Against Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Senegal – <i>Marie Gagné</i> Les Acquisitions Massives des Terrest agricoles (AMT) en Afrique de l’Ouest: Impacts des projets réalisés dans zones rurales – <i>Amine Boulhian</i> Comparative Study: Large-scale foreign land acquisitions for agriculture, in Southern Ethiopia and Western Nigeria – <i>Ethel Osazuwa</i>	Participation in Paid Work but Limited Agency for Women in Cambodia, 2007-2013 – <i>Fiona MacPhail</i> Understanding Women’s Roles and Work in Uganda’s Lake Victoria Fisheries – <i>Kelly Pickerill</i> Engendering Urban Social Movements and Public Housing Policy in Brazil – <i>Charmain Levy, Marianne Carle-Marsan, Anne Latendresse</i>	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Context of the Collapse of the Rana Plaza Factory Complex in Bangladesh – <i>Marion Champoux</i> The Lost Debate: The privatization of green energy in Canada and how cooperatives are emerging to change the development status quo – <i>M’Lisa Colbert</i>
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm	Keynote Speaker Maristella Svampa Consenso de los Commodities y conflictividad socioambiental en América Latina ART/033					
Session 2	Panel 7	Panel 8	Panel 9	Panel 10	Panel 11	Panel 12
1:45 pm – 3:15 pm	Collaborative Research and the Integrated Co-operative Model in the Context of the Commons: Promise and Praxis Co-Sponsored by the Canadian	Perspectives on India and Bangladesh	Gender Roles and Development	Education and Development: From the Ground Up	Roundtable/Table Ronde - Sustainable Development by 2030?: What global sustainable development goals mean for Canada	Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference

	Association for Studies in Cooperation					
	<p>Sharing Knowledge, Collaborating Across Cultures and Organizational Forms – <i>Lou Hammond Ketilson, Suleman Chambo, Johnny Mugisha</i></p> <p>Building Cooperation, Community and the Commons through Collaborative Research – <i>Cindy Hanson, Adeyemi Ogundade</i></p> <p>Cooperative Rural Development Through Public and Common Goods – <i>JoAnn Jaffe, Terra Brocket, Bernard Oba</i></p>	<p>The Role of the Bureaucracy in Policymaking in Bangladesh – <i>Ahmed K. Rashid</i></p> <p>Regulating Public Sector Conflict of Interest in Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis of Parliaments and Bureaucracies – <i>Mohammad Ehsan</i></p> <p>Bangladeshi Peasants Socio-economic and Technology use Dynamics in Bangladesh – <i>Dr. Kazi Abdur Rouf</i></p> <p>Continuing the Struggle: Ascendancy of Weaker Groups Indian State of Uttar Pradesh – <i>Sujoy Dutta</i></p>	<p>Widowhood and Global Social Policy in Conflict Reconstruction – <i>Taryn Husband</i></p> <p>Risk and Regulation: The Rhetorics of Young Motherhood in International Development Discourse – <i>Jacqueline Potvin</i></p> <p>Women’s Human (In)Security at Ecuador’s Borders – <i>Claudia Donoso</i></p>	<p>Missing the Mark: Promoting Social Cohesion through Global Citizenship Education in Conflict Affected States – <i>Thursica Kavinthan</i></p> <p>The Political Economy of the United States Education Programme in Pakistan – <i>Salamat Tabbasum</i></p> <p>La descentralización universitaria en el Uruguay: Reflexiones sobre la articulación entre educación y desarrollo desde un territorio postergado – <i>Emilio Fernandes, Amalia Stuhldrerer, Reto Bertoni</i></p> <p>Testing the Knowledge Bank: An Examination of the World Bank’s knowledge mobilization efforts around public-private ownership – <i>Robyn Read</i></p>	<p>Canada 2030: A broad overview of what the SDGs mean for Canada – <i>Shannon Kindornay</i></p> <p>Localizing Sustainable Development?: The SDGs from the municipal perspective – <i>Elena Pierce</i></p> <p>The SDGs and the Leave No One Behind Agenda: Implications for Canada – <i>William David</i></p> <p>Environmental Sustainability: SGD implications for Canada’s approach at home and abroad – <i>Dale Marshall</i></p> <p>We Can Do Better: Opportunities for civil society presented by the SDG agenda – <i>Fraser Reilly-King</i></p>	<p>Welcome to InSight and the Undercurrent Spring 2015</p> <p>Author Presentations</p>
<p>Session 3</p> <p>3:30 pm – 5:30 pm</p>	<p>Panel 13</p> <p>Co-operatives and International Experiences</p> <p>Co-Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation</p>	<p>Panel 14</p> <p>Capitals and Peripheries: Historical Perspectives on International Development</p> <p>Canadian Historical Association Joint Session</p>	<p>Panel 15</p> <p>Diffusion on Environmental Innovations Among MSMEs: Learning Across Disciplines (Part 1)</p>	<p>Panel 16</p> <p>Aboriginal Communities and Development</p>	<p>Panel 17</p> <p>Migration and Development</p>	<p>Panel 18</p> <p>Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference</p>
	<p>Co-operatives and 21st Century Globalization: Leamington Canada and Girgarre Australia – <i>Hasmat M. Uluorta</i></p> <p>Adventures in International Evaluation: Measuring the Impact of Co-operative Development – <i>Anna Brown</i></p>	<p>Integrating History and International Development Studies: Lessons from the Canadian-Indian Aid Experience – <i>Jill Campbell-Miller</i></p> <p>State Theory, Historical Sociology, and the Comparative Agricultural Development – <i>John F. Devlin</i></p>	<p>Drivers and Inhibitors of Innovation and its Diffusion: The Foundry Sector in India – <i>Sangeeta Agasty</i></p> <p>Dunking the Dust: Innovation Diffusion and Informality Challenges in a Stone Crushing Cluster in India – <i>Keshab Das</i></p>	<p>Investigating the Relationship Between Aboriginal Self-Reported Health and Water Access/Quality – <i>Melanie O’Gorman, Diane Dupont</i></p> <p>Avoiding the Trap Without Being Cursed: Resource Revenue and Indigenous Communities in the Arctic – <i>Chris Southcott</i></p>	<p>“Enough of Our Own Problems”: Interrogating the migration and development nexus in contemporary South Africa – <i>Sara Pugh</i></p> <p>Impact of Migration to North America on Caribbean Countries – <i>Jimmy Tindigarukayo</i></p> <p>The Role of Social Insurance in</p>	<p>‘On Air/Honour’: Critical student /community radio as collaborative space(s) for decolonization – <i>Rachel Garbary</i></p>

	Effectiveness of the Co-operative Management Practices in the Province of Bataan – <i>Olivia Ann S. Siccion</i>	‘Is our assistance worthwhile?’: The Role of Tripartisanship in the Canadian Response to Refugee and International Development Crises, 1968-1978 – <i>Stephanie Bangarth</i>	Diffusion of Cleaner Production Innovation: A Case Study of Brick Sector in Eastern Indian Cluster - <i>Sachin Kumar</i> Beyond Implementation: Reinventing to Sustain Diffusion of Renewable Energy Innovations in Remote Poor Communities	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women and Leadership: Diversity and inclusive decision making in development practice – <i>Trudie Broderick</i>	Reducing Precariousness in the Pearl River Delta – <i>Brandon Sommer</i>	
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DAY 2 – June 4th

	Room 1: Simard SMD/221	Room 2: Simard SMD/222	Room 3: Simard SMD/226	Room 4: Simard SMD/227	Room 5: Simard SMD/330	Room 6: Simard SMD/423
Session 4	Panel: 19	Panel 20	Panel 21	Panel 22	Panel 23	Panel 24
8:00 am – 10:00 am	Extractivism in Latin America	Diffusion of Environmental Innovations Among MSMEs: Learning across disciplines (Part 2)	Extractivism and Resistance	Women’s Health and Human Rights Beyond 2015	Roundtable/Table Ronde - Omissions and Obligations: Canada’s Actions and Gender Equality in the South	Insight Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference
	Neo-Extractivism: The new Latin American Developmentalism? – <i>Ricardo Grinspun, Liisa L. North</i> Engendering Extractivism: Towards a feminist historical materialist understanding of extractivism in Guatemala – <i>Julia Hartviksen</i> Do Canadian Mining Firms Cause Social Conflict with Communities?: Quantitative evidence from Latin America – <i>Paul Haslam</i>	Diffusion of Organic Certification Among Micro, Small and Medium Farming Enterprises in Ontario, Canada – <i>John Devlin</i> Adoption or Adaptation: Issues in diffusing sustainable innovations in India – <i>Shambu Chebrolu</i> Factors Determining Eco Innovation in Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Clusters in India – <i>Tamal Sarkar</i> On Factors Influencing Diffusion of Cleaner Production Innovations in MSMEs: The case of cashew processing in Odisha, India – <i>Ramani Sankaranarayanan</i> Diffusion of Social Innovation: Industrial Symbiosis	Extractivism and the Resistance: Development and political dynamics of agro-extractivism – <i>Kila Sankey</i> The Class Dynamics of Agro-Extractivism: Rural dispossessions and land conflicts in Paraguay – <i>Arturo Ezquerro-Canete</i> The Politics of Agrarian Extractivism in Bolivia – <i>Ben McKay</i> Territorialisation of Global Value Chain Forestry in Uruguay: Metamorphic keys of the Uruguayan agrarian problem – <i>Matias Carambula</i>	The Gendered Impact of the Ebola Epidemic in West Africa – <i>Diana Rivington</i> Canada’s Role in Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Beyond 2015 – <i>Sandeep Prasad</i> Shifting Women’s Empowerment and its Relationship with Fertility Decline and Contraceptive Use in Northern Ghana – <i>Lauren Wallace</i> Women’s Access to HIV Health and Social Services in New Brunswick: Challenges, Recommendations, and Policy Direction – <i>Priscilla Medeiros</i>	Have Changes in Official Language Led to Spending Shifts? - <i>Liam Swiss, Jessica Barry</i> Gold'n Girls: Canadian Mining, Gendered Capitalism and Racial Narratives on the Periphery - <i>Paula Butler</i> Queer Canada? Canada and the International Lesbian, Gay, bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Rights - <i>Marc Epprecht, Stephen Brown</i> Canada’s Weak Promotion of Sex Workers’ Human Rights in the South - <i>Kate Grantham</i> Lost without Finders or 10 Ways for Canada to Address Disability and gender in its International	Through Muddled Waters: Ordinary Africans Negotiations of Corruption, Modernity, Coloniality and Identity - <i>Kathleen Anaza</i> Cesarean Rates in Nigeria: Why Are They So Low? - <i>Debra Eluobaju</i> The Power of the Media on the Greece Crisis - <i>Carmen Wilke</i>

		in the Naroda Industrial Estate, Ahmedabad India – <i>Nonita Yap</i>			<p>Policies - <i>Deborah Stienstra</i></p> <p>Gender Equality in the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team -<i>Sarah Tuckey</i></p> <p>The Gender Politics of Deceit in Egypt - <i>Khalid Suliman, Nadia Abu-Zahra, Ruby Dagher</i></p> <p>Canada, Women and Artisanal Mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - <i>Julia Hartviksen, Rebecca Tiessen,</i></p> <p>Hiding behind the Sovereign: Canada, Gendered Violence and the Highway of Tears - <i>Heather A. Smith</i></p> <p>Omissions and Obligations: Canada's Actions and Gender Equality in the South - <i>Kate Grantham</i></p>	
Session 5	Panel 25	Panel 26	Panel 27	Panel 28	Panel 29	Panel 30
10:15 am – 11:45 am	The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries	Political Economy of Development Assistance	Gender Relations and Development	Development in Africa: An African Viewpoint	The Challenges of Humanitarian Aid	Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference
	<p>The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries - Implications for Traditional Donors: An overview of the problem – <i>Syed Sajjadur Rahman, Stephen Baranyi</i></p> <p>Colombia Case Study – <i>Juana Catalina Garcia Duque</i></p> <p>Ghana Case Study – <i>Samuel Onkoh, Philip Oxhorn</i></p> <p>Bangladesh Case Study – <i>Mustapha Mujeri, Syed Sajjadur Rahman</i></p> <p>Conclusion - <i>Philip Oxhorn</i></p>	<p>Towards a Paradigm Shift in International Development?: Discourses, Norms, Practices – <i>Maika Sondarjee</i></p> <p>Do Fiscal Constraints and Partisan Control of Parliament Affect the Amount of Foreign Aid a Donor Gives? – <i>Dominic Silvio</i></p> <p>Scaling Up or Jumping Scale?: Recognizing when to develop capacity instead of economies of scale – <i>Gary Fehr</i></p>	<p>Imagined Peace, Gender Relations and Post-Conflict Transformation – <i>Jane Parpart</i></p> <p>Unfinished Revolutions: Women, Gendered Expectations and Local Water Management Under the 'New Left' in Venezuela and Bolivia – <i>Susan Spronk, Calais Caswell, Kate Salimi</i></p> <p>Gendered Urban Farmland Entitlements and Household Security in Blantyre Malawi – <i>Liam Riley</i></p>	<p>Dynamique d'intégration régionale et dynamique spatiale du capital productif – <i>Abessolo Yves</i></p> <p>L'aide au développement (en Afrique subsaharienne: le cas du Cameroun) – <i>Lingok Emmanuel</i></p> <p>Assessing the Effectiveness of the Right to Development in a Fragile State: Case study of Democratic Republic of Congo – <i>Tumba Tuseku Dieudonné</i></p> <p>L'impact des conflits identitaires sur le développement en Afrique</p>	<p>Cameroon Red Cross and Fallen Humanitarian Services - <i>Véronique Ngo Jonqui Ehinak</i></p> <p>Muslim and Christian Perspectives on Human Rights, Gender and Development - <i>Kristy Bergman Schroeder</i></p> <p>Seeing like a Church: Post-disaster reconstruction of a society after Tropical Storm Sendong in Cagayan de Oro, Philippines - <i>Christine Gibb</i></p>	<p>Employment Outcomes of IDS Graduates -<i>Rebecca Tiessen, John Cameron</i></p> <p>IDS Resume-Writing Workshop - <i>Career Development Centre, UOttawa</i></p>

				susaharienne: Analyse comparé du Rwanda et de la Républic du Congo – Keira Hanna Ndoube		
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm	Keynote Speaker David Jefferesse Humanitarian Relations and Post-Racial Ideals: An Evolving Settler Logic? ART/033					
Session 6 1:45 pm – 3:15 pm	Panel 31 Environmental Challenges	Panel 32 Learning About Development: Notes from the Field	Panel 33 Alternative Perspectives	Panel 34 Development, Human Rights and Security: The Canadian Extractive Sector in Colombia	Panel 35 Roundtable/Table Ronde - Volunteering Abroad: Reflections and Analyses	Panel 36 Workshop: Ethics in Development Work
	<p>Support for Energy and Environment Development Projects: Some experience – <i>Sudip K. Rakshit</i></p> <p>Pastoralism in the Time of Oil: Examining the Impacts of Enclave Development in Turkana, Kenya – <i>Charis Enns</i></p> <p>Biomass Heat as a Catalyst for Economic Development in the Remote Northern Communities – <i>Chander Shahi</i></p> <p>Diffusion of Low Carbon Innovation Among Small Foundries in India: The Double Blasted Cupola Revisited – <i>Geeta Vaidyanathan</i></p>	<p>Le partage des connaissances Nord-Sud: le profil des expatriés coopérants recherchés – <i>Marie-Pierre Leroux</i></p> <p>Training for Transformation: The role of university and community support in experiential learning – <i>Sheena Cameron</i></p> <p>Enhancing the Learning Experiences of Kenyan University Students During Practicums – <i>Charlene VanLeeuwen</i></p>	<p>Where did Gross National Happiness Come From?: Searching for the origins and meaning of an invented tradition – Lauchlan T. Munro</p> <p>The Application of Traditional Resolution in Land Administration in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia – Getachew Mequanent</p> <p>From Cooperation to Capacitation: Cuban medical internationalism in the South Pacific – Chris Walker</p>	<p>Development and the Struggle for Social Justice in Colombia – <i>Gustovo Gallon</i></p> <p>A Legal Analysis of Workers Rights and the Canadian Extractive Sector: The Case of Pacific Rubiales in Meta, Colombia – <i>Beatriz Sanchez, Marco Valezquez</i></p> <p>Ethnicity, Epistemology and Development: The case of gold in Marmato, Caldas – <i>James Rochlin</i></p> <p>The Politics of Fear: Gold, development and violence in the communities of Segovia and Remedios, Antioquia – <i>Adrian Restepo</i></p> <p>Development, Human Rights and Security: The Canadian extractive sector in Colombia – <i>Claudia Donoso</i></p>	<p>Rebecca Tiessen, David Jefferesse, Barbara Heron, Katie MacDonald, Robert Huish, Paula Butler, Jonathan Langdon</p>	<p>Jay Drydyk, Anne Buchanan</p>
3:30 pm – 5:30 pm	AGM SMD/221					
6:00 pm – 11:00 pm	Banquet/Book Launch Café Nostalgia					

DAY 3 – June 5th

DAY 3 – June 5th						
8:00 am - 10:00 am	Executive Meeting ART/318					
	Room 1: Simard SMD/221	Room 2: Simard SMD/222	Room 3: Simard SMD/226	Room 4: Simard SMD/227	Room 5: Simard SMD/330	Room 6: Simard SMD/423
Session 7 10:15 am - 11:45 am	Panel 37 China and Africa	Panel 38 International Development Perspectives on the BRIC	Panel: 39 Corporate Social Responsibility	Panel 40 Agricultural Issues and Development	Panel 41 Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference	Panel 42 Insight Undergraduate International Development Conference
	Les Diasporas dans la dynamique des échanges commerciaux : Le cas des échanges entre la Chine et le Cameroun - <i>Boniface Bounoung Fouda</i> South-South Cooperation: Unpacking China's Development Practices in Africa - Isaac Odoom Culture nationale et pratiques diplomatiques: Le cas de la Chine et du Cameroun - <i>Manuella Ngo Lissom</i>	India's Urbanization: A Comparison with China - <i>Sen Lin</i> Understanding the Migration Experiences of Chinese Rural Migrant Women Workers: From an Intersectional Perspective - <i>Yongjie Wang</i> Social justice and sustainable development: urban mobility planning in Kathmandu - <i>Sujata Thapa-Bhattarai</i>	Barrick Gold and CSR: Dynamics of Canadian Extractive Capitalism in Peru - <i>Georgina Alonso</i> RSE: Vers une contribution développementale - <i>Gabriel Goyette</i> Private Sector Involvement and ABCD of Aquaculture in Ghana: The Case of Volta Tilapia Farming - <i>Frederick Mawuli Ogbemi</i>	Cannabis and Comparative Advantage in the Eastern Caribbean - <i>Kevin Edmonds</i> Peasant Balances, Neoliberalism, and the Stunted Growth of Non-traditional Agro-exports in Haiti - <i>Marylynn Steckley</i> When Gourmet Culture Meets Campesino Economies: Rural Territorial Development in the Central Valley of Tarija, Bolivia - <i>Katherine Turner</i>	NIDSA: The National International Development Student Association - <i>Nathan Stewart</i>	Ethnic Cleansing in Eritrea: The Case of the Afar People - <i>Andrew Hay</i> Africa's Poverty and Underdevelopment Are "Artificial": A Blue Print To Tackle Kenya's Poverty by Kenya's Presidential Candidate - 2017 Elections for the 5th President of the Republic of Kenya - <i>Dr. Joseph Mburu</i>
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	<p align="center">Special Event</p> <p align="center">The Future of International Development in Canada</p> <p align="center">Panel Discussion</p> <p align="center">ART/033</p>					
Session 8 1:45 pm - 3:15 pm	Panel 43 Money, Management and Public Policy	Panel 44 Development Assistance: Perspectives from North, South, East and West Co-Sponsored by the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada	Panel 45 Reintegrating "the Social" into Development	Panel 46 Current Aid Policy	Panel 47 Roundtable/Table Ronde: Projet de Chaire de Recherche de la Francophonie en Entrepreneuriat et Technologies Appropriées	Panel 48 NGOs on the Front Line
	Money or management? Explaining the political impact of budget support - <i>Susan Dodsworth</i>	Capitalism, Development and Global Periphery: Some Theoretical Reflections - <i>Raju Das</i>	Intersections of Social Policy and Citizen Security in Mexico City - <i>Laura Macdonald, Lucy Luccisano</i>	Ottawa's Prospects for the Post-Arab Spring Development of Tunisia: Lessons from the European Union - <i>George Stairs</i>	TBA <i>Philippe Régnier</i>	State-building from the Poolside: Remote Programming and Aid Agencies in Somalia - <i>Althea-Maria Rivas</i>

	<p>Governing Social Protection Programmes in Developing Countries: The Nigerian Experience - <i>Olabanji Akinola</i></p> <p>Too close for comfort, Relatively Speaking?: Comparing government funding of development NGOs in five donor countries - <i>Lauchlan T. Munro, Niciole Brandt</i></p>	<p>Strategic Engagements with Neoliberalism: When Is Participation Not Co-optation? - <i>Simon Granovsky-Larsen</i></p> <p>Neoliberalism and the Problem of Development in Post-Communist Eastern Europe: the Case of Hungary - <i>Steve Jobbitt</i></p>	<p>Social and legal support access equality by victims of domestic violence in both urban and rural communities - <i>Kirihettige Don</i></p> <p>Systems of Violence: Rethinking Rights Based Approaches to Development in Ecuador's Pacific Coast - <i>Melan Roberts</i></p>	<p>Seeing Extra-Regional Regime Instability: The Effects of Cognitive Closure- <i>Kedra Hildebrand</i></p> <p>Madagascar: Can Canada play an exemplary role for international development? - <i>Dominique Leclercq</i></p>	<p>NGO-ization of Development as a Determinant of Success of Human Rights-Based Activism: Some Empirical Evidence from India - <i>Surma Das</i></p> <p>Colombia as a Beneficiary and a Donor in International Cooperation: Managing Hybridity - <i>Juana Garcia</i></p> <p>The Clean Development Mechanism and Local Opposition: Monitoring International Environmental Managerialism in Ecuador - <i>Colin Palmer</i></p>
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**Canadian Sociological Association
Sociology of Development Panels**

Friday, June 5th

**Location: Fauteaux Hall
FTX-351**

<p>Session 1</p> <p>9:00 am - 10:30 am</p>	<p>Sociology of Development I: Conflict, Violence Sociology of Development I: Development in Practice Co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association Panel Moderator:</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Association et dissociation de la coopération dans les regroupements de producteurs agricole périurbains à Kinshasa (RDC) Presenter: Nuah Makungu Masudi</p> <p>The Everyday Breakaway: Participant Perspectives of Everyday Life Within a Sport for Development and Peace Program Presenter: David Marchesseault</p> <p>Comparative Study: Large-Scale Foreign Land Acquisitions for Agriculture, in Southern Ethiopia and Western Nigeria Presenter: Ethel Osazuwa</p> <p>Contesting Development: Popular Protests and Energy Politics in Bangladesh Presenter: Omar Faruque</p> <p>Economic Development and Social Inequality in China: An analysis from the Hukou System Perspective Presenter: Marcella Siqueira Cassiano</p>
<p>Session 2</p> <p>10:45 am - 12:15 pm</p>	<p>Sociology of Development II: Conflict, Violence, the State and Development Co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association</p> <p>Aid Under Attack: The Securitisation of Aid and Violence Against Foreign Aid Workers Liam Swiss, Yasir Saeed</p> <p>Analyzing the Foundations of Development: A Statistical Test of the Relationship between State Legitimacy and the Rule of Law Presenter: Andrew Dawson</p>

	<p>War and Development: Questions, Answers and Prospects for the 21st Century Presenter: Gregory Hooks</p> <p>Economic Growth or Good Governance: What is More Important to Reduce Poverty and Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa? Presenter: Amm Quamruzzaman</p> <p>New Modalities of Coercion: "Development"-Induced Violence in the Global South Presenter: Jasmin Hristov</p>
<p>Session 3</p> <p>1:45 pm - 3:15 pm</p>	<p>Sociology of Development III: Conceptions as Development; Development as Colonialism Co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association</p> <p>Crisis in Development – How Development Lives and Dies Presenter: Samuel Cohn, Rae Blumberg</p> <p>Youth Perspectives on Development Challenges and Solutions Presenter: Rina Egbo</p> <p>La complexité de la convergence entre les droits humains et le développement Presenter: David Emmanuel Hatier</p> <p>Pueblo of the Porn King: Canadian Imperialism in Afro-Indigenous Honduras Presenter: Tim MacNeill</p> <p>Postcolonial Theory and World Systems Analysis: A Dialectical Conversation Presenter: Giselle Thompson</p>
<p>Session 4</p> <p>3:30 pm - 5:00 pm</p>	<p>Sociology of Development IV: Gender and Development Co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association</p> <p>Les effets déstructurants de l'aide humanitaire sur le mouvement féministe haïtien Presenter: Denyse Côté</p> <p>Between Exploitation and Survival: Women Workers in RMG Industry Presenter: Md Islam</p> <p>Remittances and Maternal Health Utilization in Sub-Saharan Africa Presenter: Emmanuel Banchani, Geraldine Adiku</p> <p>The Forsaken Daughters of a Developing World: Femicide, Development and Gender in India Presenter: Rishma Johal</p> <p>Gender and Empowerment in International Development Presenter: Allison Cordoba</p>



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oppement international

Dear CASID Members,

As President of the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development, I would like to welcome you to the 2015 Annual Conference in my home: Ottawa, Canada. Thanks to Ron Harpelle and his hard work putting this year's conference program together, we have an exciting line-up of guest speakers, presenters, scholars, practitioners and students. This year we have one of the highest numbers of conference registrations in history: a testament to CASID's improved presence and the work of CASID members in promoting our activities. We are also pleased to have achieved a record number of CASID memberships in 2014-2015. Our growth can be attributed in large part to the many activities that CASID members have organized in the past year including regional workshops in several locations in Canada and a regional workshop held in Boston, Massachusetts and organized by two of CASID's past-presidents Tim Shaw and Jane Parpart (currently of University of Massachusetts, Boston). The Doctoral School in International Development Studies, facilitated by Haroon Akram-Lodhi and Chris Beyers (both of Trent University), was the first of its kind in Canada. I had the pleasure of hosting 19 PhD students from across Canada for the Doctoral School at the University of Ottawa in December 2014. The rich exchange of ideas and superb mentorship provided by the Doctoral School facilitators was an important moment for the training of future IDS scholars. All of these events have fostered an improved presence of CASID in post-secondary institutions within and outside of Canada. CASID maintained an important presence through participation in important civil society meetings organized by the Canadian Council of International Cooperation (CCIC), among other organizations and groups. CASID Vice-President, Ian Smillie, worked closely with two consultants to facilitate the CASID evaluation and we will be sharing the results of the survey of CASID members over the next few months. We expect this survey information to help us develop funding applications in the year ahead but also to reflect on the nature of our association: our strengths and weaknesses. The editorial responsibilities of the *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* (CJDS) have now shifted from John Harris (thank you John for your many years of excellent work) to Haroon Akram-Lodhi. New editorial board members have been appointed and exciting new special issues (along with superb regular issues) are in development. The success of the CJDS in recent years is reflected in a very high impact factor according to 2013 numbers, placing CDJS among the best Social Science journals in Canada. As this summary of this past year has indicated, it has been a busy year as we complete our activities agreed to through our funding arrangement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). We are grateful for the support that we have received from IDRC over the past several years and can attribute much of our success as an association to the funding that IDRC has provided.

I look forward to seeing you at the conference, the Annual Assembly and the CASID dinner where more information on CASID's successes will be provided. During the conference Ian Smillie will become the 2015-2016 CASID President and we look forward to a renewed CASID under his – and the CASID Board's - leadership.

Welcome to Ottawa, enjoy the conference, and I look forward to your involvement in CASID activities in the years ahead.

Rebecca Tiessen
CASID President 2014-2015



CASID
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The Canadian Association for the Study of
International Development
L'association canadienne d'études du dével-
oppement international

Dear fellow members of CASID,

Welcome to the University of Ottawa and to Congress 2015. I, along with the other members of the CASID 2015 conference organizing team, am very excited about the program for this year's conference. We see this as an important time in the history of international development and we look forward to thoughtful presentations, engaging discussions, and the opportunity for everyone to make new contacts.

We are fortunate this year to enjoy the support of the School of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa. The Director, Lauchlan Munro, and several faculty members have ensured the smooth planning of the event on the University of Ottawa campus. We owe them special thanks for their assistance in identifying and supporting the participation of our keynote speakers. Our two keynote speakers are David Jeffers from the University of British Columbia and Maristella Svampa from the Universidad Nacional de la Plata.

We are also pleased to be cooperating with the the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada on joint sessions. Similarly, we have listed a number of panels from the Canadian Sociology Association that focus on the Sociology of Development. These opportunities provide CASID members with a chance to cross boundaries and reach new audiences.

In putting together the program for this conference, I have been struck by the many facets of international development that are being explored by the presenters. This diversity made creating sessions a challenge as there are so many possible places of connection. In some cases the decisions were easier than in others, but we have endeavoured to ensure compatibility. This year we have also integrated the sessions for undergraduate Insight conference with the sessions for the CASID conference. In this way, we hope to encourage more interaction between all participants.

On behalf of all those who have organized this year's conference, Olga Navarro-Flores, Barbara Gauthier, Madeleine Bernard and Paige Munro, and myself, I wish you an inspiring conference.

Ron Harpelle
CASID Conference Coordinator

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Dear students, development practitioners and faculty members,

Greetings! It is our pleasure to welcome you both to Ottawa, as well as to InSight 2015! As a national international development studies undergraduate student conference, we are delighted to once again take part in CASID's annual meeting, as a part of Congress 2015.

Thousands of individuals have gathered in our nation's capital to engage, connect and learn over this seven-day period: we are both honoured and excited to be joining them. The theme for Congress 2015 is, fittingly, "Capital Ideas." We strongly believe that students have a unique perspective that is a valuable addition to the exchange of ideas at CASID's meeting. This was demonstrated at last year's conference, where InSight was revived after a 4-year hiatus. Students, faculty members and practitioners gathered together to learn from student presentations, engage in workshops, generate discussions and challenge each other. New friends were made, information and laughter were shared, but perhaps most importantly, InSight was revitalized.

We are looking to continue this momentum in 2015. Drawing on the successes of InSight 2014, we have further collaborated with CASID to create a fused program that will facilitate a fluid experience for all attendees. The InSight sessions will include published undergraduate student authors from the Spring 2015 issue of the Undercurrent (the Canadian undergraduate international development studies journal), panels and presentations with both academics and practitioners, as well as interactive student-led presentations focusing on current development issues.

As many of the attending students will go on to work in the development sector, this venue is a phenomenal opportunity for them to engage with the current face of the Canadian development field. InSight's fundamental goal is to provide this space for students to gain professional experience and connections, as well as to challenge and engage with these students through thoughtful discussions, stimulating presentations and relevant workshops.

We believe this is an equally valuable opportunity for those attending CASID's meeting to engage with voices from the upcoming generation. Their out-of-the-box ideas often provide a fresh outlook. Their goals and aspirations not only inspire themselves, but often those around them. An inherent knowledge of the media and social networking is an intuitive skill that many in this millennial population possess. Yes, students are eager to learn, but it is important to remember that they can also be learned from.

The InSight Steering Committee would like to thank the IDRC for their financial support, CASID President Rebecca Tiessen, CASID Conference Chair Ron Harpelle, University of Ottawa staff and students, CCUPIDS and the Undercurrent staff for their support in the organizing process of this conference.

Lastly, we believe that it is vital to acknowledge that this conference is occurring on unceded Algonquin territory. We recognize the continued settler colonialism that persists throughout our country, of which this is a single example. We hope that this conference will provide a space to further engage in conversations about these and other injustices in our cities, our country and the international community.

We look forward to the coming days!

Christie McLeod and the InSight Steering Committee

Keynote Speakers

Humanitarian Relations and Post-Racial Ideals: An Evolving Settler Logic?

David Jefferess

This presentation examines the legacies and current manifestations of racial thinking and racism in popular discourses of international development and global citizenship, specifically in a Canadian context. Taking up humanitarianism in broad terms—as an ethical will-to-care that is posited as ‘post-racial’—David will outline a number of key tropes in popular humanitarian discourse and argue that they need to be understood in terms of colonial and racialized structures of identity. While both ‘negative’ and ‘positive’ imagery of development NGO marketing has been criticized for that way it essentializes, homogenizes, and demeans Africans, for example, such criticism of development stereotypes does not necessarily require critical examination of relations of racialized privilege and power. Responding to the challenge posed by Celia Haig-Brown to know and understand ‘whose traditional land we are on’, this presentation provides an initial, and tentative, engagement with how the humanitarian ethic, specifically as a post-racial ideal, functions within the settler colonial logic of the Canadian nation. By examining a few select examples of humanitarian marketing, global citizenship initiatives, and public narratives of prominent Canadian humanitarian figures, David will take up the conference’s question about “Canada’s evolving role in international development” to ask what kinds of relations are inferred when humanitarian ethics are posited as the transcendence of race and racism.

David Jefferess is a non-Indigenous person who lives in the traditional and unceded territories of the Syilx people. He is an associate professor of Cultural Studies and English at UBC Okanagan. His publications include *Postcolonial Resistance: Culture, Liberation, and Transformation* (2008), *Globalizing Afghanistan: Terrorism, War, and the Rhetoric of Nation-Building* (2011; co-edited), and numerous articles/chapters on humanitarian discourse and global citizenship. A special issue of the journal *Critical Race and Whiteness Studies*, “The White Man’s Burden ‘After Race’”, which he edited, was published in March 2015. He is co-organizer of the AlterKnowledge discussion series in Kelowna, B.C., which seeks to create spaces for dialogue towards decolonization, in terms of both ongoing settler and global relations of power. In the late 1990s he taught in a secondary school in Malawi, as a ‘volunteer’ with VSO Canada.

“Consenso de los Commodities y conflictividad socioambiental en América Latina”

Maristella Svampa
Conicet-UNLP, Argentina

América Latina presenta un escenario contrastante. En los últimos quince años, una parte importante de los países latinoamericanos llevó a cabo un cuestionamiento del paradigma del *Consenso de Washington (CW)*, asentado sobre la valorización financiera, para ingresar de manera acelerada al paradigma del *Consenso de los Commodities (CC)*, basado en la exportación de bienes primarios a gran escala. Estos procesos conllevaron una serie de importantes cambios políticos y económicos, al tiempo que abrieron a una nueva fase de conflictividad, ligada a la apropiación y despojo de los territorios y los bienes naturales.

Así, partiendo de un escenario regional atravesado de fuertes tensiones y asimetrías, nuestra conferencia se propone realizar una presentación en cuatro partes. En una primera parte, haremos una caracterización de la actual fase de acumulación del capital, centrándonos en varios conceptos críticos, como el de *Consenso de los Commodities*, *Neoextractivismo* y *Maldesarrollo*. En segundo lugar, planteamos un enfoque recursivo y dinámico acerca de las diferentes *fases* del Consenso de los Commodities, a través del análisis de algunos casos emblemáticos (Ecuador, Perú, Argentina, Bolivia). En tercer lugar, indagaremos acerca de cuáles son las diferentes *narrativas y perspectivas sobre el desarrollo en pugna*, en la actual fase de acumulación. Por último, proponemos pensar en términos de *nuevas formas de dependencia*, la presencia cada vez mayor de inversiones de la República Popular de China en el subcontinente.

Maristella Svampa has an undergraduate degree in Philosophy from the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba and a PhD in Sociology from Paris' École d'Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales.

She is Researcher at the Conicet (National Center for Scientific and Technical Research), Argentina and Professor at the Universidad Nacional de la Plata (province of Buenos Aires). She is a coordinator of the Group of Critical Studies of the Development and member of collectives “Plataforma 2012” (www.plataforma2012.org).

Dr Svampa received the Guggenheim Fellowship and the Kónex award in Sociology (Argentina) in 2006 and the Kónex award in Political and Sociological essay (2014).

Dr. Svampa has published and lectured in France, Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia and the United States. She has been a Visiting Professor at the UNAM (Mexico), the School of High studies in Social Sciences (EHESS, in Paris), University of Kassel (Germany) and University of Milan (Italia).

Among her most recent books are: *Entre la ruta y el barrio. La experiencia de las organizaciones piqueteras (Between the Highway and the Neighborhood: The experience of Piqueteros Organizations)* (2003); *La sociedad excluyente. La Argentina bajo el signo del neoliberalismo (Exclusive society: Argentina under Neoliberalism)* (2005), *Cambio de época. Movimientos sociales y poder político (Change of Time: Social Movements and Political Power)* (2008); *Minería Transnacional, narrativas del desarrollo y Resistencias sociales (Transnacional Mining, Narratives of Development and Social Resistance)*(2009); “*Debatir Bolivia, Perspectivas de un proyecto de descolonización*”(2010), in Argentina and Bolivia. She has also published “*Certezas, Incertezas y Desmesuras de un pensamiento político. Conversaciones con Floreal Ferrara*” (2010) and with Collective “*Voces de Alerta*”, *15 mitos y realidades de la minería transnacional en Argentina*, in Argentina, Uruguay (2011) and Ecuador (2012), *Maldesarrollo. La Argentina del extractivismo y el despojo (Bad-development)* with Enrique Viale (2014), and *20 mitos y realidades del fracking (AAVV, 2014)*

She has published three novels, *Los reinos perdidos* (2005) and, *Donde están enterrados nuestros muertos* (2012). *El muro* (2013).

Consenso de los Commodities y conflictividad socioambiental en América Latina

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CASID 2015 PROGRAM

DAY 1 - JUNE 3

SESSION 1

PANEL 1: Integration in the Co-operative Context

Co-Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation

Time: 10:15 – 11:45 am

Location: Simard SMD/221

This panel presents the results of an analysis of different models of integration operating in three East African countries and Arctic Canada. An assessment of the impact on poverty alleviation and applicability for rural development is offered."

Paper 1: The Ugandan Experience

Presenter: Johnny Mugisha

In the late 1990s, the Uganda Co-operative Alliance (UCA) and primary co-ops came together to try to develop a new model that would serve farmers' needs in the new context, and the Area Co-operative Enterprise (ACE) was born. The ACE, a marketing co-op, meets the needs of the farmers by specializing in the marketing of multiple crops (as distinct from its predecessors). Since 2004, the Uganda Co-operative Alliance (UCA) has been working to develop and support an integrated co-operative model for sustainable rural development, adding financial (Savings and Credit Co-ops) and production co-operatives (Rural Producer Organizations) to the integrated structure. This panel presents the results of an analysis of different models of integration operating in three East African countries and Arctic Canada. An assessment of the impact on poverty alleviation and applicability for rural development is offered.

Paper 2: The Tanzanian Experience

Presenter: Suleman Chambo

In Tanzania, the co-operatives associated with the state were unequipped to deal with the competition that resulted from the trade liberalization of the 1990s (Bibby, 2006), and suffered a substantial decline in business success and reputation. In 2000, a special commission was established to attempt to rejuvenate the co-operative sector in the country, and concerted steps began to be taken to support co-operatives. The model that has emerged consists of Savings and Credit Co-ops (SACCOs), along with producer co-ops working in partnership with marketing co-ops.

Paper 3: The Rwandan Experience

Presenter: Vincent Rutaremarara

Rwanda's first official co-operative was formed began in 1953, and the co-operative movement in Rwanda has developed and changed considerably since then (Sentama, 2009). During the genocide that began in 1994, many Rwandan co-operatives failed. Since then, however, the number of co-ops has risen significantly, to well above pre-1994 numbers (Sentama, 2009). In 2006 Rwanda adopted a national policy for the promotion of co-ops, and the movement is strongly supported by the government, in particular through the Rwanda Co-operative Agency, a public institution in charge of promotion, registration and regulation of cooperatives in the country (RCA, 2012).

PANEL 2: Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters: Emerging Actors and Institutions in Shaping Response and Recovery

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/222

Our panel aims to discuss trends shaping the response to and recovery from disasters. We propose a critical look at the role of new, emerging actors and institutions in the humanitarian and financial sectors, from the micro-level of remittances through to the macro-level of the governmental issuance of catastrophe bonds, in the adaptation of individuals, states, and non-state actors to these significant events. It is the goal of the panel to provide fresh perspective on the impact of disasters and the manner in which disasters are shaping and being shaped by a diversity of global and domestic forces. Towards that end, the panel will present three papers focused on different aspects of this issue area, all of which are centered on problematizing the evolving nature of disasters in our modern, globally interconnected world.

Paper 1: Crisis and Opportunity: The Emergence and Growth of Catastrophe Bonds
Presenter: Korey Pasch

Recent events in the Philippines (Super-typhoon Haiyan) and the United States (Super-storm Sandy) have reinforced that 'natural' disasters constitute some of the most destructive phenomena that affect individuals, communities, states, and trajectories of development (Hewitt 1983; World Bank 2001; United Nations 2005; Gotham 2007, 2012; Tierney 2007; Gunewardena 2008; Schuller 2008). Natural disasters, defined as "shorthand for humanitarian disaster with a natural trigger" (Pelling 2003, 4), are now more multifaceted in their effects and severe in their impacts (Blaikie et al. 2004; Button and Oliver-Smith 2008). Further, there has been an expanding role of private governance and actors within the disaster policy nexus and more specifically, their integration into capital markets through new financial mechanisms such as insurance linked securities (ILSs) and catastrophe bonds (Lewis 2007; Salmon 2008, 2011; Keogh et al. 2011; Economist 2013; Klein 2013). Insurance linked securities are a broad class of financial instruments used by insurers and other actors to pool and transfer disaster risks to capital markets and catastrophe bonds are the most prominent example of them (Milken 2008; World Bank and United Nations 2010; Risk Management Solutions 2012). Focusing on a comparative analysis of the cases of the creation and expansion of ILSs within Mexico, and the Philippines, my paper seeks to understand the emergence and growth of these novel financial instruments and what the expansion of catastrophe bonds could mean with regard to international development.

Paper 2: Sending Money: Potentials and Pitfalls for Conceptualizing the Role of Remittances as Self-help in Disaster Response
Presenter: Yvonne Su

Increasingly in the Global South, private and collective remittances are playing a stronger role in natural disaster response and recovery. The literature suggests that migrant remittances flows increase in the aftermath of natural disasters, acting as a safety net for households that have migrants abroad (World Bank 2006; Clarke and Wallsten 2004; Weiss-Fagen and Bump 2005; Yang 2007). Policy makers and academics find remittances attractive because they are a means of financing that reaches households relatively directly and they represent an immediate, flexible and often predictable source of income (Swithern 2014). While remittances often overcome many of challenges faced by humanitarian assistance in regards to timing, distribution and bureaucracy, there are concerns that using remittances as a form of 'self-insurance' can distort the post-disaster aid allocation by government and aid organizations (Becerra et al. 2014). There is also the danger that migration and remittances is utilized as a form of 'self-help' for individuals and households attempting to escape poverty, which contributes to the evasion of state responsibility (de Haas 2010). This paper will engage in this debate and explore the potential and pitfalls of using remittances as a form of self-help in disaster response.

Paper 3: Survival on the Margins: Civilian Self-Protection and the Limits of International Aid
Author : David Morgan

There is growing acceptance that if states are unable or unwilling to prevent and react to mass atrocities within their borders, this "responsibility to protect" must fall to the international community. Academics working on this issue typically focus on the dilemmas involved in protecting civilians on the ground, highlighting the failures and, less often, the successes of international approaches. Less recognized, however, are the strategies and mechanisms that civilians themselves develop to survive violence and continue to fulfill various 'life projects'. In an attempt to address this gap, this paper examines the self-protection strategies that Syrian refugees used to escape the violence in their country and begin life anew on the margins of Jordanian society. Beginning with the lived experiences of the refugees themselves, it explores the various social and cultural resources and networks on which they have drawn, and highlights the frequent isolation of these activities from international aid efforts. This paper thus challenges the conventional view of civilian protection as a commodity to be delivered by actors external to the conflict. Instead, survival and protection are understood as living processes, as local actors strive to navigate insecurity, break cycles of conflict and foster sustainable development in their surrounding environments.

PANEL 3: Perspectives on Canada's Role in Development

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/226

Panel Moderator: Ian Smillie

Paper 1: International Cooperation in Small Cities and Towns: New directions and Innovative Local Practices in British Columbia
Presenter: Julie Drolet

Past research on international cooperation in Canada has focused on large urban centres, with far less attention to small cities and towns. Yet international cooperation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are actively engaged in creating partnerships in many of these communities, including Northern sites, in a long-term and sustainable manner. There is a need to better understand how these local organizations consider their work within a provincial, national, and international context, particularly since challenges facing international development remain varied and complex. Creating new knowledge and innovation is important in order to address these challenges, including inequality, poverty, environmental degradation, and gender inequities (International Development Research Centre, 2009).

The presentation will share preliminary research findings on the experiences of NGOs in British Columbia's (BC's) small cities and towns with populations between 10,000 and 90,000. Findings from field research conducted in the BC Interior, the Kootenays, Northern BC, and on Vancouver Island will be shared. The BC Council for International Cooperation (BCCIC) has been engaged in regional programming over five years (2008-2013) and developed a regional support network for NGOs based on needs expressed during previous CIDA-funded programming (2008-2011) and member surveys. This IDRC-funded study builds on an existing community-university partnership that aims to enhance collaboration between universities and BCCIC while building on complementary international development and cooperation skills and experience. Lessons learned from community-based international cooperation strategies will inform future programming in BC and across Canada, improve understanding of regional programming, and contribute to Canadians' public engagement in the field of international development.

Paper 2: Crafting Space for Bricolage: How INGOs Manage Donor Conditions

Presenter: Anne-Marie Duval

INGOs are natural "bricoleurs" as their mission requires that they creatively combine diverse, heterogeneous resources to engender social transformation in a contextualized manner. However, in this paper, I argue that the possibility for INGOs to engage in bricolage is more and more difficult as donor conditions increasingly impair bricoleur abilities and skills. Through the qualitative analysis of a case study drawn from ethnographic data collected in a Canadian INGO, I show how INGOs may craft space for bricolage by circumventing donor conditions and more importantly, by influencing them. The research sheds light on the "backstage" of bricolage, that is, the political work bricoleurs have to engage in to legitimize and disseminate their craft. Results show that INGOs may succeed in mitigating donor conditions by constructing normative power and engaging in knowledge work to promote and create space for bricolage in the international development field.

Paper 3: Getting (un)comfortable: A 50-year Perspective on How Canada's Development NGOs Got So Dependent on Federal Government Funding

Presenter: Lauchlan T. Munro

The Harper government's troubled relationship with Canada's development NGOs has been much debated at CASID and the in the CJDS, amongst other places. Many contributions have assessed the ideological nature of the Conservative government's (de-)funding decisions since 2006. Others have deplored how the federal government ceased funding NGOs that it had funded for many years, even decades. Several of Canada's development NGOs are in dire financial straits, and some have closed altogether. Lost in the debates, however, has been the question of when, how and why Canadian NGOs came to be so dependent on Canadian government funding. This article documents when and how selected Canadian development NGOs came to be so dependent upon federal government funding, especially from the former Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). To do so, we have created a new database of federal funding to Canada's development NGOs, drawing on the audited financial statements contained in the NGOs' own published annual reports over the past half century. Our findings shed light on the long-term trends in federal funding to Canada's development NGOs, as well as on more mundane but nonetheless important issues like the quality of financial reporting and record keeping amongst Canada's development NGOs over the decades.

PANEL 4: The Challenge of Large-Scale Agriculture

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/227

Paper 1: Mobilization Against Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Senegal

Presenter: Marie Gagné

This presentation analyzes the role of peasant associations, civil society organizations and think tanks in the mobilization against large-scale land acquisitions in Senegal. In the 1980s, peasant organizations gained ascendancy and progressively became a recognized interlocutor by the Senegalese state in the design of agricultural programs. With the coming into power of Abdoulaye Wade in 2000, the Senegalese peasant movement encountered several setbacks. Wade, who strongly promoted agribusiness, was not inclined to collaborate with existing peasant organizations and employed various means to circumvent their influence. While less openly hostile, Macky Sall, the current president, also displays a clear commitment to fostering private investment in agriculture. In opposition to state projects, the peasant movement has coalesced with civil society

associations and think tanks to generate a wide public debate on the future of agriculture in Senegal and question the desirability of large-scale land acquisitions. Despite significant popular opposition, the two successive presidents have been adamant in the pursuit of several agribusiness projects over vast expanses of land. This presentation will explain why the coalition of peasant associations, civil society organizations, and think tanks was successful in halting certain projects, but unable in other cases. I argue that three main factors are at play: the coherence of actions undertaken by local populations, the capacity of NGOs to harness the support of political elites, and the legal status of the land under contention. This paper is based on an analysis of secondary data, qualitative interviews, and participant observation carried out in Senegal in 2013-2014.

Paper 2 : Les Acquisitions Massives des Terres agricoles (AMT) en Afrique de l'Ouest : impacts des projets réalisés dans les zones rurales

Presenter: Amine Boulhian

La baisse de la rentabilité du marché hypothécaire suite à la crise financière de 2008, une population mondiale grandissante et des gouvernements soucieux d'assurer son alimentation, inflation des prix de denrées depuis 2005 et émeutes de faim de 2008, des espaces de culture de plus en plus convoités à des fins de production agro-industrielle non comestible, voici les principales raisons ayant conduit certains intérêts économiques, financiers et politiques nationaux et transnationaux à revaloriser le foncier agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest. Cette ruée effrénée vers les terres agricoles et les ressources qu'elles abritent, vient compromettre aujourd'hui la sécurité alimentaire des populations locales, menace la biodiversité locale et le mode de vie traditionnel, déclenchant ainsi famine et créant appauvrissement et déséquilibre social au sein des communautés. Dans un contexte de coopération Nord-Sud et Sud-Sud, et afin de comprendre les enjeux et dynamiques autour des acquisitions massives des terres agricoles, chercheurs et diverses organisations canadiennes et ouest-africaines ont étroitement collaborés pour mener une étude d'impacts approfondie sur terrain. Cette présentation aspire à démontrer l'importance de la recherche sur les questions liées au champ de l'alimentation en Afrique de l'Ouest, et comment un pays comme le Canada puisse participer dans la divulgation du savoir et l'alerte de l'opinion publique contre les acquisitions massives des terres.

Paper 3: Comparative Study: Large-Scale Foreign Land Acquisitions for Agriculture, in Southern Ethiopia and Western Nigeria

Author : Ethel Osazuwa

Securing arable land in Third-World nations by several governments and investors currently seem to be the new pathway to the expansion of agricultural production and a proposed economic stimulator for the global south. Transnational corporations, private investors, and some governments used the food crisis that emerged since 2007 as an opportunity to invest in large tracks of land in developing nations, particularly, Sub-Saharan Africa. The overall objective of the paper is to establish whether the impact of large-scale land acquisitions has been positive or negative in Ethiopia and Nigeria, and if the land acquisitions processes in both countries are similar. The research question to guide the trajectory of the paper is: What impacts, if any, do large-scale land acquisitions have on food security at the community level, in the Lower Omo Valley of Southern Ethiopia, and in Shonga District of Kwara State, Nigeria? The paper will be based on secondary reports, scholarly data, and 'grey literature on Ethiopia and Nigeria's development. The final research paper will contribute to the current relevant Sociological literature on large-scale land acquisitions in developing countries. Specifically, the presentation will present a critical insight and potentially generate awareness for prospective researchers on the issue of large-scale land acquisitions and the implications on food security and poverty for local host communities.

PANEL 5: Women and Development

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/330

Paper 1: Participation in Paid Work but Limited Agency for Women in Cambodia, 2007-2013

Presenter: Fiona MacPhail

Three interrelated dimensions of women's economic empowerment - participation, benefit, and agency (following OECD 2011; Kabeer 1994, 2012) - in three sectors are analysed for Cambodia, 2007-2013. Gender differences in participation in, and benefit from, three categories of income-generating work (agriculture, wage employment, and entrepreneurial activities) are analyzed, along with the underlying gender-specific constraints and imposed constraints (Folbre 1994; Kabeer 2008). Agency, in terms of opportunities to make decisions to influence individual well-being at the household level and through collective actions (World Bank 2014) to improve working conditions through unions and business networks and influence national development, is explored. Evidence on participation and benefit including dimensions of decent work is drawn from nationally representative surveys (Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013, Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012, and Economic Census of Cambodia 2011) and agency is investigated utilizing recent literature.

The main arguments advanced are that (i) women have high levels of participation in agriculture, wage employment and entrepreneurship activities; (ii) women's benefit from this participation is lower, relative to men's; and (iii) while paid work can enhance women's agency at the individual and collective levels, women's agency is limited by prevailing norms and structures as illustrated with examples of unions and business networks. The paper concludes with recommendations for improving economic empowerment, particularly through increasing benefit and agency.

Paper 2: Understanding Women's Roles and Work in Uganda's Lake Victoria Fisheries
Presenter: Kelly Pickerill

Understanding women's roles and work in Uganda's Lake Victoria fisheries: The socio-economic and socio-cultural implications for women and their livelihoods. This paper examines the divisions of labour between women and men in the artisanal fisheries of Uganda's Lake Victoria. Traditionally in Uganda gender norms prescribe fishing as a male occupation, while women have generally tended to carry out the activities of fish processing (such as filleting, smoking, and drying), and fish mongering. As a result, women's direct access to financial capital is mediated through men—leading women to engage in a variety of innovative strategies that give them access to financial capital. Based on qualitative interviews conducted in Uganda from August to December 2014, my paper explores these strategies and their implications for female livelihoods. Findings suggest that issues of gender equality—as well as challenges of environmental management—do indeed affect women's access to fish and financial capital. Using a gendered critique of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach to analyze findings, my research also suggests that there are a multitude of complex and interconnected livelihood factors that affect female access to the resource base, female socio-economic and socio-cultural status, and issues of female empowerment on the whole in Uganda's rural artisanal fisheries.

Paper 3: Engendering Urban Social Movements and Public Housing Policy in Brazil
Presenter: Charmain Levy, Marianne Carle-Marsan & Anne Latendresse

Based on interviews of social movement leaders, state and civil society feminists and documental research, this paper first proposes to analyze the transformations taking place within the Sao Paulo housing movement. It considers the political, social and economic context during the 2000s when women leaders in the Sao Paulo urban housing movement worked with feminists from the World Women's March to progressively integrate a gendered analysis of social relations in their understanding of urban housing issues. It illustrates how a strategic alliance among this movement, the women's movement, civil society networks and sectors of the PT contributed to the adoption of public policies that take into consideration the specificities of urban women. It demonstrates why social change concerning gendered public policy came from below and outside of the political system when different social and political actors forming a leftwing network pressured governments to elaborate new gender specific urban housing policies. Since the Workers' Party (PT) gained power at the federal level in 2003, it created public policy conferences around women's and urban issues where social movements and civil society actors have participated in order to create a greater awareness about gender specific problems, propose public policies to address them and question the absence of gender equity in participative democracy. Although this is important in advancing gender equality, social justice and democracy, it has not led to structural changes in the way the city is perceived and developed by state. I briefly explore the limits of this collective action and how despite the proximity of these social movements to the PT, they often only achieve practical claims (Molyneux, 1985).

PANEL 6: Insight – Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am
Location: Simard SMD/423

Paper 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Context of the Collapse of the Rana Plaza Factory Complex in Bangladesh
Presenter: Marion Champoux-Pellegrin

"Sweatshops" are discussed in universities and activist gatherings, but rarely at the shopping mall. Yet it is at the mall that we all buy sweatshop-made products. The goal of this session is to have a discussion about labour rights that is based on facts, and to dispel some common misconceptions that discourage action. The case study of Bangladesh will outline the ongoing discussion about the social cost of globalization. Participants will come out of this session a big step closer to being able to take on the challenge of ethical consumerism.

Paper 2: The Lost Debate: The Privatization of Green Energy in Canada and How Cooperatives are Emerging to Change the Development Status Quo
Presenter: M'Lisa Colbert

Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy is a popular area of study for a lot of IDS grads because of its relatively new emergence on the policy scene in most countries. The glitz of green energy as an absolute good for the Canadian economy

and reputation in the global effort to reduce carbon emissions seems to have masked the debate as to whether developing this energy should be a public or private responsibility. According to a CBC news analysis, a quarter, roughly 127,024 megawatts of electricity is generated by private firms. By 2020, private enterprise will account for more than one third of all generation in Canada. This session plans to rouse this loss debate, provide important knowledge regarding electrical generation in Canada and make the case for why there might be cause for keeping the public model.

SESSION 2

PANEL 7: Collaborative Research and the Integrated Co-operative Model in the Context of the Commons: Promise and Praxis

Co-Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation

Time: 1:45 – 3:15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Sharing Knowledge, Collaborating Across Cultures and Organizational Forms

Presenters: Lou Hammond Ketilson, Suleman Chambo & Johnny Mugisha

Paper 2: Building Cooperation, Community and the Commons through Collaborative Research

Presenters: Cindy Hanson & Adeyemi Ogundade

Paper 3: Cooperative Rural Development Through Public and Common Goods

Presenters: JoAnn Jaffe, Terra Brocket, Bernard Oba

PANEL 8 : Perspectives on India & Bangladesh

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/222

Paper 1: The Role of the Bureaucracy in Policymaking in Bangladesh

Presenter: Ahmed K. Rashid

The policymaking roles and responsibilities of political and bureaucratic executives are often difficult to distinguish. Taking the example of Bangladesh, this article argues that the role of the bureaucracy in policymaking is undermined by excessive political influence, the bureaucracy's lack of effective engagement with civil society and non-governmental organisations, and a decline in bureaucratic capacities in terms of policy support and policy management. Bureaucrats lose objectivity in policymaking as undue political inference and partisan interests override neutral expertise. Policy-relevant insights from the community do not feed into policy processes because of a bureaucratic reluctance to engage regularly with civil society organisations, think tanks and the media. A steady decline in the educational quality and professional standards of public officials results in poor capacity to deal with policy issues. The analysis suggests that instead of tussling with political executives in the exercise of power and authority, bureaucrats must better utilise their knowledge, expertise and experience by engaging meaningfully in policy matters that have a direct impact on citizens. Bureaucratic ownership of key aspects of policymaking is a critical factor in expediting socio-economic development in a country such as Bangladesh.

Paper 2: Regulating Public Sector Conflict of Interest in Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis of Parliaments and Bureaucracies

Presenter: Mohammad Ehsan

Normatively, the significance of impartial public officials in the making and implementation of public policies cannot be underestimated. However, public officials in South Asia are often condemned for unethical behavior, mismanagement, and corruption. Regulating the conduct of public officials has therefore become a standard operating procedure in the public sector. This field-research based doctoral research paper explores the current conflict of interest (CoI) regimes of Indian and Bangladeshi parliaments and bureaucracies. Juxtaposing CoI with corruption, what, among others, are to be explored include: (a) whether and how regulation and management of CoI can reduce the extent of public sector corruption; (b) uncovering the contextual factors that determine the success or failure of CoI regimes and if so (c) how best to keep those contextual factors in mind in devising conflict regimes. Examining the current state of CoI regimes for parliamentarians (especially, cabinet members) and civil servants, and discovering the contextual factors (cultural, political, structural) are thus the major objectives of this paper. Even though the primary purpose of this attempt is not to prove or disprove any theory, it employs a cultural-institutional approach to explore and explain public sector CoI regimes in India and Bangladesh. Ultimately, the paper locates the CoI regimes of these countries in the perspective of worldwide best practice scenario so as to forward appropriate policy recommendations. Broadly associated with the development area of anti-corruption, this paper is important because there is no exploratory studies on CoI in South Asian context.

Paper 3: Bangladeshi Peasants Socio-economic and Technology use Dynamics in Bangladesh
Presenter: Dr. Kazi Abdur Rouf

Capitalistic profit motive economy forced traditional agriculture move toward commercializing agriculture in Bangladesh. However, Bangladeshi traditional peasants are suffering from getting their crop prices in commercialized market relations. These peasants are unable to fulfill their basic needs; hence they are suffering from poverty. The objectives of the paper are (1) to acquaint readers with the issues and conditions of life that Bangladeshi peasants are suffering from crop marketing in Bangladesh and (2) to understand the causes and consequences of peasants' poverty. This paper is written by the author from his own experience. The paper uses secondary data from different studies conducted in Bangladesh.

Peasant social organizations, traditional cultures, cultivation technologies and peasant economics are changing and moving toward mechanized capital intensive agriculture that creates inequality in the society among rich peasants and poor peasants in Bangladesh. Peasant joint family structure is changing to single family. Peasant festivals, customs and cultures are decaying. Chemical agricultural green revolution is oriented to economic profit that totally ignored ecological and social factors. Wester Guard finds in his Bangladesh research that rich peasants' loss their lands because of population increase. For example, density of population was 668 in 1942, it was 1066 in 1957. First average peasant farm size was 6.2 acres, then decline to 4.9 acres. Landless population was 4% in 1942; it increases to 30% in 1975. More than 10 acres of land household were 16% in 1942, but it stands 9% in 1975. The above statistics show land fragmentation is increasing that effects peasant socio-economic life.

Moreover, in Bangladesh, land tenure system has created exploitative and uneven power structure and patron-client relations between Zamindars (Landlord) and Rayoti (tenants). Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) study shows that marginalized peasants and landless people numbers are increasing. The market economy defeated peasant subsistence economy. Although the commercialized peasants' economy becomes dominant in the capitalist market relations, marginalized peasants are in periphery of the market economy. Hence they are exploited in the capitalistic market relations in Bangladesh. Many peasants and their children have been trying to co-opt with the commercial market relations. However, marginalized peasants are victims of pauperization (forced sale) process. They use modern agriculture technology to get benefits from the market since 1970s; however, competitive capitalist market put them out from the commercial market. Hence state should come forward to support the peasant economy and culture in Bangladesh.

This paper gives readers to know the patterns and scenarios of peasants' socioeconomic life and peasants' different issues that they are sufferings from in Bangladesh. Hence the peasants' salient facets of the paper draw attention to Bangladeshi peasant economists, researchers and policy makers to address the issues that they are suffering from.

Paper 4: Continuing the Struggle: Ascendancy of Weaker Groups Indian State of Uttar Pradesh
Presenter: Sujoy Dutta

The study captures the everyday politics of Dalits and lower castes, and their livelihood strategies against the agrarian structure in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Although falling well short of a rebellion, under the political banner of pro-poor political party, the poor Dalit labourers have adopted everyday politics to challenge the local power structure. This proves a point that defiance under uncompromising circumstances need not be quiet, disguised and anonymous rather it can be noisy, public and open. In the study villages, two forms of overt resistance are observed—everyday open collective actions and circular migration. The evidence is based on three villages in district Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh where data was collected over a period on twelve months. Method of data collection varied from semi-structured to unstructured in-depth discussions in teashops, agricultural fields and factory canteens. The analysis from the field indicates certain section of the poor labourers who have benefited from these everyday overt actions. The labourers who 'escape' to daily jobs may encounter arduous working conditions in their new employment, sometimes even earn lower wages, but express their satisfaction by working outside the villages. This entire process of transformation of labourers has not only made them physically and socially aware of their rights, but has enhanced their social and political sensibilities indicating that traditional social order is under siege.

PANEL 9: Gender Roles and Development

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm
Location: Simard SMD/226

Paper 1: Widowhood and Global Social Policy in-Conflict Reconstruction

Presenter: Taryn Husband

Widowhood is not a new concept, in fact, considering that studies have shown that women tend to live longer than men, it could even be considered common, if not almost inevitable. However, much of the research and attention paid to the issue of widowhood is based on an assumption that widows are elderly women. While, on the whole, this is the case during times of relative peace, conflict and post-conflict settings are characterized by large demographic shifts, including a large number of young widows. This paper will present an evaluation of the existing social policy landscape pertaining to the status of widows in post-conflict societies and will ultimately present a series of policy recommendations based on the case studies and the analysis of existing measures.

Paper 2: Risk and Regulation: the Rhetorics of Young Motherhood in International Development Discourse

Presenter: Jaqueline Potvin

Discourses around teenage motherhood often identify age as a source of risk in both pregnancy and motherhood. Young mothers are constructed as being both at risk (of dropping out of school, of health complications) as well as being a source of risk (to their children, to the national economy). Feminist analyses of domestic responses to teenage pregnancy and motherhood have demonstrated how these discourses of risk have been deployed to achieve political and economic goals despite evidence that access to resources is a much more significant factor than age in calculating the 'risks' of motherhood. In light of such analysis, it is important to question emerging discourses of 'risky' motherhood in international development discourse, in particular around the question of teenaged or 'young' mothers. My research brings domestic discourses of teen motherhood into conversation with gender and development discourses. I explore how and why the prevention of young motherhood has become a site through which to advocate for health and education for girls, and how discourses of risky motherhood have been deployed to achieve particular political and economic goals in both contexts. Working within a feminist biopolitical framework and using Plan UK's "Choices for Girls" campaign as a case study, I argue that conflation of young motherhood with risk stand in the way of ethical intercultural dialogue and productive outreach in the gender and development sector.

Paper 3: Women's Human (In) Security at Ecuador's borders

Author : Claudia Donoso

My research explores the experiences of women who smuggle, fuel, propane cylinders for domestic use, and other goods, as response to human insecurity at Ecuador's border zones. The main argument of this research is that smuggling activities of women in Ecuador's border zones provinces EL Oro, Carchi, and Sucumbíos will decrease if a human security approach and gender focus are strengthened within public policies at the national, but mainly at the local level. This research also analyses the effectiveness of Canada's contributions to international cooperation on gender specific projects on the Ecuadorian borders. As a result of this research, Ecuador could become a country focus for Canadian international cooperation in order to support an Ecuadorian gender and human security agenda. Initially, Ecuador battled illegal activities at its borders by using national security initiatives including the deployment of police and military patrols. To decrease this military response and increase a multidimensional and human security approach, the Ecuadorian government launched Plan Ecuador in 2007, Sovereign Energy Plan 2007, the Integral Security Plan in 2011, and the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017. Any of these efforts have incorporated a clear gender focus. The research's methodology looks at national statistics and census data. The study analyses Ecuadorian mass media; conducts interviews with Ecuadorian and Canadian functionaries, feminist experts in Ecuador, women's organization leaders; and conducts workshops with local women in Ecuador.

PANEL 10: Education and Development: From the Ground Up

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 am

Location: Simard SMD/227

Panel Moderator: Charis Enns

Paper 1: Missing the Mark: Promoting Social Cohesion through Global Citizenship Education in Conflict Affected States

Presenter: Thursica Kovinthan

Global education has become a recent focus of many multicultural and/or multiethnic democratic countries around the world. This is largely due debates around citizenship and citizenship education as a result of increasing diversity, immigration, globalization, and war/conflict in many countries around the world (Knight & Harnish, 2006). The dramatic increase in the ethnic composition of countries has resulted in a reevaluation of the traditional notion of citizenship as multicultural and multi ethnic countries contend with issues of tolerance, identity, pluralism, and multiculturalism (Niens & Chastaney, 2008). Schools play a significant role in the development of citizens; consequently, citizenship education has

become a central focus of many nations as they attempt to maintain unity within diversity (Banks, 2009). Global citizenship is often championed as a means for peace-building based on global justice and has the potential to overcome prejudice, community division, and conflict (Bickmore, 2007; Davies, 2015). Through a systematic literature review, this paper will examine the potential for global citizenship education to promote peace and develop social cohesion in divided or conflict affected states. Results show that a lack of critical engagement with the concept of global citizenship and discomfort to engage in controversial topics by teachers and students prevents global citizenship from delivering on its promise of overcoming prejudice and promoting social cohesion.

Paper 2: The Political Economy of the United States Education Programme in Pakistan
Presenter: Salamat Tabbasum

Paper 3: La descentralización universitaria en el Uruguay. Reflexiones sobre la articulación entre educación y desarrollo desde un territorio postergado
Presenters: Emilio Fernandes, Amalia Stuhldrerer & Reto Bertoni

En el Uruguay existe una universidad pública desde 1849, la cual es conocida como la Universidad de la República (UDELAR). La misma es gratuita y en la actualidad cuenta con 110.000 estudiantes, 10.000 docentes y 6.000 funcionarios siendo el principal organismo de educación terciaria del país, ya que concentra el 80% del estudiantado, mientras que otros institutos terciarios y/o universidades (privadas) tienen el 20% restante. Se organiza en diferentes Facultades abarcando todas las áreas del conocimiento: tecnologías y ciencias de la naturaleza y del hábitat, social y artística y ciencias de la salud. Su presupuesto es votado por el Parlamento nacional y la ejecución del mismo es definida por un organismo de co-gobierno universitario compuesto por docentes, estudiantes y egresados a partir de la Ley Orgánica aprobada en 1958. Históricamente la oferta educativa se concentró fundamentalmente en Montevideo, la capital del país (excepción hecha en el caso de alguna Facultad con presencia en el interior del país, como ser la Facultad de Agronomía) y en el litoral noroeste donde se ubicó el "Regional Norte" desde el año 1957, el cual actualmente ofrece formación académica en algunas carreras terciarias. A partir de 2007 la Universidad define autónomamente una serie de lineamientos de política universitaria a través del documento "Hacia la generalización y diversificación de la enseñanza terciaria"¹, donde asume la tarea de implementar una política de descentralización ubicando centros regionales en la zona este, en el noreste y de profundizar la oferta académica en el litoral noroeste del país. El trabajo a presentar reflexiona en clave de desarrollo territorial sobre algunas consecuencias de esta política de descentralización universitaria tanto en lo que refiere a la formación de recursos humanos en el interior así como también al desarrollo del capital cultural en las distintas regiones del país, con foco en la región Noreste.

Paper 4: Testing the Knowledge Bank: An examination of the World Bank's knowledge mobilization efforts around public-private partnerships
Presenter: Robyn Read
Email:

This study examines the ways that knowledge on public-private partnerships in education (PPPE) spreads due to the knowledge mobilization (efforts to incorporate research into policy and practice in education) work of World Bank Education Sector (WB). Specifically, this study looks at the role of the WB in research mediation between research producing contexts and research using contexts. Using bibliometric analysis this study a) traces the citations in five WB publications on PPPE in order to clarify the origins of the evidence used; and b) map the spread of this research through its online take-up by other organizations. This study will provide baseline data about knowledge mobilization efforts of the WB around PPPE, and illuminate the broader discussion in the literature on who is included (and excluded) from this research enterprise.

PANEL 11: Roundtable/Table Ronde

Sustainable Development by 2030? What Global Sustainable Development Goals Mean for Canada

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/330

Paper 1: Canada 2030: A broad overview of what the SDGs mean for Canada
Presenter: Shannon Kindornay

Paper 2: Localizing sustainable development? The SDGs from a municipal perspective
Presenter: Elena Pierce

Paper 3: The SDGs and the Leave No One Behind Agenda: Implications for Canada
Presenter: William David

Paper 4: Environmental Sustainability: SDG Implications for Canada's Approach at Home and Abroad
Presenter: Dale Marshall

Paper 5: We Can Do Better: Opportunities for Civil Society Presented by the SDG Agenda
Presenter: Fraser Reilly-King

**PANEL 12: Insight – Undergraduate International Development Conference
Welcome to InSight & The Undercurrent Spring 2015 Author Presentations**

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm
Location: Simard SMD/423

Authors to be Confirmed

SESSION 3

PANEL 13: Co-operatives and International Experiences

Co-Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation
Time: 3:30 – 5:30 pm
Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Co-operatives and 21st Century Globalization: Leamington Canada and Girgarre Australia
Presenter: Hasmet M. Uluorta

Paper 2: Adventures in International Evaluation: Measuring the Impact of Co-operative Development
Presenter: Anna Brown

Paper 3: Effectiveness of the Co-operative Management Practices in the Province of Bataan
Presenter: Olivia Ann S. Siccion, Professor

**PANEL 14: Canadian Historical Association Joint Session
Capitals and Peripheries: Historical Perspectives on International Development**

Time : 3 :30 – 5 :30 pm
Location: Simard SMD/222
Panel Moderator: Ian Smillie

For decades, history has been integral to the theories of those studying development, whether it be economists of the 1940s and 1950s looking at the history of western growth as a model for the “third world,” or dependency theorists of the 1960s and 1970s examining colonialism as the key to underdevelopment in the Global South. However, it is only relatively recently that a growing number of historians have begun to turn their attention toward the study the modern practice of development and humanitarian interventions, as well as excavating its backward linkages to colonialism, mission work, cultural imperialism, and other more fully developed areas of the discipline. In the spirit of Congress, we propose a joint panel of the CHA and CASID to explore the history of development and humanitarianism. The panel will use the Congress theme, “capital ideas” to anchor a discussion of histories that stretch from the centres of the western world to the “peripheries” of the Global South. Particularly, it will explore the relationship between Canada's centre, both geographically and politically, and those countries that Canada aimed, at least in its official discourse, to help through humanitarian and aid ventures. It will also explore the value of historical research to the study of development, both in terms of theory and methodology. It was submitted to the CHA organizing committee on October 15th, the deadline for that conference. If accepted, it will take place on June 3, the only day which overlaps between the two conferences.

Paper 1: Integrating History and International Development Studies: Lessons from the Canadian-Indian Aid Experience
Presenter: Jill Campbell-Miller

Paper 2: State Theory, Historical Sociology, and Comparative Agricultural Development
Presenter: John F. Devlin

Both social scientists and historians seek to explain historical processes. Social scientists seek explicit theory and are interested in whether the relationships identified can be generalized across cases. Historians embed their theory within their historical narrative, recognize the involvement of many explanatory factors and tend to focus on single events or event

sequences in specific places rather than general or generic processes. For the historian there is no presumption that a single logic explains similar events. Efforts to blend the approaches have created the sub-field of historical sociology which seeks to integrate comparative empirical and theoretical work to support generalizations while giving scope to the role of narrative as an explanatory methodology. This paper works in the historical sociology tradition. It offers a framework for building comparative narratives about the role of the state in the development process based on a review of the literature on the contribution of the state to post-war development. The framework is then applied to the developmental experience of settler states with a particular focus on the agricultural transformation that occurred in Ontario, Canada, from settlement to the Second World War.

Paper 3: 'Is our assistance worthwhile?': The Role of Tripartisanship in the Canadian Response to Refugee and International Development Crises, 1968-1978
Presenter: Stephanie Bangarth

PANEL 15 : Diffusion of Environmental Innovations Among MSMEs: Learning Across Disciplines (Part 1)

Time : 3 :30 – 5 :30 pm

Location: Simard SMD/226

Poverty reduction and environmental sustainability are among the two most pressing global problems. Most developing country governments seek to reduce poverty through industrialization and entrepreneurship. Small and medium enterprises generate more than 50% of the jobs in developing countries but are generally in sectors with low barriers to entry and a workforce with low technical skills. Innovation is seen as key to increasing productivity. But not just any innovation will do. Sustainability demands that the impacts on the environment and worker health be minimised as productivity is improved. The papers in these two panels present research findings on diffusion of worker and environmentally friendly innovations among small and medium entities in India and Canada. Each of the case studies examines the different factors – policy and regulations, competition, pressure from consumer and environmental groups, business associations - influencing the decision to adopt environmentally friendly technological and social innovations in different sectors – agri-food, brick, cashew, foundry, rock crushing.

Paper 1: Drivers and Inhibitors of Innovation and its Diffusion: The Foundry Sector in India
Presenter: Sangeeta Agasty

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form a strong economic backbone of India in terms of their contribution to the GDP, export and employment. Yet MSMEs often find it hard to comply with environmental legislations due to various technical and non-technical limitations and thereby become less sustainable.

Foundry is one of the major sectors out of the nine less sustainable sectors and has nearly 6,700 enterprises ranging from unregistered micro enterprises to formal bigger enterprises. Not only in terms of it's the economic significance, the sector is also important because of high energy consumption and environmental implications. Innovation is a key factor that influences its competitiveness and business sustainability. However, in spite of demonstrated benefits of innovations, their rate of adoption in foundry sector is quite low.

The paper identifies the key drivers and inhibitors of innovation and its diffusion in foundry MSMEs in India. The paper is based on field study in two foundry clusters in India one being a leader and other one follower in the sector based on some economic and sustainability parameters. The study employs Industrial ecology tools to understand the critical areas of innovation for sustainability and also uses statistical methods such as structural equation modeling to understand the demand side factors and enablers that influence the decision of MSMEs to adopt and adapt or reject innovations. The study findings also have greater relevance to other less sustainable sectors in India. (This study is funded by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada.)

Paper 2: Dunking the Dust: Innovation Diffusion and Informality Challenges in a Stone Crushing Cluster, India
Presenter: Keshab Das

This paper discusses the trade-off between environment gains and informality in the production process highlighting the case of innovation diffusion dilemmas in a highly polluting SME stone crushing cluster in the underdeveloped state of Odisha, India. The huge dust that rises in the entire process has seriously polluted the air and settled on the farmlands, trees, buildings, homesteads, animals and humans in the surrounding region resulting in farming decline, road accidents due to poor visibility, school drop-outs, out-migration and various ailments affecting lung, heart, eyes and skin. Abatement of dust control has been an important concern of the State Pollution Control Board, which has enforced use of water sprinklers designed to soak the dust as it emerges during crushing by the machine. Introduction of relevant clean technological innovations often has been conditioned by institutional and economic factors. Despite health and productivity advantages, what constrains innovation diffusion in low-end informal clusters? These issues are addressed through the research that

draws upon interviews with 50 enterprises in the thriving cluster and information collected from secondary sources and discussions with various state and non-state stakeholders. Due to dysfunctional institutional arrangements, absence of collective responsibility by the cluster enterprises and the pecuniary gains of informality the local business has no incentive to opt for a cleaner technology in the larger interest of pursuing sustainable development goals. The research for this paper is funded through SSHRC and submitted for the Panel on “Diffusion of Environmental Innovations among Micro Small and Medium Enterprises”.

Paper 3: Diffusion of Cleaner Production Innovation: A Case Study of Brick Sector in Eastern Indian Cluster
Presenter: Sachin Kumar

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) generate a large share of employment in countries like India and are considered to be the engines of economic growth. Clay-fired brick making is one such prominent sub-sector among MSME in India, which is growing rapidly. The adoption of cleaner production innovation by an MSME is a complex phenomenon in general, and in particular, for conventional and traditional sector like brick making in India that has not witnessed any large scale technological change. However, a cleaner production initiative focusing on firing in the brick making process, that was introduced in the 1970's did not diffuse then, but is increasingly finding its way in brick making process after about four decades.

This paper will present a research that attempts to understand the factors that influence adoption of such cleaner production innovations, focusing on a specific brick making cluster in Eastern India. Results of a preliminary analysis of structured interviews carried out in the field will be reported. The generated knowledge will help understanding conditions for large scale adoption of cleaner production innovation by MSMEs.

This paper is linked to the panel on “Diffusion of environmental innovations among micro small and medium enterprises: learning across disciplines and across cultures” and is part of a research project funded by Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council under its Partnership Development Grant.

Paper 4: Beyond Implementation: Reinventing to Sustain Diffusion of Renewable Energy Innovations in Remote Poor Communities
Presenter:

Several decentralized renewable energy initiatives in India, particularly those for the poor, are introduced as pilot implementation programs through Non-Governmental-Organizations. To be deemed successfully diffused, the innovations have to be internalized by the community and sustained beyond the pilot stage. In the time between pilot initiatives, when the innovation is being field tested by a few individuals, to full implementation and adoption by a critical mass, there often appears to be a period of inactivity. Yet for the promoting organization, this is a very productive period of reorganization, when feedback from the field is incorporated into the innovation. In this paper we argue that support or lack of it at this critical stage in implementation could determine the innovation's trajectory-of-diffusion. Our analysis draws on the work of Everett Rogers on innovation processes in organizations.

We assess two technologies aimed at service-delivery in infrastructure-starved communities, the Multifunctional-Platform in Mali and the Village-Level-Biodiesel in Odisha, India. We examine characteristics of the innovation when introduced in the community and trace patterns of decision-making to see how reinvention has shaped the decision to adopt. Inferences drawn are relevant to policymakers, promoters and green venture-capitalists investing in remote subsistence communities. Financial assistance for this paper is from SSHRC, Canada, under its Partnership Development Grant.

PANEL 16: Aboriginal Communities and Development

Time : 3 :30 – 5 :30 pm

Location: Simard SMD/227

Paper 1: Investigating the Relationship between Aboriginal Self-reported Health and Water Access/Quality
Presenter: Melanie O'Gorman & Diane Dupont

In this paper we address a crucial question concerning water infrastructure in Canadian Aboriginal communities: what are the characteristics of water/sanitation systems across Canada that are associated with poor health outcomes? In this paper we explore the relationship between self-reported health in Canadian Aboriginal communities and water access/quality in those communities, using two waves of the First Nations Regional Health Survey. This wide-ranging dataset allows us to control for a variety of factors influencing health, for example, the extent to which a community is remote, an individual's emotional well-being and barriers to accessing health care. We also investigate the link between water access/quality and specific health conditions. This paper thus sheds light on the health costs of a lack of water access and poor water quality, and points to areas where further water investments are needed.

Paper 2: Avoiding the Trap Without Being Cursed: Resource Revenue and Indigenous Communities in the Arctic
Presenter: Chris Southcott

Northern regions have long been subject to what Harold Innis called the staples trap: a dependence on resource production where economic rents leak out of the region and in so doing prevent the region from using these rents to promote economic diversification. Yet new land claims, decolonization, new forms of self-government and other global trends are providing these regions with new tools that can stop some of these leakages and ensure that a greater share of resource rents remain in the region. This however then raises the possibility that the resource curse can then start to impact these regions. This presentation will discuss the potential for avoiding the resource curse in northern regions and the possibility of the north serving as an example to other resource dependent regions – especially those of the global south.

Paper 3: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women and Leadership: Diversity and Inclusive Decision Making in Development Practice
Presenter: Trudie Broderick

Australia's Indigenous population self-identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and make up almost 3 per cent of the overall population. Since colonization, Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have been subject to a number legislative and administrative regulations aimed at controlling all aspects of life.

The lasting impact of such controls means that today, Indigenous Australians experience greater rates of poverty than their non-Indigenous counterparts, lower participation rates at all levels of education, high infant mortality, lower life expectancy, and over representation within the criminal justice and child protection systems.

The inclusion of gender disparities however means that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls are regularly subjected to racism, discrimination, and other forms of violence and abuse including physical and sexual violence.

This article aims to identify and discuss the intersection between two critical issues of development practice within Australian Indigenous communities:

- 1) The notion that improving development practice in Australia with regard to Indigenous communities necessitates viewing the term 'developed region' through a different lens. A failure to do so assumes a particular standard of living for all citizens. Whilst international development is an issue that is relevant to all Australians, Indigenous people continue to experience the same or similar issues relating to poverty, violence, health, education and inequality experienced in some developing regions.
- 2) With this point in mind, acknowledging that improvements to the lives of Indigenous women and girls is critical to effective development practice for Indigenous communities.

PANEL 17: Migration and Development

Time : 3 :30 – 5 :30 pm

Location: Simard SMD/330

Paper 1: "Enough of Our Own Problems": Interrogating the Migration and Development Nexus in Contemporary South Africa
Presenter: Sarah Pugh

This paper contributes to the critical migration and development literature by interrogating the relationship between migration and development in the context of contemporary South Africa. Despite recent years of international optimism surrounding the migration and development nexus, deeply embedded structural constraints, both regionally and domestically, mean that migration, in and of itself, is unlikely to contribute to any meaningful structural changes that would overcome ongoing regional poverty, instability and inequality. Nonetheless, the potentials for migration to contribute considerably as a livelihood strategy, and a means of improving conditions in the lives of individuals and households, remain significant. In South Africa, some important legislation, policies, and pivotal court decisions have indeed opened some space for catalysing and supporting the developmental potential of migration. Yet, in light of increasing migration pressures, both real and perceived, the South African state is currently doing very little to foster this potential, and is instead moving steadily away from the promotion of the social, political and administrative conditions that could promote the developmental potentials of migration. Migration policies and practice are increasingly embedded in a security-oriented, state-centric response that emphasizes sovereignty, criminalises migrants, and does little to protect and uphold the rights of migrants. In such a climate, positive developmental impacts of migration appear largely incidental, rather than the result of intentional

migration and/or development policies and frameworks. The intentional fostering of the developmental potentials of migration will require the state to move beyond the contemporary discourse of sovereignty and security, and to recognise that by its very nature, migration cannot be solely managed in the national interest alone.

Paper 2: Impact of Migration to North America on Caribbean Countries
Presenter: Jimmy Tindigarukayo

Migration in the Caribbean has been a two-edged weapon. On the one hand, it has led to an increase in brain drain of skilled personnel from Caribbean countries to receiving countries in USA and Canada. On the other hand, it has been accompanied by remittance on which several Caribbean countries have gradually become heavily dependent as a source of foreign currency earning. The main proposition in this paper is that for most Caribbean countries, the total losses due to migration of skilled labour force seem to outweigh the gains made through remittances. The main method of data collection for the paper will be aggregate data, relating to the following variables: (i) emigration rates of Caribbean countries; (ii) Sex composition of migrants from the Caribbean; (iii) education cost of the skilled migrants from the Caribbean to North America; (iv) levels and impact of parent-child migratory separation; (v) types of skills of migrants from the Caribbean to North America; and (vi) levels of remittances by Caribbean migrants residing in North America. The analysis in the paper will demonstrate the impact of the above variables on Caribbean countries from which migrants originated.

Paper 3: The Role of Social Insurance in Reducing Precariousness in the Pearl River Delta
Presenter: Brandon Sommer

This research paper will critically interrogate the impacts that the 2011 Social Security law has had on industrial workers in the Pearl River Delta. Taking a life history approach and combining that with secondary and statistical analysis of Social Security in Guangdong, I will explain how social security is increasingly seen by older workers as an important consideration for making decisions about where to work. In the first section, I will explain historically and generationally why social insurance is an important social institution for industrial workers in China. Second, I will analyze the disproportionate burden that workers incur vis-à-vis companies and within the larger structure of global production by examining the way that the costs of social security are increasingly downloaded onto workers. Finally, I will present a case study which will situate Social Security within the context of the 2010-2014 strike waves in China especially Yue Yuan, the largest shoe company in the world. This paper will examine social security as an important institution to protect workers from precarity, but also as a tool for producers in China to increase precarity for workers by increasingly downloading the cost of the program onto workers.

PANEL 18: Insight – Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 3 :30 – 5 :30 pm

Location: Simard SMD/423

Paper 1: 'On Air/Honour'- Critical Student/Community Radio as Collaborative Space(s) for Decolonization'
Presenter: Rachel Garbary

How do we truly create collaborative and inclusive spaces on our campuses? How do we work together with patience and humility to share our ideas and stories of social justice? In this session I will discuss Social Justice Radio, a weekly radio program on StFXs campus station hosted by the Development Studies Society. I will discuss the history of this program, the production process, and how it has created a platform for widespread community reflection and learning. This session will engage participants in multi-media participatory activities to prompt reflection on experiences/the potential of collaborative work, as well as power of community/campus radio as a tool for critical social justice education.

DAY 2 - JUNE 4

SESSION 4

PANEL 19: Extractivism in Latin America

Time: 8:00 – 10:00 am

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Neo-Extractivism – The New Latin American Developmentalism?

Presenters: Ricardo Grinspun & Liisa L. North

What is new about the political and economic transformations of 21st century Latin America? We explore how they build on two “old” ideas in the region: extractivism and developmentalism. First, the 1990s reaction against neoliberalism opened the door to a “new developmentalism” – referring to the state-led development approaches pursued during the mid-20th century to promote employment, diversification, and domestic market growth under the aegis of ECLA’s theories. These 21st century left-leaning regimes now target entrenched inequalities and the exclusion of popular, including indigenous, groups that characterized earlier periods and worsened under neoliberalism. Second, the current wave of developmentalism relies on the expansion of primary exports -- extractive activities such as mining and agro-exports -- to finance development. This has been labeled the new “extractivism” or neo-extractivism. The question is: are the two compatible? If so, under what circumstances? It seems that the new extractivism is being promoted without addressing the national political-economic power structures that prevented developmentalism from being converted into an inclusionary and sustainable model of transformation in the 1960s and 1970s. As for external relations, new trade rules and commercial agreements are making policies oriented to national economic diversification even more difficult to pursue than in the past.

Paper 2: Engendering Extractivism: Towards a Feminist Historical Materialist Understanding of Extractivism in Guatemala

Presenter: Julia Hartviksen

The 1996 Guatemalan Peace Accords signaled a shift in the country’s neoliberal experience after decades of civil war and genocide, linking foreign direct investment with post-conflict development (Short 2007). Today, this is manifested in the country’s growing mining sector, which is representative of Latin America’s shift towards a “new extractivism” (Veltmeyer and Petras, 2014). Lacking from the literature on “new extractivist” model is an understanding of its highly gendered implications, particularly regarding its impacts on women.

This paper will develop a feminist historical materialist framework, to explore the extent to which the “new extractivism” has shaped the Guatemalan post-conflict landscape, and how Guatemala converges and differs from other parts of Latin America, particularly in its experience of foreign-led neoliberalism. In particular, I will focus on gendered experiences of extractivism’s violences in Canadian mining projects, particularly in El Estor and San Miguel Ixtahuacan. Drawing on my theoretical framework, I go further to suggest that such a context cannot be understood as gender neutral: the Guatemalan experience of the new extractivist model is illustrative of what critical/Marxist feminist international political economic scholarship situates as a “crisis of social reproduction” (Bakker and Gill, 2003; LeBaron and Roberts, 2012).

Paper 3: Do Canadian Mining Firms Cause Social Conflict with Communities? Quantitative Evidence from Latin America

Presenter: Paul Haslam

The effects of Canadian mining companies on local communities abroad is an increasingly contentious topic as activists and academics, citing case studies, have drawn attention to alleged abuses. Despite the policy relevance of this issue, there have been no generalizable analyses of whether mining companies headquartered in Canada behave differently from mining firms headquartered in other countries. This paper conducts the first rigorous statistical analysis of the effect of country-of-origin, or more specifically, “being Canadian” on the occurrence of known social conflicts in Latin America. We use an original database of 634 mining properties in five Latin American countries, which allows us to differentiate between a country-of-origin effect, and other probable determinants of social conflict in communities near mining properties.

PANEL 20 : Diffusion of Environmental Innovations Among MSMEs: Learning Across Disciplines (Part 2)

Time : 8 :00 – 10 :30 am

Location: Simard SMD/222

Poverty reduction and environmental sustainability are among the two most pressing global problems. Most developing country governments seek to reduce poverty through industrialization and entrepreneurship. Small and medium enterprises generate more than 50% of the jobs in developing countries but are generally in sectors with low barriers to entry and a workforce with low technical skills. Innovation is seen as key to increasing productivity. But not just any innovation will do. Sustainability demands that the impacts on the environment and worker health be minimised as productivity is improved. The papers in these two panels present research findings on diffusion of worker and environmentally friendly innovations among small and medium entities in India and Canada. Each of the case studies examines the different factors – policy and regulations, competition, pressure from consumer and environmental groups, business associations - influencing the decision to adopt environmentally friendly technological and social innovations in different sectors – agri-food, brick, cashew, foundry, rock crushing.

Paper 1: Diffusion of Organic Certification among Micro, Small, and Medium Farming Enterprises in Ontario, Canada
Presenter: John Devlin

The organic farming movement has been expanding for more than 50 years in North America. Systems of organic certification have a much shorter history. Organic regulation and certification in Canada was introduced federally in 2005. To trade agricultural products under an organic label in Canada requires third party organic certification if the product crosses a provincial boundary. Organic certification is provided by a number of certification organizations. But organic certification has not been embraced by all members of the organic movement and there has been a proliferation of labels for agricultural products including: natural, pesticide free, free range, pastured, grass-fed, and local. While the demand for these products has been growing only certified organic products are regulated by law. This paper examines the diffusion of organic certification in Ontario, Canada since 2005. It identifies the rate of diffusion and examines the different factors – policy and regulations, competition, pressure from consumer and environmental groups, business and farming associations that are influencing the decision to undertake and maintain organic certification in the face of the increasing competition from non-regulated alternatives. This paper is part of a research project funded by Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council under its Partnership Development Grant and will be presented in the panel proposed by Dr. Nonita T Yap entitled "Diffusion of environmental innovations among micro small and medium enterprises: learning across disciplines and across cultures".

Paper 2: Adoption or Adaptation: Issues in Diffusing Sustainable Innovations in India
Presenter: Shambu Chebrolu

Mainstreaming sustainability in discussions on small and medium enterprises, the paper suggests, requires shifts at two levels. First, the need to respect plurality of innovations at the margins that needs a closer look at adaptation processes rather than measurements of adoption or disadoption rates of innovation diffusion. The second, is the need to link the sustainability discourse in SMEs to discussions on the newer understanding of social enterprises. Social enterprises are often considered more innovative in rooting sustainability issues and insights of creative dissent has implications for innovation policy in SMEs. The paper explores this through discussions on sustainable agriculture. We first look at the surprising diffusion of a recent innovation in rice farming, the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in India. Insights on the link between creative dissent and innovation diffusion and the need to look closely at adaptation processes by actors are highlighted. These insights are then explicated through two social enterprises based on processing and sale of millets in Anantapur district. We show the diversity of business models and adaptations even under a common objective of adoption of millets in rainfed agriculture as sustainable social enterprises. Note: This work is part of a research project funded by Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council under its Partnership Development Grant.

Paper 3: Factors Determining Eco Innovation in Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Clusters in India
Presenter: Tamal Sarkar

Innovation in MSME clusters is done both by principal firms, those producing the product and also various stakeholders of the cluster eco system. Innovation here is mostly related to competitiveness and moves to eco innovations if it adds to competitiveness. It is often incremental and hardly path-breaking.

There are various firm level parameters, like legality, value-chain linkage, R&D intensity, etc., and equally important cluster level parameters, like joint action, proactive institutions, etc., that can influence the degree of innovation. This paper attempts to identify the key driving factors of innovation done in the form of new or improved goods or services and operational/organizational processes or a mix. Qualitative and quantitative techniques have been used focusing on four MSME clusters in foundry, textiles and leather, all with significant environmental implications.

Factor analysis using principal component method is used to identify the key driving factors for innovation in order of importance both at firm and cluster level. Cluster and discriminant analysis are used to understand key distinguishing factors among the innovators and non-innovators, and their influence. Depending on the factor intensity of the explanatory variables, an innovation index is proposed to measure innovativeness of a cluster. The research is relevant to most MSME sectors in India and other developing economies.

The paper forms part of a panel on “Diffusion of environmental innovations among micro small and medium enterprises: learning across disciplines and across cultures,” and is funded by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada, under its Partnership Development Grant.

Paper 4: On Factors Influencing Diffusion of Cleaner Production Innovations in MSMEs: The Case of Cashew Processing in Odisha, India

Presenter: Ramani Sankaranarayanan

Cleaner production innovations (CPIs) often provide win-win propositions as they tend to link private sector pursuit of enhanced productivity/profitability with public interest in a healthy economy in a healthy environment. Aside from reduced emissions to land, water and air, CPIs promote improved utilization of resources including input-energy, resource-recovery from waste, worker-safety-and-health benefits, etc. Notwithstanding these benefits, it is considered that the rate of diffusion of cleaner production innovations is low among micro, small and medium (sized) enterprises (MSMEs) in most developing countries for reasons that include inefficient management, limited access to credit, permissive regulatory environments, lack of policy support, availability of cheap unskilled labour, etc. The paper examines the factors that have influenced what appears to be a relatively rapid proliferation of the cleaner “boiling & cutting” method of cashew processing in Ganjam and Gajapati districts of Odisha, India. The traditional “roasting & shelling” method is not only highly polluting –a potential co-product known as “cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL)” literally goes up in smoke burnt as in-situ fuel instead of being recovered and put to use in one of several known high-value (and low-fossil-carbon) industrial applications. A diverse set of actors have promoted the innovations in serendipitous ways: the United-Nations-Industrial-Development-Organization (UNIDO), District-Industries-Centre (DIC, Govt. of Odisha), the Odisha-State-Pollution-Control-Board (OSPCB), technology providers, financial institutions, cashew cluster associations have all played their parts. Drawing upon an analysis of data collected from structured surveys and interviews, this SSHRC-supported research paper attempts to provide a road map for the promotion of other CPIs.

Paper 5: Diffusion of Social Innovation: Industrial Symbiosis in the Naroda Industrial Estate, Ahmedabad India”

Presenter: Nonita Yap

Industrial symbiosis refers to inter-institutional arrangements in which byproducts are revalorized and exchanged among distinct business entities. It is argued as bringing financial, social and environmental benefits to firms and to society. Despite these suggested benefits few planned industrial symbiosis arrangements have successfully materialized. Understanding why industrial symbiosis networks emerge and expand or falter requires both macro and micro level analysis. This research in the Naroda Industrial Estate in Ahmedabad, Gujarat India, sought to gain a deeper understanding of how personal and institution trust building processes can be effectively supported in specific socio-cultural and political contexts in order to inform policy interventions to promote industrial symbiosis in existing industrial agglomerations. In contexts of high social differentiation do politically powerful groups strongly influence corporate environmental management decisions? It is part of a broader inquiry into industrial symbiosis networks under different social, economic, cultural, regulatory and institutional frameworks to see similarities and divergences from which some general patterns may be discerned. Insights from such inquiries could benefit thought leaders in the business, government, academic and sustainability practitioner communities on how businesses can deal with the rules of global competition while addressing civil society demands for environmentally sensitive growth strategies.

PANEL 21: Extractivism and Resistance

Time : 8 :00 – 10 :00 am

Location: Simard SMD/226

This panel is concerned with the political dynamics of the resistance to agro-extractivism in south america. These dynamics are explored in the current conjuncture of capitalist development. The panel is focused on three country case studies of these political dynamics: Bolivia, Colombia, and Paraguay.

Paper 1: Extractivism and the Resistance: Development and Political Dynamics of Agro-Extractivism

Presenter: Kila Sankey

Violence, fraud and displacement have paved the way for a new accumulation strategy in Colombia: the agro-extractive land grab. This process is in many ways reminiscent of several previous episodes in the long and tortuous roads of transformation

in Colombia's agrarian history, with the distinction that the latest land grab has formed a component of the new global rush for land and resources in the aftermath of the world crises of energy, environment, food and finance. It has also involved a new wave of dispossession of rural populations from their lands and means of livelihood, and critically reconfigured the long-standing agrarian struggle in the country. This paper explores the emergence of new agrarian movements of afro-Caribbean, indigenous and peasant communities that have formed to protect their territories and cultures in the face of dispossession and proletarianization, examining the new types of actor in the struggle, the various trajectories of displacement and differentiation as well as the leadership, strategies and demands of the movements. The discussion ends with conclusions on the dynamics of the new forces of resistance against extractive imperialism and the correlation of forces taken in the broader agrarian struggle.

Paper 2: The Class Dynamics of Agro-Extractivism: Rural Dispossession and Land Conflicts in Paraguay
Presenter: Arturo Ezquerro-Canete

Land conflicts have become an urgent issue in rural Paraguay. My paper will explore the impact the integration of Paraguayan land into the agro-extractive model of its Southern Cone neighbours, particularly Argentina and Brazil, is having on development from the perspective of those experiencing but not benefiting from it –peasants displaced from their land; communities who have their plantations contaminated; and workers whose labour is exploited. It is argued that the contemporary dynamics of agro-extractivism, particularly when based on the production and transgenic soybeans for export onto the world market, replicate the historical process of 'primitive accumulation' giving rise to widespread debates, tensions and conflicts.

Paper 3: The politics of Agrarian Extractivism in Bolivia
Presenter: Ben McKay

The development of agro-industrial soy production is expanding the frontier and severely altering the social relations of production, property, and power in the Bolivian lowlands of Santa Cruz. Much like the long history of mineral extraction, Bolivia's soy complex is becoming increasingly controlled by foreign capital and exported as a raw material with little value-added processing or industrialization. The changing nature of production -- from a labour-intensive to capital intensive model -- has eliminated the need for labour and excluded the rural majority from controlling their land and accessing factors of production. This transition is directly related to Bolivia's insertion into the broader 'global soy complex' as foreign capital has penetrated rural Bolivia via control of the agro-industrial value chain. Understood here as 'agrarian extractivism', this paper provides an analysis of the agrarian changes taking place in Bolivia's soy expansion zone with a key emphasis on the extractive nature of agriculture and the multiple politics of this transition. These changing processes are analyzed through an agrarian political economy approach, while pointing to the connections with Brazilian and Chinese capital and markets, and revealing what may lead to a 'truncated trajectory of agrarian transition' for peasants and small farmers in Santa Cruz. This research is based on a combination of primary and secondary quantitative and qualitative data collection; the former, through semi-structured interviews with key informants including farmers, government employees, agro-industry, civil society representatives, academics, and researchers in Bolivia throughout 2014.

Paper 4: Territorialisation of Global Value Chain Forestry in Uruguay: Etamorphic Keys of the Uruguayan Agrarian Problem
Author : Matias Carambula

This study analyzes transformations as a consequence of territorialisation of Global Value Chain Forestry in three Uruguayan territories. As a result of this study, building a series of representative images of the consequences of the territorialisation of CGV in Uruguay, and then from the study of nodal appendages of Forestry CGV build three spaces for reflection, which lead to a path called "metamorphic keys of the Uruguayan agrarian problem". The first one describes the complexity of the agrarian problem, diversity and integrality in an analytical perspective. The second one refers to the question of time and space, speed and the inhabited place. The third one relates to the direction and intensity of changes, determinism, irreversibility and linearity in social processes. In summary, this thesis intends to show the validity of that idea of Marx's capitalism as a mode of production characterized by ... the revolution continues ... The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionising the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, All that is solid melts into air... That is, when old territories begin to fade and different rural territories surface, explained in metaphoric.

PANEL 22: Women's Health and Human Rights Beyond 2015

Time : 8 :00 – 10 :00 am

Location: Simard SMD/227

Frameworks such as the MDGs have become central in development discourse, planning and policy around women's health over the past decade. Such frameworks have been celebrated as positive for women's health policy agendas. However, these frameworks and their associated policies have also been heavily criticized for their narrowing of a much more holistic set of health concerns and realities for women, which extend beyond motherhood and reproductive health, and include issues of

gender equity, initially set out in forums such as the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. Thankfully, discussion about the post-2015 development agenda signals a broader, cross-cutting, multi-sectoral framework that considers social justice, inequality and the structural issues that underpin women's health and empowerment. This panel will stimulate discussion on international policy and approaches surrounding women's health and human rights and consider the most useful ways forward beyond 2015. Topics for discussion include critical analysis of region-specific women's health issues and policies, including for example, family planning, HIV and AIDS, and Ebola and analyses of Canada's past contributions and current role in promoting women's health and human rights both domestically and internationally.

Paper 1: The Gendered Impact of the Ebola Epidemic in West Africa

Presenter: Diana Rivington

Women are the primary victims of the Ebola crisis. For example, at the time of writing, it is known that 59% of the dead in Sierra Leone are female. Yet WHO continues to issue gender blind reports on deaths and the impact on medical services in the affected countries. It is expected that by June 2015, one will have a better picture of the gendered impact of Ebola on the affected countries: on the health services and health staff, on families, on cross-border trade (for mainly female small traders) etc. This presentation will consider the gendered lessons and policy recommendations that arise from this epidemic for issues such vaccination, as well as epidemic control, and tailored communications to affected communities.

Paper 2: Canada's Role in Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Beyond 2015

Presenter: Sandeep Prasad

Frameworks like the MDGs have been viewed as an important tool for development discourse, policy and programming around sexual and reproductive health and rights. However, these frameworks have also been heavily criticized for their narrowing of the much more holistic empowerment agenda initially set out in forums such as the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. Since the creation of the United Nations, Canada has contributed to the shaping of international and domestic dialogue on women's status, and SRHR. However, more recently, Canada's denial of support for certain reproductive health services has led it to roll backwards in leadership. This presentation will focus on Canada's past contributions and current role in promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights both domestically and internationally.

Paper 3: Shifting Women's Empowerment and its Relationship with Fertility Decline and Contraceptive use in Northern Ghana

Presenter: Lauren Wallace

The limited autonomy of women is one major issue that has been linked with high fertility and low contraceptive use in sub-Saharan Africa. Using ethnographic evidence from rural northern Ghana, I hypothesize relationships between fertility decline, contraceptive use, and women's empowerment. I refute the idea that a decline in fertility and an increased level of contraceptive use is necessarily always associated with a high level of empowerment among women. Using ethnographic data, I highlight the disjuncture and overlaps between global and national family policy and programming and the biopolitics of privacy, gender, marriage, poverty and infertility that shape women's lives. I show that health policies in Ghana address technical issues of population control, contraceptive counseling, education and availability of contraceptives, however, there is insufficient attention paid to the upstream socioeconomic dimensions and gender inequalities that shape women's autonomy and empowerment.

Paper 4: Women's Access to HIV Health and Social Services in New Brunswick: Challenges, Recommendations, and Policy Direction

Presenter: Priscilla Medeiros

PANEL 23: Roundtable/Table Ronde

Omissions and Obligations: Canada's Actions and Gender Equality in the South

Time : 8 :00 – 10 :00 am

Location: Simard SMD/330

Paper 1: Have Changes in Official Language Led to Spending Shifts?

Presenters: Liam Swiss & Jessica Barry

Paper 2: Gold'n Girls: Canadian Mining, Gendered Capitalism and Racial Narratives on the Periphery

Presenter: Paula Butler

Paper 3: Queer Canada? Canada and the International Lesbian, Gay, bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Rights

Presenter: Marc Epprecht & Stephen Brown

Paper 4: Canada's Weak Promotion of Sex Workers' Human Rights in the South
Presenter: Kate Grantham

Paper 5: Lost without Finders or 10 Ways for Canada to Address Disability and Gender in its International Policies
Deborah Stienstra

Paper 6: Gender Equality in the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team
Presenter: Sarah Tuckey

Paper 7: The Gender Politics of Deceit in Egypt
Presenter: Khalid Suliman, Nadia Abu-Zahra & Ruby Dagher

Paper 8: Canada, Women and Artisanal Mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Presenters: Julia Hartviksen & Rebecca Tiessen

Paper 9: Hiding behind the Sovereign: Canada, Gendered Violence and the Highway of Tears
Presenter: Heather A. Smith

Paper 10: Omissions and Obligations: Canada's Actions and Gender Equality in the South
Author : Kate Grantham

Under Conservative governments led by Prime Minister Harper, a shift in official language from “gender equality” to “equality between women and men” has resulted in a problematic approach to issues affecting women, girls and societies in the Global South. The Harper government’s paternalistic approach to women and girls represents a step back from international obligations on gender and development (GAD) which Canada helped craft over the decades. Its discourse frames women and girls in the South as victims needing Canada’s charity and protection, largely omitting the relations of power and other deeper causes that perpetuate inequalities. Yet research reveals salient counter-points such as sustained Canadian development spending on gender equality at the global level, as well as enduring equality programming in key partner countries like Haiti. This panel offers theoretically-informed and empirically-grounded debate on such tendencies, ambiguities and counter-points. It also sheds light on policy alternatives for Canadians and their Southern partners in this contested domain.

PANEL 24: Insight – Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 8 :00 – 10 :00 am
Location: Simard SMD/423

Paper 1: Through Muddied Waters: Ordinary Africans Negotiations of Corruption, Modernity, Coloniality and Identity
Presenter: Kathleen Anaza

This session aims to examine how corruption works to discipline governing bodies in the Global South. In particular, it looks at the impact corruption has as a frame for development policies and their implementation in various locations, and how development responds to the disciplining mechanism of corruption instead of conditions on the ground.

Paper 1: Cesarean Rates in Nigeria: Why Are They So Low?
Presenter: Debra Eluobaju

The issue of cesarean rates in developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa is one that is traditionally viewed as depraved. When looking at counties such as Nigeria that have a rate below 2%, it is easy to associate the scarcity with the entire country. But it must be noted that some citizens with capital and access have oriented themselves towards western medicine with an increase in elected and unnecessary cesareans. Therefore, the national average is deceptive in that it not only fails to shed light on the resources squandered on unnecessary cesareans, it does not fully show the depravity that some regions of Nigeria are plagued with. A better understanding of this issue will not only illumine the magnitude of the problem, but will hopefully give a better idea of where to target interventions and resources.

Paper 2: The Power of the Media on the Greece Crisis
Presenter: Carmen Wilke

This presentation on the power of the media on the Greece Crisis and its development would be exploring the power of ideas and framing that has shaped Greece since the crisis began in 2009. We will examine the dialogue within main international

media sources over the past six years, focusing primarily on when the crisis was first recognized by International media in 2009, spanning to the election of the Syriza party in 2015. With this presentation showing the audience both what has been occurring in Greece and their policies and how they are framed within the media, the audience will be able to discuss and analyze what they believe the future of Greece might be and how these spreading ideas have affected Greece and its people.

SESSION 5

PANEL 25: The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries

Time: 10:15 – 11:45 am

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries -Implications for Traditional

Donors: An overview of the problem

Presenters: Syed Sajjadur Rahman & Stephen Baranyi

This paper will set the stage for the discussion in the proposed panel entitled “The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries: Implications for Traditional Donors “.

The nature of the developing world has changed dramatically in recent years. There are now more middle-income developing countries (MICs) (105) than low-income countries (34). More than 70% of the world’s poor now live in the MICs. At the same time, availability of financing to developing countries has expanded with the emergence of new donors, large philanthropies in the north and the south and increasing involvement and capacity of the private sector. Boundaries between the public and the private sector are being blurred in development activities.

The utility, effectiveness, and relevance of traditional donors like Canada may depend on whether they can adjust to the new realities of the development world.

This paper will provide an understanding of the new modalities of development and a strategic framework for understanding and designing development partnerships within this environment. It will set the stage for the case-studies to be presented in the Panel. Finally, the paper will suggest directions for further research in this field, including research that engages with more critical strands of scholarship on the changing dynamics of international development cooperation.

Paper 2: Colombia Case Study

Presenter: Dr. Juana Catalina Garcia Duque

Paper 3: Ghana Case Study

Presenter: Samuel Onkoh Philip Oxhorn

Ghana, with a 2013 per capita income of \$3,880 (PPP dollars), is one of the most recent entrants into the club of middle-income countries. Much of this economic advancement is due to the resources generated by extractive industries, particularly petroleum. Poverty remains high 28.6 percent (2007-2011) and is growing, at the same time that Ghana faces increasing uncertainty due to its vulnerability to global climate change and the risks this poses for food security in its Northern regions in particular.

The paper will examine the implications of this for aid policy. It will focus on the country’s development needs, both new and old, and the implications that this will have for the contribution that development assistance might play in meeting them. It will also examine the implications this will have for Ghana’s development partnerships, including traditional donors such as Canada, as well as newer donors such as the BRIC countries, including South Africa.

Paper 4: Bangladesh Case Study

Presenters: Dr. Mustapha Mujeri & Syed Sajjadur Rahman

This paper will be a part of the proposed panel entitled “The Changing Nature of Development Cooperation with Middle-Income Countries: Implications for Traditional Donors“. Bangladesh is now a low-income country with a per capita income of around US \$ 829 in 2013. It is almost certain that, at its current annual GDP growth rate of more than 6 percent, it will achieve low middle-income status by 2020. The country has experienced significant reduction in poverty and improvement in social indicators. A globally connected private sector is increasingly playing a prominent role, as are significant remittances. Aid dependency is low. However, significant pockets of poverty still exist. Governance issues remain a challenge as the environmental concerns like the impact of climate change and pollution. This paper will explore the types of development partnerships Bangladesh will require as it evolves towards a low middle-income status and with who. For example, what would be the role of traditional donors like Canada? This analysis will complement the other case study

papers to be presented in the Panel in that it will trace the evolution of development status and its impact on development partnerships (the other country case studies – Colombia and Ghana- are already middle-income countries).

Conclusion

Presenter: Philip Oxhorn

The developing world has changed dramatically since traditional donors like Canada started providing official development assistance. There are now more middle-income countries (MICs) (105 in 2014) than low-income countries (34). Over 70% of the world's poor now live in the MICs. At the same time, the sources of development finance have diversified, with the emergence of new donors, large philanthropic organizations and large-scale mobilisation of domestic and international private capital. Boundaries between the public and private sectors are being increasingly blurred. Traditional donors have attempted to accommodate these changes by modifying "low income" instruments to suit "middle income" requirements. However, there has been little attempt to systematically understand these fundamental changes in the developing world and their implications for development partnerships. Nor has there been much analysis of how these changes might affect the division of labour between various government departments (e.g. trade, aid, immigration, foreign affairs, defence, science and technology) in the donor countries. Such an exploration is vital if traditional donors are to remain relevant in global poverty reduction efforts. This exploration is even more pressing, given concerns about aid effectiveness more generally. This panel will explore the future of development partnerships for traditional donors with MICs.

PANEL 26: Political Economy of Development Assistance

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/222

Panel Moderator: Ian Smillie

Paper 1: Towards a Paradigm Shift in International Development? Discourses, Norms, Practices

Presenter: Maïka Sondarjee

Since the late 1990s, a new paradigm in international development has challenged the so-called Washington Consensus. While the latter is based on neoliberal economic growth, the new model of development, which we will refer to as 'Inclusive Development', is based on the concepts of ownership and human development. Using Inclusive Development as a case study, this paper posits a new approach of the process of paradigm shifts in International Development. Through process-tracing and discourse analysis, we demonstrate that although the new model of development has challenged the Washington Consensus in the discourse and has a normative paradigm, it hasn't challenged it in the public policies. Our argument is that a paradigm shift will take place only if an alternative model replaces the dominant one in the discourse, in the normative space and in the practices. Inclusive Development has already influenced the discourse of international organizations, NGOs and governments. Moreover, as a normative paradigm, it has passed through the three phases that Finnemore and Sikkink (1998) have conceptualized for the norm cycle.

However, the implementation of the global public policies of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) proves that the Washington Consensus remains the dominant paradigm, for it still determines the practice of development. Some authors argue that this disjunction between institutional rhetoric and practices affects even more the legitimacy of the Bretton Woods Institutions. Our approach is more optimistic; the internalization of an alternative normative model is an important step towards a paradigm shift.

Paper 2: Do Fiscal Constraints and Partisan Control of Parliament Affect the Amount of Foreign Aid a Donor Gives?

Presenter: Dominic Silvio

The role of domestic political variables in determining aid effort has received considerable amount of debate in development studies and political science literature. The intention of this paper is to reexamine the arguments that fiscal constraints and partisan control of parliament affect the amount of foreign aid a donor gives, using Canada as a case study. It has been argued that in times of fiscal constraints donor countries are reluctant to give aid. That is, the larger the deficit, the more likely development aid spending will be constrained. Conversely, in times of surplus, it would logically become easier for the Parliament to justify higher spending on development aid. Whereas in terms of partisan control of parliament studies also stress that Party with strong socialist or domestic redistributive concerns strengthened aid when in power, while conservative governments tended to retrench (Stokke, 1989; Byrd, 1991; Lumsdaine, 1993; Thérien & Noël, 2000; Milner & Tingley, 2009; Chong & Gradstein, 2008; Tingley, 2010; Knack & Paxton, 2012). For analysis, the paper will use ODA commitment data, budget deficit and surplus, and parliamentary composition from 1980 to 2014.

Paper 3: Scaling Up or Jumping Scale? Recognizing when to Develop Capacity instead of Economies of Scale
Presenter: Gary Fehr

Attempts to improve the sustainability of rural livelihoods have often taken the path of realizing efficiencies through increasing economies of scale. However, this approach is often only available to better endowed segments of the rural population, thus limiting participation and often reinforcing informal socio-economic politics that constrain community development. Conversely, developing capacity that enables participants to jump scale by overcoming socio-economic barriers may better facilitate the development of sustainable rural livelihoods. The context of this discussion is a longitudinal case study of India's National Medicinal Plant Cultivation, which includes more than 260 semi-structured interviews. The results of this research demonstrate how the scaling up of the medicinal plant cultivation scheme produced mixed economic and environmental outcomes by shifting livelihoods between landscapes, classes and genders. This paper argues that a revised scheme that focuses on developing capacity at the village level could enable traditional producers to jump scale and reap intended development and conservation outcomes while avoiding the unintended consequences of simply scaling up production.

PANEL 27: Gender Relations and Development

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/226

Paper 1: Imagined Peace, Gender Relations and Post-Conflict Transformation
Presenter: Jane Parpart

The gap between promises of a more gender equal future and realities on the ground during and after conflicts has become a critical concern of feminist security scholars and policy makers, particularly for liberation struggles and post-Cold War conflicts. Policy makers and scholars have sought explanations and solutions in greater involvement of women in post-conflict transformations, particularly through Resolution 1325. However, feminist security scholars have begun to look for solutions in other places, focusing on DDR, legal and bureaucratic structures affecting gender equality after conflict and the gendered assumptions and practices that reinforce patriarchal power and gender hierarchies during and after conflicts. This chapter argues that the gendered experiences and understandings of conflict and their impact on narratives of an imagined peace have also influenced post-conflict transformations. The paper explores the gendered practices, understandings and imaginings of peace and their influence on the gendered nature of post-conflict transformations during and after anti-colonial and post-Cold War conflicts, with a focus on Africa and Latin America.

Paper 2: Unfinished Revolutions: Women, Gendered Expectations and Local Water Management under the 'New Left' in Venezuela and Bolivia

Presenters: Susan Spronk, Calais Caswell & Kate Salimi

Despite women's traditional exclusion from politics, they have driving forces in the 'revolutionary' processes in Venezuela and Bolivia, with most to gain from the radical changes under way. Yet what has been the impact of these changes on the lives and opportunities of women at the local level? This paper explores this question by comparing two case studies of women's participation in water management institutions in peri-urban neighbourhoods in Cochabamba, Bolivia and Caracas, Venezuela. Building on the insights of Maxime Molyneux (1998; 2008), the paper argues that women's organizing around 'practical needs' such as household access to water has also given rise to organizing around 'strategic interests,' suggesting that these two concepts ought to be conceived as a continuum rather than a hierarchy. The paper further argues, however, that the politicization of women's roles as the primary agents responsible for the reproduction of family and community under these self-styled 'revolutions' has been riddled with tensions and contradictions: the self-identification of the protagonists themselves as 'revolutionary mothers' and 'super mothers' reproduces rather than challenges traditional gender roles of women as self-sacrificing care-givers. Lastly, the paper argues that although women are more liberated in Venezuela than in Bolivia since more tasks of social reproduction have been socialized in the former than the latter, neither 'revolution' has sought to challenge the gendered division of labour.

Paper 3: Gendered Urban Farmland Entitlements and Household Food Security in Blantyre Malawi
Presenter: Dr. Liam Riley

PANEL 28: Development in Africa: An African Viewpoint

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/227

Paper 1: Dynamique d'intégration régionale et dynamique spatiale du capital productif

Presenter: Abessolo Yves

Depuis la fin des années 90, on assiste à un regain du phénomène d'intégration régionale un partout dans le monde, l'Afrique Centrale a décidé d'intégrer cette dynamique mondiale en renforçant son intégration par l'harmonisation institutionnelle, la convergence des politiques et l'adoption des projets concertés. L'objectif de ce article est de voir comment le renforcement de l'intégration régionale en Afrique Centrale peut modifier la localisation ou la relocalisation du capital productif à l'intérieur de la sous région. Son intérêt réside dans le fait qu'il met en exergue la dualité des effets d'une intégration régionale complète sur le développement économique des pays d'un espace économique comme celui de l'Afrique Centrale. Le cadre théorique d'analyse est celui posé le modèle de Hotelling (1929) et poursuivi par Krugman (1980, 1991). A partir d'un certain nombre d'indices d'attractivité, nous trouvons que le renforcement de l'intégration régionale peut modifier l'inscription spatiale du capital productif mais que l'effet frontière, doublé de l'effet d'un pôle industriel unique peut consolider la configuration actuelle des flux commerciaux unidirectionnels à l'intérieur de cette sous région.

Paper 2 : L'aide au développement (en Afrique subsaharienne : le cas du Cameroun)

Presenter: Lingok Emmanuel

Depuis son indépendance, l'économie du Cameroun est malade et en détresse. Sa croissance étant faible et ses revenus insuffisants, il sollicite le soutien des bailleurs de fonds internationaux pour une assistance monétaire, question de reconstruire son économie. En effet, l'aide reçue par ce pays permet d'assurer une relance économique véritable. A bien voir, il se révèle que que tout comme le sucre est dilué dans l'eau, l'aide reçue de l'extérieur reste également diluée dans l'eau de la mal gouvernance au Cameroun, au point que les résultats pour lesquels cette aide est donnée, ne sont jamais atteints. En vérité, le développement ne saurait être manufacturé par un Etat enclin à la corruption, à la mauvaise gouvernance. L'objet de cette étude vise à analyser la portée de l'aide au développement du Cameroun ainsi que les différentes entraves qui bloquent l'atteinte des objectifs de croissance. Le cadre théorique de ce travail se limitera sur l'ethnométhodologie, le structuralisme. La méthodologie utilisée portera sur les entretiens et les questionnaires. En conclusion, il sera question de démontrer que les conditionnalités d'efficacité de l'aide reposent sur : un bon environnement macroéconomique et la bonne gouvernance.

Paper 3: Assessing the Effectiveness of the Right to Development in a Fragile State: Case Study of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Author : Tumba Tuseku Dieudonné

In 2002 a Pretoria agreement was signed in South Africa by the Congolese government, rebel movement, political parties and social forces in order to end a lasting armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (RDC). Despite the holding of 2006 and 2011 general elections, the DRC remains a fragile state. Besides, the Congolese government still is 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 4 : L'impact des conflits identitaires sur le développement en Afrique subsaharienne: Analyse comparée du Rwanda et de la République du Congo

Presenter: Keira Hanna Ndoube

L'Afrique subsaharienne a été depuis les indépendances le théâtre de conflits à répétition. À la lecture, les cas rwandais et congolais permettent de prendre en considération une variante devenue incontournable, voire stratégique dans les États africains : l'identité. En effet, le fait identitaire donne à chaque conflit une coloration ségrégationniste qui gangrène les efforts de reconstruction, mais surtout de développement post-conflit. Le présent article examine le lien causal existant entre les conflits à soubassement identitaire et le développement en Afrique. Ces conflits ont profondément fragilisé l'identité et la conscience nationales. Pour une étude approfondie, nous allons recourir à l'analyse comparée afin de mettre en exergue l'importance désormais capitale de la prise en compte du facteur identitaire dans la conception et l'implémentation de politiques de reconstruction. Il nous reviendra donc d'analyser les causes profondes des conflits identitaires, leurs effets sur le développement et proposer des pistes de solution pour des sorties de crises réussies et l'instauration d'une paix durable en Afrique subsaharienne.

PANEL 29 : The Challenges of Humanitarian Aid

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/330

Paper 1: Cameroon Red Cross and Fallen Humanitarian Services

Presenter: Véronique Ngo Jonqui Ehinak

The proliferation of global challenges, that maybe man-made or natural, within societies has led to a sharp increase in the scale of humanitarian aid needed by humanitarian organizations to meet the vital needs of the people affected by them for food, water, medical care and shelter. By far the most important problem is the impact of these unpredicted occurrences on the operation of Cameroon Red Cross society from 1980 to 2013 within the national territory. Through field study with the use of interview, observation and questionnaires, while consulting other documented sources of data, subsequent occurrence of these catastrophes has put to test the continuity of this humanitarian organization. Though there exist outlined strategies against global challenges as contingency plan, emergency appeals, resilience projects, disaster relief funds and availability of logistics which has made timely intervention with wide spread volunteers at local level and high rate of expertise knowledge possible, the organization still suffer from some setbacks in achieving her objectives.

Paper 2: Muslim and Christian Perspectives on Human Rights, Gender and Development

Presenter: Kristy Bergman Schroeder

Normative claims relegating religion to the private sphere often cause it to be neglected from the study and practice of international development. My proposed paper highlights this lacuna in current scholarship and considers the degree to which the hegemonic secularism of the humanitarian arena obscures the religious realities of the movement and the people it seeks to serve. With the intersection of scholarship and praxis as my point of departure, I will undertake a comparative study of Muslim and Christian perspectives on humanitarianism, with special attention to human rights. Of particular interest to my investigation will be the impact of divergent views of human rights on rights-based development approaches. Gender is a hot button issue in discussions of religion and human rights. While some observers point to liberating traditions within Islam and Christianity, others view both religions as oppressive and counter to the rights of women and girls. I argue that an understanding of the nuanced interpretations of human rights in Islamic and Christian contexts is vital for organizations implementing rights-based programming in the areas of influence of these world religions. As a development professional with a focus on interfaith relations and gender equality, and a student in the Joint Master of Arts Program in Religion at the University of Winnipeg and University of Manitoba, I hope to promote crucial conversation on the topics of religion, human rights, development and gender.

Paper 3: Seeing like a Church: Post-Disaster Reconstruction of a Society after Tropical Storm Sendong in Cagayan de Oro, Philippines

Presenter: Christine Gibb

Disaster relief and recovery in the Philippines are located at the nexus of religion, development and politics. When natural hazards unfold into disasters, the response of religious and state actors reveals both the complex relationship between these parties and their power in determining the spaces and places accessed by the survivors. Inspired by James Scott's book *Seeing Like a State* (2008), this paper analyses the activities of the Catholic Church and other Catholic actors in disaster relief and resettlement in Northern Mindanao, Philippines after Tropical Storm Sendong (December 16-17, 2012). The paper is based on interviews, participatory videos made by urban poor survivors and mapping techniques. Since the disaster, religious actors have played pivotal roles in resettlement processes - from donating so-called 'secure' land for relocation and financing the construction of permanent housing for survivors, to delivering 'values formations' workshops at relocation sites. Religious actors have exploited the disaster to publicly challenge the legitimacy of the local government and its claims of being pro-poor by highlighting the inability of local politicians to adequately prepare for or respond to the disaster. In analyzing the interventions of religious institutions in disaster relief and recovery, this paper maps how and to what ends religious institutions engage with and contest state-led development. It argues that disasters create opportunities for the Church to assume the functions and authority of the state to pursue the three primary objectives of any state, namely simplification, legibility and manipulation.

PANEL 30: Insight – Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/423

Employment Outcomes of IDS Graduates

-Rebecca Tiessen, President of CASID

IDS Resume-Writing Workshop
-Career Development Centre, UOttawa

SESSION 6

PANEL 31: Environmental Challenges

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Support for Energy and Environment Development Projects: Some Experience

Presenter: Sudip K. Rakshit

The Energy and Environment Partnership Program (EEP) funded by Finland promotes renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean technology investments. It provides sustainable energy services to the poor and combats climate change. EEP Programs are currently run in four regions: Andean region in Latin America, Southern and Eastern Africa, Mekong region and Indonesia in Asia. The EEP Mekong aims at contributing to improved access to sustainable energy while mitigating global climate change. Within the programme, projects have been supported by providing partial grant-based funding to project developers for feasibility studies, pilot and demonstration projects with the intention that the grants catalyze further public and private financing in renewable energy and energy efficiency investments in the region. The programme covers a broad range of renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives with several pro-poor off-grid interventions. It has also increased interest in private sector delivery of modern energy services, although this is limited in extent.

The three components of the project include, one, mobilization of national and regional resources to implement sustainable and affordable rural energy solutions. This has target areas, stakeholders and financing opportunities identified for developing sustainable and affordable rural energy solutions through result-based financing. Component two support to renewable energy based rural energy access projects that have high impact at village-level (or otherwise scaled-up) projects/schemes successfully implemented and benefitting poor people living in remote areas without access to energy. Improved capacity within communities to plan, implement and operate/maintain renewable energy systems and ensure sustainable operation of the investments implemented within the programme. Component three includes capacity building and regional knowledge exchange leading to improved capacity within the sector agencies, to facilitate private-sector participation in providing sustainable and affordable rural energy products and services through result-based financing. Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is addressed in programme implementation. Specifically, this criterion of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability forms the foundation for positive impacts. This talk will highlight the benefits, success stories and constraints during the implementation of these projects.

Paper 2: Pastoralism in the Time Oil: Examining the Impacts of Enclave Development in Turkana, Kenya

Presenter: Charis Enns

Turkana County is located in the arid and semi-arid region of northwestern Kenya. Approximately 70 percent of Turkana practice nomadic pastoralism as their main livelihood. Regarded as having little to offer Kenya's national economy, the government has long neglected Turkana. This has contributed to the political and economic marginalization of the county, as well as a lack of investment in infrastructure and social services. Yet the recent discovery of oil in Turkana has catapulted the county into the national spotlight. There are high expectations that oil will help the Turkana achieve "development" through tax revenues, corporate social responsibility, and formal employment opportunities. In this paper, we argue that such expectations overlook the fact that oil operations occur in enclaves, disconnected from the local economy and offering few benefits to surrounding communities. Extending Ferguson's theory of enclave development, we examine the roles played by local leaders in the creation of such enclaves. These roles include mitigating pastoralist's concerns about oil, encouraging pastoralists to accept oil companies on their land, and providing local security forces to secure oil development sites. Advertently or not, local leaders in Turkana enable enclave development and, in turn, further marginalize the pastoralist communities that should be benefiting from oil development on community land. Ultimately, this paper draws insights from semi-structured interviews and focus groups in Turkana in order to assess the potential and limits of oil to contribute to development. This paper also offers critical reflections on the impacts of enclave development in pastoralist societies.

Paper 3: Biomass Heat as a Catalyst for Economic Development in the Remote Northern Communities

Presenter: Chander Shahi

As China's relations with Africa continue to soar, China's diplomatic, development, commercial, and security apparatus are increasingly geared towards the continent making it deeply important in Chinese global relations. Yet, while the rapid growth of China-Africa relations has generated massive academic interest the studies that have emerged so far focus mostly on the material side of the relations. Focusing on Ghana-China energy relations, this paper critically examines China's official

development discourses and practices in Africa to explore how such practices, ideas, and the associated institutions inform and contribute to the shaping, implementation, and outcomes of infrastructure projects it undertakes in Africa. It then assesses the impact these practices have on Africa's political and economic development and the continent's international development relations.

Paper 4: Diffusion of Low Carbon Innovation Among Small Foundries in India: the Double Blasted Cupola Revisited
Presenter: Geeta Vaidyanathan

India's foundry industry is an important source of export earnings and one of the biggest generators of employment in the country. Eighty percent of the estimated 6500 foundries are family-owned small units most with conventional cupola and manual operations. Pressure for environmental innovation emerged in the early nineties following public interest litigation over particulate emissions of foundry operations. Energy consumption in the melting operation contributes between 12-15% to the total production cost, making energy efficiency critical for continuing profitability of a foundry. The challenge became one of developing and diffusing environmentally friendly, energy-efficient innovation.

This paper describes the process of diffusing an energy efficient melting furnace called the divided blast cupola among small foundries by the non-profit group, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in 1993. A 10% adoption was set for 2015/16. It was achieved in 2013. The paper draws upon diffusion of innovation scholarship to analyse the factors contributing to the favourable rate of adoption. Multiple data streams were used – structured interviews of 32 key informants (early, intermediates and late adopters, local service providers and fabricators), shop floor observations and project documents. Much of the credit for the favourable diffusion rate is attributable to the change agent, TERI.

PANEL 32: Learning about Development: Notes From the Field

Time : 1 :45 – 3:15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/222

Paper 1: Le partage des connaissances Nord-Sud : le profil des expatriés coopérants recherchés
Author : Marie-Pierre Leroux

La communication proposée dans le cadre de la conférence annuelle ayant pour titre «Idées Capitales» veut explorer quelques facettes sous-jacentes au processus d'échanges de connaissances entre les expatriés coopérants et leurs partenaires locaux. Nous tentons de lever le voile sur des facteurs moins explorés jusqu'à maintenant, mais qui, à l'instar des résultats obtenus, produiraient une influence sur les résultats de partage ainsi que sur le renforcement des capacités des organisations locales où sont mises en oeuvre des initiatives de coopération technique. Fondé principalement sur les théories en gestion des connaissances et en gestion critique des ressources humaines, le cadre théorique propose diverses dimensions et identifie les déterminants (caractéristiques personnelles des intervenants, caractéristiques relationnelles des parties au partage, résultats de partage et renforcement des capacités) qui produiraient une influence sur les résultats de partage de connaissances en contexte Nord-Sud. Les données analysées ont été recueillies au cours d'une importante collecte de type qualitative qui s'est déroulée en Haïti et au Sénégal en 2013 auprès d'organisations partenaires locales. Outre la capacité d'adaptation, les résultats montrent que les expatriés qui maîtrisent d'autres compétences personnelles et cognitives sont plus susceptibles de concourir à des résultats durables au niveau de l'organisation local. Cette recherche s'inscrit dans le débat d'actualité portant sur l'efficacité de l'aide au développement et propose des pratiques de gestion aux organisations du Nord afin d'améliorer les résultats attendus dans les programmes de développement.

Paper 2: Training for Transformation: The Role of University and Community Support in Experiential Learning
Presenter: Sheena Cameron

Experiential learning, in the form of Service Learning, has recently received much praise for community development endeavors that deepen relationships with universities as well as prepare students to be more socially justice minded and engaged in their communities following graduation, especially for global citizenship. There are, however, various forms of experiential learning programs that engage students in different ways from charity to social justice. Depending on the organization where students are placed and the role they play within that organization, the outcomes can be very different from direct service to social change. This paper attempts to explore the ways in which faculty, community members and experiential learning program coordinators, through supportive reflective practice, play an integral role in the transformative and connective learning process that such programs pride themselves in accomplishing. Additionally, in the age of university austerity these very programs are those that are the least fiscally supported and the most widely used for recruitment leaving support staff and faculty unable to adequately support student learning. Using various studies from across Canada and personal experience working with the Service Learning Program at St. Francis Xavier University this research seeks to redress experiential learning to meet its core objectives of transformative learning for social change through the re-establishment of program and faculty support.

Paper 3: Enhancing the Learning Experiences of Kenyan University Students during Practicums
Author : Charlene VanLeeuwen

Practicums provide university students with an opportunity to connect theory to practice through experiential learning and hands-on work experience. While practicums are recommended for university students in Kenya, there is little published research on this topic. We identified a particular knowledge gap about practicum field supervisors. In this presentation, we will explore issues encountered by field supervisors during student practicums in various communities throughout Kenya. We conducted key informant interviews with field supervisors representing fifteen community or governmental organizations that hosted third year students completing practicums as part of a bachelor's degree from the Department of Community Resource Management and Extension at Kenyatta University in Nairobi, Kenya. We used NVivo software to aid in coding and organizing the qualitative data. Thematic analysis resulted in the identification of themes related to the clarity of student's learning objectives and the challenges encountered by field supervisors during practicums. Our results indicated that supervisors lacked a clear understanding of practicum expectations and lacked knowledge about the academic preparation of students. The main supervision challenges revolved around how to orientate students to community-based field work and how to support them in linking theory to practice. Results of this study are being used to inform the development of a new course to improve student preparation for practicums and to inform change to departmental administrative practices, and we will present progress made on these issues. In a future phase of this research, we will evaluate impact of these changes on students, faculty, and field supervisors.

PANEL 33: Alternative Perspectives

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/226

Paper 1: Where did Gross National Happiness Come From? Searching for the Origins and Meaning of an Invented Tradition
Presenter: Lauchlan T. Munro

The Kingdom of Bhutan has attracted much attention for adopting "Gross National Happiness" (GNH) as the philosophy guiding its development. Emphasising that development should mean the pursuit of true happiness, not material wealth or trivial pleasures, and that development must preserve both the physical environment and the nation's traditional culture, GNH has resonated strongly outside of Bhutan, especially with environmentalists, literati, proponents of alternative and multi-dimensional development, and New Age thinkers. This paper traces the origins of the concept of Gross National Happiness and finds that GNH is newer than the literature and the propaganda usually suggest. The search for GNH's origins reveals evidence of the invention of a tradition (Hobsbawm and Ranger, 1983), i.e. of myth making, intentional and inadvertent layering of erroneous information and assumptions, and occasional obfuscation. Based on the evidence of GNH's origins, it is postulated that the meteoric rise of GNH over the last 15 years is a key part of myth making undertaken by the Bhutanese state in its efforts at nation building in the context of rapid and disruptive social and economic transformation in a highly plural society.

Paper 1: The Application of Traditional Dispute Resolution in Land Administration in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia
Presenter: Getachew Mequanent

There has been a growing interest in the role of African traditional institutions to support a wide range of development initiatives. This approach represents one strategy of enhancing the capacities of African societies to overcome challenges in many areas of development. However, the design of appropriate policy and institutional frameworks would be an important factor in the effective deployment of traditional institutions to promote desirable development goals. This paper shares experience in the application of traditional dispute resolution in land administration in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. The Amhara regional government devolved judicial functions to Kebele (locale) administrations with the aim of containing land disputes at the local level while reducing workload for district government courts. This is done by creating committees of popularly elected traditional arbitrators and giving them a judicial mandate to address land disputes through the use of customary practices. The paper attempts to understand the role and functions of these arbitration committees and assesses their effectiveness in dispute resolution including the potential to strengthen land administration capacity. Overall, the Ethiopian experience suggests that traditional institutions work effectively if governments design appropriate operational frameworks that harnesses their natural qualities (e.g., convenience, access and participation) while aligning their functions with policy norms that direct the development process.

Paper 2: From Cooperation to Capacitation: Cuban Medical Internationalism in the South Pacific
Presenter: Chris Walker

This article analyzes Cuba's medical missions in the South Pacific and specifically in Timor-Leste (East Timor), the largest outside of Latin America. Here, the adaptation of Cuba's low-technology and low-resourced preventive-focused medical model (based on the development of human capital) is used to highlight lessons regarding effective medical cooperation. This article finds that these lessons should be drawn from the dynamic and creative adaptations of the Cuban medical model which are capacitating South Pacific medical systems by scaling up primary care workforces to target previously underserved areas. Thus, the contribution of Cuban medical personnel, bolstered by the education of indigenous South Pacific students (trained by Cuban professors, both in Havana and locally) has developed into unique medical models for South Pacific nations, but models of cooperation that are clearly adaptable elsewhere.

PANEL 34 : Development, Human Rights and Security: The Canadian Extractive Sector in Colombia

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/227

Colombia represents a crucial microcosm of the relation between transnational extractive corporations and the Global South. This is especially the case with regard to problems that can occur within the nexus of development, security and human rights – a triad of themes to we shall refer under the rubric of Critical Human Security (CHS).

Our panel has produced a new book that is based on five cases studies from an inter-disciplinary group of Colombian and Canadian experts in the realms of law, politics, development and economics. The cases concern oil, gold, and coal extraction by Canadian companies in the following Departments of Colombia: Meta, Antioquia, La Guajira and Caldas.

Collectively, the following arguments are made. First, tripartite negotiation between the State, business, and the community historically has been rare in Colombia, though it is a crucial mechanism through which conflict resolution can occur. Second, Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIA), in both their corporate and government versions, potentially can be a highly useful instrument that benefits both communities and Transnational Corporations (TNCs). However, the current governmental HRIA is quite weak and requires major revision. Third, the sustainability of the Colombian development model is challenged on the environmental front, as well as on the economic front due to the vulnerability associated with highly speculative commodities. Fourth, the achievement of human security for host communities is facilitated when they are sufficiently organized and networked to assert their rights and views.

Paper 1: Development and the Struggle for Social Justice in Colombia

Presenter: Gustavo Gallon

This paper will set the context of human rights abuses in Colombia. Colombia's weak historical state structure, political fragmentation and culture of violence will be discussed. The concept of Critical Human Security will be developed as a framework for achieving social justice in Colombia. This presentation will introduce the various cases and dimensions of the project.

Paper 2: A Legal Analysis of Workers Rights and the Canadian Extractive Sector: the Case of Pacific Rubiales in Meta, Colombia

Presenter: Beatriz Sanchez

This paper addresses the case of Pacific Rubiales in relation to abuses of workers rights. Pacific Rubiales produced about 25 percent of Colombia's oil, and thus has been essential to the Colombian government's budget. A massive and violent workers strike occurred, and complaints included unfair working conditions with contractors, short contracts, unacceptable living conditions, and prevention of the right to free association. This was a rare case where tripartite intervention took place to resolve many of the problems. A huge remaining issue is the shutting out of Colombia's flagship union, USO.

Paper 3: Ethnicity

Presenter: James Rochlin

Marmot features a clash of epistemes on the part of the local community, which is mostly Black and indigenous, and a transnational gold company which attempted to achieve an open pit mine by displacing the community. There is much depth to the historical aspects of this community, which mined gold prior to the arrival of Columbus. Strong community solidarity, combined with global networking, has helped the community of Marmato win its battle up to this point.

Paper 4: The Politics of Fear: Gold, Development and Violence in the Communities of Segovia and Remedios, Antioquia

Presenter: Adrian Restepo & Wilmar Martinez

This paper looks at the role of Gran Colombia Gold in one of the most violent areas of Colombia. GCG's role may have encouraged further violence in the region. Segovia-Remedios is the world's worst site for mercury pollution derived from

gold mining. This paper traces various human rights problems associated with the presence of GCG. Especially significant in this case is GCG's role in formalizing gold miners, a role that would be better performed by the State.

Paper 5: Development, Human Rights and Security: the Canadian Extractive Sector in Colombia
Presenter: Claudia Donoso

This paper will summarize the key findings of our larger project on human security and the extractive sector in Colombia. It will discuss the implications of Colombia's dependence on the extractive sector at a time when the State allowed other key economic areas to decline, such as mining and agriculture. Also discussed will be the significance of Human Rights Impact Assessments as a means of promoting critical human security.

**PANEL 35 : Volunteering Abroad: Reflections and Analyses
Roundtable/Table Ronde**

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/330

Panel Moderator: Rebecca Tiessen – University of Ottawa

David Jefferess – UBC Okanagan

Barbara Heron – York University,

Katie MacDonald – University of Alberta

Robert Huish – Dalhousie University

Paula Butler – Trent University,

Jonathan Langdon – St. Francis Xavier

This panel is a roundtable bringing together one of our key-note speakers (David Jefferess) and several well-known scholars on the subject of learning/volunteer abroad programs to reflect on recent trends and issues surrounding international volunteering options for students. A particular emphasis will be placed on the role of 'Me to We' programs abroad as well as experiences and perspectives from host country participants, and prospects for developing a set of 'effective practices' for improved learning/volunteer abroad programs. This panel consists of experts in development studies, social work, and cultural studies. The panelists will draw on postcolonial and critical race theory to present their reflections.

PANEL 36 : Workshop: Ethics in Development Work.

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/423

Jay Drydyk, Department of Philosophy Carleton University

Anne Buchanan, Independent Consultant in Organizational Ethics and Reflective Learning

CASID 2015 PROGRAM

DAY 3 - JUNE 5

PANEL 37 : China and Africa

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Les Diasporas dans la dynamique des échanges commerciaux : Le cas des échanges entre la Chine et le Cameroun
Presenter: Boniface Bounoung Fouda

:

Cet article a pour objectif d'évaluer la contribution des diasporas chinoises et camerounaises dans l'évolution des échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays. Son intérêt réside dans le fait qu'il introduit dans l'analyse économique l'importance différentielle des diasporas dans la croissance économique de manière singulière et le développement économique en général des pays. Le cadre théorique qui sous tend ce travail est celui établi par Mundell (1957) complété par Markusen (1983). D'un point de vue méthodologique, les tests de corrélation par comparaison des moyennes ont été posés puis complétés par une analyse avec un modèle de gravité en coupe transversale afin d'évaluer la robustesse des résultats. Les résultats montrent un impact positif et significatif de la diaspora chinoise mais non significatif de la diaspora camerounaise dans la croissance des échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays. Par ailleurs, nous trouvons un effet plus élevé de la diaspora chinoise dans l'augmentation des exportations chinoises vers le Cameroun que dans le sens inverse. De manière accessoire mais non moins importante, on trouve que la diaspora chinoise au Cameroun a une contribution plus forte sur la croissance économique de la Chine que sur celle de leur pays d'accueil qu'est le Cameroun.

Paper 2: South-South Cooperation: Unpacking China's Development Practices in Africa

Presenter: Isaac Odoom

:

As China's relations with Africa continue to soar, China's diplomatic, development, commercial, and security apparatus are increasingly geared towards the continent making it deeply important in Chinese global relations. Yet, while the rapid growth of China-Africa relations has generated massive academic interest the studies that have emerged so far focus mostly on the material side of the relations. Focusing on Ghana-China energy relations, this paper critically examines China's official development discourses and practices in Africa to explore how such practices, ideas, and the associated institutions inform and contribute to the shaping, implementation, and outcomes of infrastructure projects it undertakes in Africa. It then assesses the impact these practices have on Africa's political and economic development and the continent's international development relations.

Paper 3: Culture nationale et pratiques diplomatiques: Le cas de la Chine et du Cameroun

Author : Manuella Ngo Lissom

:

Il est dit que l'action internationale des Etats est guidée par leurs intérêts. Cependant, il y a un certain nombre de paramètres, parmi lesquels les cultures nationales, qui entrent en jeu lorsqu'il s'agit de comprendre le comportement des Etats sur la scène internationale. Notre recherche a porté sur l'analyse de l'importance des cultures nationales sur les pratiques diplomatiques des Etats. En prenant la Chine et le Cameroun pour cas d'étude, nous analysons d'abord l'influence culturelle sur les pratiques diplomatiques sous le prisme du constructivisme. Par la suite, nous lui adjoignons la géo-culture ; celle-ci s'intéresse à la compréhension des facteurs culturels et à leur impact sur la politique étrangère des Etats. Cette recherche a été conduite dans une démarche empirico inductive. Le résultat majeur que nous obtenons est que l'on ne peut avoir une meilleure lecture de l'action extérieure des Etats qu'à travers la maîtrise de leurs cultures. Cet article, en mettant en exergue le fait que la culture aide à mieux comprendre l'action extérieure d'un Etat, peut aider un pays à trouver une meilleure cohérence entre ses objectifs de développement et les engagements financiers de ses partenaires pour le développement.

PANEL 38: International Development Perspectives on the BRIC

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/222

Paper 1: India's Urbanization: A Comparison with China

Presenter: Sen Lin

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This paper will examine the government policies of India on the issue of urbanization and provide a comparative study with those of China. The analysis of India's policies will be developed under the broad theoretical underpinnings of federalism and democracy; the investigation on China's policies will be put in the broad theoretical framework of the centralized authority in a unitary one-party regime. The focal policy area of this study and comparison will be on the issue of rural migrants. This paper will examine the important migration policy documents and pronouncements of the national and the selected sub-national governments in both countries. Two prominent dimensions of the urbanization in both countries stand out: the rural migration is a market-driven social phenomenon; the need is apparent for government leadership and adequate policy responses to address the problems associated with market-expediciencies. Differences abound in the migration patterns of these two countries due to their various trajectories of the market reforms and a number of other systematic differences between them. In spite of their significant systematic differences India and China share numerous common urbanization issues that require active and effective involvements of the governments in both countries. This observation relates to the broader question of the proper role of the market and the appropriate function of the state in the process of socio-economic development. It also joins the search for solutions to the challenges facing the migrants in urban centres in terms of their access to employment, housing, health care, and education.

Paper 2: Understanding the Migration Experiences of Chinese Rural Migrant Women Workers: From an Intersectional Perspective

Presenter: Yongjie Wang

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This paper deals with Chinese rural migrant women workers' migration experiences, focusing in particular on the start of migration, women's experiences as rural migrant workers in cities and the workplace, and women's withdrawal from out-migration. The intersection of the rural migrant status, precarious employment status, and the inferior gender status of rural migrant women workers confers and explains some common disadvantages and inequalities that are faced by this population. At the same time, individual women workers have varied migration experiences. These experiences are affected by personal characteristics, and variables at the workplace and household levels. Drawing upon the interview data with rural women workers in several factories in Shandong province, this paper highlights several key variables that are relevant to women's migration. These variables include age, household economic status, marital status, household composition, with or without children, the migrant status (local or out-migration), education experiences, regional backgrounds, and etc. The investigation also finds that migration has different meanings and values for women of diverse characteristics and backgrounds.

Paper 3: Social Justice and Sustainable Development: Urban Mobility Planning in Kathmandu

Presenter: Sujata Thapa-Bhattarai

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This paper, explores the contradiction between the ambition to establish a more effective transport system for the development and management of the city and some of the realities of urban life in Kathmandu. Taking the case of 'Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport' project led by Kathmandu Valley Development Authority, I argue that there is deep implication of this project on the urban poor of Kathmandu. Feminist planning theorist calls for feminist epistemology to understand specific differences and inequalities born of gender and to acknowledge broader range of experiences and knowledge as legitimate in planning, I argue that the project have failed to address the need of women and girls (gender justice). This paper also examines the context of urban travel, mode of transport use, the impact of multiple factors in transport disadvantage, increasing motorization, reduced non-motorized transport (active transportation) and interventions of international development agencies: World Bank and Asian Development Bank evolving urban assistance program in Nepal as it is shifting from urban projects to strengthening municipal capacity, and from supply to demand orientations.

PANEL 39: Corporate Social Responsibility

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/226

Paper 1: Barrick Gold and CSR: Dynamics of Canadian Extractive Capitalism in Peru

Author : Georgina Alonso,

This research examines the role that CSR plays in the relationship between mining and development, and it asks whether and, if so, how CSR works as a possible means of pacifying opposition to mining. The research focuses on a case study of a tripartite partnership project implemented by Barrick Gold, World Vision and the Canadian government near Barrick's Lagunas Norte mine in Peru. Interviews were conducted with community members from Chuyugual, Saucó, Coína, and Quiruvilca, as well as representatives from the three implementing partners. The study finds—and my thesis is—that the tripartite partnership project does serve to discourage local grassroots opposition to mining despite significant concerns in

the communities for environmental degradation and the superficial nature of these projects. This was found using three indicators: a significant division of opinion within the communities, a decrease in organized resistance to the project, and an increase in support for the project.

Paper 2 : RSE: Vers une contribution développementale
Presenter: Gabriel Goyette

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La mobilisation des ressources privées pour le développement est au cœur du discours des principaux bailleurs bilatéraux et multilatéraux depuis plusieurs années. Tous soulignent l'importance des investissements privés pour assurer le développement, la croissance et la lutte à la pauvreté. Pourtant, la cohérence entre les logiques privées et développementales n'est pas toujours au rendez-vous. La RSE est fréquemment présentée comme un outil susceptible de combler ce fossé, notamment par le Canada dans le cas du secteur extractif. Bâtissant sur une revue de la littérature sur la RSE, nous développons un modèle de RSE cherchant à maximiser les impacts développementaux des investissements s'alignant sur les stratégies de lutte à la pauvreté. Nous testons ensuite le potentiel de ce modèle en le comparant à la littérature sur le secteur minier et le développement pour déterminer s'il a le potentiel de dépasser les limites traditionnellement identifiées. Enfin, nous employons le modèle pour identifier les forces et les faiblesses de l'approche canadienne en matière de RSE pour le développement dans le secteur minier.

Paper 3: Private Sector Involvement and ABCD of Aquaculture in Ghana: The Case of Volta Tilapia Farming
Presenter: Frederick Mawuli Ogbemi

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For decades, the Volta Lake in Ghana has been used to further the development of the country. The latest of these is in the form of aquaculture in tilapia fish farming for domestic consumption and international export. It became clear during my work with one private company, Tropo Farms, who lauds itself as upholding environmental and natural standards of production as well as contributing to community development, that for-profit entities, whose priority is to make money, faces difficulty in meeting community expectations. Using an asset-based community development approach my paper examines the role of the private sector in community development in agriculture and aquaculture, especially in light of big agri-business involvement (i.e. Cargill). It also explores the corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of national or local private enterprise and whether they are more aligned with local assets and resources, while at the same time, recognizing the need to re-assess the concept of capital to include local resources and knowledge. It also looks at the role of professionals, such as engineers, geologists, etc. in upholding community standards and working with existing indigenous knowledge to ensure successful and sustainable livelihood projects in Ghana.

PANEL 40 : Agricultural Issues and Development

Time : 10 :15 – 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/227

Panel Moderator: Haroon Akram-Lodhi

Paper 1: Cannabis and Comparative Advantage in the Eastern Caribbean
Presenter: Kevin Edmonds

The small Eastern Caribbean islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent have historically been dependant and vulnerable to external shocks – but the combination of trade liberalization, climate change and agricultural diseases have threatened to destroy the islands economic base and social fabric. Within the Eastern Caribbean, governments, the private sector (ie. fair trade initiatives) and international financial institutions have all failed to effectively find a way to integrate former banana farmers and rural communities into alternative, competitive industries in order to provide opportunity, income and employment. Thus the growth of marijuana in St. Lucia and St. Vincent is a significant source of income which cannot be ignored. This paper will explore how contrary to the naïve assumptions of comparative advantage, in many instances illicit avenues for income generation is the only method of survival in small, economically vulnerable countries. While there are many problematic aspects of this trend, it emerged out of the fact that there was no social safety net for those who were displaced through trade liberalization. It has reached a point in St. Vincent where the island's estimated 5,000 marijuana farmers is nearly double the amount of banana farmers remaining in both St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

Paper 2: Peasant Balances, Neoliberalism, and the Stunted Growth of Non-traditional Agro-exports in Haiti
Presenter: Marylynn Steckley

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The paper examines peasant responses to models of export mango production that have been promoted in post-earthquake Haiti. The field research that forms the empirical basis of this paper was conducted between November 2010 and July 2013 and includes: extensive participant observation; focus groups with peasants (each of which involved between 15 and 25 farmers); and qualitative interviews with leaders of peasant organizations (n=5), Haitian advocacy and community organizations (n=10), and officials in the Haitian government and in multilateral institutions (n= 10). My analysis of peasant responses to the promotion of mango exporting is informed by a neo-Chayanovian framework, understood through Ploeg, and focuses on the dynamic tension in peasant-capital relations and how this is simultaneously influencing both peasant production and the ways that capital is attempting to organize production. While critical agrarian studies tends to focus more on the ways that capital shapes the conditions facing peasant producers, and how peasants resist or are transformed into petty commodity producers, there has been much less attention to the ways that peasant land use and marketing decision-making can restrict how capital operates and limit its pursuit of growth and accumulation. This paper argues that peasants are actively restricting and conditioning the dynamics of agro-export expansion in Haiti, and in the process frustrating some of the ambitions of the country's political and economic elites, which in turn highlights some of the ways that peasant producers can push back against exploitative arrangements and maintain a degree of autonomy over their cropping systems.

Paper 3: When Gourmet Culture Meets Campesino Economies: Rural Territorial Development in the Central Valley of Tarija, Bolivia

Presenter: Katherine Turner

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PANEL 41: Insight - Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 10 :15 - 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/330

NIDSA: An Introduction to the National International Development Students' Association

In the fall of 2014, the staff at The Undercurrent founded the National International Development Students' Association, or NIDSA, in the hopes of connecting Canada's twenty-six international development programs. NIDSA's goal is to act as an umbrella organization for international development students' associations at Canadian universities and to facilitate the sharing of ideas and best-practices between them. This presentation will provide an introduction to the fledgling National International Development Student's Association followed by an open question and answer period and brainstorming session. After explaining NIDSA's vision, mission and where the Undercurrent hopes to take it in the future, questions from the audience will be taken and an open dialogue about the organization, its structure, and its purpose will be encouraged. Finally, the session will be capped off by a period of brainstorming where we will attempt to synthesize the ideas expressed in the dialogue and integrate them into the official structure of NIDSA.

PANEL 42: Insight: Undergraduate International Development Conference

Time : 10 :15 - 11 :45 am

Location: Simard SMD/423

Paper 1: Ethnic Cleansing in Eritrea: The Case of the Afar People

Presenter: Andrew Hay

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Since Eritrea's independence, the Eritrean regime has been involved in a practice of ethnic cleansing against the Afar people. The Afar people are an indigenous agro pastoralist society who have inhabited the region of Dankalia for over 2000 years. Dankalia is situated along the coast of the Red Sea in southern Eritrea, and is also the site to a number of precious minerals. The Eritrean regime has been attempting to push the Afar people from their traditional homeland in order to mine the region. There is evidence of genocide, kidnappings, forced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture, forced military service as well as economic attacks. This session will explore the human rights violations perpetrated against the Afar people and describe the current international response as well as discuss potential outcomes.

Paper 2: Africa's Poverty and Underdevelopment Are "Artificial": A Blue Print To Tackle Kenya's Poverty by Kenya's Presidential Candidate - 2017 Elections for the 5th President of the Republic of Kenya

Presenter: Joseph Mburu

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Dr. Joseph Mburu, is a Canadian resident in Saskatchewan and Prof. University of Regina; will be a Presidential Candidate for the position of the 5th President of the Republic of Kenya, 2017. Worked in the Office of the President, the Vice-President and the Ministry of Finance in Kenya as well as the Immigration Branch for the Government of Saskatchewan, Canada. The theme of this presentation is: A Vision For a Prosperous Kenya within our Generation because its DOABLE.

SESSION 8

PANEL 43: Money, Management and Public Policy

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/221

Paper 1: Money or Management? Explaining the Political Impact of Budget Support

Presenter: Susan Dodsworth

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The nature of the relationship between state-capacity and democracy is of particular importance in the developing world. Various actors seek to promote state-capacity and democracy, sometimes separately and sometimes in tandem. Despite this we know little about how development assistance affects the relationship between the two, and less about the impact of different types of development assistance. This paper helps to fill this gap by examining how one particular aid modality - budget support - affects the interaction of state-capacity and democracy. It centres on sub-Saharan Africa, employing comparative case studies of Malawi, Zambia and Uganda, and drawing on semi-structured interviews conducted with government officials, Members of Parliament, leaders of civil society organizations and donor agency staff. While it is largely assumed that budget support has a political effect because it gives the state more money (money presumably available to fund repression, patronage or appeasement), this paper concludes that what really matters about budget support is not financial flows. Rather, what matters is the way in which those financial flows are managed. Budget support inspires an obsession with public financial management and fosters an extremely technocratic approach to good governance. Accountability is reduced to accounting. There is much talk of transparency and consultation, but little mention of representation or responsiveness. This leads to a conclusion that budget support affects the relationship between state-capacity and democracy in a way that hinders democratisation. It does so by entrenching a focus on technocratic, not democratic, sources of legitimacy.

Paper 2: Governing Social Protection programmes in Developing Countries: The Nigerian Experience

Presenter: Olabanji Akinola

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This paper discusses how social protection programmes are governed in developing countries. It theoretically aims to contribute to debates in the participatory governance and development literature on whether or not community participation improves the implementation of social protection programmes. Methodologically, based on qualitative and quantitative data collected during fieldwork in Nigeria in 2013, the paper specifically examines how community participation in Nigeria's 'In Care of the People' (COPE) Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) contributed to its implementation in three communities in southwest Nigeria. It focuses on the Nigerian experience within the larger context of CCTs proliferation and implementation across the globe. The paper mainly argues that while the proliferation of CCTs across the world remains a hallmark of the return of social protection as a paradigm in international development within the past two decades, the virtues, more than the vices, associated with community participation holds promise for more beneficial outcomes in the implementation of social protection programmes. In this context, the paper concludes focusing on the positive contributions of community participation without ignoring the negative aspects will enhance governance and development outcomes in many developing countries as the evidence from Nigeria suggests.

Paper 3: Too Close for Comfort, Relatively Speaking?: Comparing Government Funding of Development NGOs in Five Donor Countries

Authors : Lauchlan T. Munro & Niciole Brandt

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In the recent debates about the Harper government's (de-)funding of Canada's development NGOs, it is often taken for granted that the Government of Canada should be a (and possibly the) major funder of Canadian-based development NGOs. But the dependence of Canada's development NGOs on federal government funding is the product of particular historical circumstances. Both those who celebrate and those who deplore the Harper government's (de-)funding decisions might benefit from seeing this funding pattern in comparative perspective. To do so, we have developed a new database of central government funding to development NGOs in five traditional donor countries: Australia, Canada, France, UK and USA, based on the audited financial statements published in the NGOs' own annual reports and in filings with the relevant national regulator of charities. For comparability purposes, we use development NGOs that have local affiliates in three or more of the five donor countries. Our findings shed light on central government funding of development NGOs in comparative perspective, as well as on apparently mundane but nonetheless important issues like the quality of NGOs' financial reporting and record keeping, and the adequacy of national repository records.

PANEL 44: Development Assistance: Perspectives from North, South, East and West

Co-Sponsored by the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/222

Paper 1: Capitalism, Development and Global Periphery: Some Theoretical Reflections

Presenter: Raju Das

Formal subsumption is the more 'primitive' form of M-C-M', of *capitalist* accumulation by exploitation. Marx argues, formal subsumption of labour under capital is a 'regime' of exploitation based on long-hours, and thus appropriation of absolute surplus value, while real subsumption of labour is based on increases in labour-productivity via technological changes, and the appropriation of relative surplus value. Given the existence of capitalist class relations, whether property-owners formally subsuming labor will switch to real subsumption, depends on, among other things, class struggle. Such a transition is not automatic. If Marx sometimes thought it was, he was wrong. A vast reserve army in the global capitalist periphery allows capital to hire people at low wages and to get them to work for long hours. It makes struggle against formal subsumption difficult (relative to the situation in, say, England at a comparative stage of development), which, to some extent, explains relative under-development of productive forces in the periphery. However, this theory of under-development does not address the following questions. Can the transition to real subsumption not happen in the periphery at all?; and what is the role of imperialism in that transition? The paper argues that imperialism can both reinforce formal subsumption of labour (and thus relative under-development) *and* create islands of real subsumption (or combined and uneven development). However, *the dominant* mode of accumulation remains other than real subsumption in the periphery. World-capitalism has become, more or less, 'moribund'. The political implication of the argument is that capitalism is the *dominant* mode of accumulation everywhere, including in the global periphery, and given its moribund nature (and its various adverse effects), *it* is ripe for revolutionary overthrow.

Paper 2: Strategic Engagements with Neoliberalism: When Is Participation Not Co-optation?

Presenter: Simon Granovsky-Larsen

Recent activity by the Guatemalan campesino, or peasant, social movement presents us with an important question for development theory. Faced with a post-conflict agrarian scenario in which direct action is repressed violently, much of the movement has opted to accept minimal resources for land access available through a World Bank-sponsored program of market-led agrarian reform. Given that the movement has accepted neoliberal handouts, should we now disregard it as co-opted? There is a tendency in critical theory to do so, as many authors accept the neoliberal assumption that grassroots participation will generate a shift in political subjectivity towards homo economicus and erase a movement's potential to transform structural conditions. This paper presents a dissenting position, arguing that organizations that have engaged with neoliberalism can not only maintain their radical perspective but can use neoliberal resources to build resistance and alternatives. Evidence for the argument comes from six case studies of campesino organizations and rural communities, and 137 interviews collected over a year of fieldwork, which have been written into a recently-defended dissertation. The paper uses these cases to show how the Guatemalan campesino movement has engaged strategically with neoliberalism in order to build pockets of anti-neoliberal socio-economic alternatives.

Paper 3: Neoliberalism and the Problem of Development in Post-Communist Eastern Europe: The Case of Hungary

Presenter: Steve Jobbitt

In spring 2004, Hungary joined the EU, and with this celebrated its so-called "return to Europe." For the governing left-liberal party of the day, Hungary's ascension to the EU represented a triumph of democracy, liberalization, and market reforms. Hungary's acceptance into the "western" stream of progress and development, they argued, would only mean greater prosperity for the nation, and an opening up of endless opportunities for its citizens. Critics of Hungary's re-integration into liberal-democratic Europe were not as hopeful, however, and raised questions about the social, political, economic, and cultural costs associated with membership in the EU. Situating the case of Hungary in a broader European and global context, this talk examines critiques of Hungarian development that have emerged over the last ten years, focusing in particular on how Hungary's post-socialist "return to Europe" has fueled the resurgence of the radical right, especially since the economic crisis of 2008-2009.

PANEL 45: Reintegrating "the Social" into Development

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/226

Paper 1: Intersections of Social Policy and Citizen Security in Mexico City

Presenter: Laura Macdonald

Globally, urban social policies are increasingly becoming intertwined with crime prevention strategies. The concept of Safer Cities has become a significant priority for municipal governments throughout the Americas, based on the idea of reducing violence through increased social trust, social capital and innovative approaches to policing. Since the first democratic elections in 1997, Mexico City has established an impressive range of social policies based on principles of universalism and democratic citizenship. At the same time, PRD-led Distrito Federal governments have adopted innovative practices in citizen security, moving from broken windows and zero tolerance to community policing and community mobilization. Based on interviews in Mexico City between 2012 and 2014, we examine in this paper the changing practices of citizen security at the municipal scale and how they intersect with approaches to social policy and poverty reduction. We argue that while other important factors are involved, the city's innovative mix of social programs and citizen security programs has contributed to the maintenance of relatively low and stable levels of violence in Mexico City compared to the rest of the country.

Paper 2:

Social and legal support access equality by victims of domestic violence in both urban and rural communities

Presenter: Kirihettige Don

Intimate partner violence or domestic violence against women has been recognized as a prevalent global issue that threatens the 3rd Millennium Development Goal mission to promote gender equality and empower women. While various national and international organizations globally work hand in hand to end violence against women, especially domestic violence, it is not clear whether victims of domestic violence have equal access to support systems regardless of their geographic location. This study aims to explore the social and legal support access equality for victims of domestic violence in both urban and rural communities in Sri Lanka by using various methods, giving priority to a qualitative approach including focus group discussions, interviews, surveys and content analysis. I argue that, to end domestic violence against women, relevant social and legal support need to be equally accessible by victims of domestic violence in both urban and rural areas. The results from this study will be used in developing sustainable social and legal support programs for victims of domestic violence in Sri Lanka, both in urban and rural communities. By providing research findings to national and international development organizations, educational institutions, media and political debates we expect to promulgate the results which may give rise to sustainable policy implementation and pave the way to further studies to end domestic violence.

Paper 4: Systems of Violence: Rethinking Rights Based Approaches to Development in Ecuador's Pacific Coast

Author : Melan Roberts

Despite the progress of rights-based approaches to development that provide Afro-descendants with collective land and anti-discrimination rights based on cultural recognition, extreme inequality between rural Afro-Ecuadorians and the mestizo population persists. Literature has concentrated the analysis on racial discrimination, the state-citizen relationship, and the cooptation strategies through which Afro-Ecuadorian organizations have been incorporated into the state. Using an interdisciplinary approach, grounded in theories of governmentality, post-development and social movement theory, this study draws on interviews with rural Afro-Ecuadorian community members, politicians and social movement activists to argue that the complex links between the extractive industry and narcotics-trafficking, and growing dissent between social movement leaders and their base, in addition to racism and corporatist state strategies provide a more robust analysis of the failure of rights-based approaches in Ecuador. It will also contend that the dynamic ways these processes work together produces a system of violence, which creates different layers of displacement through which collective identities, social movement participation, and local livelihoods are marginalized, reinforcing social, political and cultural inequalities. Through this study we are better able to understand how processes of resources extraction and exploitation shape and constrain indigenous/cultural epistemologies, while simultaneously inspiring the possibilities of creative social movement actors.

PANEL 46: (Current Aid Policy)

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/227

Paper 1: Ottawa's Prospects for the Post-Arab Spring Development of Tunisia: Lessons from the European Union

Presenter: George Stairs

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This paper proposes to examine current Canadian foreign and development policy towards Tunisia, since its revolution of 2010-2011, and what steps Ottawa might take to further strengthen Tunisia's democratic development in the near future.

This paper plans to take the methodological approach of examining three areas where Canada might be able to aid Tunisia's transition; through economic investment, the building and strengthening of democratic institutions, and signalling at the international level. For each of the three areas, an examination will be taken of existing Canadian approaches to Tunisia, as well as other countries that have undergone the democratic transition. Next, some theoretical models will be presented to

provide alternative ideas about what other actions could be taken. Finally, the case study of the European Union's (EU) own approaches to Tunisia in transition will be assessed, with the lessons learned utilized to help inform some alternative policy proposals that might ameliorate Tunisia's democratic development.

After a review of some of the available literature, my tentative conclusion is that more can be done by Canada in the fields of economic investment and the strengthening of democratic institutions. It is further my belief that signalling from Canada is of limited utility in this case.

Paper 2: Seeing Extra-Regional Regime Instability: The Effects of Cognitive Closure

Presenter: Kedra Hildebrand

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This paper examines the extent to which experts—in this case, both scholars and diplomats—anticipated, or failed to anticipate, the so-called “Arab Spring of 2011.” Specifically, it will argue that, while specific prediction was likely beyond their analytical grasp, both groups severely “underpredicted” the event, generally failing to recognize the underlying conditions which might make a cascading series of regime protests and transitions possible. The term “underpredicted” is used to suggest that while specific events were not predictable, the region's vulnerability to such shocks was not adequately identified or communicated. This failure, the thesis will suggest, was not so much rooted in the absence of adequate empirical information, poor research designs, or a lack of appropriate theoretical model, but rather in cognitive—“cognitive closure”—arising from motivational forces that are present in both academic and diplomatic circles. Cognitive closure is tested in this analysis using open ended questionnaires and observation techniques available to the researcher

Paper 3: Madagascar: Can Canada play an exemplary role for international development?

Author : Dominique Leclercq

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After the political transition period (2009 to 2013) (during which Madagascar was outlawed from the international community following the installment of an illegitimate Government through a military Coup), a new President was democratically elected in January 2014. The Government of Canada has now officially recognised its legitimacy and reinstated new diplomatic relations. During the whole transition period, private companies registered in Canada continued their current business activities in Madagascar, in particular in the mining sector. The purpose of this communication paper is to analyse the exemplary role which Canada could play in facilitating the socio-economic development of Madagascar through its Governmental multilateral financial aid and the reinforcement of private sector investments (from companies registered in Canada) in the mining sector of Madagascar. The pertinence of this communication paper derives from the questioning of the presence of companies registered in Canada and operating at the same time in the mining sector in Madagascar, and their willingness to contribute through their corporate responsibility initiatives in facilitating the socio-economic development of Madagascar, following rules and regulations for sustainable mining activities as proposed by the MAC (Mining Association of Canada).

PANEL 47 : Roundtable/Table Ronde

Projet de Chaire de Recherche de la Francophonie en Entrepreneuriat et Technologies Appropriées

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm

Location: Simard SMD/330

Presenters: TBA

PROJET DE TABLE-RONDE CANADO-SUISSE

La Suisse projette de créer en 2016-2020, en coopération avec le Canada, une chaire-programme de recherche en entrepreneuriat et technologies appropriées vers quelques pays en développement ou transition francophones (Burkina, Cameroun, Maroc, Roumanie, Sénégal, Vietnam).

Les trois secteurs envisagés sont le développement durable, la santé et la sécurité alimentaire.

La table-ronde vise (i) à présenter le projet , (ii) à recueillir des esquisses par des porteurs canadiens potentiels de projets, et (iii) à envisager des modalités de promotion des esquisses plus prometteuses par un fonds canado-suisse de petits octrois (small grants). Chaque esquisse doit mentionner une collaboration escomptée du secteur public et/ou du secteur privé dans le projet envisagé.

Un document plus détaillé est disponible auprès de la Présidente de CASID ou du Prof. Philippe Régnier (EDIM, Université d'Ottawa).

PANEL 48: NGOs on the Front Line

Time : 1 :45 – 3 :15 pm
Location: Simard SMD/423

Paper 1: State-Building from the Poolside: Remote Programming and Aid Agencies in Somalia
Presenter: Althea-Maria Rivas

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Remote programming is often viewed as a short term, temporary solution for aid agencies and other stakeholders operating in difficult environments in both policy and academic literature on the topic, however, closer examination of the situation it would seem that these types of operational approaches have become a regular mode of operation for aid and donor agencies, particularly those working in/on so-called fragile states. There is a growing but scant body of literature of varying quality that discusses remote programming issues, much of which is focused on the aid delivery mechanisms of implementing organisations and fails to discuss many of the ethical issues attached to using external parties to conduct monitoring. The main argument of this presentation is that RPM has allowed donors and aid agencies to 'look away' from the things they would rather not deal with and create narratives which they find acceptable while failing to actually engage with local communities, and monitor aid operations.. This presentation, based on a literature review and empirical case study, contains two parts. Firstly, it highlights where the gaps in our knowledge about remote programming exist through an analysis of the current literature. The second part and bulk of the talk draws upon evidence from a recent study in Somalia and highlights what this means in practice and how this has enhanced a culture of lack of accountability to local communities where good enough aid has become the norm.

Paper 1: NGO-ization of Development as a Determinant of Success of Human Rights-Based Activism: Some Empirical Evidence from India
Presenter: Surma Das

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This paper presents empirical evidence, which makes an important contribution to the literature on human rights and development. Specifically, the paper illuminates how the forces of NGO-ization of development interact with that of human rights-based activism and the consequences of this interaction for the goal of advancing human right claims to development. The literature on human rights and development is a vibrant body of scholarship and maintains that the potential of human rights to improve development outcomes is contested for various conceptual, practical and methodological reasons. Despite the sporadic empirical evidence to corroborate this skepticism, there is little systematic consideration (conceptually or empirically) of how institutionalization of development practice and activism over the past decades has affected human rights-based activism that has gained prominence in development discourse since 1990s. The empirical evidence in this paper comprises of data generated through extensive field research undertaken in India during 2012 as part of a larger qualitative research examining the potential of human rights to advance development outcomes, specifically maternal health outcomes, following the legal recognition of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity as human rights injustices. The paper cautions that NGOization is a significant force to be reckoned with in understanding the potential of a successful human right framing in provoking progressive policy reform because of the ways narrow formulation of organizational agenda, activities and silo mentality affect mobilization surrounding an issue (i.e. the issue framing and the human right claiming process) and the possibility of transformative change.

Paper 2: Colombia as a Beneficiary and a Donor in International Cooperation: Managing Hybridity
Author : Juana Garcia

Colombia is an atypical case in the world of international cooperation. Being an upper middle income country that is sometimes seen as being in the next wave of emerging economies (CIVETS in Ward 2008), Colombia should have graduated from mainstream official development assistance relationships. Yet paradoxically, aid to Colombia has actually grown over the past 14 years. The confluence of violent conflict, peace negotiations, a large-scale humanitarian crisis, drug trafficking and skillful diplomacy may explain that disjunction. Yet Colombia is also shifting from being a traditional recipient to becoming a bilateral donor in the growing market for South-South cooperation (SSC) and triangular cooperation (TC). Bogota has even crafted regional strategies for SSC and TC in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Africa and Asia. This paradoxical situation poses challenges for relations with traditional OECD donors. To what extent do those actors remain relevant compared to emerging country partners as well as to other sources of development financing, notably private capital? What promising practices are being (or could be) pursued, by Colombia and its traditional partners, to align cooperation to national priorities in areas that are not adequately addressed by growth and private investment? How can Colombia and its partners use evaluation to learn more about, and improve, their cooperation practices?

Paper 3: The Clean Development Mechanism and Local Opposition: Monitoring International Environmental Managerialism in Ecuador
Presenter: Colin Palmer

This paper examines how a greenhouse gas (GHG) destruction project outside of Quito, Ecuador factors into the global effort of curbing GHG emissions. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) emerged out of the Kyoto Protocol negotiations and was developed as a method to offset emissions in developed signatory countries. Since 2000 the CDM has allowed actors within member states to finance projects in the Global South. Projects are financed with the goal of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide (or its equivalents). Reductions are then calculated to count as certified emissions reductions (CERs) which are then put up for sale on compliance emissions trading schemes. The researched CDM project was a landfill in a suburban region of Quito, Ecuador called the "El Inga". Communities living in close proximity are usually opposed to the continued operation of these landfills as they are negatively impacted by leachate runoff into groundwater and air pollution. While the CDM was supposed to leave the local community with a seat at the table when mediating implementation discrepancies, the inability of the Ecuadorian state, financiers and sanctioned NGOs to effectively implement the project left the local community voiceless in the face of potential environmental threats.